DENT-1300: PREVENTIVE ORAL HEALTH SERVICES I

Cuyahoga Community College

Viewing: DENT-1300 : Preventive Oral Health Services I

Board of Trustees:
December 2023

Academic Term:
Fall 2024

Subject Code
DENT - Dental Hygiene

Course Number:
1300

Title:
Preventive Oral Health Services I

Catalog Description:
Introduction to dental hygiene practice including professionalism, infection control, medical history, vital signs, oral inspection, preventive oral health, oral accretions, technique for oral prophylaxis and medical emergencies.

Credit Hour(s):
4

Lecture Hour(s):
2

Lab Hour(s):
0

Other Hour(s):
6

Other Hour Details:
Clinical Lab Hour(s): 6 hours per week in the Dental Hygiene Clinic

Requisites

Prerequisite and Corequisite
Departmental approval: admission to program.

Outcomes

Course Outcome(s):
Explain the standards and guidelines mandated by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and the Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) as they relate to protection of dental health care workers and patients.

Objective(s):

1. List and explain the five steps involved in the sterilization process for instruments and equipment used during patient treatment.
2. Explain the importance of and difference between internal and external indicators located on and within sterilization packaging.
3. Define the purpose of biological monitoring related to safe operation of sterilization equipment.
4. Choose the correct size sterilization pouches utilized during instrument processing.
5. Compare and contrast the three main types of sterilization used during instrument process including; steam under pressure (autoclave), dry heat, and chemical vapor.
6. Compare and contrast the types of agents used for chemical disinfection and explain the properties of an ideal disinfectant.
7. Identify the difference between engineering controls and work practice controls and give examples of each.
8. List the steps involved to follow in the event of an exposure incident.
9. Describe the Tri-C protocol for safe transport of instruments from treatment operatories to the dispensary.
10. Identify standard precautions for dental health care workers.

11. Differentiate between transmission, infectious disease process and clinical management of tuberculosis, hepatitis virus, human herpes virus, and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).
12. Identify the recommended immunizations for the dental hygienist.
13. Demonstrate hand hygiene techniques, donning and doffing of personal protective equipment, and aseptic procedures in the clinical setting.

Course Outcome(s):

Practice proper ergonomics.

Objective(s):

1. Discuss the relationship between neutral body positions and the prevention of musculoskeletal problems.
2. Demonstrate correct operation of the patient and operator chairs.
3. Demonstrate correct patient positioning relative to the clinician.
4. Position all equipment to enhance neutral positioning.
5. Given an area of the mouth to instrument, demonstrate correct clinician seating, patient, and equipment positioning in each of the mandibular and maxillary treatment areas while maintaining neutral positioning.
6. Recognize incorrect position of equipment, patient, or operator and describe how to correct the problem(s).
7. Explain the importance of neutral hand-wrist positioning during instrumentation in anterior and posterior sextants.

Course Outcome(s):

Complete medical and dental health histories and vital signs and evaluate the results to determine appropriate treatment.

Objective(s):

1. Describe conditions disclosed in a medical history that require antibiotic premedication and identify the appropriate antibiotic regimen.
2. Analyze information obtained from histories, determine modifications for dental hygiene treatment, and identify the American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) physical status classification system.
3. Determine the temperature, pulse rate, respiration rate, and blood pressure, including category, on a student partner. Record, and evaluate the vital signs.

Course Outcome(s):

Demonstrate accurate instrumentation techniques.

Objective(s):

1. Identify the parts of a periodontal instrument including the face, back, lateral surfaces, toe, tip, handle, shank, functional shank, terminal shank (lower shank), working end, and cutting edge.
2. Recognize the design features of instrument handles, shanks, and working ends.
3. Classify periodontal instruments as either Assessment or Calculus Removal Instruments.
4. Describe the types of fulcrums used in the anterior and posterior sextants.
5. Describe the two types of motion activation used during periodontal instrumentation and identify situations appropriate for each type.
6. Define and explain the use of a handle roll and pivot during instrumentation.
7. Identify the three types of stroke directions; vertical, horizontal, and oblique and the specific areas for anterior and posterior teeth on which these strokes should be utilized.
8. Differentiate between an assessment stroke, root debridement stroke, and a calculus removal stroke.
9. Demonstrate accurate techniques of instrumentation for the mirror, explorers, periodontal probe, curets, and scalers on a student partner and on Darwin Manikins.
10. Explain the function of each digit in the modified pen grasp.

