

# Caries on occlusal surface of premolars and molars

They are assigned in to three groups.

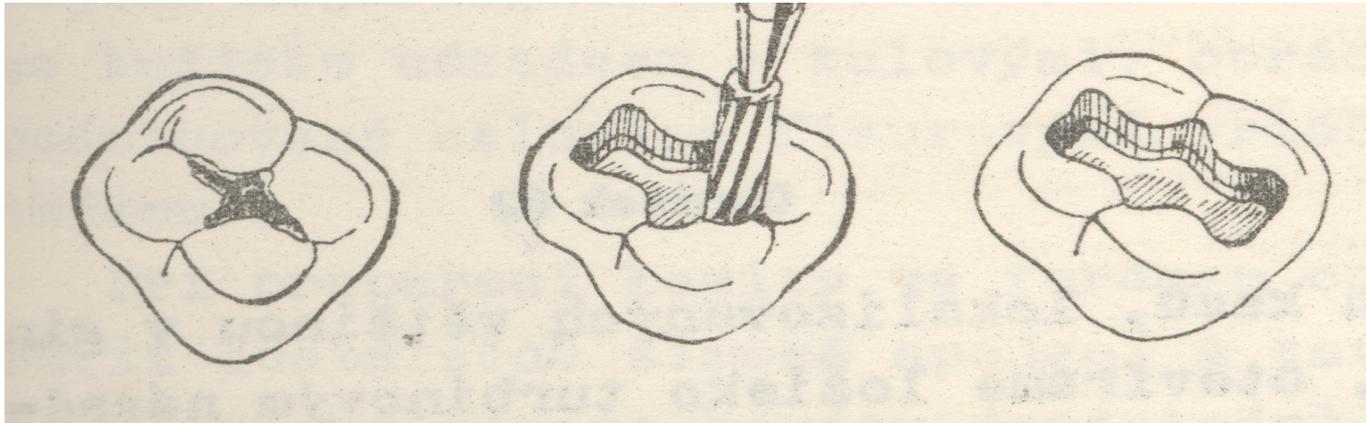
R. on occlusal surface of premolars and molars

