THE ART OF DIGITAL DENTAL PHOTOGRAPHY
Ian Cline
Founder of photographyfordentists
Course Director, DENTER

He is a regular on the dental lecture circuit, speaking to numerous VT, Section 63 and private study clubs, on the subjects of photography, minimal aesthetic and adhesive dentistry. He is an opinion leader and advisor to a number of dental companies and is the author of the Dentsply “how to guide” on simplifying posterior composite restorations. Ian has provided teaching and hands-on courses to dentists and their teams at numerous meetings for the past several years. He has taught groups ranging from small hands-on sessions to addressing audiences of over 500.

Ian can speak to dental study groups and dental conferences on numerous topics including, but not limited to:
- Digital Dental Photography
- Minimally Invasive Aesthetic Dentistry
- Smile design principles
- Tooth whitening techniques
- Posterior Composite, including modern concepts in matrix systems and rubber dam technique
- Anterior Composites including the Dahl Technique
- Ceramic veneers

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DENTER
Ian is also Course Director of DENTER, which runs the 10 day course in Aesthetic Restorative Dentistry in Central London. The course runs from April to December,

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AIM
USES
The effect of esthetic consultation methods on acceptance of diastema-closure treatment plan
A pilot study

26  42  50  88
wax up  before/after  resin mockup  IMAGING
FOCAL LENGTH OF THE LENS

**definition:** distance from the optical centre of the lens to the film plane when focused at infinity

focal length of a lens and its corresponding angle of view are two of the most important factors in determining how the subject will be depicted in a photograph.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>£</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canon 1300D (18 MP)</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macro lens EF 100mm f2.8</td>
<td>440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ringflash MR-14EX MK2</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>1140</td>
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OTHER EQUIPMENT
THEORY
APERTURE

f22  f16  f11  f8  f5.6  f2.8
f2.8 < depth of field and more light

f22 > depth of field but less light
is the sensitivity of the image sensor. The lower the number the less sensitive your camera is to light and the finer the grain.
So we can get the colours as accurate as possible. The range in different temperatures ranges from the very cool light of blue sky through to the very warm light of a candle.
DIGITAL SENSOR SIZE

EOS 5D : Full frame sensor

EOS 1300D : Small sensor
VIEWS
magnification ratio, direction, framing
FAULTS
mirror

asymmetry

blood

cotton roll

lip

chッション

DISTRACTIONS/ FRAMING
INFO
the new manual of PHOTOGRAPHY
JOHN HEDGECOE : £25
Mastering Digital Dental Photography
Wolfgang Bengel : £120
KEY VIEWS
2. SMILE

• essential for any cosmetic work
• make sure patient displays full smile to assess gingival display
• focus on canine to ensure maximum depth of field
3. RIGHT SMILE

- focus & centre on upper right lateral
4. LEFT SMILE

- focus & centre on upper left lateral
5. ANTERIOR RETRACTED

- teeth slightly apart to show lower incisal edges
- focus on canine to ensure maximum depth of field
• teeth slightly apart to show lower incisal edges
• focus on upper right lateral
7. LEFT RETRACTED

- Teeth slightly apart to show lower incisal edges
- Focus on upper left lateral
8. ANTERIOR CLOSE UP

- focus on the contact point of central incisors
- contraster optional
9. RIGHT CLOSE UP

- focus on upper right lateral
- contraster optional
• teeth slightly apart to show lower incisal edges
• focus on upper right lateral
• remember to warm mirror or use 3:1 air to prevent fogging
12. LOWER OCCLUSAL

- remember to warm mirror or use 3:1 air to prevent fogging
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