

SELECTION OF POSTERIOR TEETH

DONE BY:

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SELECTION OF POSTERIOR TEETH

1- Shade.

2-Size.

3-Occlusal form.



SHADE OF POSTERIOR TEETH

Should be **harmonized** to the shade on anterior teeth, **maxillary first premolars** are used for esthetic more than function, so it is advisable to select premolar teeth with **lighter color than the other posterior teeth, but not lighter than anterior teeth.**



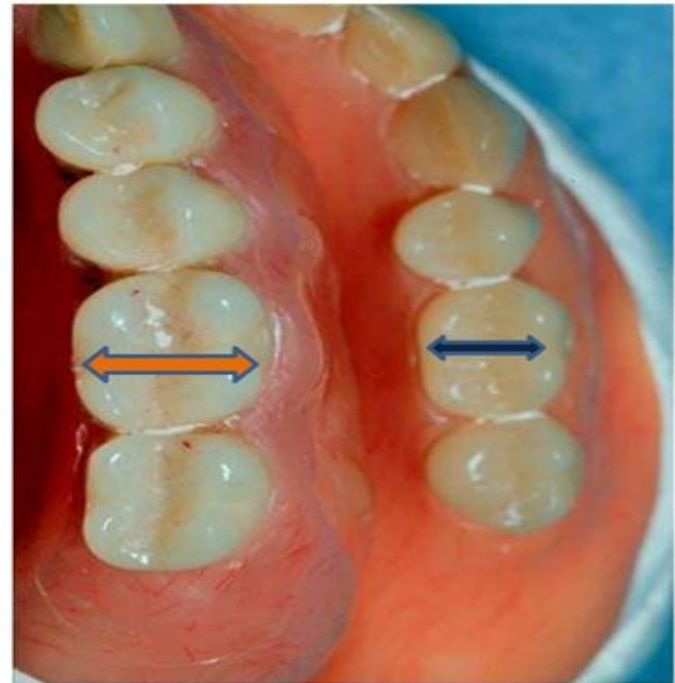
Generally the shades of posterior teeth are slightly darker than anterior teeth.



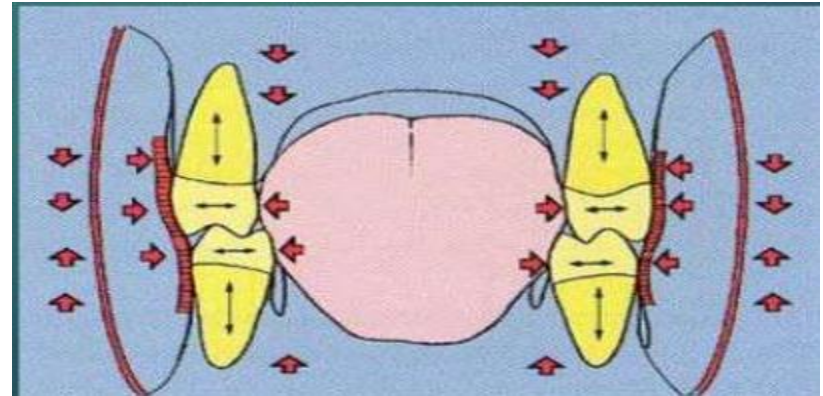
SIZE OF POSTERIOR TEETH

-Bucco-lingual width

should be slightly narrower than natural teeth, because the broader occlusal surfaces which direct more stress during function to supporting tissue, leading to increase in the rate of ridge resorption.



- encroach into the tongue space leading to instability of the denture.

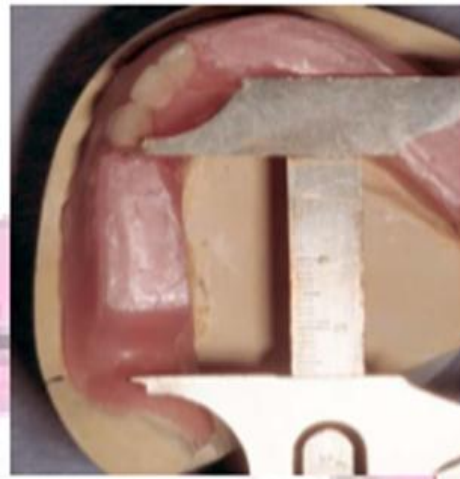


- Also, the teeth should not encroach into the buccal corridor space to avoid cheek biting.

