THE DENTIST Walkthrough

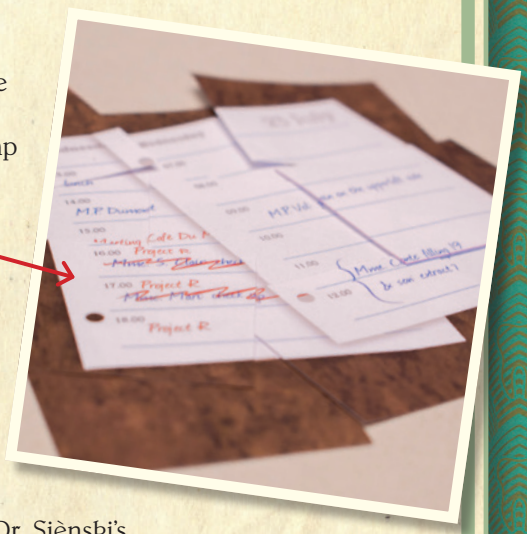
This is what you should have done to prevent Dr. Sièнski from sedating you in order to conduct dangerous experiments.

PART 1: FIND THE CODE TO DR. SIÈNSKI'S FILING CABINET

In the story on the envelope of Part 1, Dr. Sièнski's secretary indicates that the code to the combination lock is related to 'the order of today's patients'.

Create the schedule

The order of today's patients can be read in the schedule - of course, provided the schedule is assembled correctly. Since you're still a little dizzy from the anaesthesia, some sections of the schedule pieces are blurred. To obtain a clear picture of the schedule, you need to overlap each of the blurry sections with the schedule pieces on which those blurry sections can be seen clearly. Once you have put together the 10 schedule pieces correctly, the schedule should look like this:



The schedule shows four patient appointments (the last two are scratched out and don't count). The goal now is to figure out which dental quadrant (see poster) of the patients must be treated. Every quadrant represents a key.

Key 1) Patient 1: M.P. Vol

Monsieur P. Vol is the first patient of the day and is scheduled for 9 am. He has 'pain on the upper left side'. There is a poster hanging in Dr. Sièнski's office that says: 'Your left is my right'. This means that the teeth and molars on a patient's left side are on the right side from the dentist's perspective and vice versa. Since the man has pain on the upper left side, this means that the pain is in the quadrant on the top right of the poster, i.e. quadrant 2.

Solution to first key = 2

HINT 1: WHEN LOOKING AT SOMEONE ELSE'S TEETH, THAT PERSON'S LEFT TEETH ARE ON YOUR RIGHT AND VICE VERSA.

Key 2) Patient 2: Madame Conte

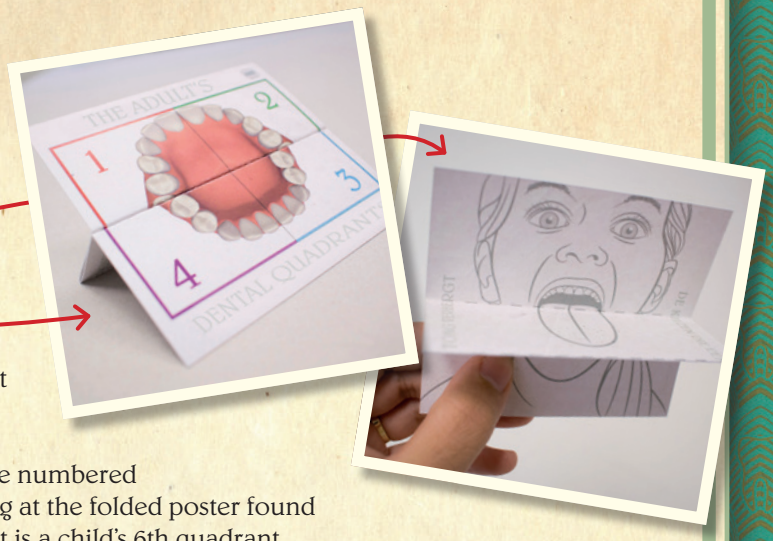
Madame Conte is the second patient of the day and is scheduled for 11 am. The schedule shows 'filling 19' as her specification. The '19' refers to the tooth or molar to be filled. On the poster, the number '15' indicates a molar in the second quadrant. Since the quadrants are numbered clockwise, the same applies to the teeth. If you count backwards from 15, you will see that the molar at the back of quadrant 1 is numbered '1' and if you continue counting towards the further-most molar of quadrant 4, you arrive at number '32'. This means that tooth or molar number '19' is located in quadrant 3.

