

Introduction and classification

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Partially Edentulous patient



Terminology

:Prosthetics

The art and science of replacing absent body parts

:Prosthesis

An artificial replacement for a missing body . part

:Prosthodontics or dental prosthetics

The branch of dental art and science that pertains to the replacement of missing teeth and oral tissues to restore and maintain oral . form. function, appearance and health

Removable Prosthodontics

is devoted to replacement of missing teeth and contiguous tissues with prosthesis designed to be removed by the wearer .It includes two disciplines; removable complete and . removable partial Prosthodontics

: Removable partial denture

Any prosthesis that replaces some teeth in a partially edentulous patient and can be removed from the mouth by the wearer



PURPOSE OF REMOVABLE PARTIAL DENTURE

:I-Preservation of the remaining teeth and tissues

The primary purpose of removable partial dentures must always be the preservation of the remaining teeth and soft tissues. The provision of partial dentures will prevent or at least minimize the following retrograde pathologies in the oral : structures

- . A- Drifting and rotation of remaining teeth
- . B-Continuous eruption of unopposed teeth

C-Overclosure and protrusion of the . mandible

D- Trauma to the oral mucosa: Common situation is excessively deep anterior overbite and impingement of the lower teeth .into the palatal mucosa

E-Facial or temporomandibular joint pain, may result from occlusal derangement occurred due to drifting and super-eruption of the remaining teeth and overclosure and . mandibular protrusion

:To improve masticatory function-2

Replacing the lost teeth in an arch will greatly improve the act of chewing, by eliminating space into which food escape from the occlusal table and also it contributes .directly in mastication

: Improve aesthetics-3

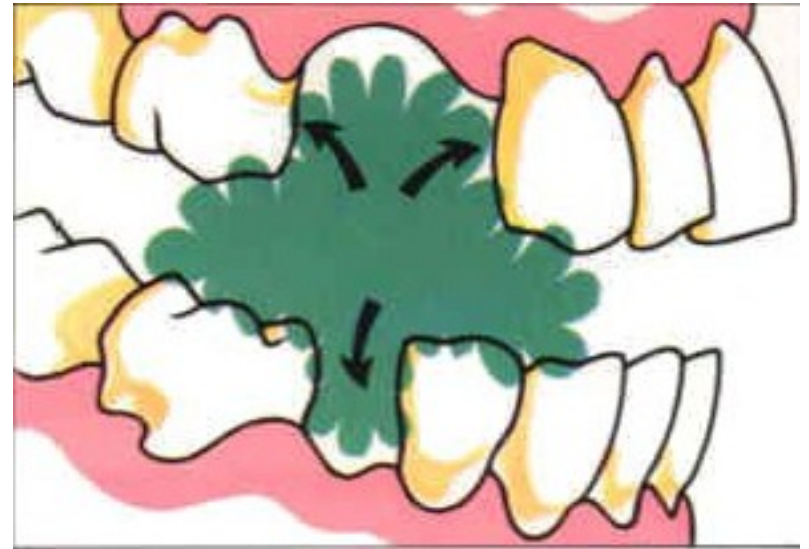
Restoration of lost facial contour, vertical dimension of the . face and absent teeth will improve the patient appearance

: Restoration of speech-4

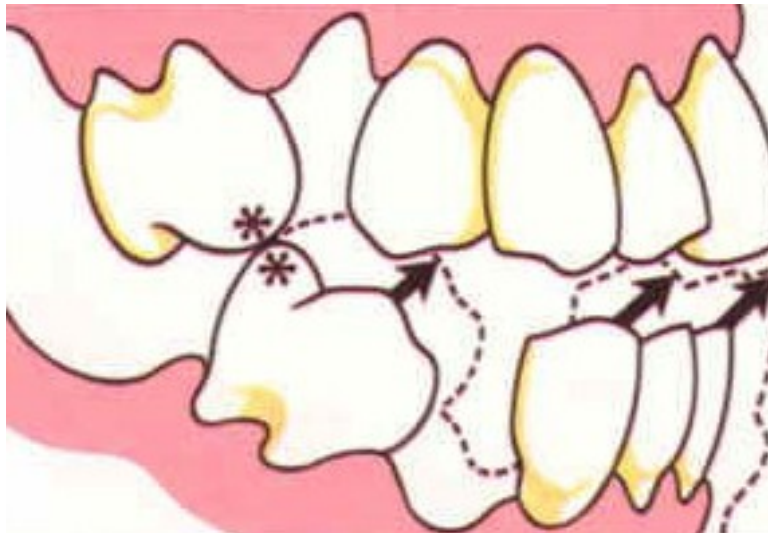
The artificial teeth should be placed in the position previously . occupied by the natural teeth to correct the speech defects

