

Seattle Study Club of Atlanta

Director: Colin Richman, D.M.D.

1305 Hembree Road, Suite 104
Roswell, Georgia 30076

Telephone: 770.442.1010

Fax: 770.475.7658

Email: sssca@drcolinrichman.com

"Committed to Excellence in Dentistry"

Introduction To Basic Clinical Photography

Colin Richman DMD

Essential Equipment

35mm camera, with dedicated ring light.

Personally, I have had excellent results with the CANON system, using a basic CANON Rebel as the camera body. and a 100 or 105mm Macro lens. A dedicated Canon ring light is essential.



Additional Items needed

Double ended retractor for taking straight on, and lateral facial tooth images.

Two single ended retractors for taking occlusal shots

Occlusal mirror for taking occlusal shots.



Mouth at rest—above

Mouth relaxed—below

(pronounce the word—'Emma')

Full face and sideways face are valuable and essential—not shown here for HIPPA reasons



Need to place a clear colored board, or a clear wall as the back ground,.

Avoid getting your office “stuff” in the picture

Above—mouth relaxed

Second from top—broad smile

Third from top—smile right lateral buccal corridor

Bottom—Smile—left lateral buccal corridor.



Above: Setup with double ended retractor in position, to obtain image below—*anterior exposure*.



Above: Setup with double ended retractor to obtain image below.

Left and right lateral views.

The assistant should pull the retractor back on the side being photographed and stabilize it on the other.



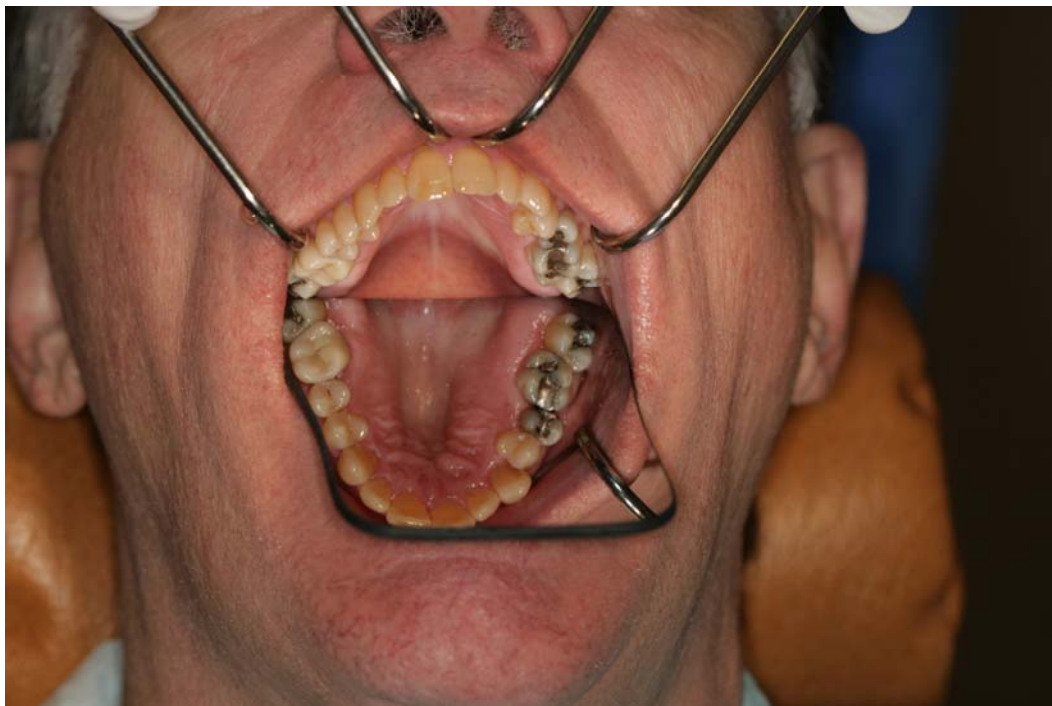
Above: Setup with double ended retractor to obtain image below.

