LECTURE ONE

Complete denture prosthesis (Definition and Objectives)
Prosthodontics: Is the branch of dental arts and science pertaining to the restoration and maintenance of oral function by the replacement of missing teeth and structures by artificial devices.

The term Prosthodontics is a combination of the words prosthesis and dentistry.
**Prosthesis**: Is defined as the replacement of an absent part of the human body by an artificial part. Thus, any dental restoration is a prosthesis.

**The complete denture**: A dental prosthesis that replaces the lost natural dentition and associated structures of the maxilla and mandible.
The *partial denture*: A prosthesis that replace one or more, but less than all, of the natural teeth and associated structures and that is supported by the teeth and/or mucosa.
**Anatomical and esthetic changes after loss of teeth**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unattractive appearance when the person has lost one or more of anterior teeth.</td>
<td>Change in the shape of the lips or cheeks due to loss of support by teeth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in a person's appearance due to conscious or subconscious efforts to avoid smiling.</td>
<td>Change in facial contour resulting from loss of support from muscles of facial expression.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illusion prominent chin resulting from the mandible being closer to maxilla i.e. lost of vertical dimension.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The objectives of prosthodontic treatment are:

1. To restore masticating function. Chewing makes eating more enjoyable.
2. To restore or improve the appearance of an individual.
3. To improve speech. Many sounds are formed by the tongue contacting or valving against the teeth.
4. To carry out these procedures in such a manner as to cause the patient no harm or discomfort. An uncomfortable patient is unhappy.
The primary difference between a complete denture and a removable partial denture is the method by which the prosthesis gains support.

**A complete denture** is supported by bone covered by soft tissue (mucosa).

**A removable partial** denture gains support from the bone covered the mucosa, and from the remaining teeth.
Steps of Complete Denture Construction
A- First appointment:
- **Clinical procedure**: primary impression (preliminary impression) are made with stock tray.
- **Laboratory procedure**: the impression are poured with plaster to produce primary cast (preliminary cast) on which the special tray is constructed.
• **B- Second appointment:**
  - **Clinical procedure:** secondary or final impression are made.
  - **Laboratory procedure:** the final impression are poured, then base plate and occlusal rim are constructed.
Upper and lower **occlusion blocks** constructed on master casts for recording the maxillary-mandibular relationship (Bite registration)
C- Third appointment:
- Clinical procedure: vertical dimension is determined and centric relation is taken.
- Laboratory procedure: the cast are mounted on articulator and the tooth are arranged on the bite rim.
The occlusion blocks are placed in the patient’s mouth for bite registration.
The recorded bite (the assembled occlusion blocks) is then removed from the patient’s mouth.

then mounted on an articulator.
Setting up of the artificial teeth
- **D- Fourth appointment:**
- Clinical procedure: (trial stage) the dentist tries the denture and check for proper placement and arrangement of teeth, appearance and speech.
- Laboratory procedure: flasking, packing, finishing and polishing.
E- Fifth appointment: the denture is delivered to the patient, it may require adjustment of the denture.
THANK YOU