



Orientation

Prosthodontics

Asbjørn Jokstad, DDS, PhD
Professor and Head, Prosthodontics
Faculty of Dentistry, University of Toronto

The prosthodontics component of the Undergraduate Dentistry Curriculum



Commission on Dental Accreditation

About CDAC

Accreditation Requirements

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Accreditation Requirements for Doctor of Dental Surgery (DDS) or Doctor of Dental Medicine (DMD) Programs

Effective April 1, 2001

Updated with Practice Outcomes Assessment- November 2001

Updated November 30, 2004

Updated November 30, 2005,

including the revised 'Competencies for a Beginning Dental Practitioner in Canada'.

Updated November 30, 2006

CDAC Accreditation of DDS Program

1997: "Ethics criteria"

2004: 2001 ACFD competencies

Next accreditation of the UofT:

2011: 2006 ACFD Competencies

The National Dental Examining Board of Canada - Competencies for a Beginning Dental Practitioner - Windows Internet Explorer

http://www.ndeb.ca/en/accredited/competencies.htm

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The National Dental Examining Board...

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COMPETENCIES FOR A BEGINNING DENTAL PRACTITIONER IN CANADA

FOR GRADUATES OF ACCREDITED DENTAL PROGRAMS

- Certification Overview
- Competencies
- The Written Examination
- The OSCE Examination
- Dates, Locations and Fees
- Examination By-Laws
- Reference Texts
- Application Form
- FAQs

FOR NON-ACCREDITED GRADUATES

- Qualifying Programs

A competent beginning dental practitioner in Canada must be able to provide oral health care for the benefit of individual patients and communities in a culturally sensitive manner.

Competency assumes that all behaviours are supported by foundation knowledge and skills in biomedical, behavioural and clinical dental science and by professional behaviour. Beginning dental practitioners in Canada must be able to apply foundation knowledge and skills to justify their decisions and actions and to evaluate outcomes. Therefore, foundation knowledge, skills and professional behaviour are understood to be a part of every competency.

Competency also assumes that all behaviours are performed to an acceptable level and that the practitioner can evaluate their quality and effectiveness. Competency cannot be achieved without the ability to self-evaluate. Moreover, there are no degrees of competence: a dentist is either competent or not competent. The competencies below refer to general dental practice and include the management of patients of all ages including those with special needs. It is assumed that all oral health care is provided in an ethical manner, in accordance with legal requirements at the national and provincial level.

A beginning dental practitioner in Canada must be competent to:

1. recognize the determinants of oral health in individuals and populations and the role of dentists in health promotion, including the disadvantaged.
2. recognize the relationship between general health and oral health.
3. evaluate the scientific literature and justify management recommendations based on the level of evidence available.
4. communicate effectively with patients, parents or guardians, staff,

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National Dental Examining Board of Canada

ACFD - Competencies - Windows Internet Explorer

http://www.acfd.ca/en/publications/ACFD-Competencies.htm#Competencies

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ACFD - Competencies

ACFD ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN FACULTIES of DENTISTRY Home Contact us Français

Publications Awards Links to Dental Schools Related Organizations About the ACFD

COMPETENCIES FOR A BEGINNING DENTAL PRACTITIONER IN CANADA

COMPETENCIES FOR A BEGINNING DENTAL PRACTITIONER IN CANADA

A competent beginning dental practitioner in Canada must be able to provide oral health care for the benefit of individual patients and communities in a culturally sensitive manner.

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COMPETENCIES FOR BEGINNING DENTAL PRACTITIONERS IN CANADA

A beginning dental practitioner in Canada must be competent to:

In This Section:

- ACFD Guidelines for Infectious Diseases and Health Care Workers
- ACFD Principles Document regarding the CDAC
- RFP ACFD Biennial Conference

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Association of Canadian Faculties of Dentistry

NDEB Competencies for a Beginning Dental Practitioner in Canada applied to the Prosthodontic Curriculum

2009-2010 Prosthodontics, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Toronto.

NDEB Original statement: 1 Recognize the determinants of oral health in individuals and populations and the role of dentists in health promotion, including the disadvantaged

Particular to prosthodontics 1modif. Recognize the determinants of oral health in individuals with an intraoral prosthesis and the role of dentists in health promotion, including the disadvantaged

This competency is within the domain: Critical Thinking

Competencies to be developed within the:

1. Affective dimensions

Treatment phase (1 --> 7): General

Patient with a restorable complete dentition restored with: Crowns --> See: 42d.xx
 Patient with single tooth missing restored with: Implant supported crown --> See: 42s.xx
 Patient with partially edentulous jaw restored with: Fixed prosthesis --> See: 42pe.1
 Patient with partially edentulous jaw restored with: Removable prosthesis --> See: 42pe.2
 Patient with partially edentulous jaw restored with: Implant supported prosthesis --> See 42pe.3

Patient with fully edentulous jaw restored with: Removable prosthesis --> See: 42e.1
 Patient with fully edentulous jaw restored with: Implant supported prosthesis --> See 42e.2
 Patient with prosthesis on fully edentulous jaw restored with: Reline/rebase removable prosthesis--> See 42e.3

Patient with an unrestorable dentition restored with: Immediate prosthesis --> See: 42e.4

Taught:	Learning experience In course:	Format:	71
4 & 3 &	277/333-377/477	Clinic	

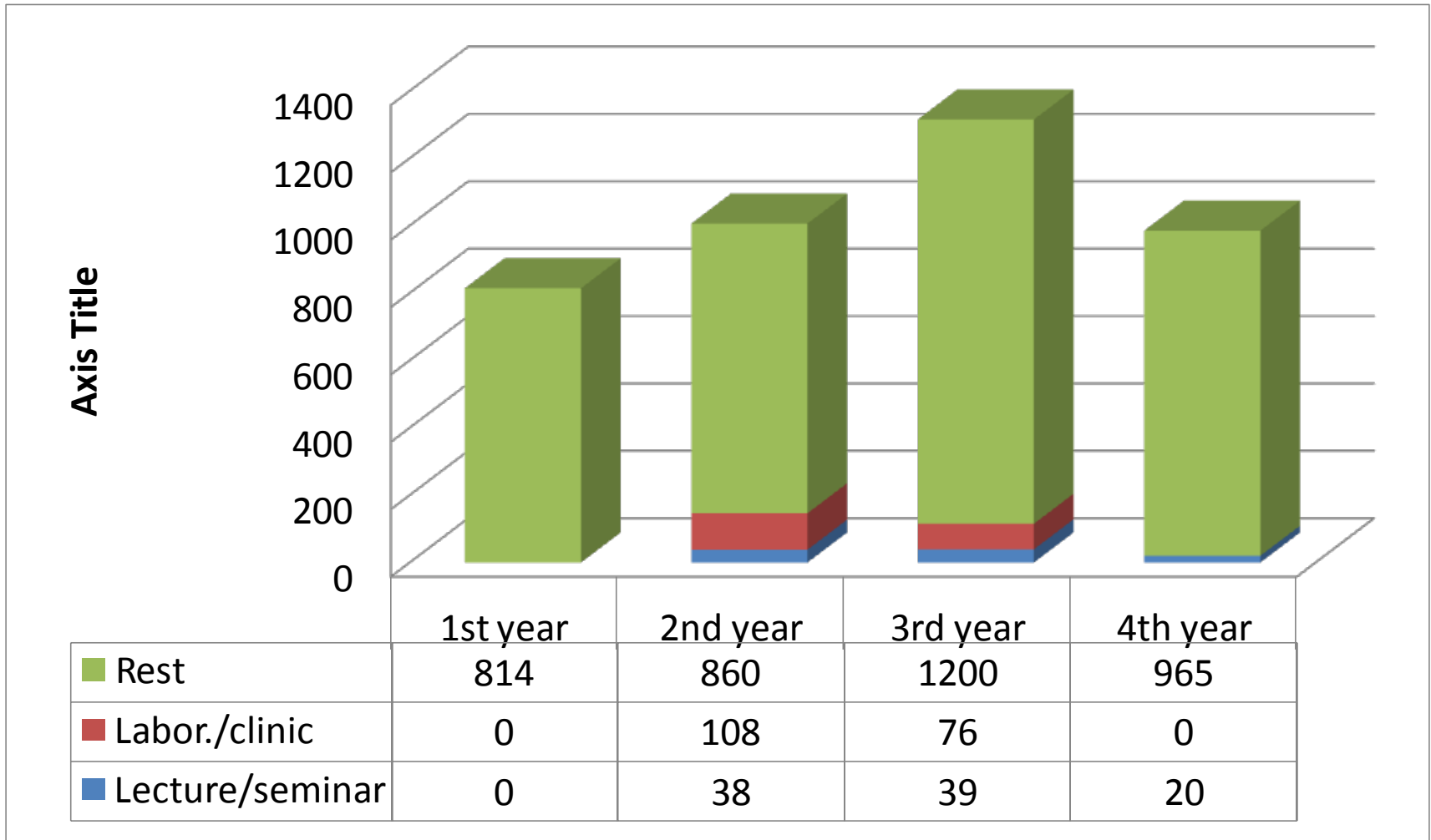
Competency attainment test:	Not tested -Grading of skills in clinic (H/P/NI)
-----------------------------	--

NDEB Original statement: 2 Recognize the relationship between general health and oral health

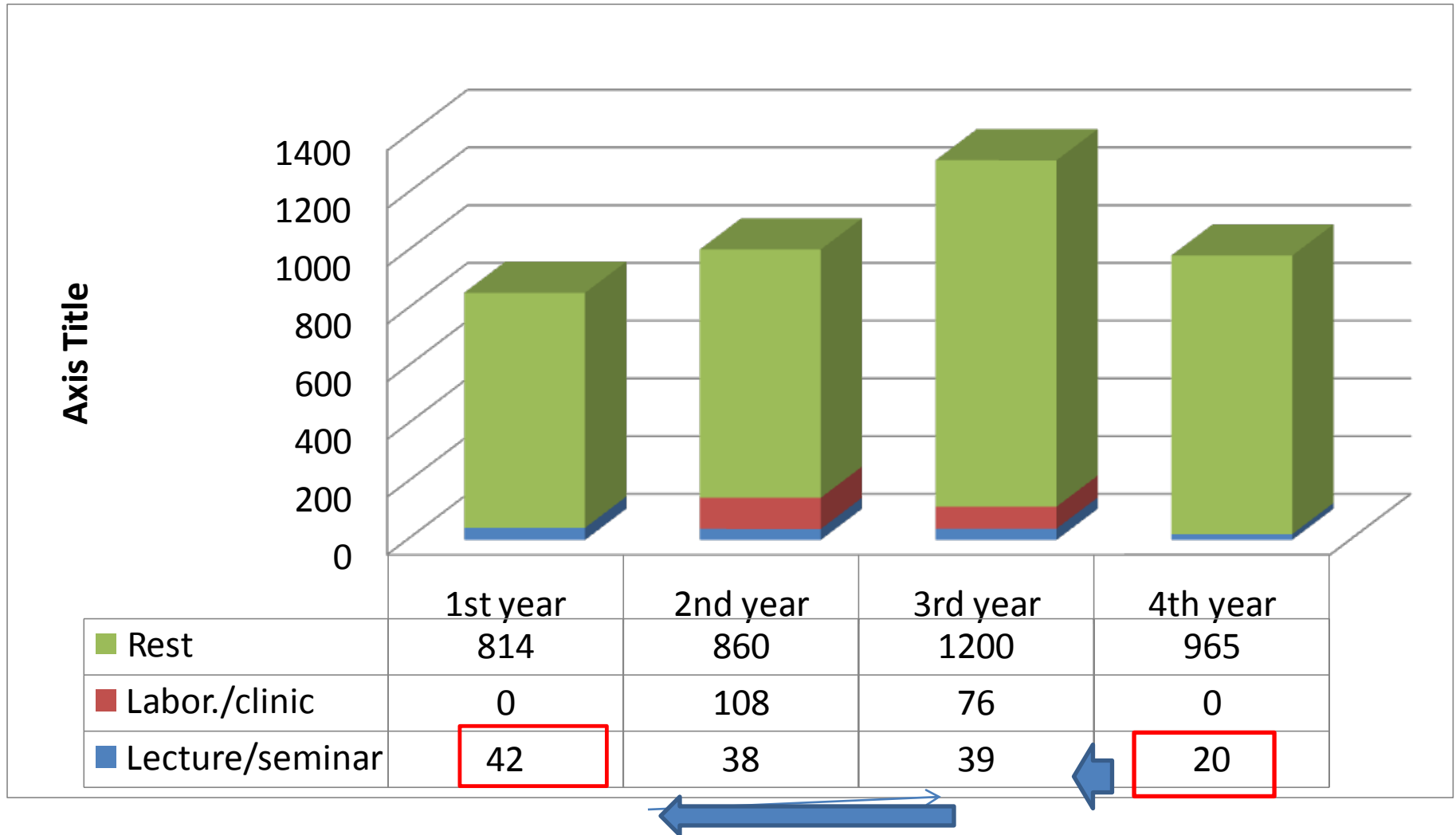
Particular to prosthodontics Fundamental core competency not particular to specific aspects of the prosthodontics curriculum

Prosthodontics Curriculum → 2009

QP program converted to IADPP in 2006 → major re-allocation of prosthodontics curriculum contents

