







Multiple Category Scope and Sequence: Scope and Sequence Report For Course Standards and Objectives, Content, Skills, Vocabulary

Tuesday, August 19, 2014, 11:39PM



	Unit	Course Standards and Objectives	Content	Skills	Vocabulary
District Advanced <u>Dental Assistant 2</u> <u>(51.0601)</u> <u>(District)</u> 2014-2015 <u>Varas, Carma</u>	<u>Job Seeking Skills</u>  (Week 20, 2 Weeks) 	UT: CTE: Health Education, UT: Grades 9-12, Dental Assistant Standard 2 Students will demonstrate their job seeking skills. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Objective 1 Determine personal career goals and employment opportunities. ▪ Objective 2 Prepare a target resume. ▪ Objective 3 Using professional letter format, prepare a cover letter. ▪ Objective 4 Complete a job application. ▪ Objective 5 Using professional letter format, prepare a follow-up letter. ▪ Objective 6 Outline methods of negotiating salaries and benefits. ▪ Objective 7 Outline techniques for successful job interviews. ▪ Objective 9 Outline techniques for proper termination procedures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ How to prepare for applying for and obtaining employment in the dental field. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prepare a resume ▪ Prepare a cover letter ▪ Complete a job application form ▪ Prepare a thank you letter ▪ Participate in a mock interview 	resume cover letter application form employment contract letter of resignation
	<u>Radiographic Imaging</u>  (Week 22, 4 Weeks) 	UT: CTE: Health Education, UT: Grades 9-12, Dental Assistant Standard 2 Students will demonstrate patient and operator protection, infection control procedures, expose and process, evaluate, mount and label dental x-rays. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Objective 1 Explain to a patient the benefits of dental x-rays. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Detect decay between the teeth in its early stages. b. Detect bone loss around the teeth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reasons for the use of dental radiographs. ▪ Patient and operator protection while taking radiographs. ▪ Techniques for exposing and processing radiographs. ▪ Infection control procedures used during exposing and processing radiographs. ▪ Mounting and labeling procedures. ▪ Errors in exposure and processing radiographs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Demonstrate patient and operator protection while exposing radiographs. ▪ Demonstrate infection control procedures while exposing and processing radiographs. ▪ Take, process, mount and label a full series set of intraoral radiographs. ▪ Take, process, and label a panoramic radiography. ▪ Identify errors in exposure and processing radiographs. 	ALARA concept Central ray Control panel Density Digital Imaging Dose of radiation

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Detect periapical abscess. d. Detect impacted teeth. e. Evaluate patient growth and development. f. Document existing oral conditions. g. Obtain information during dental procedures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Techniques for reading radiographs. ▪ Care of automatic processors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extension arm image
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Objective 2 Identify types of intraoral and extraoral radiographs and the purpose of each. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Intraoral <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bitewing x-rays: shows crowns of both upper and lower teeth; for decay detection. • Periapical x-rays: used to show crown, root tip, and surrounding area to diagnose abscesses. • Occlusal x-rays: used to examine large areas of the jaws to identify impactions or pathological conditions. b. Extraoral <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Panoramic x-rays: shows entire upper and lower jaw; used to locate impacted teeth, tooth eruption patterns, and lesions in the jaw. • Cephalometric x-rays: shows the bones and soft tissues of the facial profile; used in orthodontics. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kilovoltage (kVp) Lead apron Master Switch indicator light, selector buttons exposure button Primary beam radiation Scatter radiation Secondary Radiation Sensor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Objective 3 Identify the components of the dental x-ray machine and their use. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Tubehead b. Extension arm c. Control panel 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thyroid Collar Tubehead bitewing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Objective 4 Demonstrate methods of radiation protection for the patient during x-ray exposure. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Take only those radiographs prescribed by the dentist. b. Use equipment that is properly maintained. c. Use the fastest speed of dental film to limit exposure time. d. Use proper film exposure techniques including use of film-holding devices. e. Use lead aprons and thyroid collars for all patients. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> cephalometric film digital image duplicating film extraoral film film speed intensifying

