

**PROBLEMS OF PROSTHETICS WITH FULL ADENTIA AND THEIR
ELIMINATION**

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ABSTRACT

This article studies the correspondence of the prosthesis to the prosthetic bed, prosthetic site and prosthetic field, in connection with the elimination of some problems before prosthetics, during prosthetics and after prosthetics, based on literature analyzes and clinical and experimental data for the last 10 years.

Keywords: full adentia, basis of the prosthesis, prosthetic bed and prosthetic field, functional impression, functional forming a volume impression.

INTRODUCTION

Currently, the tendency towards an increase in the number of patients with complete absence of teeth is clearly defined and, in connection with this, the need providing them with high-quality and functionally complete orthopedic care (Kondeikina N. V., 2001; Barkan I. Yu., 2004).

The increase in the number of patients with complete absence of teeth is associated, first of all, with the prevalence of the share of older age groups in total composition of the population in almost all countries of the world. Moreover, there is an increase in the number of young people who have lost all their teeth (Dolgalev A.A., 1998; Markov B.P., 2001; Nicholas J., 2006).

MAIN PART

Lack of teeth is not only a cause of impaired chewing, speech function, but also causes a disproportion in the parameters of the facial skeleton of the skull, provokes psychological, personality changes, violates the social tolerance of people, changes the nature of nutrition, and also, being one of the circumstances of changing the composition of the oral fluid, promotes development somatic pathology (Bassolas, Lenormand, Tugores, Gonçalves, & Ramasco, 2016; Ducène, 2010; Ito, El Khatib, & Nakayama, 2016; Kanemasu, 2013; Tao, Kaplan, & Omenetto, 2012).

For more than 150 years, the manufacture of removable laminar dentures has been considered the traditional and most common method of restoring toothless jaws. Currently, a large number of removable laminar dentures are manufactured worldwide. Removable dentures

can be introduced by patients into the oral cavity or removed from it without injury to the tissues of the prosthetic bed. Ensuring reliable fixation and stabilization of the removable prosthesis, which would withstand chewing loads, is one of the main tasks of the doctor performing the prosthetic treatment of patients with complete loss of teeth (Budnikov, 1974; Tao et al., 2012; Tribe, 2005).

The fixation of removable plate prostheses is influenced by various factors, among which the anatomical conditions in the cavity should be noted

mouth (condition of prosthetic bed tissue), patient age, experience with removable structures, design features of the plate prosthesis.

Particularly big problems arise in patients who for the first time use complete removable laminar dentures and are not psychologically ready for such designs, since there is a fear of “losing” or dropping removable dentures from the oral cavity at the most inopportune moment.

Despite the great possibilities of modern orthopedic dentistry in replenishing complete loss of teeth using im-plantates, volumetric modeling and the use of the anatomical and functional method when carrying out this type of dental prosthetics, the simple way to improve the adaptation and fixation of the bases of these prostheses is the use of adhesive means in the form of powders, creams, pastes. These drugs are widely used abroad, but for various reasons they are still not widely known both to patients and dentists orthopedists. At the same time, uncontrolled use of adhesive by patients can cause complications such as inflammation of the tissues of the prosthetic bed and dysbiosis of the oral cavity. Therefore, we considered it necessary to fill the gap in the specialized literature on this issue.

CONCLUSION

This article studies the correspondence of the prosthesis to the prosthetic bed, prosthetic site and prosthetic field, in connection with the elimination of some problems before prosthetics, during prosthetics and after prosthetics, based on literature analyzes and clinical and experimental data for the last 10 years.

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