Solution to second key = 3

Key 3) Patient 3: Madame Conte's son

Madame Conte's son is a child. Children still have their primary teeth, which means they have fewer molars than adults. For this reason, their teeth are numbered differently.

The back of the poster shows a (split) illustration of a child's head and the text 'The protruding tongue conceals the molars that a child does not yet have'. Fold the poster so that the two halves of the child's head come together and the tongue protrudes outwards. If you now look at the other side of the poster, you will see that 12 molars have disappeared. This is a child's set of teeth.



The schedule states that the son's 7th tooth must be extracted. If you count from the first molar (in the 1st quadrant) a child has, you arrive at a tooth in the 2nd quadrant. But the quadrants are numbered differently for children. This can be seen looking at the folded poster found in the dentist's office. So an adult's 2nd quadrant is a child's 6th quadrant.

Solution to third key = 6

HINT 3: A CHILD'S DENTAL QUADRANTS ARE NUMBERED DIFFERENTLY.

4) Patient 4: M.P. Dumont

The schedule does not show what this patient is being treated for. Fortunately, you find an appointment card for this patient on which the dentist has noted the following:

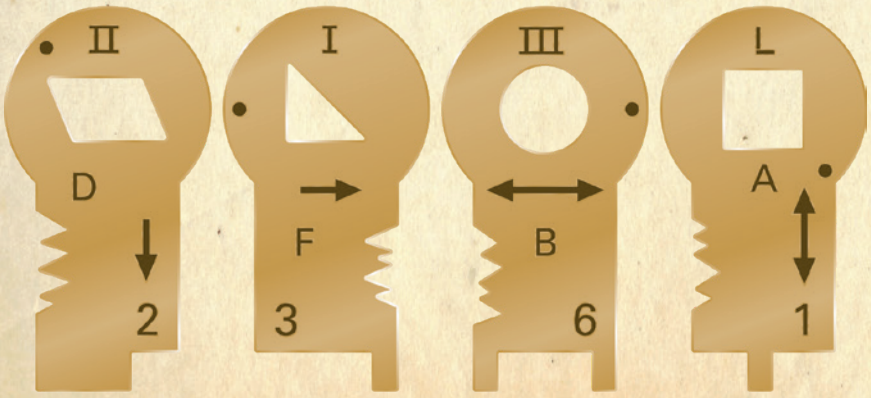
'Received a hard left hook to his upper jaw when boxing last week. Has been in pain ever since.'

When throwing a left hook, a boxer uses his left arm to throw a punch from the outer left inwards. The boxer then hits the opponent on the right side. Since the left hook ended up on the patient's upper jaw, his right upper jaw hurts. In other words: quadrant 1.

Solution to fourth key = 1

HINT 2: WITH A LEFT HOOK, A BOXER USES HIS LEFT ARM TO THROW A PUNCH FROM THE OUTER LEFT INWARDS.

CODE 1: 2361



PART 2: FIND THE CODE TO THE 'SPECIAL' TREATMENT ROOM LOCK

In the filing cabinet, you find a number of items that prove that Dr. Sièнski is conducting dangerous and even deadly experiments with x-rays. When you compare the patient files, obituaries and x-rays, you discover that four of Dr. Sièнski's patients died after he x-rayed them. And this is what he also plans to do with you...

The four x-rays of Dr. Sièнski's deceased patients provide the combination needed to open the door to the 'special' treatment room!

Step 1) Which of Dr. Sièнski's patients have died?

Compare the names on the patient files to those in the obituaries. You will see that 5 names are the same; which means that 5 patients have died. These are: Claude Bernard, Audrey Michel, Julien Martin, Colette Blanc & Bernard Nicolas.

Step 2) Which of these patients were x-rayed?

To determine which x-ray was taken of which patient, you first need to figure out the x-ray coding system.