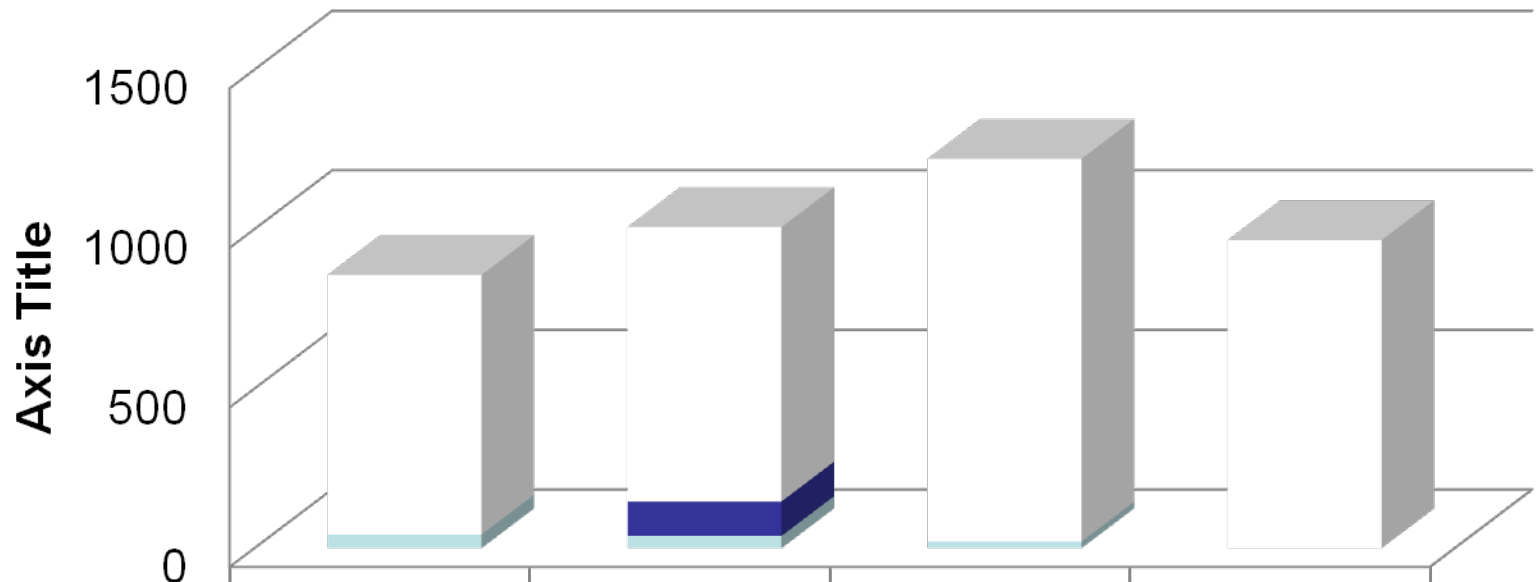


Prosthodontics Curriculum – 2010 → 2012



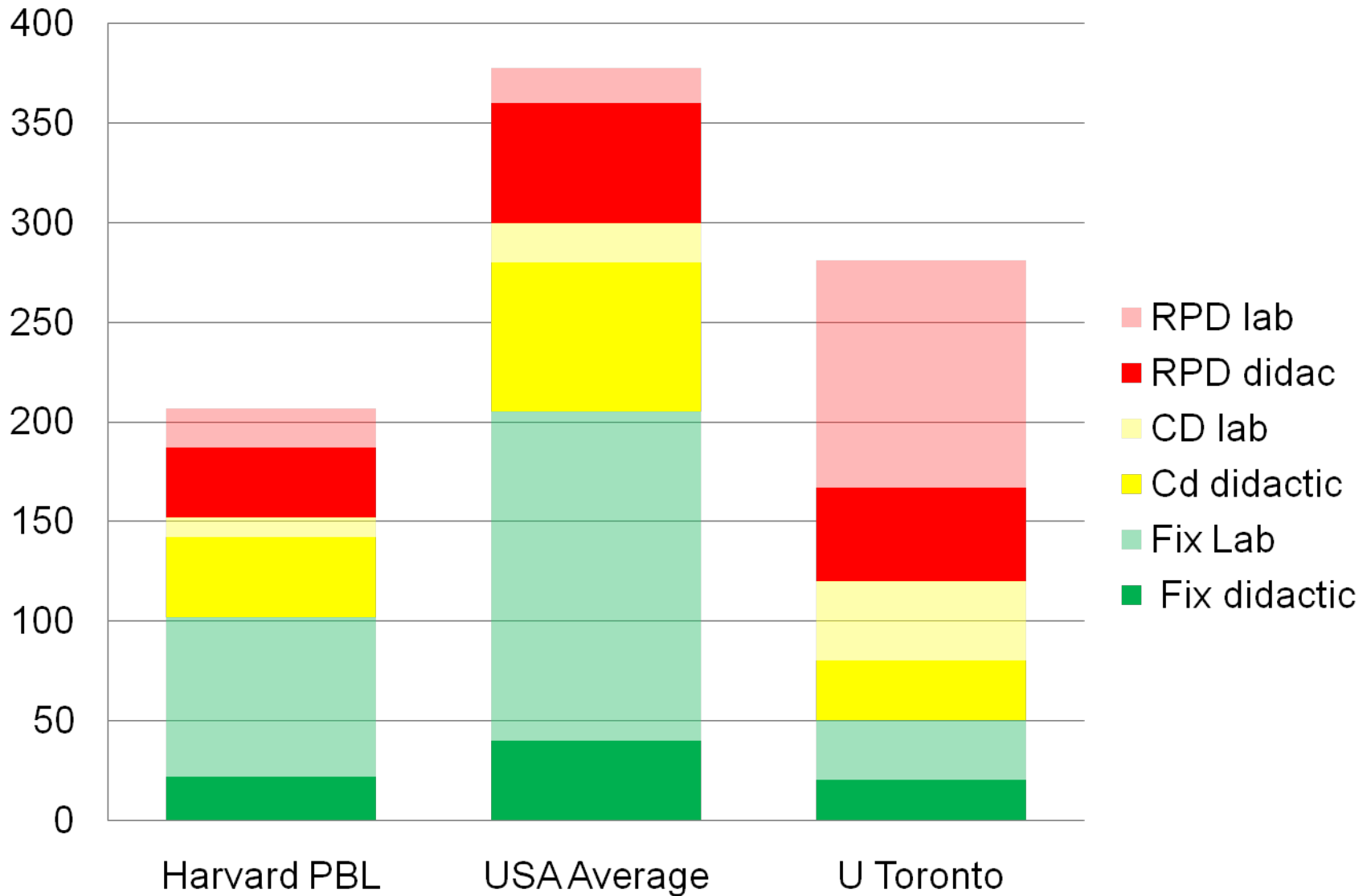
Prosthodontics Curriculum – 2010 → 2012

Chart Title



	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year
Rest	814	860	1200	965
Labor./clinic	0	108	0	0
Lecture/seminar	42	38	20	0

Prosthodontic Hours -- North America*




Sharepoint - spring 2006

Dentistry > Prosthodontics > 3rd year

Welcome Asbjorn Jokstad | 



3rd year

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Site Actions 

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- Teaching resources in prosthodontics
- Lectures 3rd year

Pictures

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Lists

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Teaching resources for 3rd year dental students

Announcements

undergraduate guidelines for fabrication of immediate prostheses 11/21/2008 2:53 PM

by Thuan Dao

Effective immediately, students should follow the following guidelines when treatment planning for immediate prostheses:

Unless there is pain and debilitating disease, the two step process beginning with posterior extractions and healing prior...

Add new announcement

Lectures 3rd year

Type	Name	comment
	Preprosthetic Surgery	Dr Johnb Zarb. 2006.
	Precision Attachments	Overdentures and Precision Attachments. Dr John Zarb. 2006
	Myofascial pain	Myofascial Pain Evidence Based Management Strategies. Dr Tuan Dao.
	Partial edentulousness treatment planning	The tooth, the whole tooth and nothing but the tooth. Dr John Zarb. 2006
	RPD Russell	Restoration of Partially Edentulous Patients. Case History: Mrs. Russell. January 2006
	RPD protocols I and II	Removable Partial Dentures: Clinical and Laboratory Protocols (I & II). Dr Laing-Gibbard Oct 2005
	IS-PFM Single Tooth Implants	Single Implant Prosthodontics. Dr Laing-gibbard. 2006
	Impact_of_Osseointegration_on_Prosthodontics_II	Dr John Zarb. 2006
	Impact_of_Osseointegration_on_Prosthodontics_I	Dr John Zarb. 2006
	Anterior Esthetics For screen	Dr Aaron Fenton. 06 May 2005
	Anterior Esthetics For Print	Dr Aaron Fenton. 06 May 2005
	IS-CLOD	Implant supported overdentures. Dr Thuan Dinh, 12 Jan 2006
	Relining	Relining Removable Prostheses. Dr John Zarb. 2006
	RPD designing	Removable Partial Dentures: A review of indications, protocol, and principles of designing. Dr Laing-Gibbard 8 September 2005
	Immediate Dentures	Management of Patients with Immediate Dentures. Dr John Zarb 2006
	Fundamentals Of Occlusion	Dr Laing-Gibbard lecture 28.11.2005
	Over- and interim dentures	How to fabricate interim dentures. Dr Laing-Gibbard lecture 14.11.2005

Links to external sites

- 1st year student lectures prosthodontics
- 2nd year student lectures prosthodontics
- Blackboard UofT Portal
- Video Library
- Dental Material Teaching U. of Florida

Add new link

Site Users

Aaron Fenton
Asbjorn Jokstad
Cynthia Enriquez
Deepak Nallaswamy Veeraiyan
Greg Mount
Hasan Alkumru
Heather Hyslop
Janet Dewinter
Joseph Fava
Leslie Laing Gibbard
Limor Avivi-Arber
Mark Lin
Mohammed Hani Zahran
Peter McDermott

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Blackboard - fall 2006

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Prosthodontics 477 Course Schedule

#	Date	Topic	Instructor	Manual	View Lecture Online	Additional Material	Print Handout	Learning Objectives
1	Thursday Sep 14	The concept of risk factors and prognostic factors in treatment planning, choice of interventions and prognosis	Dr Asbjorn Jokstad					
2	Thursday Sept 21	Evidence-based prosthodontics - principles, and need for implementation in practice	Dr Jim Anderson					
3	Thursday Sept 28	Treatment outcomes in prosthodontics and importance of oral hygiene compliance and good control routines	Dr Asbjorn Jokstad					
4	Thursday Oct 5	The dental technician - support and possibilities, and need for correct communication	LHM Lab. & Terri Jancen					
5	Thursday Oct 12	The patient with need for prosthodontic therapy- considerations for treatment planning, choice of interventions and prognosis	Dr Jim Anderson					
6	Thursday Oct 19	The adult patient with age and medical condition concerns - considerations for treatment planning, choice of interventions	Dr Aaron Fenton					

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PORTAL

PROSTHODONTICS (Fall 2009-DEN477Y1-Y-LEC018) > CLINICAL ROUTINES

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Lab And Referral
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Clinical Routines

Compiled Prosthodontics - Clinical Routines
[Clinical Procedures.pdf](#) (313.188 Kb)
Step-by-step descriptions of the fabrication of **partial fixed** and **partial removable** prostheses for **partially edentulous** patients and **removable prostheses** ("denture") for **fully edentulous** patients

Prosthodontics - Clinical Routines for FDPs
[42pe_1 FDP.pdf](#) (216.905 Kb)
Step-by-step descriptions of the fabrication of **partial fixed** prostheses for **partially edentulous** patients

Prosthodontics - Clinical Routines for RDPs
[42pe_2 RDP.pdf](#) (133.499 Kb)
Step-by-step descriptions of the fabrication of **partial removable** and **partial removable** prostheses for **partially edentulous** patients

Prosthodontics - Clinical Routines for CDs
[42e1_DP.pdf](#) (150.647 Kb)
Step-by-step descriptions of the fabrication of conventional prostheses for **fully edentulous** patients

Technical solutions for patients - Flow Charts
[protho_steps.pdf](#) (159.46 Kb)
[protho_steps_horsontal.pdf](#) (70.034 Kb)
Vertical and horizontal flow diagrams of the fabrication of **partial fixed** and **removable** prostheses for **partially edentulous** patients and **conventional dentures** for **fully edentulous** patients

Done

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PORTAL

PROSTHODONTICS Fall 2009-DEN477Y1-Y-LEC018 Lectures

Create Item Build Evaluate Collaborate

Lectures

1 **Lecture 2 - The concepts of risk factors in prosthodontic treatment planning**
Attached Files: [477-2_view.pdf](#) (2.397 MB)

1 **Evidence Based Prosthodontics**
Item is no longer available. It was last available on Jul 30, 2010 2:20 PM.
Attached Files: [Evidence-based prosthodontics.pdf](#) (4.355 MB)

1 **SDA**
Enabled: Statistics Tracking
Attached Files: [SDA Oct09.pdf](#) (4.995 MB)

1 **Impact of Parafunction**
Attached Files: [Impact of parafunction - 4th yr - 8 X 2008 Lecture.pdf](#) (1.509 MB)

1 **Bounded Edentulous Space**
Item is no longer available. It was last available on Jul 26, 2010 2:05 PM.
Enabled: Statistics Tracking
Attached Files: [BES Year IV Oct 2009.pdf](#) (521.981 KB)

1 **Considerations for the Edentulous Patient**
Enabled: Statistics Tracking

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3rdYr BlackBoard
2ndYr BlackBoard
1st Yr BlackBoard

COURSE MANAGEMENT

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PROSTHODONTICS (Fall 2009-DEN477Y1-Y-LEC018) Announcements

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1st Yr BlackBoard

COURSE MANAGEMENT

Announcements

Create Announcement

1 **Lecture Feb 22 DEN377Y**
The lecture has been posted via BlackBoard. All the best...
Posted by: Cynthia Entwistle
Posted on: Wed, Feb 7, 2010

1 **Final Protho exam**
Dear Class of 2011:
The final Protho exam has been set, reviewed, and submitted. You will want to review the assigned reading as noted in the fall and winter lecture series, the content of the lectures, and any other information that you may have gleaned from the course. You had several seminars in the winter, and this information should be valuable for your practice. It will not necessarily be a part of the exam prep, as the content varied between groups based upon your input.
The format of the exam will be short answer, and you may be requested to provide diagram(s). Bring a pen and sharp pencil, spares in case they run out, and your student card.
There are 9 questions of equal value. The exam is worth 60% of your final mark. Good luck in your preparations and performance. A Fenton/R Paculanan
Posted by: Aaron Fenton
Posted on: Thu, Apr 1, 2010

1 **written marks**
Item is not available.
Dear Class of 2011: as announced, the written marks have been adjusted + 10. Welcome back. a
Posted by: Aaron Fenton
Posted on: Thu, Feb 18, 2010

1 **DEN377Y Lecture Jan 18, 2010**
Item is not available.
Hello everyone,
Posted by: Cynthia Entwistle
Posted on: Mon, Jan 18, 2010

Done

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Sharepoint – Fall 2010

Dentistry > Prosthodontics > Prosthodontic Procedures

Welcome Asbjorn Jokstad

Prosthodontic Procedures

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Site Actions

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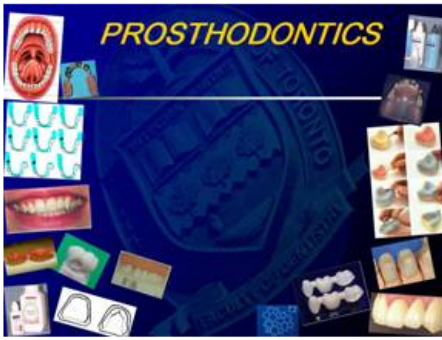
Resource site for undergraduate students

