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ONLINE
DENTAL ACADEMY

Introduction

REMOVABLE
PROSTHODONTICS



PROTHODONTICS

-INTRODUCTION:

-**Retention:** Resist Dislodging Along The Path Of Placement.

-**Stability:** Quality Of Being Steady Or Constant To Resist Displacement By Functional Horizontal Forces.

-**Support:** Quality To Resist Vertical Tissue Ward Forces.

Functions of complete denture

- 1- Restore Mastication.
- 2- Correction Of Speech.
- 3- Restore Esthetics.
- 4- Health Of TMG.

Denture Surfaces

- 1- **Fitting:** Part That Contact With Tissue.
- 2- **Polished:** External Surface.
- 3- **Occlusal.**

Components Of Denture

Denture Base: Part That Rest On Tissue.

Denture Flange: Extend From Cervical End Of Teeth TO The Denture Border.

- It Provides Peripheral Seal And Horizontal \longrightarrow Stability *Labial, Buccal And Lingual*

Denture border: Junction Of Polished Surface And Fitting Or Impression Surface.

Denture Teeth: Made Of Acrylic To Improve Esthetics, Mastication And Speech.

STEPS In Fabrication Of Complete Denture

CLINICAL	LABORATORY
1- Diagnosis And Plan 2- Mouth Preparation 3- Primary Impression 6- Secondary Impression 9- Recording Jaw Relations 12- Try In 14- Denture Insertion 15- Postinsertion Review And Maintenance	4- Primary Cast 5- Fabrication Of Custom Cast 7- Master Cast 8- Fabrication Of Occlusal Rim 10- Articulation 11- Arrangement Of Artificial Teeth 13- Processing Of Denture

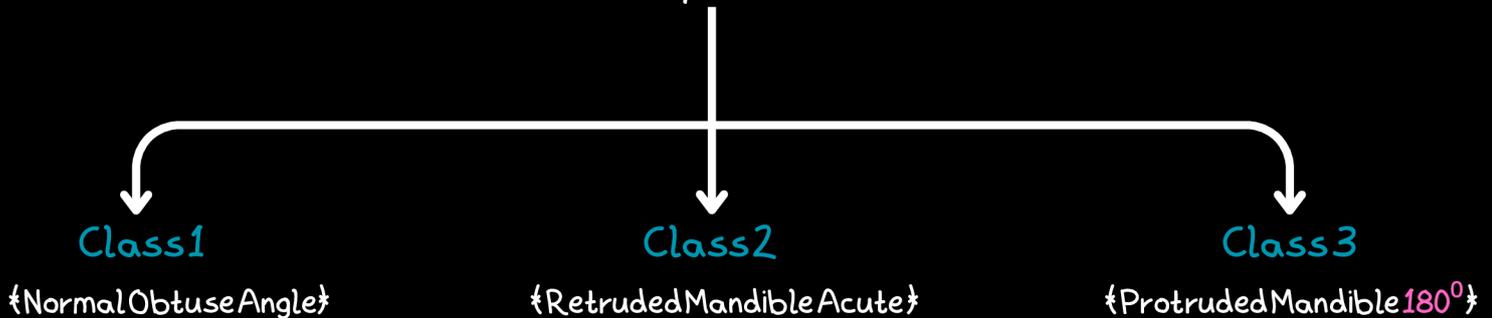
-Anatomy:



Extra Oral LandMarks:

1- Nasolabial Sulcus: From Nose To Mouth.

2- Mentolabial Sulcus: Between Lower Lip And The Chin.



3- Philtrum: Diamond Shape At Center Of Upper Lip And Base Of Nose.

4- Vermilion Border: Epithilium Between Mucous Membrane Of Lip And Skin

5- Angle Of The Mouth {Commissure}: May Cause Chilitis.

6- Modiolus: Meeting Of Facial And Buccinators Muscles.

