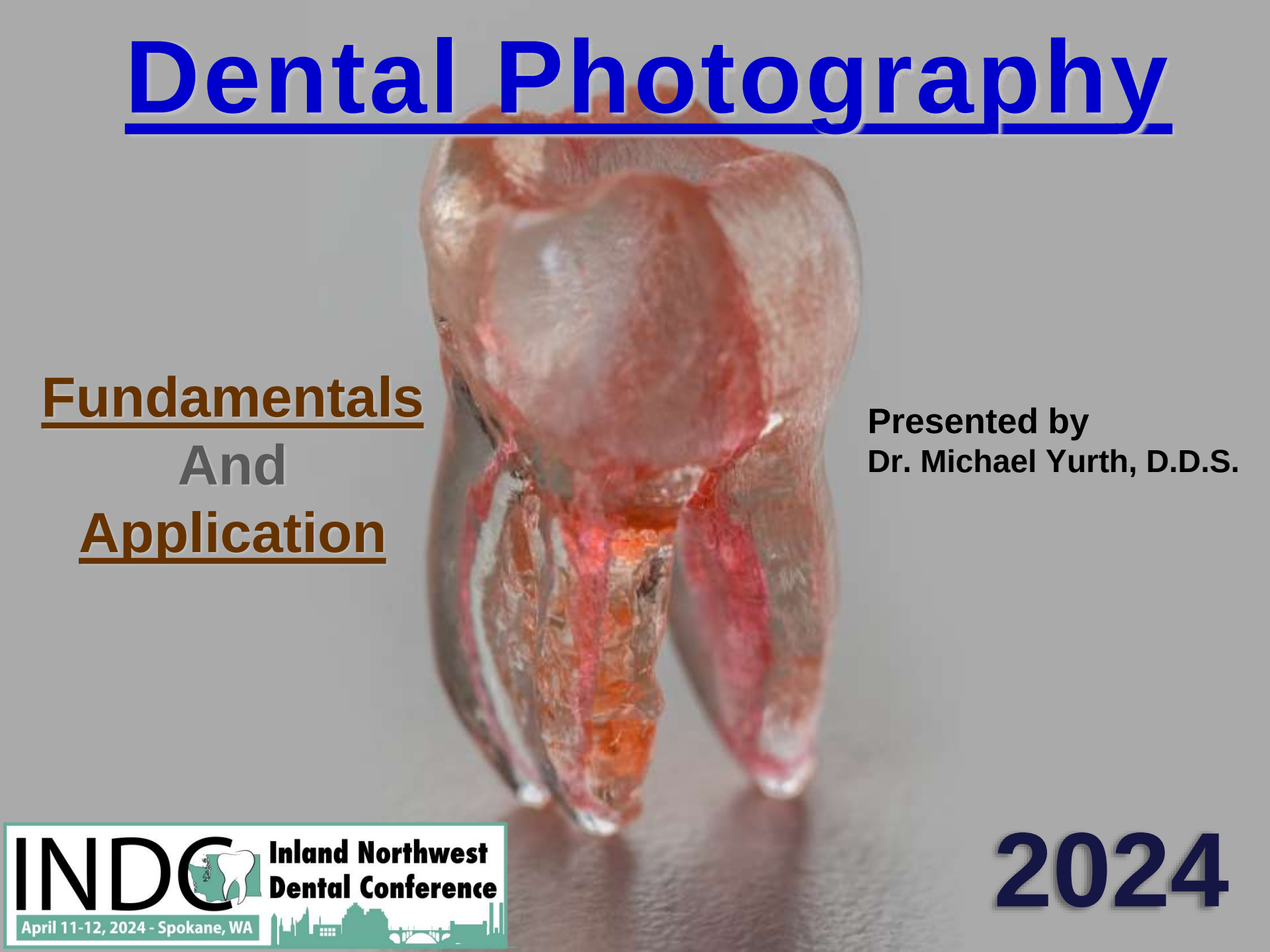
Dental Photography



Fundamentals And Application

Presented by
Dr. Michael Yurth, D.D.S.

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2024

Disclosure

Michael Yurth DDS

Currently works as

LEAD DENTIST

for a FQHC Public Health dental clinic in central Washington
Yakima Valley Farm Workers clinic in Grandview, WA

Also is the

Residency Program Director

for an Advanced Education in General Dentistry residency program in Washington State called
Northwest Dental Residency Program

What do I use?

- This is the new MIRRORLESS camera rig I use in clinic now in Toppenish

My Intra-Oral Camera Rig

- The core of my system is the:
- Canon R10 MIRRORLESS camera body
- Canon RF 100mm f/2.8 MACRO LENS
- Canon MT-26EX-RT MACRO TWIN LIGHT

My Intra-Oral Camera Rig

- This twin light allows me to adjust the IN/OUT **ANGLE** and POSITION of the flash sources

Settings

- The only thing left to do is set the controls. The settings I use on the camera (seen below) are:
  - **MANUAL mode**,
  - **a SHUTTER SPEED of 1/200th of a second,**
  - **an APERTURE = f/32,**
  - **and ISO = 100**.
  - **With flash set to MODE = ETTL**
  - I also store both **RAW** and **JPG** files on the card for each shot
- These settings allow for maximum depth of field with minimal blur.

What does all that mean?

- As you can already tell, photography can be **very complicated!!!!!**

- **If you don't have a background in photography I would expect that you will need to learn as much to be good at that as you would to make a good denture!**

- I believe that this is a VITAL dental skill!

SECTION #2

THE Explanation

Photographic Fundamentals

What makes a photograph "GOOD"?

- What do you need to understand to be able to take a good photograph and make it usable?

Photographic Fundamentals

The fundamentals

A "**GOOD**" photo,

is one that does the job it was intended to do, and is even better if it is aesthetically pleasing to the intended audience.

So what is the intent of the image?

Photographic Fundamentals

- Fundamental Concepts we all should know

What is **EXPOSURE**?

If you understand this concept and its implications you can get GOOD photographs with ANY camera!

Photographic Fundamentals

The Definition of Exposure

Exposure: The **total amount of light** captured by a camera through a lens for a single image.

Photographic Fundamentals

The simple way to look at exposure is to think of light as having **volume**, and each exposure is an **AMOUNT** of light that is captured.

UNDEREXPOSED = Not enough light

GOOD EXPOSURE = Proper amount of light

OVEREXPOSED = Too much light

There are MANY different ways to capture the proper amount of light for each good exposure.

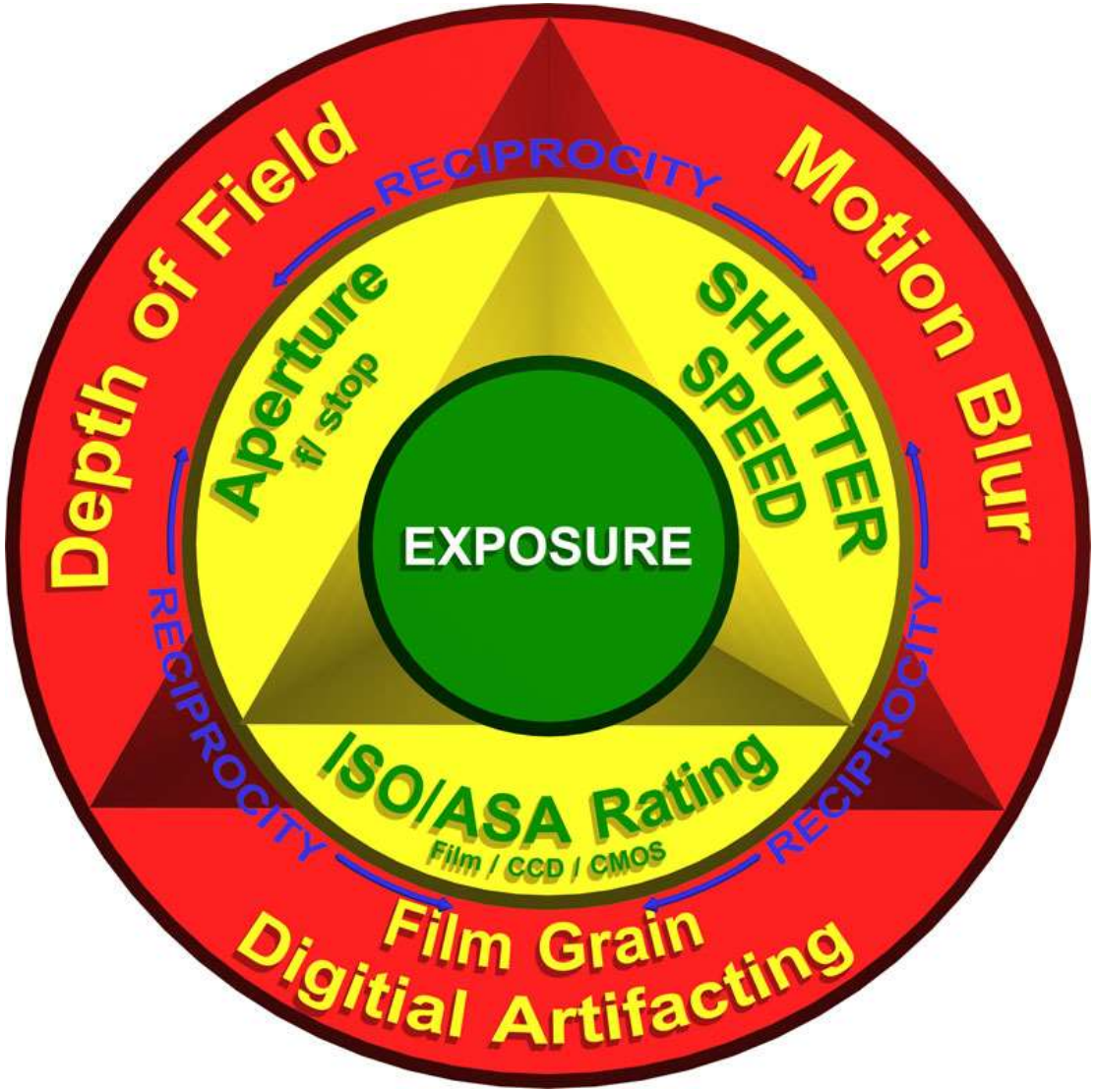
Photographic Fundamentals

Exposure The **total amount of light** captured by a camera through a lens for a single image.

Getting the correct **Exposure** should be the goal or TARGET we are shooting for with each press of the button.

Photographic Fundamentals

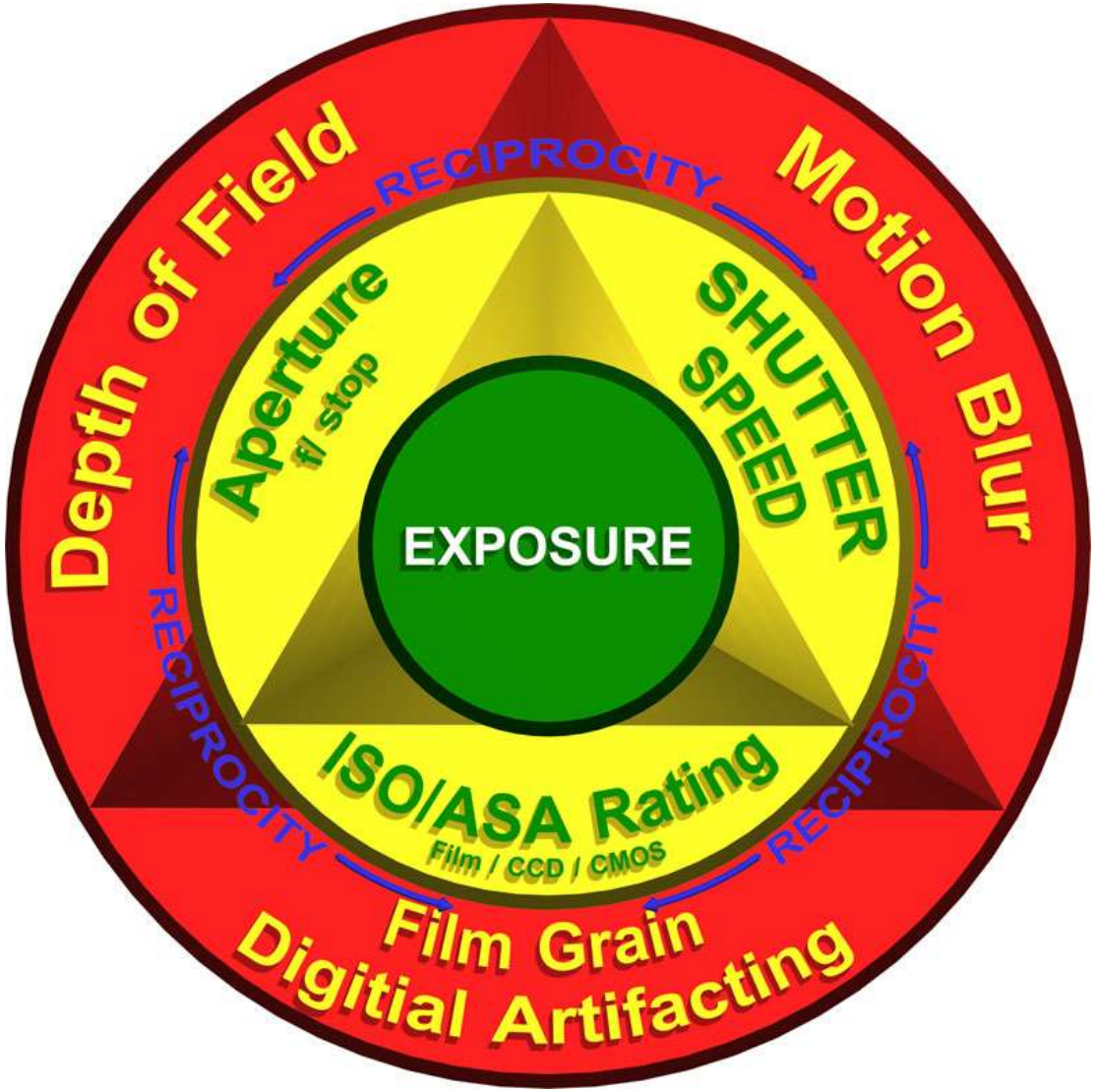
This is what comes to my mind when I think of a visual representation of what goes into EXPOSURE



Photographic Fundamentals

There are many things that go into hitting the **target** of a "good" EXPOSURE

So let's break it down into digestible pieces.



Photographic Fundamentals

- Fundamental Concepts we all should know

EVERY camera has three fundamental components

A **LENS** with an **APERTURE**

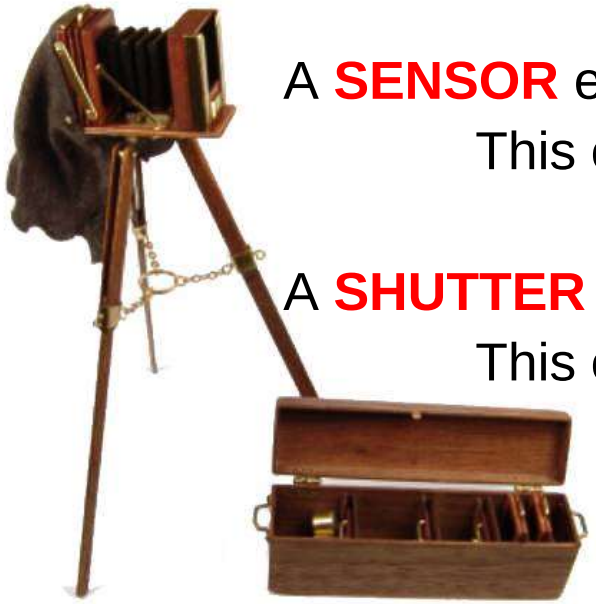
This gathers and directs light into the camera

A **SENSOR** either **FILM or DIGITAL**

This captures and records the image

A **SHUTTER** which is **GATE** in front of the sensor

This opens and closes allowing the light to pass in



Photographic Fundamentals

Exposure The **total amount of light** captured by a camera through a lens for a single image.

Getting the correct **Exposure** should be the goal or TARGET we are shooting for with each press of the button.

Photographic Fundamentals

- So because of these three physical parts, each exposure has **THREE components**
- **The "TRIAD"**

ISO / Sensor Sensitivity

Shutter Speed

Aperture

Photographic Fundamentals

TRIAD

LEG 1 = Sensitivity

Photographic Fundamentals

ISO / ASA

This is the **sensitivity** to light of the film or the digital sensor in the camera.

Photographic Fundamentals

- Definition

- **ISO** (International Standards Organization)
- **ASA** (American Standards Association)

  - These are equivalent standardized ratings of the efficiency in capturing light, or its **sensitivity**.
    - These apply to both **film** and **digital CCD/CMOS** sensors

      - The **higher the ISO** number,
      - the **more sensitive** it is to light,
      - or the **faster** the film/sensor is.

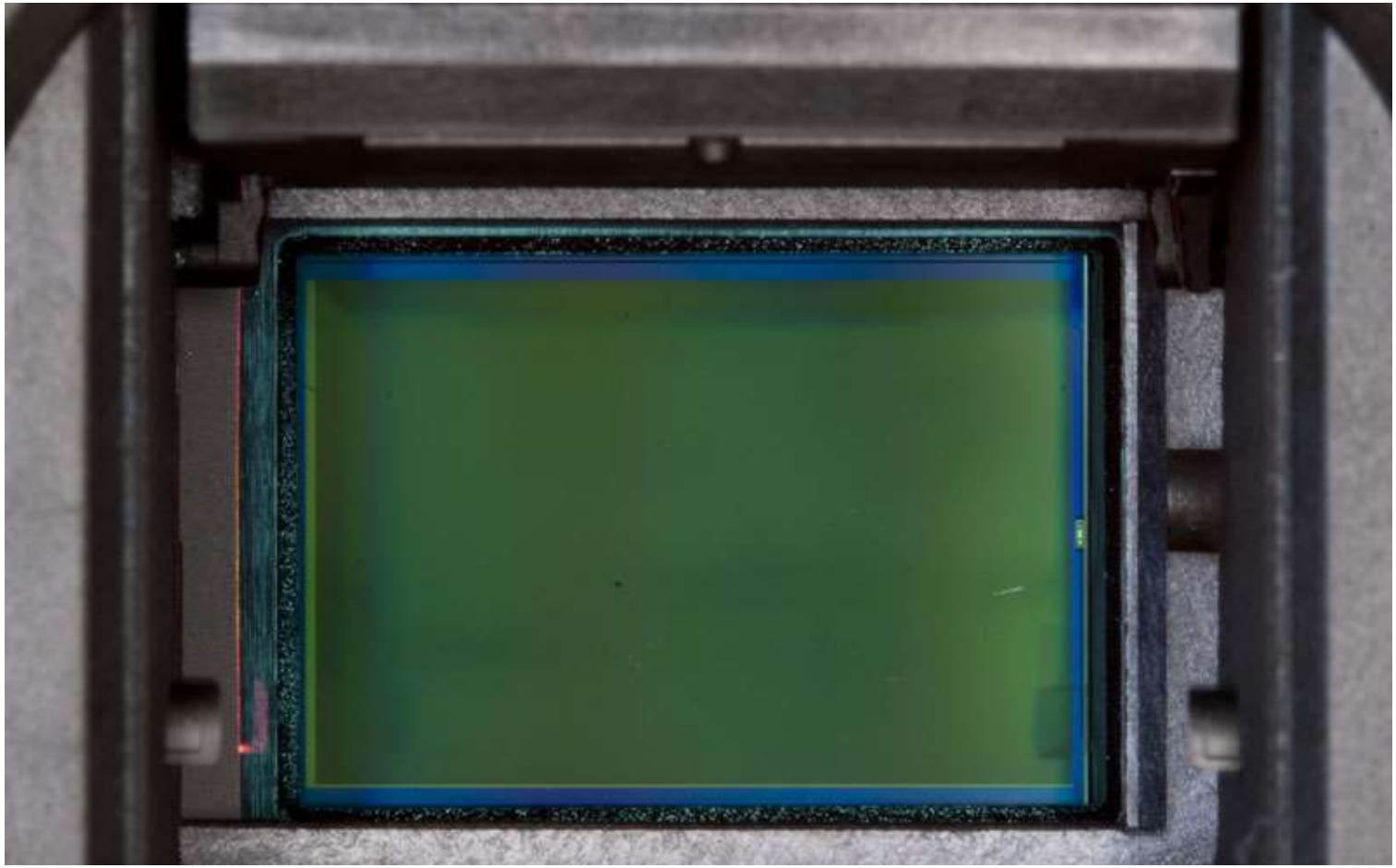
  - Each full increment (or **STOP**) in the ISO rating scale **doubles** or **halves** the sensitivity to light.

Photographic Fundamentals

- The most commonly used film and film **ISO** speeds are:
  - **25** **slower** (Fine black & white)
  - **50**
  - **100** (AKA Outdoor)
  - **200**
  - **400** (AKA Indoor)
  - **800**
  - **1600** **faster** (Modern digital)

  - These increments are considered **FULL STOPS**

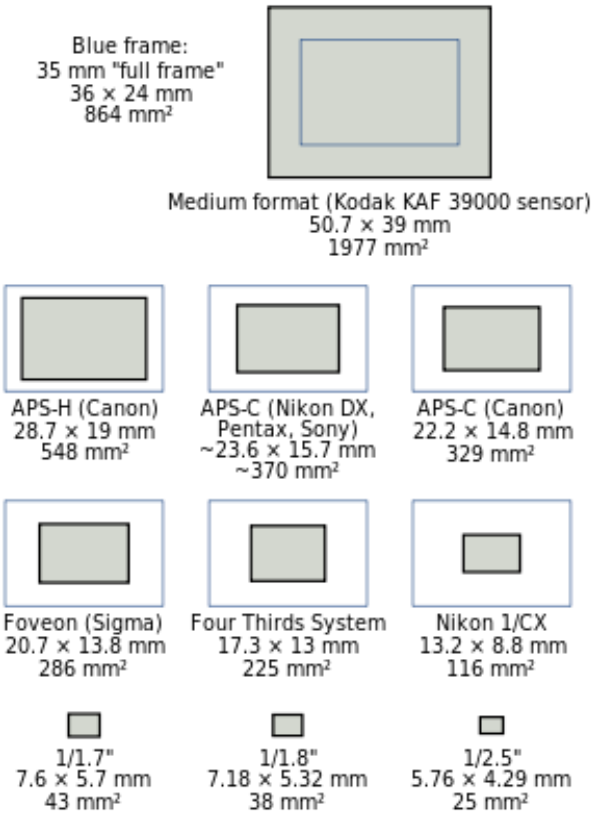
Photographic Fundamentals

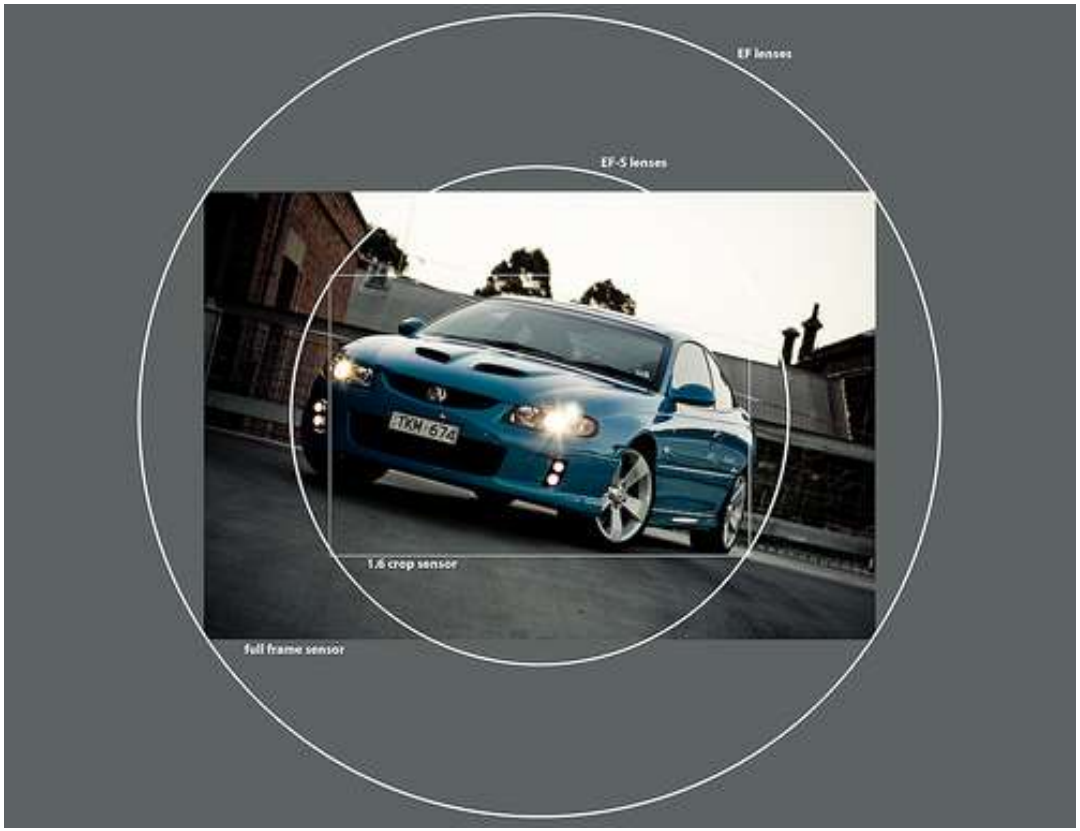


Canon CMOS

With digitally adjustable ISO

Photographic Fundamentals

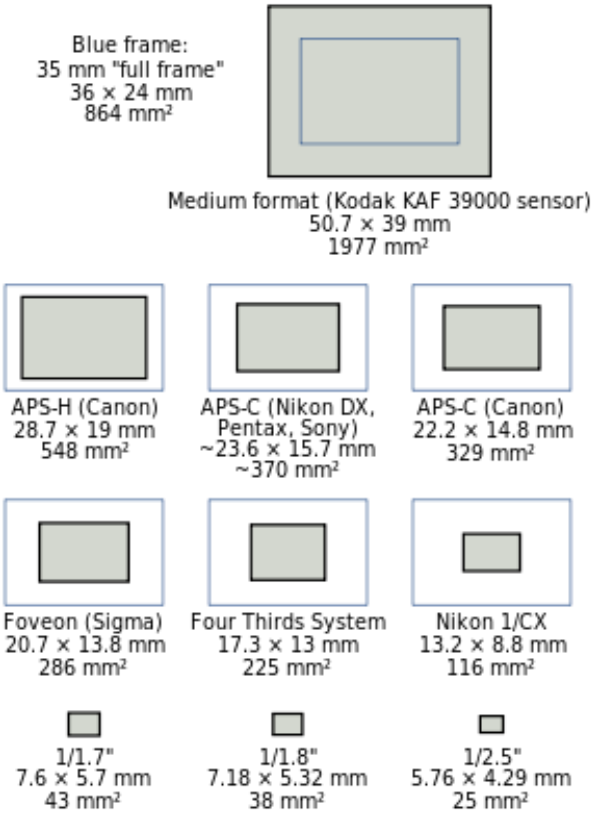




Sensor Size

All sensors are NOT the same size and can cause a multiplication factor to standard lenses

Photographic Fundamentals

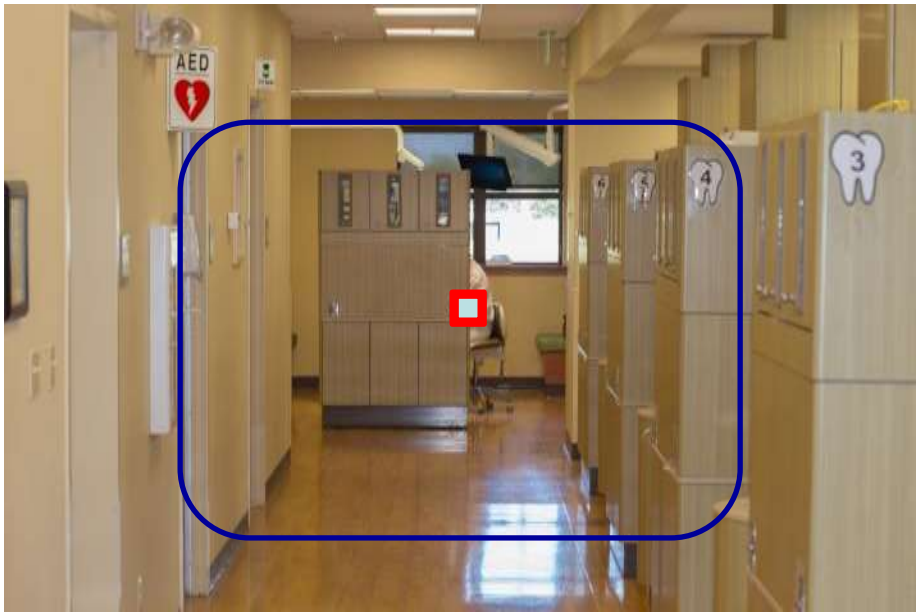


Sensor Size

All sensors are NOT the same size and can cause a multiplication factor to standard lenses

Photographic Fundamentals

FULL FRAME Sensor **CROPPED (1.6x)**



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Photographic Fundamentals

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Photographic Fundamentals

ISO / ASA

This is the **sensitivity** to light of the film or the digital sensor in the camera.

