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Preface John R. Agar and Thomas D. Taylor

Single Maxillary Complete Denture

Carl F. Driscoll and Radi M. Masri

This article discusses the fabrication of a single maxillary complete denture. The importance of basic fundamentals and control of the five factors of balanced denture occlusion are emphasized. A classification system is introduced to help the reader identify problems and solutions. The article concludes with examples of patient treatments that illustrate methods to achieve balance, stability, and success in the fabrication of the single maxillary complete denture.

Implant-retained Maxillary Overdentures

Steven E. Eckert and Alan B. Carr

Patients seek prosthetic tooth replacements to address issues related to diminished comfort, function, or esthetics. As tooth loss increases, the dentists ability to provide prostheses that meet the desires of many patients diminishes. Although some patients can function fairly well with conventional complete dentures in the maxilla, for those who have experienced difficulty, maxillary implant-supported overdentures can offer a stable, comfortable, and highly esthetic treatment option. This article provides information about diagnosis, treatment planning, and techniques related to the maxillary implant-supported overdenture care.

The Mandibular Complete Overdenture

David R. Burns

This article presents a contemporary synopsis of mandibular complete overdenture treatment and discusses a clinical treatment example. This clinical modality has been a viable treatment option for over a century using natural tooth overdenture abutments. 567

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During the last decade, there has been an increasing interest of this procedure, in both the dental literature and practice, due to the use of dental implants as a replacement for natural tooth overdenture abutments. Mandibular implant overdentures can provide edentulous patients with a cost-effective treatment that provides significantly improved denture retention and stability and reduced ridge resorption.

Simplified Complete Dentures

Jacqueline P. Duncan and Thomas D. Taylor

This article provides a concise review of the steps involved in fabrication of complete dentures. A simplified approach is outlined, and areas where treatment may be streamlined are described.

Complete Denture Occlusion

Brien R. Lang

The overall need for complete dentures will increase from 53.8 million in 1991 to 61.0 million dentures in 2020. Lingualized articulation seems to fill the need for an occlusal scheme that is the least complicated approach and that fulfills the requirements of the edentulous patient.

Removable Partial Denture Occlusion

John R. Ivanhoe and Kevin D. Plummer

When treating the patient with a removable partial denture, the natural and artificial teeth, both functionally and esthetically, must coexist in a harmonious relationship. To achieve this result, the clinician must have a thorough understanding of the basic physiologic factors that affect the patients occlusion. Because no one method, no one occlusal scheme, or one material guarantees success for all patients, this article presents recommendations for consideration when establishing or reestablishing occlusal schemes.

The Milled Surface as a Precision Attachment

James S. Brudvik and Alexander Shor

The creation of paralleled, milled surfaces on abutment teeth, coupled with casting control of the partial denture framework greatly increases stability and retention of the partial denture. These surfaces are formed either through subtractive mouth preparation using preformed preparation guides or with additive mouth preparation on bonded or cemented restorations. The surveyed crown is presented in detail to aid both clinician and laboratory technician in developing the ideal milled restoration. Much like precision attachments, these milled surfaces can eliminate the need for conventional visible clasping. 685

Soft Liners

Lily T. Garcia and John D. Jones

A wide selection of soft liners is available for patient care. The choice of a particular soft liner material must be based on an accurate evaluation of the problems a patient presents clinically. The use of a particular dental material does not ensure clinical success. This article reviews the properties of soft liner materials, their current classifications, and the indications for their use to provide background knowledge for their application.

Denture Adhesives

Joseph E. Grasso

The acceptance of a denture adhesive by both professionals and patients is universally mixed. The use of denture adherents has long been recognized by denture wearers as a useful adjunct to denture retention, stability, and function; however, the dental profession has been slow to embrace it. This article presents an overview of this controversial topic, recognizing that the ultimate success of prosthetic care depends on many factors, including a thorough knowledge of over-the-counter products. Patient education relating to home care is of vital importance and is the direct responsibility of the dentist. Effective communication of this information can only be achieved through an understanding of the attributes, limitations, indications, and contraindications of over-the-counter products.

Prosthodontic Management of Ridge Deficiencies

Kenneth A. Malament and Stefan Neeser

The treatment goals in prosthodontics and dental laboratory technology are to provide patients with long-term predictable and esthetic outcomes. The periodontal tissues define the framework that will maintain ridge height, thickness, color, texture, and gingival-tooth frame. The loss of teeth, residual ridge resorption and the loss of gingival tissues continue to affect long-term and esthetic treatment outcomes. Prosthodontic treatment requires consideration of the potential negative tissue effect that time and normal biologic change might have on the completed prosthetic design. This article describes alternative restorative solutions for clinical conditions that have traditionally been managed by surgery, removable prosthodontics, or esthetically compromised fixed restorations. Different clinical conditions for tooth-retained and implant-retained fixed partial dentures as well as the laboratory technology describing construction of these different restorations will be discussed.

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