

Dental Laboratory Technology - Fixed and Special Prosthodontics



INTRODUCTION to CONTENT:

Section 1A Definitions 1.1. Fixed Prosthesis. A fixed prosthesis is any of a variety of replacements for a missing tooth or a part of a tooth a dentist attaches to the mouth and the patient cannot remove. Restoration such as inlays, pinledge castings, onlays, crowns, veneers, and fixed partial dentures (FPD) fall into this category. A fixed prosthesis may be constructed entirely from cast metal alloy, acrylic resin, or a variety of porcelains. It may also be constructed from a combination of these materials. 1.2. Die. A die is a positive reproduction of a prepared tooth made from a suitable, hard substance (improved artificial stone or metal). A die can be constructed from a complete arch, partial arch, or individual tooth impression. Fixed prostheses are made by either the direct or indirect method. The dentist uses the direct method when carving the form of the restoration on the natural tooth in the patients mouth. The dentist or technician uses the indirect method when forming the shape of the restoration outside of the mouth on a die. Because there is such overwhelming dependence on dies in fixed prosthetic dentistry, a die has to be extraordinarily accurate and methods of maintaining the positions of dies on casts must be perfectly dependable. 1.3. Wax Pattern. With the exception of complete porcelain or resin restorations, at least part of a fixed prosthesis is cast in metal. Castings are made from wax patterns. A wax pattern is an exact wax replica of a desired shape. When the wax pattern is invested and burned out, a casting can be made in the resultant mold. If the dentist carves the pattern wax in the patients mouth, it is a direct pattern. Small inlays and complete crown cores are sometimes done this way. If the wax pattern is adapted and carved on a die, it is an indirect pattern. Section 1B Types of Fixed Prostheses 1.4. Inlays: 1.4.1. An inlay is a dental

restoration that fits into a prepared cavity. It is held in place by its precision fit and by using a bonding composite method or a cementing medium. Because inlays are, for the most part, surrounded by intact tooth structure, they are often called intracoronal restorations. The various forms of inlays are primarily used to restore individual tooth contours and function. In the majority of cases, an inlay is not a suitable anchor casting (retainer) for an FPD. Inlays are usually cast in medium hard gold, but they can be made of porcelain or acrylic resin. There are five classes of inlays, based on the location of the surfaces being restored (shown in Figure 1.1 and as follows):

- 1.4.1.1. Class I Located on the occlusal surfaces of premolars or molars.
- 1.4.1.2. Class II Located on an occlusal surface combined with one or both proximal surfaces.
- 1.4.1.3. Class III Made for the mesial or distal surfaces of anterior teeth. This classification does not involve incisal angles.
- 1.4.1.4. Class IV Made for the mesial and distal surface of an anterior tooth plus one or both of its incisal angles.
- 1.4.1.5. Class V Limited to the facial surface of any of the teeth.

1.4.2. A more specific way of naming an inlay is to cite the tooth surfaces it restores. Examples include a disto-incisal (DI) inlay, mesio-inciso-distal (MID) inlay, mesio-occlusal (MO) inlay, and mesio-occluso-distal (MOD) inlay (shown in Figure 1.2).

1.5. Pinledges:

- 1.5.1. A pinledge is a thin, cast restoration that covers the lingual and one proximal surface of an anterior tooth. It is usually categorized as a specialized form of inlay. What distinguishes it from a conventional inlay is that it has two or three parallel pins, about 1.5 to 2 millimeters (mm) long, that penetrate the lingual dentin for retention. The thinness of the casting and the small diameter of the pins require that the pinledge be constructed of a hard, nonprecious metal or gold alloy (Type IV gold).

Dental Lab Book Fundamentals of Fixed Prosthodontics. \$10.99 . Dental Laboratory Technology: Fixed and Special Prosthodontic and Orthodontic. \$273.00. Dental laboratory technology: fixed and special prosthodontic and orthodontic appliances, Volume 3. Front Cover. Joyce D. Void, United States. Dept. of the Air - 22 secWatch [READ] EBOOK
Dental Laboratory Technology - Fixed and Special Prosthodontics Volume 1: This volume defines the dental laboratory field, introduces the scientific basis of dental laboratory technology, basic information and details 2 CD: Fixed and Special Prosthodontics - This volume presents procedures and tools are available through the National Association of Dental Laboratories and Dental Laboratory Technology, Fixed and Special Prosthodontics (2005), Dental Laboratory Technology, Dental Anatomy, by Gerald M. Cathey, Fundamentals of Fixed Prosthodontics, by Herbert T. Shillingburg, Jr., D.D.S., Sum iya Hobo, D.D.S., . dures necessary to construct fixed and special.options may overwhelm clinicians and dental tech- implant prosthodontics in order to summarize the ether impression materials and implant-specific. Dental Laboratory Technology. Job Ready Specific Competencies and Skills Tested in this Assessment: Oral and Fixed Prosthodontics-Crown and Bridge. The special tray was the most common choice of impression tray (53.8%) and the of the dental practitioners toward the dental laboratory technician and stated definite Inadequate communication between dentist and dental laboratory Out of these, 50 (36.8%) questionnaires were related to fixed prosthodontics, Dental laboratory technology : fixed and special prosthodontic and orthodontic appliances. Imprint: [Washington, DC : Dept. of the Air Force, Headquarters US The Associate in Specialized Technology Dental Laboratory Technology program provides instruction in removable prosthodontics and fixed restorative The Dental Advanced Laboratory Technician program provides advanced formal porcelain techniques, fixed prosthodontics, and removable prosthodontics. It also includes Navy specific advanced training on fabrication of incisal guide Fixed prosthodontics: The dentist and the dental laboratory technician *Clinical Senior Lecturer and Head, Fixed Prosthodontics, Faculty of Continuing Acquiring a formal education in dental laboratory technology from Louisiana State of a very specialized health care team consisting of a dentist, dental hygienist, The program offers intensive training in all phases of fixed prosthodontics, Communication Between the Dental Laboratory Technician and Dentist: Work Authorization for Fixed Partial Dentures to determine the level of communication between dentists and dental laboratories in specific Materials and Methods: A select number of dental laboratories were randomly chosen from