Announcements

WELCOME TO PROSTHODONTICS! 5/12/2010 10:41 AM
by Asbjorn Jokstad

ENTER WEBSITE

Add new announcement



Comprehensive Examination Form		Oral Diagnostic Examination		The Intra-Oral Examination		Periodontal Chart		Radiographic Report			
Patient's Name: _____ Chart #: _____ Date: _____ Date of Birth: _____ Age: _____ Gender: _____ Dental Student's Name: _____ Please circle: <u>DD55</u> DD54 Chief Complaint and Patient's Expectation: _____ History of Chief Complaint: _____ Summary of Pertinent Medical History & Current Health Update: _____ Current Medication: _____ Social History: • Smoking: _____ • Alcohol: _____ • Recreational Drug Use: _____ • Other: _____		Dental History: • Frequency of dental visits: • Type of dental procedures performed at those visits: Specific History of: • Dental Sensitivity: • Food Impaction: • Tooth mobility: • Tooth migration: • Bleeding gingiva: • Reason for Tooth Loss: • Aesthetic concerns: • If prostheses are present, patient's report of: • Age of present denture: • Number of previous prostheses: • If removable prostheses, wearing habit: • Satisfaction with previous prostheses: • Comfort: • Chewing efficiency: • Speech: • Food trapping: • Aesthetics:		The Extra-Oral Examination 1. Overall general appearance, chronological/physiologic age, weight, size and proportion, skeletal development. 2. Cervical: Significant findings from (I) and (II). A Head and Neck Examination 3. Asymmetries, mobility 4. Cervical lymph nodes 5. Submental lymph nodes 6. Anterior/inferior cervical lymph nodes 7. Other nodes *The following 1-13, 15, 17 are only to be carried out in case the patient has symptoms related to these conditions. 8. TMJ: tenderness, clicking, crepitation 9. Masticator muscles tenderness 10. Swallow 11. Salivary glands Significant findings from (I) - (13). B. Vital Signs 14. Pulse _____ Height _____ Blood _____ 15. Blood pressure _____ Vision _____ 16. Temperature _____ 17. Respiratory _____ Significant findings from (14) - (17).		A. Soft Tissue Examination 18. Lips and labial mucosa 19. Buccal mucosa 20. Hard palate 21. Hard palatal/platine 22. Soft palate/uvula 23. Tongue: dorsum, lateral and ventral surfaces 24. Hard floor 25. Gingiva Significant findings from (18) and (25). B. Oral Tissue Examination 26. Bone - e.g. for, endoste: Denture: 27. Colour, shape, form 28. Extension/sensitivity 29. Atrial palpation/tenderness 30. Full thickness _____ and rigidity _____ Results: both # _____ both # _____ Significant findings from (26) and (30). 31. Oral hygiene _____ food _____ far _____ 32. Periodontal cleaning _____		Patient treatment course: 1. Existing dental care: 2. Prosthetic: (type, material and repair, relevant periodontal pathology) 3. Endodontic: 4. Orthodontic: 5. Periodontal: 6. Oral surgery: 7. Maxillofacial: 8. Miscellaneous: 9. Removable: 10. Fixed: 11. Implant: 12. Temporary: 13. Other: 14. Self care advice, TMI subject or radiographic advice Inserter signature: _____ VFD staff signature: _____ Date: _____		Date and completion of radiographic survey: 1. Osseous structure and surrounding soft tissues of maxilla & mandible (general) 2. Alveolar Process a) Periodontal bone loss: b) Signs of inflammatory disease (radiolucencies) 3. Teeth Radiographic interpretation (summary) Student signature _____ Radiology instructor signature _____	

CCP “Yellow” Comprehensive Examination Form

Explanation of Charting Symbols		MAXILLA		MANDIBLE		Dentition	
Missing		Un erupted		Partially erupted		Wear facets	
Distorted/Impacted		Over eruption		Drifting		Angle's classification	Overbite %
Rotated tooth		Tipped teeth		Hypoplasia		Overjet mm	Crossbite
Abrasion/Abfraction		Erosion		Attention		Crowding	Plane of occlusion
Open contact		Loose contact		Hypoplasia		Discoloration	Malignancy
Restoration (eg. AVI, CER)		Crown (eg. PEM)		Bridge		Shape & Size	
Caries		Implant		Overhang			
Resorption		Crack/Fracture		Forced involvement			
Root canal filling		Root canal radiog. short		Periapical radiolucency			

Evaluation of current prostheses: • Removable Prostheses: Kennedy Classification: Stability: Retention: Flange extension: Aesthetics: Shade: Shape: Arrangement: Lip support: Smile Line: Occlusion: Interoccusal distance: Articulation: Teeth wear: Plane of occlusion: Tooth Position relative to Neutral Zone: Adjustments with full form appliance: Caries: Abrasion/Erosion: Mobility: Pulp Status: Gingival Health: Plane of occlusion: Referred to self address: Signature: _____	12. Evaluation of current prostheses: • Removable Prostheses: Kennedy Classification: Stability: Retention: Flange extension: Aesthetics: Shade: Shape: Arrangement: Lip support: Smile Line: Occlusion: Interoccusal distance: Articulation: Teeth wear: Plane of occlusion: Tooth Position relative to Neutral Zone: Adjustments with full form appliance: Caries: Abrasion/Erosion: Mobility: Pulp Status: Gingival Health: Plane of occlusion: Referred to self address: Signature: _____	Examination with Prosthodontic Considerations: • Lip support: • Smile line: • Profile (convex, concave, straight): • Temporomandibular Function: Reported symptoms: Clinical signs/symptoms: Range of movement (mm): Normal _____ Open _____ R _____ L _____ Right equipment _____ Open _____ R _____ L _____ Severe equipment _____ Open _____ R _____ L _____ On guided closure, is there a slide to centric occlusion? If so, describe: • Freeway space: _____ mm • Is existing vertical dimension of occlusion adequate? (arginate): • Should the plane of occlusion be modified? (explain):	14. • Unsettled features: • Gingiva: Colour: Contour / missing papilla: Consistency • Edentulous ridge: Resorption: Maxillary and mandibular ridge relation: Clinical appearance consistency of mucosa: Underbite Summary of Findings for Potential Abutments: • Tooth number: Mobility: Root form: Crown to root ratio: Caries: Erosion: Retention: Angularity: Periodontal status: Restoration quality: • Endodontic status (from page 14): Pulp status: Periapical Disease: PDL space contour: "Quality" of current root filling: • Overall Prognosis of Abutment: Referred to self address: Signature: _____	Periodontal Diagnosis: Periodontal Prognosis: Sequence of Periodontal Therapy: Referred to self address: Signature: _____ Periodontal Re-evaluation: (any repeat modification of treatment plan) • Is the Doctor to be involved? Endodontic/Assess/Resection considerations for final treatment plan: Referred to self address: Signature: _____ Comprehensive Examination Form reviewed by Coordinator: Reviewed in Item 1 - Bone Level only: Referred for complete treatment planning: Referred to self address: Signature: _____ Date: _____
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Prosthodontics components

Comprehensive Examination Form

1

Patient's Name: _____ Chart #: _____ Date: _____
 Date of Birth: _____ Age: _____ Gender: _____

Dental Student's Name: _____

Please circle: DDSD DDSD

Chief Complaint and Patient's Expectation: _____

History of Chief Complaint: _____

Summary of Pertinent Medical History & Current Health Update: _____

Current Medications: _____

Social History:
 • Smoking: _____
 • Recreational Drug Use: _____
 • Other: _____

Form: July 2017

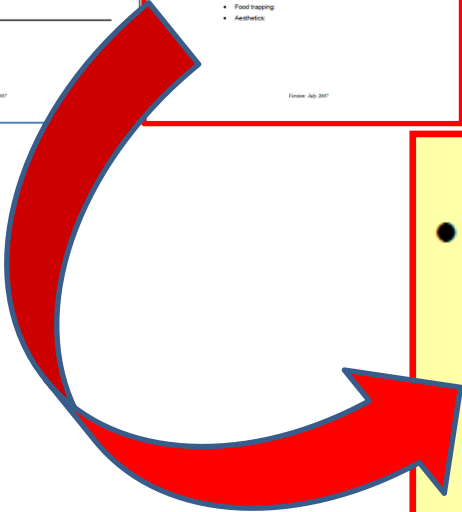
2

Dental history:
 • Frequency of dental visits:
 • Type of dental procedures performed at these visits:

• Specific History of:
 • Dental Sensitivity:
 • Food impaction:
 • Tooth mobility:
 • Tooth migration:
 • Bleeding gingiva:
 • Reason for Tooth Loss:
 • Aesthetic concerns:

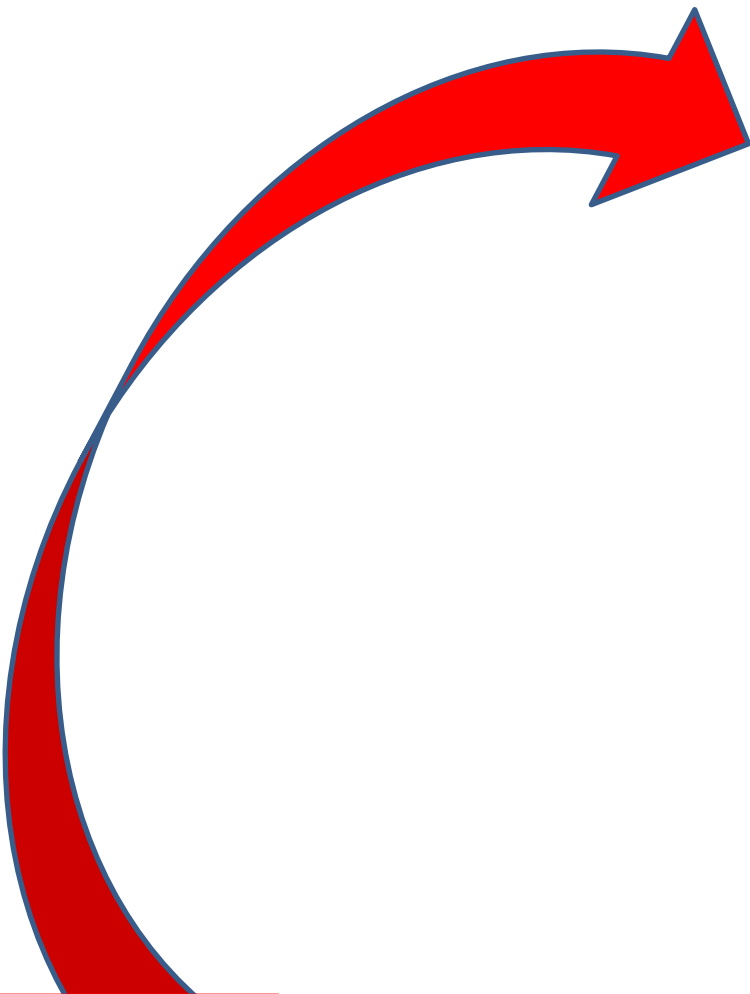
• If prostheses are present, patient's report of:
 • Age of present denture:
 • Number of previous prostheses:
 • If removable prostheses, wearing habit:
 • Satisfaction with previous prostheses:
 • Comfort:
 • Chewing efficiency:
 • Soreness:
 • Food trapping:
 • Aesthetics:

Form: July 2017



- **If prostheses are present, patient's report of:**
 - Age of present denture:
 - Number of previous prostheses:
 - If removable prostheses, wearing habit:
 - Satisfaction with previous prostheses:
 - Comfort:
 - Chewing efficiency:
 - Soreness:
 - Food trapping:
 - Aesthetics:



- If prostheses are present, patient's report of:
 - Age of present denture:
 - Number of previous prostheses:
 - If removable prostheses, wearing habit:
 - Satisfaction with previous prostheses:
 - Comfort:
 - Chewing efficiency:
 - Soreness:
 - Food trapping:
 - Aesthetics:
 - **Cleaning access/ability:**





Evaluation of current prostheses:



- Fixed partial prostheses:



Abutment / pontic Site 1:	Abutment / pontic Site 2:	Abutment / pontic Site 3:



Contour:  



Quality of Margins:  



Aesthetics:

Shade:  

Shape:  

Arrangement:  

Lip support:  

Smile Line:  

Abutments:  

Caries:

Abrasion/Erosion:

Mobility:

Pulp Status:

Gingival Health:

Occlusion:  

Plane of occlusion:  


Articulation:  

Chart # _____ 11
Date: _____

Evaluation of current prostheses:

- Fixed partial prostheses: Site 1: _____ Site 2: _____ Site 3: _____

Contour: _____

Quality of Margins: _____

Aesthetic:

Shade: _____

Shape: _____

Arrangement: _____

Lip support: _____

Smile Line: _____

Abutments:

Caries: _____

Abrasion/Erosion: _____

Mobility: _____

Pulp Status: _____

Gingival Health: _____

Plane of occlusion: _____

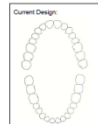
Reviewed by staff instructor: _____
Signature: _____

Form: JAD 2017

12 Evaluation of current prostheses:

- Removable Prosthesis:


	Upper	Lower
	Complete	Complete
	Partial	Partial
	ED	ED
Removal Classification:		
Stability:		
Retention:		
Flange extension:		
Aesthetics:		
Shade:		
Shape:		
Arrangement:		
Lip support:		
Smile Line:		
Clasp show:		
Occlusion:		
Interocclusal distance:		
Articulation:		
Tooth wear:		
Plane of occlusion:		
Tooth Position relative to Neutral Zone:		
Abutments (ymls N/A if not applicable):		
Caries:		
Abrasion/Erosion:		
Mobility:		
Pulp Status:		
Gingival Health:		

Current Design: 

Reviewed by staff instructor: _____
Signature: _____

Form: JAD 2017

Examination with Prosthodontic C

- Lip support: _____
- Smile line: _____
- Profile (convex, concave, straight): 
- Temporomandibular Function:
 - Reported symptoms: _____
 - Clinical signs/symptoms: _____
 - Range of movement (mm):
 - Normal: _____
 - Sharp impairment: _____
 - Severe impairment: _____
 - Oral guided devices: is there a side S: _____
- Frequency spacer: mm _____
- Is existing vertical dimension of occlusal _____
- Should the plane of occlusion be mod _____

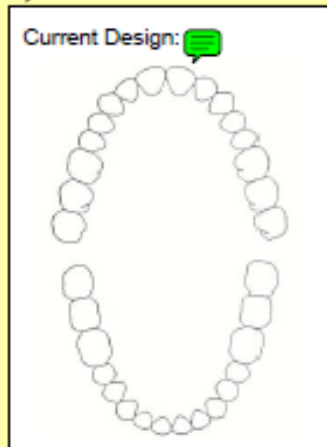
Evaluation of current prostheses:

Removable Prostheses

Upper		Lower	
Complete	Partial	Complete	Partial
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- Kennedy Classification:
- Stability:
- Retention:
- Flange extension:
- Aesthetics:
 - Shade:
 - Shape:
 - Arrangement:
 - Lip support:
 - Smile Line:
 - Clasp show:
- Occlusion:
- Interocclusal distance:
- Articulation:
- Tooth wear:
- Plane of occlusion:
- Tooth Position relative to Neutral Zone:
- Abutments (write N/A if not applicable):

