Operative III
Esthetic Dentistry
Clinical Photography
• Clinical photography provides a visual record documenting and tracking the patient’s progress through the Treatment Plan.

• Using photography, a portfolio can be developed for each patient that can aid the dentist in the following ways:
REASONS FOR PHOTOGRAPHY

- TREATMENT PLANNING
- CASE DOCUMENTATION
- LEGAL PROOF
- ESTHETIC EVALUATION
- SELF ASSESSMENT
- LABORATORY/SPECIALIST COMMUNICATION
- MARKETING
- PHOTO GALLERIES OF CASES
- STUDY GROUPS, LECTURES, PUBLICATIONS

Magnuson B, American Academy of Cosmetic Dentistry 22nd Annual Scientific Session (2006), Photography Workshop for Accreditation Documentation
ARMAMENTARIUM

- CAMERA WITH MEMORY CARD
- RETRACTORS AND MIRRORS
- CONTRASTERS
- BASIC ORAL EXAMINATION (BOE) SET-UP
Mirrors

A ‘Photographic Mirror’ set can be checked out of CSR. Each set will include the following:

- 2 Buccal/Palatal mirrors
- 1 Adult/Occlusal mirror
- 1 Pedo/Occlusal mirror
- 2 Cheek Retractors
Retractors
Mirror Cassette
Mirrors are placed in a warm water bath prior to use. This brings the surface temperature of the mirror closer to that of the oral cavity helping prevent fogging.
Contrasters

• A set of two contrasters is available at CSR (packaged separately).
• One contraster is used to block facial features (i.e. nose, lips).
• The other is used to block out undesired intra-oral features (i.e. tongue, oropharynx).
Contrasters
Full Facial

• Have the patient stand against a solid background (a blue background is best).
• A horizontal photograph is taken.
• The photo extends from just above the crest of the patient’s head to just below the chin.
• Have the patient smile naturally, showing as many teeth as possible.
To comply with current HIPAA regulations, every attempt should be made to protect the patient’s identity and personal information.
• The Canon cameras available at the dispensary allow viewing the photograph immediately after being taken.
• This feature allows the clinician to determine whether or not an acceptable image has been obtained.
• Gloves should not be worn when handling the camera or carrying case.
Canon Rebel XS
Full Smile

• This view is taken with the patient seated and the clinician standing just to the side of the dental chair.
• The patient then turns their head slightly toward the clinician thereby looking directly into the camera.
• The patient is asked to smile as broadly (and naturally) as possible.
Full Smile

• All intraoral photos are taken from an angle just slightly above the occlusal plane.
• The picture is framed so that the patient’s smile completely fills the picture.
• The left/right commissure falls just short of the left/right borders of the frame.
Full Smile

• To obtain the maximum ‘depth of field’, the focus is adjusted until the lateral incisors exhibit the best clarity. This insures the most number of teeth will be in focus.
Retracted Smile

• Using the cheek retractors, have the patient or assistant pull the corners of the mouth laterally to expose the posterior teeth as well as the anterior teeth.

• To prevent the lips from being pressed against the gingiva and to allow visualization of the vestibule, the retractors should also be pulled slightly forward.
Retracted Smile

- Both maxillary and mandibular vestibules are visible
- All molars visible
- Arches should be slightly separated
- Lips should not be visible or only minimally visible
- No saliva or bubbles visible
Retracted Smile

• To obtain the maximum ‘depth of field’, the focus is adjusted until the lateral incisors exhibit the best clarity. This insures the most number of teeth will be in focus.
Focusing Error: FOCUSED ON CENTRALS INSTEAD OF LATERALS
Buccal View

• The buccal view is taken by placing the Buccal/Palatal mirror in the buccal corridor as far posteriorly as possible.
• A retractor is used on the other side of the mouth to keep the lips out of the view.
• The mirror is pulled laterally away from the teeth so that the posterior teeth may be more easily viewed.
Buccal View

• Use caution when placing mirrors to avoid patient discomfort.
• A gentle stream of air can be blown on the mirror to prevent ‘fogging’.
• The photo will extend from midline to molars.
Buccal View

The photograph is taken of the reflected mirror image and should exhibit the following characteristics:

- Both maxillary and mandibular vestibules visible.
- As many molar teeth as possible visible.
- Arches slightly separated
Buccal View

- Lips should not be visible or only minimally visible.
- No saliva or bubbles visible.

Note: When viewing the resulting photograph, the image will be reversed because it was taken in the mirror (i.e. teeth # 2, 3, .... will appear to be #15, 14, ....)
Buccal View

• The procedure is duplicated for the other side of the mouth.
Maxillary Anterior

• Cheek retractors are used in the same manner as they are for the ‘Retracted Smile’.

• The patient is asked to open allowing a photographic contraster to be placed lingual to the maxillary incisors blocking out the tongue and mandibular teeth from view.
Maxillary Occlusal View

- Place the patient in a completely reclined position.
- The clinician stands directly behind the patient.
- Cheek retractors are used to aid in removing the lips from view.
Maxillary Occlusal View

• The flat surface of an occlusal mirror is placed against the dorsal surface of the tongue and the occlusal surfaces of the mandibular teeth.

• The posterior edge is positioned behind the maxillary second molars.
Maxillary Occlusal View

• A gentle stream of air can be blown on the surface of the mirror to prevent ‘fogging’.

• The photograph is taken in the mirror.

• Focus on a mid point in the view such as first premolars or the palatal arch.

• Position incisal edges just inside frame
Ideal Occlusal Photograph

- A maximum number of teeth will be in focus.
- The occlusal surface of all posterior will be visible.
- The incisal edges of the central incisors will be just inside the frame.
- No gloves in photograph.
INCISAL EDGES ON FRAME VS. SLIGHTLY INSIDE
Mandibular Occlusal View

- Place the patient in a completely reclined position.
- The clinician should stand in front of the patient.
- Cheek retractors are used to aid in removing the lips from view.
Mandibular Occlusal View

• An occlusal mirror is placed against the occlusal surfaces of the maxillary teeth and the ventral surface of the tongue.

• The posterior edge is placed behind the mandibular second molars.
Mandibular Occlusal View

- A gentle stream of air can be blown on the surface of the mirror to prevent ‘fogging’.
- The photograph is taken in the mirror.
- Focus on a mid point in the view such as first premolars or floor of the mouth.
- Position incisal edges just inside frame
Operative Dentistry III
Esthetic Dentistry

• Place memory card in provided envelope.
• Write patient number, student e-mail, and Dr. D. Williams e-mail (williamsdere@umkc.edu) on envelope. Return envelope to dispensary with camera.
• Photos will be sent to student e-mail by BMC after download.