Course Outcome(s):

Describe the clinical features and functions of the periodontal tissues including the gingiva, periodontal ligament, alveolar bone, and cementum.

Objective(s):

1. Identify the parts of the attachment apparatus and the function of each part.
2. List the types of gingival and periodontal ligament fiber groups, the location on the tooth, and function of each group.
3. Identify the types and locations of oral mucosa in the oral cavity.
4. Provide an accurate description of the different parts of the periodontium.
5. List the steps in the process of assessing adequacy of attached gingiva.
6. Differentiate between keratinized and non-keratinized tissues.

Course Outcome(s):

Differentiate between normal soft tissue landmarks and abnormalities in the oral cavity.

Objective(s):

1. Utilize correct terminology when discussing the landmarks of the oral cavity including those landmarks found in the following areas: lips/labial mucosa, buccal mucosa, vestibule, hard and soft palate, pharynx, fauces, palatine arches, tongue, floor of mouth, and alveolar ridge.
2. Accurately identify on a slide, picture or student partner the normal anatomical landmarks of the oral cavity.
3. Perform the four palpation methods as part of the intraoral and extraoral examination (exam) including digital, bidigital, bimanual and bilateral.
4. Follow the routine of a thorough exam as both the text and American Cancer Society specify.
5. Distinguish normal versus abnormal findings.
6. Demonstrate use of the mouth mirror, probe, explorer and a gauze square as part of the examination procedure.
7. Document findings of the extraoral and intraoral examination on the computerized exam pages.

Course Outcome(s):

Identify the Classification of Occlusion including malpositions of specific teeth for adult and pedodontic patients.

Objective(s):

1. Utilize correct terminology with faculty, peers and dentists when discussing the occlusion of a student partner or patient.
2. Identify Angle's Classification of Occlusion including the corresponding facial profile for cases depicted on slides, pictures, on student partners and clinic patients.
3. Identify all possible malpositions of teeth on slides, pictures, student partners and clinic patients.
4. Identify problems related to occlusion including attrition, tooth migration, cracks/fractures and parafunctional habits.

Course Outcome(s):

Explain the composition of biofilm, its maturation and relationship to the process of inflammation and periodontal disease.

Objective(s):

1. Explain the relationship of acquired pellicle to biofilm.
2. List the types of bacteria present in biofilm during the cycle of biofilm formation.
3. Describe the organic and inorganic components of biofilm.
4. Explain the relationship of biofilm to periodontal disease.
5. List the factors that contribute to biofilm formation.
6. Briefly explain biofilm's role in the host response as it relates to periodontal disease.
7. Communicate the progression of periodontal disease in an individualized oral self-care presentation.

Course Outcome(s):

Explain the various types of physiotherapy aids available for patient use during biofilm removal, appropriate dental conditions for use, and advantages and disadvantages of each type.

Objective(s):

1. Describe the various types of toothbrushing methods and the applications of use for each type.
2. Describe the various types of aids available for interdental care and the techniques for proper use.

3. Explain the proper use of a tongue cleaner.
4. Differentiate between the techniques for supragingival and subgingival irrigation.

Course Outcome(s):

Demonstrate the preparation, application, and precautions for use of various types of topical fluoride.

Objective(s):

1. Evaluate the need for and the appropriate type of fluoride based on risk assessments as a guide for determination.
2. State the precautions for fluoride safety.
3. Discuss the types of fluoride including sodium fluoride (NaF) gel, sodium fluoride (NaF) varnish, acidulated phosphate fluoride (APF) and silver diamine fluoride (SDF).
4. Identify complications that may occur from use of both topical and systemic fluoride.
5. Describe the specific techniques for tray application of topical fluoride and application of fluoride varnish.

Course Outcome(s):

Identify the types of stains present in the oral cavity.

Objective(s):

1. Differentiate between exogenous and endogenous stains and identify cause of each type.
2. Identify the colors of stains that occur extrinsically or intrinsically and the cause of each type.
3. List the types of stains that can be removed by essential selective polishing.
4. Explain the local causes that contribute to stain including enamel erosion and attrition.
5. List systemic causes that contribute to tooth stain and identify the color and type of stain that results.

Course Outcome(s):

Discuss the caries process including the requirements for biofilm accumulation, a susceptible host and fermentable carbohydrates.

Essential Learning Outcome Mapping:

Oral Communication: Demonstrate effective verbal and nonverbal communication for an intended audience that is clear, organized, and delivered effectively following the standard conventions of that language.

