

FLEXIBLE ACRYLATE VERSUS CLASSIC-VIABLE THERAPEUTICAL SOLUTION

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ABSTRACT:

Big variety of clinical cases is a very important element in choosing the peculiarities of development of creating the dentures. In the scope of these concerns enroll the present study, which aims to review, through clinical cases, the possibilities for treatment of edentulous by conventional methods but flexible acrylic material. The present study was performed in the Faculty of Dentistry Iasi, over four years, from 2008 to 2012, the group of patients is made up of those who were sent for prosthetic treatment declaring himself dissatisfied with conventional removable prosthetic dentures, represented by partial acrylic dentures or complete dentures. All patients in this study preferred flexible dentures to conventional ones due to traumatic experiences that have tried it with classical dentures and they restored their confidence that they can regain stomatognathic system functionality.

Key words : acrylic dentures, flexible dentures, complete dentures

INTRODUCTION: Prosthodontic therapy arises to the dentist complex problems on both equilibrium of the upcoming dentures and also the efficiency of their functioning as well as their biological integration, problems to which answers are not established every clinical case being by its peculiarities a special situation, for which we must find a suitable solution. Thus, removable acrylic dentures, therapeutic solutions in these cases have incurred and will incur over time improvements to mitigate this serious mutilation of the stomatognathic system. The big variety of clinical cases is a very important element in choosing the peculiarities of development of creating the dentures.

PURPOSE: In the scope of these concerns enroll the present study, which aims to review, through clinical cases, the possibilities for treatment of edentulous by conventional methods but flexible acrylic material.

MATERIAL AND METHOD: The clinical picture of edentulous patient presents a comprehensive range of major disturbances evidenced by morphological changes in the stomatognathic system functionality. Acrylate bases have advantages and disadvantages, such as insertion in some retentive zones, allergy to residual monomer, possibility of fracture in overburdened areas like tori. The appearance in 1950 of nylon derived from

dental materials used for prosthetic bases open a path for a new type of dentures. Flexible dentures are a viable alternative to conventional methyl methacrylate, which not only offers excellent aesthetics and comfort, but also have the flexibility necessary to adapt to all movements made by the patient.

The present study was performed in the Faculty of Dentistry Iasi, over four years, from 2008 to 2012, the group of patients is made up of those who were sent for prosthetic treatment declaring himself dissatisfied with conventional removable prosthetic dentures, represented by partial acrylic dentures or complete dentures. They came with a desire to find an alternative to their acrylic dentures. Patients were 18, 10 males and 8 females, aged between 57 and 78 years, the average age being 63,7ani. Patients received an observation sheet containing the reasons why they wanted the restoration of dentures, among them the most common reason being traumatic irritation, difficulty in inserting and deinserting dentures, fractures and / or cracks.

The materials used for the restoration were VALPLAST and FLEXITE. A group of 18 patients received flexible removable denture and were followed over a year and a

half to see how they adapted to the new variant of the removable dentures.

In determining the treatment plan and indications for the prosthetic removable elastic denture took into account the peculiarities of the prosthetic field and peculiarities of each clinical case, respectively were chosen prosthetic fields with resorpted irregular alveolar ridge, retentive tuberosities that prevented insertion and deinsertion with maxillary or mandibular tori dentures that had caused numerous fractures in patients history and a case of allergy to acrylic monomer. So the decision was made based on clinical examination and based on a questionnaire consisting of 10 questions, taken from literature and translated in romanian. Patients have been read and explained the questionnaire where they did not understand, in order to be correctly and completely filled by them. Patients gave their consent to participate in this study then, which meant following them-up the next 18 months and their obligation to report at regular checkups once to 1 month.

Patients who answered yes to at least three questions in the questionnaire were those who entered the study group.

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Have you ever had the feeling that your taste has changed due to the problems you have had with dentures?

2. Have you ever had soreness of the mouth?

3. Have you ever had trouble eating different types of food because dentures or pain?

4. Have you ever noticed white or red patches in the mouth caused by your dentures?

5. How many times you have a broken denture, a broken tooth and went to the dentist to repair dentures?

6. Have you ever had problems related to insertion and wearing denture / dentures?

7. Have you ever felt an unpleasant odor caused by your dentures?
8. Did the wearing of dentures create a state of irritation or nervousness?
9. Have you ever had moments of anger or depression caused by wearing dentures?
10. Can you run your normal daily activities: eating, talking, smiling, etc or your dentures prevent you?

Tabel I-Questionnaire

Prosthetic treatment followed the classic stages, starting with the preliminary impression, registered with alginate, followed by functional peripheral and central silicone fluid impression, determining cranial relations using the casts for occlusion, checking wax dentures when they were made last touches

and changes so that stomatognathic system restore functions are satisfactory and then made the final dentures. Flexible acrylate allowed us choosing the right color shade as natural gum for each patient.



Fig.1,2-color key

The technology manufacturing the final denture was different from that of the conventional dentures acrylic, for the purpose being injected flexible acrylate capsules, each tooth being made small holes so that the acrylate to enter easy in this area.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

All resolved cases were assessed by considering the following parameters asked by the patients: irritation of oral mucosa,

halitosis, ease of integration and comfort in wearing, the number of cracks / fractures of dentures.