R. in foramina coeca – usually on occlusal two thirds of the facial and lingual surfaces of molars.

R. on lingual surface of maxillary incisors.

# Access to the cavity from occlusal surface

- Fissure bur from the middle



# Outlines

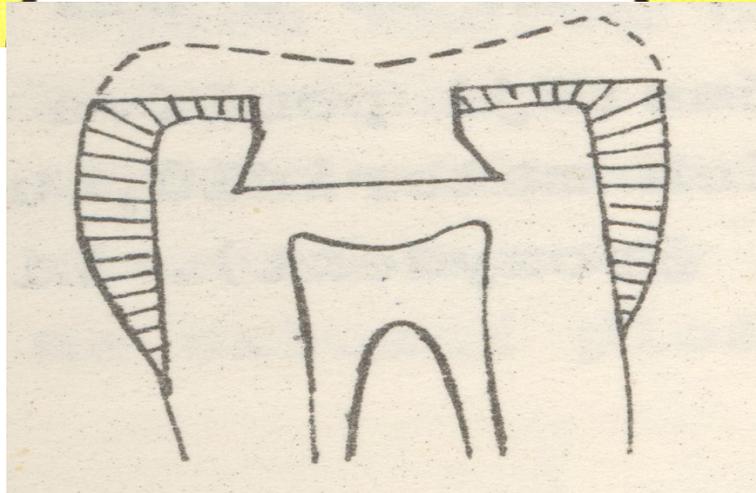
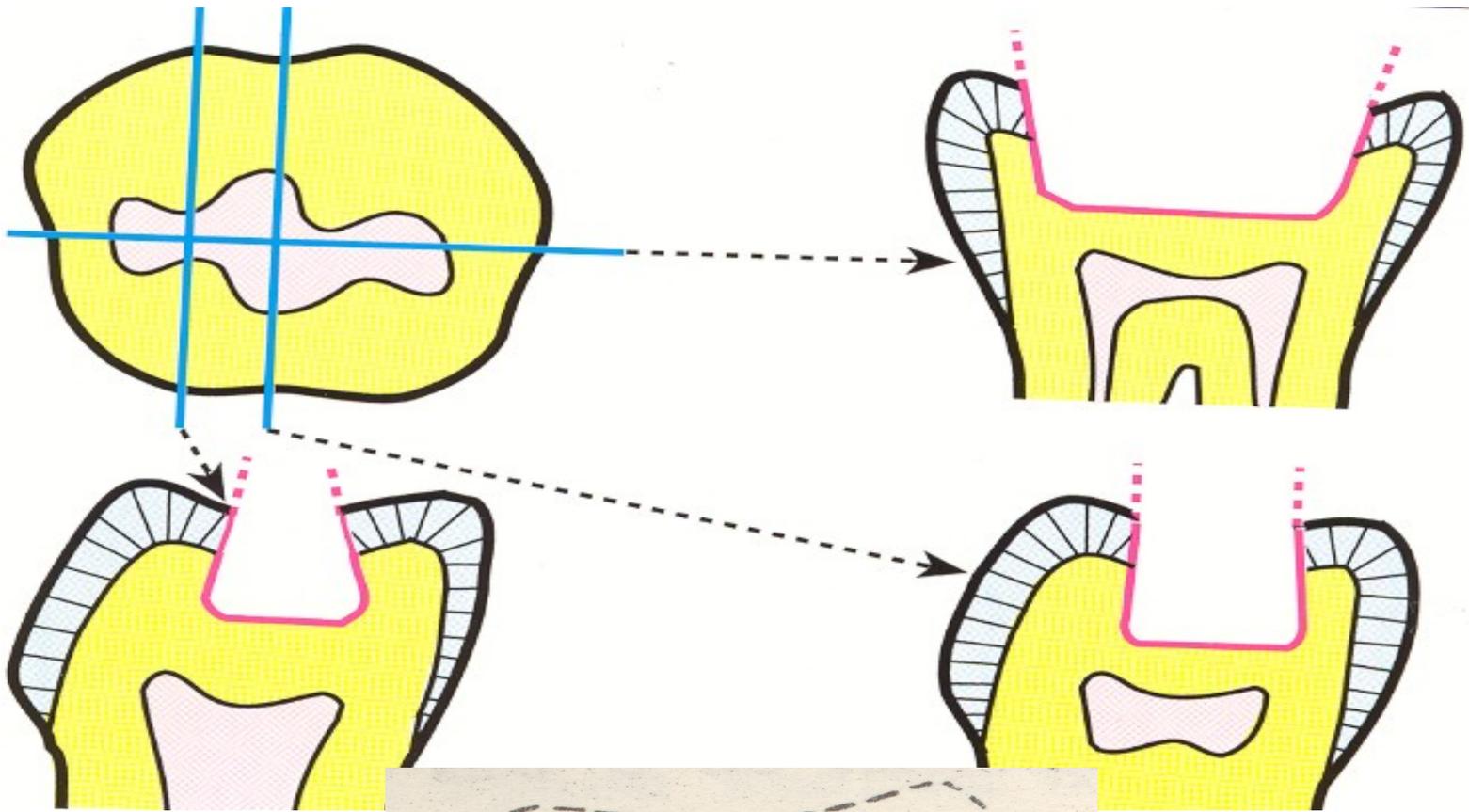
- All fissures should be involved – do no oversize –  $\frac{1}{2}$  distance between the bottom of the fissure and the cusp.
- Oblique ridge must be preserved if there is not a dental carious.
- On foramen coecum the preparation is limited to the size of the carious lesion

