

Replacing a Patient's Existing Denture Using the Celara Denture Technique.

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Information provided by Celara Products.

Currently, there are 36 million denture wearers in the United States, and the average age of a denture is 16 years. As the population ages, the demand for dentures is projected to increase through the year 2020. Since the oral anatomy changes over time, replacing complete dentures every five years is good clinical practice. In addition to the obvious reason of cost, there are several reasons why dentures are not being fabricated—less emphasis in dental schools on dentures, and cumbersome and inefficient techniques.

Because denture training is being de-emphasized in dental schools, many practitioners are uncomfortable providing denture services. Dentists often recommend relining old dentures instead of fabricating new ones. When a new denture is provided, after multiple appointments, patients often compare their old dentures with the new one, pointing out subtle differences, and have difficulty adapting and adjusting to the new dentures.

Traditionally, the only way to communicate the attributes of an old denture to the laboratory is through the use of stone cast study models. The denture technician can only look at the cast and evaluate the carry-over attributes visually.

Following are step-by-step procedures to fabricate dentures using the Celara Denture System.

Making the impression

The existing denture is used to make an impression. When done properly, the existing denture provides an excellent tray to efficiently obtain an impression. If the denture borders are short or broken, Celara thermoplastic tabs can be used to extend the denture borders. The technique allows dentists to use their preferred impression materials and technique. The following two-stage impression technique is suggested:

1. For denture borders that are 3 mm to 7mm

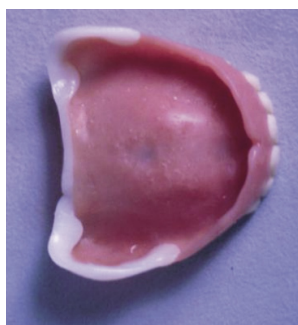


Fig. 1 Use Celara thermoplastic tabs to lengthen or repair borders.



Fig. 2 Establish borders using a heavy-body vinyl polysiloxane impression material.



Fig. 3 Avoid overloading denture with impression material.

short, use thermoplastic tabs to lengthen or repair borders (Fig. 1). Soften the tabs; either use hot water or place them on a spatula and heat using a flame.

2. Apply impression adhesive around the entire periphery. *Note:* Adhesive should be compatible with impression material.
3. Establish borders using a heavy-body vinyl polysiloxane impression material (Fig. 2).
4. Have patient rinse with cold water before final impression.
5. Adequately dry ridges.
6. Use extra-light- or light-body impression material for the final impression. Avoid over loading denture with impression material (Fig. 3)
7. Remove any impression material from tooth surfaces.
8. Re-insert impressions into mouth and take a bite check if necessary.

Boxing impressions and pouring cast

The impression is boxed in the disposable container using an extended-pour alginate. A cast is then poured using a quick set stone formulated specifically for complete dentures. Boxing the impression with the cast allows a wax

pattern to be fabricated in the dental office or in the denture lab. The pattern can be used as a traditional base plate and rim or, in the lab, to directly set the teeth. Anterior arrangements and tooth positions can now be precisely communicated, as can extensions and thickness of flanges, contour and thickness of the palate, the neutral zone (where lower posterior teeth are in relation to the ridge), and contour of the mandibular lingual flange.

If anterior teeth are in correct position and arrangement, and if vertical is re-established (as is often the case), the extended-pour alginate allows the denture lab to fabricate the wax pattern and provide a set-up for the second appointment. If significant changes are necessary, or dentures are to be delivered on the second appointment, the wax pattern can be made in the dental office at the same appointment as the impressions, or the office can receive the wax pattern from the laboratory to be used as a traditional base plate and rim.

1. Mix Celara alginate (follow directions on alginate packet).
2. Pour mixed alginate into lower half of the disposable container (Fig. 4). Immediately place denture into Celara alginate. *Note:* Keep denture borders 1 mm to 2 mm above alginate.

- Using a dull knife, remove any alginate that overflowed onto the impression.
- Mix Celara quick-set stone (see stone packet for directions).
- Pour mixed stone into the denture container (Fig. 5). *Note:* Avoid trapping air, which would cause voids in the model.
- Remove denture from cast.
- Reclose disposable container.
- Place moist gauze or a moist paper towel between alginate and stone cast.
- Place top onto container and place container into resealable plastic bag (Fig. 6) and seal. Send to denture lab or fabricate wax pattern in office.

Wax pattern fabrication

The Celara technique uses a wax pattern as a modified wax rim and base plate. The wax pattern is fabricated using the Celara wax injector in the dental laboratory or dental office.

The hybrid wax is designed specifically

for the technique. It is hard and rigid, yet it can come out of most undercuts without distorting or breaking. The wax pattern fits accurately and is comfortable for the patient. If modifications are necessary, they can be made by providing the dentist with a starting point of reference.

- Lubricate entire stone cast with Celara model release agent.
- Use a bur to sprue a small hole in the front and back center of the lower container.
- Remove excess alginate from the container leaving a small hole (Fig. 7).
- Slowly pump Celara wax into the disposable container.
- Place the container on the wax injector so that the teeth side of the denture is injected first (Fig. 8).
- To cool wax, place the container into a cold water bath.
- Trim the wax pattern (Fig. 9).
- Finally, verify or modify the records as needed. **DPR**



Fig. 4 Pour mixed alginate into lower half of Celara denture disposable container.



Fig. 5 Pour mixed stone into denture container.



Fig. 6 Place top onto container, place into resealable plastic bag and seal bag.

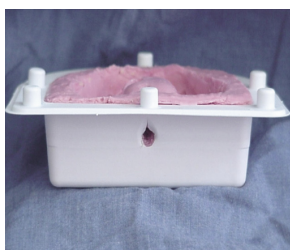


Fig. 7 Remove excess alginate from container leaving a small hole.



Fig. 8 Place container on the wax injector so the teeth side of the denture is injected first.

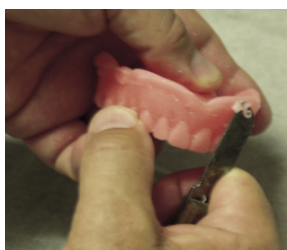


Fig. 9 Trim wax pattern.

ABOUT: Celara



Indications

For Patients needing new dentures and/or implant retained dentures

Features

- Predictable, efficient denture fabrication method in two or three appointments
- An impression can be obtained using the existing denture without the risk of harming the denture or the cast
- Using the Celara Wax Pattern eliminates the need to purchase base plates and bite rims
- A modified base plate and rim wax pattern is fabricated, which fits accurately and provides precise records, yet requires no block out for undercuts on the cast
- Minimal chairtime and patient adjustments, increased patient satisfaction
- Provides laboratory with a 3D blueprint of the old denture
- Any changes can be made by using wax pattern of old denture
- Kit contains all materials needed to perform Celara technique; including disposable container, 45-gram packet of dimensional stable alginate, 140-gram packet of quick set stone, and two thermoplastic tabs

Manufacturer

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