: Psychological benefits- 5

The provision of an acceptable partial denture will enhance comfort of the patient







CLASSIFICATION OF
PARTIALLY EDENTULOUS
ARCHES

Classification according to support

The partial dentures are classified according to the vertical support into

I-Tooth borne; derives its support totally from the . abutment teeth throughout rests

Mucosa borne; supported totally by the- 2 .edentulous ridge

Tooth-mucosa support; supported by both- 3 abutment teeth and the edentulous ridge as in free). end saddle (distal extension base

Kennedy classification

Kennedy's classification contains the following four classes, with certain modifications

Class I

.Bilateral edentulous areas located posterior to the remaining natural teeth_

Class II

.Unilateral edentulous area located posterior to the remaining natural teeth

Class III

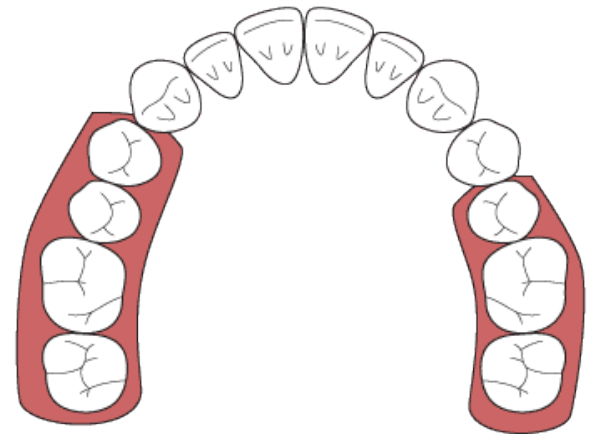
Unilateral edentulous area with natural teeth both anterior and posterior to .it