Photographic Fundamentals

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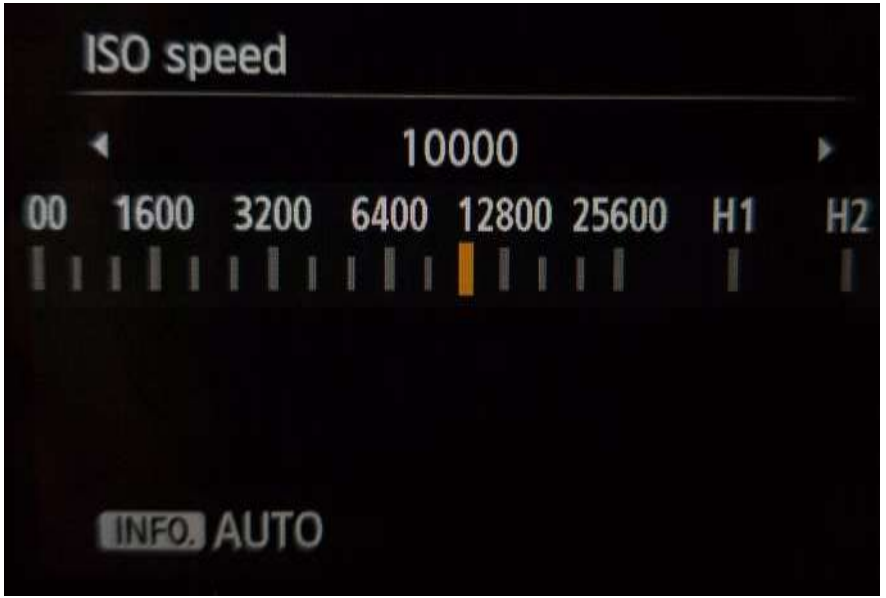


Photographic Fundamentals

TRIAD

LEG 2 = Shutter Speed

Photographic Fundamentals

Shutter Speed

This is the **amount of time** that the curtain or shutter in the camera will be open to allow light through the lens to the sensor/film.

Photographic Fundamentals

- Definition

The **shutter speed** controls the **amount of time** the shutter will remain open to allow light to pass through.

- Shutter speeds are indicated in **seconds**, and **fractions of a second** on the camera's dial or indicator.

  – The **higher the fractional** number,
  – the **faster** the shutter moves,
  – or the **shorter the OPEN time** is.

  – Each full increment (or **STOP**) in the speed scale **doubles** or **halves** the amount of time the shutter is open allowing light in.

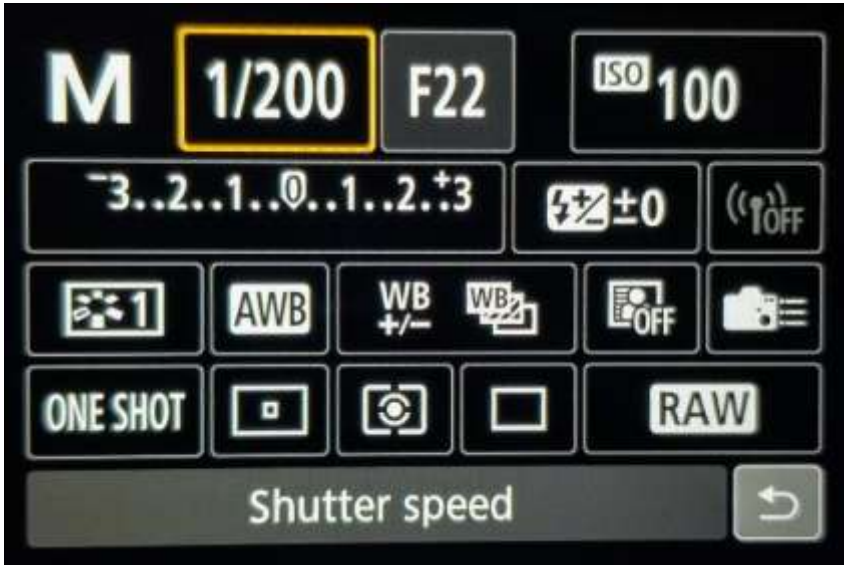
Photographic Fundamentals

- The most commonly used shutter speeds are:
  - **1/8th of a second** (Motion can be blurry)
  - **1/15**
  - **1/30**
  - **1/60**
  - **1/125**
  - **1/250**
  - **1/500th of a second** (Good to freeze motion)

  – These increments are considered **FULL STOPS**

Photographic Fundamentals

Shutter Speed



This is the **amount of time** that the curtain or shutter in the camera will be open to allow light through the lens to the sensor/film.

Photographic Fundamentals

Shutter Speed

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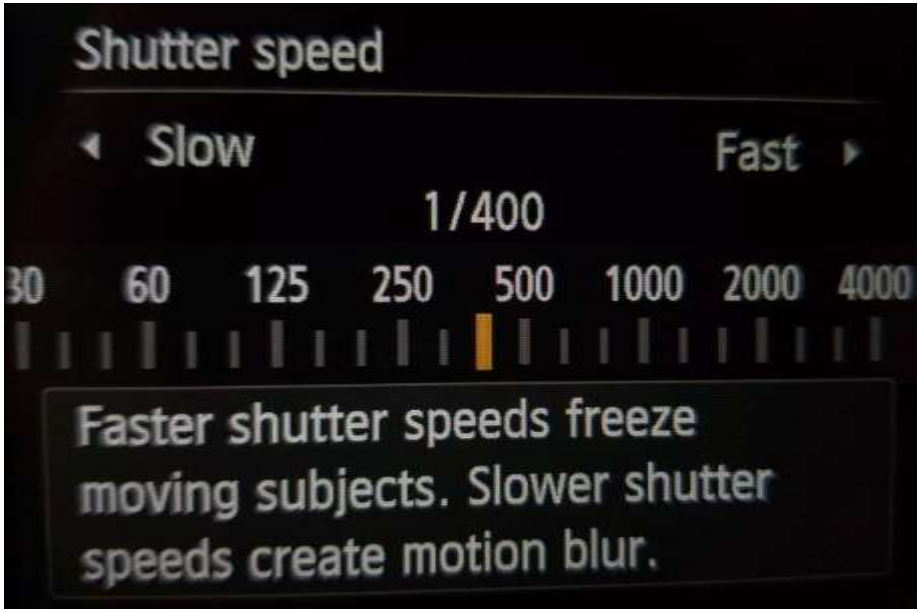


Photographic Fundamentals

TRIAD

LEG 3 = Aperture

Photographic Fundamentals

Aperture

This is the **size of the opening** in the iris of the lens that will conduct light into the camera.

Photographic Fundamentals

- Definition

The **aperture** is the **size of the opening** in the cameras lens, that allows light to pass through to the film/sensor

- Aperture size is described by a series of **"f" numbers**.

  – The **higher** number,
  – the **tighter** the iris,
  – or the **smaller the opening** is.

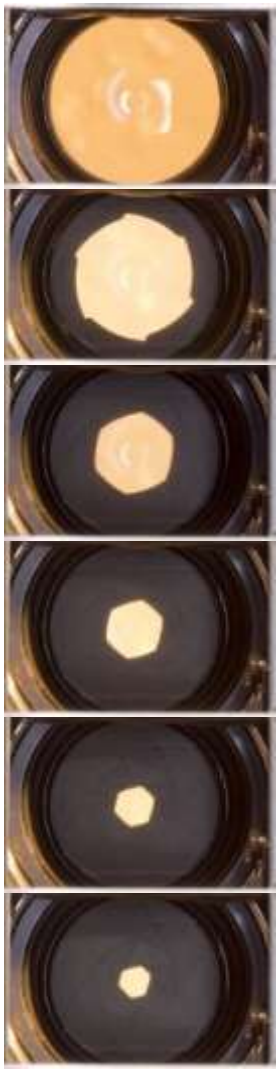
  – Each full increment (or **STOP**) in the aperture scale **doubles** or **halves** the amount of area in the opening allowing light in.

Photographic Fundamentals

- The most commonly used aperture values are:
  - **f/2.8** (Very OPEN)
  - **f/4**
  - **f/5.6**
  - **f/8**
  - **f/11**
  - **f/16**
  - **f/22** (Very CLOSED)

  – These increments are considered **FULL STOPS**

Photographic Fundamentals



f/2.8

f/4

f/5.6

f/8

f/11

f/16

The lowest f number of a lens denotes the maximum amount of light it can let in, therefore lenses with very low f #s are considered

“FAST” lenses

This is because they can let light into the camera in higher volume

Photographic Fundamentals

Aperture

This is the **size of the opening** in the iris of the lens that will conduct light into the camera.

Photographic Fundamentals

Aperture

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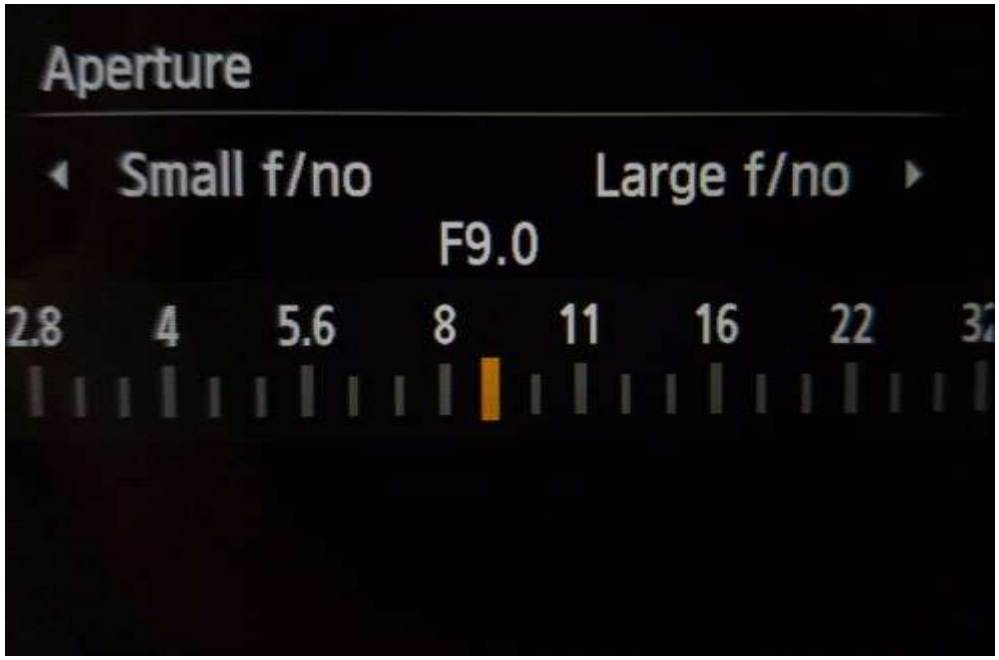


Photographic Fundamentals

Exposure

The **total amount of light** captured by a camera through a lens for a single image.

Photographic Fundamentals

- So because of these three physical parts, each exposure has **THREE components**

The "TRIAD" makes the exposure!

ISO / Sensor Sensitivity

Shutter Speed

Aperture

Photographic Fundamentals

RECIPROCITY

- If you **change 1 leg**, you can **change another** the same amount and have the **SAME EXOSURE** with a different visual effect

ISO / Sensor Sensitivity

Each **STOP**

is 0.5X or 2X the next

Shutter Speed

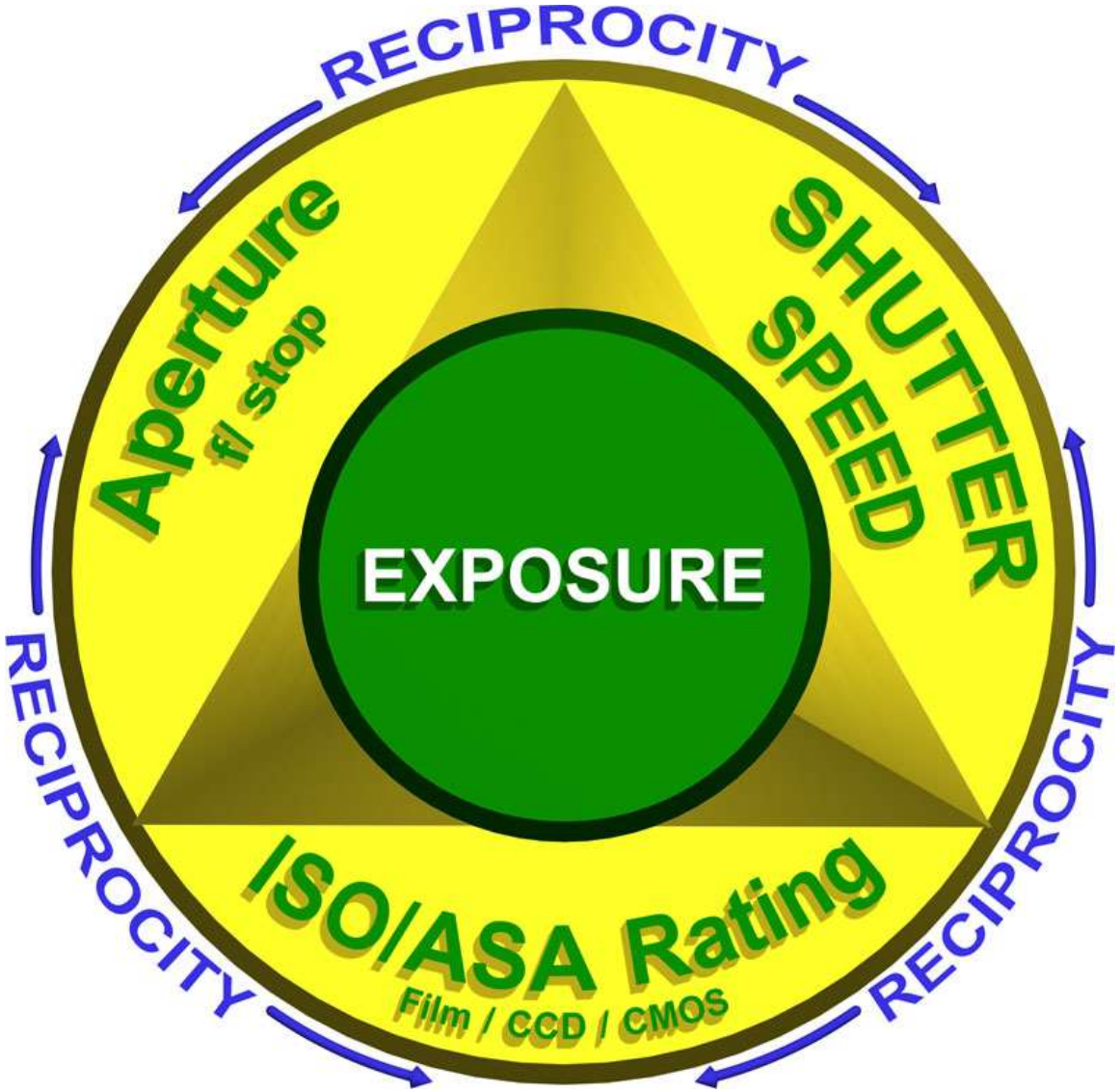
Each **STOP**

is 0.5X or 2X the next

Aperture

Each **STOP**

is 0.5X or 2X the next



Photographic Fundamentals

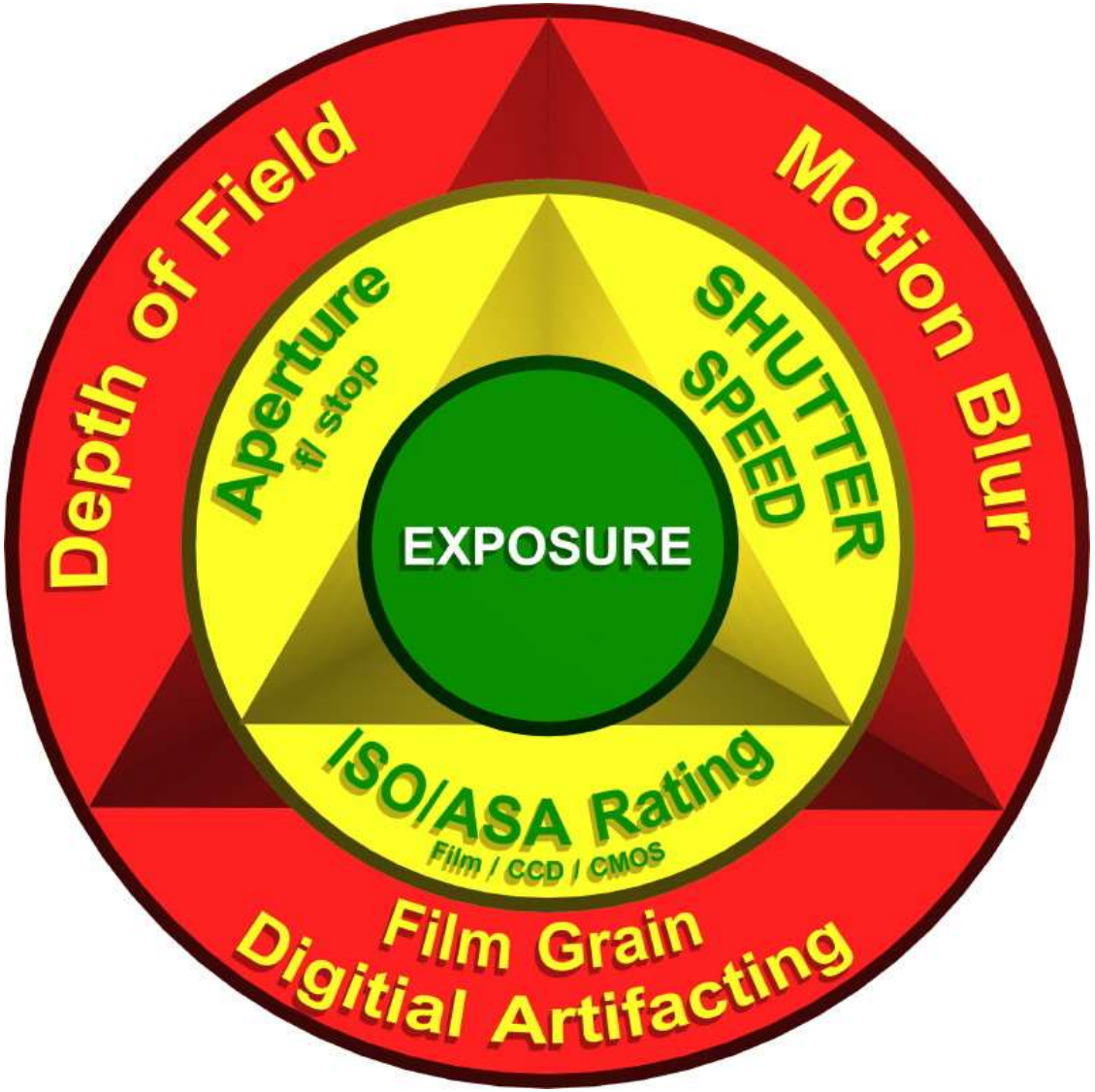
- Each of the three exposure components has a troublesome attribute or counterpart.

- **The " EVIL TRIAD"**

  Grain / Artifacting

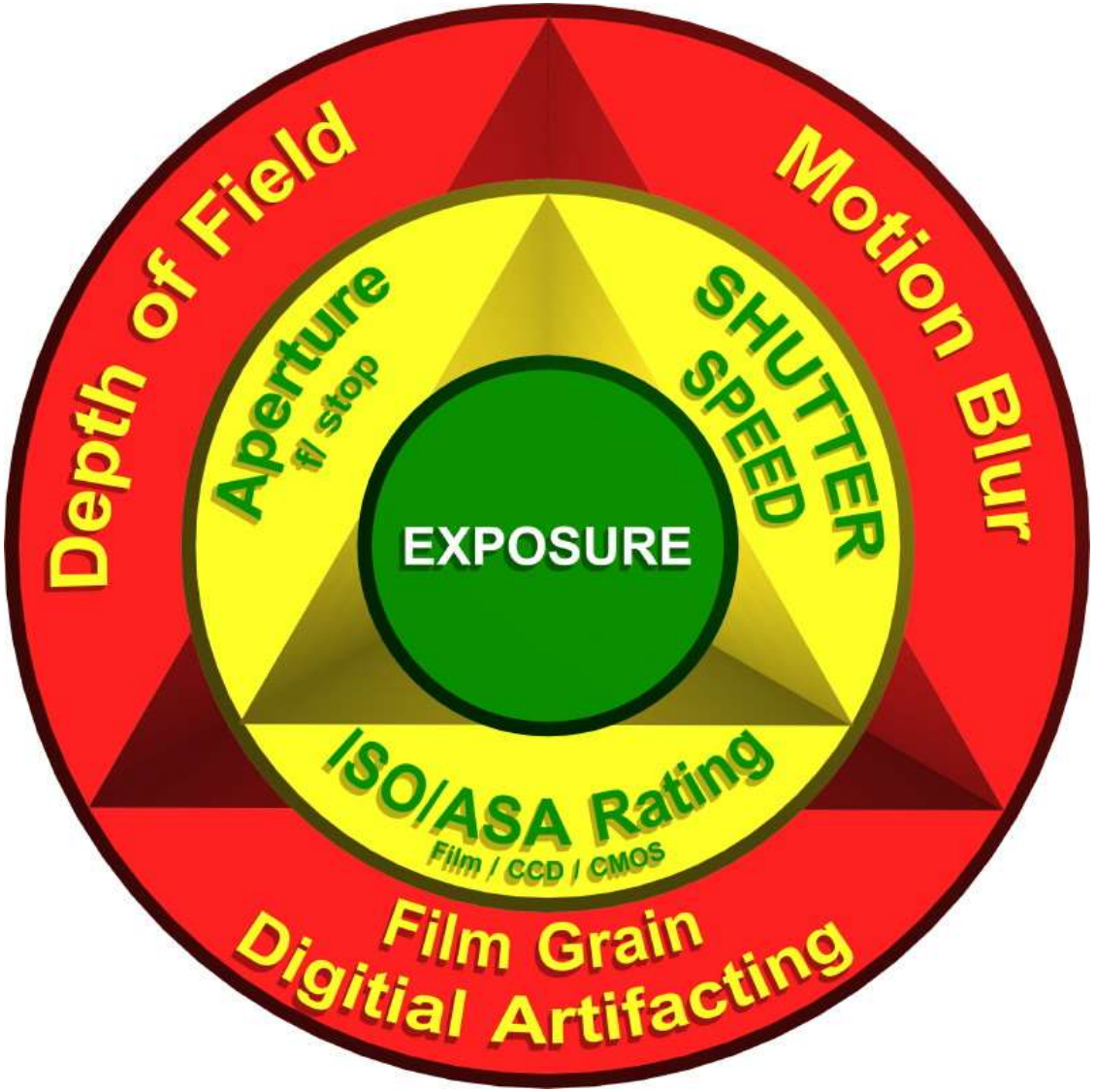
  Motion Blur

  Depth of Field



Photographic Fundamentals

- These other attributes are why different "equivalent" exposures don't have the same visual appearance in the final image.



Photographic Fundamentals

EVIL TRIAD

Associated Effect

LEG 1 = Grain

Photographic Fundamentals

- **Grain / Artifacting**

- Sensitivity and **Sharpness** are inversely related.

Photographic Fundamentals

- Definition

Film Grain = The particles of **silver halide** on the surface of film that capture light get larger as the film speed goes up.

The **larger the grains** of silver
the more noticeable the random **texture**
will be in the printed photograph.

So the **slower** the film, the **sharper** the image.

Lower ISO = Higher Sharpness

Photographic Fundamentals

- Definition

Sensor Artifacting = The sensors in digital cameras converting optical light into a digital signal become less accurate as the sensitivity is increased.

The **faster the sensor speed** is set the more noticeable the random **texture** will be in the printed photograph.

So the **slower** the sensor, the **sharper** the image.

Lower ISO = Higher Sharpness

Low ISO vs High ISO

Photographic Fundamentals

EVIL TRIAD

Associated Effect

LEG 2 = Blur

Photographic Fundamentals

- **Motion Blur**

- **Distortion** caused in an image due to **motion** of either target or camera during the shot.

Photographic Fundamentals

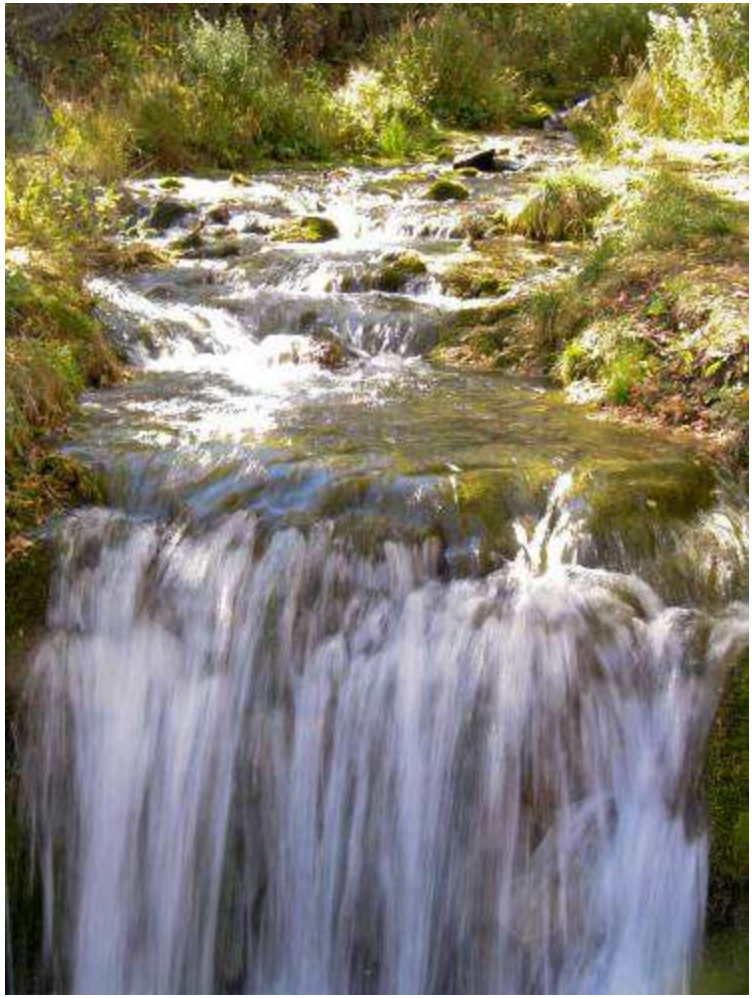
- Definition

Motion Blur = The longer the shutter is open, and the greater the motion of either the subject or the camera during the shot the more likely it is that the image will be distorted.

