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ONLINE  
DENTAL ACADEMY

TERMINOLOGY  
&  
CLASSIFICATION



FIXED  
PROSTHODONTICS



# TERMINOLOGY & CLASSIFICATION

## Terminology:

### Fixed Prosthodontics:

restoration or replacement of teeth with artificial substitutes that are attached to natural teeth, that are not readily removable.

### Removable Prosthodontics:

replacement of missing teeth and contiguous oral structures with artificial substitutes that are readily removable.

### A Prosthesis:

is any artificial replacement of a missing body part.

### Crown:

is an artificial replacement that restores missing tooth structure by surrounding most or all of the remaining structure with a material such as cast metal, porcelain or a combination of materials such as metal and porcelain. to reproduce both the form and function of the tooth

### Complete Veneer Crown:

Restore all surfaces of the clinical crown.

### Partial Veneer Crown:

Restore only a portion of the clinical crown.

### Three-Quarter Crown:

restore the occlusal surface and three of the four axial surfaces (not including the facial surface).

### Reverse Three-Quarter Crown:

Restore all surface except the lingual surface.

### Seven-Eighths Crown:

Are extensions of the three-quarter crown to include a major portion of the facial surface.

### One-half crown veneer:

Restore the occlusal and mesial surfaces, as well as portions of the facial and lingual surfaces.

### MacBoyle retainer:

Is a modified three-quarter crown, with its retention derived from grooves at the labio-proximal line angles.

### Pin ledge Retainer:

modification of an anterior three-quarter crown preparation to obtain primary retention and resistance from long parallel pins in the lingual or palatal surface of the clinical crown.

### Laminates:

Are veneer restorations that restore the facial surface of a tooth for esthetic purposes.

### Resin-bonded Restorations:

are bonded to etched enamel.

### Inlay Retainer:

intra coronal cast restoration that restores the proximal and occlusal surfaces but does not protect or cover the cusps entirely.

### Onlay Retainer:

Is a modification of the inlay with cusps overlays on the occlusal surface.

### Radicular Retained Restorations:

consist of a post or dowel with an attached core that obtains its retention and resistance to displacement from the prepared root portion of an endodontically treated tooth

### Temporary crown:

is a crown made and used temporarily for the protection of the prepared tooth till the crown or bridge is completed and ready for cementation

### Bridge:

Is a masticating or incisive surface of metallic and/or nonmetallic material spanning an edentulous space in the dental arch and firmly anchored at one or both ends to the adjoining teeth.

### Fixed Fixed Bridge:

Is a bridge where the abutment pieces and pontics are all soldered together and the bridge is cemented at both ends to the abutment teeth.

### Fixed Supported Bridge:

Is a bridge which is not actually joined to one of the terminal abutment teeth but is connected to it by means of a non-rigid connector allowing some individual movement of the abutment tooth.

### Removable Bridge:

The bridge can be removed at the will of and by the patient for cleaning purposes.

### Cantilever Bridge:

Is a bridge where the pontic is fixed to and derives its support from one or double retainers at one end only while the other end is unsupported.

### Spring Cantilever Bridge:

Is a cantilever bridge where the pontic is at the end of slightly resilient curved arm

### Simple Bridge:

Is a one single type bridge which may be fixed, or fixed free or Removable

### Compound Bridge:

Is a combination type bridge composed of two or more of the simple types.

### Complex Bridge:

Is a bridge that extends at one of its terminals beyond the canine.

### Unilateral Bridge:

Is the two or three teeth anterior bridge which does not cross the median line.

### Bilateral Bridge:

involves teeth on both sides of the median line.

### All Acrylic or All Porcelain Bridge:

Is an anterior bridge made entirely of acrylic resin or of porcelain.

### Reinforced Bridge:

Is a bridge having metal reinforcing framework embedded within the porcelain.

### Immediate Bridge:

Is a bridge with root extension pontic and is constructed before extraction of the tooth and seated in position immediately after the extraction at the same visit.

### Temporary Bridge:

Is a bridge made and used temporarily for the protection of the prepared tooth.

### Abutment Tooth:

Is the natural tooth which supports and retains the bridge at one or both terminals.

### Pier (Intermediate Abutment tooth):

Is an isolated abutment tooth where the anterior and posterior adjacent teeth to it are missing.

### Retainer:

Is a restoration rebuilding the prepared tooth.

### Pontic:

Is that part of the bridge which acts as the actual substitute for the lost tooth functionally and esthetically.

# Classification CROWNS

Full Coverage: retained mainly by:

## A. Encircling the Preparation

1- Metallic

2- Combined

3- Non-metallic

## B. Post in the root canal

C. Retained by both Methods: Post-Jacket Crown.

II. Partial coverage: Retained mainly by:

### 1. Grooves:

a. Three Quarter Crown  $3/4$ .

b. Half Veneer Crown  $1/2$ .

c. MacBoyle Crown "Retainer".

2. Pins: Pin-Ledge Retainer.

3. Encircling the preparation

4. Combined means of retention: including both grooves and pins.

# BRIDGES

## I. According to retention:

### A. Simple Bridge:

a. Fixed-Fixed.

b. Fixed-Supported.

c. Cantilever.

**B. Compound Bridge:** Employing more than one of the above types.

## II. According to Material:

### A. Metallic

### B. Combined

### C. Non-Metallic:

a. All-Acrylic.

b. All-Ceramic.

## III. According to the site:

### A. Anterior:

a. Unilateral

b. Bilateral.

### B. posterior

**C. Complex:** anterior and posterior segments involving the canine eminence.