

Through an error in the printing process, the figures in Dr. George Priest's article, "Revisiting Tooth Preservation in Prosthodontic Therapy," (J Prosthodont 2011;20:144-152) were unusually dark. This did not reflect the quality of the figures Dr. Priest supplied, and we sincerely regret the error. We have reprinted his figures here.

## Reference

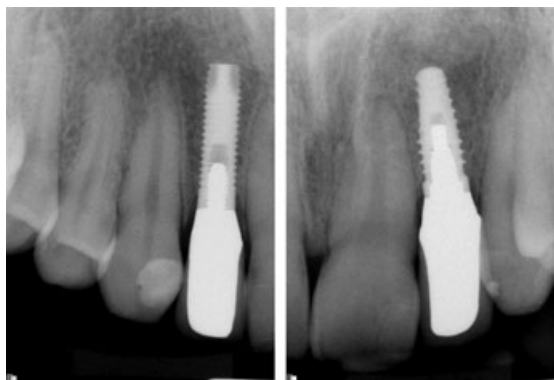
1. Priest, G: Revisiting Tooth Preservation in Prosthodontic Therapy. J Prosthodont 2011;20:144-152



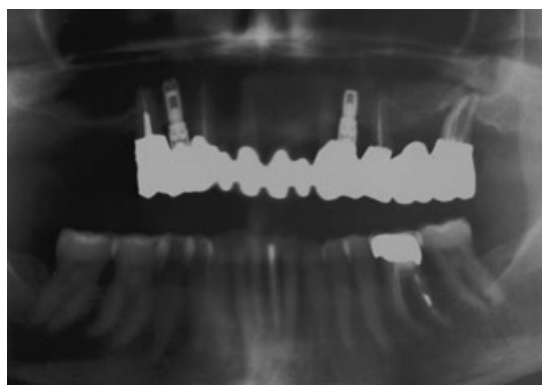
**Figure 1** Sixteen-year-old male patient with congenitally missing maxillary lateral incisors; PDI Class I.



**Figure 4** Fifty-eight-year-old female patient with a loose implant- and tooth-supported complete fixed prostheses that was 5 years old at the time of this photograph.



**Figure 2** Periapical radiographs of the patient in Figure 1 with metal ceramic crowns in place, seated on custom abutments.



**Figure 5** Preoperative panoramic radiograph of the patient in Figure 4. The metal ceramic prosthesis was supported by endodontically treated teeth and two implants.



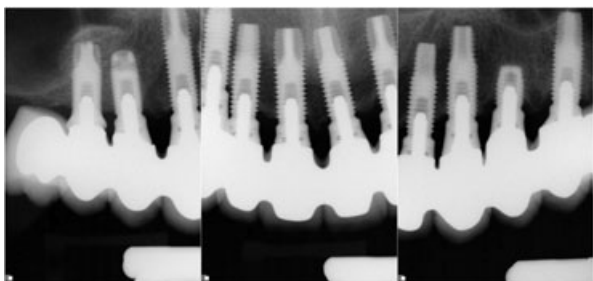
**Figure 3** Patient from Figure 1: Implant restorations replaced the maxillary lateral incisors; the central incisors and canines adjacent to the implants remained intact.



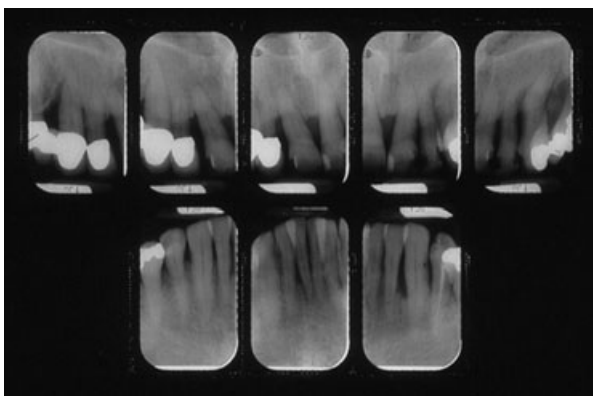
**Figure 6** Intraoperative photograph after the prosthesis was removed revealed extensive caries of the distal abutments. This patient was diagnosed as PDI Class IV, due to the combination of severely compromised abutment teeth and high esthetic demands.



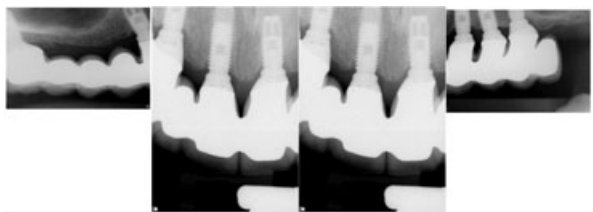
**Figure 7** Postoperative image with the new prosthesis in place. The treatment plan included removal of the remaining teeth and placement of eight additional implants.



**Figure 8** Five-year post-insertion radiographs revealed minimal crestal bone loss and excellent marginal integrity of the prosthesis.



**Figure 9** Anterior preoperative periapical radiographs of a patient who presented with mobile teeth and inflamed periodontal tissues. This patient was classified as PDI Class IV having moderate/severe periodontitis. The maxillary teeth presented with a hopeless prognosis.