Objective(s):

1. Discuss the formation, characteristics, and types of hard and soft accretions (bacterial biofilm and dental calculus) found in the oral cavity.
2. List the elements necessary for dental caries to develop.
3. Identify the specific species of bacteria found in both enamel and root caries
4. Explain the role of fermentable carbohydrates in the caries process and give examples of fermentable carbohydrates.
5. Describe the role of acid production in the formation of a carious lesion on the surfaces of both enamel and cementum.
6. Explain the process of demineralization and remineralization and products used to enhance remineralization and prevent demineralization.
7. Describe the role of oral-self-care in the prevention of dental caries.
8. List the stages in the development of a carious lesion.
9. Explain the role of individualized caries risk assessments and the importance of individualized recommendations based on risk level.
10. Identify the various types of diagnostic techniques used to detect dental caries.
11. Identify carious lesions and restorations based on the G.V. Black Classification system.
12. Choose the correct toothbrush, toothpaste and appropriate toothbrushing techniques based on patient needs.
13. Select the appropriate interdental supplemental aids based on patient needs.
14. Demonstrate appropriate soft tissue oral self-care techniques.
15. Present an oral self-care presentation including biofilm formation, caries process, periodontal disease, toothbrushing, interdental care, dentifrice selection and chemotherapeutics.

Course Outcome(s):

Document patient treatment utilizing the following format: services, assessment, recommendations and plan (SARP).

Objective(s):

1. Examine the issues of patient privacy and the legalities in relation to the dental hygiene clinical setting.
2. Collect data on a student partner utilizing appropriate terminology regarding intraoral and extraoral examination, gingival description, periodontal charting, hard tissue charting, risk assessment, biofilm indices, American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) physical classification system, and document according to Tri-C protocol.
3. Provide accurate recordings of services, assessment, recommendations, and planning in a services, assessment, recommendations, planning (SARP) in the Notes section of the computer software.
4. Thoroughly document medical emergencies

Course Outcome(s):

Document medication data information utilizing criteria specified on the Medication Data Sheet.

Objective(s):

1. Complete Medication Data Sheets with the following information: brand and generic names, pharmacological category, use, adverse reactions, contraindications, drug interactions, warnings, precautions, dental considerations and dosages.
2. Verify medications included in the patient's medical history are documented in an updated Medication Data Sheet.

Course Outcome(s):

Identify proper clinical protocol for managing medical emergencies.

Objective(s):

1. Identify methods to prevent medical emergencies in the dental hygiene clinical setting.
2. Identify the need for and follow the Tri-C team approach to managing a medical emergency.
3. List ways to prevent emergencies during dental appointments.
4. Identify the location, equipment, supplies and medications found in Safety Central.
5. Describe the steps that should be followed during operation of the oxygen tank.
6. Identify levels of oxygen use for a patient who is breathing needing low levels, moderate levels and high levels of oxygen.
7. Identify levels of oxygen use for a patient who has stopped breathing.
8. Discuss the appropriate protocols for performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) including ratio of breaths to compressions, checking the carotid pulse, hand positions for chest compressions, chest compression depth, and head-tilt/chin-lift.
9. Explain the reason for use and the method for use of an automatic electronic defibrillator (AED).
10. Describe symptoms, treatment and consequences of emergencies involving breathing difficulties.
11. Explain symptoms, first aid treatment and possible outcomes for victims of hyperventilation, asthma, hemorrhage, syncope, cardiovascular disease (angina attack, myocardial infarction), insulin reaction, diabetic coma, adrenal crisis, choking, epileptic seizures and allergic reactions.

Course Outcome(s):

Prepare students for patient treatment and clinical evaluation.

Objective(s):

1. Review use of the current version of the Clinic Manual to obtain clinic forms and review protocols.

2. Discuss the sections in the Clinic Manual related to medical preparedness, patient management, scheduling, patient treatment, patient dismissal and preparation and submission of paperwork.

3. Explain the purpose of forms utilized during pretreatment, during treatment and post-treatment in preparation for clinic.

