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**MODULE : 6TH SEMESTER**

**DEPARTMENT : BS DENTAL**

**SUBJECT PAPER : PROSTHODONTIC FINAL**

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**DATE : 26/6/2020**

**ANS 5:**

**ROLE OF MAJOR CONNECTOR:**

* Self-cleaning
* Promote patient comfort
* Be rigid
* Protect the associated soft tissue
* Provide means for obtaining indirect retention
* Provide a mean of placement of denture base
* **Rigidity:.** Permits broad distribution of forces.
* **Promote patient comfort:.** Edges should be contoured.
* **Protect soft tissue:.**  Maxillary connector - 6mm from marginal gingiva

Mandibular connector – 3mm from marginal gingiva

* **Provide means of indirect retention:**  By use of indirect retainers, rotation around the fulcrum line can be prevented.

**ANS 3:**

**Who can use immediate denture:**

* Not everyone can get immediate denture
* Most obviously people who have already had all their teeth extracted can get “immediate” denture, as their teeth are already gone.
* For the immediate denture procedure to work, the patient must have enough teeth left in their mouth to make:
* A suitable impression of the teeth.
* A suitable registration of their bite.
* If they don’t have enough teeth. or their teeth are in the wrong place to create a proper bite , or their jaw have already changed shape due to loss of teeth , they won’t be suitable for the procedure.
* **So long as you meet those criteria , you’re a suitable candidate for immediate dentures.**
* Since they can be used as temporary fixture, immediate dentures are ideally suited for those looking for implant -supported denture. They can sit over the gum after the implants have been placed and are healing over.

**ANS 4: ( A ) TYPES OF PARTIAL DENTURE:**

* Cast metal removable partial denture. the most common type of removable partial denture consists of high quality replacement teeth on rigid cast metal frame..
* Fixed bridges
* Implant supported fixed bridge.
* Acrylic removable partial denture ( flipper)
* Flexible partial denture.

**Part (B) survey:.**

* “ The procedure of locating or delineating the contour and position of the abutment teeth and associated structures before designing a partial denture.

**Surveying:.**

* An analysis and comparison of the prominence of intraoral contours associated with the fabrication of a dental prosthesis.

**ANS 1**

**PURPOSE OF ARTICULATOR:**

* To hold the maxillary and mandibular casts in a determined fixed relationship
* Mounting of dental casts for diagnosis treatment planning and patent presentation.
* To stimulate the jaw movement like opening and closing
* Fabrication of occlussal surface for dental restoration
* Arrangement of artificial teeth for complete and removable partial denture.

**Uses:**

* To diagnose the state of occlusion in both the natural and artificial dentition.
* To plan the dental procedures based on the relationship between opposing natural and artificial teeth.
* To aid in the fabrication of restorations and prosthodontics replacement.

**Why?:**

* Because and simply articulator is a mechanical device that give us a way to be able to observe and work out which is actually happening in our patients.

**ANS 2 :**

The process of making the surface smooth is known as finishing and polishing.

Finishing can also be described as a process where by substrate particles are removed by the action of cutting and or grinding. The surface of the substrate is made to come in to frictional contact with a comparatively harder material . this contact generates enough tensile and shear stresses to over come the forces of atomic bonds and there by release particles from the substrate.

Polishing is the most refined process and acts on an extremely thin region of the substrate surface. It procedures very fine scratches that can be visible only under very high magnification.

Basically polishing is the process in which the polishing material does cut or grind, but fills fine scratches and procedures a perfectly smooth surface. During the polishing of metals a highly stressed microcrystalline layer is formed on the surface called the( beiby layer).

**DURING THE PROCEDURES:.**

1. Surface blemished and imperfections are removed
2. The material is shaped to an ideal form and
3. The outermost surface of the material is developed to a desired.

“  **END OF PAPER”**