DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT PLANNING OF THE PARTIALLY EDENTULOUS PATIENTS

Dr. Peter Hermann
It may be necessary to make a partial denture for a patient:

• To restore or improve the ability to masticate
• To restore or improve appearance
• To restore or improve phonation
• To maintain the oral tissues in as healthy a condition as possible
When teeth have been lost or it is planned to remove them are alternatives:

- Complete upper and/or lower dentures
- Removable partial dentures
- Fix restorations
- Install implant or implants
- Leaving the condition as it exists without replacing the missing teeth
- Any combination of the alternatives
Advantages of fixed restorations:

• They have minimal bulk, do not encroach upon the tongue space, and do not cover the gingivae to the extent a partial dentures does.
• In consequence they feel natural.
• Their aesthetic value can be high since little metal work need be visible.
• In many cases more efficient mastication is possible than with any removable type of restoration.
Advantages of fixed restorations:

• A fixed bridge will give superior splinting and will prevent increasing tooth mobility by reinforcing the resistance of the single marginal ligament and to some extent by replacing the failing interstitial fibres of the composite marginal ligament

• Some patients prefer a fixed restoration and abhor the idea of having to remove and insert a denture
Disadvantages of fixed restorations:

• They may often necessitate the removal of a considerable amount of healthy tooth tissue, but modern methods of tooth preparation make this factor less serious than formerly.

• There is a limit to the number of teeth which can be replaced by a single fixed bridge.
Disadvantages of fixed restorations:

- Stresses may be borne by the abutment teeth only; it is not so easy for these stresses to be distributed over a large number of teeth as with partial dentures.
- Teeth with maximum healthy bony support are, therefore, essential for abutment purposes.
- Removable appliances are more readily cleaned.
Disadvantages of fixed restorations:

- Fixed bridges should only be constructed for patients whose standards of oral hygiene are high, if the possibility of proximal gingivitis is to be avoided.
- Fixed bridge work is more time consuming at the chairside and generally more expensive.
- Repairs are difficult and additions impossible.
The development of a comprehensive approach to treatment planning

Collection of data

Organization of data

Visualization

Prognosis

Decision

(Slide from the previous semester)
Introduction
Information collection
  outline: a closer look
General information
The history
  the chief complaint
  the dental history
  the medical history
    (socioeconomic history)
The clinical examination
  extraoral examination
  intaoral examination
Laboratory studies
Radiographic examination
Diagnostic casts
Clinical photography

(Slide from the previous semester)
The modifiers of the treatment plan

- Prothetic value of the teeth
- Condition of the parodontium
- Axis of the teeth
- Form and size of the teeth
- Form and size of the arch
- Form of the edentulous ridge

- Bite-form
- Properties of the antagonistic teeth
- M/F, age, profession, medical history of the patient
- Parafunctional movements
- Socioeconomic factors
- Patient desire

(Slide from the previous semester)
Thank you for your attention!