

FULLY REMOVABLE DENTAL PROSTHESES

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ANNOTATION

over the decades of existence, prostheses have undergone significant changes both in terms of design and in the materials used for their manufacture. The latest generation of prosthetics is characterized by maximum realism, functionality, and convenient positioning in the oral cavity. They do not interfere with the patient's enjoyment of the taste of food and speak without speech defects, are not visible to others, can be easily adjusted and removed if necessary.

Keywords: fully-loaded teeth, prosthetics, maximum realism, technological design.

INTRODUCTION

Dental orthopedics, fully removable dentures have ceased to be associated with floating teeth in an old man's bedside Cup. These are high-tech designs that not only provide high-quality chewing gum but also look very natural at the same time.

For decades of existence, prostheses have undergone significant changes both in terms of design and in the materials used for their manufacture. The latest generation of prosthetics is characterized by maximum realism, functionality, and convenient positioning in the oral cavity. They do not interfere with the patient's enjoyment of the taste of food and speak without speech defects, are not visible to others, and can be easily adjusted and removed if necessary. A distinctive feature of modern prosthetic structures is the absence of a plate covering the palate. Designed to make the prosthesis more stable, reliable, and more comfortable, this detail has truly made it a barrier to most patients' lives. This negatively affected the articulation did not allow you to enjoy the taste and smell of your favorite dishes, and sometimes even caused vomiting to come.

Modern prostheses are divided into three broad groups according to the method of installation and fastening, the type of material used, the degree of hardness, etc. Each species has characteristics that must be taken into account even at the planning stage. prosthetics. According to the method of installation and fastening of the oral cavity with the installation method, modern prostheses can be:

- Removable;
- * Non-removable;
- Partially removable.

Removable prostheses are recommended for installation, if necessary, as temporary constructions, which are designed to replace unsuccessful permanent prostheses. They are used even in the presence of contraindications to the installation of permanent prostheses:

- Rodentia (complete absence of teeth in the oral cavity);
- Gag reflex aberration;

• Diseases of the jaw, which allow the installation of implants. Removable dentures in the absence of teeth can be partial in the presence of full or supporting units. Complete dentures are installed on the gums with the help of a special gel, partially - on the clamps attached to the base teeth.

Fixed prostheses are bridges on a natural base - a solid beam that is fixed to the patient's "local" teeth or implants. They also include single prostheses installed on the implant pins. Light structures consisting of the number of artificial teeth are divided into three types according to the method of attachment:

• Bar dentures - are installed in 2, 4, or 6 pieces of implants, previously covered with a crown on the gums or the patient's teeth. They represent a single metal arch-base, on which several artificial teeth are located;

• Push-button prostheses-are fixed to implants of a specific design with a ball or other construction Matrix attached spherical latches-locks;

• Based on titanium sticks and crowns installed in them - the method is suitable for restoring part of the tooth in the absence of a single tooth, as well as in their complete absence. Modern partial removable and non-removable dentures have several design features that help maintain a sense of taste and smell, correctly distribute the load during chewing, as well as increase the service life of the prosthesis.

New generation prostheses are made of several types of materials:

• Surgical metal, often titanium, with a safety and relaxation limit, is used to create locking structures, supports, including implants and pins;

• Hard polymer materials - acrylic, polyacrylic, from which the structure itself is made (due to the hardness it is often used for the production of temporary dentures), as well as crowns that mimic teeth;

• Soft polymeric materials-nylon, polypropylene, silicone, of which, for the replacement of 1-3 teeth, elements are prepared for prostheses or "false jaw", which come into contact with the mucous membrane of the gums.

It is very convenient to use soft polymer materials, does not cause discomfort, does not rub the mucous membrane of the mouth. However, prostheses made of this material have a minimum service life of all types of prostheses - no more than 7 years, taking into account the recommendations for the maintenance of prostheses. Another drawback of soft prostheses is the impossibility of reliably holding the foundation even with a special locking system. When they talk too much, they can slip and rub on chewing relatively hard food. The undoubted advantage of soft prostheses is low cost and ease of use. They do not create unpleasant pressure on the gums, do not rub the cheeks and tiny, they look natural. Rigid polymers serve up to 10 years, but sometimes cause discomfort due to friction of the gums. Therefore, they are often supplemented with soft polymer elements. When wearing them, it is recommended to use a tightening gel (in removable dentures). Also, prostheses made of rigid polymers require high-quality hygienic care. Also for the production of prostheses, durable and durable materials are used - ceramics, zirconium dioxide. They are used to create crowns that are fixed to the bridge construction or each implant at the same time. When the patient does not have all the teeth in the oral cavity, removable constructions are used. Such prostheses do not have special

fasteners, and they are fastened with the help of a suction cup. As a material for the manufacture of structures, various polymers are used, which do not cause allergies and can repeat the anatomical features of the jaw. Removable prostheses serve as a prophylactic tool for the atrophy of bone tissue and allow an equal distribution of the load.

THERE ARE TWO TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION

- The implant is removable with a base - 2-4 main implants are placed in the oral cavity, which turns out to be a specific "foundation" for the entire structure. It is fastened with ball locks or rectangular bars.

- Fixed-indicated by the complete or abundant absence of teeth. Installation and removal can be carried out only by a doctor. When choosing the type of removable dentures, it is necessary to consult a specialist. The constructions are individually manufactured to ensure ease of wearing, perfect fit, load distribution during chewing, and maintain bone health.

The prosthetics of the new generation are similar to traditional ones, but at the same time, there is no sky in them. The fastening of the structure is carried out on the base teeth with the help of braces, telescopic fasteners, or locks (fasteners).

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