

Material Selection for Long-span Fixed Partial Dentures

Evidence Based Dentistry Rounds Dental Materials

Group 5A-3

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11/11/2020

Rounds Team

- **Group Leader:** Dr. Dix
- **Specialty Leader:** Dr. Berzins
- **Project Team Leader:** D₄ – Maisie Tolzmann
- **Project Team Participants:**
 - D₁: Greta Hevesi
 - D₂: Nadiya Choi
 - D₃: Kimberly Kaiser

Patient

- Age: 74
- Gender: Female
- Ethnicity: White
- Chief Complaint
 - “I want to get these front teeth replaced.”

Medical History

- **Medical Conditions:** Hypertension, atrial fibrillation, hypothyroidism, stage 3 renal insufficiency
- **Medications:** Amlodipine, amiodarone, aspirin, levothyroxine, zinc, vitamin D₃, refresh ophthalmic solution
- Left hip replacement in 2015
 - Medical consult to orthopedic surgeon stated no antibiotic premedication required for dental treatment
- Treatment considerations
 - Avoid NSAIDs due to poor kidney function

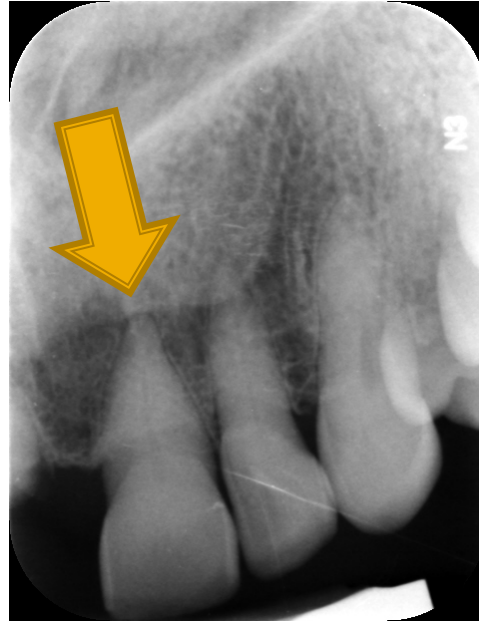
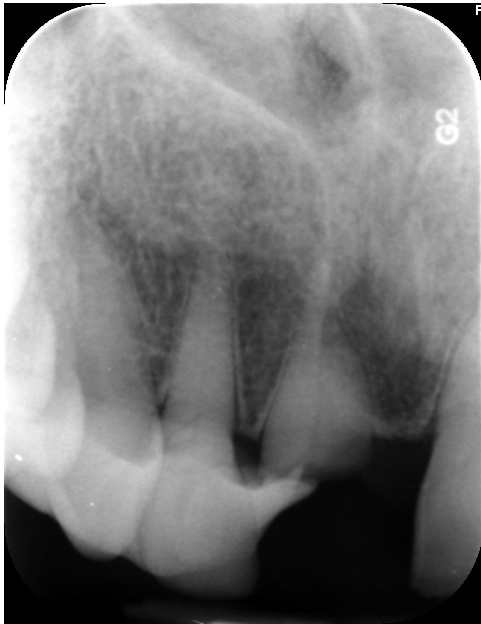
Dental History

- **SRP in UL, LL, LR, in November of 2019**
 - 4-month periodontal maintenance
- **Pt. fell in December of 2019**
 - **#7** deemed non-restorable after splint was removed due to level of fracture
 - **#8** fractured when pt. fell, deemed non-restorable
 - **#9** necrotic pulp with symptomatic apical periodontitis. Pt. chose to proceed with extraction rather than RCT
 - Tx partial delivered after extractions

