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SUBJECT:

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QUESTION: NO: 01

Q4: For what purposes articulator is used and why?

A: ARTICULATOR:

Articulator is a mechanical hinge device used in the dentistry to which represented the plaster cast of upper and lower jaw are fixed and reproduce some or all movement of lower jaw in relation to upper jaw.

REQUIREMENTS:

- * Articulator should open and closing in a hinge movements.
- * They cast should re-attached and also easily removed.
- * There are adequate space b/w upper and lower member.
- * The articulator are not bulky or heavy.
- * They hold cast in the vertical relationship.
- * The articulator made from rigid material and non-corrosive.

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❖ USES OF ARTICULATOR ❖ AND ❖ WHY ❖

The articulator is used in different branches of dentistry by assist in processing a fixed and removable appliances.

Articulator used mainly fabricated of prosthesis and information regarding bite can communicated from prescribing dentist via a facebow alone.

The uses of articulator to correct and and modify completed restoration and also arranged artificial teeth.

The orientation of maxillary cast on articulator is the main criteria for recording exact occlusal surface or relationship. Maxillary cast positioned on articulator with supporting their three references points:

* One located Anterior.

* Two other are posteriorly to their Maxilla.

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- * The articulator assists in the accurate fabrication of the biting surfaces of the removable prosthodontic appliances, orthodontic appliances and fixed prosthodontic denture.
- * The articulator used to correct interdigitation teeth and anatomically functional biting planes.
- * Each type of articulator of its place in the dental laboratory.

(i) Fully adjustable Articulator ::

It used their movement of TMJ in all possible dimensions and functional movements. It is necessary for large restorative cases where correct occlusal is being substantially restored.

(ii) Non-adjustable Articulator ::

It is used to simple dental appliances such as all plastic temporary partial denture.

(iii) Semi-adjustable Articulator ::

It is used for some fixed values which are based on average and not capable of reproducing

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of reproducing any particular jaw relationship which are not close to average.

Their advantage of Semi-adjustable articulator is adequate for most cases and less costly.

(iv) Fixed or Hinge Articulator ::

This articulator are commonly used for single unit crown or class III where is little or no lateral excursion in chewing.

ADVANTAGES OF ARTICULATOR ::

* Their removal of complete denture in mouth is completely difficult occur b/c their shifting denture bases. So this difficulty is eliminated by the articulator is used.

* Reduces their patient's appointment time.

* Allow the operator to patient's occlusal surface is visualized especially from their lingual view.

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QUESTION : 02

Q2: Demonstrate why we perform finishing and polishing procedures?

A: FINISHING:

Finishing is the procedure to remove the surface of irregularities and shaping of the restoration according to their functional occlusion. This excessive material ~~is~~ on the surface of occlusion and contour. This material reduces by cutting rotary instruments. When finishing removed surface of tooth blemishes and also smooth surface of tooth is present.

PROCEDURE OF FINISHING

For finishing procedure in dentistry first we remove remaining stone which is present around the neck of tooth with the sharp small knife (instruments)

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Then from the denture border we remove acrylic resin. Then the denture base we pressed lightly against a slowly revolving arbor band mounted on Dental lathe.

Especially we (Dentist) care the form of denture border will not be changed its original position. We remove only their excessive resin on the denture border with the help of acrylic carbide burs.

POLISHING

Polishing is also a dental procedure in which on tooth's surface is becomes shiny and smooth surface are produced. On the tooth's surface stain using mild abrasive found in the form of plaster.

This polishing produces small changes on the surface of tooth. It provide for tooth's of 3 benefits of dental care: oral health, oral function and esthetics.

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PROCEDURE OF POLISHING

Polishing is a dental procedure in which removed their scratches on their tooth's surface. Then the denture making smooth and glossy changing of a tooth.

- * First we polish for smoothed their labial, buccal, palatal surfaces of denture with a rag wheel attached to their dental lathe at the help of slow hand piece.
- * Then we polish around the teeth with wet pumice. Be carefully - we don't remove previously contour develops.
- * Use greasy material (Rouge) is applied to dry muslin buffing wheel,
- * then after polishing of a denture is completed with rouge. at last point we scrubbed roughly by brushing.
- * Store the denture in water until it will delivered to a patient.

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QUESTION: NO: 03

Q3: Who can use immediate Denture?

A IMMEDIATE DENTURE

Immediate denture can not be used everyone because the immediate denture need to be relined following time dependant on soft tissue and early healing and they gradually progressing ridge absorption.

This denture facilitate transition from dentate to the edentulous state.

A patient with a terminal dentition and total teeth extraction (edentulous) patient can choose this immediate denture to one of the implanted supported protocol.

* For most patients esthetic and psychosocial concern necessitate fabrication of immediate prosthetic solution.

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* For this denture we take suitable impression and registration of the patient's bite.

So, your patient meet those above criteria then your candidate are suitable for this immediate denture.

Immediate dental is a complete or partial denture. This denture also called "Temporary denture" and used only temporarily as gums will shrink after teeth will be extracted and healing occurs.

