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Q1. For which purpose articulator is used and why?

Ans:-

Uses of Articulator:

- \* To hold the maxillary and mandibular casts in a determined fixed relationship.
- \* Mounting of dental casts for diagnosis treatment planning and patient presentation.
- \* To stimulate the jaw movement like opening and closing.
- \* Fabrication of occlusal surfaces for dental restoration.
- \* Arrangement of artificial teeth for complete and removable partial denture.
- \* To diagnose the state of occlusion in both the natural and artificial dentition.

(3)

\* To aid in the fabrication of restorations and prosthodontics replacements.

\* To correct and modified complete restoration.

\* To arrange artificial teeth

\* The relationship of ~~maxilla~~ mandible to maxilla can be transferred from patient to the articulator

\* It is used for orthodontic appliances.

\* It is also used for orthognathic surgery.

why we used:

An articulator is a mechanical hinged device used in dentistry

to which plaster casts of the

maxillary (upper) and mandibular

(lower) jaw are fixed,

P-T-O

(4)

reducing some or all the movements of the mandible in relation to the maxilla.

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

Ans:-

Why we perform finishing and polishing procedure of Dental bridge?

\* To esthetically look good.

\* To make porcelain are stable

\* Occlusal process do not disturb.

\* To bridge become smooth

\* To porcelain do not chip out

(5)

\* The patient cannot feel comfortable if the ~~practitioner~~ dentist cannot polish the denture.

\* To remove rough surface if they are present so patient feel uncomfortable.

\* After the denture completely polished with rouge it is scrubbed thoroughly.

Store the polished dentures in water until they have been delivered to the patient. Store

the dentures in water all the times otherwise they will undergo dimensional changes and shrinkage.

\* Final polish is obtained by placing high shine material on the denture.

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(6)

Q3:- Who can use immediate denture?

Ans:- Who can use immediate denture?

\* Not Everyone can get immediate dentures.

\* Most obviously, people who've already had all their teeth extracted can't get "immediate" dentures, as their teeth are already gone.

\* For the immediate denture procedure to work, the patient must have enough teeth left in the mouth to make:

\* A suitable impression of their 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,

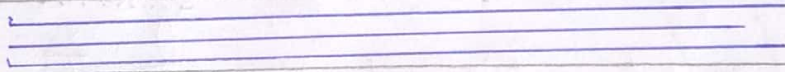
or if their jaws have already changed shaped due to loss of teeth, they won't be

P-T-0

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 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.



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Q4:- Part (A):

Types of partial denture?

Ans:- Types of partial denture:

First of all what is partial denture

" A partial denture is a removable, yet natural-looking dental appliance that helps restore the form and function of your jaw by replacing one or several missing teeth "

Types :-

① Cast metal removable partial

denture - The most common

type of removable partial

denture consists of high-quality

P-T-O



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replacement teeth on a rigid cast

metal frame.

② Acrylic Removable Partial Denture (Flipper)

③ Flexible partial Denture

④ Fixed Bridge

⑤ Implant-Supported Fixed Bridge

① Cast Metal Removable Partial Denture:

\* The most common types of

Removable partial denture consists

of "high-quality replacement teeth

on a rigid cast metal frame - less

expensive cast metal partials attach

to the existing teeth with metal

clasps, but precision attachments

are usually preferred for aesthetic

P-T-U

reasons with proper care, a cast metal removable partial denture can last for many years.

## ② Acrylic Removable Partial Denture (Flipper) -

\* Often referred to as a "flipper", an acrylic (RPD) is generally considered less optimal than a cast metal partial. The main reason is that the replacement teeth are set in a pink acrylic base that must be thick and bulky to minimize the risks for breakage. A flipper is attached to your natural teeth with metal clasps, which may be visible during talking and smiling.

### ③ Flexible partial Denture :

\* If you experience discomfort from an acrylic, a flexible partial denture might be a better solution for you. Made from a thin, heat sensitive type of plastic, a flexible partial is both comfortable & highly realistic in appearance.

### ④ Fixed Bridge :

\* Fixed bridges are an excellent solution for those with one or two missing teeth with healthy teeth at either end. Rather than being removable, a fixed bridge remains in your mouth at all times.

### ⑤ Implant - Supported Fixed Bridge:

\* If you are missing too many teeth for a fixed bridge, or do not want to damage your existing healthy tooth structure, an implant-supported fixed bridge might be the best choice.

### Part (B)

what is the difference b/w survey and surveying?

Ans: 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 prothesis

The contours associated with the fabrication of a prothesis are:

- The contour of the natural dentition
- The contour of the residual ridge
- The contour of the soft tissue
- The contour of the facial and lingual lips
- The contour of the nasal alae
- The contour of the chin
- The contour of the ear
- The contour of the neck
- The contour of the jaw
- The contour of the teeth
- The contour of the gingiva
- The contour of the palate
- The contour of the buccal sulcus
- The contour of the vestibule
- The contour of the pharynx
- The contour of the larynx
- The contour of the trachea
- The contour of the esophagus
- The contour of the stomach
- The contour of the intestines
- The contour of the rectum
- The contour of the anus

Q 5 :- Enlist the role of major Connectors ?

Ans :- Role of major Connectors :

- \* Be rigid
- \* Protect the associated Soft tissue
- \* Provide a means of placement of denture base
- \* Provide means for obtaining indirect retention.
- \* Promote patient Comfort
- \* Self cleansing

Rigidity .

- \* Permits broad distribution of forces.

Protect Soft tissue :

\* Maxillary ~~major~~ 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.

Promote Patient Comfort :

\* Edges should be ~~be~~

Contoured

Thank you