**A Course Identification and General Information**

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| 1. Course title and code: **COMPLETE DENTURE PROSTHODONTICS I (DEH 231)** |
| 2. Credit hours: 2+1 = 3 |
| 3. Program(s) in which the course is offered.(If general elective available in many programs indicate this rather than list programs) **Dental technology program** |
| 4. Name of faculty member responsible for the course    **Dr. Mohamed Ibrahim Hashem** |
| 5. Level/year at which this course is offered: Level 5/ third year |
| 6. Pre-requisites for this course (if any):  **DEH 220**  **DEH 221**  **DEH222** |
| 7. Co-requisites for this course (if any): N/A |
| 8. Location if not on main campus: N/A |

**Course Description**

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| **TOPICS** | **No. of Weeks** | **Contact Hours** |
| Complete Denture Prosthodontics:  Review Part A and make sure that any remaining questions are answered.  Review the homework and address questions as needed.  In-Class Activity: Prior to beginning Part B, complete the Field Trip activity.  Introduce Part B.  Explain that complete dentures are for patients without teeth, or who will be having teeth extracted, and will become edentulous. | 1 | 3 |
| Indications for a Complete Denture  Discuss the reasons a patient may need a complete denture.  Ensure learners understand that this treatment is a last resort and that if there is any possibility of preserving some teeth, and therefore bone, it should be considered and communicated to the patient. | 1 | 3 |
| Components of a Complete Denture  Point out that there are fewer components in a complete denture than there are for a partial denture.  Explain that the denture base must sit on the mucosa, which must support it, and that the patient’s facial muscles must help hold it in place, during mastication as well as when speaking.  Describe the flange as the part of the acrylic base that extends to the areas of retention on the natural landmarks of the alveolar ridge.  Explain that the flange extends to the retromolar area, the oblique ridge, and the mylohyoid ridge on the mandible. Point out that on the maxillary arch, the flange conforms to the curvature of the residual ridge, and fits into the vestibule. | 1 | 3 |
| Appointments for a Complete Denture  Discuss the appointments necessary for construction of a complete denture and the procedures that will take place at each.  Explain that photographs of the patient, before they lost teeth, may be used in order to evaluate the mold, or shape, of the original dentition, or to provide before and after treatment documents.  Point out that the posterior teeth may be removed, and that the mouth allowed to heal before the final impression appointment, or all the teeth may be extracted at one time, and the immediate denture delivered then.  Explain that the immediate denture will act as a bandage over the surgical area and that the patient will need to return to the office in a few days so that the dentist can make any adjustments to the denture. Any sutures placed during the extraction appointment would also be removed at this time. | 1 | 3 |
| Final Impressions  Discuss how important the final impression is to a quality final prosthesis.  Explain that the impression compound will be added onto the custom tray and used to acquire an accurate impression of the periphery.  Ensure learners understand that the periphery is the outermost part of the patient’s mucosa, where the denture must fit, including fitting properly onto the frenum muscle attachments in the vestibule of the mouth. | 1 | 3 |
| Midterm exam 1 | 1 | N/A |
| Construction of Complete Dentures  Explain that the baseplate is a preformed shape made of shellac, or acrylic resin that temporarily represents the base of the denture, and that the wax bite rims are built to represent vertical dimension.  Discuss vertical dimension as the space provided by the normal teeth. | 1 | 3 |
| Jaw Relationship Set-Up  Inform learners that the base plate-bite rim assembly is tried into the patient’s mouth and vertical and centric relationships recorded by the dentist.  Explain that the patient will be asked to move their jaw forward, backward and from side-to-side.  Discuss how the tooth shade is taken and recorded, as well as the mold, or shape of the teeth. | 1 | 3 |
| Try-in Appointment  Explain that if the patient is edentulous, the teeth may be set in wax and tried in the patient’s mouth to evaluate how they look, and how well they will function, before they are finished in the dental lab. | 1 | 3 |
| Delivery Appointment  Discuss the procedures completed during the delivery of the complete denture.  Ensure learners know that the DA will explain to the patient how to care for removable prostheses.  Refer to the home care instructions illustration found in Chapter \_\_\_ (Phinney & Halstead). | 1 | 3 |
| Denture Relines, Adjustments, and Repairs  Explain the importance of denture relines, and the difference between a tissue conditioner, temporary reline, and a permanent reline.  Ensure they understand that the bone will shrink, or resorb, following tooth extractions, and that the prosthesis will no longer fit.  Point out that the patient may come to the office for several soft relines, before the tissue has resorbed to a point when the dental lab will permanently reline the denture.  Explain that as the bone and other tissues change, the patient may develop sore areas that must be adjusted. The dentist, or dental assistant, will use an acrylic bur to relieve the sore areas, and the patient instructed to return if more sores occur.  Discuss how some repairs to dentures can be done in the office whereas other repairs may require the denture to be sent to the lab.  Ensure learners understand that removable prostheses must be kept moist to avoid distortion. | 1 | 3 |
| Implants and Over dentures  Discuss with learners how important it is to keep the alveolar bone from resorbing. Explain that teeth can be treated with endodontics and restorative procedures, or implants may placed in the alveolar ridge, and therefore used to stabilize a prosthesis.  Explain to learners that the patient will need to clean the retained teeth at home, and schedule regular recall visits to the dental office. | 1 | 3 |
| Mid term exam 2 | 1 | N/A |
| Revision | 1 | 1 |
| Final exam | 1 | N/A |
| **Total Hours with Assessment** | **14** | **34** |