Left and right lateral views.

The assistant should pull the retractor back on the Side being photographed and stabilize it on the other.



Setup for the maxillary occlusal exposure, using two single ended retractors and the warmed occlusal mirror. Assistant's help is essential.



Setup for the *mandibular occlusal* exposure, using two single ended retractors and the warmed occlusal mirror.



Complex Case Survey data

- 1 Adequate radiographic survey
- 2 Articulated casts
- 3 Comprehensive charting: Periodontal/tooth
- 4 Clinical photographs: 9 exposures (Repose, smile anterior, left, right, Retracted, anterior, left, right, Occlusal views.
- 5 Diagnostic wax up
- 6 Interdisciplinary collaboration

7 Essential for case presentation

Large Cases – One thing! Documentation: !!!!!!!!! 7 components!

- Full mouth diagnostic radiographs
- Full mouth dental and periodontal charting
- Clinical photographs – 9 basic views
- Articulated study casts
- Diagnostic wax up or intra-oral simulation
- Your 'favorite' Inter Disciplinary team (Periodontist, Orthodontist, quality CDT, OS and Endo)



Christenson: ADA Nov 2006

"Making digital photographs and using them for patient education, as well as filing them in electronic patient records for future reference and third-party use, are significant practice building and administration concepts.

When digital photographs are modified to demonstrate possible changes in patients' appearance, treatment plan acceptance is increased. This concept is one of the

**most indispensable
of all of the high tech choices"**

Required/ Recommended Equipment

Single Lens Reflex Camera (\$900.00)

100=105 Macro Lens (\$250.00)

Dedicated Ring Light (450.00)

Rechargeable battery, and PC card, included.

Computer with XP- image management.

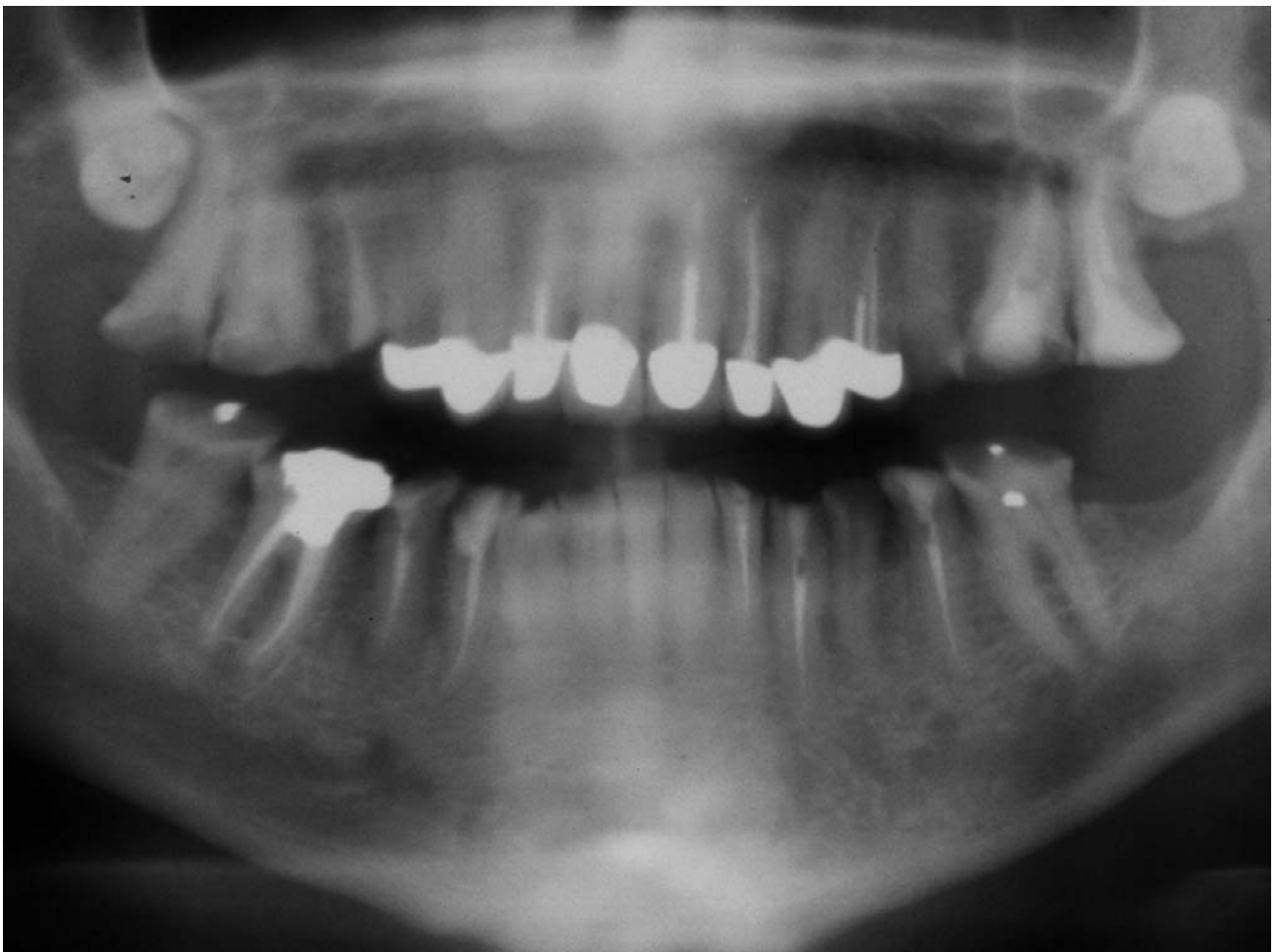
Double ended plastic retractor: SCHEIN.