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Objective 5 Demonstrate methods of radiation protection for the operator during x-ray exposure. 	screen
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Never stand directly in front of the x-ray tube head. 	intraoral film
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Always stand at least 6 feet from the x-ray unit, or behind a wall, during exposure. 	label side
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Use radiation monitoring to protect the operator. 	latent image
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Objective 6 Demonstrate infection control during x-ray procedures. 	occlusal film
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Objective 7 Assemble the XCP instrument. 	panoramic film
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Objective 8 Demonstrate techniques for intraoral x-rays. 	periapical film
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Paralleling technique. 	processing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Bisecting angle technique. 	tube side
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Bite-wing technique. 	positioning device
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. Occlusal technique 	view box
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Objective 9 Outline the advantages and disadvantages of digital radiography. 	angulation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Advantages 	parallel
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gray scale resolution is excellent and the dentist may enhance contrast on the computer. 	longaxis of the tooth
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50% - 80% less radiation is used in exposure. 	positioning instrument
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediate images. 	perpendicular
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower cost for equipment and film. 	right angle
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No environmental concerns related to disposal of chemicals. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great for patient education because patients can see the conditions within in the teeth. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Disadvantages 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial setup costs are higher because digital systems require computers and accessory items for each operatory. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intraoral sensors are larger and bulkier than traditional x-ray film. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensors cannot be heat sterilized, so they must be protected with disposable barriers. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some professionals feel the quality of images is not as good as 	

- traditional films.
- Objective 10
Demonstrate extraoral x-ray techniques.
 - a. Panoramic x-ray technique.
- Objective 11
Evaluate x-rays for diagnostic quality.
 - a. Contrast
 - b. Density
 - c. Image detail
 - d. Image distortion
- Objective 12
Identify common exposure and technique errors.
 - a. Blurred images: movement during the exposure.
 - b. Clear film: film was not exposed.
 - c. Cone cutting: x-ray beam did not cover the entire film.
 - d. Double exposure: film was exposed twice.
 - e. Elongation: vertical angulation too flat.
 - f. Foreshortening: vertical angulation too steep.
 - g. Herringbone effect: film was placed with the white side away from the PID.
 - h. Missing apical structures: film did not cover entire tooth.
 - i. Occlusal plane tilted: film not in proper position.
 - j. Overexposure: excessive exposure.
 - k. Overlapping: central ray not directed through interproximal space.
 - l. Underexposure: Insufficient exposure.
- Objective 13
Identify common processing errors.
 - a. Dark films: overdevelopment, strong solution, solution too warm, light leaks.
 - b. Fogged film: improper safelight, expired film, stray radiation.
 - c. Light films: underdevelopment, weak solution, contaminated solution.
 - d. Overlap: films touching or overlapping during processing.
 - e. Roller marks: dirty rollers on

- automatic processor.
- Objective 14
Outline care of the automatic processor.
 - a. Must be cleaned according to manufacturer's directions.
 - b. Chemicals should be replenished according to manufacturer's directions and disposed of according to state standards.
 - Objective 15
Identify radiographic landmarks for mounting intraoral films.
 - a. Enamel
 - b. Dentin
 - c. Pulp
 - d. Maxillary sinus
 - e. Maxillary tuberosity
 - f. Retromolar area
 - g. Ramus
 - Objective 16
Mount and label radiographs.
 - a. All mounts are labeled with the patient's name, date of exposure, and the dentist's name and address.

Assisting in General Dentistry  (Week 25, 5 Weeks) 

UT: CTE: Health Education, UT: Grades 9-12, Dental Assistant Standard 3
Students will examine pharmacology and pain control in the dental office setting.

- Objective 1
List each part of a prescription.
 - a. Superscription
 - b. Inscription
 - c. Subscription
 - d. Signature
 - Objective 2
Identify common prescription abbreviations.
 - Objective 3
Record prescription in the patient record.
 - Objective 4
List commonly prescribed drugs in dentistry.
 - a. Analgesics
 - Acetaminophen
 - Ibuprofen

- Pain control in the dental office setting.
- Role of the assistant in restorative and esthetic dental treatment.
- Mix restorative dental materials.
- Treatment options for vital bleaching.
- Components of operative procedures to assist in patient treatment.
- Outline steps for instrument setup and care.
- Provide postoperative instructions and record services in the patient chart.

- Identify the parts of a prescription and properly complete a prescription for the most common medications prescribed in dentistry and record them in the patient chart.
- Prepare for a local anesthetic injection including the proper handling of the anesthetic syringe, anesthetic cartridge, disposable needle, and application of a topical anesthetic.
- Demonstrate placing and monitoring a patient on nitrous oxide and record use in the patient chart.
- Mix restorative dental materials.
- Mix cements both temporary and permanent
- Explain the procedure for take home whitening agents to the patient.
- Set up for a Class II amalgam procedure.

