

Exercisse	Theory	Practice
1	<p>Getting acquainted with the regulations of classes. Health and safety at work.</p> <p>I group: Biological pulp treatment. Deep caries, indirect and direct pulp capping –indications, contraindications, treatment technique, materials.</p> <p>II group: 4 handed dentistry, instruments transfer technique, rubber dam</p>	<p>I group: Preparation of deepcaries on occlusal surface of molar natural tooth (I class). Indirect pulp capping, filling – composite.</p> <p>II group: Endodontic access cavity preparation in acrylic incisor in rubber dam, 4 handed dentistry, instruments transfer</p>
2	<p>I group: 4 handed dentistry, instruments transfer technique, rubber dam</p> <p>II group: Biological pulp treatment. Deep caries, indirect and direct pulp capping –indications, contraindications, treatment technique, materials.</p>	<p>I group: Access cavity preparation in acrylic incisor in rubber dam, 4 handed dentistry, instruments transfer</p> <p>II group: Preparation of deepcaries on occlusal surface of molar natural tooth (I class). Indirect pulp capping, filling – composite.</p>
3	<p>Teeth morphology and access cavity preparation.</p> <p>Endodontic hand instruments (files, barber broaches, reamers, burs)</p>	<p>Access cavity preparation in natural teeth</p>
4	<p>Root canal irrigation, proper irrigation techniques, activation techniques (MDA). Canal technique preparation: step-back technique</p>	<p>Acrylic incisor:(WL: 20mm)Access cavity preparation, orifice preparation, catheterization of root canal, canal length determination, canal preparations with step-back technique</p> <p>Access cavity preparation in natural teeth</p>
5	<p>Canal length determination- radiographic and electronic methods. Canal technique preparation: tradictional technique</p>	<p>Canal length determination with apex locator in natural tooth for example central invisor.</p> <p>Acrylic premolar: (WL –buccal canal 20mm, palatal canal 19 mm) Access cavity preparation, orifices preparation, catheterization of root canals, canal’s length determination, preparation one canal with step-back technique, other one with traditional technique</p>
6	<p>Canal technique preparation: tradictional technique, step-back. (Student has knowledge of practic part of exercise).</p>	<p>Further canal’s preparation of acrylic premolar.</p>

7	Intracanal temporary disinfection materials: application methods and materials	Acrylic molar: Access cavity preparation, orifices preparation, catheterization of root canals, canal's length determination, canal's preparation with step-back technique, application of intracanal temporary material and temporary filling material.
8	Canal filling materials, obturation methods: single core technique and lateral condensation technique, evaluation of ideal root canal filling (underfilling, overfilling) and its quality (homogeneity, tightness) on x-ray picture	Acrylic incisor: Obturation the canal with step-back technique.
9	Reversible and irreversible pulpitis diagnosis and treatment. (Student has knowledge of practical part of exercise).	Acrylic premolar: Obturation one canal with step-back technique, other canal with single cone technique.
10	Rotary instruments	Preparation of natural incisor with rotary instruments.
11	Periapical diseases division	Further canal's preparation of acrylic molar.
12	Periapical diseases diagnosis	Acrylic molar: Obturation all canals with step-back technique.
13	Finishing all procedures	Acrylic molar: Further canal's obturations.
14	Finishing all procedures	Rubber dam placement, Access cavity preparation in natural teeth