Woodlake Dental’s Tray set up
A Guide on How to Prepare Dental Procedure Trays.
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Introduction

Hello dental assistants!

Joining a new dental office can be a little overwhelming. Things like making a good impression on the dentist as well as on the patients are all goals of new and current dental assistants. Learning the way to set up a tray for your dentist can be frustrating also. The good news is that this manual will help to alleviate any stress surrounding the questions of how to set up a tray for a procedure the way our Dentist likes it. The manual is divided into up by all the procedures we offer here. With each procedure is a picture of the tray set up on the first page with a list underneath naming each instrument in the picture. On the next page a description of the procedure and the intended use of the instruments. This will help the procedure move smoothly and fast in hopes of keeping the patient happy.
Basic Tray Set Up

Figure. #1

From Left to Right:
1. Mouth mirror
2. Explorer
3. Periodontal probe
4. Cotton pliers
5. Air/water syringe tip
6. Oral evacuator tip
7. Saliva ejector tip
8. 2 X 2 gauze

The basic tray set up will need to be set up for every patient in order for dentist to examine their teeth.

The basic tray set up consist of:
A mouth mirror is used to see the teeth and for tongue retraction.

Explorer is used for locating any decayed teeth.

Periodontal probe is used for charting and measuring the space between teeth and the gums to detect and gum disease.

Cotton pliers are used to grab gauze and other objects.

Air water syringe tip is attached to the air water device located on the top left side of every dental chair and used when in need of rinsing the mouth and drying an area that needs to be dry.

Saliva ejector tip is placed on the saliva ejector device next to the air water syringe device and is used to suck up all saliva and debris while the dentist is working.

2x2 gauze is used to dry a patient’s mouth if water spills out or for whatever purpose the dentist needs it for.
Composite filling tray set up

Figure # 2

This is the assistant's tray set up from left to right:

1. Basic tray set up
2. The Curing light,
3. etching gel syringe,
4. Clearfil Primer & Bond,
5. White mixing well,
6. Microbrush pink and yellow,
7. Composite gun and composite capsule,
8. Clear strips,
Composite filling tray set up cont.

Figure #3
This is the doctor’s tray set up from left to right:

1. Cotton gauze,
2. Cotton rolls,
3. Enhance polishing cup,
4. Enhance polishing point,
5. Bur block,
6. Mouth Mirror, explorer, cotton plier,
7. Articulating holder and paper,
8. Cotton tip applicator with topical anesthetic,
9. Syringe with anesthetic.

The Doctor’s tray is something that the dental assistant does not mess with but should have it ready by the time he comes in.
A composite filling is a tooth-colored material used to restore decayed teeth. Composites can also be used for cosmetic reasons.

The tray set up for the assistant consist of

The basic tray set up

Curing light used to harden the composite filling

Etching gel (blue syringe)

Clearfil primer and bond used in cavity to allow all material to stay in place

Micro brush is used to apply primer and bond

Composite gun is filled with composite filling and used to fill cavity

Clear strips used to measure the occlusion of the teeth once filling is in.

Wedge used to keep patients mouth open.
Figure # 4

Tooth extraction set up from left to right

1. 2x2 gauze and cotton rolls
2. Floss
3. Bite block or wedge
4. Periosteal Elevator
5. Miller Currete elevator
6. Rongeurs
7. Bone file
8. Basic elevators
9. Hemostat
10. Scissors
11. Sutures
12. Scalpel

*Also a syringe and the anesthetic will be included on the tray set up.
Tooth extraction is the removal of a tooth. This procedure is recommended to patients in which their teeth or tooth causing a problem is not able to be saved.

The 2x2 gauze will be needed to keep area around the tooth dry and to stop bleeding.

Floss is used to clean around the decayed tooth.

Bite block is used to keep patients mouth open.

All elevators, roungeurs, and curretes are used interchangeably to remove tooth.

Bone file is used to file down any bone after the tooth had been extracted.

Hemostat is used to control bleeding.

Scissors are used to cut sutures.

Sutures are used to stitch up open space where tooth was removed.
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