There Is Still a Place For Attachment- Retained Removable Partial Dentures	
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Subject code – Removable Prosthodontics	
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Learning Objectives	

- Advantages of attachment retained prosthetics in non-implant cases
- Where attachment retained prosthetics fall in the spectrum of patient choices
- Learn clinical keys to accuracy and success
- The importance of two-way communication with the dental laboratory

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This presentation is intended to provide a review of the principles and clinical keys to success of non-implant supported		
attachment partial dentures.		
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Introduction		
When multiple teeth in a given arch are		
missing, what are the alternatives?		
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# Fixed or Removable Fixed Bridge Implants I(more rarely)Combinations of Natural Teeth and Implants IRemovable Implant only retention, natural teeth still present Implant plus natural teeth retained IConventional using natural teeth AGD 2016 BOSTON INSUREMENT COMMERCE WIGHTER TOWNS AND ADDRESS AND ADDRES





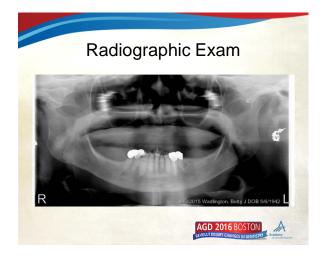


Introducing Betty!	
73 year young very kind, nice lady!	
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Chief complaint: "I lost my lower partial and	
I'd like to have more lower teeth to chew with"	
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Old partial denture was worn didn't stay in well because it "rocked up and down in the hard."	
• Very happy with existing upper denture	
Also, some existing lower teeth are uncomfortable	
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#### Clinical Exam Summary

- Health Hx generally unremarkable
- TM exam wnl
- Soft tissue exam unremarkable
- Periodontal fair to good hygiene routine prophy
- Satisfactory exisitng upper denture
- Recurrent decay #'s 27, 28, 29
- Leaking crown, probable recurrent decay #21
- #28, 29 not restorable
- Crowns needed





Treatment Plan Choices	
Fixed  • First choice to solve "rocking and fit" complaint	
IS THERE A POINT MISSING HERE?	
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## Treatment Plan Choices Removable Removable with Implants in posterior ridge area for additional retention

## Patient's first decision point Removable was patient's choice Patient did NOT want implants due to family member history of having a miserable experience with implants

# Treatment Plan • Hygienic Phase – Prophy • Extract Non-restorable teeth #28, 29 • Restorative • Abutment teeth #21, 27 planned for crowns and to hold attachments







## What Kind of RPD? Two Basic Choices Conventional Clasped Attachment type

## RPD – Conventional or Attachment type?

Advantages of attachment type -

- Better retention superior to classic most common clasp / rest system
- More durable than above also
- More esthetic
- Less motion movement vertical movement of distal saddle areas – fewer relines needed
- Less costly, less time involved than implant replacements





#### **Functional Classifications**

Class 1A- Solid, rigid, non-resilient

Class 1B- Solid, rigid- lockable

Class 2- Vertical resilient

Class 3- Hinge resilient

Class 4- Vertical and hinge resilient

Class 5- Rotational and vertical resilient

Class 6- Universal, omni-planer





## RPD – Conventional or Attachment?

Clasps vs. Attachments

#### Clasps:

- Less expensive.
- 5 to 6 year life.
- 30% loss of retention.
- Poor chewing efficiency.
- 93% caries rate.
- 50% compliance.



### RPD – Conventional or Attachment?

Clasps vs. Attachments

#### **Attachments:**

- 15 year + life.
- More expensive.
- 99% retention.
- Excellent chewing efficiency.
- 8% caries rate.
- 100% compliance.

Rantanen, Wetherall and Smales, Feinberg et.al.



#### **Indications for Attachments**

- Aesthetics
- Redistribution of forces
- •Minimize trauma to soft tissue
- Control of loading and rotational forces
- •Non parallel abutments- Segmenting
- •Future salvage efforts- Segmenting
- •Retention





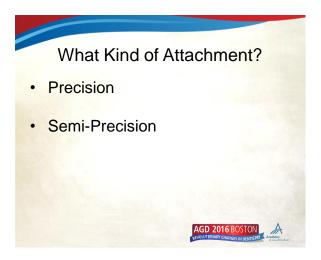
# DISADVANTAGES • More cost than traditional clasped design • More technically demanding for accuracy • Is your lab capable /experienced?

## Keys to Success Patient selection Health of remaining teeth Occlusion Managing expectations

# Patient's 2 Decision Point Conventional clasped or attachment type? Betty chose attachment type!

## Selection of Attachments Location Opposing arch Function Retention Available space ( 3-5mm ) Cost





## Precision vs Semi Precision – Considerations

### Precision and Semi-Precision Attachments

- · Where?
- · When?
- Why?