Radiographs – Spring 2019



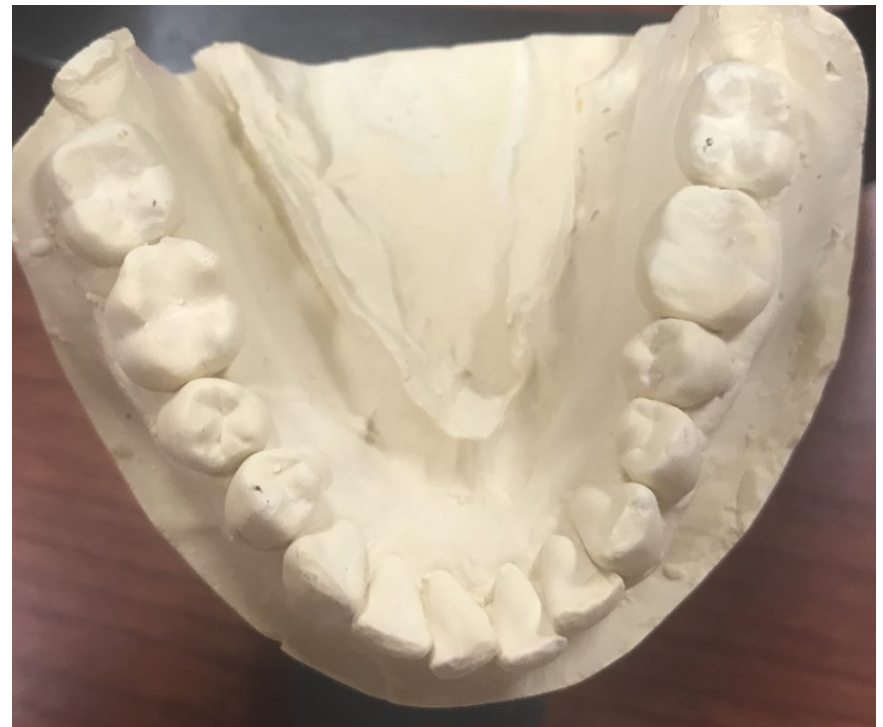
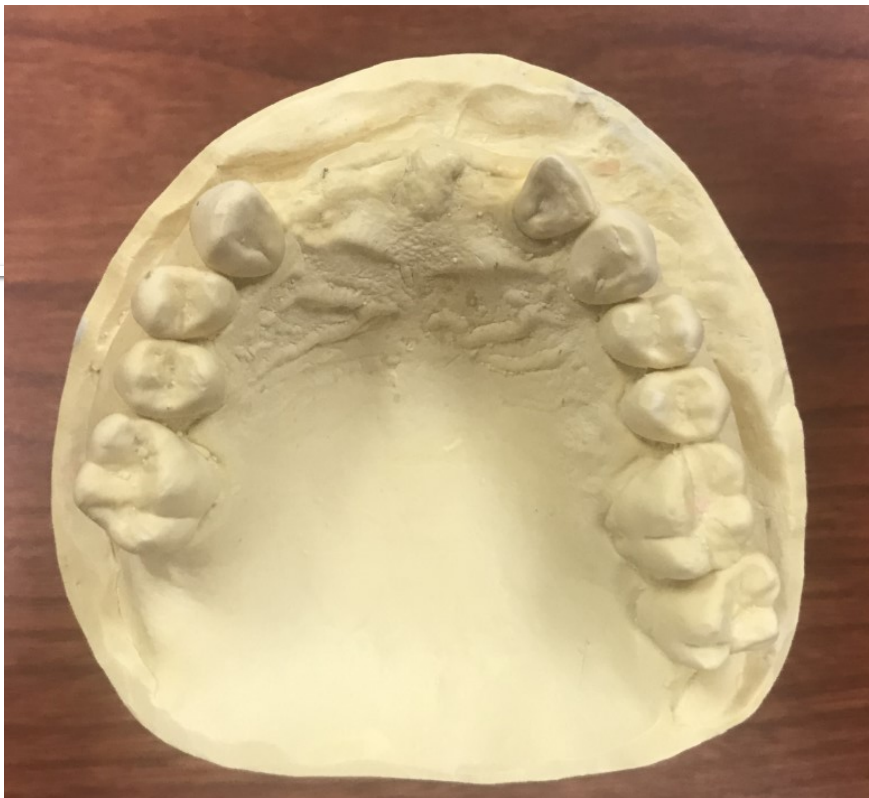
Radiographs – taken after injury