- Caries:
- Abrasion/Erosion:
- Mobility:
- Pulp Status:
- Gingival Health:



Reviewed by staff instructor:

 (signature)

Version: July 2007

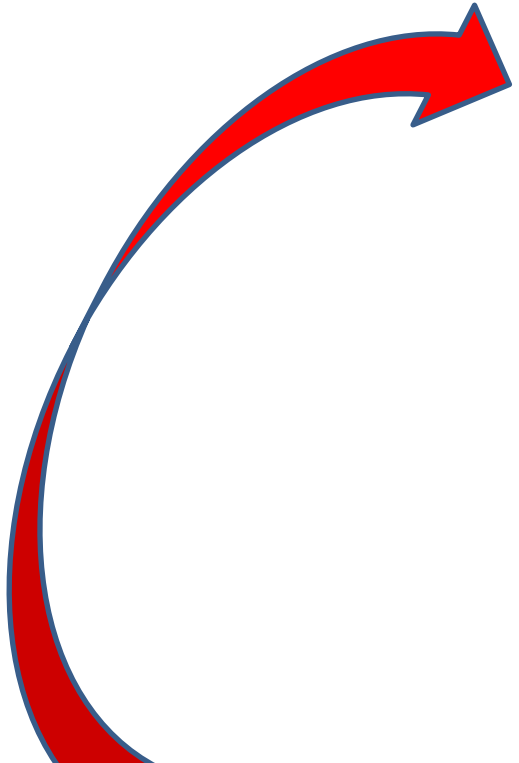


Chart # _____ 11
Date: _____

Evaluation of current prostheses:

Fixed partial prostheses: Site 1: Site 2: Site 3:

Contour: _____

Quality of Margins: _____

Aesthetic:
 Shade: _____
 Shape: _____
 Arrangement: _____
 Lip support: _____
 Smile Line: _____

Abutments:
 Caries: _____
 Abrasion/Erosion: _____
 Mobility: _____
 Pulp Status: _____
 Gingival Health: _____

Plane of occlusion: _____

Reviewed by staff instructor:

 (signature)

Form: July 2007

12 Evaluation of current prostheses:

Removable Prostheses

	Upper	Lower
	Complete	Complete
	Partial	Partial
Kennedy Classification:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stability:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Retention:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Flange extension:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Aesthetics:		
Shade:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shape:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arrangement:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lip support:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Smile Line:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clasp show:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Occlusion:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Interocclusal distance:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Articulation:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tooth wear:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plane of occlusion:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tooth Position relative to Neutral Zone:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Abutments (write N/A if not applicable):	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Caries:		
Abrasion/Erosion:		
Mobility:		
Pulp Status:		
Gingival Health:		

Current Design:

Reviewed by staff instructor:

 (signature)

Form: July 2007

Chart # _____
Date: _____

Examination with Prosthodontic Considerations:



- Lip support:
- Smile line:


- Profile (convex, concave, straight):
- Temporomandibular Function:
 - Reported symptoms:
 - Clinical signs/symptoms:
 - Range of movement (mm):

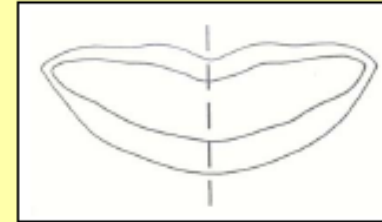
Normal	Open	R	L
Start impairment	Open	R	L
Severe impairment	Open	R	L
 - Oral-pharyngeal: is there a side to vertical occlusion? If so, use _____
 - Emergency spacer: mm _____
 - Is existing vertical dimension of occlusion adequate? (explain): _____
 - Should the plane of occlusion be modified? (explain): _____

Form: July 2007

Examination with Prosthodontic Considerations :



• Lip support:  



• Smile line: 



• Profile (convex, concave, straight):


• Temporomandibular Function:

Reported symptoms:  


Clinical signs/symptoms:  

Range of movement (mm):


Normal	Open	R	L	Pain Muscle/TMJ?: Y/N
Slight impairment	Open	R	L	Pain Muscle/TMJ?: Y/N
Severe impairment	Open	R	L	Pain Muscle/TMJ?: Y/N

On guided closure, is there a slide to centric occlusion? If so, describe: 

• Freeway space: mm

• Is existing vertical dimension of occlusion adequate? (explain): 



• Should the plane of occlusion be modified? (explain): 

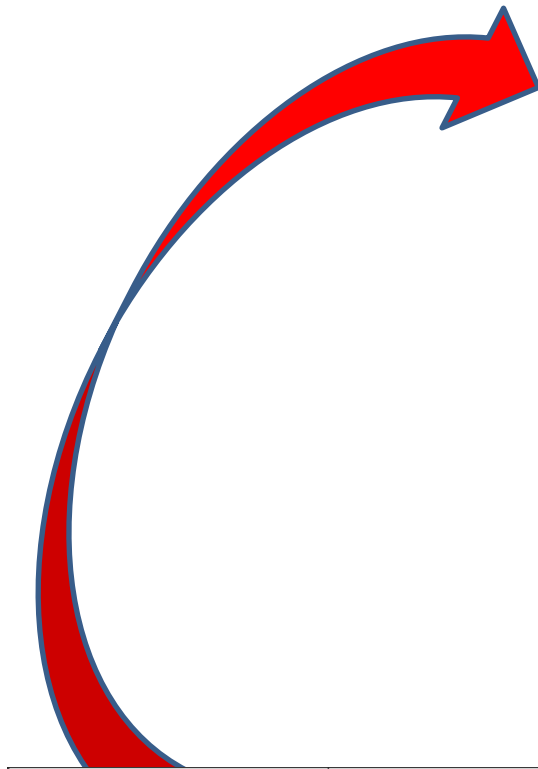
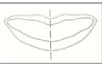


Chart #: _____
Date: _____

Examination with Prosthodontic Considerations :

- Lip support:
- Smile line:



- Profile (convex, concave, straight):
- Temporomandibular Function:
 - Reported symptoms:
 - Clinical signs/symptoms:
 - Range of movement (mm):

Normal	Open	R	L
Slight impairment	Open	R	L
Severe impairment	Open	R	L
 - On guided closure, is there a slide to centric occlusion? If so, describe:
- Freeway space: mm
- Is existing vertical dimension of occlusion adequate? (explain):
- Should the plane of occlusion be modified? (explain):

Version: July 2007

14 • Unesthetic features:

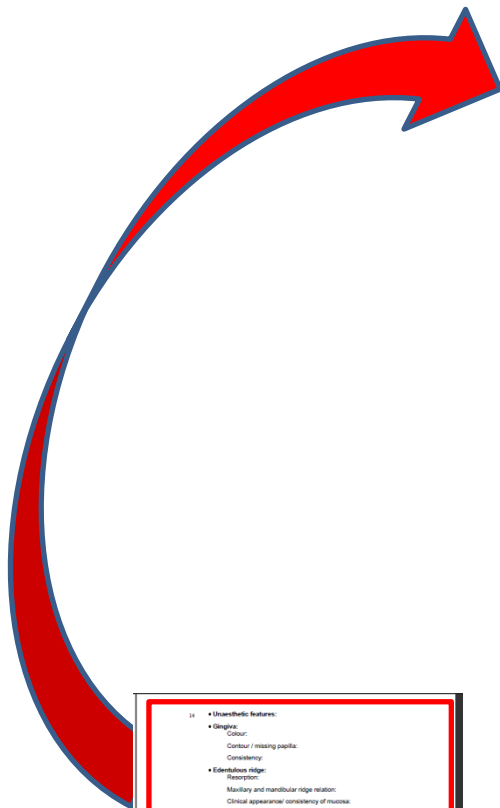
- Gingiva:
 - Colour:
 - Contour / missing papilla:
 - Consistency:
- Ectuberous ridge:
 - Resorption:
 - Mandibular and mandibular ridge relation:
 - Clinical appearance/consistency of mucosa:
 - Undercuts:

Summary of Findings for Potential Abutments:

- Teeth number: _____
- Mobility: _____
- Root form: _____
- Crown to root ratio: _____
- Caries: _____
- Erosion: _____
- Relation: _____
- Angulation: _____
- Periodontal status: _____
- Restoration quality: _____
- Endodontic status (from page 10): _____
- Pulp status: _____
- Periodontal Disease: _____
- FOL score contour: _____
- Quality of bone root filling: _____
- Overall Prognosis of Abutment: _____

Reviewed by: _____
Signature: _____

Version: July 2007



14

- **Unaesthetic features:**
 - **Gingiva:**
 - Colour:
 - Contour / missing papilla:
 - Consistency:
 - **Edentulous ridge:**
 - Resorption:
 - Maxillary and mandibular ridge relation:
 - Clinical appearance/ consistency of mucosa:
 - Undercuts:

Summary of Findings for Potential Abutments:

- **Tooth number** _____
- Mobility: _____
- Root form: _____
- Crown to root ratio: _____
- Caries: _____
- Extrusion: _____
- Rotation: _____
- Angulation: _____
- Periodontal status: _____
- Restoration quality: _____
- **Endodontic status (from page 10)**
- Pulp status: _____
- Periradicular Disease: _____
- PDL space contour: _____
- "Quality" of current root filling: _____
- **Overall Prognosis of Abutment** _____

Reviewed by staff instructor: _____
(signature)

Version: July 2007

- 14 • **Unaesthetic features:**
- **Gingiva:**
 - Colour:
 - Contour / missing papilla:
 - Consistency:
- **Edentulous ridge:**
 - Resorption:
 - Maxillary and mandibular ridge relation:
 - Clinical appearance/ consistency of mucosa:
 - Undercuts:
 - Morphology:**

Summary of Findings for Potential Abutments:

- **Tooth number** _____
- Mobility: _____
- Root form: _____
- Crown to root ratio: _____
- Caries: _____
- Extrusion: _____
- Rotation: _____
- Angulation: _____
- Periodontal status: _____
- Restoration quality: _____
- **Endodontic status (from page 10)**
- Pulp status: _____
- Periradicular Disease: _____
- PDL space contour: _____
- "Quality" of current root filling: _____
- **Overall Prognosis of Abutment** _____

	Abutment 1	Abutment 2	Abutment 3	Abutment 4	Abutment 5
Mobility:					
Root form:					
Crown to root ratio:					
Caries:					
Extrusion:					
Rotation:					
Angulation:					
Periodontal status:					
Restoration quality:					

Reviewed by staff instructor:

(signature)

If prostheses are present, patient's report of:

- Age of present denture:
- Number of previous prostheses:
- If removable prostheses, wearing habit:
- Satisfaction with previous prostheses:
- Comfort:
- Chewing efficiency:
- Soreness:
- Food trapping:
- Aesthetics:
- Cleaning access/ability:**

Sticky Note 31/07/2010 11:18:03 PM
jokstada Options
Upper: Constantly / Only when not sleeping/ Only occasionally / Never
Lower: Constantly / Only when not sleeping/ Only occasionally / Never

Sticky Note 31/07/2010 11:18:03 PM
jokstada Options
Tooth borne
Root covered
Full Removal
Implant supp
Implant supp
None / Acceptable / Unsatisfactory
Make a note if treatment expectations are discussed
in years

Sticky Note 31/07/2010 11:18:03 PM
jokstada Options
Last prosthesis: Satisfied / Unsatisfied
Second to last: Satisfied / Unsatisfied etc.
First prosthesis: Satisfied / Unsatisfied
Record reason(s) for past dissatisfaction

Sticky Note 31/07/2010 11:18:03 PM
jokstada Options
Good / Acceptable / Unsatisfactory

Sticky Note 31/07/2010 11:18:03 PM
jokstada Options
Good / Acceptable / Unsatisfactory
None / Acceptable / Unsatisfactory
Make a note if treatment expectations are discussed

Sticky Note 31/07/2010 11:18:03 PM
jokstada Options
Tooth form: Good / Acceptable / Unsatisfactory
Tooth shade: Good / Acceptable / Unsatisfactory
Prosthesis form: Good / Acceptable / Unsatisfactory
Make a note if treatment expectations are discussed

Sticky Note 31/07/2010 11:18:03 PM
jokstada Options
Good / Acceptable / Unsatisfactory

Sticky Note 31/07/2010 11:18:03 PM
jokstada Options
Why the question:
Identify cause and possibly rectify.

Sticky Note 31/07/2010 11:18:03 PM
jokstada Options
Why the question:
Consider not only the form and shade of the teeth. It may be that wrinkles /overcontoured flanges are perceived as problematic.

Sticky Note 31/07/2010 11:18:03 PM
jokstada Options
Why the question:
Rectify if the patient reports difficulties in being able to keep good oral hygiene.

Sticky Note 31/07/2010 11:18:03 PM
jokstada Options
Take into consideration manual dexterity that may compromise adequate oral hygiene
Poor oral hygiene will invariably cause problems and reduce the

Repl31/07/2010 11:18:03 PM
jokstada Options
Misprint - read: Prosthesis

Inser31/07/2010 11:18:03 PM
jokstada Options
any

Repl31/07/2010 11:18:03 PM
jokstada Options
Misprint - read: Ability



Implant Prosthetics teaching in Undergraduate Curriculum

Since late 80'ies.

Educational support from implant industry (Nobel Biocare) established in 2006

Guiding Principles for teaching implant prosthetics 1/3

- Implant prosthetics is today a routine procedure in many dental practices. It is therefore essential that dentists consider the modality amongst other alternative prosthodontic technical solutions for restoring / replacing lost tissue.
- In implant prosthetic management there are multiple risks of adverse treatment outcomes and a correct patient selection is essential.
- In the undergraduate program we strive to treat only patients with **low risk of adverse outcomes**.
- Even though we decline going forward with implant prosthetics in the undergraduate program, the students should realize that their patients can benefit from implant prosthetics, but will require a higher level of competency.
- In future professional practice best care of the patients in this category should be to refer to a specialist.
- Hopefully, students will be motivated to learn more about implant prosthetics once graduated and a few years of clinical experience.

Guiding Principles for teaching implant prosthetics 2/3

- Each patient is considered individually with regard to risk of adverse outcomes. Risk factors are:
 - Specific local anatomical or general medical conditions
 - “Ridge preservation” or Bone augmentation
 - Multiple adjacent implants
 - Implants in esthetically challenging locations
 - Implant supported bridges
- In practice: Single tooth restored with implant+crown or Edentulous mandible restored with an overdenture supported by two ball attachments

Association Report

Teaching Implant Dentistry in the Predoctoral Curriculum: A Report from the ADEA Implant Workshop's Survey of Deans

Vicki C. Petropoulos, D.M.D., M.S.; Nancy S. Arbree, D.D.S., M.S.; Dennis Tarnow, D.D.S.; Michael Rethman, D.D.S., M.S.; Jay Malmquist, D.M.D.; Richard Valachovic, D.M.D., M.P.H.; W. David Brunson, D.D.S.; Michael C. Alfano, D.M.D., Ph.D.

