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Paper: Prosthodontic

BS Dental

Semester 6th

Final exam

Q#1: For what purpose articulator is used and why?

Ans: 1. To hold the maxillary and mandibular cast in a determined fixed relationship.

2. To stimulate the jaw movement like opening and closing.

3. To produce border movements (extreme lateral and protrusive movements)

4. It is used for orthodontic fabrication of complete denture.

5. It is used for orthodontic appliances.

6. It is also for orthodontic surgery.

7. To arrange artificial teeth.

8. To correct and modified complete restorations.

9. To diagnose the state of occlusion in both the natural and artificial denture.

Q#2: Demonstrate why we perform finishing and polishing procedure?

Ans: 1. Carefully remove remaining stone around the neck of teeth with a small sharp knife.

2. To remove the flash of acrylic resin from the denture border, press the denture base lightly against a slowly revolving arbor band mounted on the dental lathe. An alternate but less satisfactory to use a large acrylic bur or stone burs mounted in a straight band piece to remove the flash take care not to change the form of the denture border but only remove the excess resin on the border of the denture.

3. Remove modules of acrylic with small stone or acrylic carbide bur.

4. The posterior area of the plastic has been thinned to its proper thickness.

→ polishing procedure:

A) Smoothing:

1. Polish labial, buccal, lingual and palatal external surface of the denture with wet pumice on ray wheel attached to dental lathe running at slow speed. Keep plenty of pumice on the denture surface and keep the denture moving at all times, press the denture lightly against the wheel.
2. Polish acrylic around the teeth with wet pumice and a brush wheel attached to dental lathe moving at slow speed. Be careful not to remove previously developed contours.
3. Polish the border, lateral and palatal surface of denture by using wet muslin buffing wheel attached to dental lathe.

Q#3: who can use immediate denture?

Ans: 1. Not everyone can get immediate dentures.

2. Most obviously, people who have already had all their teeth extracted can't get "immediate" denture, as their teeth are already gone.

3. For the immediate denture procedure to work. The Patient must have enough teeth left in their mouth to make.

4. A suitable impression of the teeth.

5. A suitable Registration of their bite.

6. If they don't have enough teeth or their teeth are in the wrong place to create a proper bite, or if their jaws 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 suitable candidate for immediate denture.

Since they can be used as temporary fixture, immediate denture are ideally suitable for those looking for implant supported denture, they can sit over the gum after their implant have been placed and are healing over.

Q#4: (A) Types of partial denture.

(B) what is the difference between survey and surveying?

Ans: (A) Types of partial denture:

→ Types:- 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.

1. Acrylic removable partial denture (Filpper).

2. Flexible partial denture.

3. Fixed Bridge.

4. Implant supported fixed bridge.

(B) Difference between survey and surveying?

1. Survey:

The procedure of locating or delineating the contour and position of the abutment teeth and associated structure before designing a partial denture

2. Surveying:

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

Q#5: Enlist the role of major connectors?

Ans: 1. Be rigid

2. Protect the associated soft tissue.

3. Provide means of obtaining indirect retention.

4. Provide means of placement of denture base.

5. Promote patient comfort

6. Self cleansing.

→ Rigidity → permits broad distribution of force.

→ protected soft tissue → maxillary connector → 6 mm from marginal gingival.

→ Mandibular connector → 3mm from marginal gingival.

→ Provide means of indirect retention:-

By use of indirect retainers, rotation around the fulcrum line can be prevented.

→ promote patient comfort:-

Edges should be contoured.