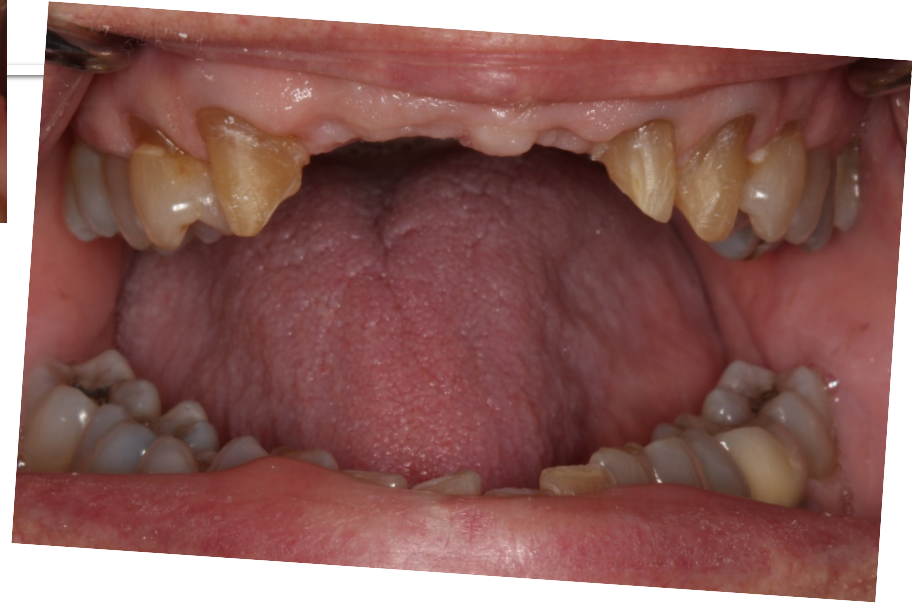


Radiographic Findings

- Splint on maxillary teeth after injury
- Fractured #7 (noted with splint in place)
- Fractured #8
- #9 widened PDL









Clinical Findings

- Localized periodontitis
- Fractured #7 and #8
- #9: necrotic pulp, symptomatic apical periodontitis
- #30 fracture line found on the distal
 - Need full coverage restoration

Periodontal Charting

																MOBILITY
													2	1		FURCA
																PLAQUE
																BOP
		5 5 5	7 7 7	5 5 5	4 4 4				6 6 6	4 4 4	2 2 2	3 3 3	4 4 4	4 4 4		MGJ
		6 4 3	3 2 3	4 4 4	3 2 3				4 2 4	2 2 3	4 2 3	3 1 4	4 2 8	4 2 7		CAL
		3 3 3	3 2 3	3 1 3	3 1 2				2 2 4	2 1 3	4 1 3	3 1 4	4 2 6	4 2 7		P.D.
		3 1 0	0 0 0	1 3 1	0 1 1				2 0 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 0 0	0 0 2	0 0 0		FGM
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
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		3 2 4	3 3 4	3 2 3	2 1 2				2 2 2	3 2 3	2 2 3	3 3 3	3 2 4	4 2 7		P.D.
		3 3 4	3 3 4	3 2 3	2 1 2				2 2 2	3 2 3	2 2 3	3 3 3	5 6 7	6 5 7		CAL
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																PLAQUE
																FURCA
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																PROGNOSI
																FURCA
																PLAQUE
																BOP
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	4 2 4	4 3 4	3 2 3	3 2 2	3 1 2	1 1 1	1 2 1	1 2 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 2	3 2 3	3 3 3	3 2 4		CAL
	4 2 4	3 2 3	3 2 3	3 2 2	3 1 2	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 2	3 2 3	3 3 3	3 2 4		P.D.
	0 0 0	1 1 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0		FGM
32	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	
	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 0	0 0 0	1 0 0		FGM
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	4 2 4	3 1 3	3 1 2	3 2 3	3 1 3	2 1 3	2 1 3	2 1 2	2 2 3	2 1 3	2 2 3	3 2 4	3 2 4	4 2 4		CAL
	2 2 2	3 3 3	4 4 4	4 4 4	3 3 3	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	4 4 4	3 3 3	3 3 3		MGJ
														B B		BOP
																PLAQUE
																FURCA
																MOBILITY

Diagnosis

- #7: non-restorable due to fracture
- #8: non-restorable due to fracture
- #9: necrotic pulp with symptomatic apical periodontitis

Problem List

- Missing teeth due to dental trauma
- Periodontal disease

D1 Basic Science

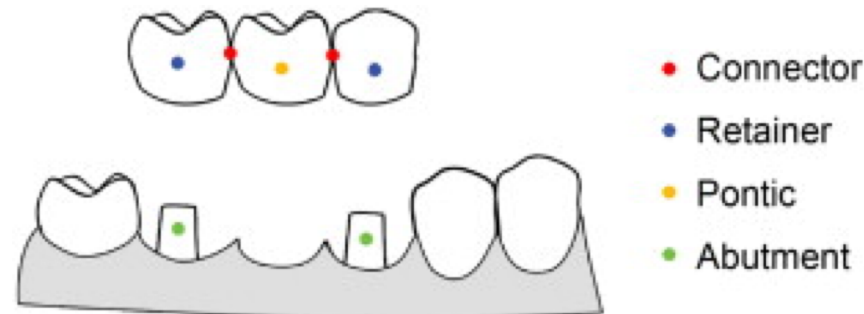
FPD Components

Pontics:

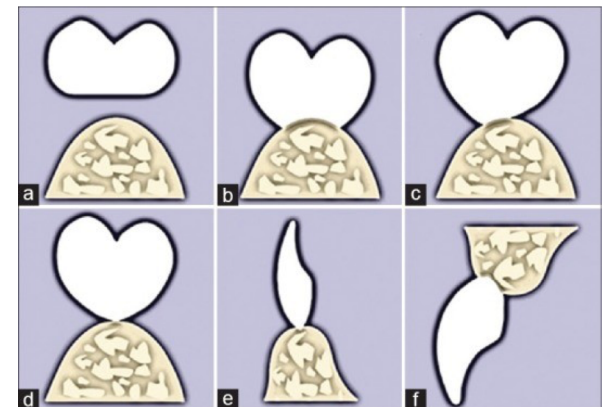
- Artificial tooth
- Restores function and esthetics
- Prevents tilting or drifting of adjacent teeth into edentulous space

Classifications:

1. Sanitary/Hygiene Pontic:
 - a. Poor esthetics, best for hygiene
2. Saddle-ridge-lap Pontic:
 - a. Esthetic, not amenable to hygiene
3. Conical Pontic:
 - a. Poor esthetics, amenable hygiene
4. Modified-ridge-lap Pontic:
 - a. Esthetic, somewhat amenable to hygiene
5. Ovate Pontic:
 - a. Optimal esthetics, amenable to hygiene



<https://tinyurl.com/y6e9ajjr>



<https://tinyurl.com/y2dhv95r>

2. Connectors:

Function: Establishes union between pontics and retainer, as well as provides stress relief of prosthetic

Two types of Connectors:

- 1. Rigid:** Locked connector
 - Metal connector made by: Casting, Soldering , Welding
 - Different advantages/disadvantages to each process
- 2. Non Rigid:** Provides limited movement
 - Dovetail
 - Split-pontic
 - Cross pin and wing
 - Loop Connector

3. Retainer:

Function:

- Directly attaches to abutment in order to provide stability
- Connects abutment with bridge
- Prevents dislodgement of prosthetic

Ante's Law:

"The total periodontal membrane area of the abutment teeth must equal or exceed that of the teeth to be replaced" (Balevi)

Rosenstiel, S. F., Land, M. F., Fujimoto, J., & Baima, R. F. (2016). *Contemporary Fixed Prosthodontics*.

Zhao, J., & Wang, X. (2014). Dental Prostheses. *Advanced Ceramics for Dentistry*, 23-49. doi:10.1016/b978-0-12-394619-5.00003-1

Balevi, B. (2012, September 1). Ante's law is not evidence based. Retrieved from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22942148>

D2 Pathology

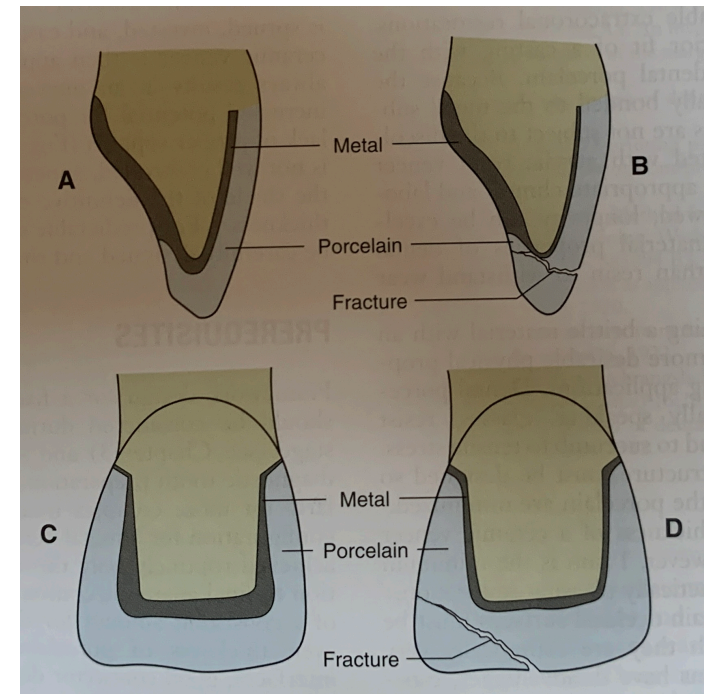
FPD Failure : Biological

D2 Pathology Question:

What are some reasons why fixed partial dentures fail?

