

Denta Pass® Urgency



« Denta*Pass* Urgency » dental emergency kit user manual



Introduction

Thank you for choosing the **Denta***Pass* emergency dental kit.

- * The **Denta***Pass* Urgency kit has been especially designed to provide a **temporary** solution to dental problems if you are unable to see a dentist immediately.
- * Whether you are on holiday, travelling abroad, on a hike or enjoying the weekend, your life can be easily spoiled by an unexpected dental problem.

Of course, such problems never occur at the right time or in the right place.

- * Using this kit, you will be able to replace a crown or bridge that has become "unstuck", repair an amalgam or composite resin filling that you have lost, or fill in a broken tooth, glue a temporary tooth back in place, etc.
- * Il est essentiel de rappeler que ce kit est conçu pour procurer un soulagement temporaire, et non à long terme. Sans l'avis d'un professionnel, l'état de vos dents risque de se détériorer. Il ne faut pas attendre plus de 30 jours après avoir réalisé vos propres soins d'urgence, sans consulter un dentiste.

My experience in a dental surgery gave me the idea of creating this kit to help you deal with dental emergency problems. The kit is innovative and easy to understand and use.

The Denta Lass Urgency step-by-step instructions provide you with a gentle solution to your dental problem enabling you to feel much better..

Cyril Berrebi dental surgeon.





• a dental powder (1 x 5 g bottle) Composition: zinc oxide and zinc acetate	A
• a dental liquid (1 x 5 ml bottle) Composition: eugenol	В
• a dental paste (1 x 2.5 g vial) Composition: calcium sulphate	C
• a pair of latex gloves (2 units) Non-sterile	D
• latex finger cots (6 units) Non-sterile	E
• gauze compresses (2 x 3 units) Non-sterile	F
• dental cotton rolls (2 x 3 units) Non-sterile	G
 a dental paste mixing pad (5 sheets) 	H
a measuring spoon	I
 a dual instrument: spatula/mirror 	J
• a dual instrument: probe/condenser	K
	I
G	I



BEFORE USING THE KIT

(if possible)

- Brush your teeth.
- Rinse your mouth out with mouthwash.
- Carefully wash your hands.
- Paste C: remove the protective film.
- Liquid B: pierce the bottle end cap using metallic probe K.

FOR INFORMATION



BRIDGE



CROWN



TOOTH WITH FILLING

Instructions for keeping and reusing the instruments

- Thoroughly clean the spatula and probe using a cloth or a dry handkerchief **immediately after use.**
- Throw away dental cotton, compresses, finger cots and gloves **after use** and do not reuse them.
- Throw away sheets of paper after use and do not reuse them.



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POSSIBLE DENTAL PROBLEMS

To be treated using the DentaPass kit

- 1 Loss of a crown or bridge
- 2 Loss of a dressing, amalgam or composite resin filling
- Broken tooth
- Trapped food
- 5 Bleeding or mouth haemorrhaging

Advice only

- **6** Expulsion or fracturing of a natural tooth
- 7 Tooth infection



Meaning of logos

Refer to manual

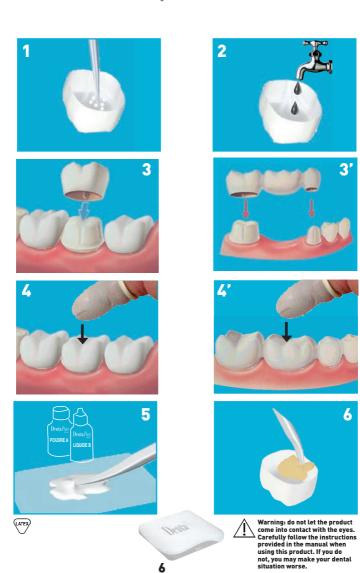
Do not use if the packaging has been damaged

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1. Loss of a crown or bridge:

Clinical signs: your crown or bridge falls out.