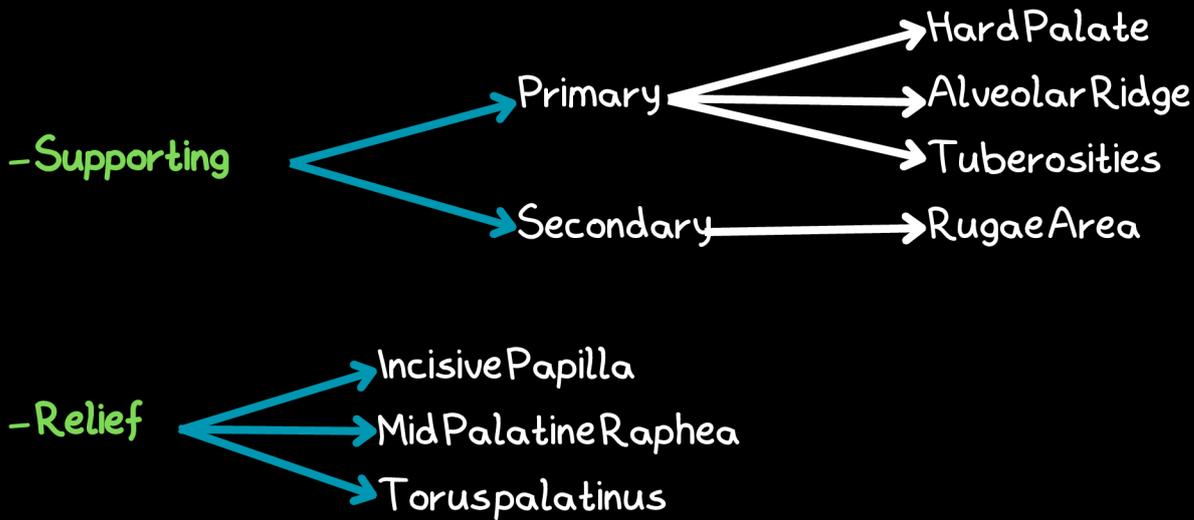
{Supported By Premolars}

7- Interpupillary Line: Line Running Between To Pupils Of Eye.

8- Alatragus Line: From Ala Of The Nose To Tragus Of The Ear.

Intra Oral Land Marks:

Maxillary landmarks



1- Alveolar Ridge: Has Dense Mucosa.

2- Hard Palate: Considered Primary Stress Bearing Area.

3- Palatal Gingival Vistage: Appears After lose Of Teeth.

4- Maxillary Tuberosity: Posterior Part Of Alveolar Ridge.

5- Incisive Papilla: Elevation Of Tissue In Midline {Contain Nerve & Vessels}

6- Rugae Area: Important In Speech.

7- Median Palatine Raphae: Thin Mucosa.

8- Torus Palatinus: May Be Removed Surgically.

-Limiting Areas:

1- labial frenum: extend from lip to alveolar ridge.

2- Labial Vestibule: Important For Peripheral Seal.

3- Buccal Frenum: Should Be Relieved.

4- Buccal Vestibule.

5- Hamular Notch: Denture Should Extend For It.

6- Vibrating Line: 2mm From Vestibule.

7- Fovea Palatine: Opening Of Mucous Gland Duct.

Mandibular Landmarks



1-Alveolar Ridge: covered by thin mucosa.

-sharp edge should be relieved.

2-Mental Foramen: between L4, L5 Roots.

3-buccal shelf area: cortical bone.

4-Retromolar pad: should be covered by denture.

-provide posterior peripheral seal.

5-mylohyoid ridge: internal oblique ridge {may be removed surgically}

6-external oblique ridge

7-torus mandibularis: must be relieved.

8-Genial tubercle: attached to genioglossus muscle in upper surface & geniohyoid in lower surface {may require relief}

Limiting structures:

1-labial frenum

2-labial vestibule

3-buccal frenum

4-buccal vestibule

5-lingual frenum

6-alveolingual sulcus