

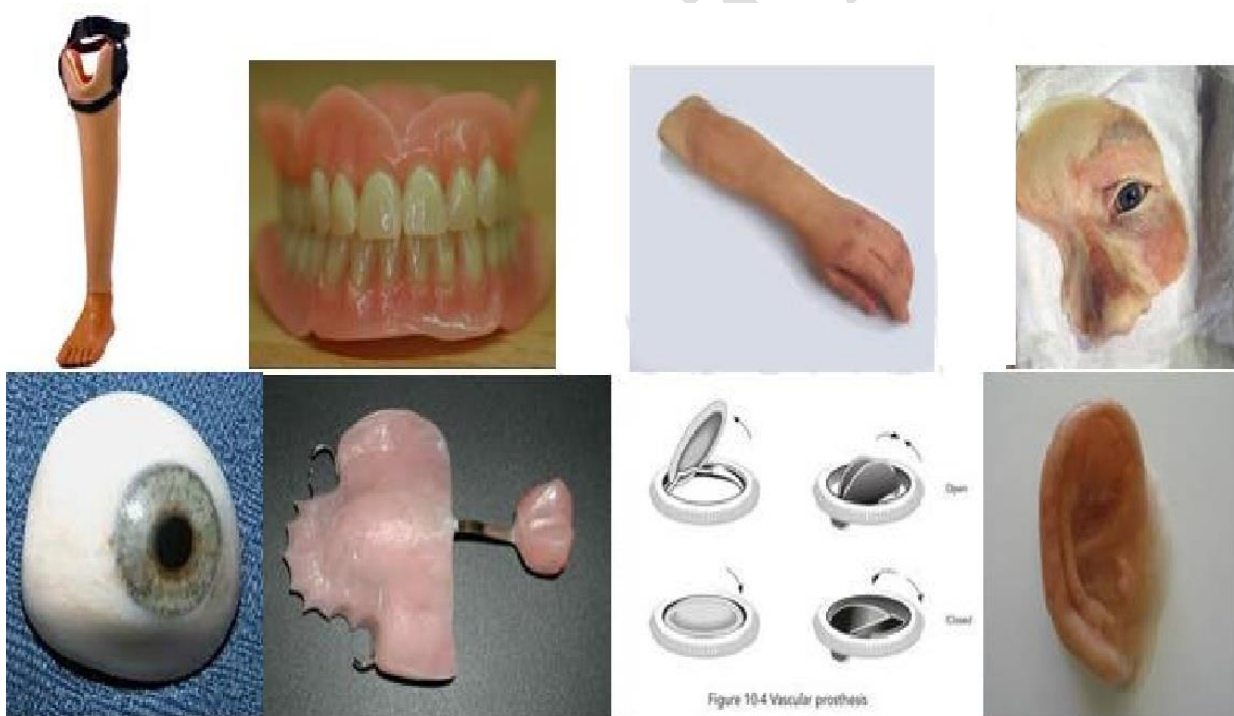
INTRODUCTION

Prosthetics: The art and science of supplying artificial replacements for missing parts of the human body.

Prosthodontics (Prosthetics dentistry): Is the dental specialty pertaining to the diagnosis, treatment planning, rehabilitation and maintenance of the oral function, comfort, appearance and health of patients with clinical conditions associated with missing or deficient teeth and/ or maxillofacial tissues using biocompatible substitutes.

Prosthesis: An artificial replacement of an absent part of the human body.

Dental prosthesis: An artificial replacement of one or more teeth(up to the entire dentition in either arch) and associated dento / alveolar structures.



