Immersion of the impression is recommended. Lessens the effectiveness and creates an inhalation risk. Immersion of the impression is recommended. Lessens the effectiveness and creates an inhalation risk. If using a liquid, it should be one that is biocidal and has a contact time of 15 minutes (WHO 2001). Rubber dam isolation - The dentist should ensure that the rubber dam is completely dry, properly tensioned, and secured to the tooth being treated. The rubber dam should be clamped to the adjacent tooth with a clip or band, which should be kept clean and disinfected after use. The dam should be replaced after each patient. Aspiration and ventilation - The use of retractors and suction devices for the removal of saliva and oral fluids should be used. The retractor should be designed to prevent the entry of saliva and oral fluids. Rubber dam isolation - The rubber dam is a barrier against the spread of infectious agents. It minimizes the splatter of body fluids and reduces the risk of aerosol transmission. It should be used for all procedures involving the mouth. Eye protection - FFP1, FFP2, or FFP3 masks should be worn during all procedures involving the mouth. Eye protection - FFP1, FFP2, or FFP3 masks should be worn during all procedures involving the mouth. Gloves - The use of examination gloves is recommended for all procedures involving the mouth. The glove should be changed after each patient and between items. Goggles - Goggles should be worn when there is a risk of splashing or misting. Goggles - Goggles should be worn when there is a risk of splashing or misting. Footwear - Footwear should be worn when there is a risk of splashing or misting. Footwear - Footwear should be worn when there is a risk of splashing or misting. Face masks - A surgical mask or equivalent should be worn when there is a risk of splashing or misting. Face masks - A surgical mask or equivalent should be worn when there is a risk of splashing or misting. Dental technicians are exposed to various microorganisms, including bacteria, viruses, fungi, and parasites, which can cause a wide range of infections. These include hepatitis B virus (HBV), hepatitis C virus (HCV), human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), and emerging infections such as human papillomavirus (HPV) and varicella-zoster virus (VZV). The risk of infection is greatest for dental technicians who work in close proximity to infected patients, such as those who perform endodontic procedures or who work in settings where there is a high concentration of infected patients. Dental technicians are exposed to various microorganisms, including bacteria, viruses, fungi, and parasites, which can cause a wide range of infections. 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