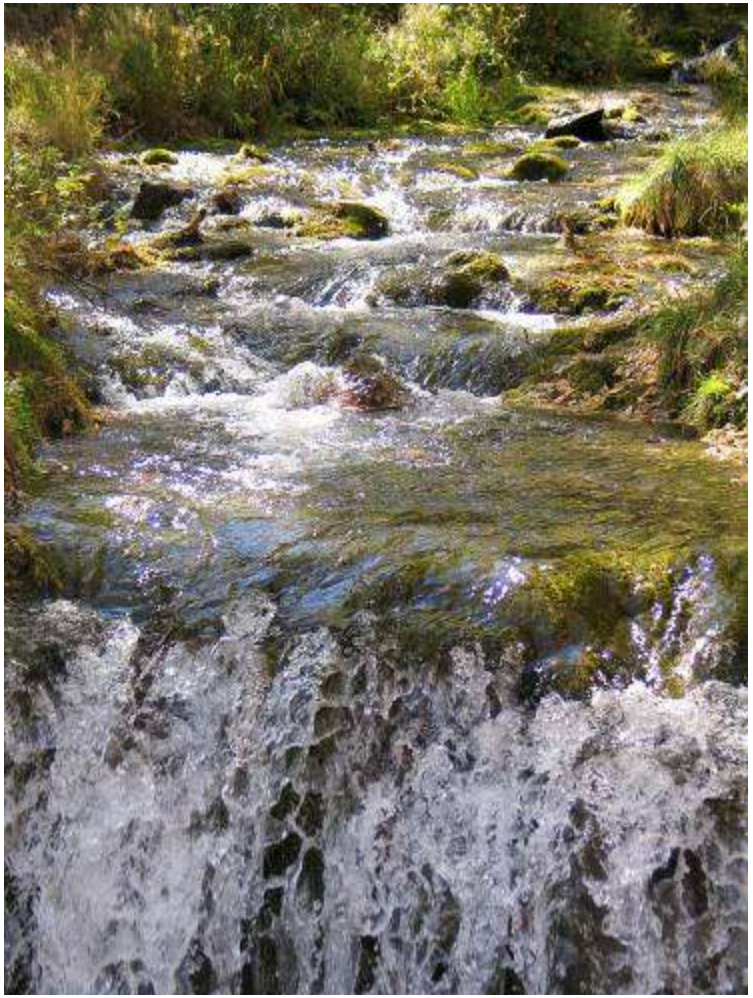
The **faster the shutter speed** is set
the more any motion is **frozen in time** in the image,
thus **increasing sharpness**!

Faster Shutter Speed = Less Blur

Low S-Speed vs High S-Speed



ISO=100 f/8 @ **1/15th** sec



ISO=100 f/2.5 @ **1/500th** sec

Photographic Fundamentals

EVIL TRIAD

Associated Effect

LEG 3 = D.O.F.

Photographic Fundamentals

Focus
and
Depth of Field

- The **amount of space** in front of and behind the focal plane that is captured **in sharp focus**.
- **VERY IMPORTANT TO DENTISTS!! And most difficult to understand.**

Photographic Fundamentals

- **What is Focus?**
- **What does it mean "to be IN FOCUS"?**

- The answer is

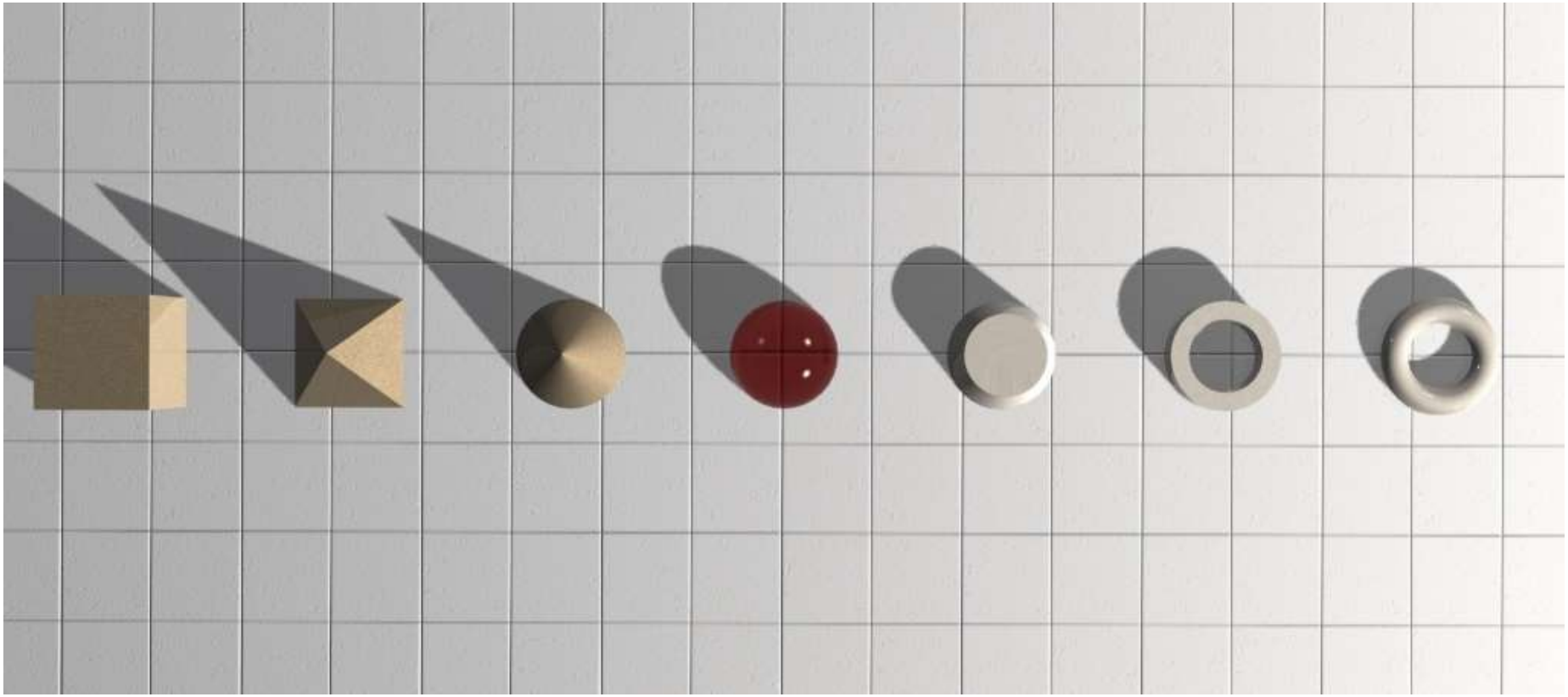
SHARPNESS AT A SPECIFIC DISTANCE!

- The lens collects light rays coming from a certain set "focal distance" or "focal plane" and changes their direction to gather and be "FOCUSED" onto the film/sensor in a way that makes a sharp, clearly defined image.

Photographic Fundamentals

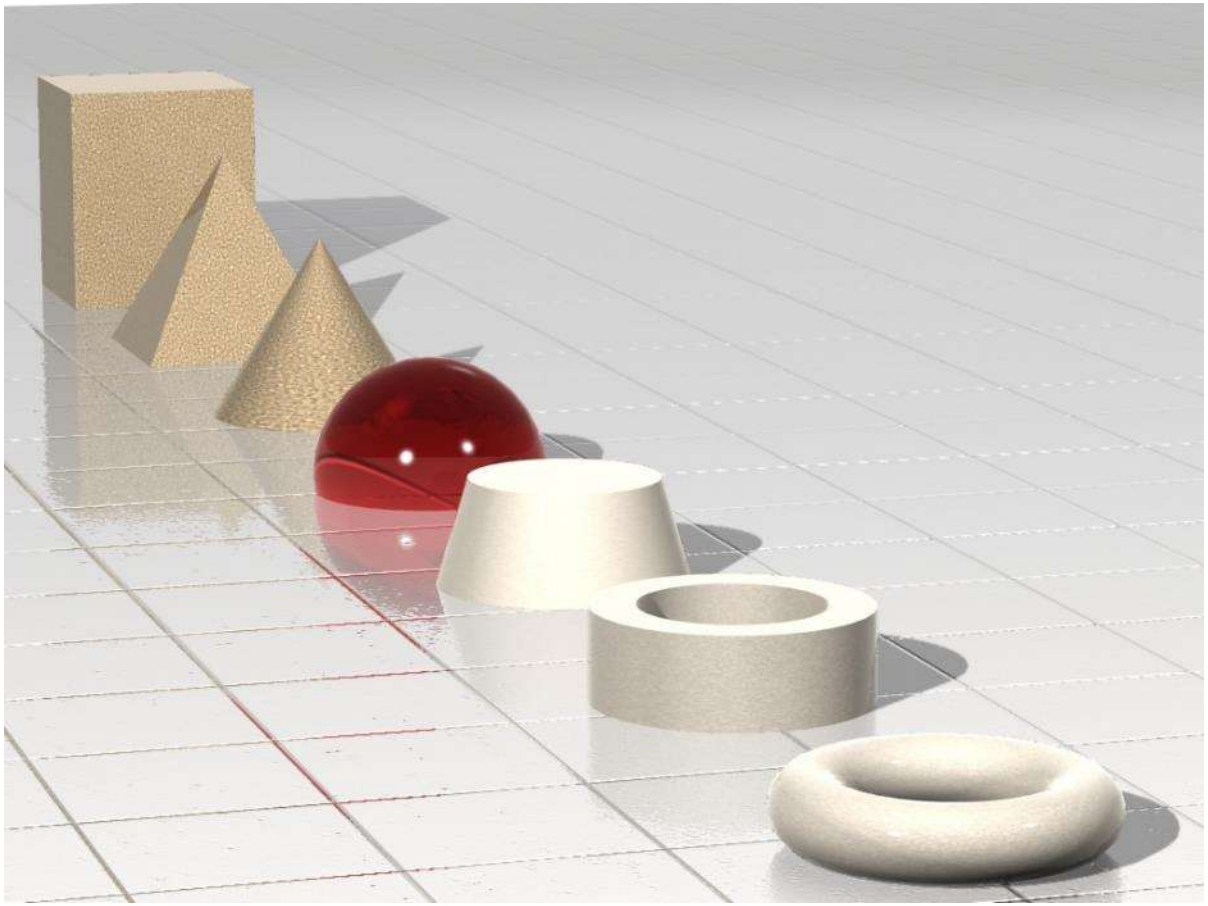
Here is the basis for the following C.G. focus example

Focus Depth



Photographic Fundamentals

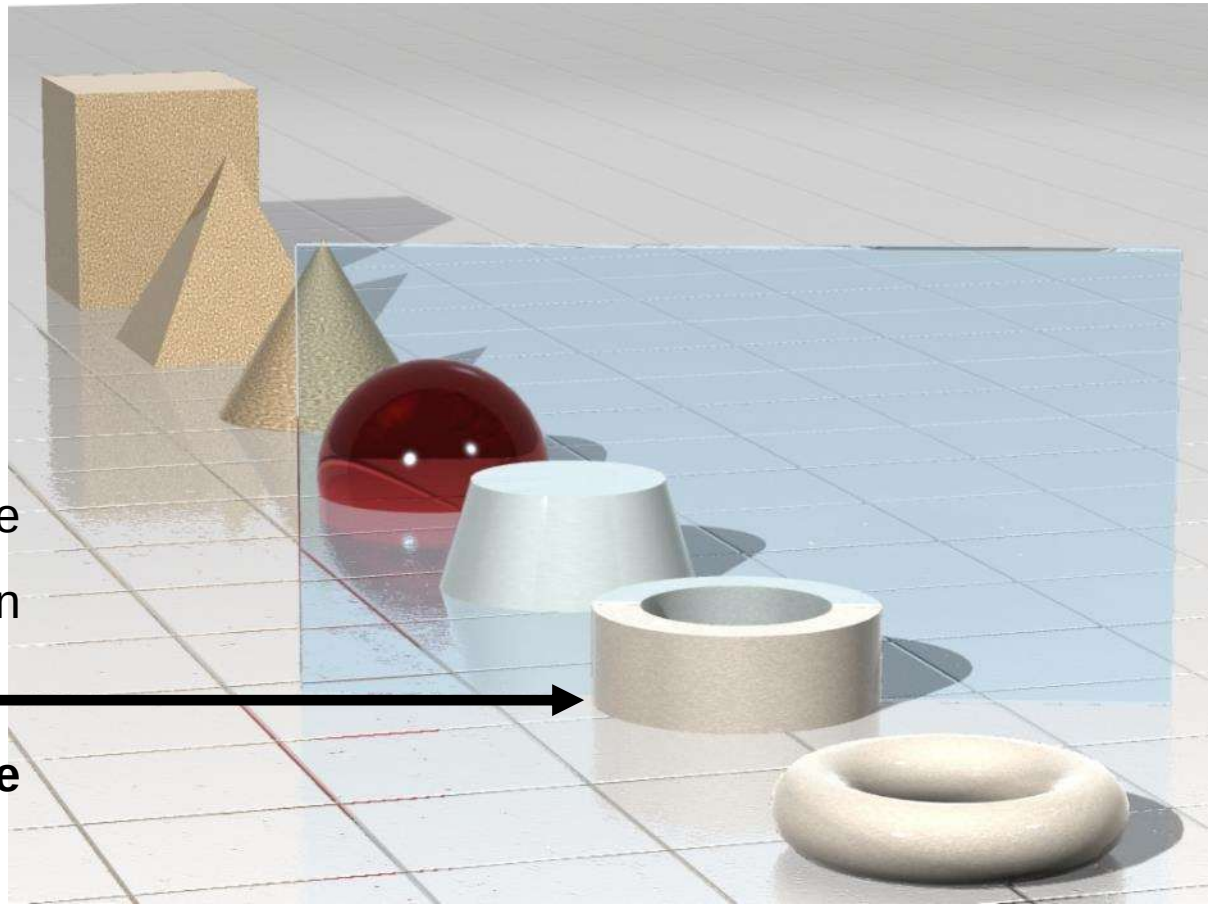
INFINITELY DEEP FOCUS



Photographic Fundamentals

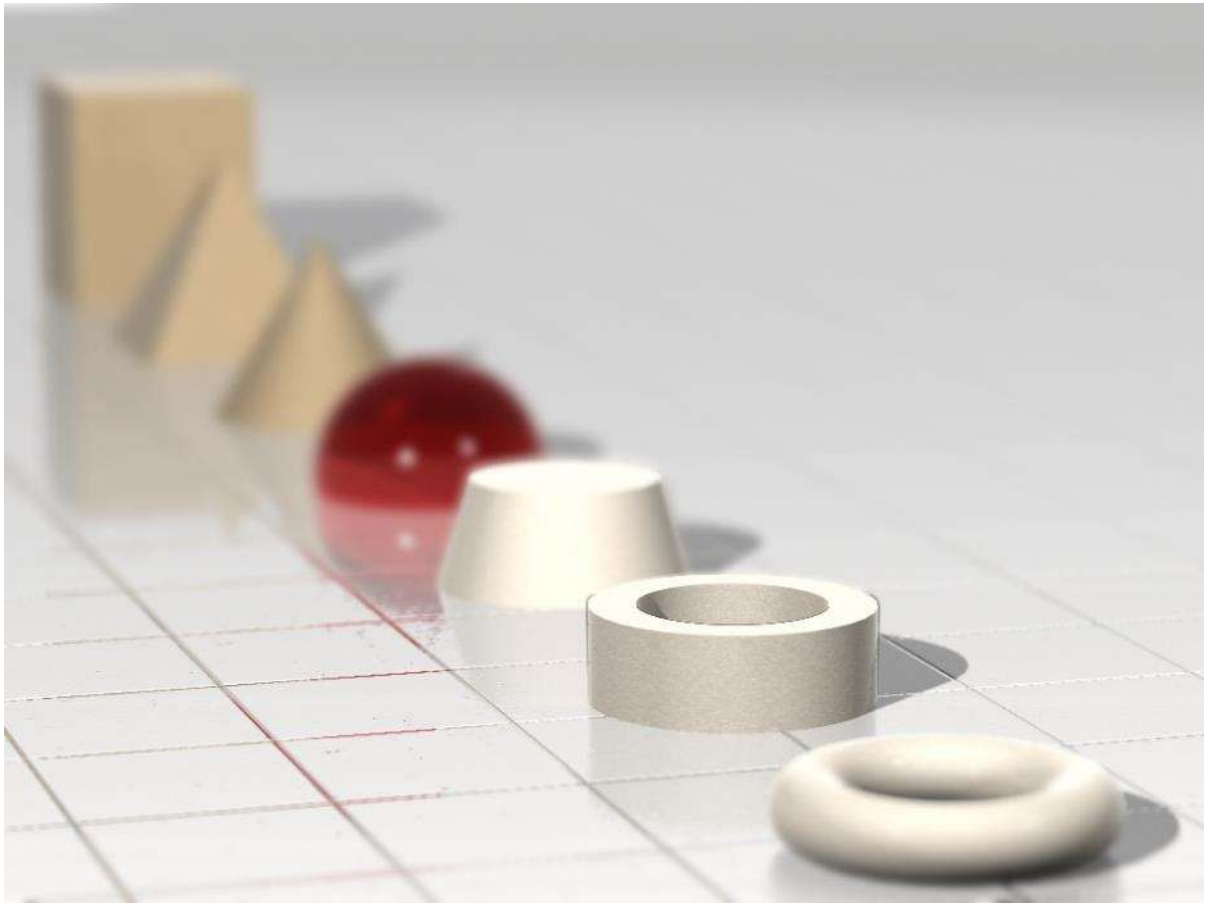
When you turn the focus ring to one side you get:

SHALLOW Focus depth? CLOSE



Photographic Fundamentals

CLOSE – short distance focus point

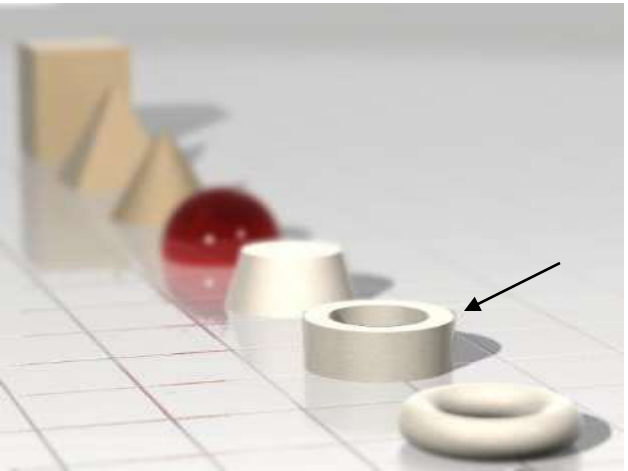


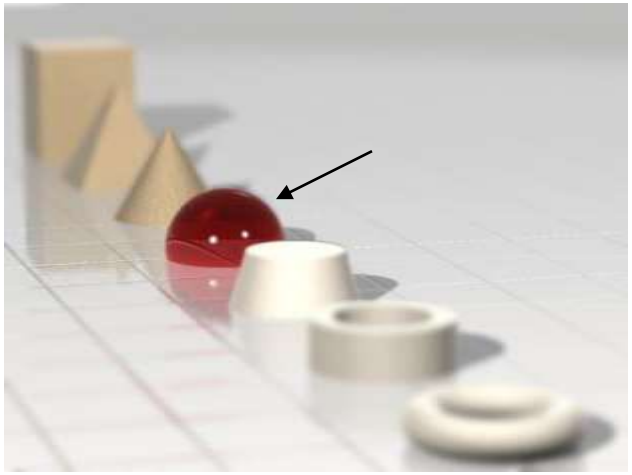
Photographic Fundamentals

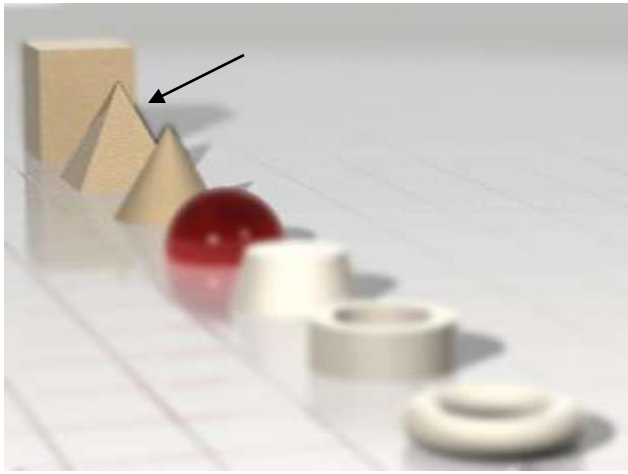
What is Focus?

SHARPNESS AT A SPECIFIC DISTANCE!

CLOSE **CENTER** **FAR**







Photographic Fundamentals

- Definition

Depth of Field = The zone of distance in a photograph that is considered acceptably "**in focus**" and looks "**sharp**".

Focus is set in an image at a **DISTANCE** from the lens, and that distance is called the **FOCAL PLANE**, and the **depth of space(field)** in that image that is sharp is impacted by:

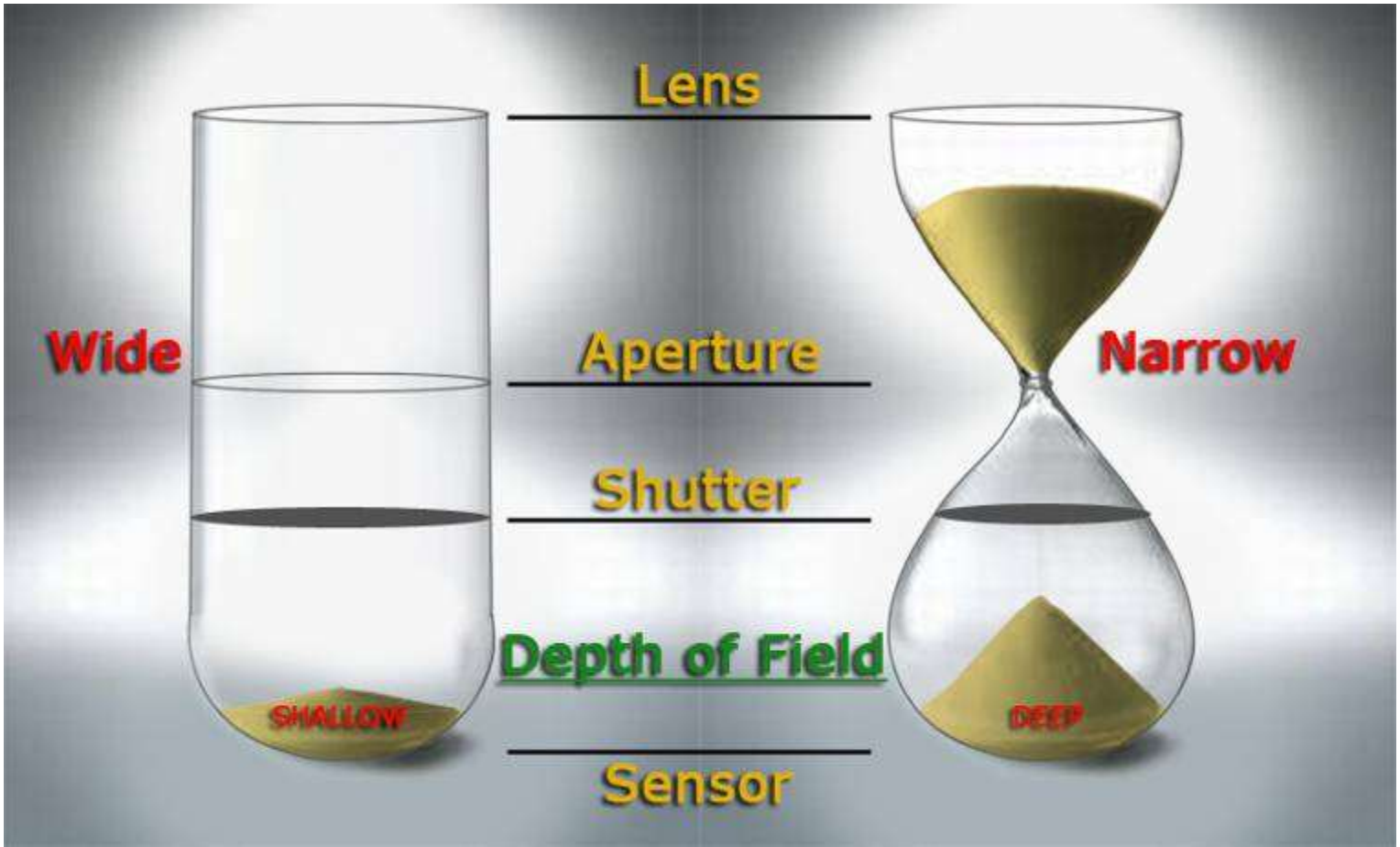
Wider Aperture = Shallower Depth of Field

Closer Subject = Shallower Depth of Field

Longer Lens = Shallower Depth of Field

Photographic Fundamentals

Depth of Field = is most effected by the size of the APERTURE!