Methods of Evaluation:

1. Quizzes
2. Exams
3. Written assignments

4. Laboratory exercises
5. Instrument competencies
6. Student partner evaluation
7. Observations
8. Oral self-care video

Course Content Outline:

1. Disease transmission: OSHA/CDC guidelines
    a. Standard precautions
    b. Infectious process
    c. Tuberculosis
    d. Hepatitis
    e. Herpes
    f. HIV
2. Clinical infection prevention
    a. Immunizations
    b. Hand hygiene techniques
    c. Personal protective equipment
    d. Aseptic technique
        i. Client preparation
        ii. Needle recapping
        iii. Biohazard containers
        iv. Exposure incidents
    e. Instrument management
        i. Precleaning and transport
        ii. Ultrasonic processing
        iii. Packaging
    f. Sterilization methods
        i. Steam autoclave
        ii. Dry heat
        iii. Chemical vapor
        iv. Chemical disinfection/sterilization
        v. Biological monitoring
        vi. Sterilization process
        vii. Internal and external indicators
        viii. Engineering versus work practice controls
3. Ergonomics
    a. Equipment, operator and patient positioning
        i. Seating positions
        ii. Neutral wrist and hands
        iii. Position of back and neck
        iv. Position of hands, arms and elbows
        v. Chair positions
        vi. Equipment positions
        vii. Patient positions
4. Musculoskeletal injuries
    a. Carpal Tunnel Syndrome
    b. Ulnar Nerve Entrapment
    c. Pronator Syndrome
    d. Tendinitis
    e. Tenosynovitis
    f. Extensor Wad Strain
    g. Thoracic Outlet Syndrome
    h. Rotator Cuff Tendinitis
5. Operation of the dental unit
    a. Chair
    b. Light
    c. Bracket table

d. Operator stool
e. Suction

6. Medical and Dental Histories
   a. Sequence
   b. Types
   c. Medical consultation
   d. Premedication conditions
   e. Antibiotic regimen
   f. ASA physical classification
   g. Huddle
7. Documentation
   a. Legality
   b. Privacy
   c. Medication data documentation
   d. Hard Tissue charting
   e. Periodontal charting
   f. American Society of Anesthesiology (ASA) Category
   g. Gingival description
   h. Examination pages
   i. Medical emergency protocol
8. Vital signs
   a. Temperature
   b. Pulse
   c. Respiration
   d. Blood pressure and category
   e. Progress notes
      i. Services
      ii. Assessment
      iii. Recommendations
      iv. Plan
9. Instruments and instrumentation techniques
   a. Parts of an instrument
      i. Face
      ii. Lateral surface
      iii. Shank
         1. Terminal
         2. Functional
      iv. Cutting edges
      v. Toe
      vi. Tip
      vii. Handle
      viii. Working end
10. Principles of instrumentation
   a. Grasp
      i. Modified pen
   b. Function of each digit in the grasp
      i. Thumb
      ii. Middle
      iii. Ring
   c. Fulcrums
      i. Traditional
      ii. Extraoral
   d. Fundamentals of instrumentation
      i. Adaptation
      ii. Angulation
      iii. Activation
         1. Wrist
         2. Digital
      iv. Insertion

- v. Handle roll
- vi. Pivot
- vii. Stroke direction
  1. Horizontal
  2. Oblique
  3. Vertical
- viii. Stroke Type
  1. Assessment
  2. Calculus removal
  3. Root debridement
- ix. Lateral pressure

11. Types of instruments
    - a. Mirror
      - i. Uses
        1. Indirect vision
        2. Indirect illumination
        3. Retraction
        4. Transillumination
    - b. Explorers
      - i. Uses
        1. Calculus detection
        2. Caries detection
    - c. Universal Instruments
      - i. Sickles
        1. Uses
           - a. Assessment
           - b. Calculus removal
      - ii. Curets
        1. Uses
           - a. Calculus removal
           - b. Assessment
    - d. Area-specific instruments
      - i. Curets
    - e. Periodontal probe
12. Gingiva and periodontal tissues
    - a. Treatment area
    - b. Clinical crown
    - c. Clinical root
    - d. Anatomical crown
    - e. Anatomical root
    - f. Types of oral mucosa
      - i. Masticatory
      - ii. Lining
      - iii. Specialized
    - g. Periodontal ligament
      - i. Fiber groups
    - h. Parts of the gingiva
    - i. Fiber groups
    - j. Marginal gingiva
    - k. Attached gingiva
    - l. Alveolar mucosa
    - m. Gingival margin
    - n. Gingival sulcus
    - o. Junctional epithelium
    - p. Interdental gingiva (papilla)
    - q. Col
    - r. Mucogingival junction
13. Alveolar bone
14. Cementum