Blade
Handle
Nib
Point
Serrated
Shank
Working end
Bur
Dental Hnadpiece
Flutes

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Naproxen • Aspirin • Codeine 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Antibiotics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amoxicillin • Cephalexin/Keflex • Erythromycin • Clarithromycin • Azithromycin • Chlorhexidienne 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Antifungal agents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nystatin 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. Antiviral agents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acyclovir 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> e. Antianxiety agents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diazepam • Valium 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Objective 5 Prepare for a local anesthetic injection including the proper handling of the anesthetic syringe, anesthetic cartridge, disposable needle, and application of a topical anesthetic. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Objective 6 Identify local anesthetic agents. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Objective 7 Identify the complications and precautions for dental anesthesia. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Injection into a blood vessel – aspiration. b. Toxic reaction – check patient's dental/medical history for previous reactions. c. Temporary numbness – caution patient not to bite tongue, lips, and cheeks. d. Paresthesia (temporary or permanent) – use only sterile solution and proper injection technique. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Objective 8 Explain the use and purpose of nitrous oxide in dental treatment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Inhalation sedation. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Objective 9 Describe the procedure for monitoring nitrous oxide/oxygen analgesia. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Objective 10 Document the use of anesthesia and pain control in the patient 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Set up for a composite procedure. 		Laser
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide post-operative instructions for restorative procedures. 		Mandrel
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Record amalgam procedure in patient record. 		Rotary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Record composite procedure in patient record. 		Torque
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Apply pit and fissure sealant. 		Anesthesia
			Anesthetic
			Gauge
			Vasoconstrictor
			Esthetic
			Operative dentistry
			Restorative Dentistry
			Matrix
			Universal retainer
			wedge
			avulsed
			Extrusion
			Intrusion
			Pulpotomy
			rotary instrument
			hand instrument
			Acrylic Resin

record.

Standard 4
Students will identify components of operative procedures and assist in patient treatment.

- Objective 1
Identify reasons for restorative and esthetic dental treatment.
 - a. Restorative
 - Treat caries, fractures, abrasions, erosion, defects in tooth structure.
 - Replace failed restorations.
 - Restore a tooth to normal function and appearance.
 - b. Esthetic
 - Improve appearance of teeth due to discoloration, developmental abnormalities, abnormal spacing, or trauma.
- Objective 2
Outline responsibilities of the dental assistant in operative dental procedures.
 - a. Prepare treatment room.
 - b. Know proper sequence of procedures in order to anticipate the dentist's needs during patient treatment.
 - c. Mix materials.
 - d. Prepare retainers.
 - e. Assist in the following:
 - Administration of local anesthesia.
 - Moisture control.
 - Maintaining patient comfort.
 - f. Apply appropriate exposure control protocols
 - g. Perform only those expanded functions allowed by the State Dental Practice Act.
- Objective 3
Identify handpieces and burs, their common uses in operative dentistry, and maintenance.
 - a. Low-speed.
 - b. High-speed.
 - c. Fiber optic light.
 - d. Air abrasion.
 - e. Laser handpiece.
 - f. Burs: round, inverted cone, straight fissure plain and cross cut,

Adhere
Alloy
Amalgam
Auto-cured
Ceramic
Cured
Dual-cured
Esthetic
Microleakage
Polymerization
Viscosity
Wetting
Provisional Restorative Materials
Temporary Restorative Materials
Trituration
Composite Resins
Desiccate
Etchant
Eugenol
Sedative

- pear, end cutting.
- g. Diamonds.
- h. Trimming and finishing burs.
- i. Polishing disks and wheels.
- j. Stones.
- k. Rubber points.
- Objective 4
Mix restorative dental materials.
 - a. Amalgam.
 - b. Composite resins.
 - c. Bonding systems.
 - d. Cements.
 - e. Zinc oxide eugenol.
 - f. Glass ionomer.
 - g. Liners: calcium hydroxide, dental sealer, varnish.
 - h. Tooth whitening systems.
- Objective 5
Outline treatment options for vital bleaching.
 - a. In-office treatment.
 - b. At-home treatment.
 - c. Over-the-counter treatment.
- Objective 6
Outline steps for instrument setup and care.
- Objective 7
Set up for a Class II amalgam procedure.
 - a. Instruments
 - Basic setup.
 - Hand cutting instruments (spoon excavator).
 - Amalgam carrier.
 - Condensers.
 - Burnishers.
 - Carvers.
 - Articulating paper holder.
 - b. Accessories
 - Local anesthetic setup.
 - HVE.
 - Saliva ejector.
 - High and low speed handpieces with assortment of burs.
 - Matrix setup including wedge.
 - Assortment of dental liners.
 - Bases.
 - Sealers.
 - Amalgam capsules.
 - Dental floss.
 - Articulating paper holder.
 - Cotton pellets.
 - Cotton rolls.
 - 2x2 Gauze.