## Precision vs Semi Precision – Considerations

Patient Dexterity and Attachment Wear

- Insertion and removal cause wear
- Poor dexterity
- Avoid multiple attachments with complex a complex path of insertion
- Use lingual "guiding arms"



#### What is a Precision Attachment?

- An attachment that is fabricated from milled alloys
- Tolerances are within .01mm





### Benefits of Precision Attachments

- Consistent quality
- Controlled wear
- Less wear
- Easier repair
- Standard parts are interchangeable



## Precision Attachments are <u>Generally</u> • Intracoronal • Rigid = <u>NonResilient</u>

### What is a <u>Semi-Precision</u> Attachment?

- An attachment that is fabricated by the <u>direct</u> <u>casting of plastic, wax, metal, or refractory</u> <u>patterns</u>
- Their method of fabrication subjects them to inconsistencies



#### Benefits of Semi-Precision Attachments

- Less costly
- Easy fabrication
- May be cast in alloy



#### Semi-Precision Attachments are Generally

- Extracoronal
- Can be intracoronal
- Non-rigid = Resilient



#### Key Advantage!

- Resiliency!!
- Class 2 through 6 removable partials are all resilient (have at least some degree of soft tissue load bearing)
- In our common case example there is considerable soft tissue load bearing on the distal extensions
- soft tissue is resilient!





#### **Resilient Attachments**

- 0.1mm 0.4 mm difference in the displacement of the tissue and the denture base, as opposed to the axial intrusion of the abutment teeth
- Directs forces to the supporting tissues and the abutment teeth

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## Patient Dexterity and Attachment Wear

- Insertion and removal cause wear
- Poor dexterity
- Avoid multiple attachments with complex a complex path of insertion
- Use lingual "guiding arms"



#### Coronal Attachments

#### INTRACORONAL:

- •Placed within the contours of the crown form
- •Needs more tooth reduction
- Rigid connectors

#### **EXTRACORONAL**

- •Placed outside the contours of the crown form
- •Needs less tooth reduction
- Stress redirectors and are considered resilient



## **Patient Considerations**

- Parallel attachments for easier path of insertion
- Less attachments better
- Patient dexterity
- Hygiene Stannous Fluoride rinses
- 3 month recall



#### Our Final Choice in this example case

- Semi precision intracoronal attacment using #21 and 27 as abutments
- Tapered Slide design (non adjustable)
- Plastic Dovetail Connector or "PDC" **Attachment**



- PDC, Plastic Dovetail Connector

#### DESCRIPTION

- The PDC is an intracoronal, nonadjustable tapered slide attachment.
- Both the female and male components are made of a castable plastic.
- The PDC micro and small have a built-in mandrel on the male and female.



- PDC, Plastic Dovetail Connector

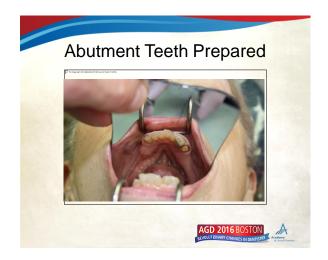
#### DESCRIPTION (cont)

- The medium only has a mandrel on the male.
- The PDC males also have a lateral extension built-in for more accuracy in waxing.
- The measurements list the width of the male occlusally, the gingival area is smaller due to the taper.









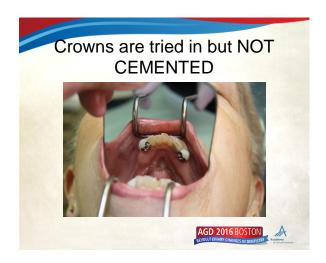












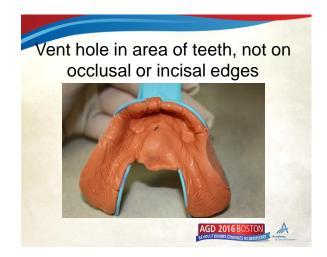


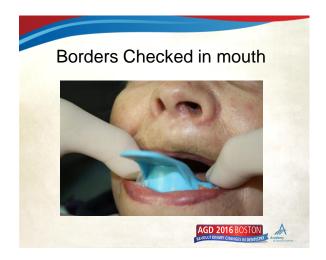


















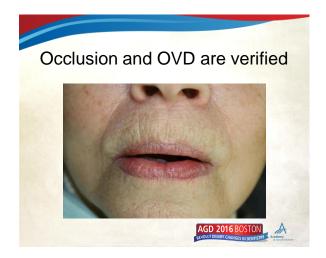


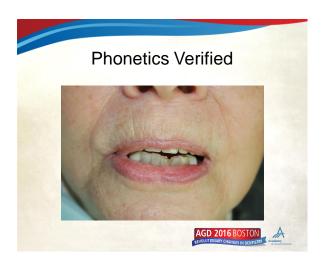


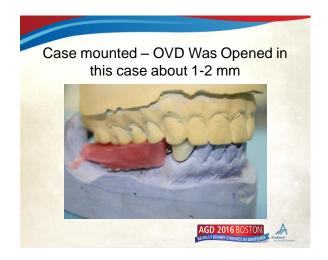


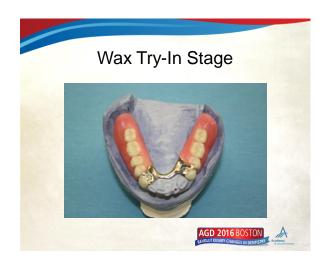












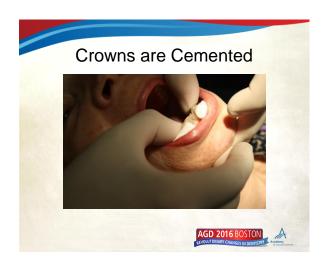




















Success?	
YES! Now she wants cosmetic care! Wants crowns on #'s 22-26!!!	
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