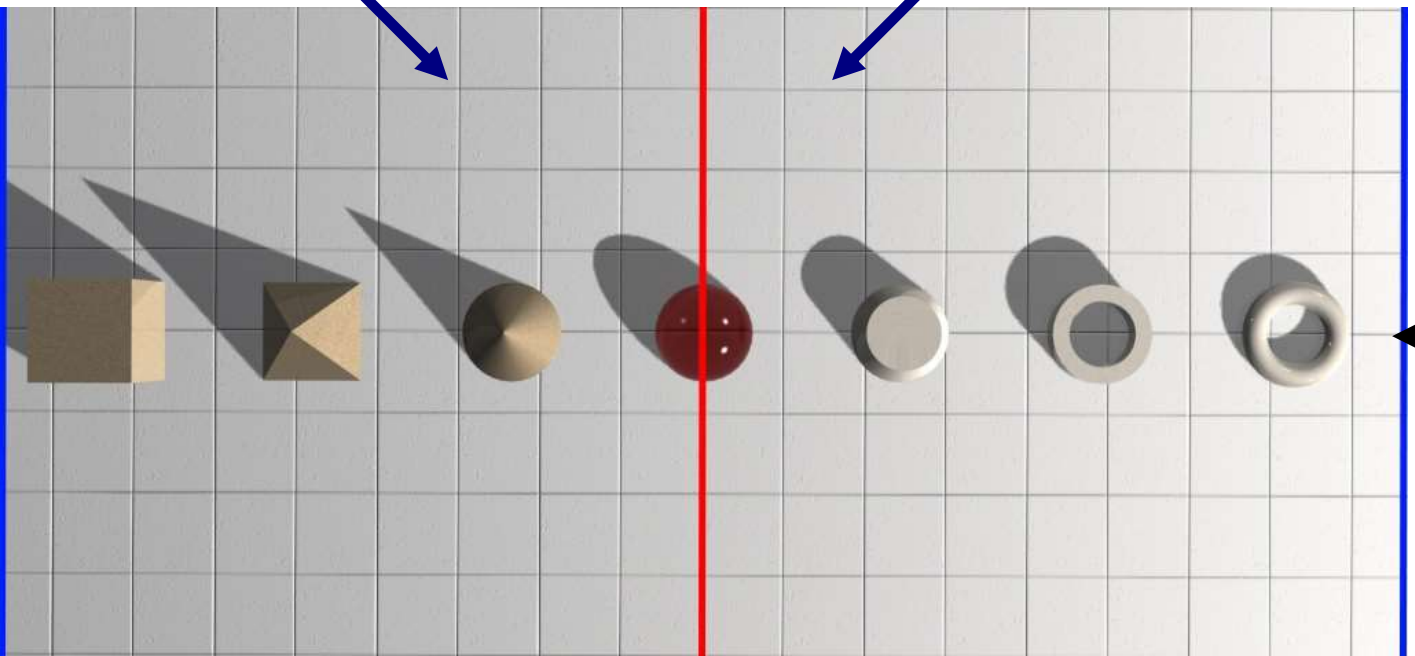
Photographic Fundamentals

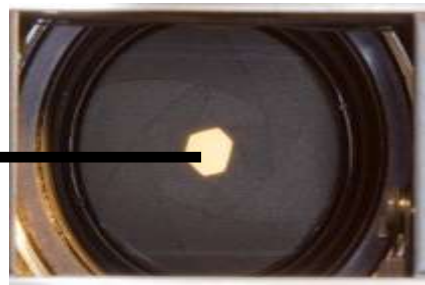
- **Depth of Field = The Zone of Acceptable Sharpness**

DEEP DEPTH OF FIELD

Focal Plane

Complete **Field in focus**



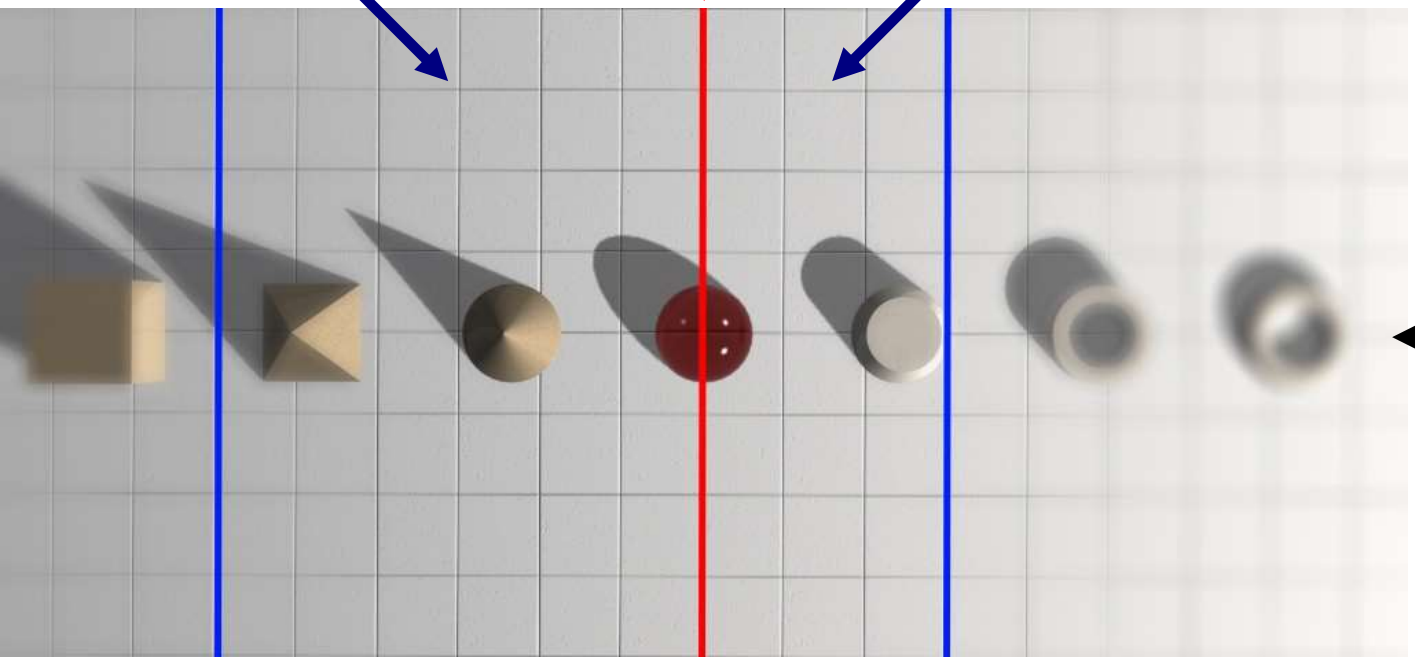


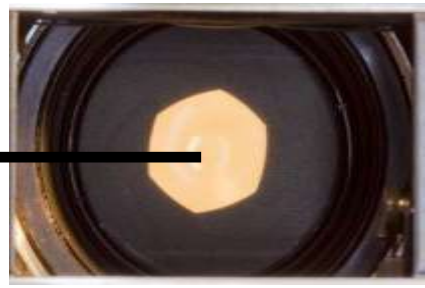
f/16
CLOSED

Photographic Fundamentals

- **Depth of Field = The Zone of Acceptable Sharpness**

MODERATE DEPTH OF FIELD



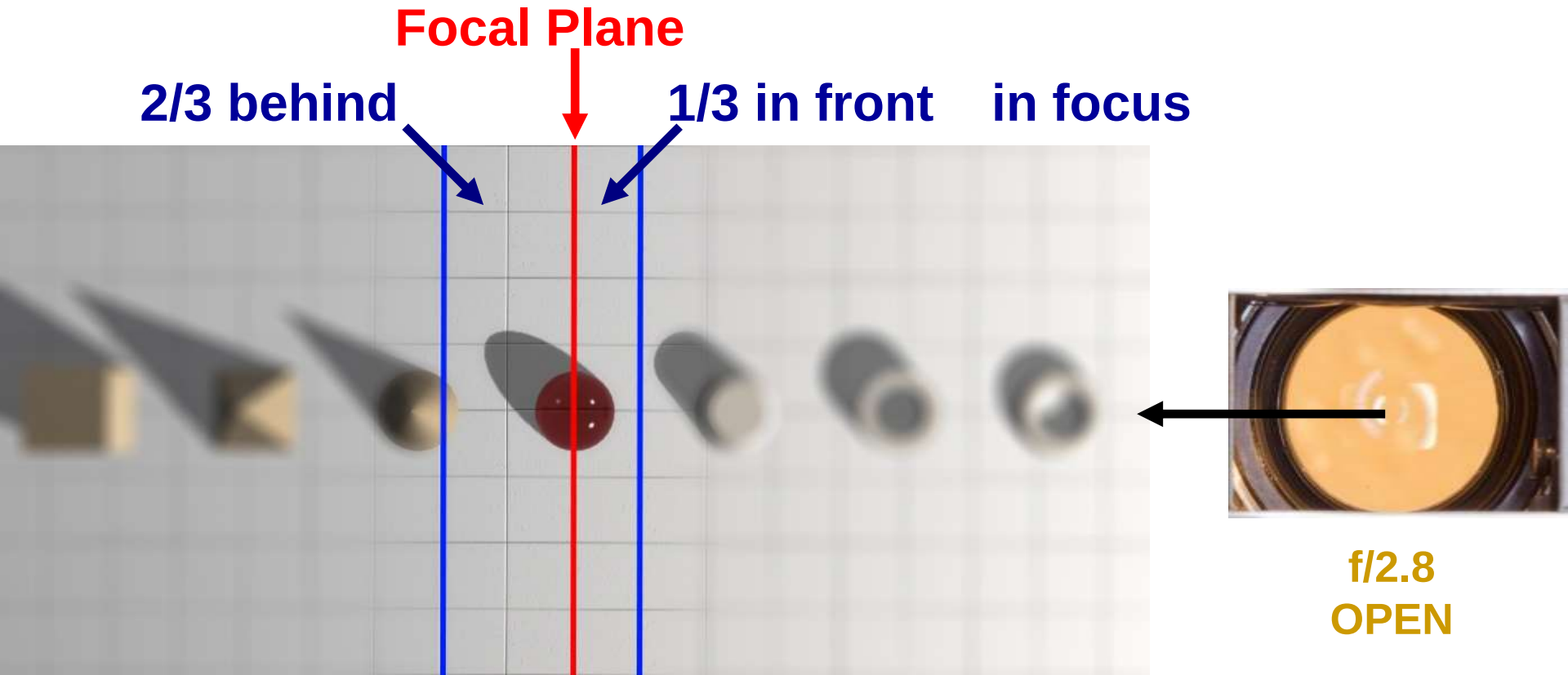


f/5.6
Semi OPEN

Photographic Fundamentals

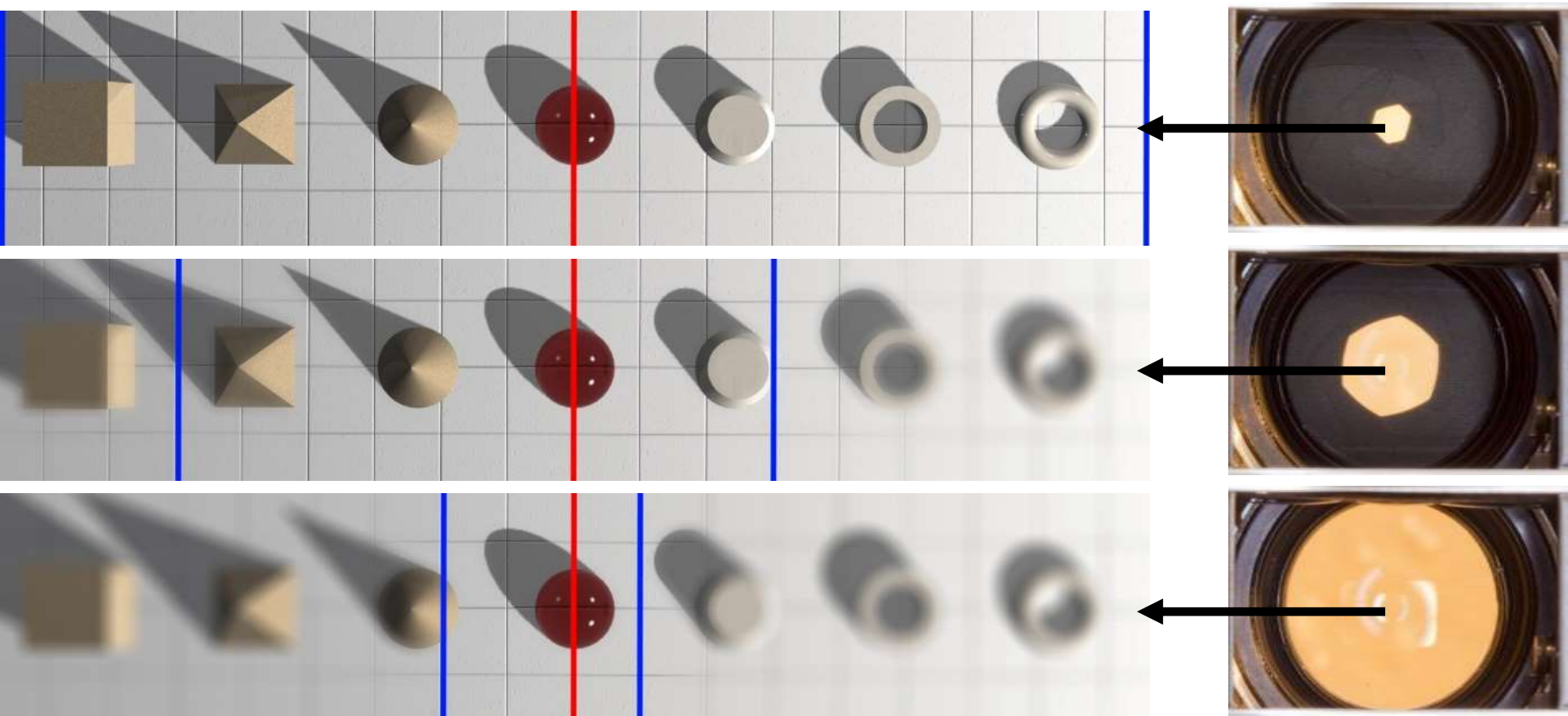
- **Depth of Field = The Zone of Acceptable Sharpness**

SHALLOW DEPTH OF FIELD

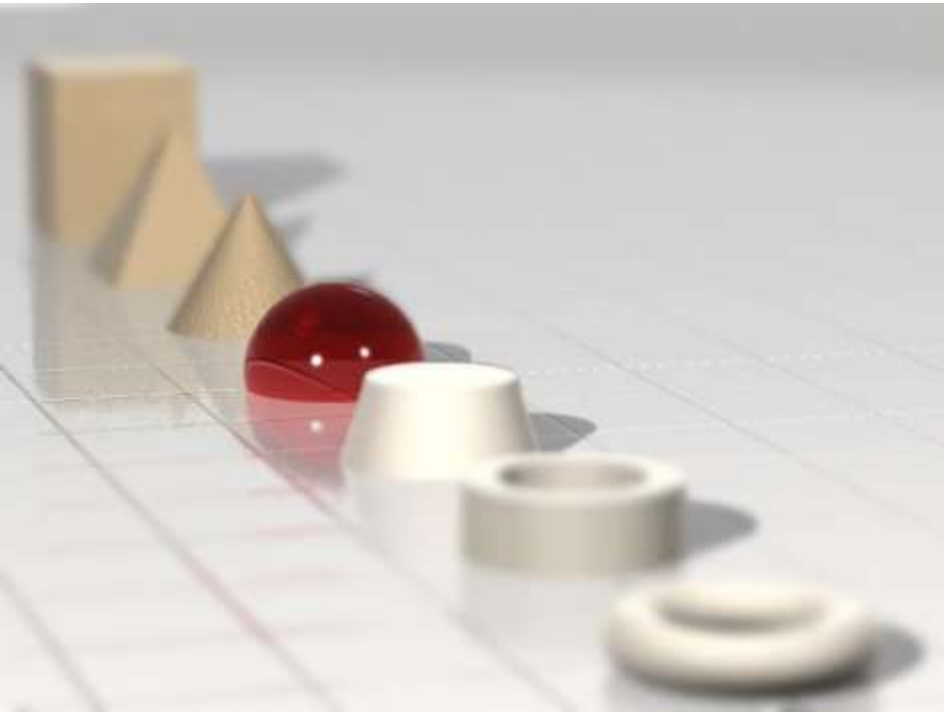


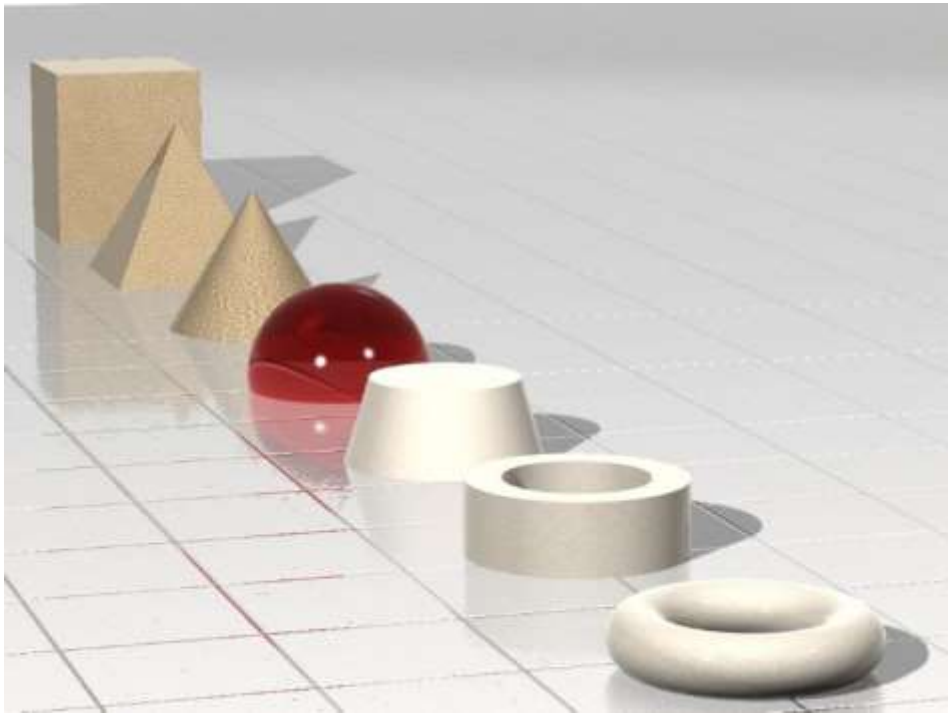
Photographic Fundamentals

- **Depth of Field = The Zone of Acceptable Sharpness**
  - **The wider the aperture the SHALLOWER the D.O.F.**
  - **The D.O.F. is not centered, but shifted AWAY from focal point**



Shallow D.O.F. vs Deep D.O.F.



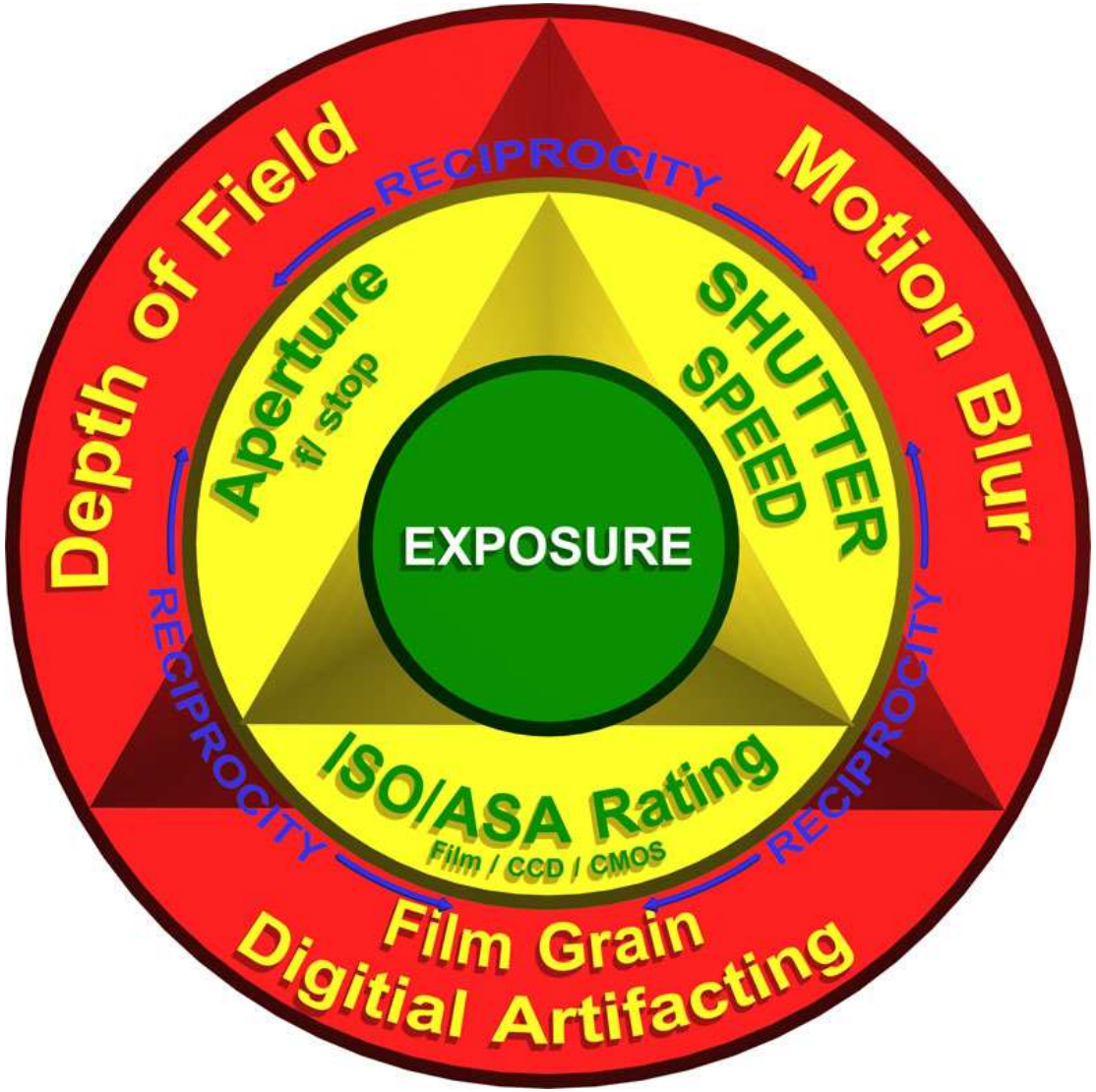


Deep D.O.F.

Shallow D.O.F.

Photographic Fundamentals

Controlling this triad of exposure and the image challenges that go with it is critical to acquire good images.



Photographic Fundamentals

DEMONSTRATION

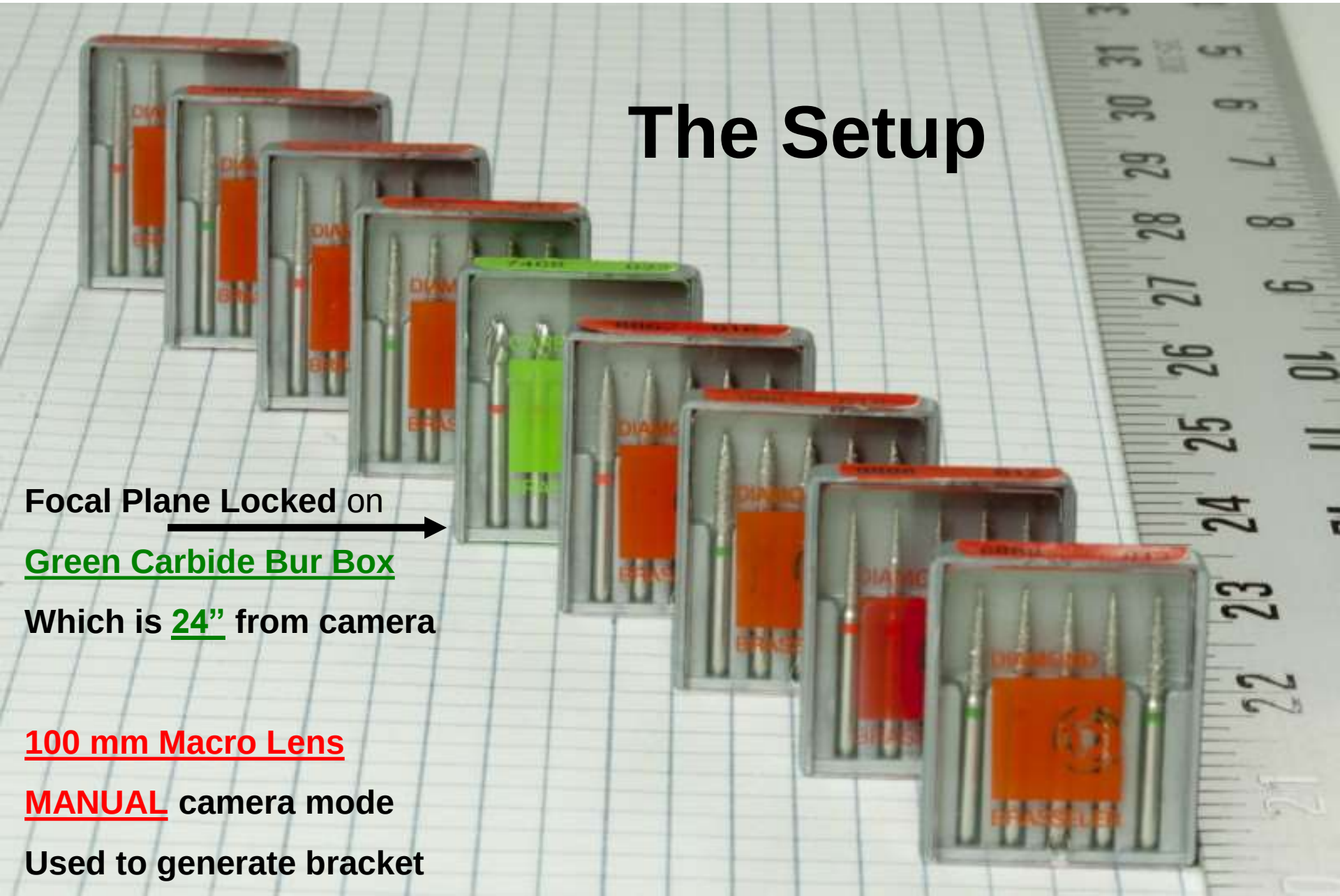
-D.O.F.
-Focus
-Reciprocity
-Equivalent Exposures

Photographic Fundamentals

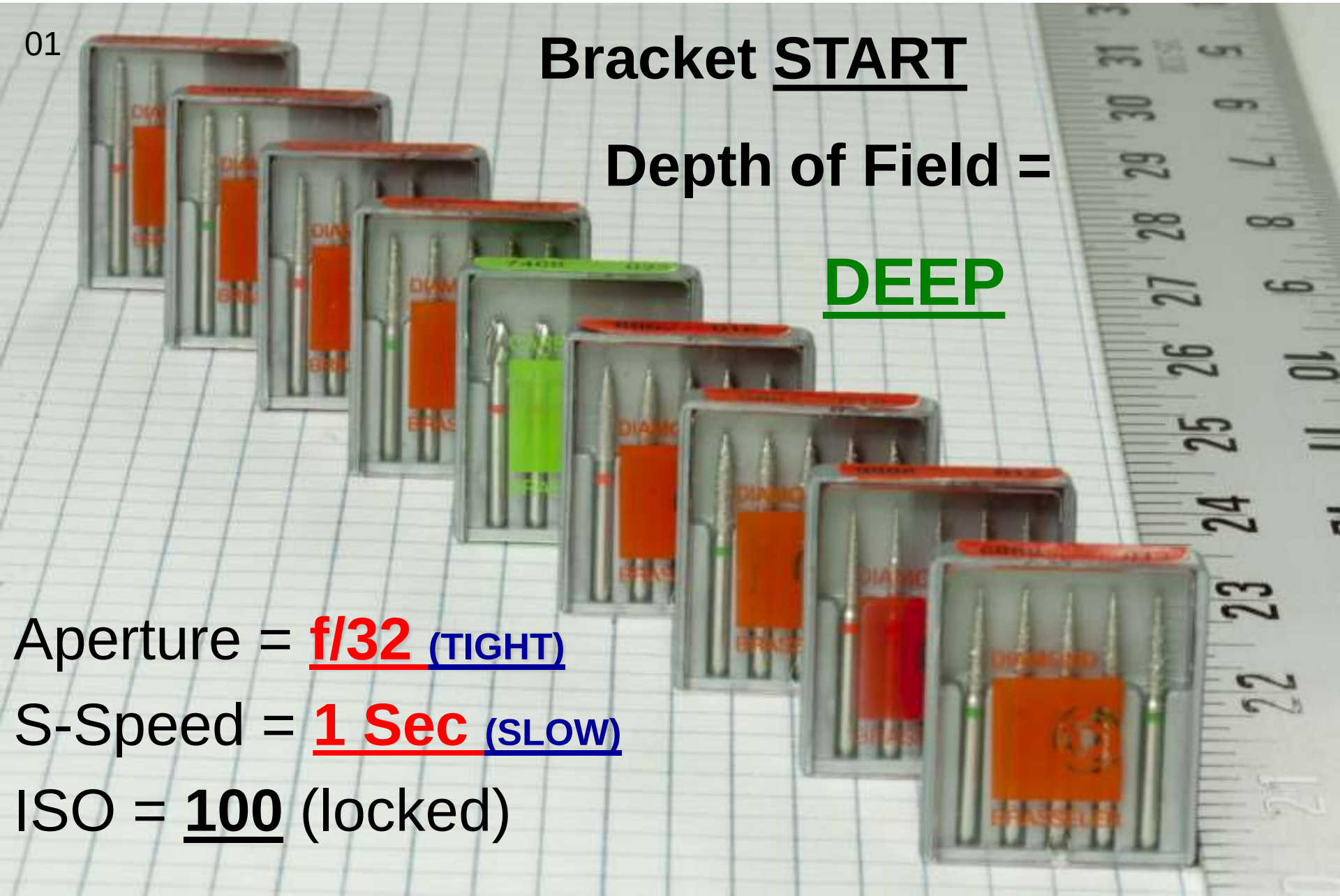
- The following sequence of images demonstrate this triad concept of
  - **Reciprocity**
  - as well as controlling **Depth of Field.**
  - **SAME TOTAL EXPOSURES**

- The camera was fixed on a tripod
- The **focus** locked on the Green Bur Box
- **ISO** locked at 100.