- Objective 8
Set up for a composite procedure.
 - a. Instruments
 - Basic setup.
 - Hand cutting instruments (spoon excavator).
 - Composite placement instruments.
 - Articulating paper holder.
 - b. Accessories
 - Local anesthetic setup.
 - HVE tip.
 - Saliva ejector.
 - High and low speed handpieces with assortment of burs.
 - Mylar matrix setup.
 - Assortment of dental liners.
 - Bases.
 - Sealers and bonding agents.
 - Composite materials.
 - Curing light.
 - Finishing burs.
 - Dental floss.
 - Articulating paper holder.
 - Cotton rolls.
 - 2x2 Gauze.
 - Abrasive strips.
 - Polishing kit and paste.
- Objective 9
Provide post-operative instructions for restorative procedures.
- Objective 10
Record the amalgam procedure in patient record.
- Objective 11
Record the composite procedure in patient record.

Standard 1
DENTAL SCIENCE III
Students will perform skills and assist with prosthodontic procedures including dentures, crown and bridge.

- Objective 6
Mix cements both temporary and permanent.

Standard 5
Students will show basic knowledge of, demonstrate skills, and assist with procedures on pediatric patients.

- Objective 1
List and explain common procedures in pediatric dentistry.
- Objective 5
Apply pit and fissure sealants.
- Objective 6
Compare pediatric procedures with those of adults including cleaning, exam, restorative pulpotomy, and stainless steel crown.
- Objective 13
Record pit and fissure sealant procedure in patient record.

Assisting in Comprehensive

Dental Care  (Week 29, 5 Weeks) 

UT: CTE: Health Education, UT: Grades 9-12, Dental Assistant Standard 1
DENTAL SCIENCE III
Students will perform skills and assist with prosthodontic procedures including dentures, crown and bridge.

- Objective 1
Identify types of prosthetic appliances including fixed or removable.
- Objective 2
Explain the various prosthodontic procedures.
 - a. Dentures.
 - b. Crowns.
 - c. Bridges.
 - d. Partials.
 - e. Veneers.
- Objective 3
Identify instruments used in crown and bridge procedures.
- Objective 4
Set up for a crown and bridge procedure.
- Objective 5
Complete laboratory authorization forms.
- Objective 7
Demonstrate patient education on the care and maintenance of prosthetic appliances.
- Objective 8
Prepare a set up tray for removable prosthodontics (partials

- The specialty areas of dentistry and the benefits of the services provided by each to the patient.
- Instrument set ups, procedures and recording services of the specialty areas.
- Patient education for the care and maintenance of appliances and post-operative instructions of the specialty areas.
- Expanded functions assigned to the dental assistant in the specialty areas.

- Prepare, set up and record procedure in patient chart for a crown and bridge procedure and complete laboratory authorization forms.
- Prepare a provisional coverage.
- Prepare, set up and record procedure in patient chart for removable prosthodontics (partials and dentures) and complete laboratory authorization forms.
- Prepare, set up and record procedure in patient chart for a basic extraction.
- Place and remove post-extraction dressings (2x2 gauze).
- Prepare, set up and record procedure in patient chart for basic endodontic procedures.
- Place and remove dental dam.
- Prepare, set up and record procedure in patient chart for periodontic procedures.

Abutment
Cast post
Chamfer
Die
Fixed bridge
Full Crown
Gingival retraction
Inlay
Onlay
Pontic
Porcelain-fused-to Metal crown
Prosthesis
shade guide
shoulder

