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OVER DENTURE :-

Over denture, An removable partial denture or Complete denture that covers & rests on one or more remaining natural teeth, The roots of natural teeth, and / or dental implants.

Advantages of overdenture :-

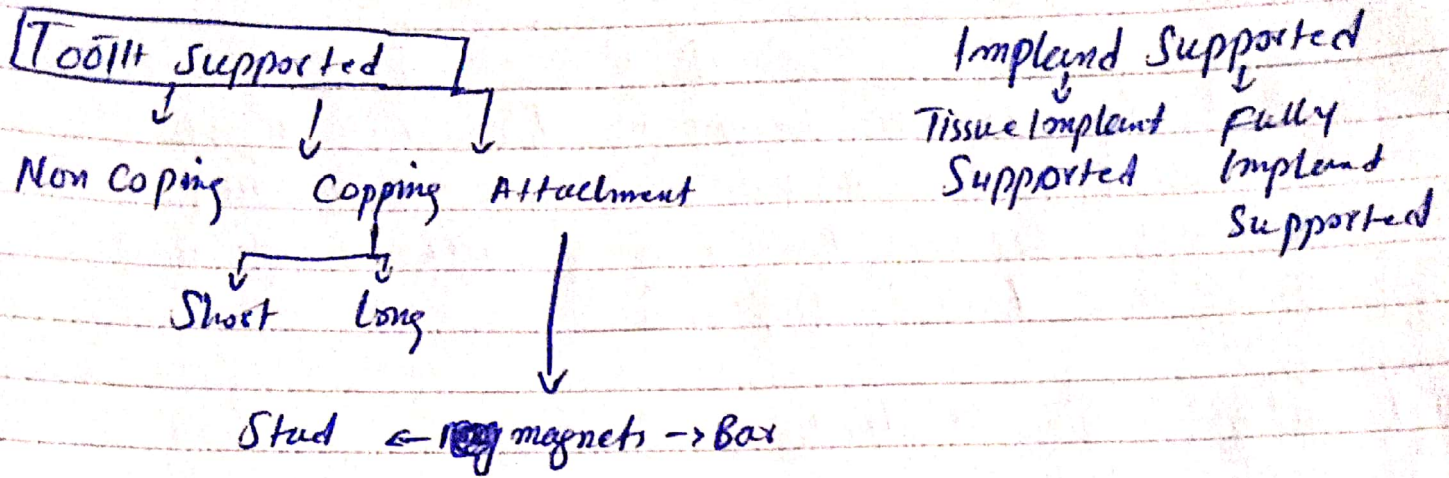
- Helps reduce shrinkage of surrounding bone.
- Reduce pressure to portions of the alveolar ridge
- positive psychological advantage of still having teeth.
- Support - Stability - Retention.
- preservation of alveolar bone
- feels more like having teeth
- more retentive in many cases
- patient acceptance.

Disadvantages of overdenture :-

- May cause attrition of teeth.
- meticulous oral hygiene is required
- Bony undercuts
- Required special material & attach material
- more bulky than fixed or removable partial denture
- periodontal breakdown of the abutment teeth
- Caries susceptibility
- more expensive.

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Classification of overdenture



Abutments for Tooth supported overdenture

- 1) Abutment with Telescopic Crowns.
- 2) Dome shaped abutments with Cast Coping
- 3) abutments with slight tooth reduction & Cast.
- 4) abutments with an added form of attachment
- 5) Dome shaped abutment with amalgam plug
- 6) Submerged Rosts.

Abutments Supported overdentures

Interim overdenture :-

Transition or preparation phase until permanent overdenture constructed. patient old partial denture can be modified & used by extending the denture and add new artificial teeth using self-cure acrylic resin.

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Immediate Overdenture

It is an overdenture that constructed for insertion immediately after the removal natural teeth. It is constructed for patient with a full complement of natural teeth most of which are to be lost. The teeth chosen as abutments are reduced on the cast and the overdenture constructed and placed on the day of extraction.

Classification of overdenture

Abutments with Copings :-

Cast metal Coping with a dome shaped surface and a chamfer finishline at the gingival margin are fabricated and cemented.

Types

- 1) Short Cast Copings
- 2) Long Cast Copings

Non Coping abutments :-

Selected tooth abutments are reduced to a normal height of 2 to 3 mm. and then contoured to a convex or dome shaped surface.

most teeth required endodontic therapy and in final step are prepared conservatively

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To receive an amalgam or composite type restoration

Abutment with attachment:

Attachment are small precision devices. Objective is to improve retention of denture base. Most attachments are secured to abutment by a cast coping. Consist of two parts male, female.

Over denture attachment:

① Stud attachment: Consist of two parts.

The stud is usually attached to metal coping cemented over prepared abutment. Housing is embedded in the fitting surface of over denture.

Types of Attachment:

① Rigid attachment: Doesn't allow movement of denture base. Provide adequate retention may induce more torque on abutment.

② Resilient attachment:

Allow some control of movements. Induces less torque on abutments.

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Over denture attachment:

- ① Stud attachment
- ② Extra-radicular:

The stud is attached to the metal coping cemented over the prepared abutment, while housing is embedded in the fitting surface of the denture.

② Bar attachment:

Bar units: rigidly fixed to copings, don't allow any movement between bar & sleeve. Permits occlusal stresses totally to abutment teeth.

Bar joint: Resilient attachment allowing movement between bar & sleeve support provided by both residual ridge & abutment teeth. Tooth tissue worn.

Bar attachment:

A bar controlled to connect abutment teeth together. run parallel & overlies residual ridge. Provide support & retention for overdenture & splint abutment teeth. bars may be in form of perforated metal or plastic.

Magnetic attachment:

Small, strong mini magnets one of poles cemented in a prepared cavity in endodontically treatment abutment & the other attached to denture base.

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Implant Supported overdenture :

Types of Implant overdenture :

① Tissue Implant Supported :

In the mandible A minimum of 2 implants.

In the maxilla A minimum of 4 implants.

- are indicated for this type of an overdenture
- The attachment of give retention to the prosthesis
- In eating, the ridge receives masticatory forces
- The tissue supported implant overdenture is useful in cases where the presenting problem is that of denture movement.

- A Removable Implant overdenture is a prosthesis which is removable by the patient and is supported.

The prosthesis has to be removed for the purpose of cleaning around the abutment.

② Fully Implant Supported !

In the mandible : a minimum of 4 implants

In the maxilla) a minimum of 4/6 implant.

- During mastication, The attachment assembly transfer all the masticatory forces to supporting implants.

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→ This type of implant overdenture is particularly appropriate for patient who present with considerable functional difficulty and pain while functioning on their denture.

Attachment :

- female portion prosthesis
- male portion Implant
- Ball attachment
 - O-ring System
 - Locator System
 - Bar & clip Attachments
 - CM Bar & Rider / Adcermann Clips
 - Dolder bar System
 - Itader bar System / EDs System

