Preparation Course for the DANB General Chairside Examination

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The General Chairside (GC) exam is one of three components of DANB’s CDA® exam. The other two component exams are Radiation Health and Safety (RHS®) and Infection Control (ICE®). You may take the GC alone or as part of the full CDA test administration. If you take the GC exam by itself, you must pass the remaining two component exams within a five-year period to earn CDA Certification.

Be sure to bring this handout, paper, and pen to the course!!!

Suggested resources:

Participants should download and print a copy of DANB Exam / Blueprints to use as a guide for studying:
http://www.danb.org/PDFs/CDAExamBlueprint.pdf

Refer to the exam FAQ on the DANB website: http://www.danb.org/Become-Certified/Exam-and-Certification-FAQs.aspx

www.quizlet.com - DANB flashcard sets

www.dalefoundation.org – Interactive E-Learning

Refer to DANB.org site for additional resources

Modern Dental Assisting, 10th and 11th edition. Bird, Doni and Robinson, Debbie
Essentials of Dental Assisting, 5th edition. Robinson, Debbie and Bird, Doni
Dental Materials: Clinical Applications for Dental Assistants and Dental Hygienists. 3rd edition. Hatrick, Carol and Eakle, W.S.

Dental Management of the Medically Compromised Patient, 8th edition. Little, James W., Falace, Donald A., Miller, Craig S., Rhodus, Nelson L.

Medical Emergencies in the Dental Office, 7th edition. Malamed, Stanley F.

The Administrative Dental Assistant, 3rd edition. Gaylord, Linda J.

General Chairside Assisting: A Review for a National Chairside Exam (Course #613). www.dentalassistant.org

Please familiarize yourself with the information below:

Pain Management
Nitrous Oxide - conscious sedation
- Also known as laughing gas, relative analgesia (RA), happy gas, nitrous, and N₂O/O₂
- Used on patients for anxiety, gagging, pain relief, and for lengthy procedures in a medically compromised patient
- Nitrous Oxide concentration – 25 ppm
- Make sure that there are no leaks in hoses or valves of the cylinders
- Advise patients to not talk while inhaling
- Where possible, use outdoor air for treatment room ventilation
- Confirm tight seal around nose and mask
- Never leave a patient unattended while administering nitrous oxide analgesia
- Use gas scavenging system

Local Infiltration
- Infiltrated directly into oral tissue
- Commonly used for maxillary teeth
- Used to numb a single tooth
- Anesthetic solution is infiltrated at root tip site

Nerve Block
- Solution is injected close to mandibular foramen where main inferior alveolar nerve is located
- Performed because mandibular bone is very dense and compact and anesthetic solution does not diffuse easily through it
- Upon diffusion of the nerve, numbness includes half of lower jaw including teeth, tongue, and lip

Needles
- Sterile - made of stainless steel
- Designed for single use
- Cannot be used if the seal is broken
- Most frequently used gauge numbers are 25, 27, and 30
• The larger the gauge # the thinner the needle
• Short needle (1 inch in length) is prepared for maxillary injections / infiltration anesthesia
• Long needle (1 5/8 inches in length) is used for mandibular injections / block anesthesia

Cartridges
• Contains sterile local anesthetic solution
• Rubber/silicone stopper at one end – aspiration
• Aluminum cap with rubber diaphragm (fixed end) goes toward needle
• Cartridges should be stored at room temperature and protected from direct sunlight
• Includes information on supply company, lot or batch number, and expiration date

Implants
Factors Affecting Osseointegration
• Healthy host bone
• Implant surface free of contamination - never touch with anything
• Do not overheat bone during placement
• Use copious irrigation with chilled sterile saline
• Gently reflect & retract soft tissue
• Careful closure of soft tissue over implant
• Post-op care / rinses / antibiotics

Implant Placement
• Bone is cut slowly
• Watch depth markings during drilling
• Use copious amounts of chilled water…internal thru hollow bur & or external source
• If bone looks dry – check bur for clogging
• Alert Dr. of anything out of ordinary

Alginate Impressions
• Irreversible hydrocolloid
• Potassium alginate
• Mandibular – 2 scoops
• Maxillary – 3 scoops
• Room temp water
• Water in bowl first
• Quick snap out motion
• Type I is fast set (1 to 2 minutes)
• Type II is regular set (2 to 4 minutes)
• Imbibition - Enlargement
• Syneresis – Shrinkage
VPS – Vinyl Polysiloxane
- Final impression
- Dimensionally stable
- Putty, cartridges
- Light - wash around prepared teeth
- Heavy/medium - loaded in tray
- Putty – catalyst and base
- Requires gingival displacement – retraction cord

Gypsum
- Positive reproduction
- Used to create models of the maxillary or mandibular arch
- Most common are plaster, stone, and high-strength stone
- Composed primarily of calcium sulfate dihydrate
- Supplied as powder
- During setting process gypsum gives off heat - exothermic reaction

Below is a sampling of questions that will be reviewed during the course.

