

Prosthetic Dentistry: textbook

Про книгу

The national textbook focuses on the issues regarding clinical biomechanics of the dentomaxillary system, examination methods and modern techniques for pain management in prosthetic treatment. It also includes the clinical pattern and prosthetic treatment methods for patients with partial and complete loss of teeth, as well as clinical and laboratory stages in denture manufacturing. The textbook consists of five corresponding modules and contains original illustrations. The textbook is intended for use by dental students, internship dentists, undergraduates, residents of the dental faculties at the institutions of higher education, dental practitioners, research members engaged in the field of Dentistry.

Prosthetic **DENTISTRY**

Edited by
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NATIONAL TEXTBOOK

RECOMMENDED
by the Academic Council of Ivano-Frankivsk National
Medical University as a national textbook for dental
students, internship dentists, undergraduates, residents
of the dental faculties at the institutions of higher
education, dental practitioners, research members
engaged in the field of Dentistry

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CONTENTS

AUTHORS' NOTE	11
INTRODUCTION	12
HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY	13

Module 1

CLINICAL BIOMECHANICS OF THE HUMAN MASTICATORY APPARATUS

ONTOGENESIS OF THE PRIMORDIAL MASTICATORY APPARATUS	20
ONTOGENESIS OF THE SECONDARY MASTICATORY APPARATUS	21
Mandible and maxilla development	22
Neonatal oral cavity	23
Mechanisms and timing of tooth eruption	24
The mandible	27
The maxilla	28
The hard palate	30
The temporo-mandibular joint	31
Muscles of the masticatory apparatus	33
Muscles elevating the MANDIBLE (MASTICATION group)	33
Muscles PROTRUDING the MANDIBLE (MASTICATION group)	35
Muscles DEPRESSING the MANDIBLE (suprahyoid group)	35
Muscles of facial expression	36
<i>Questions for self-control</i>	37
Morphology of teeth	37
The structure of dental arches	40
Occlusal curves	42
Bite. Types of bite	43
Articulation and occlusion	48
Types of occlusion	49
Sagittal and transverse occlusal curves	50
Chewing and swallowing mechanism and muscles providing these functions	51
Functionally oriented groups of teeth	52
The oral cavity as a resonator for the pronunciation of words.	
Role of teeth and tongue in the process of clear pronunciation	53
Periodontium. Parodontium. Structure and functions	55
Oral mucosa and its role in prosthetic treatment	56
Masticatory reflexes	57

Sagittal, vertical and transverse mandibular movements and muscles performing them	59
<i>Questions for self-control</i>	62
EXAMINATION OF PATIENT IN THE DENTAL PROSTHETIC CLINIC	63
Clinical methods of examination	63
Visual examination of the patient and examination of the face	66
Examination of the temporomandibular joints and masticatory muscles	69
Examination of facial bones and regional lymph nodes	72
Determining the tooth mobility	91
<i>Questions for self-control</i>	95
Odontoparodontogram according to V.Yu. Kurliandskyi	95
Detection of premature teeth contacts with occlusiogram	104
Examination of the occlusion state with T-scan III device	105
<i>Questions for self-control</i>	105
SPECIAL (ADDITIONAL) EXAMINATION METHODS	105
X-ray examination methods	105
Examination and assessment of anatomical and topographic conditions for implantation	114
Instrumental methods	117
Methods for determining the masticatory efficiency	119
Graphic methods for recording mandibular movements and the functional state of the masticatory muscles	122
<i>Questions for self-control</i>	122
Electromyographic examination of the masticatory and facial muscles	123
FUNCTIONAL DIAGNOSTIC METHODS	125
Laser flowmetry	125
Method for examining the fixed one-piece porcelain fused to metal dentures applying DIAGNOdent device	134
Apexlocation, galvanometry	135
<i>Questions for self-control</i>	136
Clinical tests in prosthetic dentistry	136
Diagnostic laboratory methods	137
Diagnosis of denture-related stomatitis	142
<i>Questions for self-control</i>	143
Diagnostic process in prosthetic dentistry	143
Plan and tasks of prosthetic treatment	147
Medical history	148
<i>Questions for self-control</i>	149
LOCAL ANESTHESIA IN THE CLINICAL PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY	150
Indications and contraindications to local anesthesia in the clinical prosthetic dentistry	150
Collection of anamnesis and examination of the patient before anesthesia and subsequent prosthetic intervention	151
<i>Questions for self-control</i>	155
Drugs for local anesthesia	155
Anesthetics for the application anesthesia	155

