

STUDY GUIDE	
PROGRAM	BDS
COURSE TITLE	Junior Prosthodontics
ACADEMIC YEAR	2nd year, 2023
INTRODUCTION	This course is designed to teach the students about the basic definitions, principles and techniques of four major branches of prosthodontics (removable, fixed, & implant prosthodontics and dental occlusion)
RATIONALE	This science is taught to dental undergraduates in order to equip them with the basic clinical and laboratory skills performed on partially and completely edentulous patients. This course will help the students to obtain the basic knowledge before they are exposed to more in-depth courses
OUTCOMES	By the end of the Prosthodontics course, BDS graduates will be able to demonstrate skills in rehabilitating the oral function of the patients by restoring chewing, esthetics and phonetics through the use of veneers, crowns and/or dental prostheses.
DEPARTMENTS INVOLVED	Prosthodontics
COURSE OBJECTIVES	By the end of the 2 nd year, the students will be able to: <u>COMPLETE DENTURE</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define the following terms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Conventional denture ○ Immediate denture ○ Overdenture ○ Single complete denture ○ Implant supported CD ○ Stability

- Discuss extra- and intra-oral landmarks of prosthetic importance
- Discuss the border structures that limit the periphery of the denture in the maxilla and the mandible
- Classify tongue form according to House.
- Describe Selection of occlusion depending on tongue condition:
 - Tongue position;
 - Examination of floor of mouth posture;
 - Tongue biting.
- Discuss the importance of saliva in complete denture retention considering the following:
 - salivary flow and viscosity
 - medical conditions affecting the salivary flow and viscosity
 - xerostomia
- Discuss the salivary factors contributing to complete denture retention
- Discuss the management of edentulous patients with altered salivary flow
- Discuss history-taking of edentulous patients based on the prescribed format
- Discuss the following examinations of edentulous patients according to the recommended method:
 - General Examination (gait, complexion and personality, cosmetic index, mental attitude of patient)
 - Extra Oral examination including facial features, facial form, facial profile, lower facial height, muscle tone, complexion, lip competency

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ TMJ examination (including muscles of mastication, deviation, deflection, clicking/crepitation of TMJ and mouth opening) ○ Neuromuscular examination ○ Intra Oral Examination ○ existing teeth (number of teeth, tilting, drifting, supra-eruption, rotation, undercuts) ○ mucosa (color, condition, thickness) ○ tongue examination including frenal attachment ○ saliva [consistency (normal, thick, ropy), xerostomia] ○ occlusion (canine guided, group function, mutually protective, inter-arch space) ○ others (midline mouth opening, occlusal stops, periodontal condition, residual alveolar ridge classification, residual roots, tooth surface loss, prosthesis, gag reflex) ○ Radiographic examination (crown to root ratio, periapical pathology, retained residual roots, thickness of mucosa, bone support and quality, root configuration of abutment teeth) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Discuss the intra- and extra-oral soft and hard tissue conditions pertinent to edentulous patients. ● Discuss the treatment plan for edentulous patients requiring complete denture ● Justify the treatment plan for edentulous patient requiring complete denture ● Discuss the residual ridge configuration given by Atwood ● Discuss the parallelism of ridges and ridge relations ● Discuss the objectives of impression making
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- Define the basic terminologies of occlusion
- Describe the different types of occlusion
- Discuss characteristics, importance, general considerations and types of balanced occlusion
- Discuss advantages, disadvantages, indications, contraindications of types of occlusion
- Discuss labial form of occlusal rims considering the facial landmarks, fullness of upper lip, philtrum, nasolabial fold and oral commissures
- Construct maxillary and mandibular occlusal rims on ideal edentulous model
- Discuss function, types, uses, advantages and disadvantages, purpose and requirements of an articulator.
- Identify different types of articulators on pictures
- Describe facebow and its types.
- Describe the objectives, general considerations and methods in teeth selection
- Discuss try-in in complete denture fabrication

FIXED PROSTHODONTICS

- Define the basic terminologies pertinent to fixed prosthodontics
- Discuss the applied anatomy and physiology for temporomandibular joint, muscles of mastication and dentition
- Describe Posselt's Envelop of Motion
- Identify Kennedy's Class (including modifications) on models and pictures of dentures and dentition

CROWN AND FIXED PARTIAL DENTURE (INDIRECT RESTORATIONS)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define the basic terminologies pertinent to fixed partial dentures • Discuss the various components and types of fixed partial dentures • Discuss the indications and contraindications for fixed partial dentures • Discuss the various partial and full coverage indirect restorations • Describe the principles of tooth preparation for indirect prosthesis • Discuss the indications, contraindications, required clinical assessment and steps of preparation for provision of inlay and on-lay. • Discuss the materials, impression techniques, clinical and laboratory procedures for the fabrication of indirect prosthesis • Describe the latest innovations including CAD-CAM Technology
<p>PROCEDURAL SKILLS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify extra- and intra-oral landmarks of prosthetic importance on models • Identify the border structures that limit the periphery of the denture in the maxilla and the mandible of patients presenting to OPD • Obtain history of edentulous patients presenting to prosthodontic OPD based on the prescribed format • Perform the following examinations on edentulous patients presenting to prosthodontic OPD according to the recommended method: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ General Examination (gait, complexion and personality, cosmetic index, mental attitude of patient)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Extra Oral examination including facial features, facial form, facial profile, lower facial height, muscle tone, complexion, lip competency ○ TMJ examination (including muscles of mastication, deviation, deflection, clicking/crepitation of TMJ and mouth opening) ○ Neuromuscular examination ○ Intra Oral Examination ○ existing teeth (number of teeth, tilting, drifting, supra-eruption, rotation, undercuts) ○ mucosa (color, condition, thickness) ○ tongue examination including frenal attachment ○ saliva [consistency (normal, thick, ropy), xerostomia] ○ occlusion (canine guided, group function, mutually protective, inter-arch space) ○ others (midline mouth opening, occlusal stops, periodontal condition, residual alveolar ridge classification, residual roots, tooth surface loss, prosthesis, gag reflex) ○ Radiographic examination (crown to root ratio, periapical pathology, retained residual roots, thickness of mucosa, bone support and quality, root configuration of abutment teeth) ● Construct maxillary and mandibular occlusal rims on ideal edentulous model ● Describe the objectives, general considerations and methods in teeth selection ● Identify Kennedy's Class (including modifications) on models and pictures of dentures and dentition
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INTERNAL ASSESSMENT	10% (Pre-professional Examination, Midterm Examination, Assignments and Class Presentations)
ANNUAL EXAMINATION	90% (MCQS, OSPE)
COURSE EVALUATION	This course will be evaluated as per JSMU & HEC policies