Abstract: In 2004, a survey of the deans of U.S. and Canadian dental schools was conducted to determine the implant dentistry curriculum structure and the extent of incorporating implant dentistry clinical treatment into predoctoral programs. The questionnaire was mailed to the deans of the fifty-six dental schools in advance of the ADEA Implant Workshop conference held in Arizona in November 2004. Out of the fifty-six, thirty-nine responded, yielding a response rate of 70 percent.

Conclusions –predoctoral students

Single-tooth implant restorations & implant-retained overdenture prostheses are performed in most schools

There is no clinical competency requirement for surgical implant placement in all schools and implant prosthodontics in most schools

Prosthodontic specialty faculty are often responsible for teaching implant prosthodontics

Periodontics and oral and maxillofacial faculty are commonly responsible for teaching implant surgery

Support from implant companies is common, with most providing for implant components at discounted costs

There is a lack of adequately trained faculty in implant dentistry, which is a significant challenge in providing predoctoral students with clinical experience with dental implants.

Types of implant-related procedures restored by predoctoral students

Answer	Number of Responding Schools (%)
Single tooth molar	27 (90%)
Single tooth bicuspid	26 (87%)
Implant overdenture with two implants and ball or stud attachment	25 (83%)
Single tooth anterior	18 (60%)
Simple 2-3-4 unit free-standing fixed partial denture	10 (33%)
Implant overdenture with two implants and a bar attachment	5 (17%)
No limit	1 (3%)
Other*	

*"Other" answers given:

- Assessed on a case-by-case basis for complexity.
- We are at the very beginning of a new clinical education program. Many answers reflect what we plan to do but have not reached the point yet of doing.
- No full mouth rehab, but do fixed-detachable mandibular prosthesis.
- Many times two implants will be placed in the posterior region of the mouth. These implants are typically restored as single crowns although occasionally they are splinted together.
- Simple two-unit free-standing fixed partial denture.
- We practically have no limits. The reason we can provide this type of experience is in part due to our surgical support from perio and oral surgery as well as the time that I invest with the students to guide them through the experience. My only specific restrictions are cases that we prefer to be under the supervision of grad prosthodontics, such as: immediate loading, fixed detachable, complex implant supported bar overdenture prostheses, and other full-mouth rehabilitations.

Student Information

UNDERGRADUATE IMPLANT MANUAL

Discipline of Prosthodontics

Faculty of Dentistry

University of Toronto

2007



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Definitions (Discipline of Prosthodontics, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Toronto, 2007)

Abutment, dental implant	The portion of a dental implant that serves to support and/or retain any fixed or removable dental prosthesis—range: Implant-supported dental implant abutments, segmentally fixed and with retentive dental implants, are changed to alter abutment design or use before a definitive dental prosthesis is fabricated. Such a preliminary abutment is termed an access or loading abutment. The abutment classes to support the defined prosthesis are described by their form (e.g., cylindrical [Fig. A], ball [Fig. B]), height, material (e.g., ceramic, titanium, zirconium ceramic), or special design factor (e.g., internal ball lock, external ball lock, apical).
Abutment-level impression	A negative impression or copy of a cross-section of the surface of an implant made at the height of the abutment rather directly using conventional crown and bridge techniques, or indirectly using an abutment impression matrix.
Abutment level	Refers to the abutment to the implant fixture, usually aligned to a height of 35 mm.
Abutment type: implant	A replica of a portion of an implant abutment made of wax, aluminum, steel, or plastic.

A. Cylindrical abutment type
B. Abutment with apical lock
C. Ball abutment with apical lock

Implant Prosthodontics in the undergraduate clinics

Faculty of Dentistry
University of Toronto

September 2007



Faculty of Dentistry
University of Toronto

Prosthodontics

The following documentation package has been prepared to provide you with the guidelines for providing your patient with implant-supported prosthesis.

General information about undergraduate implant prosthodontic programs.....	3
Patient information about implant-supported overdentures in the lower jaw.....	4
Patient information about implant-supported single crowns.....	5
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Postoperative instructions following implant surgery.....	16
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Additional information about treatment modification can be obtained from:



Faculty of Dentistry
University of Toronto

Prosthodontics

- Case of information to patients and teaching patients students:
- Undergraduate students will have the opportunity to provide for their assigned patients one implant-supported overdenture in the lower jaw (supported by ball abutments on two implants) or one to two implant-supported single crowns.
- The implant prosthodontics must be a component of a comprehensive treatment plan that the UIC coordinator has approved.
- Preparations for treatment planning are general study casts, current radiographs, and case knowledge about your patient's dental and oral health history, needs and preferences.
- The treatment planning for implant-supported prosthesis is to be done in the undergraduate clinic together with your prosthodontic specialty instructor. Your prosthodontic specialty instructor will also be available in the Implant Prosthodontics Unit located in the Department of Prosthodontics, Class.
- All patients require a complete medical and dental (D) review of the implant staff before proceeding with any type of dental therapy. Current dental appointments are limited to 15 minutes (15 minutes) (see address below).
- The case must be completed. The completed sheet is made and available for the implant surgery and will be reviewed or noted during the surgery session in the direction of the surgery.
- Patients who are associated in such undergraduate studies will receive up to 2 free (2) hours of prosthodontic laboratory services (University of Toronto).
- Patients are only to be placed on a limited number of cases and must maintain busy (continuous) cases of some length or time of some study.
- Patients requiring other types of implant-supported prosthesis can be referred to Graduate Prosthodontics. The Dental Faculty internal referral form must be used before the patient visit.
- The fees are substantially higher.
- The waiting time for consultation or receiving for patients is 1-3 weeks.
- The waiting time for treatment to begin is approximately 1-6 months after consultation.
- The time will be longer (3-6 months) for special or unique cases such as long-span, or cases to simulate existing pathology of adjacent teeth or soft tissues.
- Overall treatment time is at least 7-9 months. This depends on the work being treated—usually 6-9 months, Maxilla 6-7 months.

For further information contact:

Undergraduate implant Manual

Implant Prosthodontics in the undergraduate clinics

Student Information

UNDERGRADUATE IMPLANT MANUAL

Discipline of Prosthodontics

Faculty of Dentistry

University of Toronto

2007

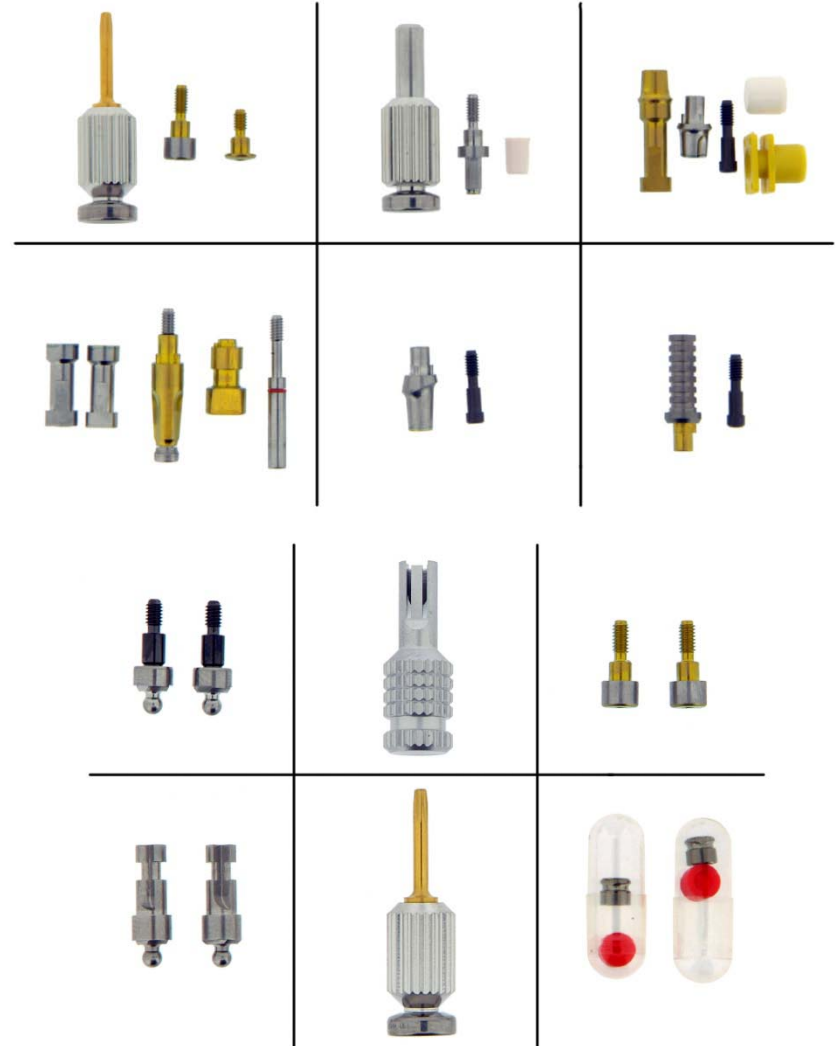


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Definitions (Discipline of Prosthodontics Terms - 1, 2, Prosthodontics Century 847) (10/02/2005)

Abutment, dental implant	The portion of a dental implant that serves to support and/or retain any fixed or removable dental prosthesis—range: Empress® dental implant abutments, especially those used with retentive dental implants, are changed to other abutment design or use before a definitive dental prosthesis is fabricated. Such a preliminary abutment is referred to as an abutment or healing abutment. The abutment classes to support the definitive prosthesis are termed a definitive abutment. Dental implant abutments (temporarily) are described by their form (e.g., cylindrical (Fig. A), ball (Fig. B), barrel), material (e.g., ceramic, titanium, stainless steel), or special design factors (e.g., internal hex lock, external hex lock, splines).
Abutment level impression	A negative likeness or copy in reverse of the surface of an implant made at the height of the abutment either directly using conventional crown and bridge techniques, or indirectly using an abutment impression matrix.
Abutment form	Refers to the abutment to the implant fixture, usually defined to a degree to 35 diam.
Abutment type (implant)	A. Implant of a portion of an implant abutment made of brass, aluminum, steel, or plastic. B. Abutment and supporting fix. C. Ball abutment and supporting fix.



Undergraduate implant Manual

Student Kits

Student Information

Dr. Ashjorn Jokstad,
Discipline Head

Dr. Aaron Fenton
IPU Director

Ms Janet deWinter,
Administrative Assistant

Prosthodontic Staff
Dr. James Anderson

Dr. Limor Avivi-Arber

Dr. Ester Canton

Dr. Nina D'Souza

Dr. Reena Garcia

Dr. Natalie Wong

Surgical Staff
Dr. Gerald Baker

Dr. Peter Birek

Dr. Cameron Clokie

Dr. Lesley David

Dr. Albert Hadad

General information to patients and undergraduate students:

- Undergraduate students will have the opportunity to provide for their assigned patients one implant-supported overdenture in the mandible (supported by ball attachments on two implants) or up to two implant-supported single crowns.
- The implant prosthodontics must be a component of a comprehensive treatment plan that the CCP coordinator has approved.
- Prerequisites for treatment planning are good study casts, current radiographs, and close knowledge about your patient's dental and medical history, needs and preferences.
- The treatment planning for implant supported prosthesis is to be done in the undergraduate clinic together with your prosthodontic specialty instructor. Your periodontics specialty instructor will also be consulted.
- For 2007-2008, the implant placement surgery will only be available in the Implant Prosthodontic Unit located in the Postgraduate Prosthodontic Clinic.
- All patients require a surgical consultation with an IPU member of the surgical staff before proceeding with implant surgery and further therapy. Consultation appointments are booked through Ms Janet Dewinter (see address below)
- The student must assure that a surgical stent is made and available for the implant surgery and will be able to observe or assist during the surgery session at the discretion of the surgeon.
- Patient costs will be discounted as each undergraduate student will receive up to 2 free implants plus supplementary components (courtesy of Nobel Biocare).
- Implants are only to be placed into healed extraction sites and usual minimum bony dimensions are 10mm of bone height and 6mm of bone width.

General Information

Implant Prosthodontics in the undergraduate clinics

Faculty of Dentistry
University of Toronto

September 2007

Faculty of Dentistry
University of Toronto

Treatment Plan

Chart # 83821

Patient Name: UG TP Sample, Implantina Date Approved: 14-Jun-2007

Patient's Primary Concerns

Chief Concerns: Implant - Single Tooth
Missing Tooth

Clinical Signs & Symptoms:
Additional problems not on Above List:

Date	Site	Code	Description	Site	Factor	Estimate
02/01	14	0200	Car-Crestal W/P 2 unit			22.00
			Maxillary Implant			40.00
			140001 Maxillary Implant, Lab			75.00
			79013 1st Stage Surg Up Rim Cast			200.00
			79011 1st Stage Surgery/Cover Screw			40.00
			80021 IP stent conditioning	41		22.00
			79014 2nd Stage Surg Up Rim Cast	11		150.00
			79014 2nd Stage Surgery/Healing Elem	41		150.00
			8013 IP stent conditioning	11		22.00
			22121 IPM Sutured or Implant	11		150.00
			127012 IPM Sutured or Implant - Lab	11		75.00
						\$1,494.00
						11,494.00

Grand Total: \$1,494.00

Proposed treatment and fee are subject to change. Laboratory fees will be added to actual costs.

Faculty of Dentistry
University of Toronto

Treatment Plan

Chart # 83821

Patient Name: UG TP Sample, Implantina Date Approved: 14-Jun-2007

Patient's Primary Concerns

Chief Concerns: missing tooth
Missing Tooth

Clinical Signs & Symptoms:
Additional problems not on Above List:

Date	Site	Code	Description	Site	Factor	Estimate
02/01	14	0200	Car-Crestal W/P 2 unit			22.00
			02001 Permanent Film			22.00
			Car-Crestal W/P 2 unit			40.00
			03002 Mandibular Implant			40.00
			140002 Mandibular Implant, Lab			75.00
			79013 1st Stage Surg Up Rim Cast			200.00
			79011 1st Stage Surgery/Cover Screw			40.00
			79014 2nd Stage Surg Up Rim Cast	41		150.00
			79014 2nd Stage Surgery/Healing Elem	31		150.00
			8012 C case conditioning	41		0.00
			8012 C case conditioning	02		22.00
			141012 COU Implant - Ball - Lab	01		50.00
			141010 COU Implant - Lab	01		50.00
			51022 COU Implant Ball Attachment	01		175.00

Faculty of Dentistry
University of Toronto

The following documentation package has been prepared to provide you with the guidelines for providing your patient with implant-supported prosthesis.