Anesthetics for the injection anesthesia	157
Local anesthetics of the amide group	158
Pharmacokinetic characteristics of local anesthetics	161
Modern physiological mechanisms of local anesthetics effect	162
Premedication.	164
<i>Questions for self-control</i>	165
Anesthesia techniques	165
Maxillary conduction anesthesia	169
Mandibular conduction anesthesia	174
<i>Questions for self-control</i>	177
Local complications associated with the injectable anesthetics	178
<i>Questions for self-control</i>	181
General complications associated with local anesthesia	181
<i>Questions for self-control</i>	188
Allergic reactions	188
<i>Questions for self-control</i>	192
MEDICAL TACTICS AND SURGICAL TECHNIQUES WHEN PREPARING TEETH FOR ARTIFICIAL CROWNS	192
TECHNIQUES FOR IMPRESSION TAKING	214
Taking an alginate complete anatomical impression	214
Taking a double impression	218
Taking a double one-step impression	222
Taking a partial double occlusal impression	222
Taking unloading functional impression	225
Taking compressive functional impression	226
PROSTHETIC TREATMENT FOR TOOTH CROWN DEFECTS WITH ARTIFICIAL CROWNS	226
Indications and contraindications to the use of artificial crowns	227
Evolution in technological improvement of crown manufacturing	228
<i>Questions for self-control</i>	232
Stamped full metal crowns	232
Plastic crowns	236
Portion crowns	238
Three-quarter crown	240
Equator crowns	240
Telescopic crowns	243
<i>Questions for self-control</i>	245
Full cast crowns	246
Metal-plastic crowns	250
Porcelain fused to metal crowns	254
Metal-free zirconia crowns	261
Veneers	264
<i>Questions for self-control</i>	266
RESTORING THE PARTIAL DEFECTS OF DENTITIONS WITH BRIDGES	266
Bridge constructions	267
Biomechanics of bridges	268

Indications and contraindications to prosthetic treatment for dentition defects with bridges	272
Selection of abutment teeth for bridges	274
The basic principles of bridges design	276
<i>Questions for self-control</i>	280
Clinical and laboratory stages of soldered bridges manufacturing	281
Prosthetic treatment for dentition defects with full cast bridges	297
Metal-plastic bridges	300
Prosthetic treatment for dentition defects with porcelain fused to metal bridges	303
Adhesive bridges	315
<i>Questions for self-control</i>	322
Removable bridges with supportive-retentive clasps	323
Split-cast fixed bridges	324
Clinical evaluation of bridges	326
Errors and complications which may occur when applying bridges	327
<i>Questions for self-control</i>	328
FIXATION OF NON-REMOVABLE PROSTHETIC CONSTRUCTIONS OF DENTURES	328
TECHNIQUE OF CUTTING AND REMOVING THE PROSTHETIC CONSTRUCTIONS	334

Module 2**RESTORATION OF DENTITION INTEGRITY WITH REMOVABLE CONSTRUCTIONS OF DENTURES IN CASE OF PARTIAL DEFECTS**

CONSTRUCTIONS OF REMOVABLE LAMINAR DENTURES	355
Denture base	355
Artificial teeth	357
Fixation of partial removable laminar dentures	358
Anatomical retention	358
Mechanical means of fixing dentures	359
Lock (articulated) attachments	365
Attaching the clasp to the denture	366
Selection of abutment teeth for clasp fixation	367
<i>Questions for self-control</i>	370
Technique for designing artificial dentitions	376
<i>Questions for self-control</i>	390
RESTORATION OF DENTITIONS WITH CLASP DENTURES IN CASE OF THEIR DEFECTS	390
Indications and contraindications to the use of the clasp dentures	394
Fixation and stabilization of the clasp dentures	395
Clasp system for fixing the arch denture	395
Bar system for fixing the clasp denture	404
Manufacturing the clasp dentures with attachments. Types and classification of attachments	406

Planning the design of the clasp dentures	408
Diagnostic, working and auxiliary models	414
Parallelometry, methods of conducting	416
<i>Questions for self-control</i>	423
Technology of manufacturing the soldered clasp dentures.....	423
Technology of manufacturing the full-cast frame with taking the wax reproduction from the model	424
Technology of manufacturing the full-cast clasp dentures on refractory models	426
Manufacturing the refractory model	428
Modeling the clasp denture frame	430
Adjustment, fixation and correction of the clasp dentures	441
<i>Questions for self-control</i>	446