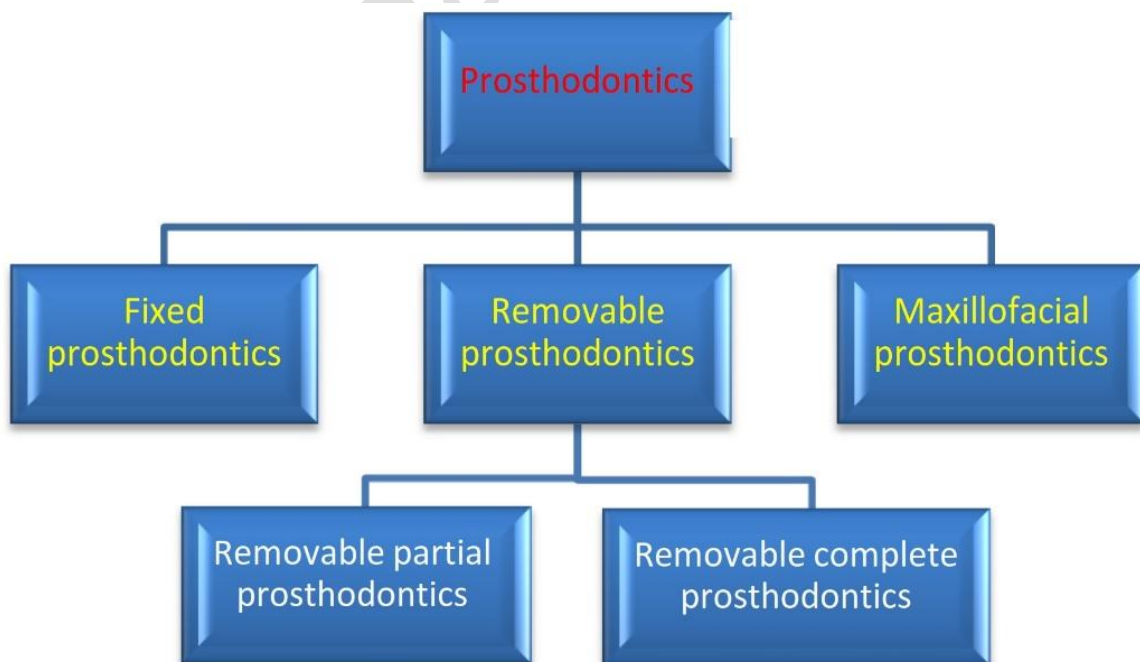
Fixed dental prosthesis: Any dental prosthesis that is luted, screwed, mechanically attached or otherwise securely retained to natural teeth, tooth roots, and/or dental implant abutments that furnish the primary support for

the dental prosthesis. This may include replacement of one to sixteen teeth in each dental arch.

Removable dental prosthesis: Any dental prosthesis that replaces some or all teeth in a partially dentate arch (Partial removable dental prosthesis) or edentate arch (complete removable dental prosthesis). It can be removed from the mouth and replaced at will.



Complete denture: A removable dental prosthesis that replaces the entire dentition and associated structures of the maxillae or mandible, called a complete removable dental prosthesis.



Objectives of Complete denture:

1. Restoration of the function of mastication.
2. Restoration of the disturbed facial dimensions and contours.
(esthetics)
3. Preservation of the remaining tissues in health.
4. Satisfaction, pleasing and comfort of the patient.
5. Correction of speech due to the loss of natural teeth.

General consideration in complete denture construction:**1. From the operator:**

- a. Certain degree of diagnostic skills.
- b. Sound knowledge of biological and mechanical principles to provide a patient with complete denture.
- c. Certain degree of artistic ability to achieve good esthetic requirements.
- d. Careful manipulation of dental materials and devices.

2. From the patient:

- a. Co-operation with the dentist.
- b. Some understanding of the limitation of prosthetic restoration.
- c. Patience during the construction, learning and adjustment of the new prosthesis.

3. From the technician:

There should be co-operation between clinical and technical procedures.

Complete denture is composed of the following:

1. Basal or impression surface:

The part of a denture that rests on the foundation tissue and to which teeth are attached.

2. Denture occlusal surface:

The portion of the surface of a denture that makes contact with its antagonist.

3. Denture polished surface:

The portion of the denture surface that extends in an occlusal direction from the border of the denture and include the palatal surface. It is usually polished and includes the buccal and lingual surfaces of the teeth.

4. Denture border:

The margin of the denture base at the junction of the polished surface and the impression surface.

5. Denture flange:

The part of the denture base that extends from the cervical ends of the teeth to the denture border.