In the patient file for Eustache Travert, 3 things are circled and numbered 1, 2 and 3.
On one of the x-rays (belonging to Eustache Travert), the dots are numbered (1, 2 and 3).
So the first dot represents the first letter of the patient's first name, the second the patient's day of birth and the third the patient's gender.

The first dot

The first letters of the patients' names can be translated into coloured dots using the coaster (round disc with coloured dots on it) together with the Chrono Decoder. Place the coaster on the alphabet dial on the left side of the Chrono Decoder. The same coaster can be seen on the rug in the waiting room, where you will see a 'C' and 'S' in purple (Dr. Sièнski's initials). This means that you need to turn the coaster until both the 'C' and 'S' are facing a purple dot. There is only one way to do this.
Now you can read which colour represents each letter.

HINT 4: THE RUG SHOWS HOW TO ORIENTATE THE COASTER.

The second dot

If you read Eustache Travert's patient file carefully, you'll see that his date of birth is circled with a circle/figure that looks suspiciously like a tooth or molar. This means that his date of birth represents a specific molar or tooth. The 18th day of the month stands for the 18th tooth and, according to the counting method used in Part 1 (see the poster in the waiting room or the separate poster from Part 1), this is a tooth located in the 3rd quadrant. This quadrant is coloured blue on the poster. In other words, the x-ray from a patient born on the 18th of the month has a blue dot in the second position. Using the same method:

1 to 8 = Red
9 to 16 = Green
17 to 24 = Blue
25 to 32 = Purple

HINT 5: USE THE DATE OF BIRTH TO FIND THE COLOUR OF THE RIGHT QUADRANT.

The third dot

The third dot on the x-rays stands for 'male' or 'female'. If you look at the wall in the waiting room, you'll see a sign with a red man and a blue woman on it. So the third dot on the x-rays is red for men and blue for women.

Conclusion

By using this method to translate the first letter of every deceased patient's name, their day of birth and gender into 3 coloured dots, you can determine which x-ray belongs to which patient.
This results in the following matches:

Colette Blanc:
Bernard Nicolas:
Julien Martin:
Audrey Michel:

There is no x-ray of Claude Bernard. He probably died of natural causes at the age of 79 and not as a result of x-ray radiation.

Step 3: Which keys correspond to these patients?

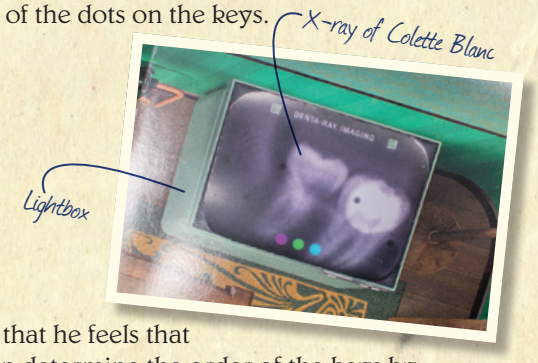
In the newspaper interview, Dr. Sièn̈ski states that he sometimes draws dots on things. According to his secretary, these are his 'secret codes'. In the waiting room, you'll find a light box used by dentists/doctors to view x-rays since they are easier to read when illuminated from behind. This light box has all kinds of dots on it, left there by Dr. Sièn̈ski. Place the 4 x-rays of the deceased patients on the light box, one at a time, with the right side up. Make sure that the small squares on the x-rays are placed exactly on the squares on the light box. You will now see that in each of the x-rays one of the dots is visible inside a transparent white circle (tooth/molar). The positions of the dots in the white circles correspond to the positions of the dots on the keys.
You should arrive at the following results:

Colette's key:

Bernard's key:

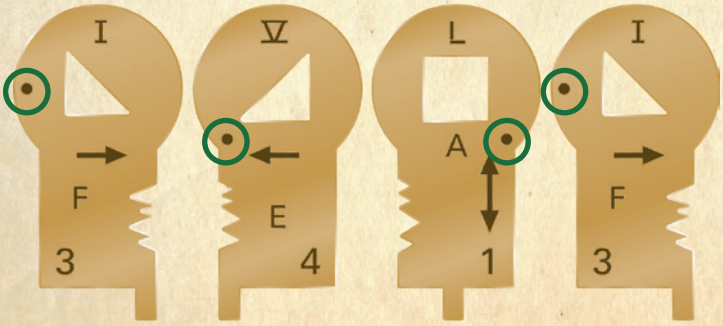
Julien's key:

Audrey's key:

Step 4) Order of the keys

At the end of the newspaper article, Dr. Sièn̈ski says that he feels that '...the order in which we die' is important. So you can determine the order of the keys by establishing the order in which the patients died. The obituaries on the back of the newspaper show the following order of death: Colette, Audrey, Julien and, lastly, Bernard.
So the order of the keys should be:

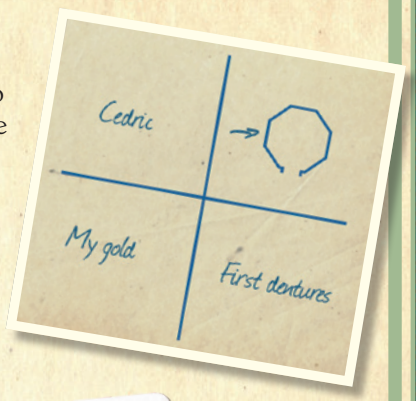


CODE 2: 3413

HINT 6: THE BLACK DOTS APPEARING ON THE X-RAYS OF THE DECEASED PATIENTS REFER TO THE KEYS.

PART 3: FIND THE RIGHT TEETH FOR EACH OF THE 4 LOCKS

The special treatment room contains bottles of laughing gas that Dr. Sièn̈ski will open up from outside the room on his return in order to sedate you. To prevent this, you will have to close the main gas valve. But it is located behind a fence with 4 locks. You find 9 teeth and molars on the floor. Can they be used to open the gate somehow?



The scheme shows a cross with a reference to a specific tooth or molar in every corner. These are the teeth or molars you need to open the 4 locks to get to the gas supply. After all, Dr. Sièn̈ski mentions in the newspaper article that he uses teeth and molars as keys. The cross on the diagram symbolises the 4 dental quadrants. The first line of the newspaper article states that Dr. Sièn̈ski thinks the order of the dental quadrants is important. So this also indicates the order of the 4 teeth or molars:
Cedric, Octagon, First Dentures, My Gold.

HINT 8: DR. SIÈNSKI REVEALS THE ORDER OF THE TEETH AND MOLARS IN THE NEWSPAPER.

Key 1) Cedric

On the back of the newspaper page, there is an advertisement with a molar and tooth talking together. The female molar addresses the tooth as 'Cedric'. So the tooth is named Cedric. Considering the shape and colour, it must be the white incisor.

Key 2) Octagon

This octagon with one open side symbolises Dr. Sièn̈ski's special treatment room. If you look at this room closely, you'll see it is actually an octagon with the door as the open side. The octagon on the scheme shows an arrow pointing to one side/wall. If you locate this wall in the room, you'll see that a painting is hanging on the wall in this spot, depicting a stylised tree. This tree is heart-shaped on top, just like a molar (see the back of the newspaper for the shapes and names of the teeth and molars).
The tree also has 3 roots. In other words, it refers to a molar with 3 roots.

Key 3) First Dentures

In the newspaper article, Dr. Sièn̈ski talks about the first set of dentures he ever made and which he saves in a box in his office. You see this box in the special treatment room. There is also an illustration of the dentures under the newspaper article. This illustration shows that a premolar is missing. There are only 2 premolars. But one of them is decayed and Dr. Sièn̈ski indicates in the article that decayed teeth are not suitable to use as keys. So the healthy premolar is what you are looking for.

Key 4) My Gold

'My Gold' stands for Dr. Sièn̈ski's gold tooth. The name Sièn̈ski is written under the two dental impressions (on a separate sheet). One is from Dr. Sièn̈ski and the other from his wife. If you look at their wedding picture, you will see that Dr. Sièn̈ski has a gap between his teeth. The dental impression on the right also has this gap, so this must be Dr. Sièn̈ski's impression and the other one is his wife's. The right impression shows that Dr. Sièn̈ski has a gold canine tooth.

Place the teeth and molars in the Chrono Decoder in the order of the dental quadrants. The teeth themselves are the keys!

CODE 3:

HINT 7: THE CARDBOARD TEETH AND MOLARS THEMSELVES CAN BE USED AS KEYS