

# DENTAL TECHNOLOGY

# TANDHEELKUNDIGE TEGNOLOGIE

## DENTAL TECHNICIAN

Dental technicians work in a laboratory and receive their assignments from a dentist or orthodontist. They work from impressions taken of patients' oral structures, manufacturing dentures, crowns, braces and other apparatus to improve or rectify teeth.

There are four specialities in dental technology, namely:

- Prosthetics* – full or partial plastic dentures
- Crown and bridge* – replace/add to an existing tooth
- Metal frameworks* – replacing bulky plastic bases
- Orthodontics* – to straighten crooked teeth etc.

Dental technicians should be extremely responsible and accurate workers as their products replace a part of the human body that influences both the health and appearance of the person concerned.

## SCHOOL SUBJECTS

Mathematics and Physical Science.

## RECOMMENDED SUBJECTS

Biology or Physiology.

## ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Each institution has its own entrance requirements.

## WHERE TO STUDY

### UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

The National Diploma in Dental Technology or an equivalent qualification is necessary to continue with the fourth level. Admission to this course is subject to evaluation and/or personal interview.

**NB:** Students must be in possession of the BTech: Dental Technology degree before they will be allowed to practise as dental technologists.

## DURATION OF COURSE

Four years – BTech.

## QUALIFICATIONS

- NDip:** Dental Technology
- BTech:** Dental Technology
- MTech:** Dental Technology
- DTech:** Dental Technology

## CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

The dental technician is usually an employee of a dental technician contractor owning a laboratory and contracting for one or more dentists or clinics. He may also work in his own practice, at universities as lecturer and at dentists.

## TANDHEELKUNDIGE TEGNOLOOG

Tandtegnoloë werk in 'n laboratorium en ontvang werkopdragte van 'n tandarts of ortodontis. Hulle maak gebruik van afgedrukte wat geneem is van pasiënte se tandstrukture en vervaardig kunststane, krone, mondkerms en ander apparaat om tande te herstel of te verbeter.

Daar is vier spesialiteitsareas in tandheelkundige tegnologie, naamlik:

- Protese* – volle of deels-plastiese kunsgebitte
- Kroon en brugwerk* – vervanging/byvoeging by 'n bestaande tand
- Metaal raamwerke* – vervanging van plastiekbasisse
- Orthodontie* – om skewe tande te bely, gebitsregulering, ens.

Tandheelkundige tegnoloë moet uiters verantwoordelike en akkurate werkers wees omdat hulle produkte 'n deeltjie van die menslike liggaam vervang wat beide die gesondheid en voorkoms van die persoon raak.

## SKOOLVAKKE

Wiskunde en Natuur- en Skeikunde.

## AANBEVOLE VAKKE

Biologie of Fisiologie.

## TOELATINGSVEREISTES

Elke instansie het sy eie toelatingsvereistes.

## WAAR OM TE STUDEER

### UNIVERSTEIT VIR TEGNOLOGIE

Die Nasionale Diploma in Tandheelkundige Tegnologie of 'n gelykwaardige kwalifikasie is nodig om voort te gaan met die vierde vlak. Toelating tot hierdie kursus is onderhewig aan evaluering en/of 'n persoonlike onderhoud.

**N.B:** Studente moet oor die BTech:Tandheelkundige Tegnologie kwalifikasie beskik voor hulle toegelaat sal word om as tandtegnoloë te praktiseer.

## DUUR VAN KURSUS

Vier jaar – BTech.

## KWALIFIKASIES

- NDip:** Tandheelkundige Tegnologie
- BTech:** Tandheelkundige Tegnologie
- MTech:** Tandheelkundige Tegnologie
- DTech:** Tandheelkundige Tegnologie

## BEROEPSGELEENTHEDE

Die Tandtegnoloog is gewoonlik 'n werknemer van 'n kontrakteur vir tandtegnoloë wat 'n laboratorium besit en vir een of meer tandartse of klinieke kontrakwerk doen. Die tegnoloog kan ook in sy eie praktyk, by universiteite as dosent, en by tandartse werk.