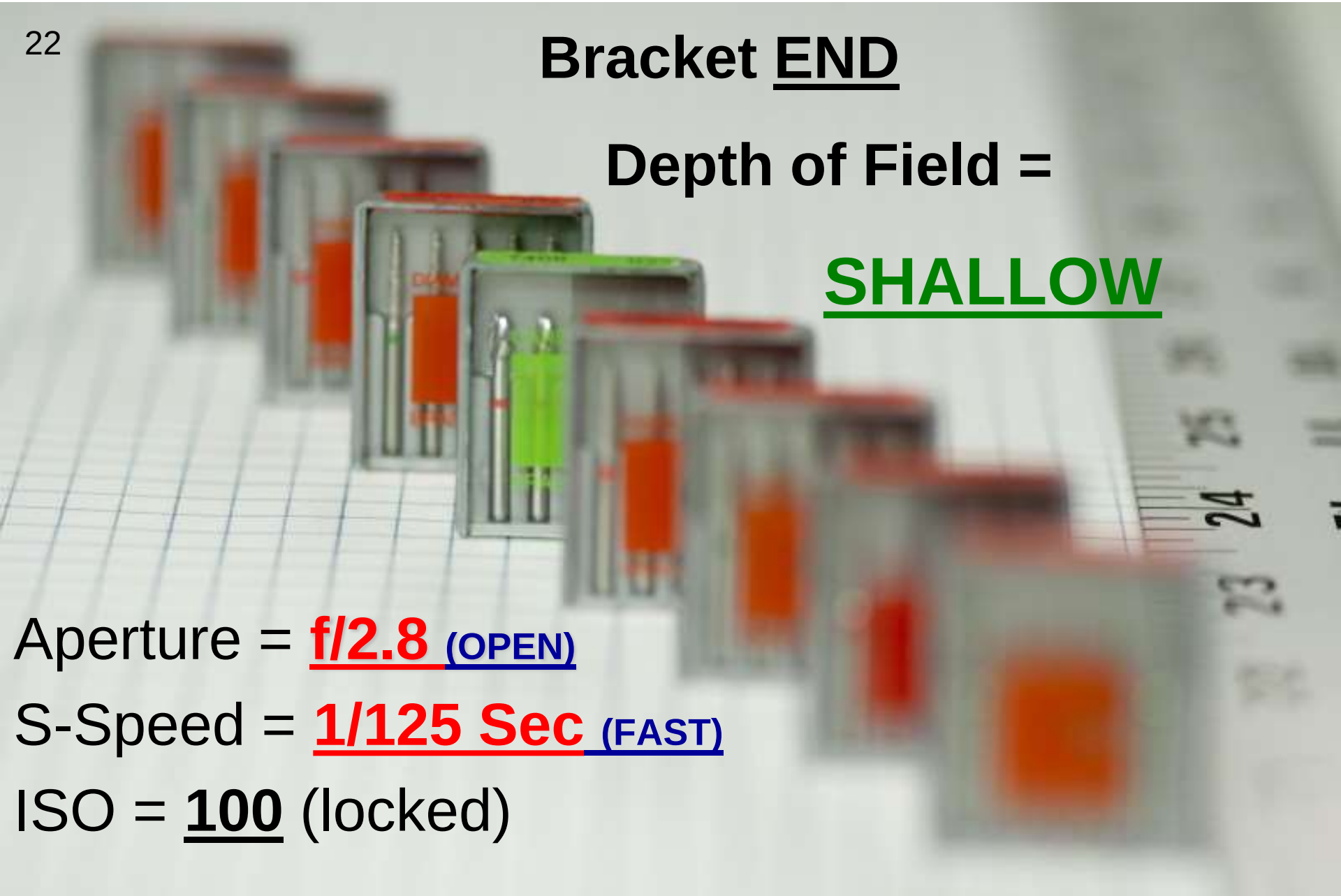
D.O.F. Demo Sequence



D.O.F. Demo Sequence



D.O.F. Demo Sequence



Bracket END

Depth of Field =

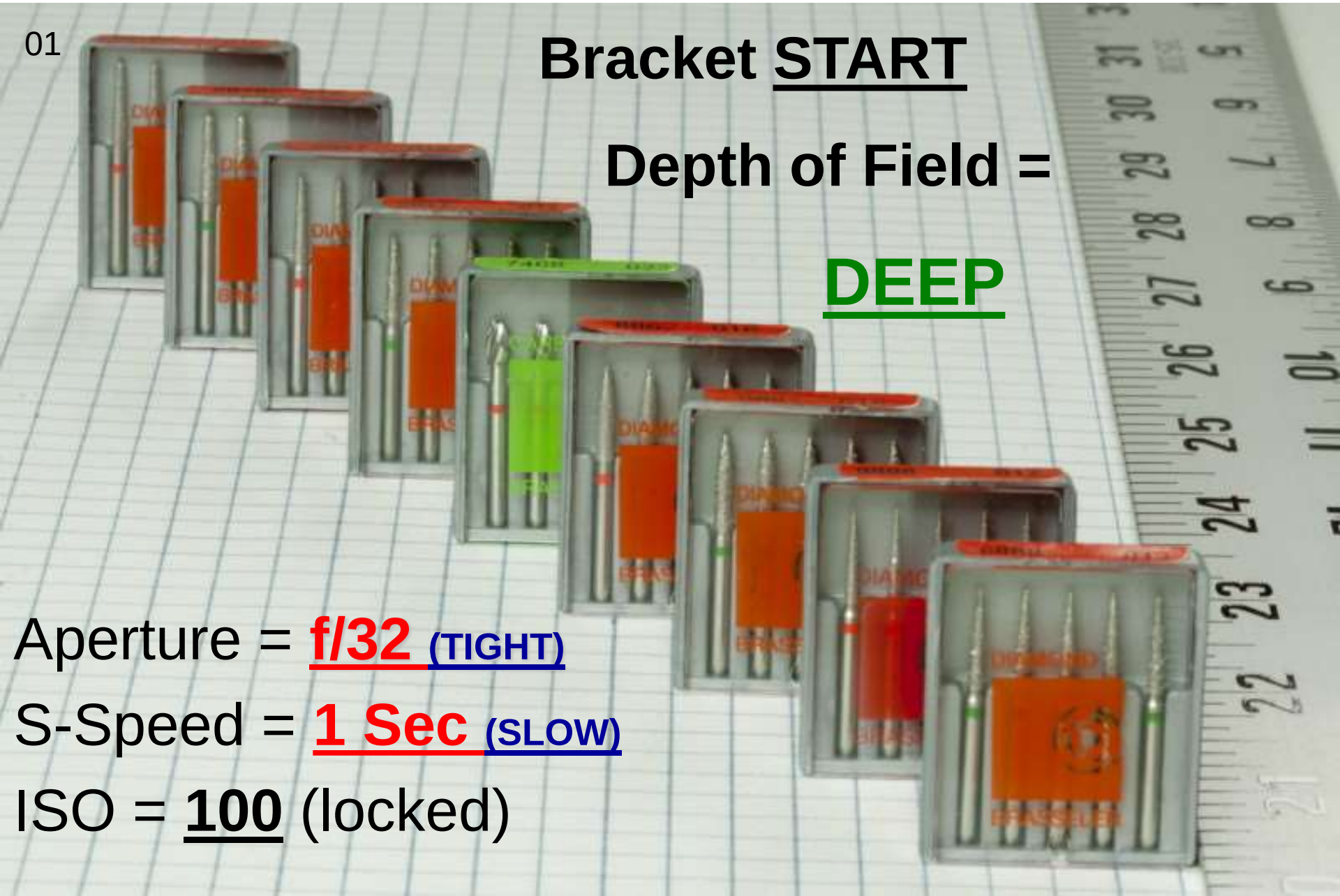
SHALLOW

Aperture = **f/2.8 (OPEN)**

S-Speed = **1/125 Sec (FAST)**

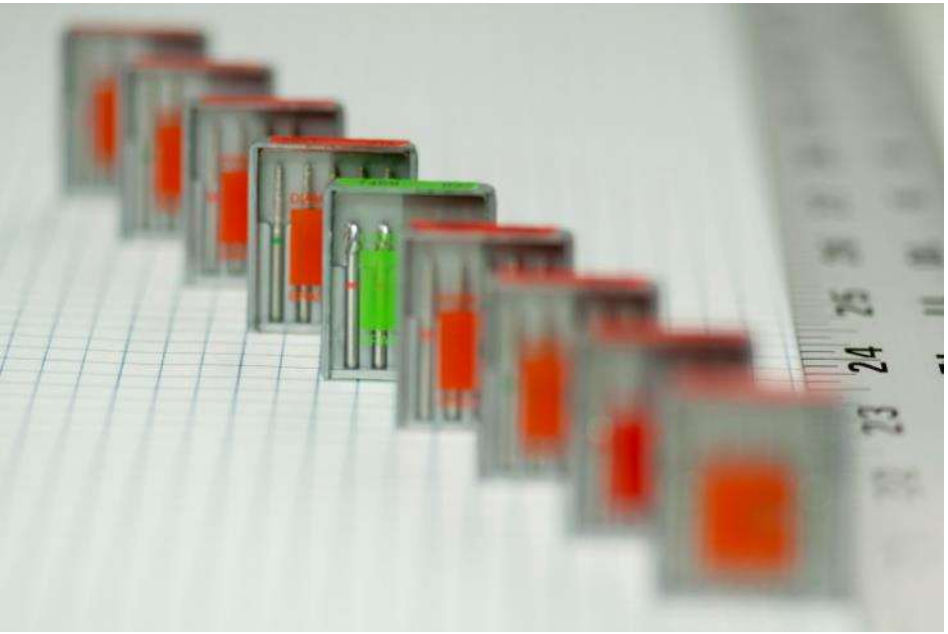
ISO = **100** (locked)

D.O.F. Demo Sequence

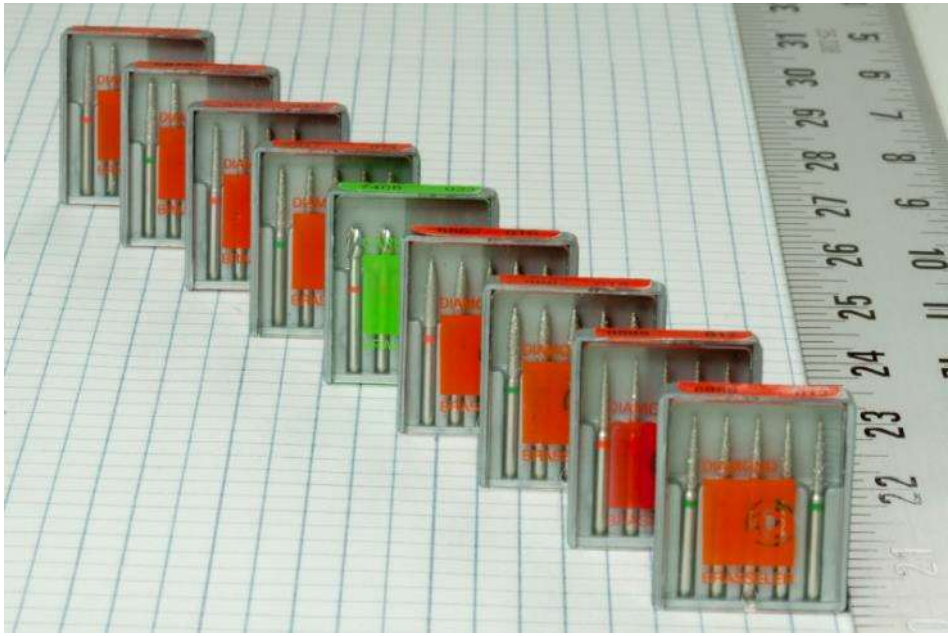


D.O.F. Demo Sequence

SHALLOW



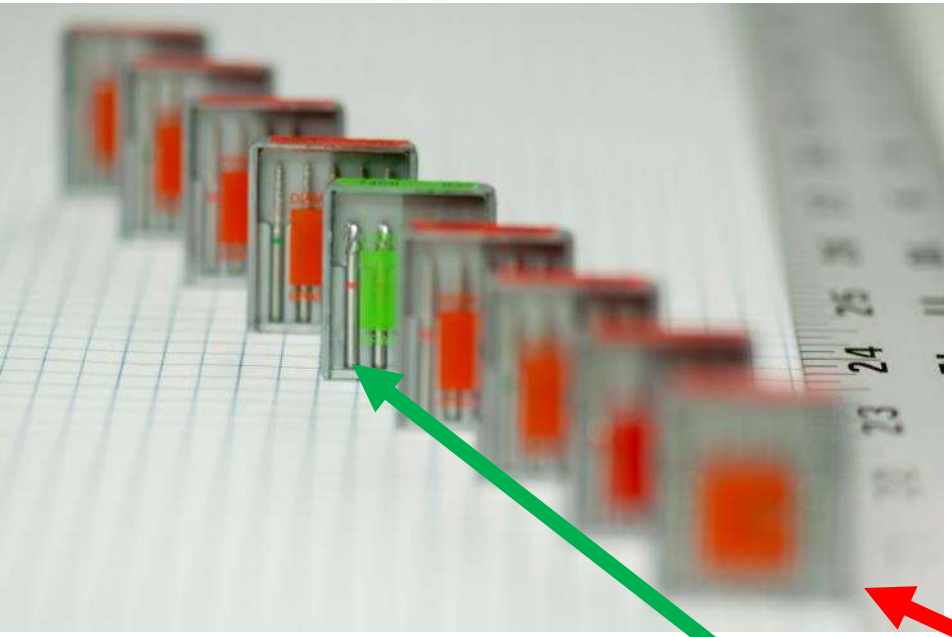
DEEP

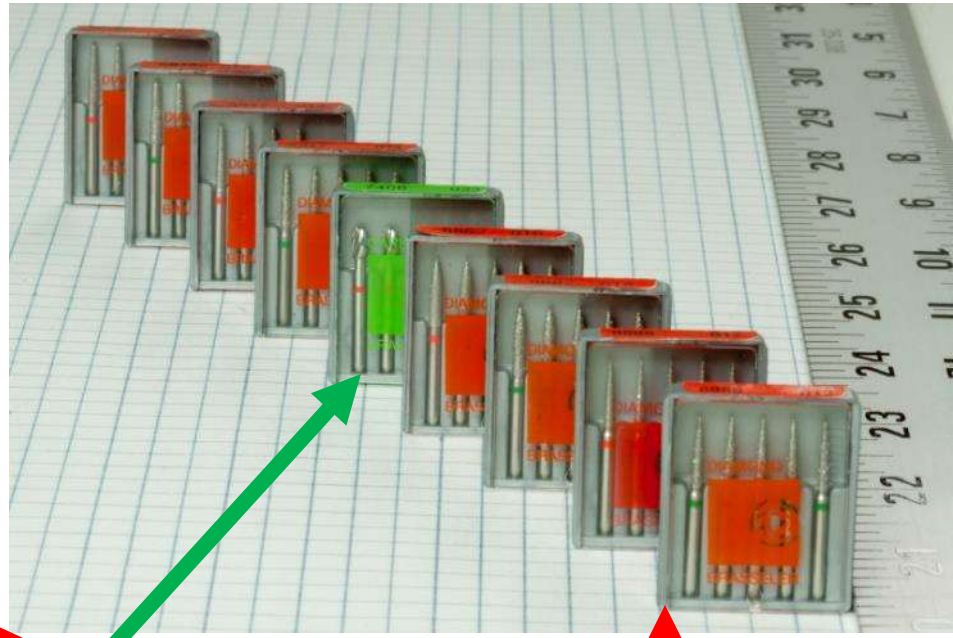


- Focal Distance = SAME
- Depth of Field = **DIFFERENT!**

D.O.F. Demo Sequence

SHALLOW **DEEP**





- Focal Distance = SAME
- Depth of Field = **DIFFERENT!**

Photographic Fundamentals

- So by **opening the aperture** and **speeding up the shutter speed** by the same increment over this series of shots the depth of field gets shallower and shallower.
- These are all **equivalent exposures** with a different visual result!
- That is a crucial concept to understand!

Photographic Fundamentals

- Definition

Depth of Field = The zone of distance in a photograph that is considered **in focus** and appears **sharp**.

Focus is set in an image at a **DISTANCE** from the lens, and that distance is called the **FOCAL PLANE**, and the **depth of space(field)** in that image that is sharp is impacted by:

Wider Aperture = Shallower Depth of Field
(We work in a dark clinic)

Closer Subject = Shallower Depth of Field
(We work inside someone's mouth)

Longer Lens = Shallower Depth of Field
(We have multiplied lens factors)

Photographic Fundamentals

- Fundamental Concepts we all should know

EVERY camera has three fundamental components

A **LENS** with an **APERTURE**

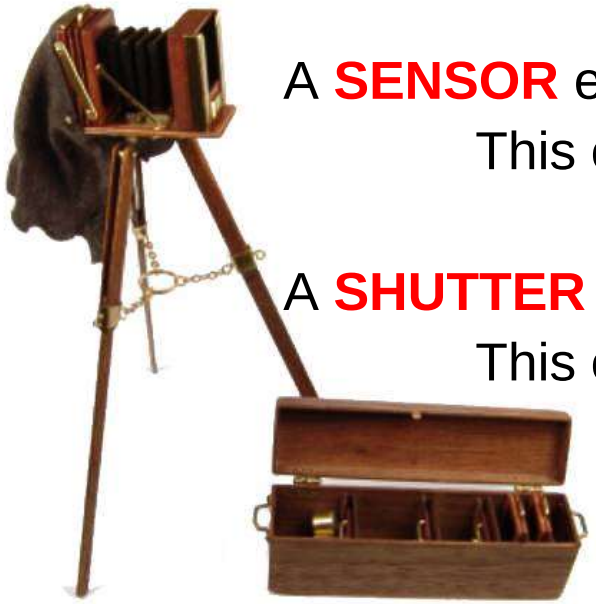
This gathers and directs light into the camera

A **SENSOR** either **FILM or DIGITAL**

This captures and records the image

A **SHUTTER** which is **GATE** in front of the sensor

This opens and closes allowing the light to pass in



Photographic Fundamentals

- Fundamental Concepts we all should know

Camera Controls – SHOOTING MODES

M = **Manual Mode**
You choose **ALL**- ISO/Aperture/S.Speed

Av = **Aperture Value or Aperture Preferred Mode**
You choose ISO/**Aperture**

Tv = **Time Value or Shutter Speed Preferred Mode**
You choose ISO/**Shutter Speed**

P = **Program Mode** (Rookie Mode)
The camera controls almost everything

= **Point-n-Shoot Mode** (Idiot Mode)
The camera controls everything

Photographic Fundamentals

- Fundamental Concepts we all should know

SHOOTING MODES

OTHER MODES and ICONS

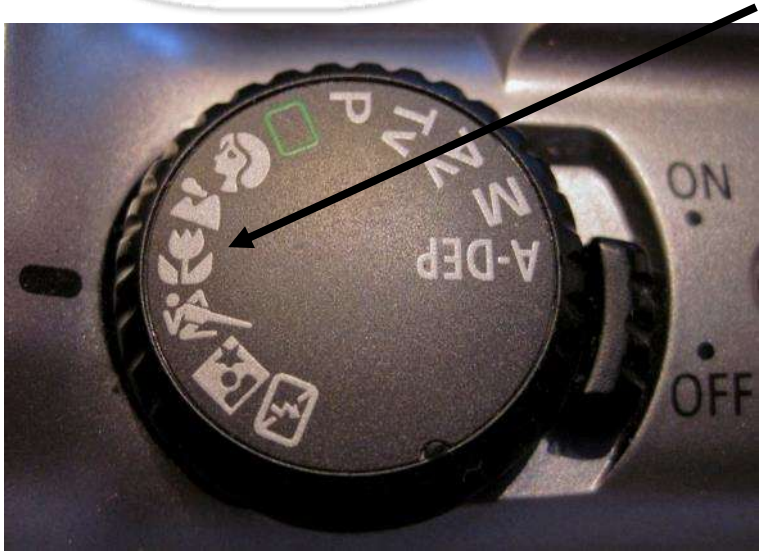
Basically all you need to know about these is that these settings are **NOT magic,** but just preset combinations that are generally good for certain situations.

Photographic Fundamentals

- Fundamental Concepts we all should know

SHOOTING MODES

Macro



For Point-&-Shoots and entry level SLRs this **FLOWER** icon is the universal symbol for

MACRO MODE.

This mode puts the camera into the CLOSE FOCUS mode.

Photographic Fundamentals

- Fundamental Concepts we all should know

SHOOTING MODES

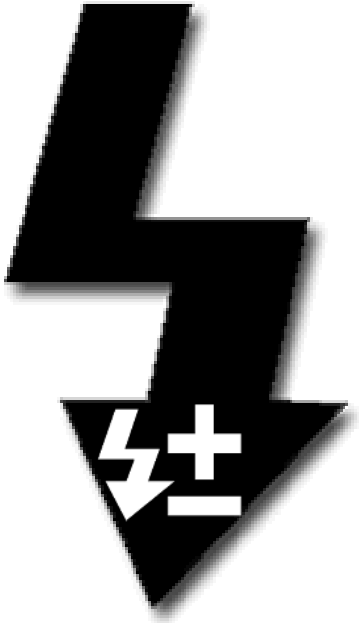
FLASH

This **LIGHTNING** icon is the universal symbol for

FLASH & FLASH MODE.

This controls Auto/On/Off of internal flash, as well as indicates the button that opens it.

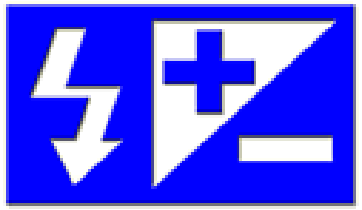
Photographic Fundamentals

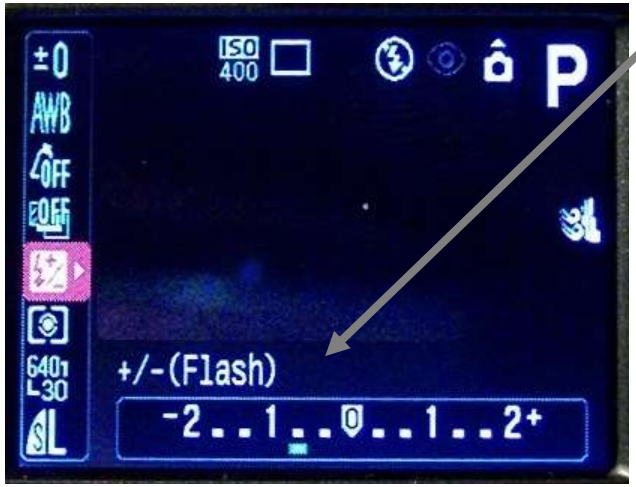


- Fundamental Concepts we all should know

SHOOTING MODES

FLASH





This **LIGHTNING** icon is the universal symbol for

FLASH COMPENSATION.

This controls how much POWER is sent to the flash. This can be turned up to get more light.

Photographic Fundamentals

- Fundamental Concepts we all should know

SHOOTING MODES

WHITE BALANCE

This sets the base

COLOR TEMERATURE in KELVINS

Based on what temp makes white appear white in shots taken in the different types of light available.

Photographic Fundamentals

WB SETTINGS	COLOR TEMPERATURE	LIGHT SOURCES
	10000 - 15000 K	Clear Blue Sky
	6500 - 8000 K	Cloudy Sky / Shade
	6000 - 7000 K	Noon Sunlight
	5500 - 6500 K	Average Daylight
	5000 - 5500 K	Electronic Flash
	4000 - 5000 K	Fluorescent Light
	3000 - 4000 K	Early AM / Late PM
	2500 - 3000 K	Domestic Lightning
	1000 - 2000 K	Candle Flame

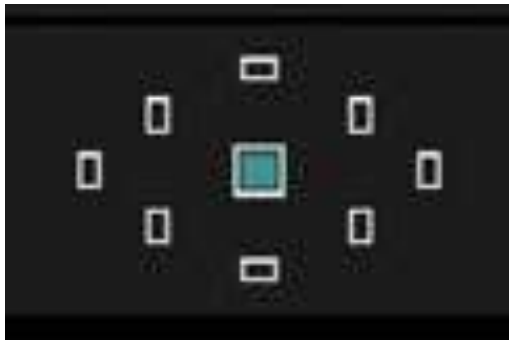
Photographic Fundamentals

- Fundamental Concepts we all should know

SHOOTING MODES

WHITE BALANCE

Photographic Fundamentals



- Fundamental Concepts we all should know

SHOOTING MODES

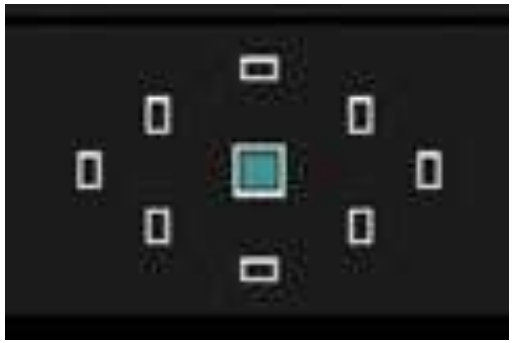
FOCUS Control

This **GRID** icon or similar is the symbol for

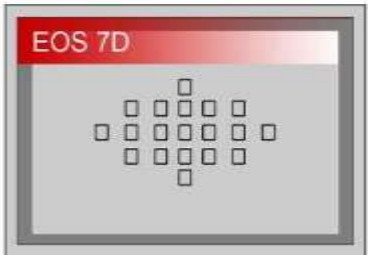
AUTO FOCUS POINT

This controls how the camera decides the focal distance when the button is partially depressed.

Photographic Fundamentals

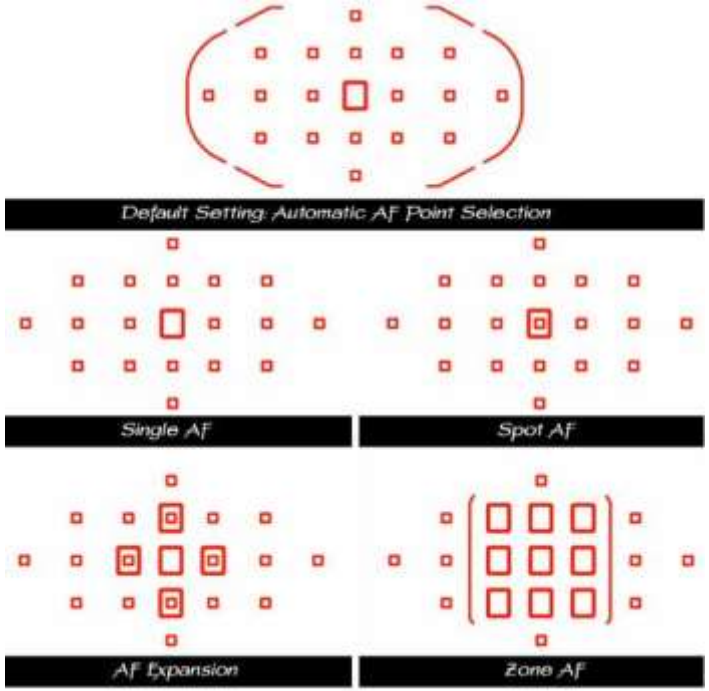


- Fundamental Concepts we all should know



SHOOTING MODES

FOCUS Control

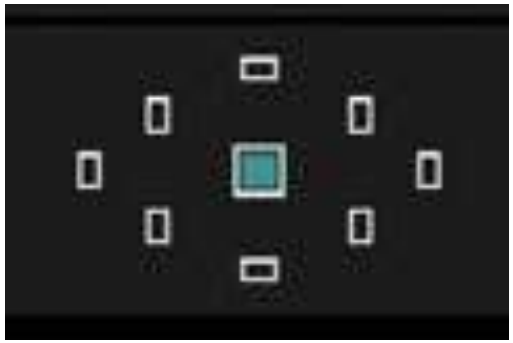


This **GRID** icon or similar is the symbol for

AUTO FOCUS POINT

These grids vary greatly by manufacturer and from camera to camera.

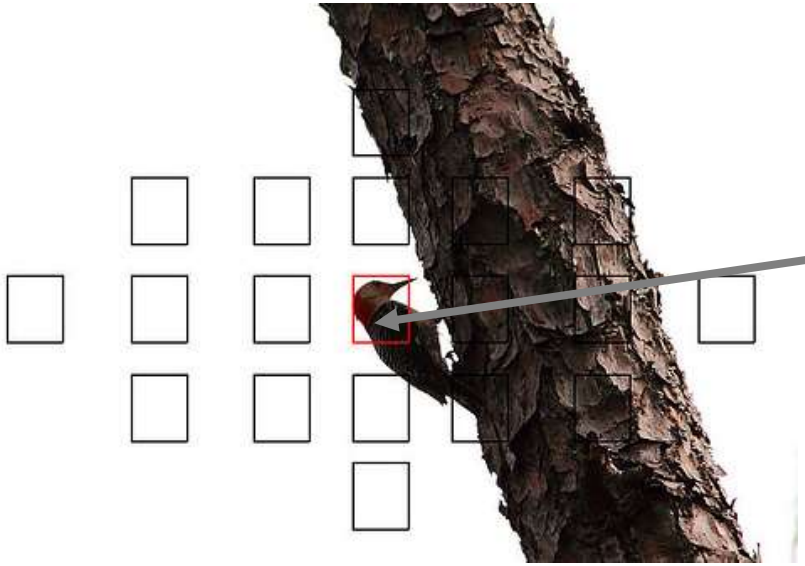
Photographic Fundamentals



- Fundamental Concepts we all should know

SHOOTING MODES

FOCUS Control



For shooting teeth I prefer to use SPOT or Center Weighted

This lets you force the focus at a specific target, then reframe before shooting if necessary.

Photographic Fundamentals

- Fundamental Concepts we all should know

SHOOTING MODES

FOCUS Control

The newest feature is

Eye Focus

This lets you force the focus at a specific target, then reframe before shooting if necessary.

