

# Radiation protection splints

## Materials & Accessories

### Fabrication:

- Erkoflex, 4.0 and 5.0 mm, Erkoflex-95, 4.0 mm

### Model preparation:

- When using plaster models: Erkogum (110 844) for blocking out, high-fusing wax (725 080) for filling bubbles in the plaster.

### Finishing:

- Special scissors XL (220 301), tungsten carbide bur (110 837) for grinding, Liskosil-I (223 240) or Lisko-S (223 200) for prepolishing, hot air burner (177 540) and if necessary, FG-sheets (177 400) for shining

## Hints

- Areas of the model (exterior vestibulum, oral floor) which obstruct the adaptation have to be removed. Remove sharp plaster edges.
- Radiation protection splints reduce the implications of scattered radiation caused by materials of high density. This happens on the base of the distance-square-law of the radiation physics. The splints keep for ex. cheek and tongue in distance to the material of high density. The literature requires a distance of at least 3 mm.

1. The fabrication and finishing see **Positioners, 1.-6.** and **Playsafe sportsmouthguard, 17.**

The final shape is determined by the odontogram and the therapist.



2. Necessary adaptations can be effected with the strong scissors.

Radiation protection splint for upper jaw and lower jaw.