

Daan van Oort

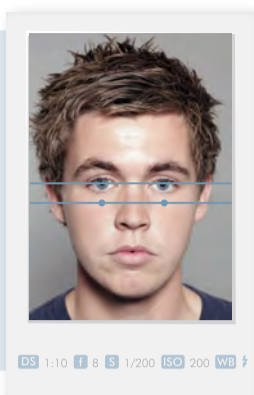


PHOTOGRAPHY

DIGITAL DENTAL PHOTOGRAPHY

HOW DID  
I DO IT?





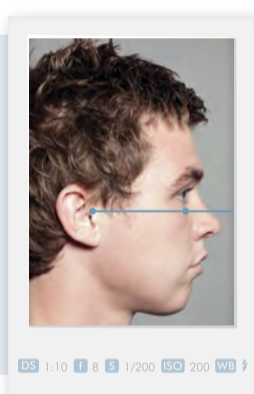
### 1. PORTRAIT - Frontal view

- Use the same magnification(DS) in all extra – oral views
- Working distance:  $\pm 1.5$  meter
- Hold the camera in portrait format
- Lens axis horizontal to the face
- Frankfurt Horizontal = Horizontal



### 2. PORTRAIT - Oblique lateral view

- Remove glasses, piercings and jewellery
- Patient should be sitting upright
- Hair not in front of ear and face
- Focus on the eyes
- Both eyes must be visible in total



### 3. PORTRAIT - Lateral view

- Eyes and Eyes wide open
- Eyes and shoulders in the same direction
- Take the right side of the face
- Background plain and not distracting



### 4. SHADE GUIDE

- Use retractors
- Put incisal edges against each other
- Keep labial sides in the same light
- Make sure color number is in the picture
- Focus on labial



### 5. CONTRASTOR

- Use retractors
- Work with contrastor (black)
- Adjust flashlight to keep contrastor black



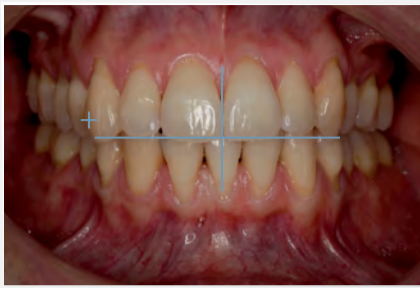
### 6. OVERJET VIEW

- Use pointed retractors
- Pull as far possible to ears
- Teeth in occlusion
- Occlusal plane horizontal
- Focus on the second incisor



### 7. CLOSE UP SMILE VIEW

- Full smile
- Occlusal plane horizontal
- Focus on the second incisor
- Lens axis in line occlusal plane



DS 1:2 f 22 S 1/200 ISO 200 WB ⚡

### 8. FRONTAL VIEW

- Set magnification (display on the lens)
- Focus on the distal side of the canine
- Use the widest retractor
- Remove saliva
- Tongue against palatal
- Median line in the vertical middle



DS 1:2 f 22 S 1/200 ISO 200 WB ⚡

### 9. OBLIQUE LATERAL RIGHT

- Keep the same magnification (8)
- Focus on the canine
- Use the pointed retractors
- Pull the retractor as far as possible to the ear
- Occlusal plane in the horizontal middle



DS 1:2 f 22 S 1/200 ISO 200 WB ⚡

### 10. OBLIQUE LATERAL LEFT

- Keep the same magnification (8 + 9)
- Deepest point retractor even with occlusal plane
- Same angle as (9)



DS 1:1,5 f 22 S 1/200 ISO 200 WB ⚡

### 11. LATERAL RIGHT

- Set magnification
- Use two pointed retractors
- Perpendicular on the buccal side of premolar
- Focus on the buccal side of premolar
- Occlusal plane in the horizontal middle
- Lateral mirrors can be used as well



DS 1:1,5 f 22 S 1/200 ISO 200 WB ⚡

### 12. LATERAL LEFT

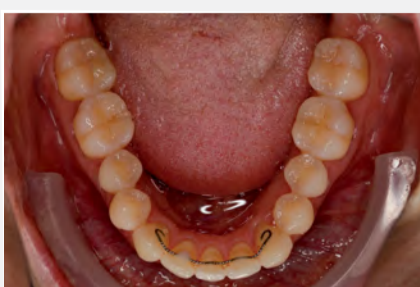
- Keep the same magnification (11)
- Remove saliva
- Tongue against palatal
- Pull the retractor as far as possible to the ear



DS 1:2 f 22 S 1/200 ISO 200 WB ⚡

### 13. OCCLUSAL MAXILLARY VIEW

- Set magnification
- Use a lip retractor
- Use a photo mirror as big as possible
- Use a heated mirror
- Mirror parallel to the occlusal plane
- Lip retractor parallel to the occlusal plane



DS 1:2 f 22 S 1/200 ISO 200 WB ⚡

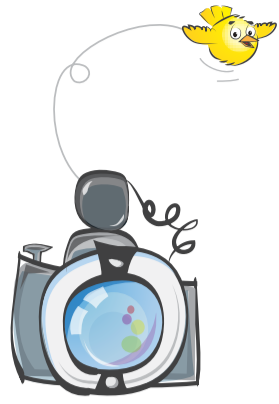
### 14. OCCLUSAL MANDIBULAR VIEW

- Keep the same magnification (13)
- Tongue behind the mirror (if possible)
- Incisal edge perpendicular on camera angle
- Focus on the occlusal plane
- Pictures (13 + 14) must be flipped horizontally

## Materials.

### Basic:

- Intraoral Dental Mirrors;
- Mirror heater;
- Contrastor;
- Cheek retractors;
- Lip retractors;
- Battery (charged).



### Basic camera kit:

- Camera body (DSLR);
- 100m Macro lens;
- Macro ring flash.

### Expert camera kit:

- Camera body (DSLR);
- 100m Macro lens;
- Macro ring flash;
- Macro twin flash;
- Polar – eyes;
- Dual point flash bracket;
- Studio flash kit.

Notes