Oralinsights is an interactive, personalised education system exclusive to PracticeWorks. It is proven to motivate long lasting improvements in brushing behaviour and technique. There are also equivalent improvements in plaque removal.

A modern and motivating system which really helps to correct and educate resulting in:

• higher patient satisfaction levels
• increased practice profile
• a new revenue stream

CAM technology offers significant advantages compared to conventional manufacturing techniques. Fabricating high quality prosthetic restorations was always associated with time-consuming laboratory processes requiring meticulous care and experience in the dental laboratory. The application of CAD/CAM technology offers, amongst others, three significant benefits. The availability of biocompatible materials such as oxide ceramics, homogenous materials and a standardised precision as well as reasonably low costs paired with clinical versatility. There are several clinical benefits.

Oxide ceramics
Oxide ceramics where introduced to the dental market in conjunction with advancements in CAD/CAM technology, since they cannot be manufactured by conventional means. While initially the esthetic potential was in the focus of applying high-strength all ceramic restorations, the true benefit of e.g. Y-TZP/ZrO2 (yttria stabilised polycrystalline tetragonal zirconia) is its excellent biocompatibility paired with flexural strength values that allow for application in any area of the oral cavity for both natural teeth and dental implants. When in close contact with the surrounding tissues, the reduced plaque and bacterial accumulation as well as the development of currently undefined pseudo-attachments leads to long-term tissue stability around these components (Fig.7).

Homogenous materials and standardised precision
Casting a multi-unit framework requires a dental technician with considerable knowledge and skills, and is often associated with time consuming adjustments that the dentist and technician must perform in order to achieve an adequate fit. There are several steps that are prone to potential error. In many clinical situations, cast bars or frameworks must be sectioned and splinted intraorally during a try-in examination, followed by soldering the sections together in the laboratory to improve the fit.

Soldering and resoldering can result in weakened inhomogeneous material quality at the solder joints. With the application of CAD/CAM technology restorations are not only milled

About the author
Hans Geiselhöringer, first trained to become a dental technician in Germany. In 1991 and 1992, he embarked on further training in New York, USA focusing mainly on anaplastology/esthetic, followed by further education to become a technical business administrator, completing his studies in 1994. After this, he took up the position of business manager and laboratory manager, concentrating on implantology and ceramics until 1998. Since 1998, he has worked on an independent basis with the company he founded in Munich – a laboratory specialising in CAD/CAM technology, implantology, anaplastology as well as functional and aesthetic reconstructions. His expertise is reckoned in multinational enterprises who he advises as a consultant. Besides being a member of multiple professional organisations he is a distinguished and highly respected lecturer throughout the world, and since 2008, Hans Geiselhöringer is Global Head of the new NobelProcera and Guided Surgery business unit at Nobel Biocare, Zürich.
from homogenous block material such as titanium, non-precious alloys (eg CoCr) or ZrO2, but the high precision of industrial milling machines reduces the risk for subsequent clinical adjustments and recurring complications such as abutment screw loosening or fracture of components upon long-term clinical loading.

Versatility and low cost
One of the greatest advantages of CAD/CAM technology is its clinical versatility, not only the clinical situation, but also patients’ expectations and means can be met. Whether a low-cost non-precious alloy substructure is veneered with resin or ceramic material or a high-end all-ceramic solution is requested, whether a conventional denture set-up is retained by an overdenture bar or an implant retained removable restoration is finished with custom all ceramic or a high-end all-ceramic material or a high-end all-ceramic solution is requested, whether a conventional denture set-up is retained by an overdenture bar or an implant retained removable restoration is finished with custom all ceramic teeth and individualised gingiva-colored composite, the base components such as copings, frameworks and bars always guarantee maximum precision, material homogeneity and stability for all patients.

About the author
Dr Stefan Holst studied dentistry at the Medical University of Hanover and obtained his doctorate in 2001. In 2004 he attended a one-year graduate program in the Department of Prosthodontics at Louisiana State University, USA. He was appointed assistant professor at the Dental Clinic 2 – Prosthodontics, Friedrich-Alexander-University Erlangen-Nuremberg, Germany in 2001. In 2006 he completed his habilitation thesis and obtained his Dr med. dent. habil. (PhD equiv) degree from the University of Erlangen-Nuremberg. His field of specialization encompasses aesthetic dentistry with an emphasis on implantology, prosthodontics and complex interdisciplinary treatments. His research work focuses primarily on digital dentistry, all ceramic restorations and material sciences and biomechanics. Dr Holst is appointed clinical assistant professor and senior lecturer and heads the research laboratories for digital dentistry at the Dental Clinic, University Erlangen. He has authored several papers on implant prosthodontics, aesthetic and various prosthodontic subjects. Since 2009 he is Associate Editor of the Quintessence International journal.
The challenge of aesthetics

Markus Jedlinski explains how the HeraCeram Matrix system from Heraeus can help to create perfect aesthetic restorations

It’s a constant challenge for dental technicians to fabricate natural, aesthetic restorations.