QUESTION : NO : 04

Q4. (a) Types of partial denture?

A. PARTIAL DENTURE

The most common types of removable partial denture is consists of high-quality replacement of teeth on the rigid cast frame.

TYPES OF PARTIAL DENTURE ::

- (i) Cast Removable partial denture "Cast partial" and it consists of metal base that has acrylic teeth attached to it.
- (ii) Second type of partial denture is removable all-acrylic variety, sometimes it refers (temporary) removable partial denture or "Flipper".
- (iii) Third type of partial denture is flexible partial denture have no metal clasps and its very light weight and its material is translucent.
- Flexible partial denture is used to replace many or few missing teeth & even modified to replacing a missing teeth.
- (iv) Implant - Supported Fixed Bridge.

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QUESTION : NO: 04

Q4: (b) What is the differences b/w Survey and Surveying?

A. SURVEY

A Survey is a procedure of in dentistry to locate or delineating the positioning of the abutment teeth and associated structure before a partial prosthesis.

its associate and correlation b/w the variable can be identified

SURVEYING

The dental surveying is a paralleling instrument used in construction of a locate and delineate the contours & relative positions of abutment teeth.

OBJECTIVES

- * To determine a guided path of insertion free of interference.
- * locate and measure recesses or undercuts for mechanical Retention.

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- * To delineate unfavorable undercut for mouth preparation.
- * Help in planning restorative procedures.
- * Record the most ideal cast positions for future references.

TYPES OF SURVEYING

* Under cut gauges :- They available into Three Colors. They used for under cuts on the cast.

- o Silver color : 0.01 inch or 0.2 mm.
- o Gold " : 0.02 inch or 0.25 mm
- o Black color : 0.03 inch or 0.75 mm.

* Carbon marker :- They used to scribe the line on the cast.

* Analyzing rod :- is a solid cylindrical rod used to analysed the cast to established the path of insertion.

it is a diagnostic Surveying Tools.

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There are ^{no} universally accepted colors coding system.

USES OF SURVEYING

- * placement of the intracoronal retainers or internal attachment
- * Machining cast restoration.
- * Countouring of wax pattern.
- * Surveying master cast.
- * Surveying no Ceramio Veneer Crowns.
- * Surveying diagnostic and one degree cast.

PARTS OF SURVEYING

- * Plat form : On which their base is removed.
- * Locking device.
- * Horizontal arm : It carries the mandrel.
- * Vertical arm : Support their Super Structure.

PURPOSES

- * placement of internal rest seats.
- * Tripoding of cast.
- * Surveying of diagnostic cast.
- * Countouring the Master Cast.

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❖ QUESTION: NO: 05 ❖

Q5: Enlist the role of major connector?

A. MAJOR CONNECTOR ❖

The major connector is a component of removable partial denture from one side of arch with their on opposite side.

It is a unit to which all other part of connector attached directly or may be indirectly.

ROLE OF MAJOR CONNECTOR ❖

- * It protect the associated soft tissues and also rigid form.
- * Major connector provide to the patient comfortable.
- * In major connectors we do self cleaning easily.
- * Provide a means of placement of denture base.

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REQUIREMENTS

The requirement of maxillary major connector border is 6mm from marginal gingival. At right angle border should be cross the margins. Its borders should be curved gently.

TYPES OF MAJOR CONNECTOR

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Distribution

Distribution



Applied forces through the arch of the selected tissues teeth.



Transfer of functional forces (occlusal forces)



Supporting teeth and tissues, arches.



Optimum stability.



Controls.



Prosthesis movement.

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(2) CONNECTOR ❖

It is a part of major connectors of prosthesis located on one side of arch with their opposite site.

(3) UNIFICATION ❖

Unification is also a part of major connector. One directly or indirectly connects.

(4) Minimization of Torque To The Teeth.

TYPES OF MAXILLARY MAJOR CONNECTORS

There are six types of maxillary major connectors.

- (1) Horse - Shoe shaped.
- (2) Complete palate.
- (3) Anterior - posterior palatal strap.
- (4) palatal strap.
- (5) palatal bar.
- (6) Anterior - posterior palatal bar.

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(1) LINGUAL BAR ::

Kennedy class I, II, III & IV arches where sufficient space exists b/w the elevated lingual sulcus & lingual gingival tissue.

Advantage :-

minimal tissue coverage and minimal connect with the oral tissues.

(2) LINGUAL PALATE ::

Advantage :-

* Can be used in stabilizing periodically weakened teeth.

* most rigid & provide more support & stabilization compared to other connectors.

(3) Sublingual bar ::

Essentially same as that of a lingual bar but placement is inferior & posterior to usual location of a lingual bar.

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MINOR CONNECTOR

Minor Connector is a connector which connected with the other parts of Components.

Function :- minor connector provide unification and gives rigidity to the denture.

Other Component attached ^{with} the minor connector

is :- → direct retainer (clasp, rests)

→ Indirect retainer.

→ Denture Base to the major connectors.