Class IV

Single bilateral edentulous area located anterior to the remaining natural teeth

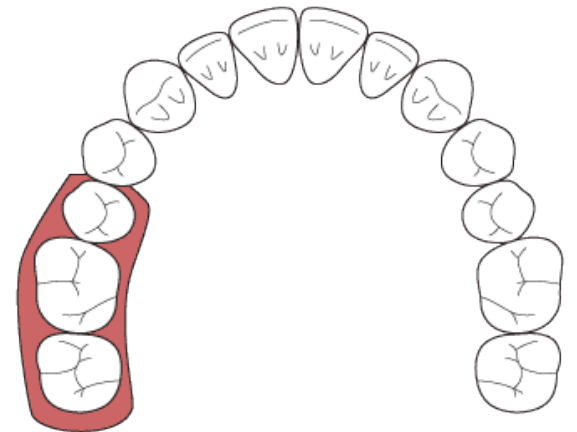
Class I

Bilateral edentulous areas located posterior to the remaining natural teeth



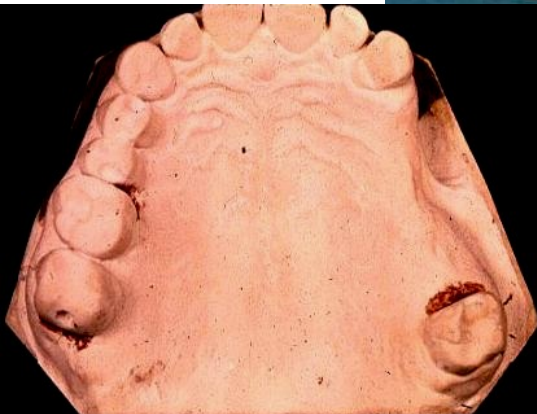
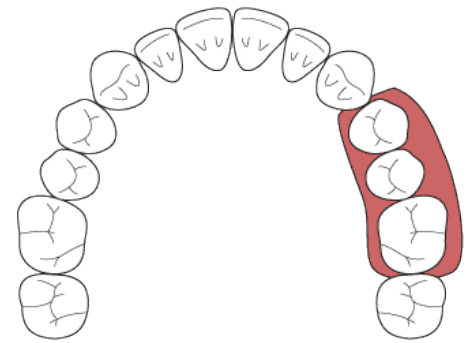
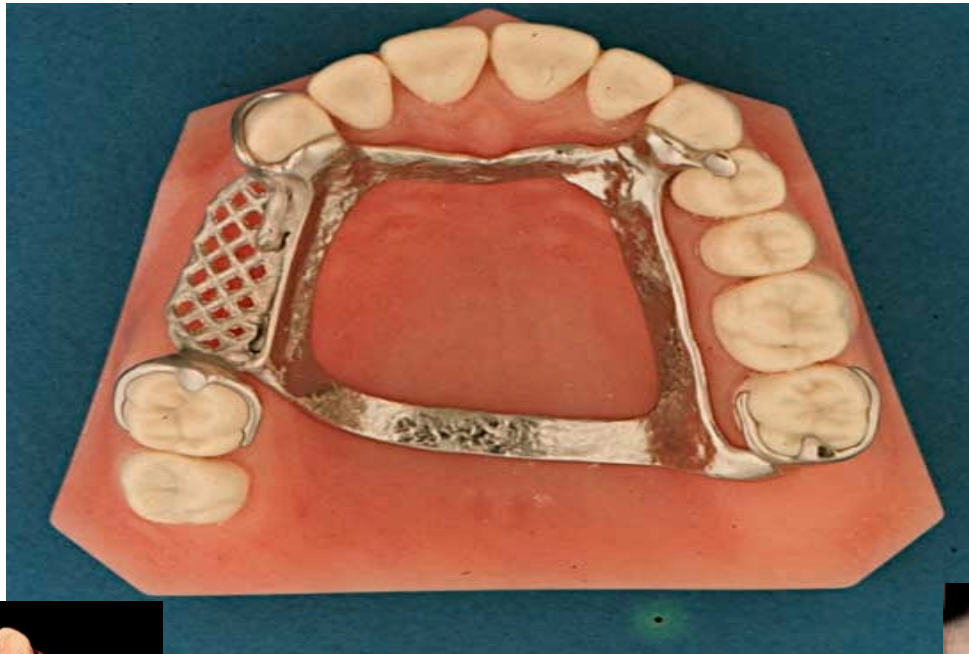
Class II

Unilateral edentulous area located posterior to the remaining natural teeth



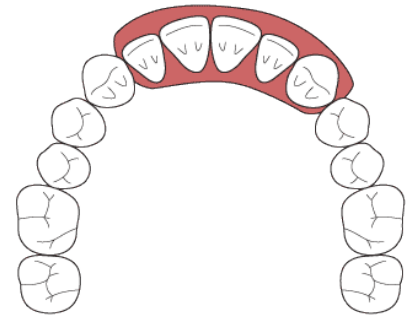
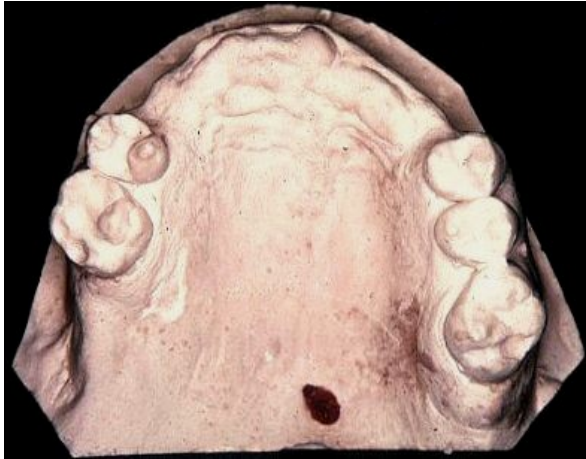
Class III

Unilateral edentulous area with natural teeth both
.anterior and posterior to it



Class IV

Single bilateral edentulous area located anterior to the remaining natural teeth



Applegate's rules

Applegate provided the following eight rules to govern the application of the Kennedy system

Rule 1

Classification should follow rather than precede extraction that might alter the original classification

Rule 2

If the third molar is missing and not to be replaced it is not considered in the classification

Rule 3

If a third molar is present and is to be used as an abutment, it is considered in the classification

:Rule 4

If a second molar is missing and is not to be replaced (that is, the opposing second molar is also missing and is not to be replaced), it is .not considered in the classification

: Rule 5

The most posterior edentulous area or areas always determine the . classification

:Rule 6

Edentulous areas other than those determining the classification are . referred to as modification spaces and are designated by their number

:Rule 7

The extent of the modification is not considered only the number of_ .additional edentulous areas

:Rule8

There can be no modification areas in class IV arches. Any edentulous area lying posterior to the single bilateral area determines the . classification