General information about undergraduate implant prosthodontics program	3
Patient information about implant-supported overdenture in the lower jaw	4
Patient information about implant-supported single crowns	9
Sample form, request for radiographs	11
Sample form, overdenture mandible	12
Sample form, single-tooth maxillary and mandibular	13
Checklist, treatment progress for implant overdenture	14
Consent form for implant surgery	15
Post-operative instructions following implant surgery	16
Form for the Patient's Record "Implant Tracker Database"	17
Instructions for patients who will be receiving oral radiation	18

Faculty of Dentistry
University of Toronto

General information to patients and undergraduate students:

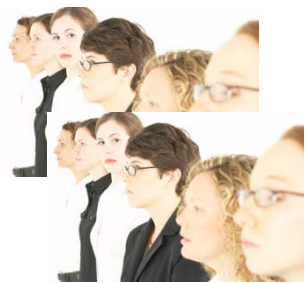
- Undergraduate students will have the opportunity to provide for their assigned patients one implant-supported overdenture in the mandible (supported by ball attachments on two implants) or up to two implant-supported single crowns.
- The implant prosthodontics must be a component of a comprehensive treatment plan that the CCP coordinator has approved.
- Prerequisites for treatment planning are good study casts, current radiographs, and close knowledge about your patient's dental and medical history, needs and preferences.
- The treatment planning for implant supported prosthesis is to be done in the undergraduate clinic together with your prosthodontic specialty instructor. Your periodontics specialty instructor will also be consulted.
- For 2007-2008, the implant placement surgery will only be available in the Implant Prosthodontic Unit located in the Postgraduate Prosthodontic Clinic.
- All patients require a surgical consultation with an IPU member of the surgical staff before proceeding with implant surgery and further therapy. Consultation appointments are booked through Ms Janet Dewinter (see address below)
- The student must assure that a surgical stent is made and available for the implant surgery and will be able to observe or assist during the surgery session at the discretion of the surgeon.
- Patient costs will be discounted as each undergraduate student will receive up to 2 free implants plus supplementary components (courtesy of Nobel Biocare).
- Implants are only to be placed into healed extraction sites and usual minimum bony dimensions are 10mm of bone height and 6mm of bone width.

Patients requiring other types of implant supported prosthesis can be referred to Graduate Prosthodontics. The Dental Faculty Internal Referral Form must be used before the patient's visit.

- The fee is substantially higher.
- The waiting time for treatment to begin is approximately 3-6 weeks after consultation.
- This time will be longer if there is a need for surgical staging (such as grafts or bone augmentation) or a need to eliminate existing pathology of adjacent teeth or soft tissue.
- Overall treatment time is about 10 months. This depends on the bony healing time available at each stage. Mandible 10-12 months.

Cost estimates (Implantina)

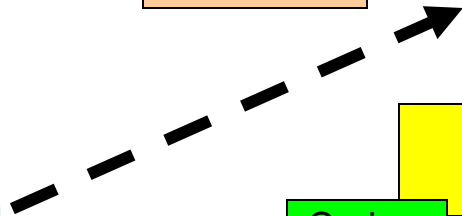
Implant Prosthodontics in the undergraduate clinics



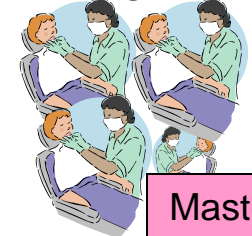
diagnostics



+/- radiographs
+/- report



Undergrad Student



Master problem

Comprehensive examination form

Examination history

Caries risk

Diet

AXIUM EHR

Medical questionnaire
Consent to obtain more information

Pros. Consult



Axium Referral

Collection, use & disclosure
Consent to use information

Clinical regulations
General consent (for treatment)

Emergency examination chart
Consent for emergency treatment

Medical letter

OD
Chart audit

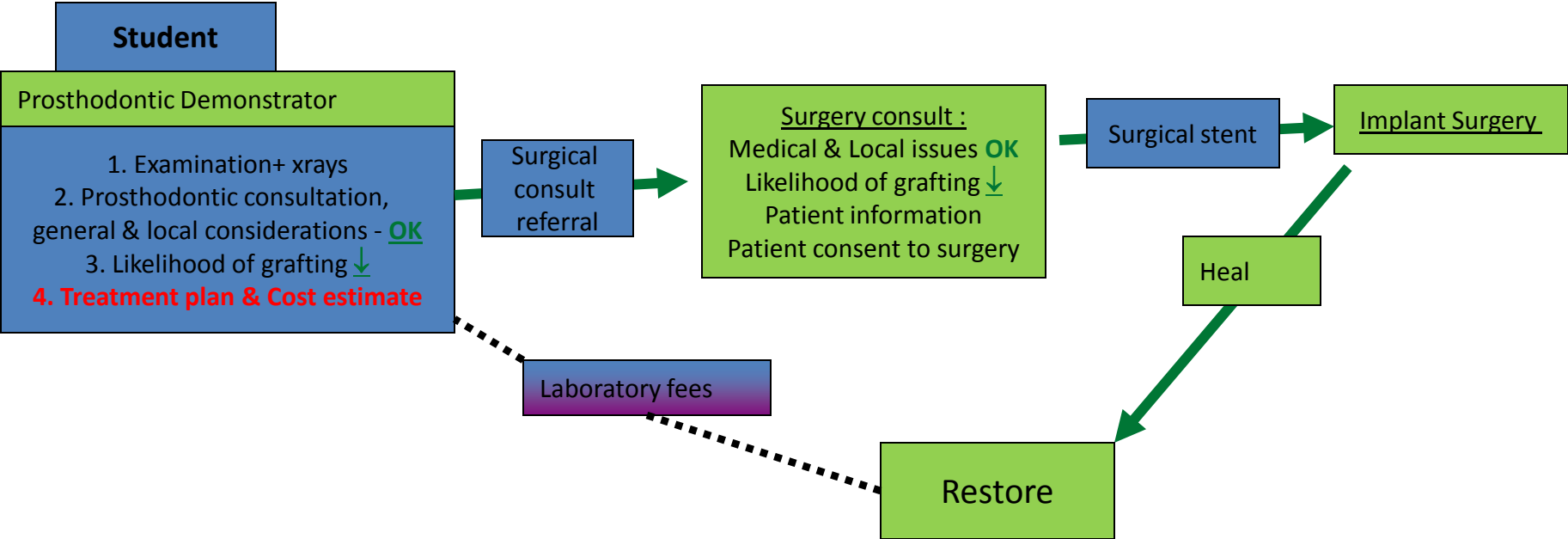
2 implants / student
Uncomplicated
Single crowns
or
mand. ball-overdenture



IPU-surgeon

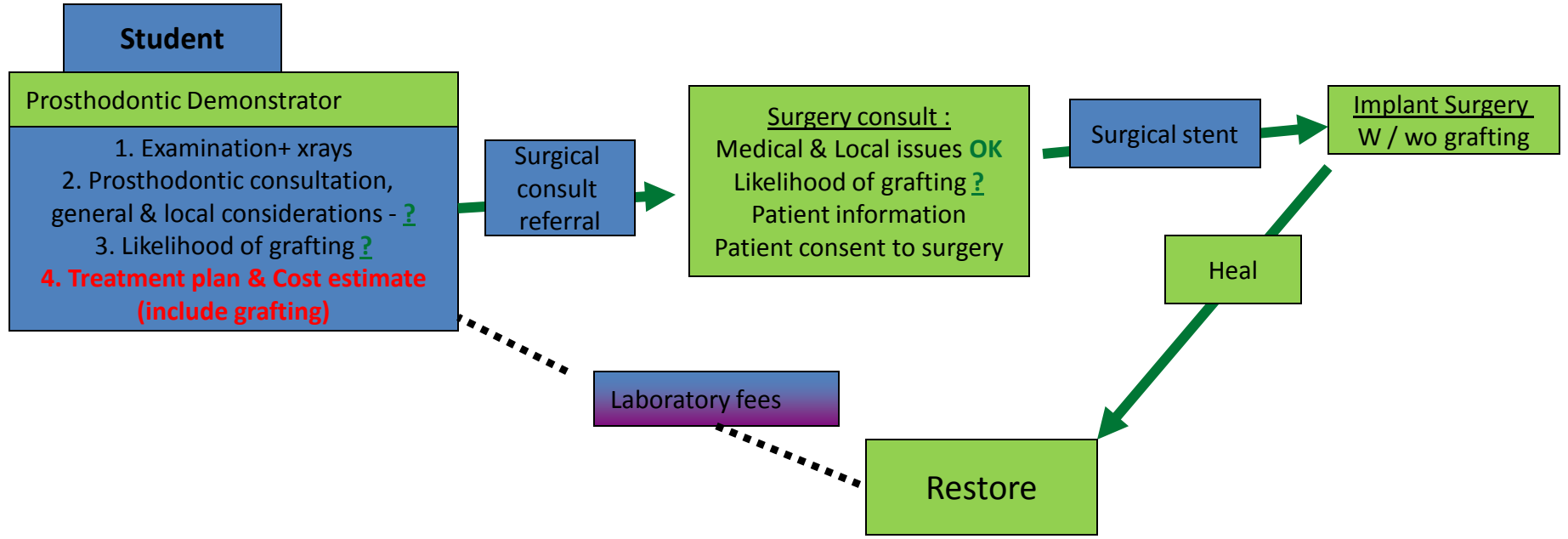
Planned patient flow from the undergraduate Clinics

Scenario 1 – No reason to suspect need for grafting



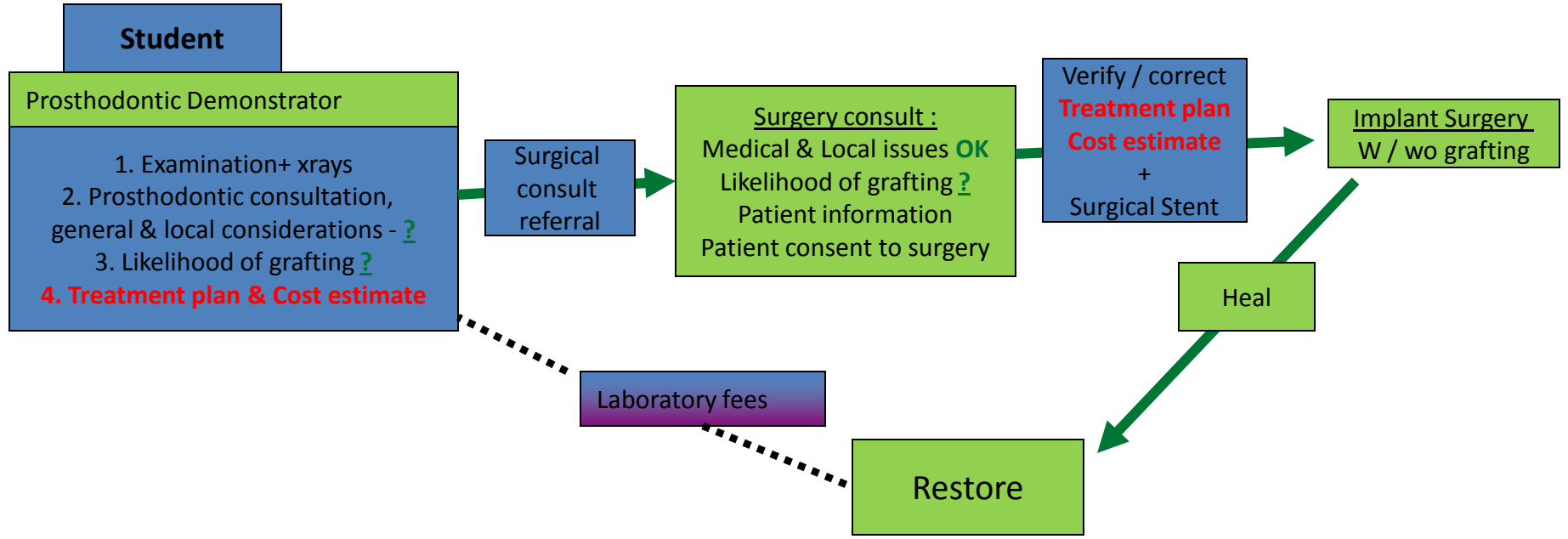
Planned patient flow from the undergraduate Clinics

Scenario 2 - Possible need for grafting during surgery identified before surgical consultation. Include grafting in txplan and fees.



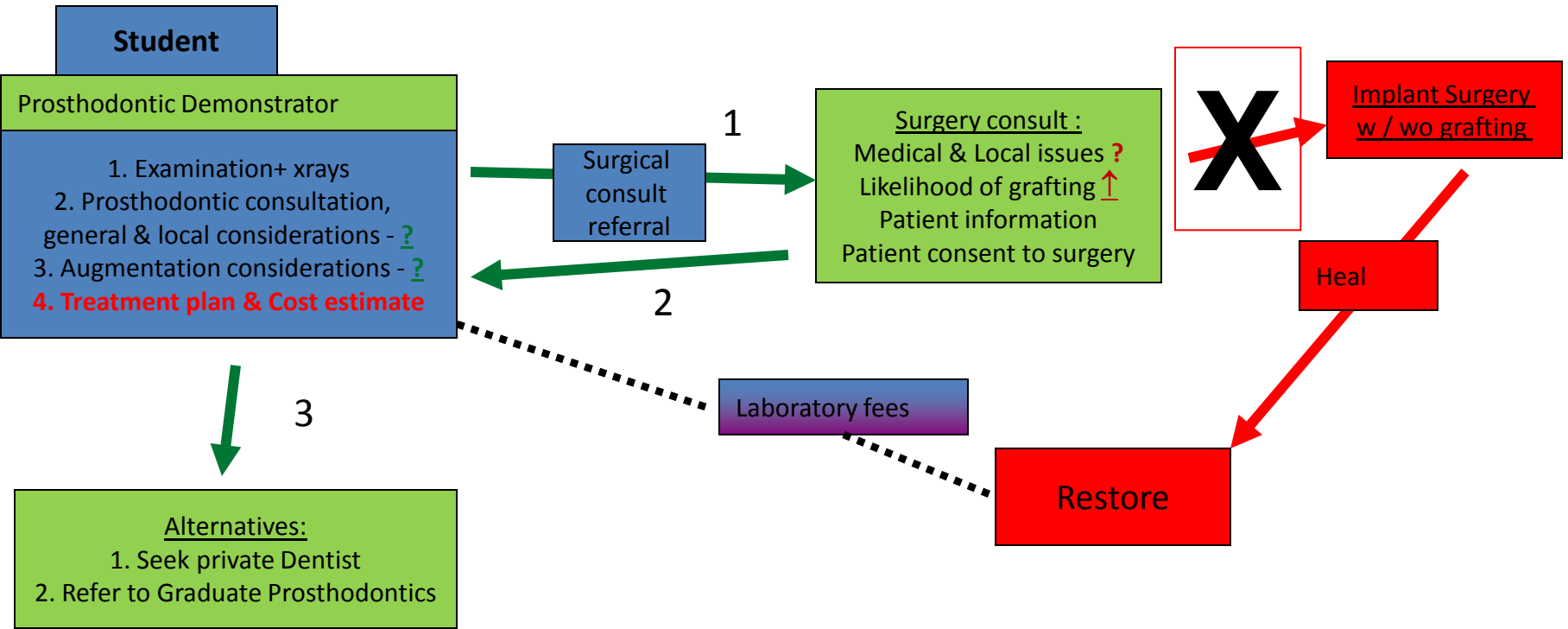
Planned patient flow from the undergraduate Clinics