Two single ended metal retractor.

Occlusal Plane mirror.

Total \$1,500.00-\$1,800.00

Other photographic applications include:
casts, xrays etc.



A simple way of cataloging and storing the images.

Go to My Computer on your desktop, then, My documents, then My pictures. Right click on My pictures to open a New Folder.

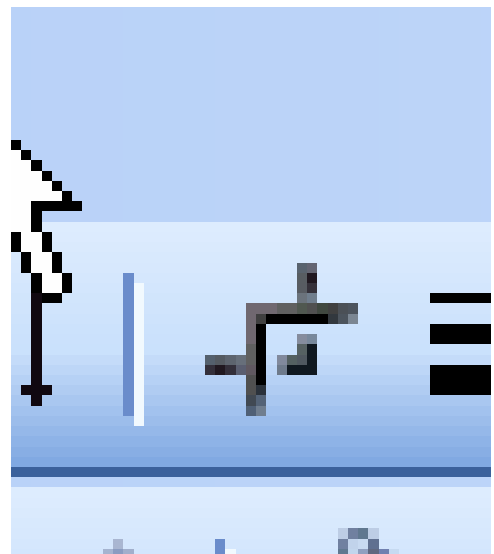
Name this folder, for example, **Patient Images**.

Open Patient Images, right click to open another new folder, within the original folder, . **Patient Images**

Title this new folder with the patient's name, and then copy and paste this patient's images from the memory card to this new created folder.

For each subsequent new patient do the same, by opening another new folder in the primary folder, **Patient Images**

To **crop** the images, most Microsoft applications as well as any basic patient editing program, has a cropping tool. This is easy to use, and is depicted below.



Clinical Photograph—Additional Applications

**Diagnostics: Tooth defects; Esthetic situations;
Occlusal situations, soft tissue concerns**

Treatment planning

**Image Editing – examples: Adobe Photoshop;
Thumbs Plus, or a propriety dental imaging pro-
gram – eg Lesterdyne**

Case presentations – facilitates communication

Insurance re-imburement – Mailed or emailed

Lab communication

Specialist – team work communication.

Internal marketing (Cases on the wall gallery)

Before and after images to the patient.

External marketing

Accreditation and Fellowship