

Title Page.

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Program BS D.T
6th semester.

Department AHS

Subject 1 Prosthodontics

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Examination Final Term.

(1)

Q-(1):-

Ans: Purpose of articulator:-

→ To Hold The maxillary and mandibular casts. in a determined Fixed relationship

→ To stimulate The jaw movements like opening and closing in Normal Position.

→ Also be Achieve to border movements and intra border movements of teeth similar to that in The mouth.

→ border movements → Lateral and protrusion.
Protrusive movement

→ Intra border movements → within border movements.

→ Mounting of dental casts for diagnosis treatment planning and patient presentation.

→ Fabrication of occlusal movements surface for dental restoration.

→ Arrangement of artificial teeth for complete and removable partial denture.

∴ Uses of an Articulator ∴

→ To diagnose the state of occlusion in both the natural and artificial dentition.

→ To aid in the fabrication of restoration and prosthodontic replacements.

→ To corrects and modified complete restoration's

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- > To arrange artificial teeth
- > To plane the dental procedure based on the relationship b/w opposing natural and artificial teeth
- > To the relationship of mandible to maxilla can be transferred from patient to the articulator
- > It is used for orthodontic appliances
- > It is used for fabrication of complete denture
- > It is also for orthognathic surgery.

Q = (2):

Ans: Finishing:

→ It is used to ^{performed} make one objects from rough to smooth or refined form.

→ it remove surface irregularities and shaping the restoration.

❖ Procedure of Finishing:

(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. It alternate but less satisfactory to use

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a large acrylic bur or
stone bur mounted in a
straight hand piece to remove
the flash.

Take care not to change the
form of the denture border
but only remove the excess
resine on the border of
denture.

(3) - Remove Nodules of acrylic
with small stone or acrylic
cobble bur.

→ The posterior area of the
palate has been thinned to
its proper thickness.

❖ Polishing :

Polishing is performed to produce smooth and shiny surface to make the restoration similar to that of natural looking like similar to that of enamel and other other soft tissues.

❖ Procedure of Polishing :

(A) Smoothing :

(i) Polish labial, buccal, lingual, and palatal external surface of the denture with wet pumice on a rag wheel attached to dental lathe running at slow speed. Keep plenty of pumice on the denture surface and keep the denture movements moving at all times. Press the denture lightly against the wheel.

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(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 buccal, lateral and palatal surface of denture by using wet muslin buffing wheel attached to dental lathe.

Q-3:

Ans: Who can use Immediate Denture:

- Not everyone can get immediate denture.
- Most obviously people who've already had all their teeth extracted can't get immediate denture.
- 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 if their jaw have already

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changed shaped which due to
loss of teeth,

→ They won't be suitable for
the procedure.

••• So long as you meet criteria,
you're a suitable candidate for
immediate denture.

→ Since they can be used as
Temporary Fixtures, immediate
denture 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.

Q = (4) ::

Ans: (A) Part

(a) :: Types of partial Denture

- Cast metal Removable partial denture. The most common types of removable partial denture consist of high-quality replacement teeth on a rigid cast metal frame.

1) Acrylic Removable partial denture (Flippers).

2) Flexible partial denture.

3) Fixed Bridge.

4) Implanted-supported Fixed Bridge.

(1): Acrylic Removable Partial Denture (Flipper):

- They often referred to as a "Flippers", an acrylic Removable Partial Denture 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.
- This is generally considered a temporary solution used as interim device while a more

permanent restoration as created.
 The Flipper as a least expensive partial that some people successfully used to them for years.

(2): Flexible Partial Denture

→ If they ^{you} are experienced discomfort from an acrylic or cast metal partial, or if you are allergic to acrylic.

→ A flexible partial denture might be a better solution for you.

→ Made from a thin, heat sensitive type of plastic.

→ Flexible partial is attached with thin, gum colored clasps that fits into the natural space around your teeth.

→ Flexible partial are more expensive than Flippers.

(3): Fixed Bridge

→ Fixed Bridge are an excellent solution for those with one or two missing teeth with healthy teeth at either end.

→ A Fixed bridge remain in your mouth at all times and is brushed just like your existing teeth.

→ Your dentist will suggest Floss or another device to clean the spaces underneath the bridge.

→ A Fixed Bridge is comprised of a crown at each end, with replacement teeth known as pontic in between.

(4): Implant - supported Fixed Bridge:

- If you are missing too many teeth for a Fixed Bridge, which do not damage your healthy tooth structure.
- The implant - supported Fixed Bridge might be the best choice.
- This Bridge is supported by a series of implants.
- This type of Bridge can actually replace a full arch of teeth.
- The implant - supported Fixed bridge can last for a lifetime.

Q-Q: B Part

(B) Ans:

(i): Dental Surveyor

→ Instrument Used in construction of prosthesis to take and delineate the contour and relative positions of Abutment teeth and associated structures.

(ii) Dental Surveying:

→ Dental surveying as an analysis and comparison of the prominence of intraoral contour associated with fabrication of a dental prosthesis with an instrument called as surveyor.

"OR"

Q = (5) :-

Ans :- Role of major connectors :-

- Be rigid.
- To protect the associated soft tissue.
- Providing means for obtaining indirect retention.
- Provide a means of placement of denture base.
- Promote Patient Comfort.
- self ~~clean~~ cleansing are easily cleansing.

••• Rigidity :-

- They permits broad distribution of forces.

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❖❖ Protect Soft tissue:

(a) Maxillary connector

- 6 mm From marginal gingivae.

(b) Mandibular connector:

- 3 mm From marginal gingivae.

❖❖ Provide Means of Indirect Retention:

- By used of indirect retainers, rotation around the Fulcrum Line can be prevented

❖❖ Promote Patient Comfort:

- Edges should be Contoured.

"THE END"

THANKS

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شہداء
Flow

میں آپ کو بات کہتا ہوں اگر کسی سے
(لو اس کے لئے Sorry)

Respected mam, → "Sorry"

میں نے Mid Term میں اپنی آپ کے Papers attend کیے تھے لیکن آپ نے اپنی Marks دے دی تھی۔ لو Mam آپ کو گزارش ہے

کہ میں نے Final Term Papers میں اپنی آپ کے attend کیے ہیں اور کوشش بھی کرتا ہوں کہ آپ کو ملے

تین سے Writing لکھ کر آپ سے وہ بھی میں کوشش کرتا ہوں کہ آپ کو ملے۔