So in case of irritation of mucosa (94%) 17 patients with prosthetic conventional dentures responded positively to the question of the presence of irritation to the mucosa and the first month of adaptation to new dentures flexible only 1 (6%) of them has answered positive.

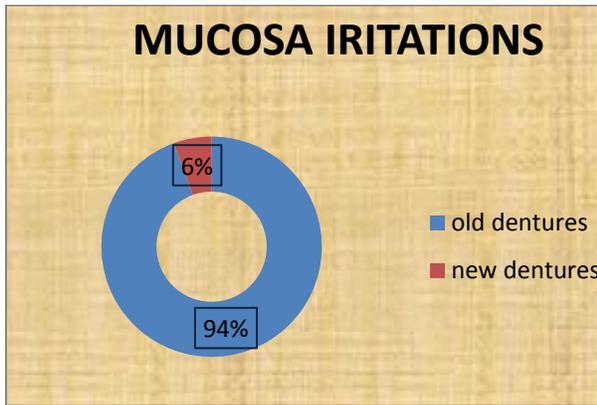


Fig.1-oral irritations

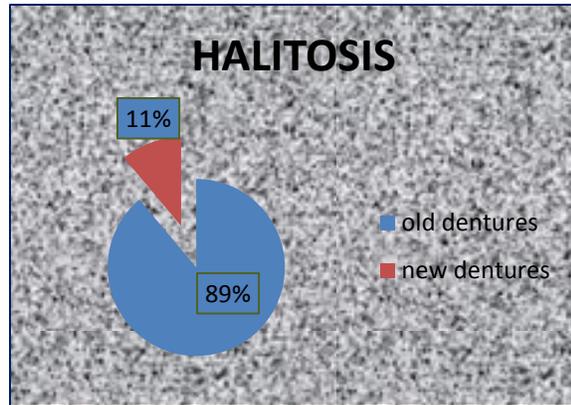


Fig.2-oral halitosis

In case of halitosis (89%)16 patients with conventional prosthetic dentures responded positively to the question of the presence of halitosis and after the first month of the adaptation to new flexible dentures only 2 (11%) of them have responded positively. In

the case of problems with insertion and dezinsertion of dentures said yes 15 patients (28%) with conventional prosthetic dentures and after the first month of adapting to the new dentures only 2 (82%) of them have responded positively.

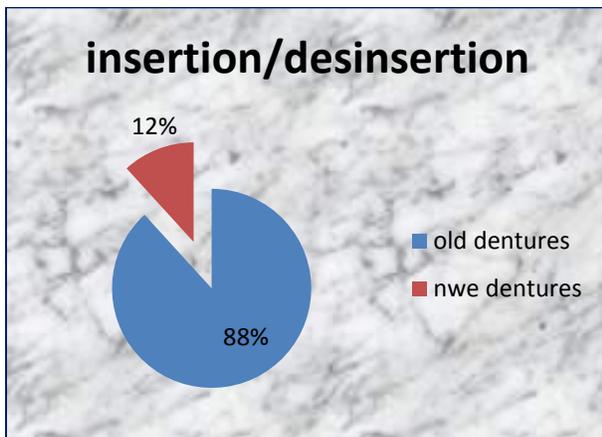


Fig.3-Insertion/desinsertion

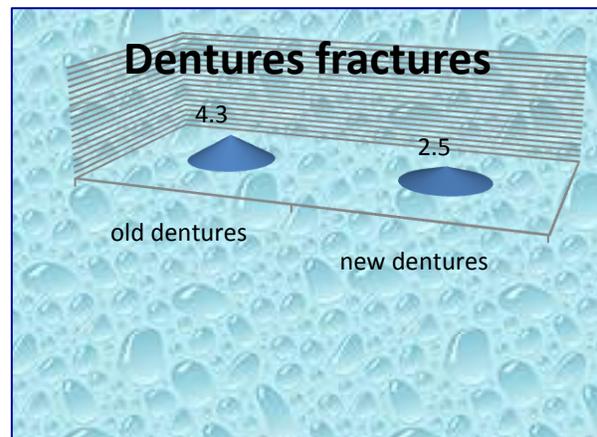


Fig.4-Dentures fractures

In case of fractures of dentures, 14 patients with old dentures responded positively and after the first month to

accommodate only 1 still presented a crack in his denture.

CONCLUSIONS:

1. In this study all 18 patients showed a high degree of satisfaction with flexible dentures to conventional reasonable. They proved to be superior in terms of functionality, biological integration and resistance to fracture.

2. This material is highly esthetic, restoring the natural color of the gums, both at the base and at the clasps level. Is thin enough

to be torsion and fracture resistant and easily to insert and deinsert in the retentive areas.

3. All patients in this study preferred flexible dentures to conventional ones due to traumatic experiences that have tried it with classical dentures and they restored their confidence that they can regain stomatognathic system functionality. Longitudinal studies are recommended to demonstrate the effect of the material on the prosthetic field.

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