

## Fixed and Removable Prosthodontics

1. The term fixed means \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The branch of dentistry dealing with the replacement of teeth and tooth structures is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. An \_\_\_\_\_ is an indirect fixed restoration that lays within the cusps of a posterior tooth.
4. An \_\_\_\_\_ is an indirect fixed restoration that lays within the cusps of a posterior tooth and includes at least one cusp tip.
5. Advantages of inlays and onlays over other restorative procedures includes:
  - a. Preservation of \_\_\_\_\_ structure
  - b. Perfect \_\_\_\_\_ of the restoration into the tooth
6. Veneers are usually done just for \_\_\_\_\_ (appearance). The advantage of veneers is that it preserves virgin tooth structure. The biggest disadvantage of veneers is that they \_\_\_\_\_ very easily.
7. Closing \_\_\_\_\_ is one use for veneers along with \_\_\_\_\_ malaligned teeth and covering \_\_\_\_\_.
8. One main advantage of all ceramic crowns over PFM is that there is no metal to show at the \_\_\_\_\_ of the tooth.
9. Abutments are the \_\_\_\_\_ teeth of a bridge and the fake teeth of the bridges are called \_\_\_\_\_.
10. A bridge with 2 abutments and 3 pontics would be a \_\_\_\_\_ unit bridge.
11. Amalgam could be used as a core build-up though this would not be common underneath ceramic restorations as \_\_\_\_\_.
12. A \_\_\_\_\_ bridge is one where the abutments are metal wings that are bonded to the lingual surface of adjacent teeth.
13. An \_\_\_\_\_ with a crown is now more common than Maryland bridges as it will:
  - a. Maintain (preserve) the \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Provide more \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Provide better \_\_\_\_\_
14. A \_\_\_\_\_ bridge is one that only has 1 abutment.
15. Disadvantages of Feldspathic Porcelain for crowns and bridges include:
  - a. Tendency to have \_\_\_\_\_ coloring (no \_\_\_\_\_)
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_ easily
16. Metal margins can be \_\_\_\_\_ and still be strong whereas \_\_\_\_\_ margins will have to be thicker in order to be strong enough.
17. Why can't light-cure cements be used to adhere PFM crowns to the tooth? \_\_\_\_\_

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18. All ceramic crowns require \_\_\_\_\_ with the etch, prime, and bond of the tooth and the restoration and use of a \_\_\_\_\_ cement and then light-cure.
19. The type of acid used to etch the inside of all ceramic restorations is \_\_\_\_\_ acid.
20. Cast restorations means \_\_\_\_\_ restorations.
21. NOBLE alloys means a mixture of metals that do not \_\_\_\_\_ easily in the oral cavity.
22. High-noble alloys are ones that must contain at least \_\_\_\_\_% gold.
23. \_\_\_\_\_ is the ability to be shaped upon \_\_\_\_\_.
24. \_\_\_\_\_ is the ability to be stretched upon receiving \_\_\_\_\_ force.
25. Gold is not required for noble alloys. True False (circle one)
26. Base-metal alloys are the least expensive and are used for the metal \_\_\_\_\_ of a partial denture.
27. Copper and silver are used in base-metal alloys to provide \_\_\_\_\_ and zinc is used to reduced \_\_\_\_\_.
28. The metal that most commonly produces an allergic reaction is \_\_\_\_\_ and is 10 times more common in \_\_\_\_\_ than in \_\_\_\_\_.
29. A red polishing stick used on a ragwheel on a lathe to polish gold is called \_\_\_\_\_.
30. Two preliminary impressions should be taken prior to prepping a tooth for a fixed prosthesis. These two impressions would be used for:
- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
31. A \_\_\_\_\_ build-up may be needed to give the crown of the tooth enough structure to securely fix the prosthetic appliance to it. If a tooth has had an RCT, it would also need a \_\_\_\_\_ with the core build-up.
32. Retraction cord is placed for two purposes which are:
- a. \_\_\_\_\_ the gingiva from the tooth to provide better detail in the \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Hemostasis which means \_\_\_\_\_
33. Retraction cord should be left to sit about \_\_\_\_\_ minutes. The ADHP that can place retraction cord is an \_\_\_\_\_.
34. The runny impression material is called light-bodied or \_\_\_\_\_ and is expressed around the prepped teeth in a \_\_\_\_\_. The medium or heavy bodied impression material is used in the \_\_\_\_\_ for the body of the impression.
35. Temporary crowns/bridges are usually left in place for \_\_\_\_\_ weeks when the patient will return for the cementation of the permanent one.
36. Who can trial fit a permanent restoration in California? \_\_\_\_\_
37. Who can "obtain intraoral images for computer-aided design (CAD) milled restorations?" \_\_\_\_\_
38. The \_\_\_\_\_ machine is the component of the cad/cam system that cuts and designs the restoration.
39. Advantages of CAD/CAM technology include:

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ appointment
- b. No \_\_\_\_\_ for 2 weeks
- c. No \_\_\_\_\_ for the cement appointment
- d. Blocks are available in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

40. Disadvantages of CAD/CAM technology include:

- a. The one appointment is a \_\_\_\_\_ appointment
- b. Equipment is \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Steep \_\_\_\_\_ curve
- d. Not for deep clinical \_\_\_\_\_

41. In the dental office, care of ceramic restorations include:

- a. Avoid \_\_\_\_\_ when preparing other teeth
- b. Avoid \_\_\_\_\_ that contain \_\_\_\_\_ such as \_\_\_\_\_ phosphate fluoride.
- c. Use care with \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Don't use course \_\_\_\_\_
- e. \_\_\_\_\_ tooth may wear

42. Homecare instruments for the patient include:

- a. Cold sensitivity should diminish within \_\_\_\_\_
- b. If bite is off, \_\_\_\_\_ for an \_\_\_\_\_ appointment
- c. Flossing is important because \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Use a floss \_\_\_\_\_ with bridges
- e. \_\_\_\_\_ in toothpastes and mouth rinses is important.
- f. Don't chew \_\_\_\_\_!

43. If there is no posterior abutment, what options might someone have for replacement?

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_

44. Surgical reshaping of the alveolar bone is called an \_\_\_\_\_.

45. The part of the partial denture that sits on the alveolar ridge and contains the pontic teeth is called the \_\_\_\_\_. The buccal and lingual extensions of the saddle are called \_\_\_\_\_.

46. The metal base of a partial denture is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

47. The purpose for occlusal rests is to provide \_\_\_\_\_ for the partial so that it doesn't move easily in the oral cavity.

48. Claw-like wings that grab around the abutment for stability are called \_\_\_\_\_. They are commonly circling a \_\_\_\_\_ because it has the longest root and is the most stable tooth.

49. An \_\_\_\_\_ denture is one that is placed at the same appointment as the extracted teeth. This denture may be considered \_\_\_\_\_ due to the \_\_\_\_\_ of the alveolar bone.

*Sorry everyone – I forgot to mention a really critical homecare instruction after the delivery of an immediate denture. It should NOT be taken out AT ALL until the post-op appointment 2-3 days later. The reason for this is to help prevent the tissue from excessive swelling. If the denture is removed, and there is excessive swelling, the PD may never fit back into the mouth.*

