Rubber Dam in 100 Seconds

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Rubber Dam in 100 Seconds

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Rubber Dam in 100 Seconds

An Instructional Program

by
Dr. Johannes Müller

Johannes Müller received his degree in Dental Medicine at the Ludwigs-Maximillians University in Munich in 1983 and, in the same year, was awarded his Doctorate in Medical Dentistry. From 1984 to 1987, he undertook post-graduate specialty training in the field of Oral Surgery at the Clinic Rechts der Isar at the Technical University of Munich. He then worked for a short while as an associate dentist in a practice in Graz, Austria, prior to settling down in Wörth-on-the-Isar and establishing his own practice in 1989. He is a member of the American Academy of Operative Dentistry as well as the American Academy of Gold Foil Operators. He is also the director of the R. V. Tucker Cast Gold Study Club of Lower Bavaria. From 1998 until 2006 he was president of the Lower Bavarian Dental Association and a member of the Board of the Dental Association of Bavaria.
Rubber Dam in 100 Seconds

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Rubber Dam in 100 Seconds

Dedicated to
Our Dear Parents
Rubber Dam in 100 Seconds

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Rubber Dam in 100 Seconds

Foreword

The routine use of the rubber dam is the current international standard. It ought to be integrated into the treatment protocol for every dental practice.
There are a number of tricks that simplify the placement of a rubber dam so much so that the procedure can be done elegantly in a matter of seconds. After integrating the rubber dam into every-day practice a dentist will never want to do without one again.
The authors have collected a multitude of tips that are most often not found in textbooks. These tips have been expanded upon and put together as one easy-to-understand concept. Following this concept will allow the clinician to place the rubber dam quickly and elegantly over ten teeth.
It is the authors’ desire to promote the more widespread use of the Rubber Dam.
“Starting the daily use of the rubber dam is the beginning of wisdom.
When the rubber dam comes through the door, slipshod methods go out of the window.
It marks the beginning of better dentistry.”

J. M. Prime (1937)

Prime, J.M.:
Inconsistencies in operative dentistry.
J Amer Dent Assoc 24 82 (1937)
Rubber Dam in 100 Seconds
Foreword

Rubber Dam:

Originating from the English term “cofferdam” meaning:
“…a watertight enclosure … to allow for construction or repairs; safety precaution in tankers …”
Rubber Dam in 100 Seconds

Foreword

History

Photo taken from:
Preiswerk, G:
J.F.Lehmann’s Verlag München
1912
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Foreword

History

1836 Rich used a gold band that was put around the tooth for isolation. This technique is described as “cofferdam”.

1839 Goodyear discovered the chemical vulcanization process to turn the sap from the Indian rubber tree into Rubber.

1864 On the 15th of March, while treating a lower molar, Barnum came up with the idea of punching a hole in a sheet of rubber and pulling it over the tooth. In May of the same year, the solution to the problem of maintaining a dry working field was announced during a meeting of the Cooper Institute. The method was immediately taken up by other dentists.

1867 After this short time, the use of Barnum’s rubber dam technique is described as “widespread”.

1882 Delos Palmer introduced a set of 32 clamps, each designed for a specific tooth.

1882 S.S. White develops the rubber dam hole punch which is still in use today.

1920 With the introduction of silver amalgam, to the rise of the so-called “concept of focal infection” and the development of improved suction techniques, the enthusiasm for the rubber dam waned.

1920 At the annual meeting of The American Academy of Operative Dentistry, H. Brinker presented his technique for the use of rubber dam as an aid to Professional Teeth Cleaning. The technique utilized special retraction clamps which were also developed by Brinker.

1994 At the annual meeting of The American Academy of Operative Dentistry, H. Brinker presented his technique for the use of rubber dam as an aid to Professional Teeth Cleaning. The technique utilized special retraction clamps which were also developed by Brinker.

Modern techniques for enamel and dentin bonding, as well as for endodontic procedures, have awakened a renewed interest for the use of the rubber dam.


Johannes Müller, Norman Tischer
Rubber Dam in 100 Seconds

I. Objectives
Objective

1. Demonstration of how to place a rubber dam in a matter of seconds for:

   a) Conservative (Restorative) Procedures
   b) Endodontic Procedures
   c) Hygiene Procedures
   d) Crown Preparations

   suited for every general dental practice
2. Description of solutions for problems encountered when placing a Rubber Dam
3. Demonstration of applications for special circumstances
Objective

Target Groups:

1. Dentist with assistance
2. Dental assistant with assistance
   - placement of the rubber dam prior to the dentist beginning treatment
   - placement of the rubber dam in preparation for prophylaxis procedures
Objective

It is important to apply the rubber dam from the molar area to the bicuspid area on the contralateral side

- also when working only on front teeth
- also for endodontic procedures in molars and premolars
Objective

Rationale

- increased access to the working area
- less irritation to the gingiva because clamps fit better on molars than on premolars
- economical, since the specified standard clamps almost always fit
Objective

Rubber Dam from 16 (#3) to 24 (#12) for restorations in the anterior teeth
Objective

Rubber Dam from 16 (#3) to 24 (#12) for an endodontic procedure in a posterior quadrant

The multiple-hole technique for use in endodontics is a personal preference of the authors. Without a doubt, optimal endodontic results are also possible with single-hole isolation.
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