Scenario 3 - Possible need for grafting during surgery identified by surgical consultatation. Txplan/fees must be corrected/adjusted and signed before proceeding

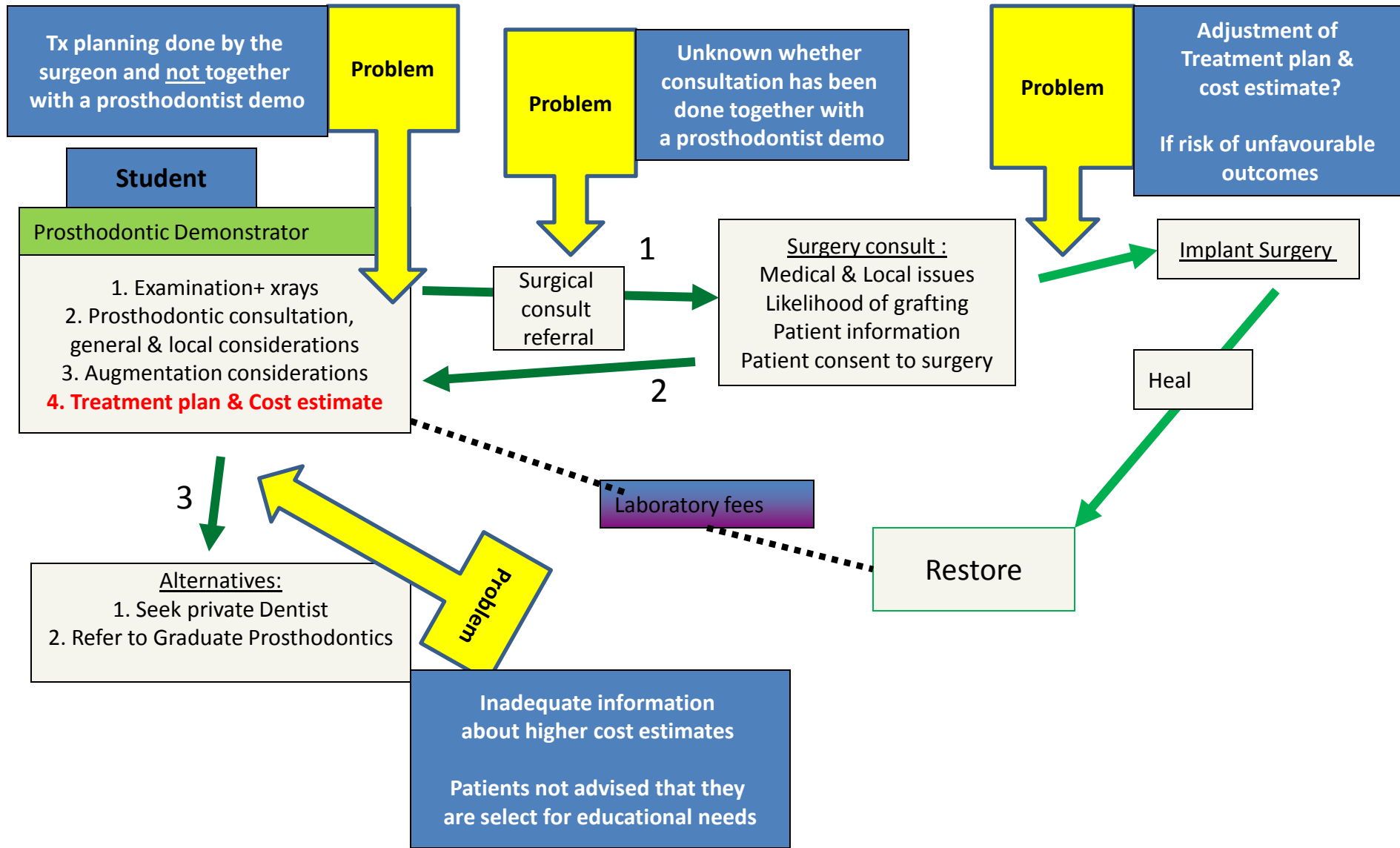


Unplanned patient flow from the undergraduate Clinics

Scenario 4: Grafting need identified before or during surgical consultation and patient still undergoes implant surgery



Current problems causing unplanned patient flow from the undergraduate Clinics



Information sheet 1/3

- Undergraduate students have the opportunity to provide one implant-supported overdenture supported by ball attachments on two implants in the mandible or up to two implant-supported single crowns for an assigned patient.
- The implant supported prostheses must be a component of a comprehensive treatment plan approved by your Comprehensive Care Program (CCP) Coordinator and signed by the patient.
- The treatment planning of the implant supported prosthesis is to be done in the undergraduate clinic together with your prosthodontic speciality instructor. Your periodontology speciality instructor should also be consulted.

Information sheet 2/3

- Implants are only to be placed into healed extraction sites and usual minimum bony dimensions are 10mm of bone height and 6mm of bone width.
- The implant placement must be done in the Implant Prosthodontic Unit (IPU) located in the Graduate Prosthodontic Clinic.
- All patients require a surgical consult with an IPU staff surgeon before proceeding with implant surgery and further therapy. Appointments for consultation are booked through the IPU patient manager office (room 355) (see details below).
- For the actual implant surgery the student must assure that a surgical stent has been made and is available. He/she will be able to observe/assist during surgery at the discretion of the surgeon
- Patient costs will be discounted as each undergraduate student will receive up to a maximum 2 free implants plus supplementary components (courtesy by Nobel Biocare).

Information sheet 3/3

- Patients in need of more than 2 implants or other types of implant-supported prostheses or any need of bone grafting cannot be treated in the undergraduate clinic. The patient may be considered for treatment in the graduate clinic if a thoroughly completed referral form has been forwarded together with adequate radiographs and study casts. Inform the patient that:
 - The patients are accepted on basis of the graduate clinic research and educational needs
 - The fees are substantially higher in the graduate clinic
 - The wait time for screening new patients is at least 3 weeks.
 - The overall treatment time is minimum 9 months.

Guiding Principles for teaching implant prosthetics 3/3

- Basically, our philosophy is compatible with treating patients according to the ITI “SAC (Straight-forward / Advanced / Complex) criteria. We deal only with the “S” category.
-



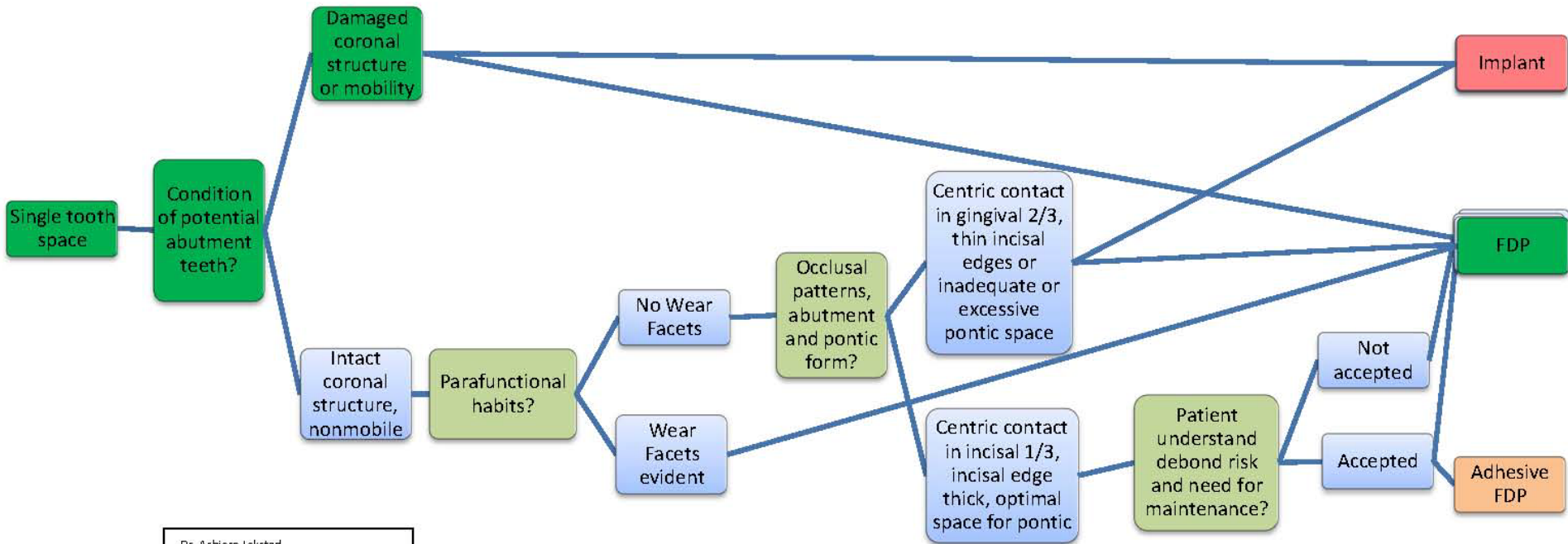
The SAC Assessment Tool

[click to continue](#)

S *Straightforward*
A *Advanced*
C *Complex*

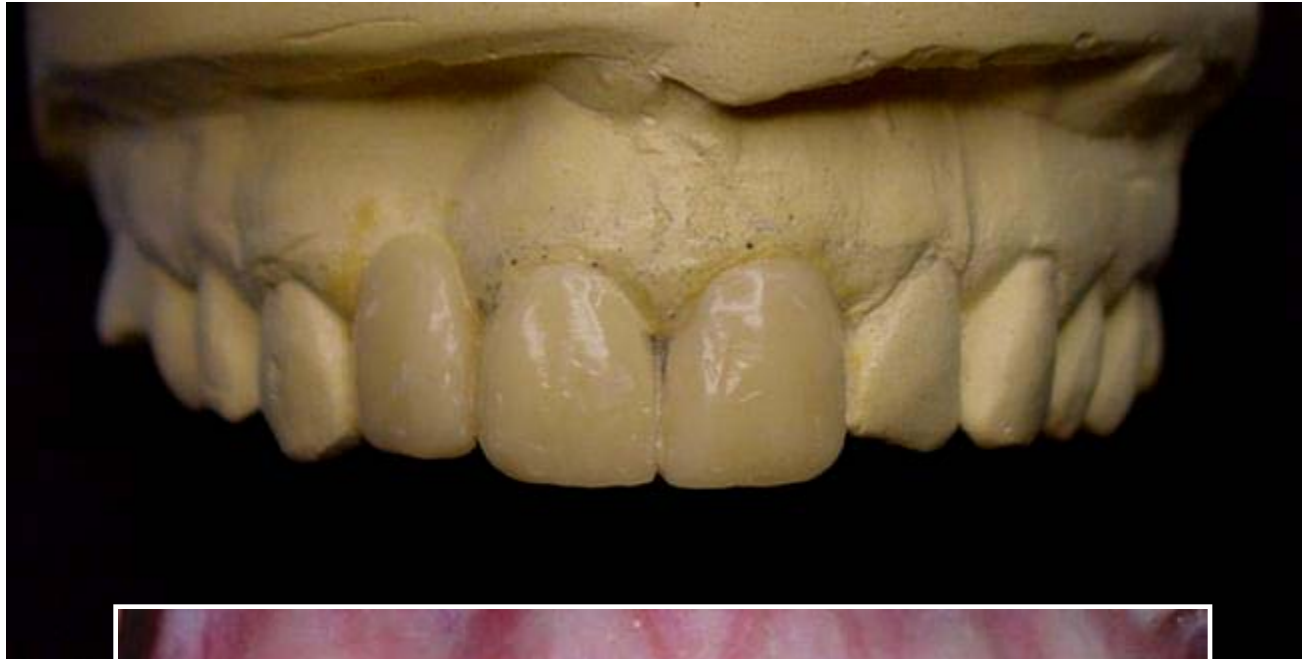
<http://www.iti.org/var/external/sac-tool/default-1000.htm>

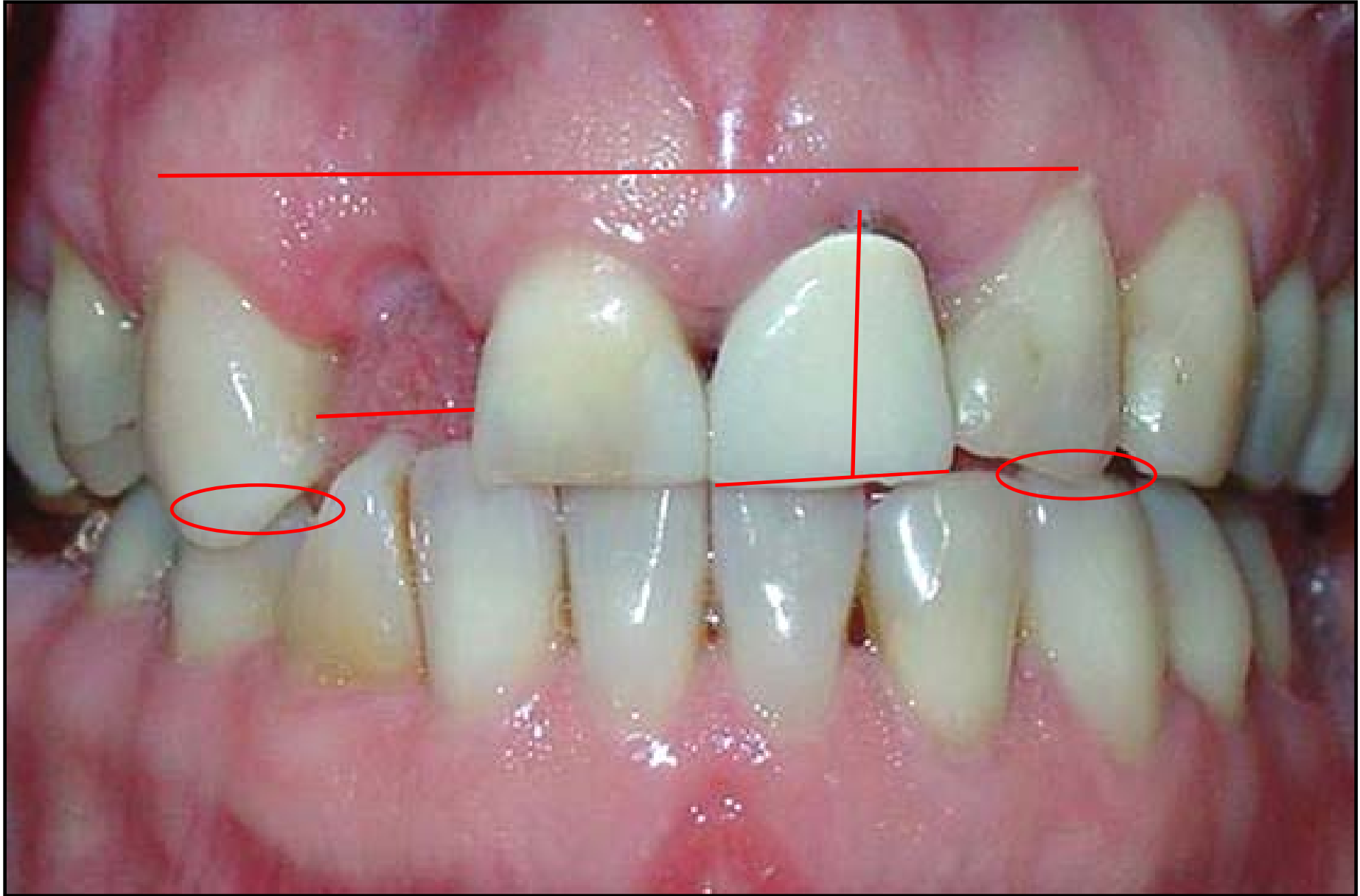
Single tooth space – treatment decisions