Photographic Fundamentals

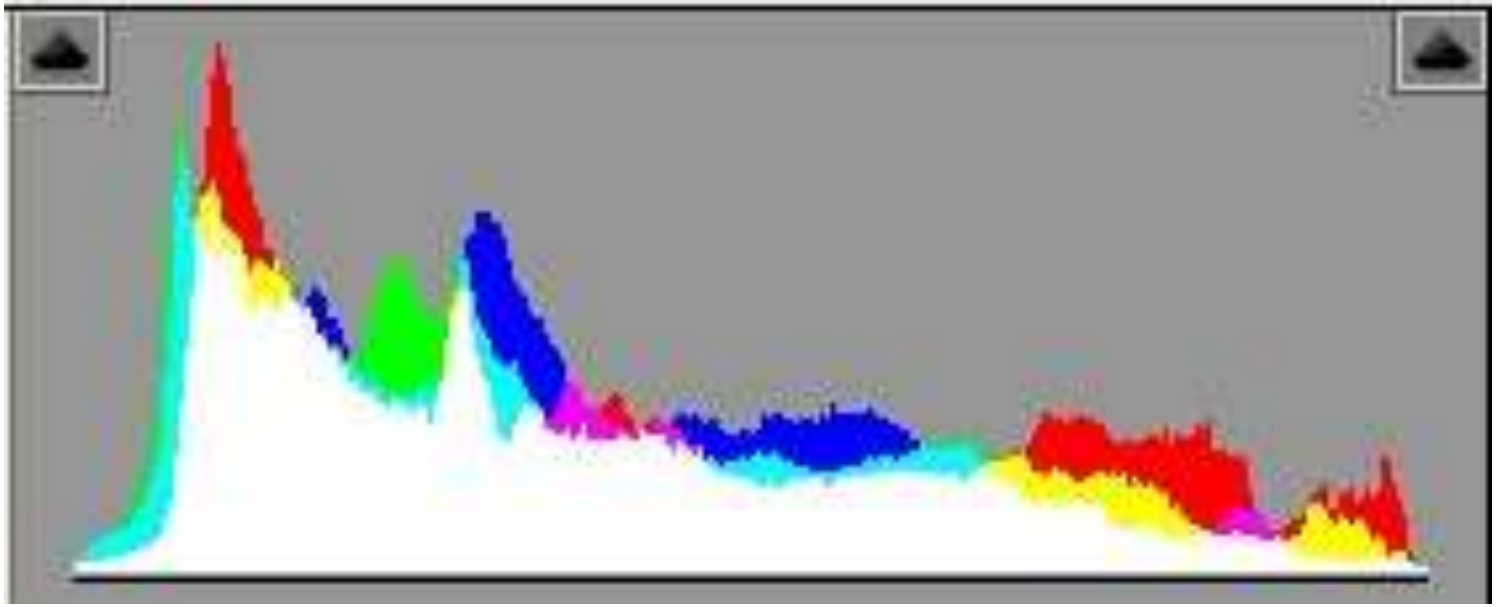
- What is a histogram?

Photographic Fundamentals

- **What is a histogram?**
  - **A HISTOGRAM** is a **visual graphical representation** of the distribution of the variety and amount of **TONES** in an image.
  - So in other words, IT IS A **GRAPH** OF ALL OF THE INFORMATION IN AN IMAGE.

Photographic Fundamentals

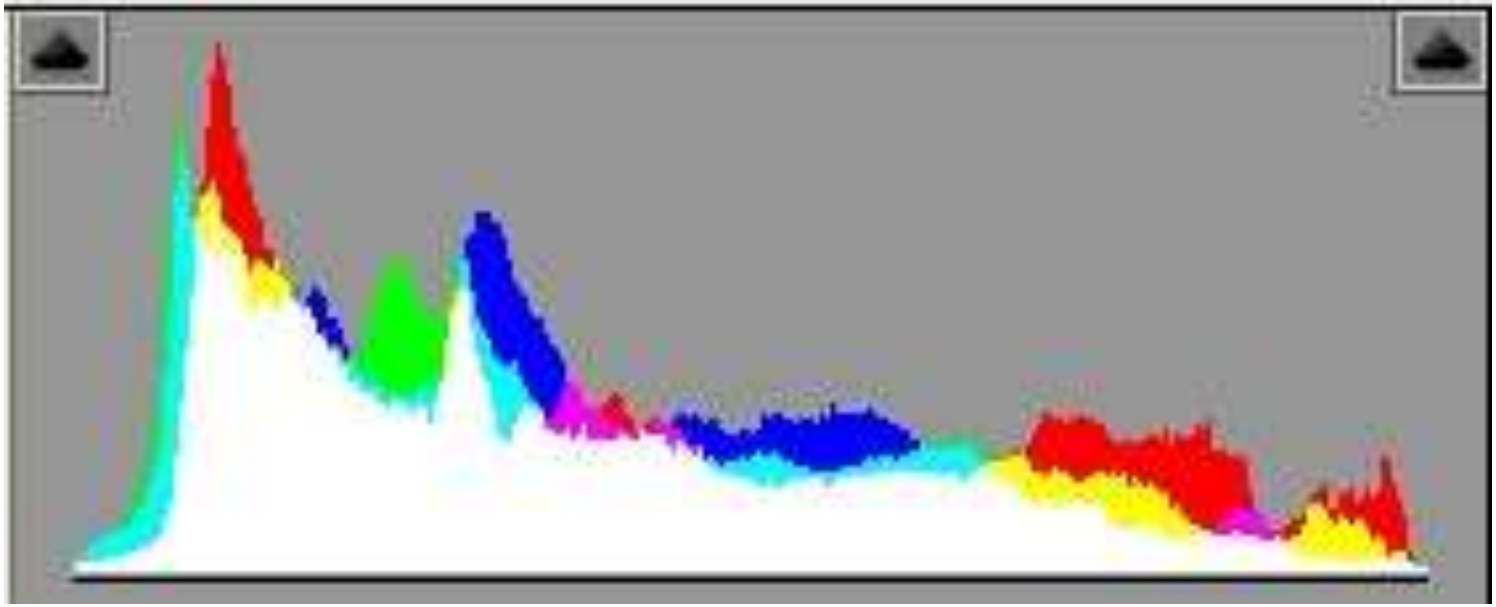
- **What is a histogram?**
  - **Left** side is **DARKS** and **SHADOWS**
  - **Right** side is **HIGHLIGHTS** and **REFLECTIONS**
  - **Amplitude** is the **Intensity/Quantity** of each tone



Photographic Fundamentals

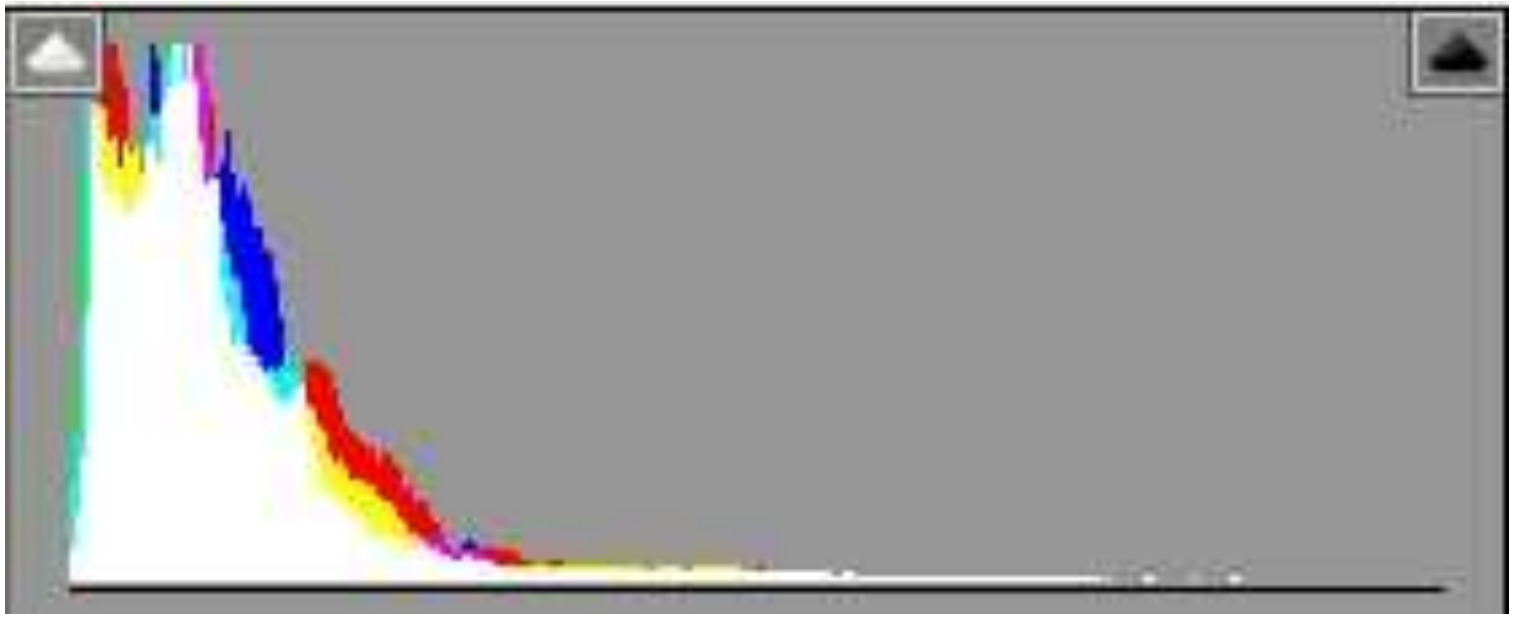
– What is a histogram?

- **A <u>GOOD</u>** exposure will **fill the frame** baseline without running off the sides, like the one below



Photographic Fundamentals

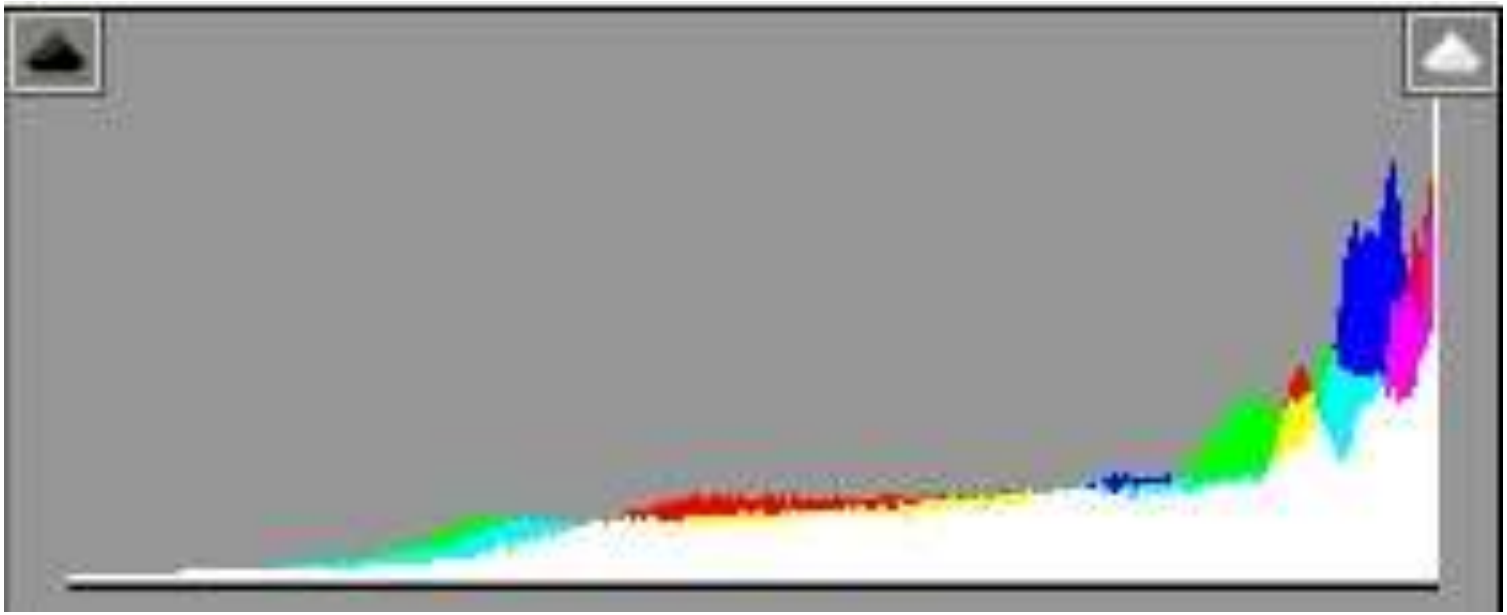
- **What is a histogram?**
  - This image is **UNDEREXPOSED**
  - Data is **LOST OFF THE LEFT (DARK) SIDE** and the right side baseline is empty



Photographic Fundamentals

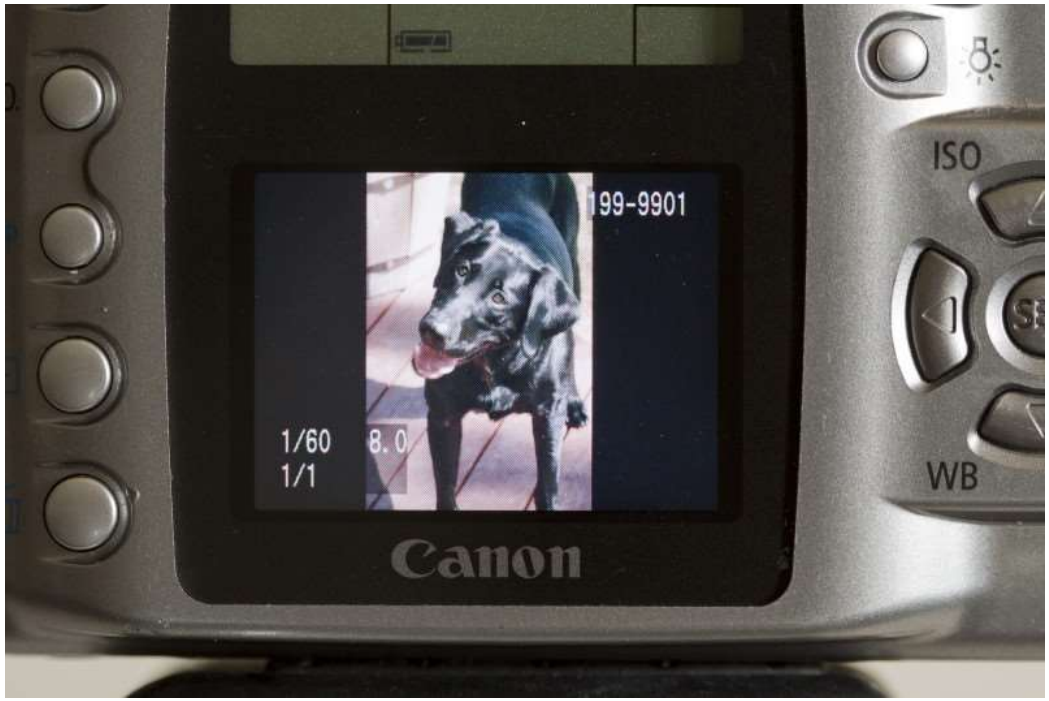
– What is a histogram?

- This image is **OVEREXPOSED**
- Data is **LOST OFF THE RIGHT (LIGHT) SIDE** and the left side baseline is empty



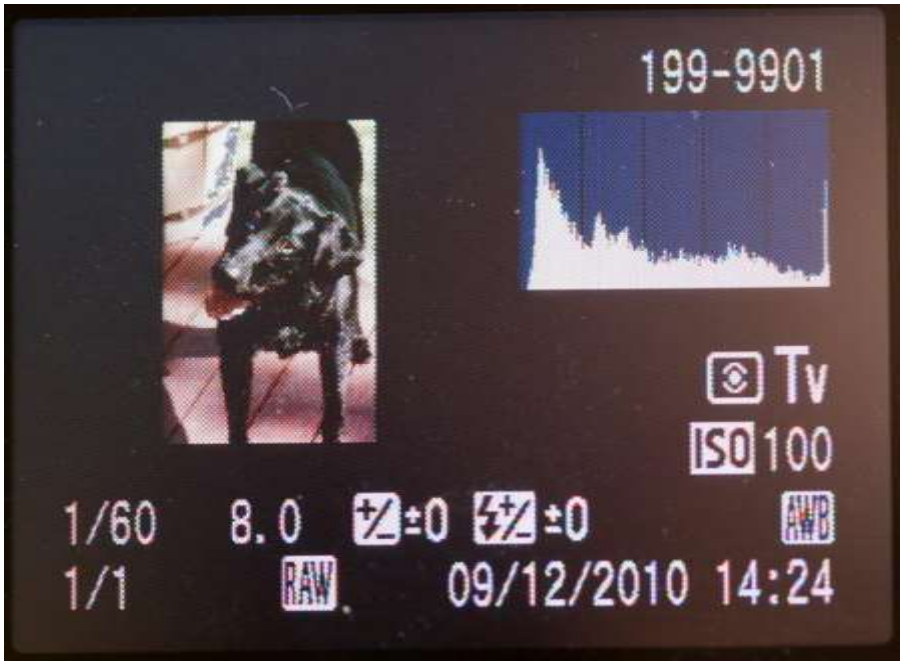
Photographic Fundamentals

- **Histogram Example**
  - This image of my dog I snapped in the back yard
  - The histogram you saw was from this shot



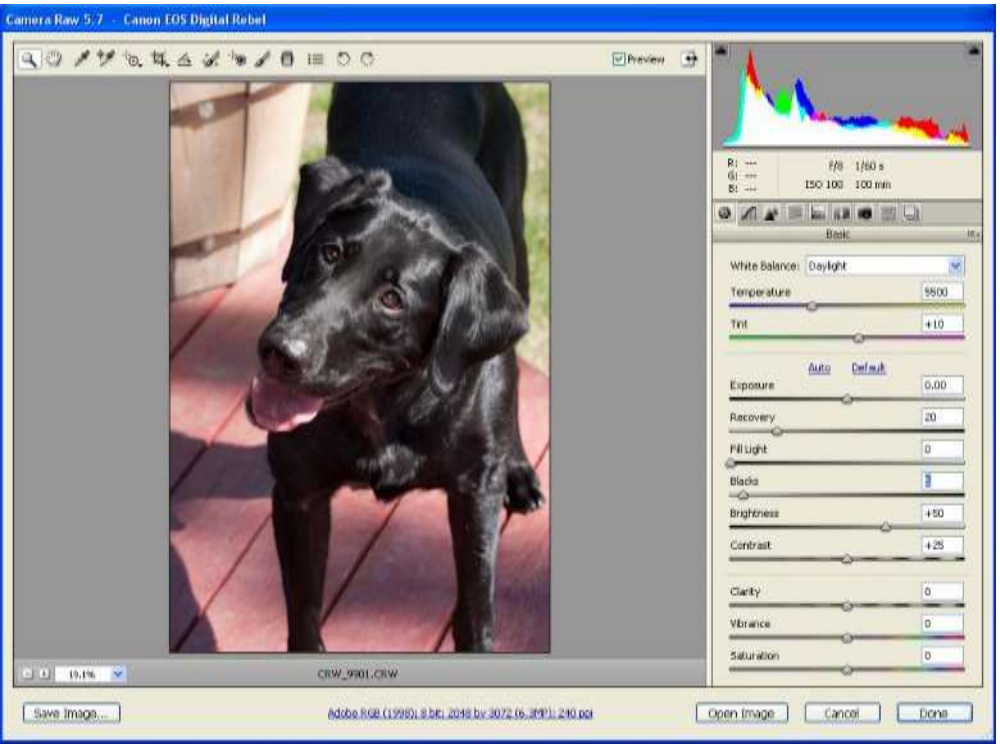
Photographic Fundamentals

- **Histogram Example**
  - These images are of the **Camera View Screen**
  - You can use this **information in the field** to judge your exposures and your desired effect



Photographic Fundamentals

- **Histogram Example**
  - This is a screen capture from **Adobe Bridge**
  - This software can **ADJUST THE EXPOSURE**



of **RAW** image files

but **NOT JPGs**

This can be a very powerful tool in creating good presentations.

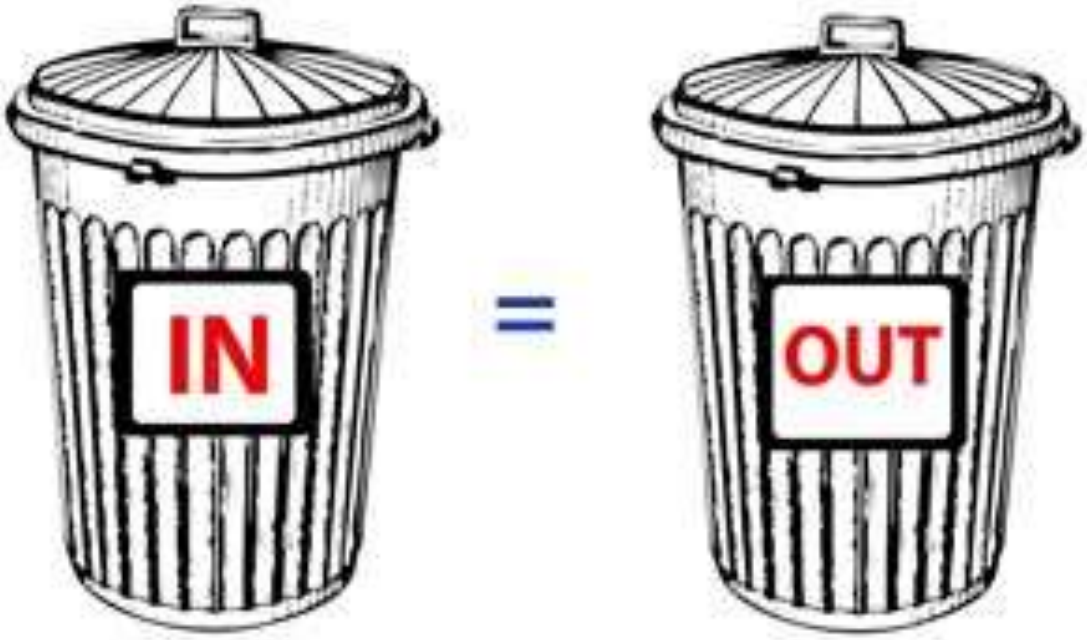
I store both **RAW + JPG**

Photographic Fundamentals

– **Adjusting IMAGE QUALITY**

If you put
GARBAGE IN

You can only get
GARBAGE OUT



Photographic Fundamentals

- **Adjusting IMAGE QUALITY**

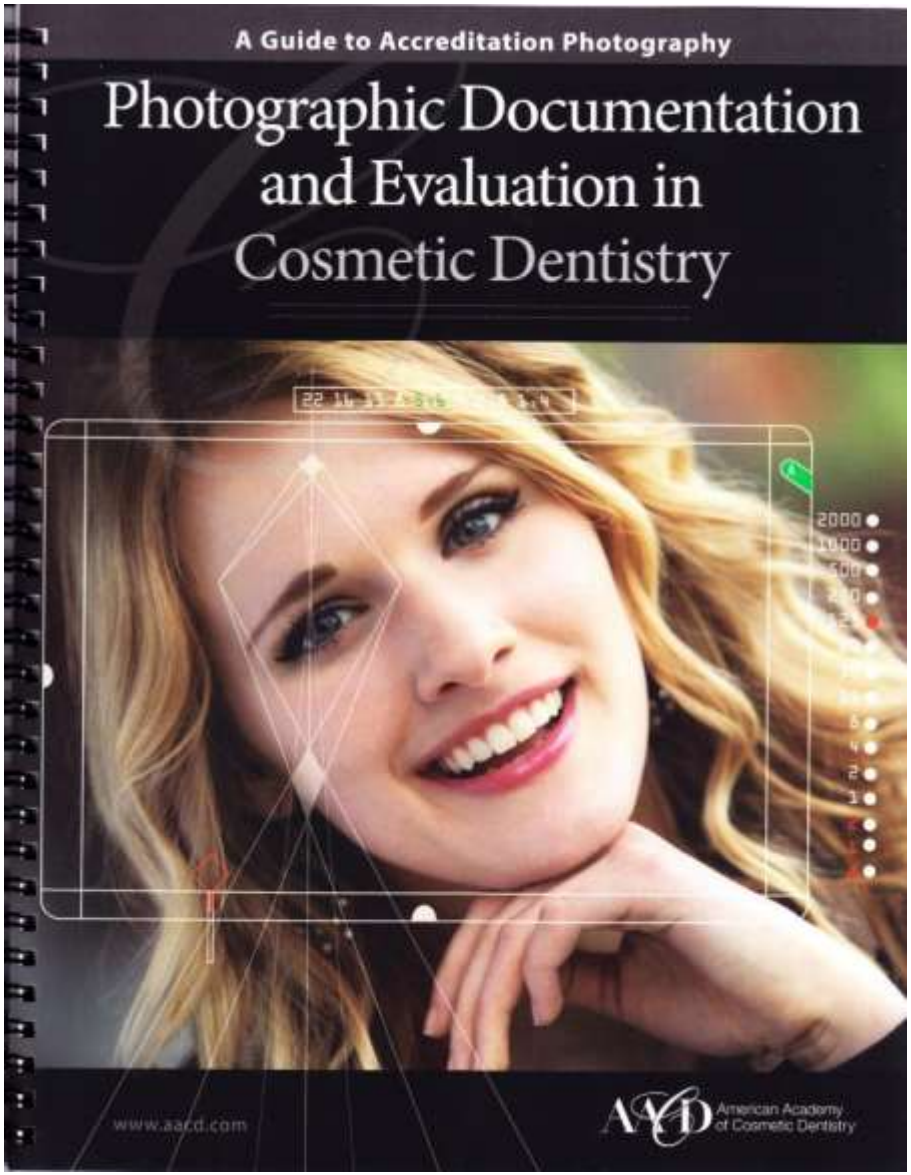
If you don't GET IT IN CAMERA
when you push the button,
you cannot create it later

Photographic Fundamentals

- **Adjusting IMAGE QUALITY**

You can easily trim, crop, and flip in post, but you CANNOT improve the quality in post

What photos to shoot?



- There are MANY different suggestions as to which photos to shoot on each pt.
- This is the AACD guide to Photos of aesthetic cases.

What is a "Photo Essay"?

- Standardized set of photos that record the current esthetic and dental status of a patient
  - **Facial**
    - (rest,CO, normal smile, exaggerated smile)
  - **Profile**
    - (rest,CO, normal smile, exaggerated smile)
  - **Anterior teeth**
    - (relaxed, interdigitated)
  - **Lateral views**
    - (interdigitated, working & balancing)
  - **Occlusal**
    - views (maxillary and mandibular)

What is a "Photo Essay"?

What is a "Photo Essay"?

Think About the Background

- Also prepare **Background** if you can.
  - What is seen BEHIND your pt can make a big difference in how professional they look.

For head shots a simple piece of black felt will work.

Other Accessories

- Also prepare **Background** if you can.
  - This can be hung anywhere in the clinic

What is a "Photo Essay"?

What is a "Photo Essay"?










Photographic Positioning

Full Face

Get the Pt away from the drop.

Fill the frame with Neck to forehead.

Focus on the LIPS and reframe if needed.

What is a "Photo Essay"?









