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Q. 1 =

ANS = ① Three quarter crown:

→ It covers the three surfaces that's it's called three quarter crown.

→ Three quarter crown covers four-fifth of the tooth's surface and buccal surface remains intact.

→ Retained by grooves on distal, mesial and occlusal surfaces.

→ They are mainly made of cast metal.

② Metal Ceramic crown:

→ These are the crowns which may be used in bridges, crowns and bridge cases.

→ They may be fit to the back teeth.

→ It is considered a strong robust type of crown but they are as less attractive.



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→ It restore the tooth function like natural teeth.

③ Seven Eight crown:

→ It's preparation includes in addition to the surfaces covered by the three quarter crown.

→ It covers all but mesial buccal cusp of an upper molar tooth.

→ It also includes adhesive techniques.

→ Mesial aspect of this preparation resembles to three quarter crown.

Q.2

ANS = Conditions in which inlay and onlay are indicated:

① INDICATIONS:

→ When the teeth are at risk of fracture

→ It can be used in



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Large restorations.

→ Also may be used for endodontically treated teeth.

→ Used in the removable prosthodontic abutment.

→ Also used for the correction of occlusal plane.

Contraindications:

→ When caries are in the severe form.

→ Inlays and onlay may not be used in the young patients.

→ It cannot be used in the small restorations.

→ It may not be used in the esthetics.

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Q. 3

ANS = VENEER : Dental veneers are the man made shells made from the tooth colored materials which cover the labial surface of the teeth.

① Direct veneer technique :

→ Direct veneer technique is the composite veneer.

Technique :

→ 1st step of composite veneer is anesthetization and tooth isolation

→ Composite shades are tried on

→ Assessment on central incisor

→ Removable of any existing decay.

→ we have to rough the tooth and create a slight finish line.

→ Tooth is then etched and dentin bonding agent is applied.



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- We have to shape the tooth with a finishing diamond bur.
- then we have to shape the interproximal areas with abrasive strips.
- The final <sup>step</sup> is polishing and shaping after 3 days.

## ② Indirect Veneer technique:

→ Indirectly veneer technique is the porcelain veneer.

Technique: 1st appointment  
The 1st step in the porcelain veneer is:

Shade selection: → We have to clean the teeth with water and

→ then pumice we select a tentative shade of patient.

Tooth preparation:

→ It is the 2nd step.



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→ A uniform 0.5 mm intraenamel reduction is sufficient, incisal edge 0.7 mm, labial 1 mm.

Impression: For the impression we use the polysiloxane or polyether materials.

Temporary veneers: They are placed when necessary or desired.

2nd Appointment:

Remove temporary: when we remove the temporary veneers care must be taken not to damage margin areas.

→ proximal contacts can be adjustment.



Q.4

Ans:

This is the ceramic crown because the ceramic crown is most esthetically pleasing and can be virtually indistinguishable from unrestored teeth.

ADVANTAGES:

- Superior esthetics.
- It is comfortable because they fit better than metal crowns.
- They are not sensitive to temperature.
- It is ~~ex~~ look like exactly to the natural teeth.

DISADVANTAGES:

- More tooth reduction
- It is less durable
- It is expensive
- Repair is not possible.

INDICATION:

- It is specially indicated in anterior teeth.
- On patient demands.



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→ It is used when there are high aesthetic demands.

Q.5 =

ANS = ① Composite veneer:

→ These are the veneers made of a composite resin materials applied directly to our teeth.

→ These veneers doesn't take very long for the dentist to prepare your teeth for the application of the veneers.

ADVANTAGES:

→ It is one visit procedure.

→ It is less expensive

→ It is the chair-side control of the anatomy

→ Repair potential.

DISADVANTAGES:

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- It can wear out quickly.
- It is difficult in matching of shade.
- Marginal staining
- It require repair and replacement.

## ② Porcelain veneers:

- These veneers are custom made for your teeth out of porcelain.
- The dentist will make the impression of your teeth, so the veneers can be made from the mold in the dental lab.
- A process that might take a week or longer
- When ready, the dentist will cement the thin porcelain shell to the front of your teeth.

### ADVANTAGES:

- It has more esthetic stability.



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- > stain resistant
- > It is more strong and durable.
- > Gum tissue can tolerate porcelain well
- > It can make the dark surface whiter

#### DISADVANTAGES:

- > This technique is sensitive
- > The process irreversible
- > It is expensive than composite veneers.
- > The patients in which etching and grinding may not suitable.
- > Teeth may become more sensitive to cold and hot.

END ☺