

## SPECIFICS OF ASSESSING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MODERN DENTURES IN COMPLETELY EDENTULOUS PATIENTS

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**Abstract:** In the complete absence of one or more teeth in the dentition, it is necessary to use removable and fixed dentures. This is one of the main reasons, but quite often the teeth remain intact, but are destroyed to such an extent that they are not able to perform chewing and aesthetic functions. The preserved part of the tooth can be used as a support for dentures. One of the most common diseases in dentistry is partial edentia. According to WHO, up to 75% of the population suffers from it. Tooth loss is a serious medical and social problem.

**Keywords:** defect, caries, hard palate, atrophy, frenulum of the upper lip, prosthesis.

### Introduction

Changes in dentition integrity cause disturbances of the chewing function and gastrointestinal tract diseases. Equally significant are the effects of partial loss of teeth: disorders in articulation and pronunciation can lead to a reduction in the patient's communication skills with corresponding psychological aspects; these disturbances, along with aesthetic modifications during tooth loss and increasing atrophy of masticatory muscles, may become provocative for deterioration psycho-emotional state of patient [1,3,5].

Complete loss of one or more teeth in the dentition requires removable and fixed prosthesis. That is obviously, one of the MOST common things, but usually it's... The tooth doesn't break off a lot of times it looks good, except for that it is WRONG COLORED, and get much stronger than the actual tooth and use to chew or anything. The remaining portion of the tooth as a denture abutment—supported component [2,7,12].

In the orthopedic correction of partial loss of teeth, can be used:

Bridges (most commonly created from natural teeth), can transfer the biting force and chewing load to the remaining teeth.

Plate prostheses that use the mucous membrane of the resection bed to transmit load to the bone [3,5,9].

Fixed bridge is a construction comprising one or more false teeth to Replace missing ones, attached to adjacent natural teeth by art fixing means (crowns, plates and inlays).

Denture fixations with fixed bridges are now the most used method of treatment with respect to destruction of dentition integrity, since they represent the best fixation in a mouth environment comparing to

removable plate prosthesis [2,5].

These prostheses have several advantages :

Rehabilitation of chewing efficiency by nearly 100 %

Better aesthetic parameters (optimal matching of the color and material of the crown to be as close as possible to the natural shade of a patient's teeth, no locks on the bridge or fasteners).

Don't mess with temperature or taste sensitivity

Prevent migration of adjacent teeth toward the missing teeth

Long-lasting (life of service, according to different authors, varies from five up to twenty five years, depending on bridge extension and number of supported teeth as well as hygienic maintenance) [4],[7].

Earlier when creating bridge prosthetics, crowns should be put on the lateral abutment teeth, however, nowadays the hard-fixed adhesive-bridge prosthetics are becoming increasingly popular in which the abrasive of tooth enamel has almost not been damaged and dentine is absolutely intact with no need to grind down neighboring teeth [3,8].

Fixed prosthetics give the patient the most comfort, i.e. After putting on a structure-a patient may simply forget about having a tooth defect. Furthermore, in the case of a fixed prosthesis it is not necessary to have the patient follow any specific advice, though this does not prove void of those generally accepted and well recognized [1, 4, 8].

In the practice of modern orthopedic dentistry there are various indications for bridge formation; thus, this design is indicated for: - Defects of the teeth of any origin (caries, trauma)

– Inability to correct an esthetic imperfection in any other manner

The replacement of expired installations [9]

However, this kind of prosthesis is not available to all the patients because several contraindications exists:

Grinding your teeth (bruxism)

Active forms of periodontitis

Malocclusions of any complexity

Pathological wearing of retaining teeth [3]

As with any dental bridging there are pros and cons. Hence we will discuss in more details all the advantages and disadvantages of such kind of design [2].

Pros – A missing tooth can be replaced in one appointment Neighbouring teeth need little or no preparation so they don't require to be dupulpated Cost effective in comparison with other types of fixed prosthesis [6]

Cons - Weak structure mechanically so do not use for teeth bearing the bite (prosthetics).

Load transmitting to adjacent teeth, hygienic maintance as well difficult

Potential secondary caries in areas where the prosthesis is

Slowly disappearing bone around the gap left by the missing tooth

Short term duration of the structure (4-5 years) [2].

If it is not possible to use a bridge, because I.e., lack of teeth-bearing, their weekness exc., projectic removable appliances are applied [4].

Removable plate prosthesis–is that structure, which is plastic base, has the same shape with a side of gums

on it; artificial teeth are included in this body. The specific character of the plate prostheses is the fact that they transmit force to bone tissues by means of mucous membrane from beddings which are not proper for its perception. Removable dentures (all types of plate dentures) with: - denture base, - artificial teeth, and/or - retention elements [5].

Orthopaedic rules in treating small dental defects by means of removable prostheses must be set as follows:

Reconstruction of the dentition

Achieving maximum aesthetics

Good prosthetic fixation

Reaching the optimal functional outcome of orthopaedic treatment

Preservation of dental and jaw bone for a future prosthetic.

It's a whole new day when it comes to removable prosthetics, and what was considered beautiful yesterday does not hold true today. The oldest way of fastening metal prosthesis is a hook with which the prosthesis can be called, but in fact this same prosthetics, only hooks are made using casting. Because of this, good stability is obtained for the reason that the cast clasp fits more tightly than its antecedent[6].

Earlier in medicine, removable prostheses were used only as a last resort and in dentistry (but removable plate have the following advantages now:

It is possible to put a prosthesis in old age, and very often this ends up being the only way to solve the problem of loss of teeth.

Few contraindications, as there are a variety of materials and combination used for prosthetic rehabilitation.

Prosthesis is of relatively low cost [5].

In addition, removable dentures suffer from several drawbacks. One of the most prominent ones is the requirement for regular dislodgement in order to perform adequate oral hygiene, as well as for prosthesis cleaning. Yet another disadvantage is the anatomical inconvenience of this design, since the occlusal load is on the gum part [3,9].

The great frequency and prevalence of removable prostheses is determined by the lack of absolute contraindications, and the presence of a maximum number of indications for them, as well as the relatively low cost compared with other types (methods) of prosthetics[4].

The analyzed parameters of partial denture prosthetics in the contemporary orthopedic dentistry enable to follow exceptional course of treatment and to choose optimal method for each particular patient. Analysis of the characteristics of prosthetics in case of partial loss of teeth, used in modern orthopedic dentistry allows an orthopedist to adequately approach and consider the problem of prosthetics for a patient from all sides on an individual basis for each specific patient.

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