Equipment to be used: spatula J, dental paste mixing pad H, measuring spoon I, powder A, liquid B, gloves **D**, probe **K**.

Application:

- Using the probe, try and scrape out the lower part of the crown or bridge (fig. 1).
- Thoroughly rinse out the crown or bridge using water (fig. 2), and then dry it.
- Stand in front of a mirror and, using the dental mirror, push your cheek aside to gain a better view. Try and put the crown or bridge back in place, without gluing it, to get a better idea of its position in your mouth (when you close your mouth it should feel as though it is in its initial position) (fig. 3 and 3').
- Repeat the above operation.
- Warning: do not bite down hard on the bridge or crown to check its position. It is better to apply a slight pressure with your index finger (fig. 4 crown and 4' bridge).
 - For a crown: prepare a sheet of paper from the pad and measure out two level spoonfuls of powder A and 4 drops of liquid B. Mix these together on the paper using the spatula (fig. 5).
 - For a bridge: multiply the number of doses by the number of crowns to be filled (e.g. fig. 3': for 2 crowns you would need 8 drops and 4 level spoonfuls).
 - Apply the mixture obtained to the inside of the bridge or crown (fig. 6).
 - Reposition the assembly in your mouth (fig. 3 and 3').
 - Bite down on your teeth to check that the assembly is correctly positioned.
 - If it is not, remove and reposition it.
 - You have 10 minutes before the cement begins to harden.
 - Do not forget to remove any excess cement around the crown or bridge using the probe.
 - Do not chew for one hour.
 - If you fail to position the assembly correctly, perform the operation described above using a small amount of paste C.







Do not apply eugenol in the following cases: ulcers, open sores or swelling of the area concerned. Consult your dentist in this case.

Do not let the liquid come into contact with your eyes.

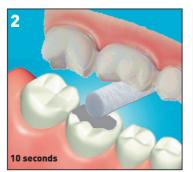
Do not leave any cotton imbibed with the liquid in your mouth.

Make sure the imbibed cotton does not remain in contact with the surrounding areas (cheek or tongue) for too long.

Do not use on children.

















2. Loss of a dressing, amalgam or composite resin filling:

Clinical signs: when you move your tongue over the area, you feel there is a hole.

Equipment to be used: latex finger cot E, paste C, spatula J, cotton roll G and liquid B.

Application:

- Put 5 drops of liquid **B** (eugenol) on a cotton roll (fig. 1).
- Bite down on the imbibed cotton on top of the area to be filled for 10 seconds (*fig. 2*). The eugenol allows the paste to stick to the enamel.
- Put the finger cot on to your index finger.
- Put a small amount of paste C (depending on the size of the cavity) on to the spatula.
- Insert the "ball" of paste into the cavity of the tooth (fig. 3).
- Bite down in order to spread out the paste.
- The paste will harden as it comes into contact with your saliva and the warmth of your mouth (15 minutes). Let the paste harden.
- Do not chew anything for one hour.







Do not let the paste come into contact with your eyes.













3. Broken tooth:

Clinical signs: you cut or hurt your tongue when it passes over the tooth.

Equipment to be used: latex finger cot E, paste C and spatula J.

Application:

- Put the finger cot over your index finger.
- Put a small amount of paste C (depending on the size of the cavity) on to the spatula.
- Appliquer la **pâte C** sur la zone coupante.
- Using your finger covered with the latex finger cot, spread the paste around the side and top of the broken tooth to obtain a smooth surface.
- Let it harden.
- Do not chew anything for one hour.



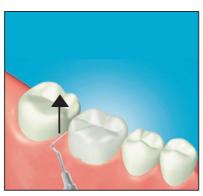
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Do not use if the area concerned is infected or your have an ulcer. Keep out of the sight and reach of children.













4. Trapped food:

Clinical signs:

- You are experiencing pain between two teeth and the gum is swollen and tender.
- You feel as though something is stuck between your teeth.

Equipment to be used: probe K.