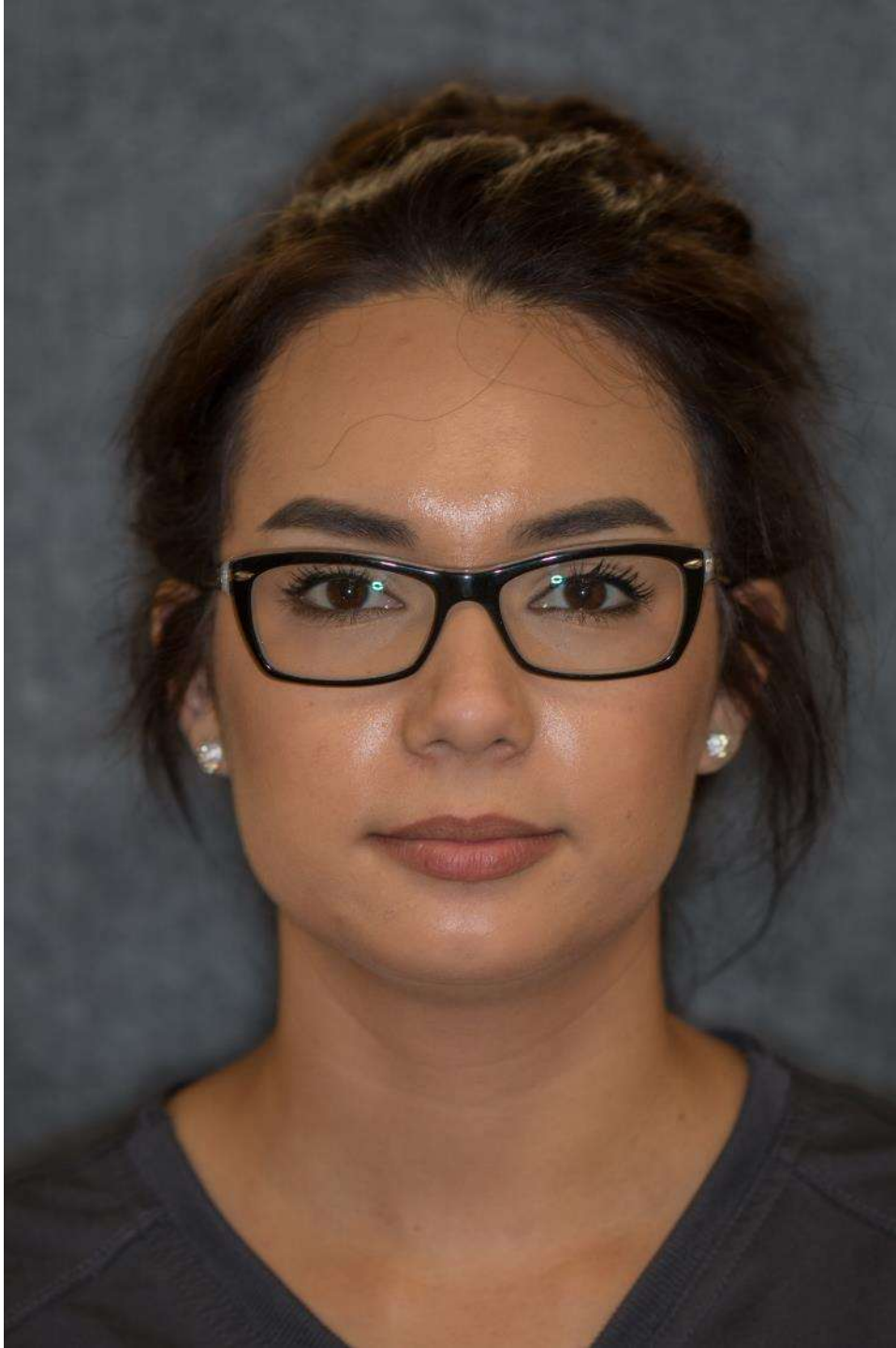



“Photo Essay”

SHOT #: 1

Frontal Face

C.O.

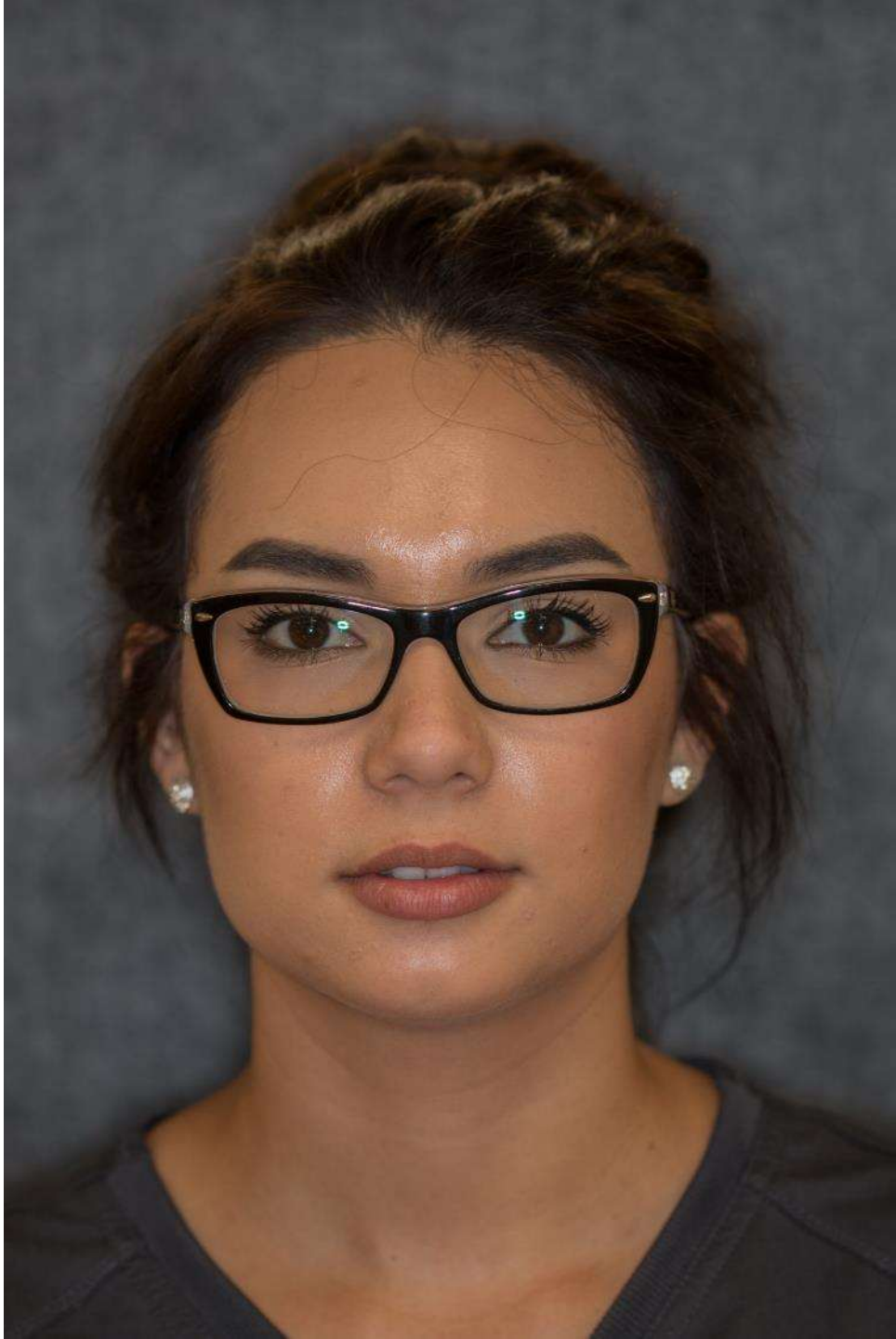


“Photo Essay”

SHOT #: 2

Frontal Face

Relaxed



“Photo Essay”

SHOT #: 3

Frontal Face

Normal Smile

“Photo Essay”

SHOT #: 4

Frontal Face

Exagerated Smile

Photographic Positioning

Profile

Rotate the Pt 90 degrees.

Fill the frame with Neck to forehead.

Don’t worry about the entire head.

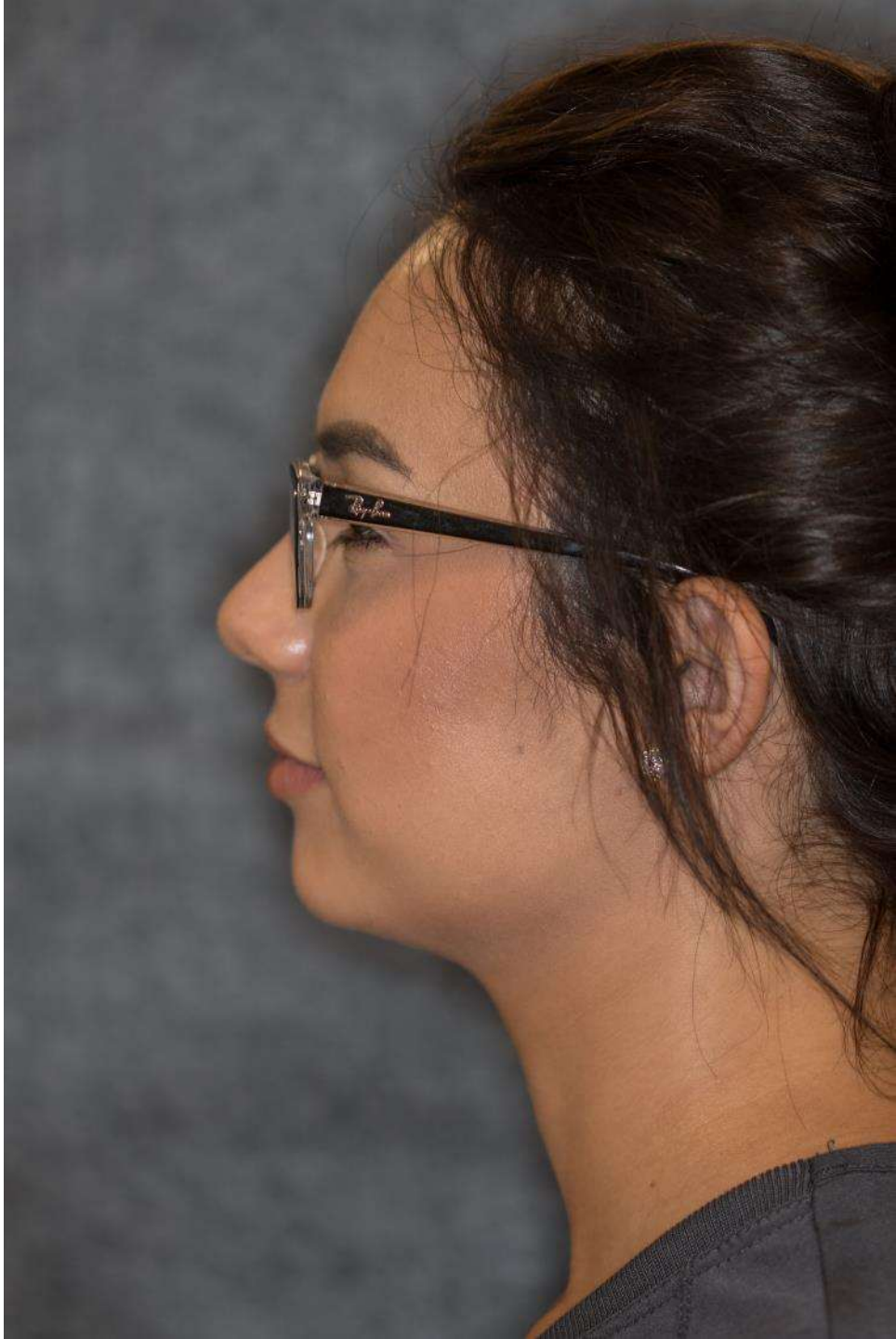
Focus on the LIPS and reframe if needed.

“Photo Essay”

SHOT #: 5

Profile Face

C.O.

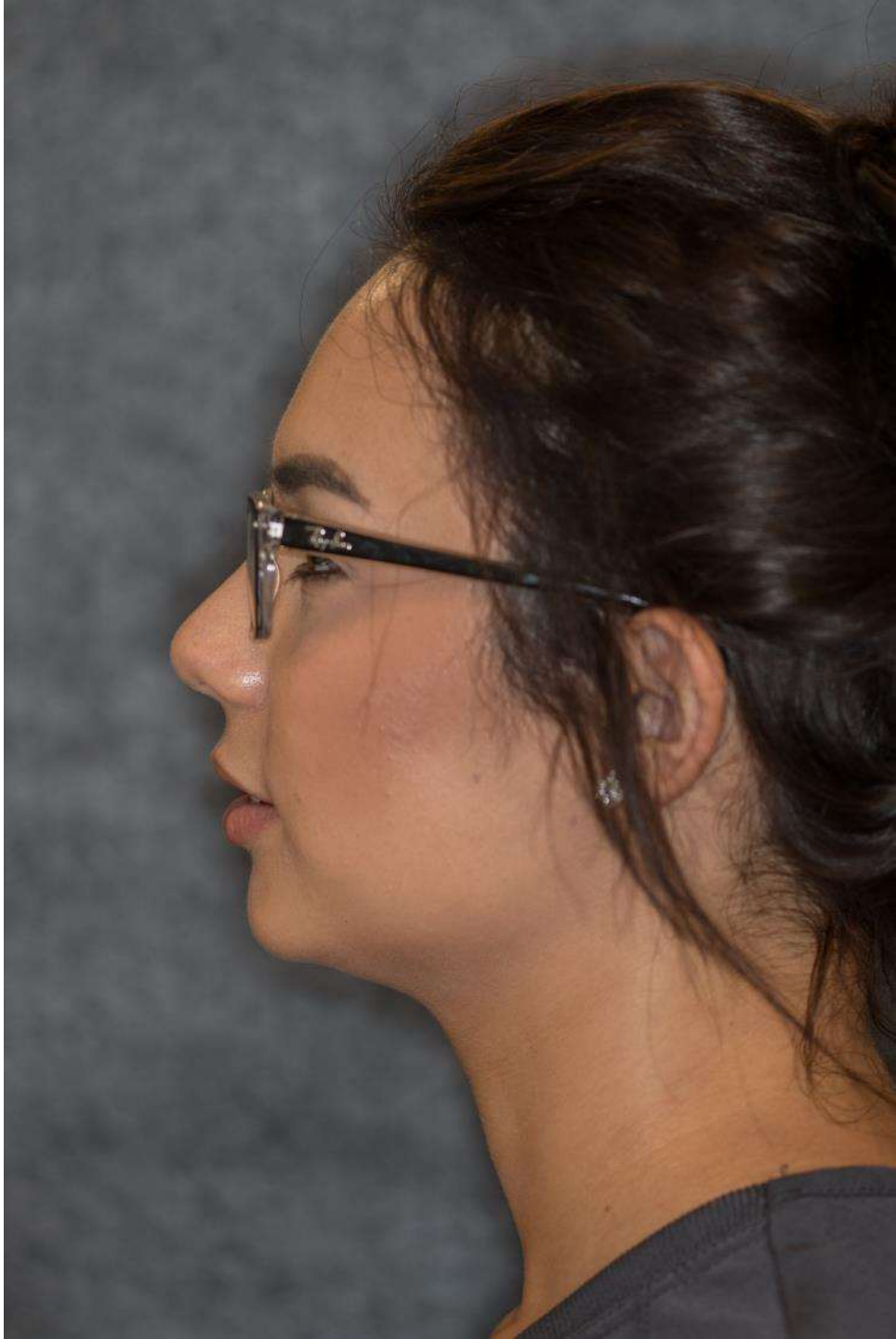


“Photo Essay”

SHOT #: 6

Profile Face

Relaxed

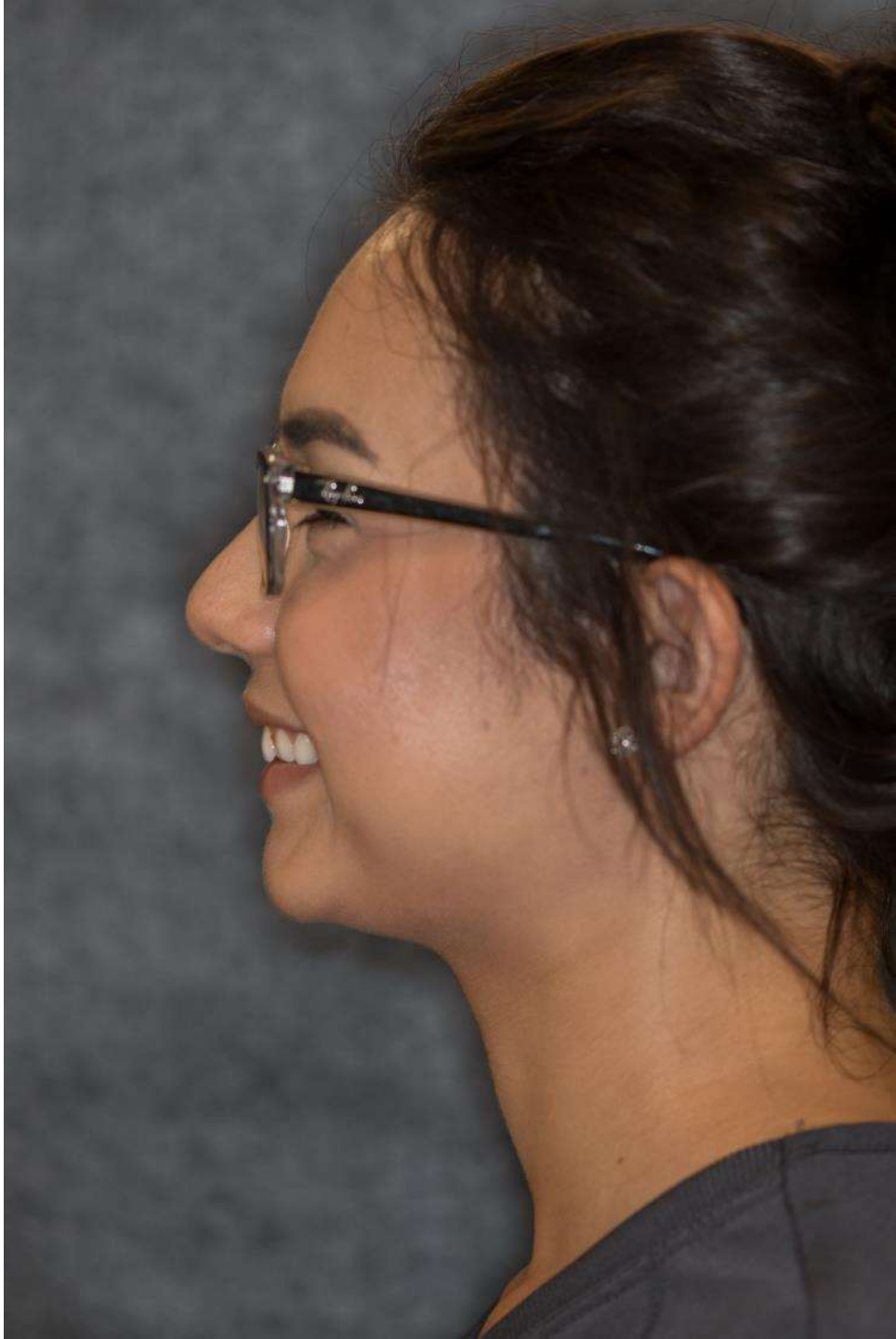


“Photo Essay”

SHOT #: 7

Profile Face

Normal Smile

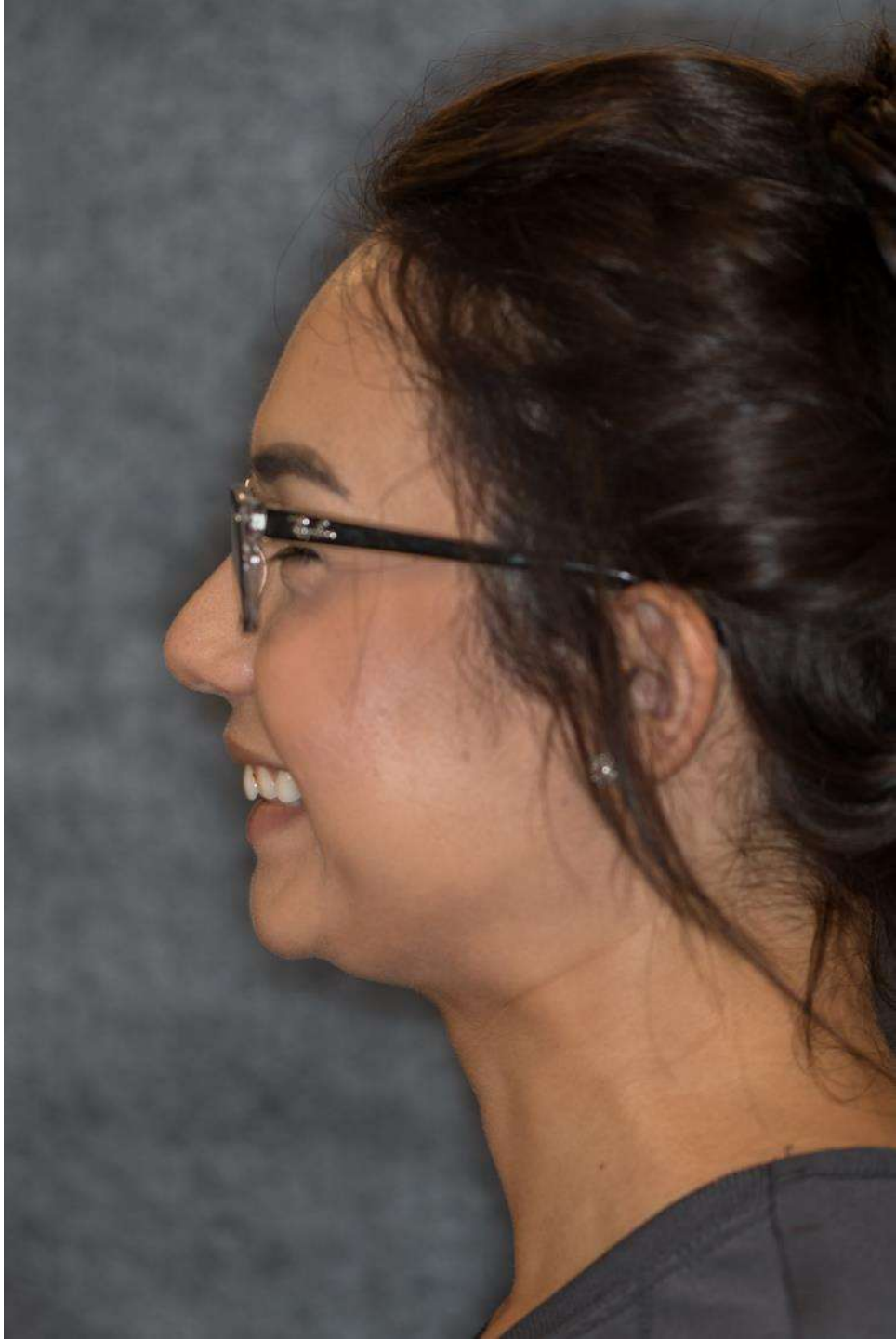


“Photo Essay”

SHOT #: 8

Profile Face

Exagerated Smile



Photographic Positioning

CloseUps

Get mouth perpendicular to the front of the lens at a good focal distance to

And

FILL THE FRAME.

What is a "Photo Essay"?












Photographic Positioning

CloseUps

Over head light aimed at mouth

Lip retractors straight out

And

FILL THE FRAME.

Photographic Positioning

“Photo Essay”

SHOT #: 13 - Teeth Front - CO

“Photo Essay”

SHOT #: 14 – Teeth Front - Separated

Photographic Positioning

Upper Occlusal

This is a much better angle for the camera,

Good angle on the lip retraction,

Mirror against lower teeth

Good air spray from the DA to keep the mirror from fogging.

“Photo Essay”

SHOT #: 15 – Occlusal Mirror - Max

Photographic Positioning

Lower Occlusal

Move around the Pt,

Move angle on the lip retraction,

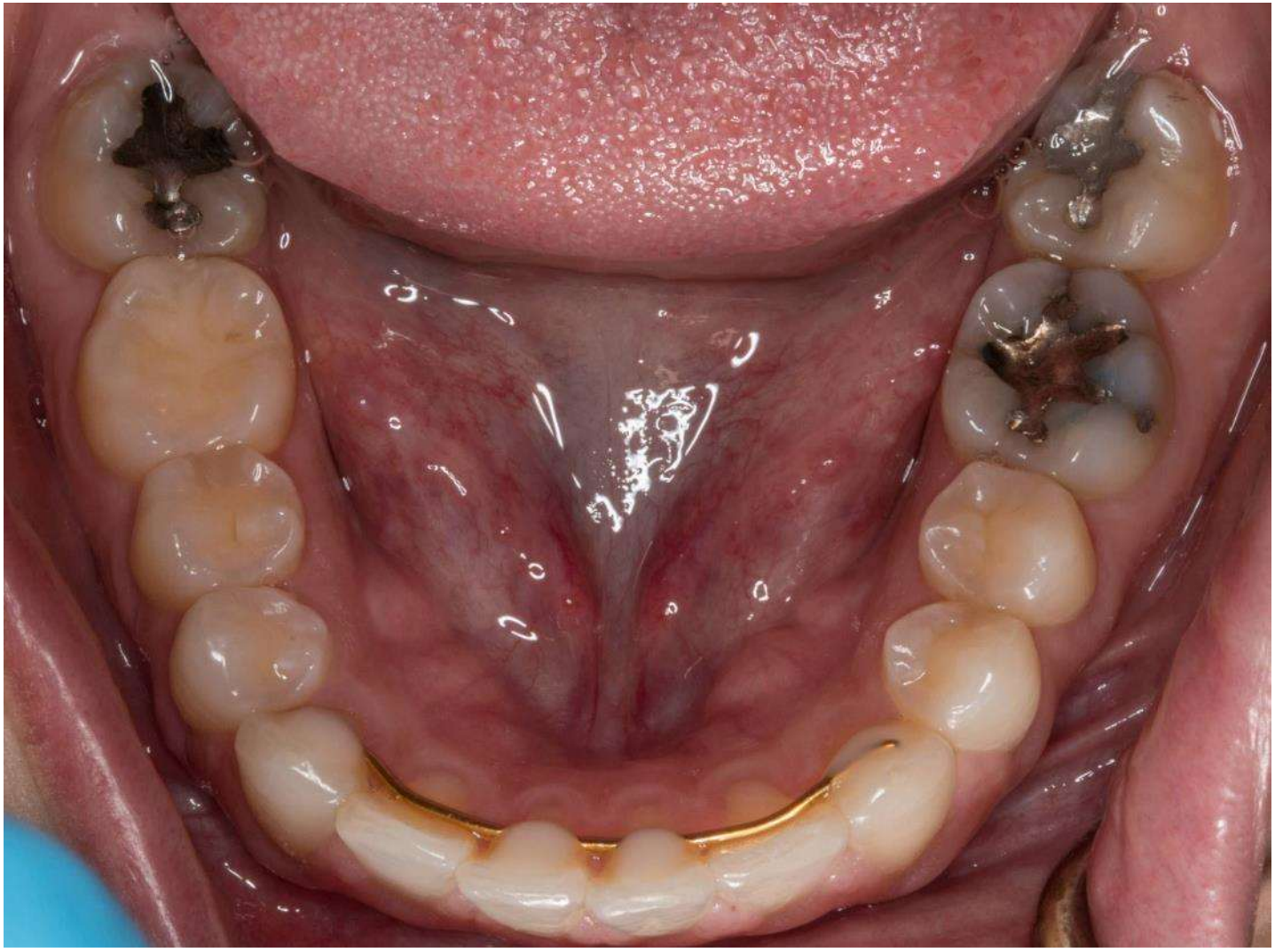
Move mirror against upper teeth

Turn Pt head at lens

Good air spray from the DA to keep the mirror from fogging.

“Photo Essay”

SHOT #: 16 – Occlusal Mirror - Mand



Photographic Positioning

Right Lateral Mirror

Turn the Pt nose a bit AWAY from the lens

Opposing lip retractor

Mirror tail away from the back molars

Air spray on mirror

“Photo Essay”

“Photo Essay”

SHOT #: 17 – Teeth Right – CO

“Photo Essay”

Sh ng

“Photo Essay”

SHOT #: 19 – Teeth Right - Balancing

Photographic Positioning

Left Lateral Mirror

Switch everything to the opposite side

Lens angle to see back molars without obstruction.

“Photo Essay”

SHOT #: 20 – Teeth Left - CO

“Photo Essay”

SHOT #: 21 – Teeth Left - Working

“Photo Essay”

SHOT #: 22 – Teeth Left - Balancing

What is a "Photo Essay"?

Photographic Positioning

- **Inferior to Superior**

  - In cases where Ortho is being considered I like to shoot a shot that shows relative position of mandible, lips, maxilla, and zygomas all in one view.

Photographic Positioning

“Photo Essay”

SHOT #: 23 – Inferior-to-Superior

CASE COMPLETION

- Final photographs taken of big cases should be shot using oral contrastors for effect

CASE COMPLETION

- Final photographs taken of another case using oral contrastors and cropped in post.

CASE COMPLETION

CASE COMPLETION

CASE COMPLETION

What is a "Photo Essay"?