15. Extraoral and intraoral examination
    a. Mouth mirror
    b. Probe
    c. Explorer
    d. Gauze square
    e. Mobility
    f. Fremitus
    g. Inspection methods
        i. Digital palpation
        ii. Bidigital palpation
        iii. Bimanual palpation
        iv. Bilateral palpation
    h. Extraoral exam
    i. Intraoral exam
    j. Descriptive terms
16. Oral cavity and pharynx landmarks
    a. Boundaries
        i. Oral vestibule
        ii. Oral cavity proper
    b. Lips/labial mucosa and surrounding area
        i. Vermilion zone
        ii. Vermilion border
        iii. Wet line
        iv. Commissure
        v. Caliculus angularis
        vi. Tubercule
        vii. Nasiolabial groove/sulcus
        viii. Labiomental groove
        ix. Philtrum
    c. Vestibule and buccal mucosa
        i. Buccal vestibule
        ii. Labial vestibule
        iii. Vestibular fornix
        iv. Labial frenum
        v. Diastema
        vi. Buccal frenum
        vii. Linea alba
        viii. Parotid papilla
        ix. Fordyce granules
    d. Hard palate
        i. Incisive papilla
        ii. Median palatal raphe
        iii. Rugae
        iv. Torus palatinus
    e. Soft palate and pharynx
        i. Vibrating line
        ii. Fovea palatine
        iii. Uvula
    f. Fauces and palatine arches
        i. Fauces
        ii. Tonsillar pillars/arches
        iii. Palatine tonsils
        iv. Retromolar pad
        v. Maxillary tuberosity
    g. Tongue
        i. Body
        ii. Base
        iii. Median sulcus

    iv. Papillae
    v. Foramen cecum
    vi. Lingual tonsils
    vii. Lingual frenum
    viii. Plica fimbriata
    ix. Lingual varicosities
  h. Floor of the mouth and mandibular alveolar ridge
    i. Mandibular tori
    ii. Sublingual caruncles
    iii. Plica sublingualis/sublingual folds
    iv. Retrocuspid papilla
17. Occlusion
  a. Terminology
  b. Curve of Spee and Wilson
  c. Angles classification of occlusion
  d. Facial profiles
  e. Pedodontic occlusion
  f. Leeway space
  g. Freeway space
  h. Primate space
  i. Overbite
  j. Overjet
  k. Malpositions of teeth
  l. Vertical position of teeth
  m. Centric occlusion and relation
  n. Lateral and protrusive movements
  o. Midline deviation
18. Clinical considerations related to occlusion
  a. Preventive clinical considerations
  b. Attrition
  c. Cracks/fractures
  d. Parafunctional habits
  e. Tooth migration
19. Bacterial biofilm and soft deposits
  a. Acquired pellicle
  b. Biofilm formation
  c. Composition
  d. Distribution
  e. Detection
  f. Effects
  g. Relationship to caries and periodontal disease
  h. Types of bacteria
    i. pH levels
      1. Enamel
      2. Cementum
20. Dental caries process
  a. Susceptible tooth and host
  b. Bacterial species (biofilm) accumulation
    i. *Steptococcus mutans*
    ii. *Streptococcus sanguis*
    iii. *Lactobacillus*
    iv. *Bifidiobacteria*
  c. Fermentable carbohydrates
    i. Types
    ii. Frequency of ingestion
  d. Role of demineralization
  e. Role of remineralization
  f. Acid production

i. Role of pH
g. Stages in development of carious lesion
i. Incipient lesion
ii. Untreated incipient lesion
h. Type of dental caries
i. Smooth surface
ii. Pit and fissure
iii. Childhood
iv. Root
i. Risk assessments
i. Evaluation
ii. Recommendations based on risk
j. Diagnostic techniques
i. Use of lasers
ii. Intraoral cameras
iii. Visual
iv. Exploratory
v. Dental imaging
k. G.V. Black classification system
i. Class I
ii. Class II
iii. Class III
iv. Class IV
v. Class V
vi. Class VI
l. Oral self-care video presentation

21. Stains
a. Exogenous vs. endogenous
b. Extrinsic vs. intrinsic
c. Colors
d. Local and systemic causes

22. Toothbrushing
a. Type of brush
b. Methods
i. Bass/Sulcular
ii. Rolling
iii. Occlusal
iv. Stillman's
v. Charter's
vi. Fones
vii. Leonard
viii. Power brushes
c. Toothbrush trauma
d. Care

23. Interdental care
a. Types of embrasures
b. Flossing procedure
c. Types of floss
i. Super Floss
ii. NuFLoss
iii. Floss threaders
iv. Floss holders
v. Air Flosser
d. Supplemental aids
i. Interdental brushes
ii. Stimudents
iii. Yarn
iv. End-tufted brushes

v. Interdental tip
vi. Perio Aid
vii. Stimudent
e. Tongue cleaning
f. Soft tissue care
i. Buccal mucosa
ii. Labial mucosa
g. Oral Irrigation
i. Benefits
ii. Delivery methods
iii. Supragingival
iv. Subgingival