1. Biological Complications

- **Secondary caries** – poor FPD design and oral hygiene
- **Loss of vitality** – endodontic treatment needed
- **Abutment tooth fracture** – lack of support
- **Periodontal disease** – invasion of biologic width



Rosenstiel, S. F., Land, M. F., & Fujimoto, J. (2006). *Contemporary fixed prosthodontics*. St. Louis, Mo: Mosby Elsevier.

D2 Pathology

FPD Failure : Technical

2. Technical Complications

- **Material** – framework fracture and ceramic chipping
 - Alloy and/or porcelain should be compatible
 - Dental porcelain susceptible to tensile strength
- **Loss of retention** – insufficient crown length
- **Marginal discoloration** – manufacturing technique
 - CAD/CAM reconstruction?



FIGURE 19-17 ■ Failure caused by improper material selection

Rosenstiel, S. F., Land, M. F., & Fujimoto, J. (2006). *Contemporary fixed prosthodontics*. St. Louis, Mo: Mosby Elsevier.

D₃ PICO

- **Clinical Question:**

PICO Format

P:

I:

C:

O:

PICO Formatted Question

Clinical Bottom Line

Search Background

- **Date(s) of Search:**
- **Database(s) Used:**
- **Search Strategy/Keywords:**

Search Background

- **MESH terms used:**

Article 1 Citation, Introduction

- Citation: Authors, Title, Journal, Date, Volume, Page Numbers.
- Study Design:
- Study Need / Purpose:

Article 1 Synopsis

- 1-2 slides
- Method
- Results
- Conclusions
- Limitations

Article 1 Selection

- 1 slide
- Reason for selection
- Applicability to your patient
- Implications

Article 2 Citation, Introduction

- Citation: Authors, Title, Journal, Date, Volume, Page Numbers.
- Study Design:
- Study Need / Purpose:

Article 2 Synopsis

- 1-2 slides
- Method
- Results
- Conclusions
- Limitations

Article 2 Selection

- 1 slide
- Reason for selection
- Applicability to your patient
- Implications

Levels of Evidence

- ☐ **1a** – Clinical Practice Guideline, Meta-Analysis, Systematic Review of Randomized Control Trials (RCTs)
- ☐ **1b** – Individual RCT
- ☐ **2a** – Systematic Review of Cohort Studies
- ☐ **2b** – Individual Cohort Study
- ☐ **3** – Cross-sectional Studies, Ecologic Studies, “Outcomes” Research
- ☐ **4a** – Systematic Review of Case Control Studies
- ☐ **4b** – Individual Case Control Study
- ☐ **5** – Case Series, Case Reports
- ☐ **6** – Expert Opinion without explicit critical appraisal, Narrative Review
- ☐ **7** – Animal Research
- ☐ **8** – In Vitro Research

Double click table to activate check-boxes

Strength of Recommendation Taxonomy (SORT)

<input type="checkbox"/>	A – Consistent, good quality patient oriented evidence
<input type="checkbox"/>	B – Inconsistent or limited quality patient oriented evidence
<input type="checkbox"/>	C – Consensus, disease oriented evidence, usual practice, expert opinion, or case series for studies of diagnosis, treatment, prevention, or screening

Double click table to activate check-boxes

Conclusions: D₃

How does the evidence apply to this patient?

- Consider/weigh:
 - Literature
 - Group Leader & Specialist experience
 - Patient circumstances & preferences

Based on the above considerations, how will you advise your D₄?

Conclusions: D4

Based on your D3's bottom line recommendations, how will you ***advise*** your patient?

- I will advise my patient to select a porcelain fused to metal FPD

How will you ***help*** your patient?

- I will help my patient by preparing the teeth well and educating her to allow for success of her restoration

Questions??

THANK YOU