Post Processing

- DENTAL STUDENT CASE

What is a "Photo Essay"?

What is a "Photo Essay"?

Comparison

Before

Comparison

After

Comparison

Before and After

Delivery – Final

Delivery – Final

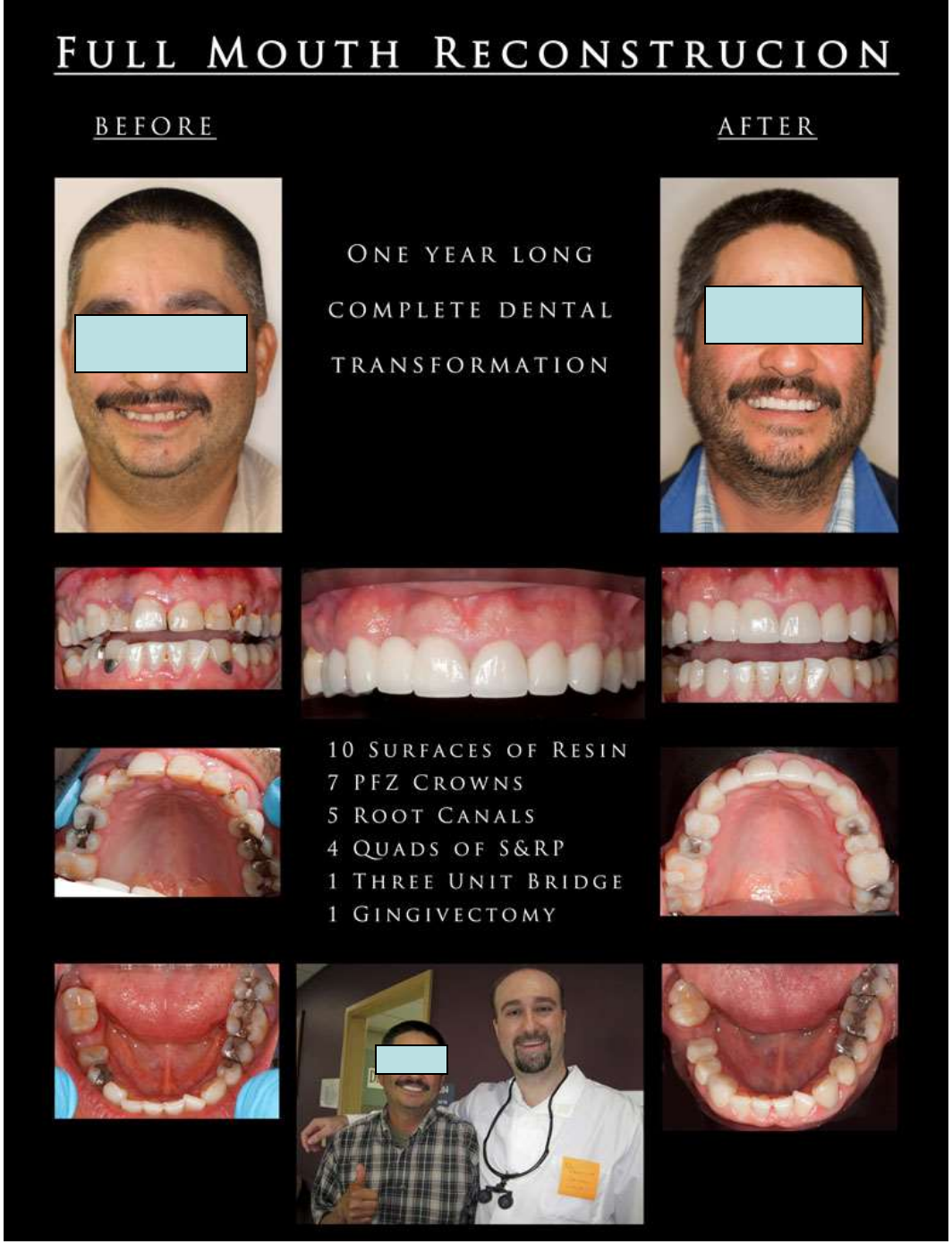
Before

After

Delivery – Final

After - Incisal

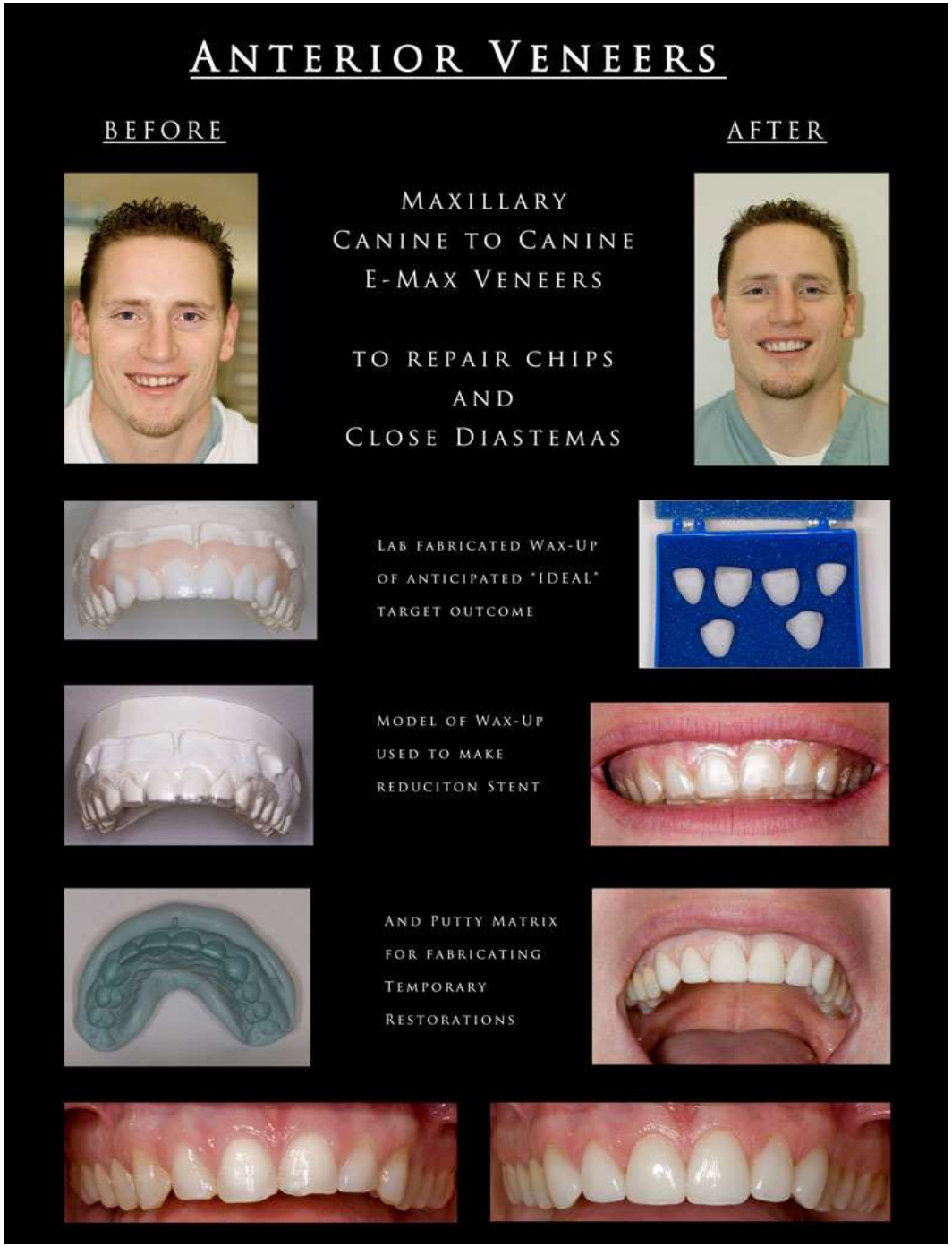
After - Palatal



Smile Book Pages

This is how I take cases and abbreviate them into a single page and put them into a book I can use to show patients during treatment planning sessions.

Full mouth Rehab Case



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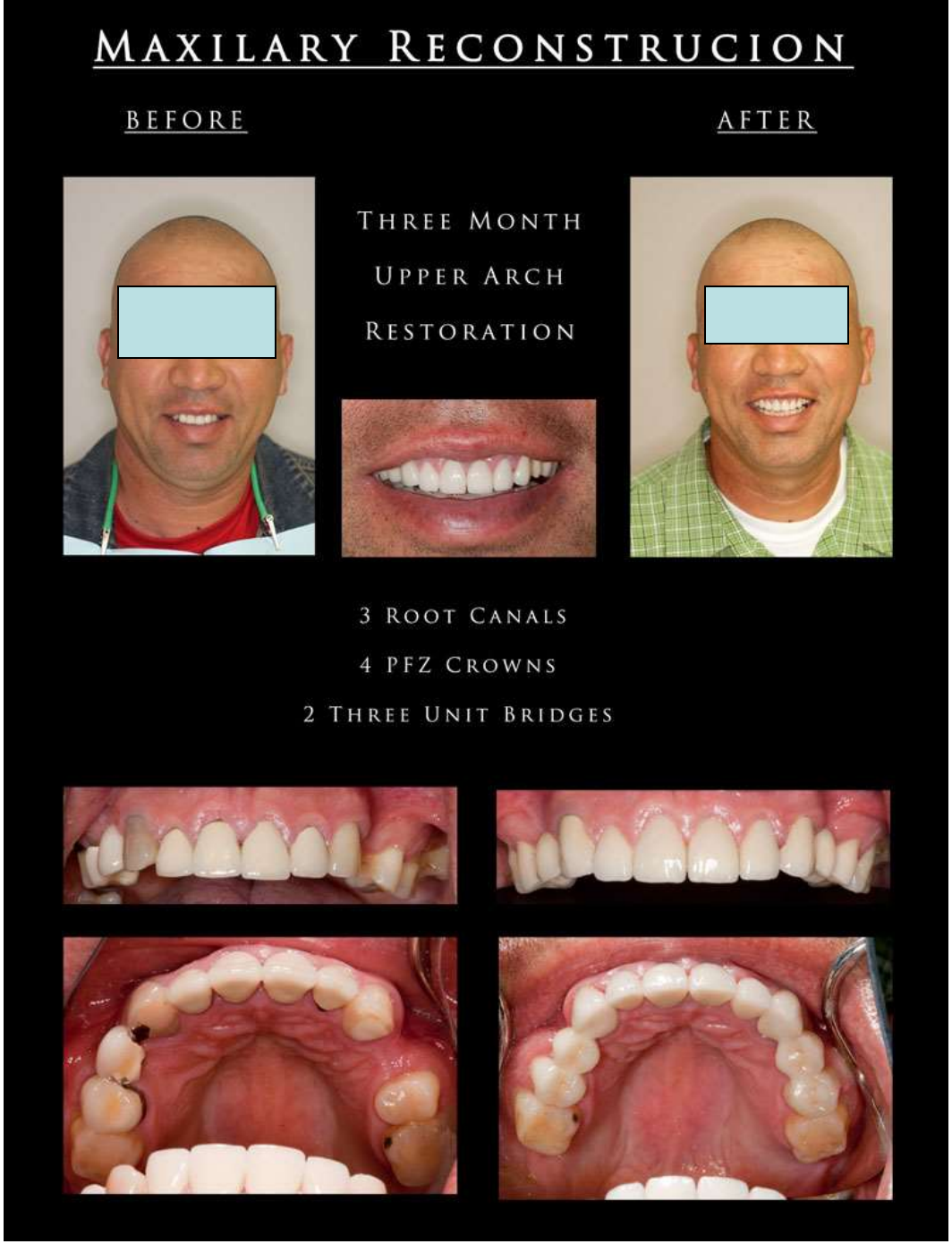
Upper Veneers Case



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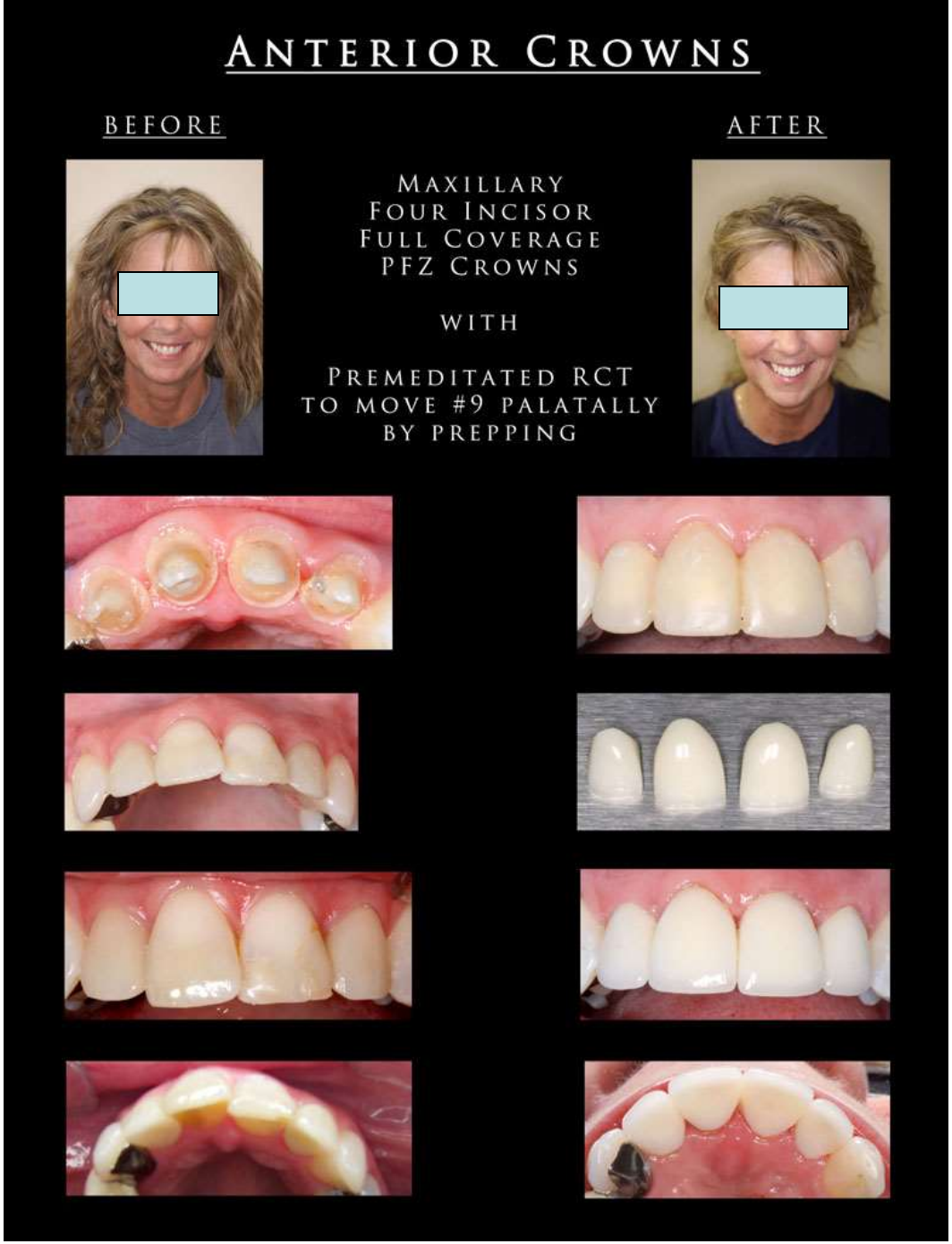
Upper Arch Rehab Case



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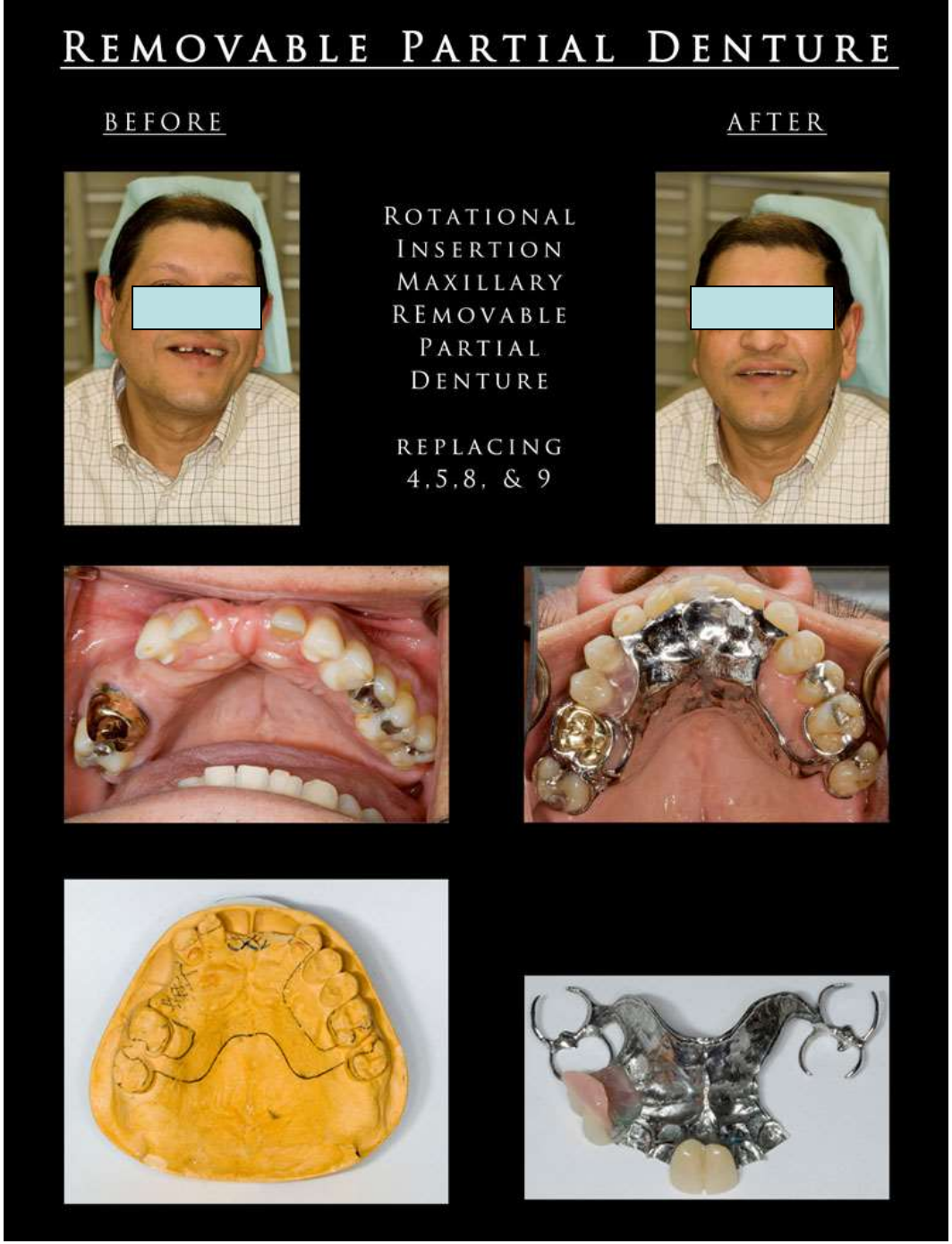
Upper Crowns Case



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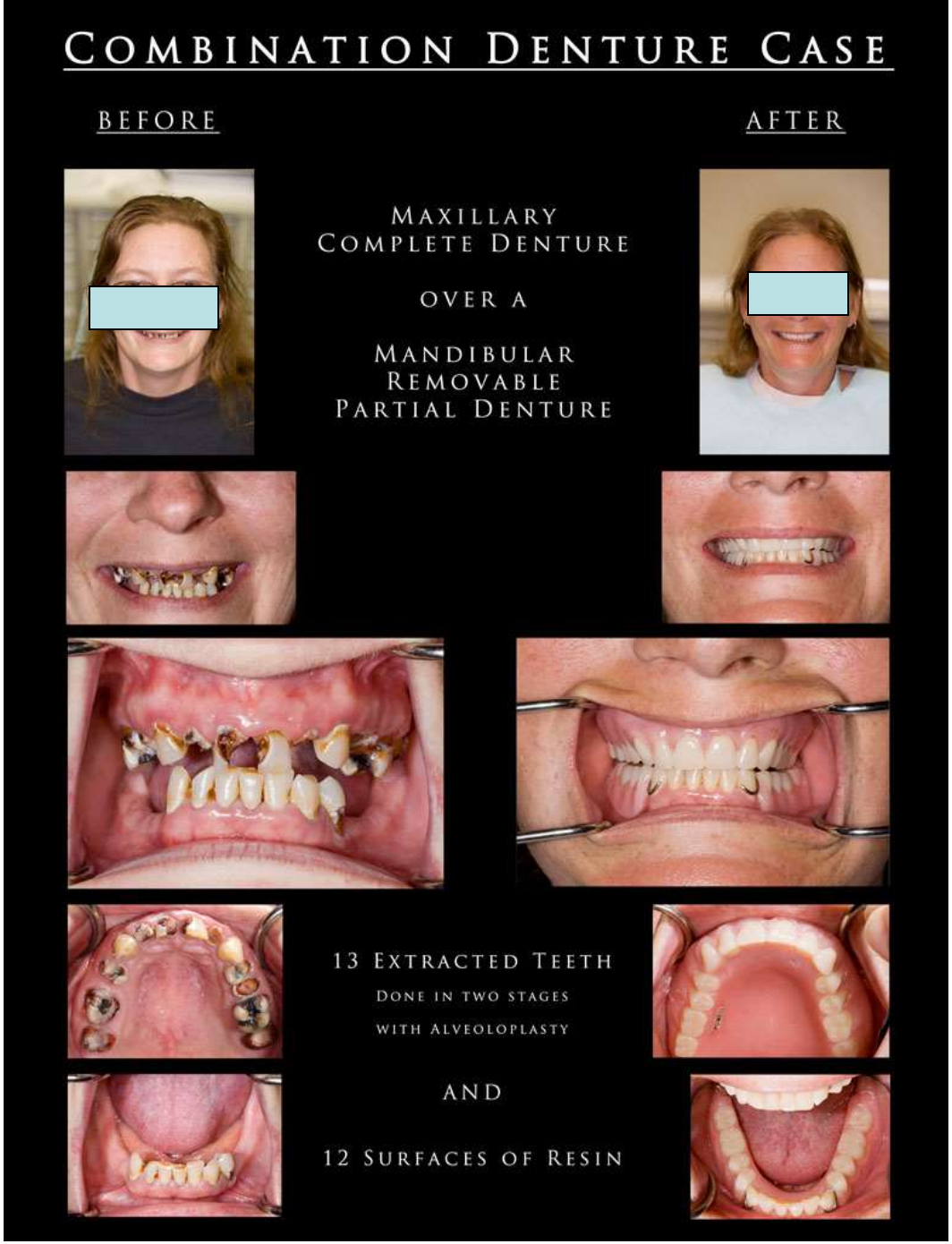
RPD Case



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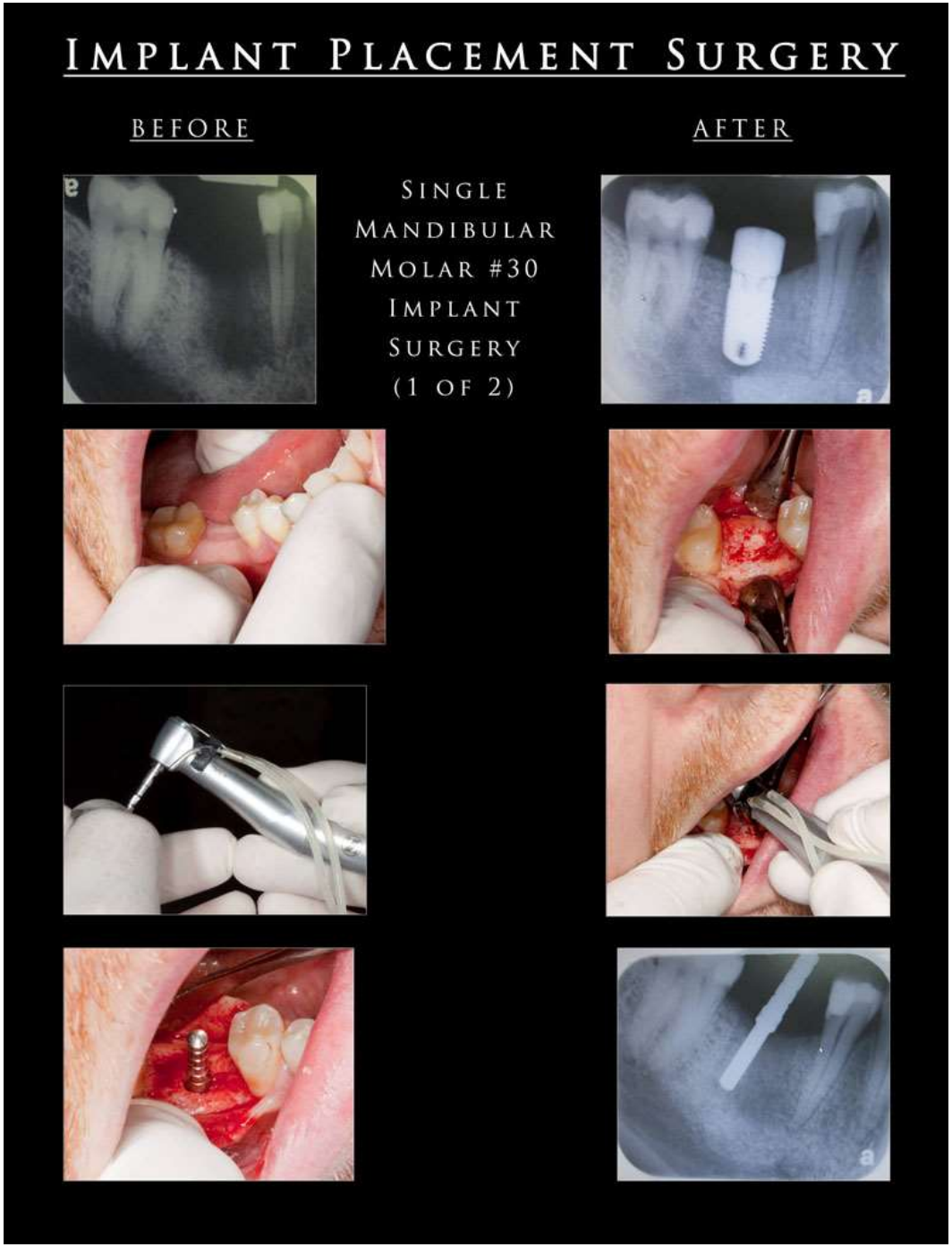
Denture Case



Smile Book Pages

This is how I take cases and abbreviate them into a single page and put them into a book I can use to show patients during treatment planning sessions.

Implant Placement

Smile Book Pages

This is how I take cases and abbreviate them into a single page and put them into a book I can use to show patients during treatment planning sessions.

Implant Placement

This patient presented for emergency

SHE IS HAVING PAIN AND DISCOMFORT IN SEVERAL AREAS, BUT CC THAT DAY WAS LLQ ALL THE WAY BACK

results

THE PATIENT WAS VERY HAPPY WITH THE RESULTS after a long and extensive TxP was completed.

SHE WAS VERY GRATEFUL AND APPRECIATIVE

FINAL POST OP PHOTOS WERE TAKEN FOR BEFORE AND AFTER COMPARISONS

Before and after

Before and after

Before and after

Before and after

Before and after

after

after

after

after

Thank You for Attending

Contact Coordinates

- Any Questions? **Dr. Michael Yurth, D.D.S.**
- Send me an EMAIL: myurth@yurthworks.com
- michaely@yvfwc.org

Northwest Dental Residency

Advanced
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CONTACT US:

The **Residency Director** is willing to help as well.
I am in CLINIC MON and TUE
And on ADMIN time on WED and THUR

Michael Yurth D.D.S.

Dental Residency Program DIRECTOR
Northwest Dental Residency
1720 Presson Place
Yakima, WA 98903
509-865-6175 (Office) Ext: 3679
michaely@yvfwc.org

NORTHWEST DENTAL RESIDENCY
Advanced Education in General Dentistry

Yakima Valley
Farm Workers Clinic
we are family


THE END

Good Luck!!!

- I hope this helps everyone!
- May the beautiful images be with you!

- **THE END**