Module 3

CLINICAL PRESENTATION AND PROSTHETIC TREATMENT FOR EDENTULOUS PATIENTS

EXAMINATION OF PATIENT WITH COMPLETE ABSENCE OF TEETH	448
Clinical presentation of complete absence of teeth.....	450
Classification of jaw atrophy	452
Assessment of the state of the prosthetic bed mucosa	455
SPECIAL PREPARATION OF THE ORAL CAVITY BEFORE PROSTHETIC TREATMENT	456
<i>Questions for self-control</i>	458
FIXATION, STABILIZATION AND EQUILIBRIUM OF COMPLETE REMOVABLE LAMINAR DENTURES.....	459
FUNCTIONAL IMPRESSIONS AND THEIR CLASSIFICATION	461
Custom trays	461
Techniques for taking functional impressions	462
Fitting the custom tray on the edentulous mandible.....	464
Fitting the custom tray on the edentulous maxilla	466
Techniques for taking the compression impressions	468
EVALUATION AND FIXATION OF THE CENTRIC RELATION OF EDENTULOUS JAWS.....	477
Anatomical and physiological method for determining the interalveolar height	482
DEVICES REPRODUCING MANDIBULAR MOVEMENTS	490
Occluders	490
Articulators	491
Individual recording of the mandibular movements	494
Extraoral method for recording the mandibular movements	495
Katts–Efron–Gelfand phenomenon	496
<i>Questions for self-control</i>	497
ANATOMICAL DESIGN OF DENTITIONS ON GLASS	497
Anatomical construction of dentitions in prognathic and prognathic jaw relation	500

Articulation theories and their practical significance for the construction of artificial dentitions for complete removable dentures.	500
<i>Questions for self-control</i>	501
Evaluation of the complete removable dentures	501
Final modeling the wax bases for removable dentures	504
Mounting the models, ways of plastic packing in dental flasks.	
Polymerization modes	508
Treatment of removable dentures after polymerization.	509
<i>Questions for self-control</i>	510
FIXATION OF COMPLETE REMOVABLE DENTURES. CORRECTION, ADAPTATION PROCESSES	510
Agents for fixing removable dentures	518
Response of the prosthetic bed tissues to removable dentures	519
Features of repeated prosthetic treatment for patients with complete removable dentures	523
<i>Questions for self-control</i>	524

Module 4**PARODONTAL DISEASES**

PROSTHETIC TREATMENT FOR PARODONTAL DISEASES	526
Classification of parodontal diseases	528
Gingivitis	530
Types of splinting and classification of splints	531
Splints for the anterior group of teeth.	533
Splinting teeth with system of guywire dentures	535
Adhesive technology when splinting the movable teeth	538
Splints for the masticatory group of teeth	539
Removable splints	541
Single splint for the dentition	543
The role and place of prosthetic treatment in the comprehensive therapy for parodontal diseases	544
<i>Questions for self-control</i>	549
PROSTHETIC TREATMENT FOR PATHOLOGICAL ATTRITION OF THE HARD DENTAL TISSUES	549
Etiology and pathogenesis of pathological attrition of the hard dental tissues	549
Classification of pathological attrition of teeth	550
Prosthetic treatment for pathological attrition of the hard dental tissues	554
<i>Questions for self-control</i>	558
PARTIAL LOSS OF TEETH COMPLICATED BY DENTITION DEFORMATION	558
Etiology, pathogenesis of partial loss of teeth complicated by dentition deformation	558
Classification of partial tooth loss complicated by dentitions deformation.	562
Preparation and prosthetic treatment in case of partial tooth loss complicated by dentition deformation	563
<i>Questions for self-control</i>	568

TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT DISORDERS.	568
Pain syndrome in case of the temporomandibular joint dysfunction	569
Arthritis, arthrosis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical presentation	570
Mandible dislocation and subluxation.	572
Methods of treatment for the temporomandibular joint disorders	574
<i>Questions for self-control</i>	578