Proposed treatment plan



- Endo assessment 11 and 21
- Preliminary crown preparations 11 and 21 with preliminary temporisation
- Esthetic crown lengthening area 11-21 and connective tissue graft area 12
 - Final temporisation
 - 3 units FPD X-11-21

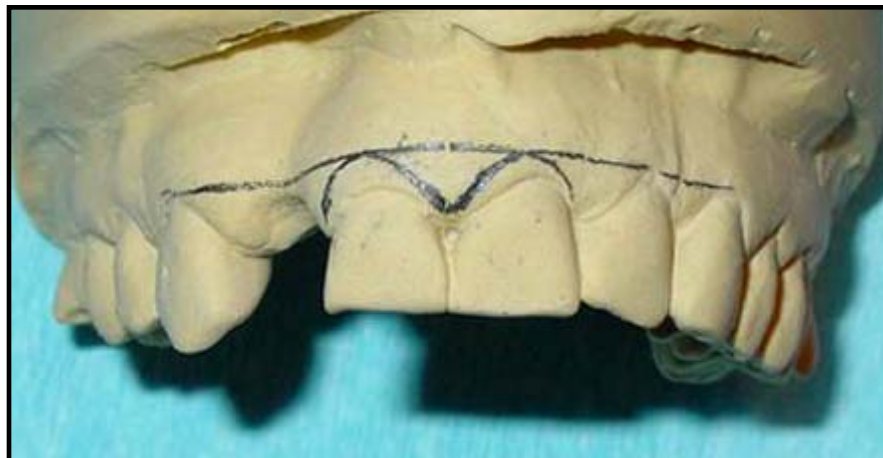




Initial temporisation



Periodontal
surgery





3 weeks post-op













Try-in of bisque bake with light glaze

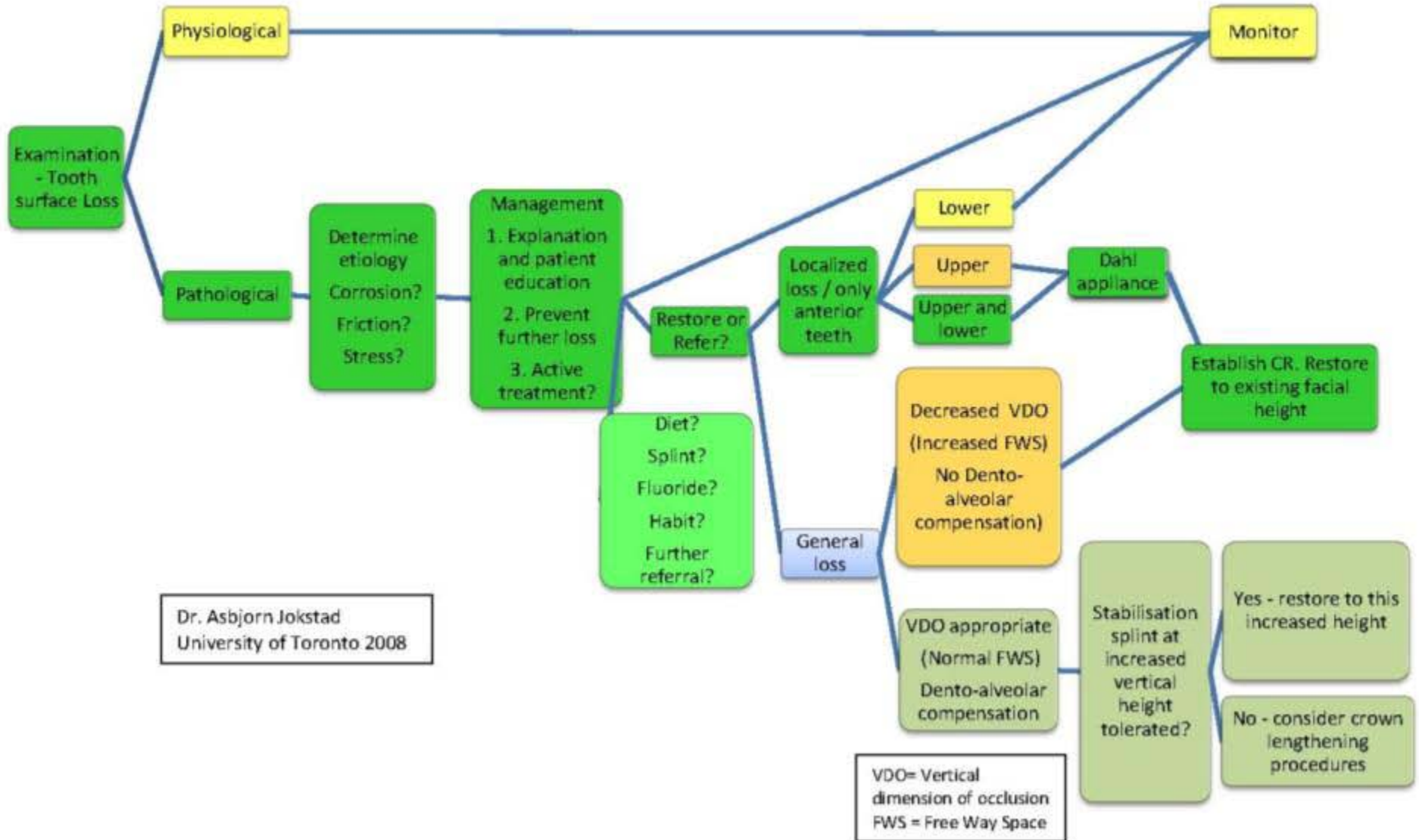


Characterisation and final glaze







Tooth Substance Loss – treatment decisions



Dr. Asbjorn Jokstad
University of Toronto 2008

VDO= Vertical dimension of occlusion
FWS = Free Way Space

I. No loss of vertical dimension of occlusion and the remaining dentition not compromised by caries, periodontal support, restorations or wear

Maxilla	Maxilla posterior	Mandible anterior	Mandible posterior	Missing teeth
 	   	 		1. A single missing tooth
				More than a single tooth missing 2. Solitary locations
 	   			3. Resulting in a shortened quadrant
 	 	 		4. Resulting in a bounded edentulous space
	 	 		5. Resulting in a fully edentulous quadrant
	 	 		6. One or more missing teeth + one or more bounded edentulous spaces

From: The Prosthodontics Sharepoint Website

Technical solutions for patients with partial edentulous jaws

	Clinic session 1	PRESCRIPTION FOR: Laboratory Session 1	Clinic session 2 (U++)	PRESCRIPTION FOR: Laboratory Session 2	Clinic session 3 (U++)	PRESCRIPTION FOR: Laboratory Session 3	Clinic session 4	PRESCRIPTION FOR: Laboratory Session 4	Clinic session 5 (U++)	PRESCRIPTION FOR: Laboratory Session 5	Clinic session 6 (U++)
Fixed Dental Prosthesis 42pe.1	00 Preprosthetic Care 01 Treatment Planning 02 Tray selection and impression 03 Maxillo-mandibular Index 04 Disinfection	05 Trimmed stone study cast 06 Mounting in articulator 07 Waxup (Optional)	07 Verify laboratory work 08 Planning of prosthesis design & materials, including shade and mold 11 Tooth preparation 12 Temporary FDP 13 Gingival cord 14 Impression 15 Maxillo-mandibular Index 16 Temporary FDP cementing 17 Disinfection	Options: 09 Template for abutment preparation 10 Template for temporary FDP [Custom incisal guide table for articulator] 18 Master cast with dies 19 Metal frame casted	20 Verify laboratory work 21 Check fit & dimension metal frame (repeat 16 Temporary FDP) 22 Disinfection	23 Bisque bake 24 Verify laboratory work 25 Check esthetic & fit & dimension & occlusion (repeat 16 Temporary FDP cementing) 26 Disinfection	27 Glazing & completion	28 Verify laboratory work 29 Final Control Esthetic & fit & dimension & occlusion 30 Permanent Cementation 31 Advise (possible + sessions) 32 Possible discomfort	--	--	--
Removable Dental Prosthesis 42pe.2	01 Treatment Planning 02 Tray selection and impression 03 Maxillo-mandibular relations index 04 Facebow registration 05 Disinfection	06 Trimmed stone study cast 07 Articulator mounting [Alternative B: 28 Occlusal Rim (if needed) 08 Occlusal rim check 09 Maxillo-mandibular relations index 04 Facebow registration 05 Disinfection 07 Articulator mounting]	08 Verify laboratory work 09 Tentative plan for prosthesis design	10 Surveyor analysis 11 Individual Impression tray 12 Tooth preparation 13 Impression technique 14 Impression 15 Maxillo-mandibular relations index 16 Facebow Registration 19 Disinfection	12 Verify laboratory work 13 Planning of prosthesis design & materials 14 Tooth preparation 15 Impression technique 16 Impression 17 Maxillo-mandibular relations index 18 Facebow Registration 19 Disinfection	[Optional: 20a Master cast + 20b Wax-up framework] 21 Verify wax-up/disinfect 20c Framework cast	21 Verify laboratory work 22 Intraoral Check 23 Tooth shade/mold selection 24 Disinfection	[Optional: 22a Occlusal rim with wax + 26 Customise wax-up + disinfect] 25b Tooth setup wax	26 Verify laboratory work 27 Intraoral check 28 Disinfection	29 Completion of RDP	30 Verify laboratory work 31 Intraoral check 32 Patient advise oral hygiene 33 Adjustment appointment + + Possible Session 34 Possible discomfort

Ver. 16/09/2009/A.1.

Technical solutions for patients with partial edentulous jaws - FIXED

	Clinical Session 1		Clinical Session 2	
Fixed Dental Prosthesis (42pe.1)	01 Treatment Planning 02 Tray selection and Impression 03 Maxillo-mandibular Index 04 Disinfection		05 Trimmed stone study cast 06 Mounting In articulator 07 Waxup (Optional)	
00 Pre-prosthetic Care (possible ++ sessions)	08 Planning of prosthesis design & materials, including shade and mold 11 Tooth preparation 12 Temporary FDP 13 Gingival cord 14 Impression 15 Maxillo-mandibular Index 16 Temporary FDP cementation 17 Disinfection	(optional choice of clinic or lab session:)	Fabricate templates for: 09 Preparation 10 Temporary FDP	
		Laboratory Session 2	18 Die casts 19 Metal frame cast	
	20 Extraoral verification of labor. work 21 Check fit & dimension metal frame (repeat 16 Temporary FDP cem.) 22 Disinfection of metal frame			
		Laboratory Session 3	23 Bisque bake	
	24 Extraoral verification of labor. work 25 Check esthetic & fit & dimension & occlusion (repeat 16 Temporary FDP cementing) 26 Disinfection of FDP			
		Laboratory Session 4	27 Glazing & completion	
	28 Extraoral verification of labor. work 29 Final Control Esthetic & fit & dimension & occlusion 30 Permanent Cementation 31 Advise 32 Possible discomfort (possible + sessions)			
Possible Clinical Session 6				

42pe.1 Partial Fixed Dental Prosthesis (PFDP)

Clinical Session 0

PREPROSTHETIC TREATMENT

No remaining caries
Periodontal disease has been addressed and patient in hygiene phase
Gross occlusal interferences has been corrected

Clinical Session 1

TREATMENT PLAN AND CONSENT

1. Treatment plan options have been discussed and patient has consented to proceed with fixed prosthesis

PRELIMINARY IMPRESSIONS

- A correct tray of appropriate size has been selected
The impression material has been handled properly
The impression has been checked for clear details. There are no voids or tears in critical areas
- Accurate maxillo-mandibular relations index for mounting master casts
- The impression(s) and index disinfected according to protocol →→→→

Verify:

LABORATORY PRESCRIPTION 1:
5 Trimmed stone study cast
6 Mounting in articulator
7 Waxup (Optional)

42pe.2 Partial Removable Dental Prosthesis (PRDP)

Clinical Session 0

PREPROSTHETIC TREATMENT

No remaining caries
Periodontal disease has been addressed and patient is in a hygiene phase
Gross occlusal interferences have been corrected

Clinical Session 1

TREATMENT PLAN AND CONSENT

1. Treatment plan options have been discussed and patient has consented to proceed with a removable prosthesis

PRELIMINARY IMPRESSIONS AND STUDY CAST

- A correct tray of appropriate size has been selected
The impression material has been handled properly
The impression checked for clear details and without voids or tears in critical areas

Verify and rectify if:

- Improper tray selection
- Inaccurate impression (does not include all anatomical landmarks)

42e.1 Removable Dental Prosthesis ("Denture")

Clinical Session 0

PREPROSTHETIC TREATMENT

If teeth present in antagonist jaw:
No remaining caries
Periodontal disease has been addressed and patient in hygiene phase
Gross occlusal interferences has been corrected

Clinical Session 1

TREATMENT PLAN AND CONSENT

1. Treatment plan options have been discussed and patient has consented to proceed with a full denture

PRELIMINARY IMPRESSIONS

- A correct tray of appropriate size has been selected
 - The impression material has been handled properly
 - The impression has been checked for clear details of anatomical landmarks (retromolar pads and tuberosities). The impression has an appropriate border extension. There are no voids or tears in critical areas
- The impression(s) disinfected according to protocol →→→→→→→→→→

Verify:

Adequate Disinfection Procedure Followed

LABORATORY PRESCRIPTION 1:
4 Trimmed stone study cast
5 Customized impression tray