24. Dentifrice and chemotherapeutics
a. Ingredients
b. Benefits
c. American Dental Association (ADA) seal

25. Fluorides
a. Metabolism of fluoride
b. Complications
c. Systemic fluoride
d. Topical fluoride
e. Tooth development
f. Remineralization
g. Effects and benefits
h. Sources of fluoride
i. Water fluoridation
ii. Foods
iii. Dietary supplements
iv. Dentifrices
v. Professional applications
1. Tray
2. Varnish
vi. Self-applied
1. Toothbrush applied
2. Mouthrinses
3. Tray application for home use
i. Types of Fluoride and indications for use
i. Neutral Sodium Fluoride Gel
ii. Acidulated Phosphate
iii. Neutral Sodium Fluoride Varnish
iv. Silver Diamine Fluoride
1. Advantages
2. Disadvantages
3. Effects on teeth
j. Safety
k. Use of caries risk assessments
i. Low risk
ii. Moderate risk
iii. High risk

26. Treatment documentation
a. Services, Assessment, Recommendations, Plan (SARP) Format
b. Patient privacy issues
c. Legal issues
d. Recording collected data
e. ASA determination
f. Proper recording of medical emergencies

27. Medication Data sheet documentation
a. Brand names
b. Generic names

c. Pharmacological category
d. Use
e. Adverse reactions
f. Complications
g. Drug interactions
h. Warnings
i. Precautions
j. Dental considerations
k. Dosages
l. Verification with medical history

28. Emergency Care
    a. Methods of prevention
    b. Tri-C Team approach
    c. Location of equipment in Safety Central
        i. Oxygen tank
            1. Steps to follow when using
            2. Situations and when to use
                a. Low Levels of oxygen
                b. Moderate levels of oxygen
                c. High levels of oxygen
    d. Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) Steps
    e. Use of an Automatic Electronic Defibrillator (AED)
    f. Breathing difficulties
        i. Treatment
        ii. Symptoms
        iii. Consequences
    g. First aid/emergency treatment
        i. Hyperventilation
        ii. Asthma
        iii. Hemorrhage
        iv. Syncope
        v. Cardiovascular disease
            1. Angina
            2. Myocardial infarction
        vi. Insulin reaction
        vii. Diabetic coma
        viii. Adrenal crisis
        ix. Choking
        x. Epileptic seizures
        xi. Allergic reactions
29. Clinic Manual
    a. Retrieval of forms
    b. Protocols
    c. Pretreatment forms
    d. Forms used during patient treatment
    e. Post-treatment forms

Resources

Wynn, Meiller, & Crossley. (2024-2025) *Drug Information Handbook for Dentistry*, Hudson:Lexi-Comp.

Nield-Gehrig, Jill. (2020) *Fundamentals of Periodontal Instrumentation and Advanced Root Instrumentation*, Philadelphia: Lippincott, Williams & Wilkins.

Boyd, Linda D., Mallonee, Lisa, F., Wyche. (2023) *Clinical Practice of the Dental Hygienist*, Philadelphia: Jones and Bartlett Learning.

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Darby, M. (2017) *Mosby's Comprehensive Review of Dental Hygiene*, Philadelphia: Elsevier.

Prajer, Renee. (2017) *Dental Hygiene Notes: Dental Hygienist's Chairside Pocket Guide*, F.A. Davis Co.

Tri-C Dental Hygiene. (Current year) *Clinic Manual*,

Resources Other

1. Dental Hygiene Handbook, *Cuyahoga Community College, Current Edition.*
2. Typodonts
3. Stands
4. Instruments
5. POHS I Videos

Web References

www.ada.org (http://www.ada.org/) Dental Association: Seal
www.adha.org (http://www.adha.org/) American Dental Hygienists' Association
www.rxmed.com (http://www.rxmed.com/) Comprehensive drug database
www.osap.org (http://www.osap.org/) Organization for Safety and Asepsis Procedures
www.medscape.com (http://www.medscape.com/) Infectious disease information (free registration)
www.osha.gov (http://www.osha.gov/) Occupational Safety and Health Administration
http://libguides.tri-c.edu/dental (http://libguides.tri-c.edu/dental/) Tri-C Library
www.cdc.gov (http://www.cdc.gov) Centers for Disease Control

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