

PROSTHESIS

COMPLETE DENTURE



Lec. 2

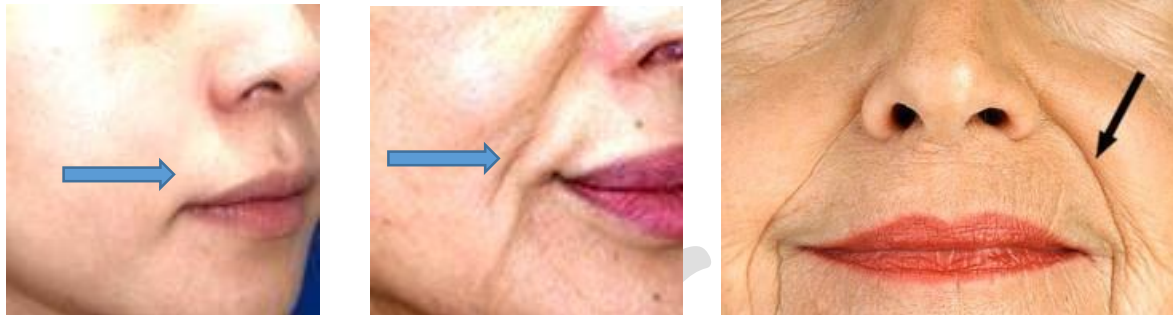
Extra-oral landmark

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Extra oral Landmark of prosthetic importance

1) Naso-labial sulcus :

- ✓ This is the crease that extends laterally and downwards from the ala of the nose to the corners of the mouth. **It becomes more prominent with aging.**
- ✓ It is not easy to remove by a prosthetic restoration but it may be reduced by a proper degree of jaw separation, **tooth position and thick denture flanges. (in upper denture)**



2) Philtrum

- ✓ This is a **diamond shaped area** at the center of the upper lip and base of the nose.
- ✓ With the loss of teeth and labial alveolar bone **it becomes flattened**. Improper tooth alignment may obliterate the philtrum.
- ✓ Determine the width of two central incisor teeth
- ✓ While a proper denture with **appropriate** arch form frequently restores a good contour to the philtrum within a short time.



3) Vermilion border

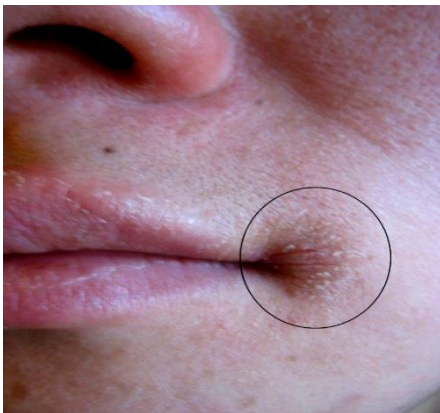
- ✓ It is the **transitional epithelium** between the mucous membrane of the lips and the skin. (quibid arc)
- ✓ With loss of teeth and resorption of the labial alveolar bone, the orbicularis oris loses its support and drops inwards, thus resulting in the **diminution of the amount of the vermilion edentulous face.**

- ✓ *Proper modifications of the denture flanges and the position of fine anterior teeth can improve this appearance*



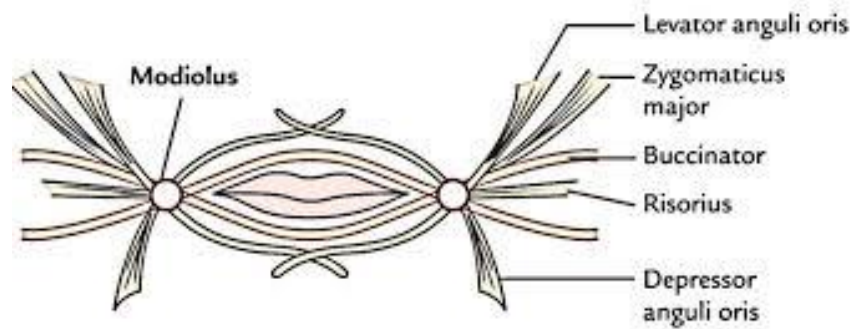
4) Angle of the month (commisure):

- ✓ *Dentures should support the mouth angle, because lack of proper support: of the upper lip may cause **angular cheilitis** that is **fissuring and inflammation of the angle of the mouth** as a result of continuous wetting from saliva and a **reduced Vertical dimension**.*
- ✓ *Also **vitamin B and iron deficiency** make angular cheilitis*



5) The modiolus:

- ✓ *Is located at the meeting place of the buccinators and other facial muscles near the angle of the mouth.*
- ✓ *The modiolus is held in position by the arch form of the maxillary teeth, with the loss of teeth the modiolus is frequently displaced giving the characteristic appearance of an edentulous person (**sunken checks**).*
- ✓ *The buccal surface of the lower denture in the **premolar** region **must be thin** to avoid the modiolus lifting the denture.*