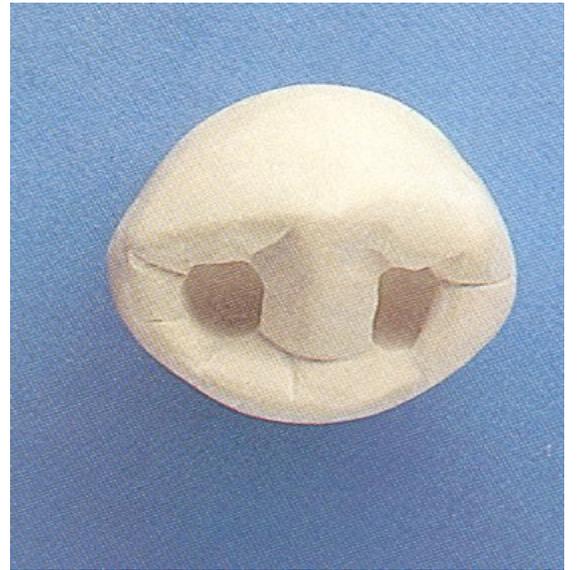
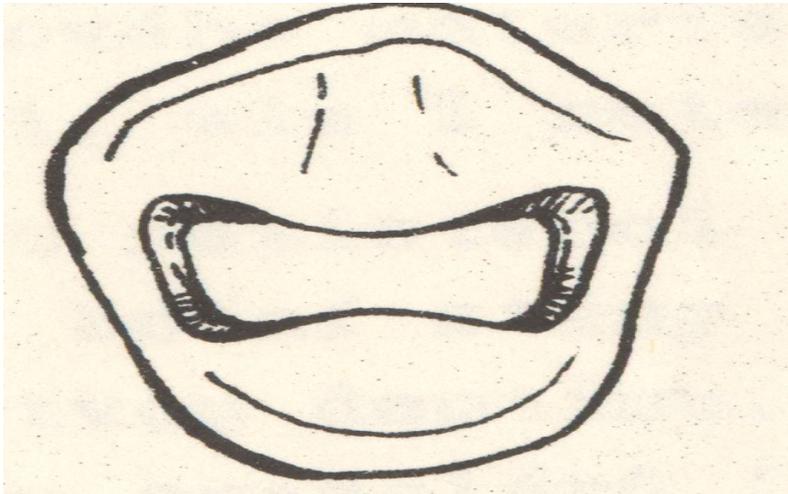
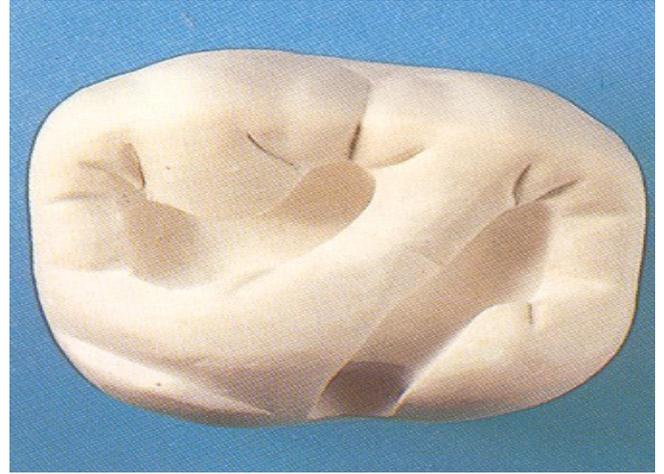
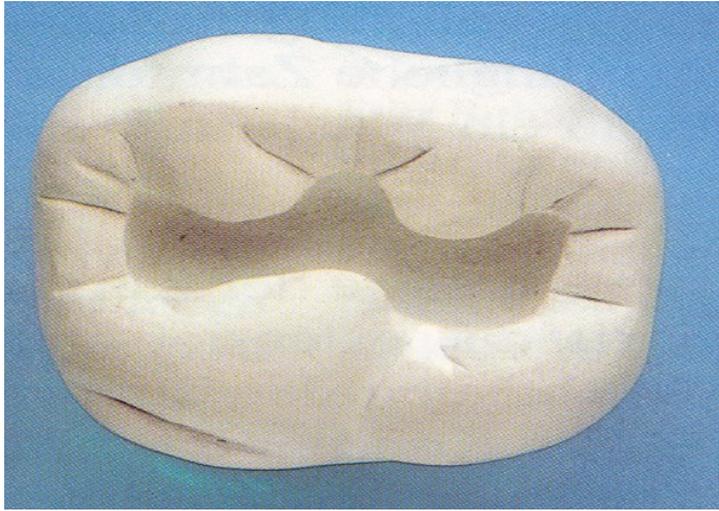
# Retention

- Prepare the box – the bottom is situated in dentin
- Undercuts can be prepared, the proximal ridges must not be weakened!

# Resistance

- Amalgam should be 2 mm thick
- Enamel must be supported with dentin (be careful about proximal ridge!)
- No sharp edges
- Smooth bottom





# **Removal of carious, infected, dentin and remaining defective enamel.**

- Spoon excavator or a slowly revolving, round carbid bur of appropriate size.

# Finishing and polishing

- Fine grit diamond bur.

# Final control

Light, sharp probe, without pressure.