The ability to carry out aesthetics does not require a creative spirit, but the ability to copy to produce the perfect imitation. Success, however, also depends on which materials can most perfectly imitate the optical properties of the natural tooth structure. The HeraCeram Matrix system from Heraeus has been used in the following case history.

Case study

First assessment of the initial situation indicated a highly abraded dentition (Figure 1). The patient wanted the natural tooth shape and length restored. A slight diastema was also to be closed. The purpose of treatment was to restore the anterior/canine guidance as well as to correct premature contact of the occlusion.

The aim was to fabricate a perfect restoration taking aesthetic and functional aspects into consideration. In consultation...
with the dentist, it was decided that the best option was full re-
habilitation of the upper denti-
tion, which should be as mini-
mally invasive as possible.

The canine was so heavily abraded in the initial situation that the premolars had already assumed lateralization guidance (Figure 1a). The dentist there-
fore decided to raise the bite by two millimetres in order to re-
construct the anterior teeth to the correct length.

First wax-up
With the posterior restorations, as
in this case, it is helpful to fab-
ricate a wax-up first. This is parti-
cularly practical when cor-
recting malocclusions in order to
identify and remedy any faults
at the beginning of treatment. The wax-up gives an idea of the
planned restoration.

Before pouring the model, the impression was degreased using a silicone wetting agent to
ensure accurate repositioning of
the silicone index. A removable gin-
gival mask is recommended to
integrate the gingival situation
of the teeth still had to be
the extrusion move-
mants of the mandible (Figure 5
and 4).

The advantage of such a de-
tailed, contoured wax-up is that
virtually any region can be the
starting point for fabricating the
restoration. Try-in of the diag-
nostic wax-up provided infor-
mation relating to the axis align-
ment, midline and final tooth
length. A silicone index of the
wax-up was then used to fabri-
cate a veneer framework with an
anatomically scaled down tooth
contour (Figure 5)

The first stage after pressing
was usually to devest the veneer
frameworks using two-bar pres-
sure and 50 mp glass beads. The
next stage was then to sandblast
the frameworks using approxi-
ately 0.7-1.0 bar. This removed
any remaining investment from
the frameworks (Figure 5).

The frameworks were also
prepared under a microscope. High spots on the inside of the
framework and any overextend-
ed margins were removed. The
gingival mask fabricated earlier
was used to the check the avail-
able space (Figure 9).

The build-up concept
There was a certain amount
of flexibility, as full rehabilita-
tion of the upper was planned.
The patient wanted the shade to
match the lower teeth. The shade
of the lower teeth was between
A5 and A5.5. The natural teeth
also had staining. This allowed
characterisation to be slightly
more pronounced.

There are a number of op-
tions and techniques for fabric-
cating all-porcelain restorations. HeraCeram porcelain from Her-
acerus was selected in this case.
The excellent light optical results and high stability attained with HeraCeram are very beneficial for the patient – not only with respect to the aesthetics but also in terms of reliability.

Top marks for optimum aesthetics

High aesthetic standards are attained using the opalescent and fluorescent porcelains of the HeraCeram Matrix range (Figures 10 – 15 + 18). Opal incisal and opal transparent porcelains are used for final adjustments to the shape of the teeth (Figure 19).

After the second dentine firing, all the crowns were subjected to spot grinding and the fine details of the shape were adjusted. The interdental spaces were contoured to ensure that the interdental brush could be inserted by applying only light pressure to the gingiva (Figure 20).

The occlusal contact points were placed on plateaus (Figure 22) and the proximal contacts contoured spherically in order not to disrupt mandibular immediate side shift. This simplifies subsequent oral hygiene measures.

After glaze firing, the buccal surfaces were polished with pumice powder. This produces a natural abrasion effect on the ridges and a satin glaze finish.

The result: The all-porcelain restoration is impressive and not simply because of its optimal aesthetics (Figure 27 and 28).

About the author

Markus Jedlinski is a dental technician. He started his apprenticeship in 1997 in a German dental laboratory and after graduating, he's worked at several different labs, including Jan Langner GmbH in Schwäbisch Gmünd for 1.5 years. Since 2003 he's worked as a dental technician at Dental Technik Günther Knab GmbH in Crailsheim.

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Haddon Williams is a Cacas accredited dental laboratory specialising in all forms of crown and bridge works. Two of our team are members of the British Academy of Cosmetic Dentistry.

We were the first laboratory in the South West of England to purchase a cad-cam milling centre and our technicians now have over five years experience of milling zirconium crown and bridge sub structures. We have produced in excess of 10,000 units from single units to full mouth milling zirconium crown and bridge sub structures.

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