6) Mento labial sulcus

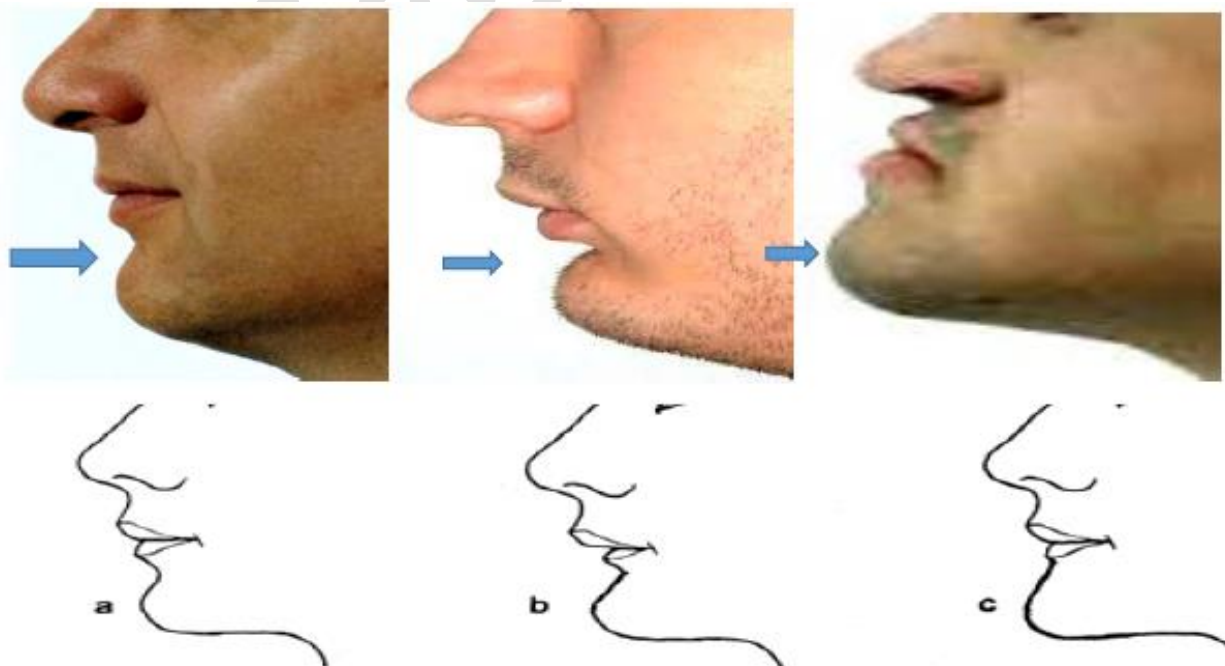
- ✓ This runs from side to side horizontally **between the lower lip and chin.**
- ✓ Its curvature frequently indicates the character of **the maxillo mandibular relationship:**

a) In normal ridge relationship (Angle class I) the mentolabial sulcus shows a gentle *curvature which* represents an obtuse angle.

b) In angle class II the mentolabial sulcus presents an *acute angle* in which the lower lip is folded towards the chin.

c) In angle class III the mentolabial sulcus may form an *angle of 180°*.

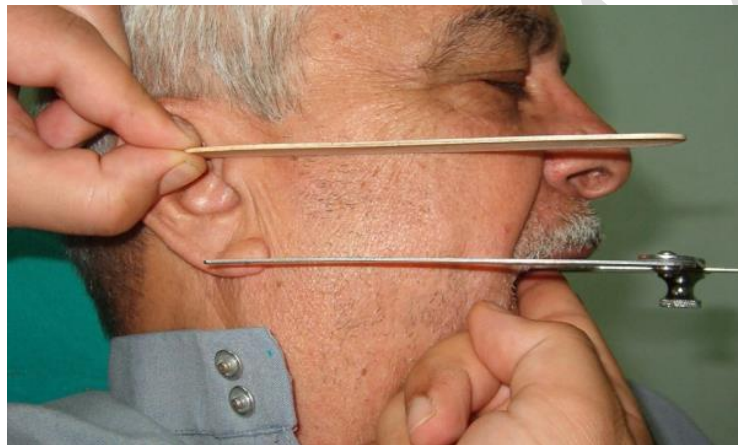
- ✓ Should be reduced by make denture with proper tooth support.



➤ **Extra-oral landmark that guide in construction of denture:**

1) Ala tragus line:

- ✓ *Line between ala of nose and tragus of the ear.*
- ✓ *Used for orientation of occlusal plane of posterior teeth*
- ✓ *Should be parallel to the posterior occlusal plane.*



2) Interpupillary line:

- ✓ *line between two eye pupils.*
- ✓ *Use for orientation of occlusal plane of anterior teeth.*
- ✓ *Should be parallel to the incisal plane of anterior artificial teeth.*



3) Frankfort plane:

- ✓ Line taken between outer contour of eye and tragus of ear.
- ✓ This line help in detecting condyle position arbitrary by take point at this line anterior to the tragus by 11-13 mm.



4) Line between rights a left ala of nose (width of nose)

- ✓ to detect width of 6 anterior

5) Lip line:

- ✓ to detection of teeth height

6) Nose chin distance

- ✓ Determine vertical dimension

