INTRODUCTION TO PROSTHODONTICS

Prosthodontics: The branch of dentistry concerned with replacement of missing dental, oral and cranio facial structure by artificial devices.

Prosthesis: The artificial devices used for replacement of the missing part of human body (denture)

Branches of prosthodontics:

1. Fixed prosthodontics
2. Removable prosthodontics
   a) complete denture prosthodontics
   b) partial denture prosthodontics
3. Implant prosthodontics
4. Maxillofacial prosthetics

• Dentulous

   A condition in which natural teeth are present in the mouth.

Edentulous: A condition in which the mouth is without teeth

Partially edentulous:

   A condition in which some of the natural teeth are present and some are lost
Complete denture:-

A removable dental prosthesis that replaces the entire dentition and associated structures of the maxilla or mandible.

Complete denture have 3 surfaces:-

1- The fitting surface (denture basal surface)

It is that portion of the denture surface which has its contour determined by the impression.

It includes the borders of the denture and extends to the polished surface.

2- The occlusal surface. :-

The portion of the denture surface that makes contact with its antagonist (opposing occlusion) include teeth.

3- The polished surface.

That portion of the denture surface which extends in an occlusal direction from the border of the denture and includes the palatal surface. It is part of the denture base.
which is usually polished and includes the buccal and lingual surfaces of the teeth.

Functions of complete denture:-

• 1- Appearance( Aesthetics): is influenced by the shape of the jaws together with the position and occlusal relationship of the teeth.
• 2- Mastication: - Chew food for swallowing and digestion
• 3- Speech(Phonetics): - the teeth either natural or artificial assist the tongue and lips to form sounds of speech
• 4- Preservation the health of the alveolar bone and tempromandibular joint. (TMJ)