50. The purpose for retaining a patient's roots for attachments for an overdenture is to help \_\_\_\_\_.
51. The second tray made for the fabrication of a full denture is called a \_\_\_\_\_ tray.
52. Impression material used for the preliminary impression when fabricating a full or partial denture is typically \_\_\_\_\_ whereas the secondary impression is usually PVS or rubber base impression material.
53. The piece of equipment used to hold the upper and lower models together, and replicates the function of the TMJ is called an \_\_\_\_\_.
54. The wax used for the denture base during the fabrication process is called \_\_\_\_\_ wax.
55. Wax used around the rim of an impression to help with making the base of the model is called \_\_\_\_\_ wax. Wax used around the outer border of an impression tray to help get a great impression of the vestibule is called \_\_\_\_\_ wax or \_\_\_\_\_ wax.
56. Various uses for acrylic resins in prosthodontics include:
- Denture \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
  - Reline and \_\_\_\_\_ of prostheses
  - \_\_\_\_\_ acrylic partial dentures
  - Tissue \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_ relines)
  - Custom impression trays
57. The powder of acrylic resins is the \_\_\_\_\_ and the liquid of the acrylic resins is the \_\_\_\_\_. The setting reaction when the powder and liquid are mixed is called \_\_\_\_\_.
58. Denture acrylics \_\_\_\_\_ during polymerization as well as absorb water which is called water \_\_\_\_\_.
59. Denture acrylics have \_\_\_\_\_ compressive and tensile strength and are \_\_\_\_\_ wear resistant.
60. The \_\_\_\_\_ (gaps between the particles) of denture acrylic resin causes them to \_\_\_\_\_ and allows growth of \_\_\_\_\_.
61. The heat cure process for polymerization is usually done in the \_\_\_\_\_ and is \_\_\_\_\_ than a cold cure. A cold cure is also called \_\_\_\_\_ cure or \_\_\_\_\_ cure and is weaker, \_\_\_\_\_, more porous, less color stable, and can irritate soft tissue. The cold cure acrylic resin is used primarily in the \_\_\_\_\_, not in the lab.

62. Denture teeth can be made out of \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_. Which of these would be considered more esthetic? \_\_\_\_\_
63. The appointment sequence for a partial denture is:
- a. First appointment: \_\_\_\_\_  
Between the first and second appointment: \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Second appointment: \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Third appointment: \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. Fourth appointment: \_\_\_\_\_
  - e. Fifth appointment: \_\_\_\_\_
  - f. Future appointments are needed to \_\_\_\_\_ the denture and to add a denture \_\_\_\_\_ when there is resorption of the alveolar ridge.
64. The instrument used to help tighten loose clasps is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
65. Impression compound is heated and melted on the \_\_\_\_\_ of a custom tray to help get an accurate impression of the \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_. This is called \_\_\_\_\_.
66. The appointment sequence for a full denture is:
- a. First appointment: \_\_\_\_\_  
Between the first and second appointment: \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Second appointment: \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Third appointment: Bite block/rim try-in for \_\_\_\_\_ and choosing of teeth size and shape.
  - d. Fourth appointment: Wax \_\_\_\_\_
  - e. Fifth appointment: \_\_\_\_\_
  - f. Future appointments are needed to \_\_\_\_\_ the denture and to add a denture \_\_\_\_\_ when there is resorption of the alveolar ridge.
67. The area where the denture rubs in the oral cavity is called a \_\_\_\_\_. This is adjusted with the use of PIP which stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
68. The type of bur used to adjust dentures is usually a denture \_\_\_\_\_ (acrylic) bur.
69. Who can legally adjust dentures in California? \_\_\_\_\_
70. The name of the machine we use to polish the denture after making adjustments is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
71. The reason denture relines are often necessary, especially after a patient has received an immediate denture, is due to the \_\_\_\_\_.
72. What is used to take the impression of the alveolar ridge when sending the denture to a lab for a hard reline? The \_\_\_\_\_ itself. A hard reline is a \_\_\_\_\_ cure reline and is a permanent one.

73. A soft reline is often called \_\_\_\_\_. It is \_\_\_\_\_ but is commonly used in between hard relines for temporary relief.
74. Homecare instructions for acrylic resins include:
- a. Use of a denture \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_ abrasives
  - c. Use commercial products as instructed – do NOT use \_\_\_\_\_ control toothpaste!
  - d. Do \_\_\_\_\_ soak or use \_\_\_\_\_ water as it will cause it to warp
  - e. Soaking it overnight is better than leaving it dry. A dried out denture can easily \_\_\_\_\_.
75. How is a denture cleaned in the office? \_\_\_\_\_
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## NEXT UP: Endodontics

### ADDITIONAL NOTES: