



PRE-CLINICAL PROSTHODONTICS
LOGBOOK

STUDENT NAME: _____

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Junior Prosthodontics.
2. Armamentarium
3. complete denture
4. Impressions in complete denture
5. Casts in complete denture
6. Denture bearing areas
7. Fabrication of custom trays
8. Denture base plates
9. Fabrication of wax occlusal rims
10. Maxillo-Mandibular relationship
11. Articulators and articulation
12. Tooth Set-up and guidelines
13. Wax-up
14. Laboratory procedures
15. Final finishing and polishing
16. Assessment chart

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

By the end of the preclinical Prosthodontics course, students will be able to:

1. Explain the importance of Prosthodontics in dental practice.
2. Identify the armamentarium used in Prosthodontics ward.
3. Complete the step-by-step fabrication of complete dentures on models, demonstrating proficiency in all related tasks.
4. Understand the standard operating procedures in the prosthodontics ward.
5. Demonstrate punctuality, appropriate dress code, and professional behavior in all ward activities
6. Engage in effective communication with peers, faculty, and staff.
7. Evaluate personal performance and progress through reflective practice and feedback.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Prosthodontics Ward

For Preclinical Prosthodontics - Second Year BDS Students

1. General Conduct

- **Punctuality:** Students must arrive on time for all sessions.
- **Dress Code:** Wear appropriate clinical attire, including lab coats and name tags.
- **Hygiene:** Maintain high standards of personal and workspace hygiene.
- **Attendance:** Attendance is mandatory for all sessions.
- **Behavior:** Display professional and respectful behavior towards peers, faculty, and patients.

2. Safety and Infection Control

- **Hand Hygiene:** Perform hand hygiene before and after each procedure.
- **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):** Use gloves, masks, and eye protection as required.
- **Disinfection:** Ensure all instruments and surfaces are properly disinfected before and after use.
- **Waste Disposal:** Dispose of clinical waste in designated bins according to biohazard protocols.

3. Preclinical Activities

- **Preparation:** Ensure all materials and instruments are ready before the session.
- **Documentation:** Maintain accurate and complete records of all procedures in the logbook.
- **Supervision:** Work under the supervision of faculty or trained technicians at all times.

4. Use of Facilities

- **Practice:** Utilize models and simulators for practice as per the schedule.
- **Equipment:** Handle all equipment with care and return it to its designated place after use.
- **Laboratory Usage:** Use laboratory space responsibly and ensure it is clean before leaving.
- **Break Times:** Follow the schedule for breaks and ensure timely return to sessions.

5. Communication

- **Queries and Concerns:** Address any queries or concerns to the designated faculty member.

Junior Prosthodontics

Define Prosthodontics:

Define Preclinical Prosthodontics:

Define branches of Prosthodontics:

ARMAMENTARIUM:

1. Diagnostic instruments
 - Mouth mirror
 - Probe
 - Tweezer
 - Explorer
2. Impression trays:
 - Stock trays(dentate and edentulous)
 - Perforated trays
3. Fabrication tools
 - Bowl & Spatula
 - Mixing slab
 - Pliers---- Round, Flat, Adam's plier
 - Wire cutter
 - Glass bowl for Acrylic mixing
 - Wax knife
 - Plaster knife
 - Wax carver
 - Dental flask
 - Ruler/Scale(Flexible)
 - Spirit lamp/ torch
 - Measuring scoops
 - Magnifying glass
4. Cutting/Trimming Instruments:
 - Dental lathes
 - Bench grinders
 - Acrylic trimmers
 - Carborundum discs
 - Finishing burs
 - Trimming knives
 - Acrylic burs(Flame, barrel, round, fissure)
 - Carbide burs
 - Diamond burs

- Model trimmer
 - Scalpel blades
5. Miscellaneous:
- articulators
 - facebow
-

COMPLETE DENTURE:

Define Complete Denture:

Surfaces and parts of Complete Denture:

Fabrication steps Of Complete Denture:

IMPRESSIONS IN COMPLETE DENTURE:

Define Dental impression:

Principles of Impression Making:

Classify Dental Trays:

Define Primary Impression:

Materials used for Primary Impression:

Define Secondary (final) Impression:

Materials used for Secondary Impression:

CASTS IN COMPLETE DENTURES:

DEFINITION:

PARTS:

TYPES:

Denture Bearing Areas

Define: _____

Maxillary denture bearing areas:

A. Limiting structures:

1. Labial frenum:

2. Labial vestibule:

3. Buccal freni

4. Buccal vestibule:

5. Hamular notch:

6. Post-dam area / posterior palatal seal:

B. Supporting structures:

A. Primary stress bearing area:

a. Hard palate:

b. Postero-lateral slopes of residual ridge:

c. Maxillary tuberosity:

B. Secondary stress bearing area:

a. Rugae:

b. Alveolar ridges:

C. RELIEF AREAS:

Incisive papilla:

Mid-palatine raphe:

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Fovea palatina:

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Draw and label maxillary denture bearing areas

Teacher's sign

MANDIBULAR DENTURE BEARING AREAS:

A. Limiting structures:

1. Labial frenum:

2. Labial vestibule

3. Buccal frenum

4. Buccal vestibule:

5. Lingual frenum:

6. Alveolo-lingual sulcus:

7. Retromolar pads:

8. Pterygo-mandibular raphae:

B. Primary Supporting structures:

1. Buccal shelf area:

2. Retromolar Pad

C. Secondary Supporting Structures

Crest of the alveolar ridges:

RELIEF AREAS:

Mylohyoid ridge:

Mental foramen:



Genial tubercles:

Torus mandibularis:

Draw and label mandibular denture bearing areas

Teacher's Sign:

Teacher's sign:

Fabrication of Custom Tray

Date	Work done	Remarks	Teachers Sign
	Acrylic mixing		
	Acrylic manipulation		
	Custom tray Extension		
	Thickness		
	Frenal Relief		
	Finishing		
	Tray Handles		

Wax pattern for denture base plates

1. Maxillary:

2. Mandibular:

Teacher's sign

FABRICATION OF DENTURE BASES

MAXILLARY

Date	Work done	Remarks	Teacher's sign
	Wax pattern		
	Flasking		
	Dewaxing		
	Use of separating media		
	Packing		
	Curing		
	Deflasking		
	Finishing		

MANDIBULAR

Date	Work done	Remarks	Teacher's sign
	Wax pattern		
	Flasking		
	Dewaxing		
	Use of separating media		
	Packing		
	Curing		
	Deflasking		
	Finishing		

FABRICATION OF OCCLUSAL RIMS:

Define Occlusal Rims:

Materials Used:

Rolled wax technique:

Step- by- Step:

MAXILLARY OCCLUSAL RIMS

Date	Area of adjustment	Ideal height	Adjusted height	Remarks	Teacher's sign
	From border of flange - canine eminence region	22mm			
	From crest of alveolar ridge - anterior region	10-12 mm			
	From border of flange - posterior region	18mm			
	From crest of alveolar ridge - posterior region	5-7mm			
		Ideal width	Adjusted width		
	Anterior teeth region	4-6mm			
	Premolar area	6-8mm			
	Molar area	8-12mm			
	Distance from incisive papilla	8mm			

MANDIBULAR OCCLUSAL RIMS

Date	Area of adjustment	Ideal height	Adjusted height	Remarks	Teacher's sign
	From border of flange - canine eminence region	18mm			
	From crest of alveolar ridge - anterior region	6-8mm			
	Flush with retro molar pad - posterior region	2/3 of its height			
	From crest of alveolar ridge - posterior region	3-6mm			
		Ideal Width	Adjusted width		
	Anterior teeth region	4-6mm			
	Premolar area	6-8mm			
	Molar area	8-12mm			

MAXILLO-MANDIBULAR RELATIONS

Define Maxillo-Mandibular relationship:

Define orientation jaw relation:

Define vertical jaw relation:

Define horizontal/centric jaw relation:

Teacher's Sign:

ARTICULATORS & ARTICULATION

Define Articulation:

Define an articulator:

Uses of Articulators:

Classify articulators on basis of adjustability:

MOUNTING HINGE ARTICULATOR

Date	Work done	Remarks	Teacher's sign
	Sealing of occlusal rims		
	Mounting of cast with occlusal rims		
	finishing		

Teacher's sign:

TOOTH SET-UP

Define

GUIDE TO TOOTH SET-UP:

TEETH	FACIAL VIEW	PROXIMAL VIEW	OCCUSAL PLANE RELATION
MAX. CENTRAL INCISOR	Long axis slightly mesially inclined	Labially inclined by 15°	Incisal edge contacts horizontal plane
MAX. LATERAL INCISOR	Slopes more mesially compared to centrals	Labially inclined by 20°	Incisal edge 1-2mm short of occlusal plane
MAX. CANINE	Long axis VERTICAL or slightly mesially inclined. Mesial surface more visible than distal surface	Long axis VERTICAL	Canine tip in contact with occlusal plane
MAND.CENTRAL INCISOR	Long axis leans towards mesial	Labially inclined	Incisal edge 2mm above occlusal plane
MAND.LATERAL INCISOR	Long axis slopes mesially	Labial inclination less pronounced compared to centrals	Incisal edge 2mm above occlusal plane

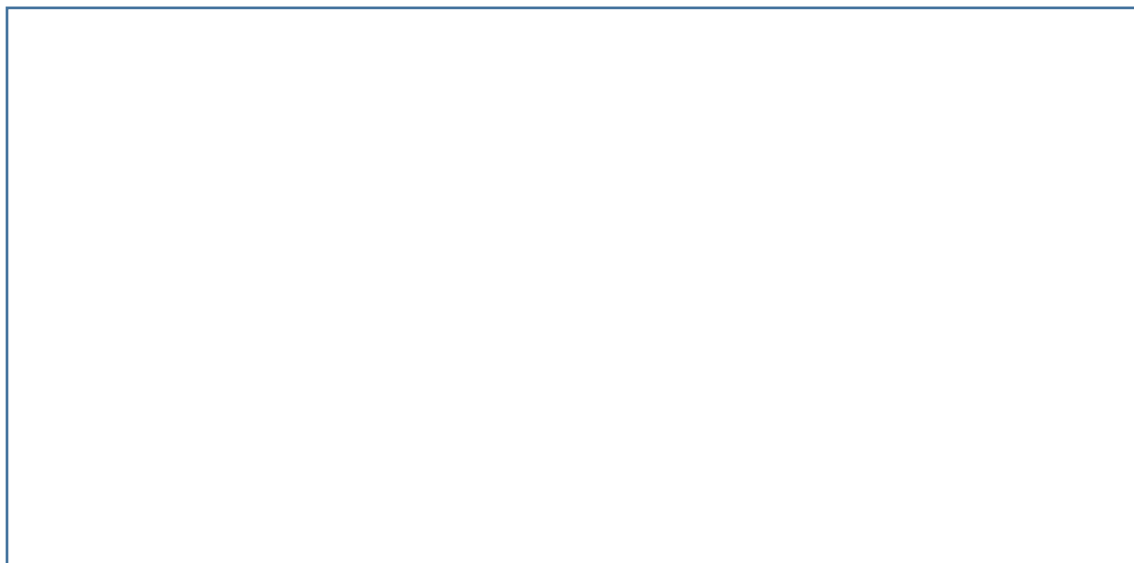
MAND. CANINE	Long axis straight or slightly mesially inclined	Long axis straight or leans very slightly to lingual	Incisal edge at a slightly higher plane than laterals
MAX.1ST PREMOLAR	Long axis straight or slightly mesially inclined	Long axis straight or leans very slightly to lingual	Buccal cusp in contact with occlusal plane Palatal cusp 1mm shorter
MAX 2ND PREMOLAR	Long axis vertical	Long axis straight or leans very slightly to lingual	Both cusps touch occlusal plane
MAX 1ST MOLAR	Long axis inclined distally	Buccal inclination	Only mesiopalatal cusp in contact with occlusal plane
MAX 2ND MOLAR	More distal inclination	Buccal inclination	None of cusps contact occlusal plane but mesiopalatal is still nearest to it
MAND.1ST PREMOLAR	Long axis vertical	Long axis vertical	Buccal cusp is above occlusal plane and lingual cusp below occlusal plane
MAND.2ND PREMOLAR	Long axis vertical	Long axis vertical	Both cusps 2mm above occlusal plane
MAND.1ST MOLAR	Long axis mesially inclined	Long axis lingually inclined	DB cusp above occlusal plane, buccal cusps higher than lingual cusps, distal cusps higher than mesials.
MAND.2ND MOLAR	More pronounced mesial inclination	More pronounced lingual inclination	All cusps higher than first molars.

Draw Teeth position as seen in frontal, lateral and incisal/ occlusal view

MAXILLARY CENTRAL INCISORS:



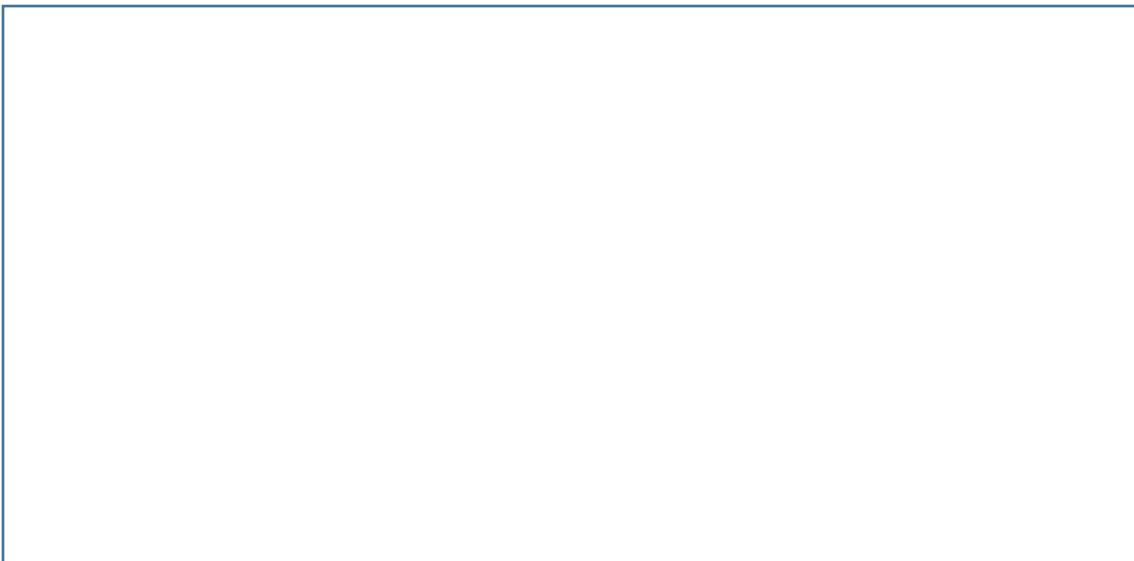
MAXILLARY LATERAL INCISORS:



MAXILLARY CANINES:



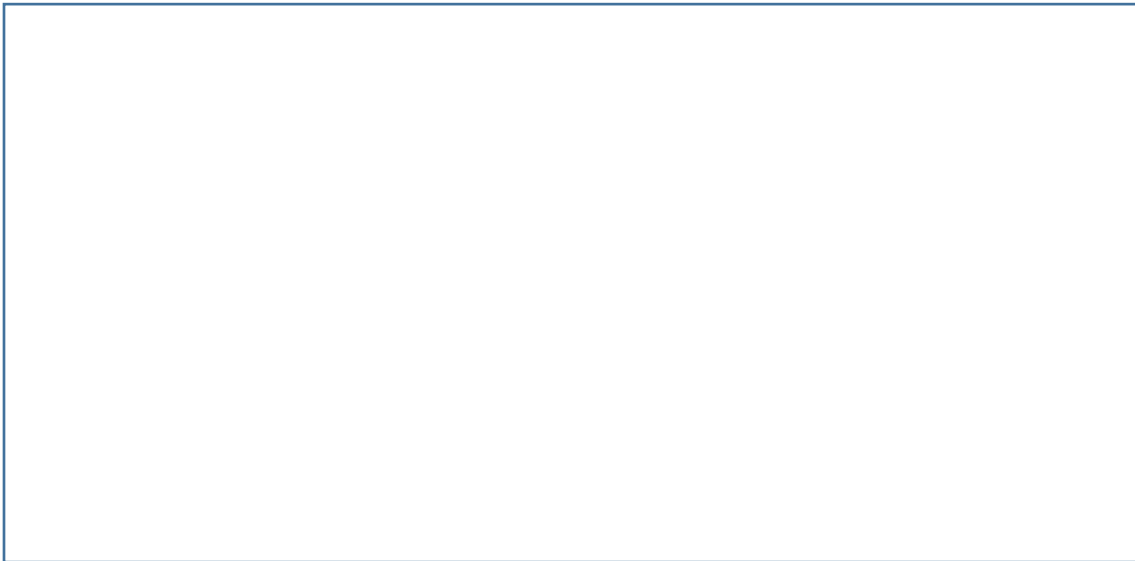
MAXILLARY FIRST PREMOLAR:



MAXILLARY SECOND PREMOLAR



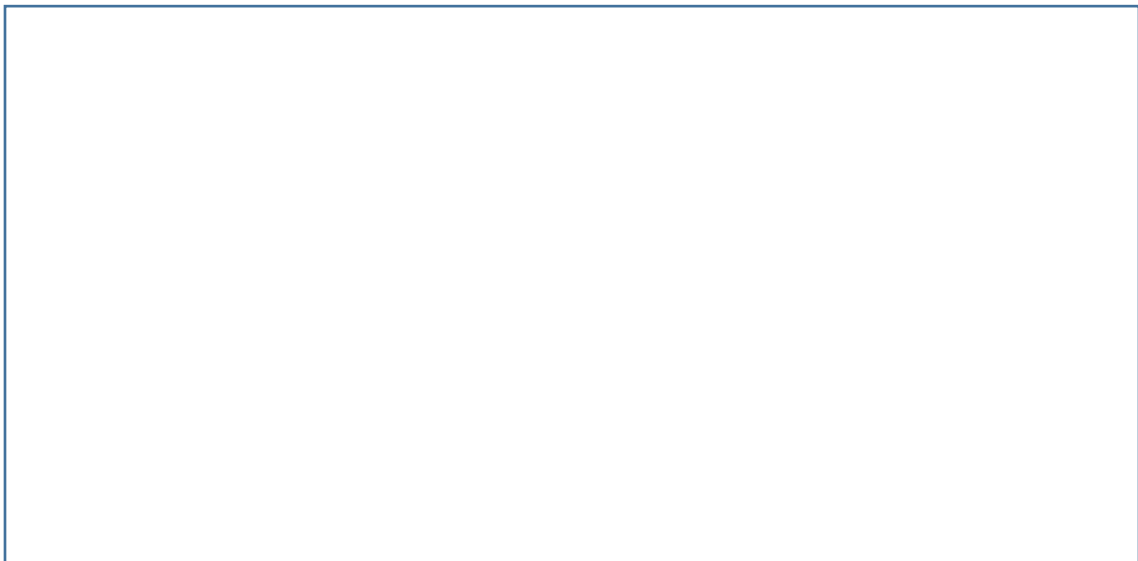
MAXILLARY FIRST MOLAR



MAXILLARY SECOND MOLAR:



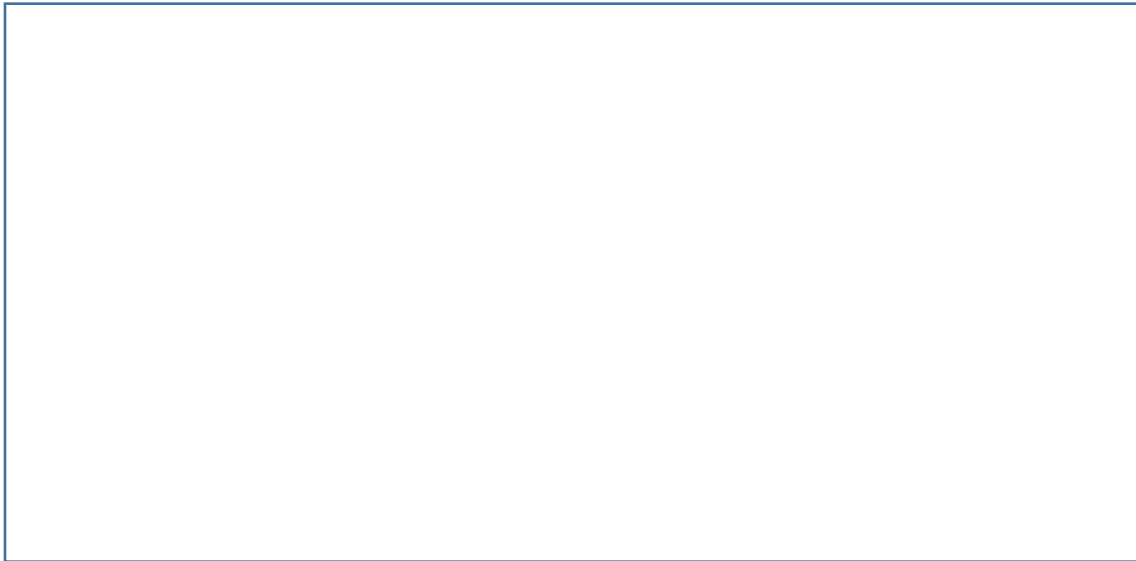
MANDIBULAR CENTRAL INCISORS:



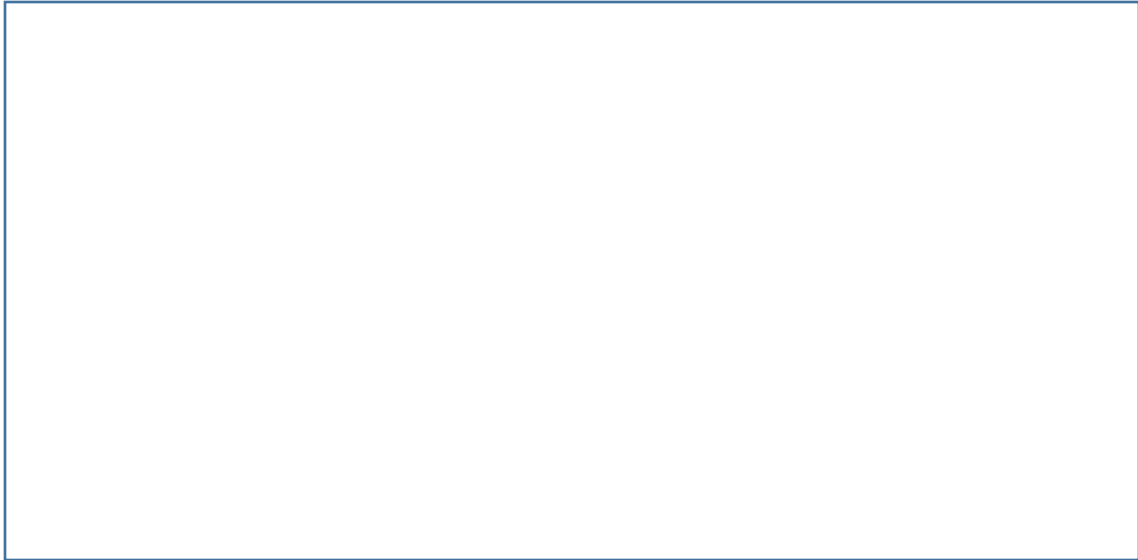
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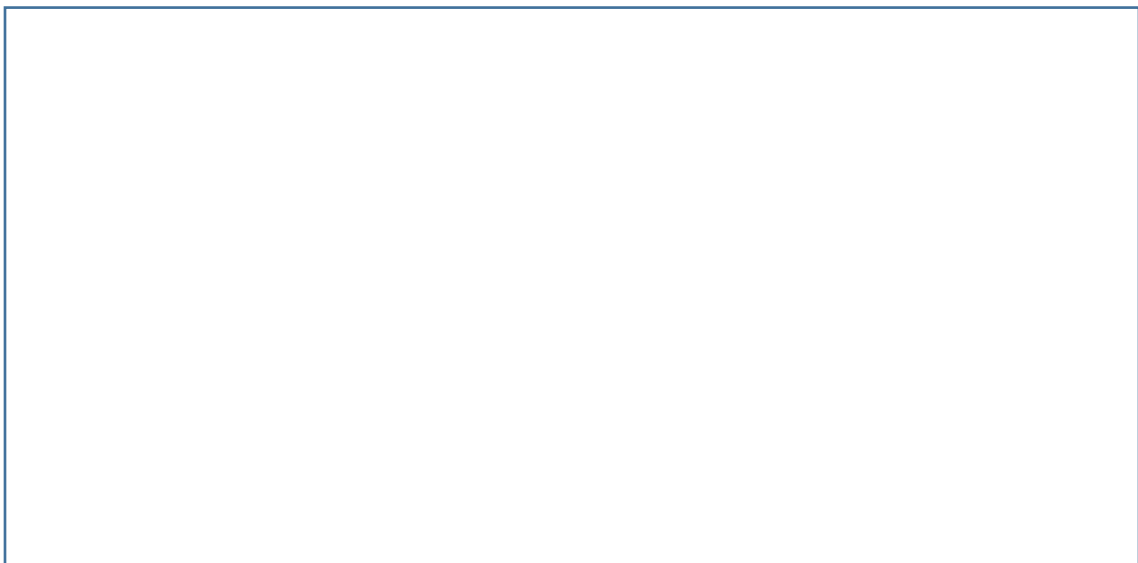
MANDIBULAR CANINES:



MANDIBULAR FIRST PREMOLAR:



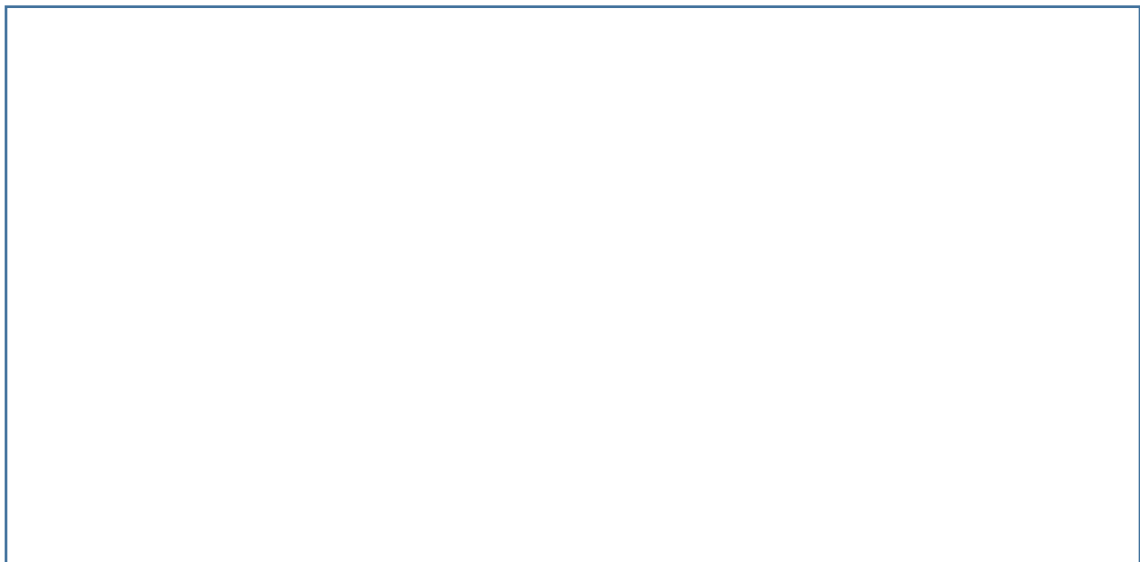
MANDIBULAR SECOND PREMOLAR:



MANDIBULAR FIRST MOLAR:



MANDIBULAR SECOND MOLAR:



GUIDE LINES FOR TEETH SETUP

Key of occlusion

1. Canine key of occlusion:

2. Molar key of occlusion:

3. Aligned occlusal groove concept

4. Aligned buccal ridge concept

5. Overjet

6. Overbite

COMPENSATING CURVES

1. Curve of spee:

2. Wilson's curve:

3. Monson's curve:

WAX-UP

Define: _____

Date	Steps done in wax up	Remarks	Teacher's sign
	Pooling		
	Cooling		
	Festooning		
	Contouring		
	Stippling		

LABORATORY PROCESSING:

Date	Work done	Remarks	Teacher's sign
	Flasking		
	Dewaxing		
	Use of separating media		
	Packing		
	Curing		
	Deflasking		

FINAL FINISHING AND POLISHING

Date	Work done	Remarks	Teacher's sign
	Trimming / finishing		
	Sand paper finishing		
	Pumice wash		

ASSESSMENT CHART

Date	Presentation topic	Remarks	Teacher's sign

Date	Assignment topic	Remarks	Teacher's sign

Date	Dentures submitted	Remarks	Teacher's sign
	Maxillary		
	Mandibular		