Subject: Prosthetics

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Q:1. (a): labeling diagram;

- A: Major connector
- B: Minor connector
- C: Direct retainer
- D: indirect retainer
- E Denture base

(b) Components of RPD;

- Removebl partial denture have six main components each component have spacific function and reqvirement which are essential for the successful treatment of the partially edentulus.

Components

- Major connector
- Minor connector
- Direct retainer
- Indirect retainer
- Denture base
- Prosthetic teeth

1: Major connector

- A part of the removebl partial denture which connects the components in one side of the arch to the opposite side of the components.
- It connects part of the prosthesis satiuated at one side of the components to the opposite side.
- The part of the major connector which allows other parts directly or indirectly connected or attached.it also unfilled the major connector.

- Major connector transfer the functional forces of occlusion from denture base to all supporting teeth.
- It is achieved optimum stability for the tissue arch when the Major connector able to effectively control the prosthetic movement.
- Applied forces via the arch salected teeth and tissue to transfer occlusal forces and functional forces supporting teeth and tissues , optimum stability and control Prosthetic movement manimizing of torque to the teeth.

2:Minor connector;

- Minor connector is a type of connector which connect other components like
- => Direct connector
- => Indirect connector
- => Denture base to the major connector for the proper distribution of functional forces to the strees of abatement teeth.
- Minor connector provide
- 1 unification 2 rigidity to the denture

3:Direct retainer;

- Retention it stop the movement of Prosthesis away from teeth.
- Have two types...

- Intra coronal
- Provide attechment to the contours of the teeth.

- Extra coronal
- Provide attechment to outside the contours of abutment teeth.

Clasp;

- Clasp is that part whiy is add into retention of a removebal appliencs.

- Major used in removebal partial denture;
- Rest;
- It provides support, bracing, stope acclusal Force, also restore acclusion
- Retentive arm;
- Is that part of the clasp comprising of the shoulder which is not flexible and located above the hight of the contour.

- Reciprocal arm;
- It provides : reciprocation , braces , fraction, retention..

4: Indirect retainer

- In distal extension cases which kannedy class 1 and class 3 in distal exty prosthey have rgreator chances of dislogment it is suppoted by abutment teeth, only inside of the edentulus space where is the other end is free to move away from the tissue.
- In such cases direct retainer is not enough to retain the prosthesis that must needed indirect retainer also retain the prosthesis.

- It stop the retention and dislogment of Prosthesis.
- Have one or two rest
- It support minor connector away from the denture base.

5: Direct retainer

- It provides support to artificial teeth and that artificial teeth receive occlusal forces transfer to denture bases and replace the resorb part of alveolar ridges
- Also increase the cosmetic effect.

6: Prosthetic teeth

- It is artificial teeth which is used in a denture instead of natural teeth.
- It provide
- Esthetic
- Transfer occlusal forces to the denture base.

Q:2

- Reason
- Denture distribute occlusal forces on the jaw , denture reduced the strength of the residual ridge and also arude the residual ridge.
- So the ridge cannot support thire forces ,it may prone to fracture and the denture did not proper function.it cause weakness if the Denture.
- If there is the density of the Denture is high so thiere retention could not be proper .

- Which is send the occlusal stresses and chewing stresses to the jaw bone due to which the jaw bone is effected.
- That's why we keep low density of the denture.

Q:3 Major connectors;

- 1 lingual bar
- 2 lingual palate
- 3 Double lingual bar
- 4 labial bar

1: Lingual Bar

- Molded wax place on the floor of the mouth which is called lingual bar.
- Lingual bar should be 5 mm in height and should be 3 mm distance between gingival margin and lingual bar.
- Manimum 8 mm height of floor of the mouth.

2 : lingual palate;

- Lingual palat is used in periodontally compromised teeth .these teeth splinded with the help of lingual palate , and lingual palate have best rigidity.

3: Double lingual bar

- Double lingual bar handle diastema.
- If the teeth is lingually telted we did not use double lingual bar.
- Any of major connector could not fit in lingually telted teeth ,beacuse the person would not be able to put it inside or if it is fit inside so it will difficult to remove.

4: Labial bar;

- The lebial bar is indicated when the patient have mandibular anterior inclined teeth.
- Labial bar also used in the condition of Tori or torus.
- When the lingual bar is place below the labial bar is called sub lingual bar.
- It provide more rigidity then lingual bar.