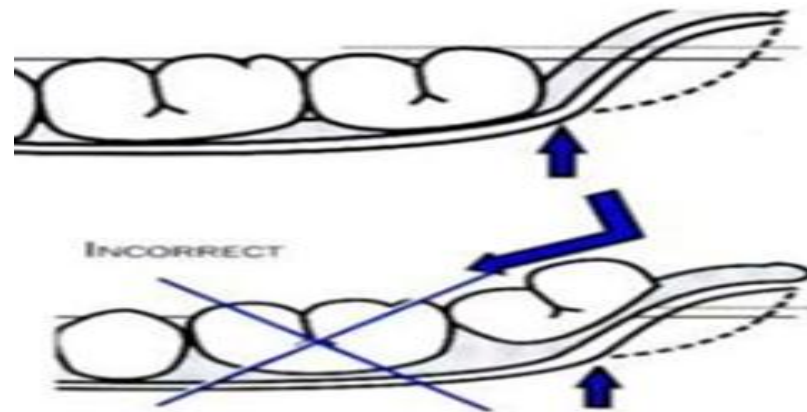


-Mesio-distal Length

The lengths of all maxillary posterior teeth should be equal to the distance between canine line, and anterior border of maxillary tuberosity. For mandibular posterior teeth, the mesio-distal lengths should be equal to distance between the canine line and anterior border of retromolar pad.



Similarly the teeth should not be placed over displaceable tissues like the retromolar pad as it will cause tipping of the denture during function. In case with inadequate mesio-distal length, the premolar can be omitted.



VERTICAL HEIGHT (OCCLUSO-GINGIVAL LENGTH)

It is determined by the available inter-arch distance. The occlusal plane should be located at the midpoint of the interocclusal distance.

The length of the maxillary first premolar should be comparable to that of maxillary canine to have the proper esthetic effect. The height of posterior teeth usually divided into **long, medium, and short.**

Long posterior teeth are generally more esthetic in appearance than are shorter teeth.



OCCLUSAL FORM

1-Anatomical teeth (cusp form):-have cusp angles 33, 20, 5 degree.

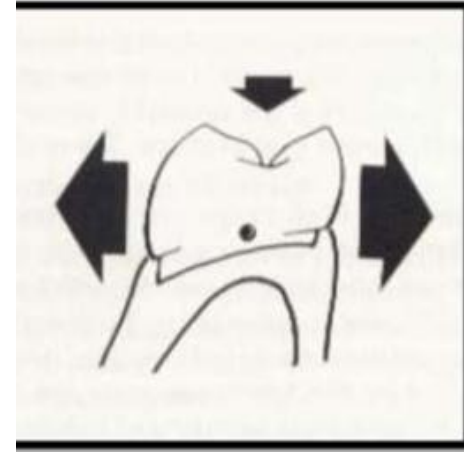
2-Non- anatomical (cusplless form):- also called monoplane or zero degree teeth.



ANATOMIC TEETH

-Advantages

- 1-More efficient.
- 2-Can be arranged in balanced occlusion in eccentric position.
- 3-The cusp-fossa relation provide definite return to centric occlusion.
- 4-Esthetically more acceptable.
- 5-more compatible with surrounding structures.



NON-ANATOMICAL TEETH

-Advantage

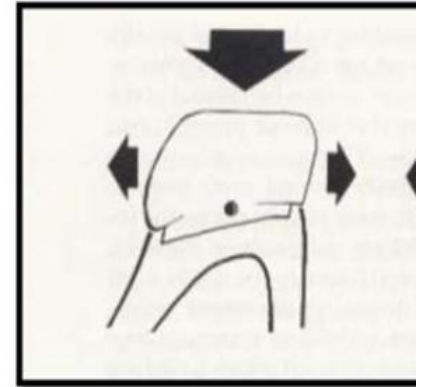
1-Offer less resistance to non-masticatory movement like bruxism, therefore less damaging to supporting tissue.

2-More comfortable.

3-Less resistance to lateral forces so it used in excessively resorbed ridge.

4-Allow greater range for movement therefore used in patient with mal-related jaw.

5-Used in patients with uncoordinated neuromuscular control in which jaw relation records are not repeatable.



MATERIALS OF TEETH

-Porcelain teeth:-


These preferred for young person because they look like vital, very smooth and difficult to abrade.

-Acrylic teeth :-

They are used when there is insufficient inter-occlusal distance, opposing natural teeth, partial denture and gold bridge.



NO.	Acrylic teeth	Porcelain teeth
1	Not brittle, easily abraded	Brittle, more resistance to abrasion
2	Esthetically good	Esthetically excellent
3	Chemically bonded	Mechanically bonded
4	Easily ground and polish	Difficult to grind and polish
5	Transmit less forces to mucosa	More forces to mucosa
6	No clicking on contact	Clicking on contact
7	Thermal expansion	Much lower than acrylic



Thank you