Application:

- Use the probe to remove the trapped food from inside your mouth moving from the base to the top of the tooth. .
- Do not apply too much pressure and do not hurt your gum. .
- It is preferable to repeat the movement gently several times rather than to try and remove the trapped food in one go.











If your gums bleed for a long time, immediately contact a health professional.

Once the bleeding has stopped, remove the compress from your mouth.









5. Bleeding or mouth haemorrhaging:

Clinical signs: bleeding.

Equipment to be used: gauze compresses **F** and latex gloves **D**.

Applications:

- Put on the gloves.
- Fold a gauze compress in two.
- Apply the compress to the sore area and bite down.
- Change the compress every 10 minutes.
- Do not use mouthwash as this will slow down coagulation.
- If your gum continues to bleed, consult a health professional.











You should not use a DentaPass instrument to check the inside of your mouth if you have an infection, an ulcer or an open wound. If you do so, you may make your dental situation worse.









6. Expulsion or fracture of a natural tooth:

The DentPass kit cannot provide a temporary solution to this kind of problem. We can only provide you with the following advice.

Clinical signs: you have lost a natural tooth together with its root or fragments of a tooth.

Advice:

- Pick up the tooth or tooth fragments.
- Do not clean them.
- Put the tooth or fragments in physiological serum (sold in doses). Failing this, put the tooth or fragments in milk or keep it/them in your mouth with saliva.
- The serum, milk or saliva must completely cover the tooth.
- Immediately consult your dentist.
- The likelihood of being able to reimplant the tooth will be better if you see a dentist within the next hour.

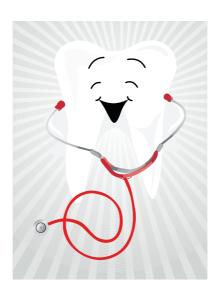








You should not use a DentaPass instrument to check inside your mouth if you have an infection, an ulcer or an open wound. If you do so, you may make your dental situation worse.









7. Tooth infection:

The DentPass kit cannot provide a temporary solution to this kind of problem. We can only provide you with the following advice..

Clinical signs: swelling, pain when pressure is exerted, throbbing, inflamed ganglion, impression that the tooth has moved up inside the gum or difficulty chewing.

Advice: if you are unable to see your dentist, you can consult a general practitioner who will be able to prescribe antibiotics (if necessary), while you are waiting for the earliest appointment with your usual dental surgeon.

You should not attempt to use a **Dent**Pass instrument to check the inside of your mouth if you have an infection, an ulcer or an open wound. If you do so, you may make your dental situation worse.





Special warning: keep this kit out of the sight and reach of children. The kit must not be used on children or teenagers under 15 years of age.

Specific storage advice: keep the kit in a dry location at a temperature below 30°C and with a humidity rate of 40-60%. The kit can be kept up to the use-by date even when different products have been taken out of their packaging..

Composition: dental powder A (composed of zinc oxide and zinc acetate), liquid B (composed of eugenol and isobornyl acetate, tridecanoic acid methyl ester, alpha-caryophyllene and isocaryophyllene), paste C (composed of anhydrous calcium sulphate), a pair of gloves, latex finger Λ , gauze compresses, cotton rolls, paper pad, measuring spoon, two instruments and a manual.

Specific precautions for use: always follow the instructions in this manual. Do not ingest the products contained in the plastic bottles. If these products are ingested by accident, the person having ingested them must be made to vomit. Do not allow the products to come into contact with your eyes. This kit does not replace the opinion of a professional. In the event of infection or if you are unsure about anything, you should immediately consult your dentist. Do not use this product if the area concerned is infected, swollen or ulcerated. Do not use this product if you are allergic to one of its components. **Consult your dentist within 30 days** after using this emergency kit. If

Note: if you entirely use up one of the three products (powder A + liquid B + paste C) ask your chemist to provide you with a fresh supply. You can buy ***DentaPass*** product refills separately to ensure the desired result.

you fail to consult your dentist, you may compromise your dental situation.



