Dr. Indrani Jatana
Adesh Institute of Dental Sciences & Research, Punjab

Introduction: The decision whether to increase the vertical dimension or not is crucial and requires careful monitoring at intermediate stage. The temptation to jump to increase the vertical dimension directly using the final restorations should be avoided. Clinical evidences indicate that even severely worn occlusion do not lose vertical dimension. Hence proper evaluation and right diagnosis for need of increase in vertical dimension is mandatory. The detrimental effects of bite-raising are usually insidious. Great caution should be exercised before any “bite raising” procedure is undertaken as it directly affects the interocclusal rest space, the temporomandibular joint and the periodontium of the remaining teeth. This case was followed by Pankey Mann Schuler Philosophy. Static coordinated occlusal contact of maximum number of teeth in CR Anterior guidance in harmony with mandibular movement Protrusion – disocclusion of all posterior teeth Group function during lateral excursion (working side) Balancing side - No contacts

Conclusion: This case report describes diagnosis and treatment planning of a worn out dentition with raising vertical dimension. Patients with occlusal wear may require extensive restorative treatment to regain appropriate function, esthetics, comfort and maintain the health of the temporomandibular joint.

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Reconstruction of resected distal radius bone using novel acrylic bone prosthesis

Dr. Meghna Chauhan
Post Graduate Institute of Dental Sciences, Rohtak

Introduction: Giant cell tumour (GCT) of distal radius bone is a relatively common tumour with a high rate of recurrence. This tumour is locally aggressive and may occasionally undergo malignant transformation. Treatment of this type of tumour consists of wide resection of the involved segment of the bone to reduce the incidence of local recurrence while preserving maximal function. Bone reconstruction and functional restoration of the joint could be carried out using autogenous bone grafts, allografts or using custom made prosthesis.

Methodology: The following clinical report describes the fabrication and use of a customized interim acrylic (PMMA) bone prosthesis for the reconstruction of distal radius bone following resective tumour surgery during the initial period of 1 to 5 years to rule out the chances of recurrence before undertaking vascularized fibular bone grafts or allografts as a means of definitive reconstruction.

Conclusion: This clinical report describes the use of heat cure acrylic bone prosthesis for providing an innovative and economical interim prosthetic reconstruction option for patient with recurrent GCT of long bones.

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Prosthodontic rehabilitation of patients having ectodermal dysplasia: childhood to adulthood

Dr. Vinay Wadhwa
Indian Army

Introduction: Ectodermal Dysplasia is a syndrome commonly associated with oral characteristics like anodontia or hypodontia, hypoplastic teeth and underdevelopment of the alveolar ridges. In order to make these patients lead a normal life the role of prosthodontist is of utmost importance.

Methodology: This paper discusses the prosthetic management of two patients. One being a seven year old boy managed with a complete denture and the other patient, a twenty eight year old man managed with fixed prosthesis. Both cases presented with peculiar challenges like patient compliance for the seven year old boy and resorbed alveolar ridges for the adult patient. The young patient was rehabilitated with a complete denture having customized acrylic teeth to match the dentition age. Treatment plan for the adult patient consisted of an interim overlay RPD at an increased VDO for 6 weeks, followed by combination of fixed and implant prosthodontics in a phased manner. Three year follow up of the adult patient shows the successful prosthetic management.

Conclusion: The dental management of ectodermal dysplasia requires out of the box thinking to achieve successful rehabilitation as the challenges posed are peculiar. Also regular follow-up is of prime importance during the formative years to accommodate the growth of the child. Successful management of these patients goes a long way in improving their physiological and psychosocial well being.

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FP3 Prostheses for predictable esthetic rehabilitation of edentulous sites

Dr. Mysore Ashwin Raghunandan
Goa Dental College & Hospital, Goa

Introduction: This paper discusses the use of FP3 prostheses for predictable esthetic rehabilitation of edentulous sites.
Abstracts

Introduction: The FP3 implant prosthesis is very useful for a wide variety of defects involving the hard and soft alveolar tissues. The planning and execution of these prostheses require careful adherence to the design principles. This case series describes the confluence of evidence and practice to achieve predictable results using FP3 prostheses.

Methodology: A variety of anterior edentulous spans were treated using FP3 Prostheses. All cases were determined to be complex cases (SAC classification). This case series describes the successful treatment of edentulous sites in the esthetic zone by careful adherence to surgical and prosthetic principles of FP3 Prosthesis design.

Conclusion: Conclusion Predictable and long lasting results can be provided with the FP3 prosthesis. This prosthesis design helps make the procedure of esthetic rehabilitation precise and evidence based.

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