- and dentures).
 - Objective 9
Record procedure in patient chart.
- Standard 2
Students will demonstrate basic knowledge of and assist with common surgical procedures.
- Objective 1
Identify the instruments in a basic surgical set up and describe their function.
 - Objective 2
Set up for a basic extraction.
 - Objective 3
Place and remove post-extraction dressings (2x2 gauze).
 - Objective 4
Describe how to respond to post-surgical bleeding.
 - Objective 5
Demonstrate the ability to explain post-op instructions to a patient.
 - Objective 6
Explain a "dry socket" and know its causes.
 - Objective 7
Identify the instruments used in suture removal and describe the functions of each.
 - Objective 8
Set up for a suture removal.
 - Objective 9
Remove sutures.
 - Objective 10
Record basic extraction procedure in patient record.
- Standard 3
Students will demonstrate basic knowledge of and assist with procedures related to endodontics.
- Objective 1
Identify the instruments and accessories used in endodontic treatment and describe their functions.
 - Objective 2
Set up for basic endodontic

unit
veneer
Provisional coverage
Alveoplasty
Centric
Edentulous
Flange
Framework
Lateral excursion
Overdenture
Partial denture
relining
resorption
rest
implant
stent
titanium
apical curettage
apicoectomy
debridement
direct pulp cap

procedures.	gutta-percha
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Objective 3 List the general steps in endodontic diagnosis. 	hemisection
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Objective 4 List and describe the methods of pulp testing. 	indirect pulp cap
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Objective 5 Explain root canal procedure to patient. 	irreversible pulpitis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Objective 6 Place and remove dental dam. 	nonvital
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Objective 7 Demonstrate the ability to provide post-op instructions to patient. 	obturation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Objective 8 Record basic endodontic treatment in patient record. 	palpation
	pulpectomy
Standard 4	pulpitis
Students will demonstrate basic knowledge of and perform skills related to orthodontics.	pulpotomy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Objective 1 Demonstrate knowledge of the Palmer numbering system. 	retrograde restoration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Objective 2 Identify the three types of occlusion. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Neutro. b. Overbite. c. Underbite. 	reversible pulpitis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Objective 3 List the benefits of orthodontic treatment. 	root canal therapy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Objective 4 List the steps in obtaining records for orthodontic treatment and planning. 	gingivectomy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Objective 5 Provide patient information on caring for orthodontic appliances. 	gingivoplasty
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Objective 6 Provide proper oral hygiene and dietary instructions as it relates to orthodontic appliances. 	alveolitis
	arch wire
	band
	braces
	bracket
Standard 6	cross-bite
Students will demonstrate knowledge of and perform skills related to periodontics.	

Laboratory Procedures

33, 6 Weeks



- Objective 4
List the surgical and non-surgical treatments for periodontal disease.
- Objective 5
Outline the use of mixing materials used in periodontal dressing.
- Objective 6
Demonstrate the ability to give post-op instruction for periodontal procedures.

UT: CTE: Health Education, UT: Grades 9-12, Dental Assistant Standard 7
Students will utilize materials and demonstrate skills related to in-office laboratory procedures.

- Objective 1
Identify and describe the major pieces of equipment found in the laboratory and the functions of each.
- Objective 2
List the three types of impressions taken in a dental office.
- Objective 3
Demonstrate the ability to explain the impression procedure to a patient.
- Objective 4
Take preliminary impressions.
- Objective 5
Pour, trim, and evaluate the quality of models.
- Objective 6
Fabricate a thermal plastic tray.

- Major pieces of equipment found in the laboratory and the functions of each.
- Assistant's function in in-house laboratory procedures.

- Take preliminary impressions.
- Pour, trim, and evaluate the quality of models.
- Fabricate a thermal plastic tray.

ligature
open bite
overbite
overjet
retainer
separator
Spatulate
Alginate
Catalyst
Elastomeric
Anatomical portion
Articulator
Gypsum
Homogenous
Lathe
Model

Externship

27, 12 Weeks



UT: CTE: Health Education, UT: Grades 9-12, Dental Assistant Standard 1
DENTAL SCIENCE IV
Students must complete a minimum of 90 hours of clinical experience in a dental office.

- Objective 1
Complete the Dental Assisting

- The routine of working in a dental office.
- How to document clinical hours.

- Complete a clinical work schedule calendar.
- Complete 90 hours of clinical time.
- Obtain 80% or better on the clinical evaluation.

Clinical Application Form.

- a. Provide documentation of completion of skills competencies, fees and books paid.
- b. Provide hepatitis B vaccination or declination form.

- Objective 2
Complete a clinical work schedule calendar.
- Objective 3
Provide weekly documentation of hours in attendance at clinical site and skills performed.
- Objective 4
Upon completion of clinical hours, have clinical site complete evaluation and return to the instructor.
- Objective 5
Discuss student externship evaluation with instructor.