**Figure 10** Anterior postoperative periapical radiographs of the patient in Figure 9, 1 year after completion of implant prosthodontic therapy. All teeth were extracted, and implants were placed to support a maxillary fixed implant prosthesis.



**Figure 11** The patient's (Fig 10) maxillary fixed prosthesis 13 years post-operative. The patient reported no prosthetic complications since the implants, abutments, and prosthesis were inserted.



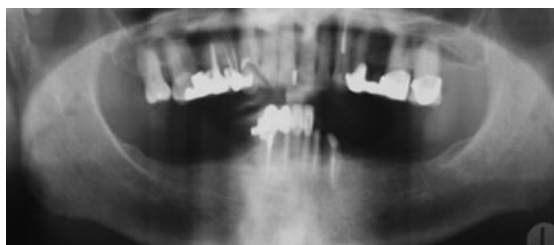
**Figure 12** Maxillary central incisor post-endodontic treatment. It was discolored and imparted a bluish hue to the gingiva. The tooth was restored with a composite resin veneer in an attempt to mask the discoloration.



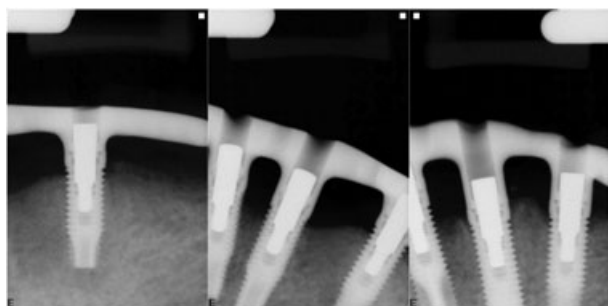
**Figure 13** Periapical radiograph of the tooth in Figure 12. External resorption was evident. Although the patient was completely dentate at the time of examination, the prognosis of the affected incisor was hopeless, and the partially edentulous criteria of the PDI were used to classify the arch as Class I.



**Figure 14** Normal gingiva and tooth shade were restored with the implant restoration. The adjacent teeth were not involved in this treatment.



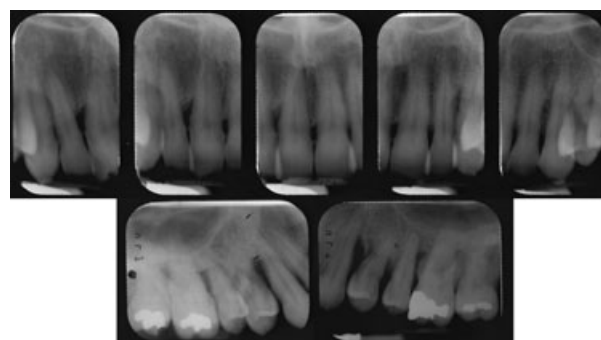
**Figure 15** Preoperative panoramic radiograph demonstrated adequate periodontal support for the mandibular anterior teeth; most of the anterior teeth were endodontically treated. If the teeth were to be extracted, completely edentulous criteria of the PDI placed the mandibular arch in Class I.



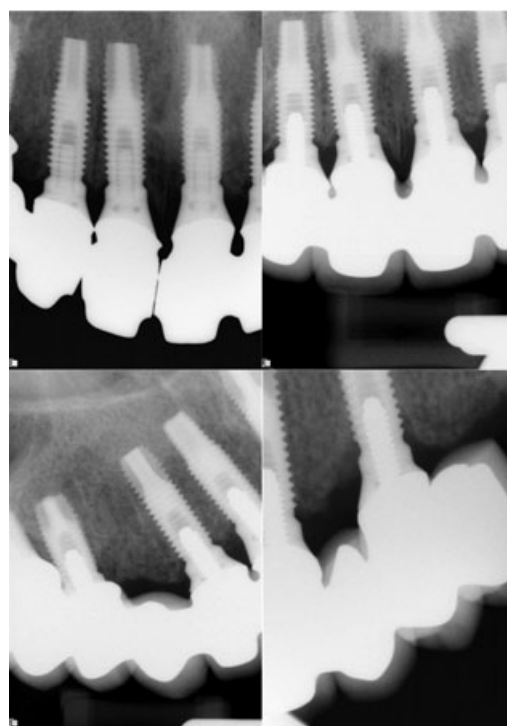
**Figure 16** Postoperative radiograph demonstrated excellent bone/implant contact and the framework of a fixed implant-retained mandibular prosthesis.



**Figure 17** Postoperative clinical image with the implant prosthesis in place. The patient's objective of improved esthetics was achieved.



**Figure 18** Preoperative periapical radiographs revealed minimal bone loss of the maxillary left central incisor, lateral incisor and canine, and severe bone loss of the remaining maxillary teeth. PDI Class II was established using the criteria of complete edentulism.



**Figure 19** Postoperative radiographs 1 year after the prosthesis was placed. Note the level of the interproximal bone.



**Figure 20** One year post-placement clinical image of the maxillary fixed prosthesis. All of the implants remained integrated, and soft tissue health was maintained.

Copyright of Journal of Prosthodontics is the property of Wiley-Blackwell and its content may not be copied or emailed to multiple sites or posted to a listserv without the copyright holder's express written permission. However, users may print, download, or email articles for individual use.