Module 5**MAXILLOFACIAL PROSTHETICS**

PROSTHETIC TREATMENT FOR PATIENTS WITH DENTOFACIAL DEFECTS.	580
History of maxillofacial prosthetics development.	580
Maxillofacial injuries.	582
Classification of jaw fractures.	583
The mechanism of fragments displacement in case of fractures	584
Emergency care in maxillofacial injuries.	587
<i>Questions for self-control</i>	588
Classification of splints and devices used in maxillofacial prosthetics.	588
Bite, crown and ring dental splints	592
Dentogingival and gingival splints	593
Transport splints.	595
<i>Questions for self-control</i>	597
Fractures of the maxillary alveolar process and the mandibular alveolar part.	597
Maxillary fractures	597
Prosthetic treatment for mandibular fractures	600
Prosthetic treatment in case of neglected fractures with persistently displaced fragments and bone defects	602
Improperly consolidated mandibular fractures	603
False joints	605
Jaw contracture	608
Microstomia	609
<i>Questions for self-control</i>	611
Postoperative defects of the maxillofacial area.	612
Prosthetic treatment after maxillary resection	612
Prosthetic treatment after mandibular resection.	613
Prosthetic treatment for facial defects	616
Prosthetic methods in comprehensive treatment of patients with congenital and acquired palatal defects	623
Prosthetic treatment for congenital palatal defects	624
Methods of prosthetic treatment for acquired palatal defects.	626
Prosthetic treatment for patients with soft palate defects	628
Therapeutic maxillofacial gymnastics.	629
<i>Questions for self-control</i>	632
PROSTHETIC TREATMENT WITH IMPLANTS.	633
Historical review on the implant dentistry development.	633

Features of clinical examination of patients when planning dental implant surgery	634
Planning the prosthetic treatment with implants	637
Diagnostic models, wax and 3d-modeling	637
Materials for implants manufacturing	638
Implant components	639
Classification of implants	640
Abutments, their types and use	642
Custom tray manufacturing in prosthetic treatment with implants	645
Methods of impression taking in prosthetic treatment with implants	645
Taking impressions according to the open tray technique for manufacturing prosthetic constructions fixed on implants.	645
Clinical and laboratory stages of implant-supported bridge manufacturing	648
Clinical and laboratory stages of manufacturing a complete removable laminar bar-supported denture.	650
<i>Questions for self-control</i>	652
TESTS	653
KEY	691
REFERENCES	693

AUTHORS' NOTE

The path to the development of the professional dental skill is full of learning the basics, new conceptions and methods, analyzing and differentiating already known information. The well-compiled textbook which will help you to deeply and comprehensively master the subject of prosthetic dentistry is the important assistant on this path. It was this task that the authors faced when creating and writing the textbook on prosthetic dentistry.

Despite the widespread introduction of e-learning, classic printed textbooks will remain a reliable and important source of information while pursuing higher education for a long time to come.

The textbook on prosthetic dentistry has evolved in parallel with the rapid development of dental science and practice. The educational process is changing, Ukrainian dental students study according to the Bologna system, which provides for a credit-module training system. This was taken into account when compiling the textbook. The material is systematized into five modules in accordance with the requirements of the academic program. The block of tests is compiled considering the main sections of prosthetic dentistry and qualification requirements for a licensed test exam, which is a component of the state certification of students in the specialty «Dentistry».

The textbook presents information corresponding the current level of the dental science development, completely complies with the program provided for the study of prosthetic dentistry.

The authors focused on the clinical features, diagnosis, prosthetic treatment of the dental pathology and complications resulted from the use of various constructions of dentures. The assimilation of the material is provided by a large number of illustrations, which make the complex information more available from the first pages of the textbook.

We will be grateful to the readers for all the comments and suggestions on the textbook, since it will help the team of authors to improve its quality. We hope that the textbook presented will help more than one generation of Ukrainian dentists to become professionals in their field.

INTRODUCTION

Prosthetic dentistry is an integral part of the general dentistry and the independent section of the general orthopedics.

The founder of orthopedics is the French surgeon Nicolas Andry (1658–1742), who in 1741 published his work «L'onthopedie», that is, «Orthopedics, or the art of preventing and correcting body deformities in children». The term «orthopedics» consists of two Greek words: orthos – straight, correct, fair and paideia – to educate, to train. When introducing this term, Andri had in mind the correct upbringing of children (physical) and defined orthopedics as «the art of preventing deformities in children and treating them».

Prosthetic dentistry is aimed to provide the same tasks in the area of the dentition and maxillofacial skeleton.

Prosthetic dentistry as the independent discipline has passed a difficult and long way of its development. Currently, it is the developed scientific discipline, which consists of general and special courses. The general course is propaedeutic (preparatory) one.

The special courses include three main sections: Prosthetic Treatment, Maxillofacial Prosthetics and Orthodontics.

The propedeutical course in prosthetic dentistry comprises the anatomical and physiological features of the masticatory apparatus, issues on biomechanics, occlusion and articulation, general and special methods of examining a patient in prosthetic dentistry clinic, clinical materials science, laboratory techniques for the manufacture of dentures and various prosthetic devices.

