Job openings for dental assistants to increase

Dental assistants work h dentists as they amine and treat ients. The assistant kes the patients nfortable in the dental air, prepares them for atment, and obtains ir dental records. The sistant hands the tist the proper inuments and materials d keeps the patient's outh clear by using ction or other devices. ntal assistants epare materials for king impressions and storations and expose diographs and process ntal X-ray film as ected by the dentist. ey also provide oral alth instruction and epare instruments for rilization.

Dental assistants form a variety of ties that do not require dentist's professional owledge and skill. me assistants make sts of the teeth and outh from impressions ken by the dentist. In ne states, assistants ply medications to the eth and oral tissue, move from surfaces of the teeth excess cement used in the filling process, and place rubber dams on the teeth to isolate them for individual treatment.

Some dental assistants manage the office and arrange and confirm appointments, receive patients, keep treatment records, send bills, receive payments, and order dental supplies and materials.

Dental assistants work in a well-lighted, clean environment. They must be careful in handling radiographic and other equipment. Dental assistants can expect to work chairside with dentists. They must be a dentist's "third hand," exhibit some manual dexterity, and be able to deal with people who may be under stress.

About 150,000 persons worked as dental assistants in 1978; about 1 out of 10 work part time.

Most dental assistants work in private dental offices, either for individual dentists or for groups of dentists. Many of the remainder work in dental schools, hospital dental departments, state and local public health departments, or private clinics. The federal government employs dental assistans, chiefly in hospitals and dental clinics of the Public Health Service, the Veterans Administration, and the Armed Forces.

Most dental assistants learn their skills on the job. An increasing number, however, are trained in formal posthigh school programs. About 300 such programs were accredited by the Commission on Accreditation of Dental and Dental Auxiliary Education Programs in 1978.

Most posthigh school courses in dental assisting are given in junior and community colleges or in vocational or technical schools.

Dental Assistants provide professional expertise.

More than three-fourths of these programs take 1 year to complete and lead to a certificate or diploma. Graduates of 2-year programs offered in junior and community colleges earn an associate degree upon completion of specialized training and liberal arts courses.

The minimum requirement for any of these programs is a high school diploma or its equivalent. Some schools also require typing or a science course for admission.

Although some private schools offer 4- to 6-month courses in dental assisting, these are not accredited by the dental profession. Those receiving dental assistant training in the Armed Forces usually qualify for civilian jobs as dental assistants.

High school students interested in careers as dental assistants should take courses in biology, chemistry, health, typing, and office practices.

Approved dental assisting curriculums include classroom and laboratory instruction in skills and related theory. Trainees get practical experience in affiliated dental schools, local clinics, or selected dental offices.

A correspondence course accredited by the American Dental Association is available for employed dental assistants who are learning on the job or who otherwise are unable to participate in regular dental assisting programs on a full-time basis. The correspondence program is equivalent to 1 academic year of study but generally requires about 2 years to complete.

Graduates of accredited dental assistant programs who successfully complete an examination administered by the Certifying Board of the American Dental Assistants Association become Certified Dental Assistants. Certification is acknowledgement of an assistant's qualifications but is not generally required for employment.

After working as dental assistants, some individuals seek to acquire skills and qualifications for practicing as dental hygienists.

Prospective dental assistants who foresee this possibility should plan carefully since credit earned in a dental assistant program often is not applicable toward requirements for a dental hygiene certificate. Some dental assistants become sales representatives for firms that manufacture dental products. The field of dental assisting education offers opportunities in teaching and program administration.

Employment opportunities for dental assistants are expected to be excellent through the 1980s, especially for graduates of academic programs in dental assisting. Part-time opportunities also will be very favorable.

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Broadcast technicians work in radio and TV stations

Broadcast technicians operate and maintain the electronic equipment used to record and transmit radio and television programs. They work with microphones, sound recorders, light and sound effects, television cameras, video tape recorders, and other equipment.

In the control room, broadcast technicians operate equipment that regulates the quality of sounds and pictures being recorded or broadcast. They also operate controls that switch broadcasts from one camera or studio to another, from film to live programming, or from network to local programs. By means of hand signals and, in television, by use of telephone headsets, they give technical directions to personnel in the studio.

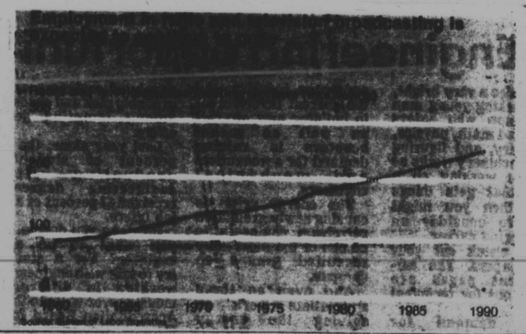
When events outside the studio are to be broadcast, technicians may go to the site and set up, test, and operate equipment. After the broadcast, they dismantle the equipment and return it to the station.

As a rule, broadcast technicians in small stations perform a variety of duties. In large stations and in networks, on the other hand, technicians are more specialized, although specific job assignments may change from day to day. Transmitter technicians monitor and log outgoing signals and are responsible for transmitter operation. Maintenance technicians set up, maintain and repair electronic broadcasting equipment. Audio control technicians regulate sound pick-up, transmission, and switching, and video control technicians regulate the quality, brightness, and contrast of television pictures. The lighting of television programs is directed by lighting technicians.

For programs originating outside the studio, field technicians set up and operate broadcasting equipment. Recording technicians operate and maintain sound recording equipment; video recording technicians operate and maintain video tape recording equipment. Some technicians operate equipment designed to produce special effects. Sometimes the term "operator" or "engineer" is substituted for "technician."

Supervisory personnel with job titles such as chief engineer or transmission engineer direct activites concerned with the operation and maintenance of studio broadcasting equipment.

Broadcast technicians generally work indoors in pleasant surroundings. Many stations are air-conditioned since transmitters and other electronic equipment must be operated at cool temperatures. Broadcasts outside the studio, however, may require technicians to work out of doors under less favorable conditions.



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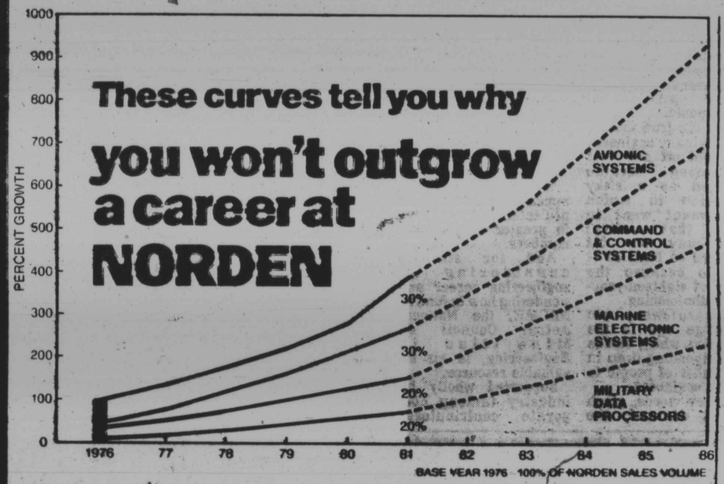

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* BCS-Battery Computer System
* MIFASS (Marine Integrated Fire and Air Support System)
* Shipboard sensor correlation with the AN/SYS automatic detection and tracking system
* MLRS-Multiple Launch Rocket System
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* Advanced artillery fire control systems
* ASW Programs
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