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**Course Title: Prosthodontic**

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 **Q1: For what purpose articulator is used and why?**

**Ans 2: Uses of articulator:•**

 To diagnosis the state of occlusion in both the nature and artificial dentition.

• To plan dental procedures based on the relationships between opposing natural and artificial teeth e.g. evaluation of the possibility of balanced occlusion.

• To aid in fabrication of restoration and Prosthodontics replacement.

• To correct and modify complete restoration.

• To arrange artificial teeth.

**Why we use articulator:**

• A temporomandibular joint-like device used to hold models of teeth in the same alignment as a patient’s jaw.

• Allowing an orthodontist to simulate the relationships of the bite in restorative and diagnostic procedures.

• An articulator assists in the accurate fabrication of the biting surfaces of removable prosthodontic appliances (dentures),

• Fixed prosthodontic restorations (implants, crowns, bridges, inlays and onlays) and orthodontic appliances.

• Used with skill it ensures correct interdigitation of the teeth and an anatomically functional biting plane.

• Articulators are used mainly by dental technicians in fabrication of prostheses and information regarding bite can be communicated from the prescribing dentist via a facebow alone.

 **Q2: Demonstrate why we perform finishing and polishing procedure?**

**Ans 2: FINISHING AND POLISHING**

. The primary goal of finishing and polishing technology and procedures in dental restorative procedures is to create restorations that are aesthetically natural and harmonize both in function and appearance with the surrounding natural tooth structure.

Effective finishing and polishing of dental restorations not only result in optimal aesthetics but also provide for acceptable oral health of soft tissues and marginal integrity of the restorative interface. This review of abrasive technology in dentistry provides an overview of basic principles of abrasive science and considers some research concerning clinically relevant questions. The article also discusses some recent innovations in finishing and polishing devices. This review brings forward some newly published, outcome-based information concerning the relevance and importance of an effective knowledge of finishing and polishing techniques and materials. The overall aim is to provide an enhanced awareness and broader knowledge of the principles and tools available to produce optimal surface finishing and integrity in dental restoratives

**Q3: Who can use immediate denture?**

**Ans : 3.**

* Not everyone can use an Immediate dentures
* Most obviously people who have already had all their teeth extracted can’t get an immediate denture as their teeth are already gone
* For the immediate dentures 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 if their jaws have already changed shape due to loss of the teeth . they won’t be suitable for the procedure
* Since they can be used as temporary fixtures, immediate dentures are Ideally suited for those looking for implant-supported dentures. They Can sit over the gum after the implants have been placed and are Healing over

**Q4: (a) types of partial denture.**

**Ans 4. (Part a). Types of partial bridge:**

Cast Metal Removable Partial Denture. The most common type of removable partial denture consists of high-quality replacement teeth on a rigid cast metal frame.

• Acrylic Removable Partial Denture (Flipper).

• Flexible Partial Denture.

• Fixed Bridge.

• Implant-Supported Fixed Bridge

 **(b) what is the difference between survey and surveying?**

**Survey :**

Survey is defined as the method of collection of facts o information about the status

OR

Dental survey means collection of facts&analysing & evaluating them&comparing that data to previous data collected with that of different place.

Basic oral health surveys are defined as surveys to collect the basic information about oral disease status&treatment needs that is needed for planning or monitoring oral health care programs.

**SURVEYING:**

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

**OR**

An analysis and comparison of the prominence of intra oral contours associated with the fabrication of a dental prosthesis. .

**Q5: Enlist the role of major connector ?**

**Ans 5. ROLE OF MAJOR CONNECTOR :**

The MAJOR CONNECTOR is that part of a RPD that joins the component parts

on one side of the arch to those on the opposite side.

**Name of components of RPD:**

* Major connectors
* Minor connector
* Direct retainer
* Indirect retainer
* Denture base

**General Characteristics:**

Should be rigid and provide cross-arch stability.

Should be made from a compatible alloy.

Should not impinge on oral tissues.

Should not alter the natural contour on the palatal/lingual surfaces

**FUNCTIONS**

**The functions of the major connector** are to:

1. .Join the various parts of a RPD so that the prosthesis acts as a single unit. A major connector must be rigid so that the component parts do not function independently form one another. This way, forces applied to one part of the RPD are transmitted to other parts and are dissipated by all teeth and tissues contacted, rather than just by those where the force is applied.

2. Maxillary major connectors for tooth-tissue supported RPDs provide some support, retention and direct-indirect retention.

3. Occasionally, in retrogenathic jaw relationships, anterior occlusion and incisal guidance is incorporated into the anterior portion of the maxillary major connector .

**END OF PAPER**