Prosthetic dentistry provides the prosthetic treatment, diagnosis, clinical presentation, prevention and elimination of defects in teeth and dentition resulting from the certain pathological process.

Maxillofacial prosthetics studies diagnosis, clinical presentation, prevention, the issues on prosthetic treatment, correction of deformities of the jaws and face caused by trauma, hostilities, diseases, and various operations.

Orthodontics studies the treatment of persistent anomalies and deformities of teeth, dentition and occlusion as well as the methods of their prevention.

Prosthetic dentistry in the modern vision is a branch of clinical medicine which studies the etiology and pathogenesis of diseases, anomalies, deformations and injuries of teeth, jaws and other organs of the oral cavity and maxillofacial region, and also develops the methods for their diagnosis, treatment and prevention.



MODULE

2

RESTORATION
OF DENTITION
INTEGRITY WITH
REMOVABLE
CONSTRUCTIONS
OF DENTURES IN CASE
OF PARTIAL DEFECTS

Prosthetic treatment of patients with partial loss of teeth, considering the studies of some authors (V.A. Labunets, 2000; M.M. Rozhko, 1993), tends to spread. The number of patients who need removable dentures is constantly growing. Thus, according to V.A. Labunets (2000), in Ukraine the number of patients who need the treatment with removable constructions is 53.8 % per 1000 examined.

In case of partial loss of teeth, if it is impossible to restore the dentition integrity with fixed constructions, they use removable dentures (partial laminar and clasp). The selection of removable denture design depends on the location and size of the defect, number of teeth preserved on the jaws, their hard tissues and parodontium state, degree of anatomical retention, state of the alveolar processes and parts, maxillary tuberosity, state of the hard palate.

Treatment of patients with partial loss of teeth with fixed dentures, obviously, provides the preventive and curative effect, but also has serious disadvantages. In particular, the need for significant preparation of dental hard tissues, the feasibility of fixed dentures application only in the presence of the dentition defects, the impossibility of effective hygienic care of the oral cavity and dentures, very limited indications for the use in prosthetic dentistry.

To some extent, the removable dentures do not have these disadvantages. In most cases, there is no need to prepare the abutment teeth. Moreover, in the area of the defect when applying the removable dentures, you can use artificial teeth on artificial gums of various shades, which is of aesthetic importance, and in the presence of good clinical conditions – without artificial gums (adjusted to the alveolar process). Removable dentures are easy to remove from the oral cavity for hygienic care. There are clear indications and contraindications to their use.

Partial laminar dentures restore only a small part of the lost masticatory efficiency, in most cases only by 10—15 %. Moreover, the removable dentures transmit masticatory pressure mainly to the oral mucosa and the bone base. This is a serious disadvantage compared to fixed dentures, since the mucosa is not phylogenetically adapted to the masticatory pressure, and the use of various types of clasps leads to traumatic occlusion, which causes loss of abutment teeth and requires repeated prosthetic treatment of patients.

The functional differences of these constructions depend on their design features.

CONSTRUCTIONS OF REMOVABLE LAMINAR DENTURES

Each removable denture has its design features, which are determined by the position and size of the defect, number of remaining teeth, state of the mucosa lining the prosthetic bed, preservation of the alveolar processes and alveolar parts, the hard palate dimensions and other anatomical features. Despite the variety of available designs, you can find the elements used in all types of removable dentures. These include: base, retaining elements (clasps), artificial teeth (Fig. 2.1). The arch denture, in addition to the base and retaining elements, includes the arch with processes (Fig. 2.1, *b*).

Denture base

The base of removable laminar denture is a plate made of plastic or metal, on which artificial teeth and fixing devices are fixed in the oral cavity. The base of the denture on the mandible is placed on the alveolar part, and on the maxilla – on the alveolar process and the palate. Masticatory pressure from the artificial teeth is transmitted through it to the prosthetic bed mucosa.

General medical contraindications to the use of plastic bases include: plastic allergy, epilepsy, bruxism, anatomical features of the prosthetic bed, occupational peculiarities. The main disadvantage is the repeated breakage of plastic bases. It is advisable to use metal bases in people with multiple included, but small defects of the dentition, for prosthetic treatment of patients with loss of only central or lateral incisors. Metal-based dentures are recommended for the treatment of patients with deep occlusion complicated by decreased interalveolar height. In case of jaw narrowing, conventional dentures reduce the already small oral cavity, which makes it difficult to speak, move the tongue and chew.



Fig. 2.1. Partial laminar (*a*) and clasp (*b*) dentures

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КУПИТИ