Dental Anatomy
- Where is the incisive foramen located? The mental foramen? The mandibular foramen?
- How many teeth are in one quadrant of the primary dentition? The permanent dentition?
- What teeth are missing from the primary dentition that are present in the permanent dentition?
- Name the anterior teeth?
- Name the posterior teeth in the primary dentition? In the permanent dentition?
- What is the name of the surface closest to the tongue? Toward the median line?
Charting
• The universal numbering system for the permanent dentition is comprised of what numbers?
• What is the number for the maxillary right central?
• What is the number for the mandibular right second molar?
• How are primary teeth recorded? A-J K-T or is it A-L M-X
• Tooth number 9 with mesial decay represents what cavity classification?
• Tooth number 9 with mesial-incisal decay represents what cavity classification?
• Existing conditions are charted in what color? Those that require treatment?

Vital Signs
• What is normal body temperature?
• Warm, moist, elevated temperature is a sign of ______?
• Where is the radial pulse located? Carotid? Brachial?
• Systolic pressure measures pressure when the heart is contracting. True or False
• Diastolic pressure measures pressure when the heart is at rest. T or F
• Respirations are measured 12-20 breaths per ______.

Pain Management
• What is the concentration of nitrous oxide?
• What color is the oxygen tank?
• What is the purpose of the nitrous oxide scavenger system?
• What is the purpose of a vasoconstrictor?
• What is the difference between a block and an infiltration injection?
• What part of the syringe is responsible for aspiration?
• What are the gauges of needles?
• Is a 30 gauge thinner or thicker than a 25 gauge?
• What is the length of a short needle? A long?
• The metal/fixed end of the cartridge goes toward the___________.
• How are cartridges stored?
• What is the sequence for assembling a syringe?
Implants
- What is an implant?
- What is the most important item assistants should check for on the informed consent?
- What is osseointegration?
- A 4.1 implant is selected for placement. Would you stop drilling with a 4.1 or 3.5 bur?
- Is bone cut fast or slow?

Restorative Materials .... Cements
- Why is calcium hydroxide used?
- What does it create?
- Which cement contains clove oil and has a sedative effect?
- Would you cement a zirconia crown with IRM?
- What ingredient in Glass Ionomer cement makes it anticariogenic?
- Luting consistency is _________. Base is _________.

Alginate Impressions
- What is the ideal water temperature?
- What is dispensed in the bowl first?
- How many scoops of alginate are used with mandibular impressions? Maxillary impressions?
- Explain the mixing technique.
- What is the purpose of wetting the impression with water prior to seating it in the mouth?
- How is the impression removed from the oral cavity?
- How do you know the alginate is set in the mouth?
- What is the term used to describe shrinkage? Enlargement?

Polysulfide, Polyether, VPS, Bite Registrations
- What is another name for polysulfide?
- Name a disadvantage of rubber base?
- Is polyether used for final or primary impressions?
- True or False ... VPS is supplied as a putty and in cartridges.
- When using VPS, what viscosity is used as a wash?
- What viscosity is used in the tray?
- What is the function of the bite registration?
Gypsum
- What is placed in the bowl first?
- How is the powder dispensed into the water?
- Describe the mixing direction. Why?
- What is the purpose of the dental vibrator? Speed?
- How is the impression filled with gypsum?
- What is an articulator?
- What is stronger...plaster or stone?
- What does exothermic mean?
- What is the negative reproduction? The positive?

Occlusion
- Define occlusion
- What are Angle’s classifications?
- What is mesio-occlusion?
- Name 3 causes of malocclusion.
- What is fetal molding?

Medical Emergencies
- What is syncope? How is it treated?
- How is bleeding controlled with face and scalp injuries?
- How are eye injuries treated? Chemical splash to eye?
- When doing CPR on an adult, what is the ratio of compressions to breaths?
- What causes postural hypotension? How is it treated?

Study with a Buddy!
Review, Review, Review
You Can Do It!!!!!