

ANTERIOR RESTORATIONS

PART II

Direct Resin Veneers

- Resin veneers can be used to close a diastema, reshape teeth or an overall labial surface filling
- If a patient is considering regular veneers but the cost and 'slightly invasive' procedure is too much for them – talk to them about direct resin veneers instead
- Various shades will be placed for the perfect shade
- *Disadvantage* – will wear away over time, much faster than veneers created in a lab

YouTube

- Videos to watch to aid in your studying 😊
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oOHZTkNLJbY>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4hkqzruInWc>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jPc7xIWWhFSM>

Shade Selection

- Teeth to be matched must be clean
- *Remove bright colors from field of view*
 - makeup / tinted eye glasses
 - bright gloves
 - neutral operatory walls
- View patient at eye level
- Evaluate shade under multiple light sources
- Make shade comparisons at beginning of appointment
- *Shade comparisons should be made quickly to avoid eye fatigue*
- Having the patient stand in front of a window or outside is best*

Shade Guide

- Most convenient and common method of making shade selections
- Guides consist of shade tabs
 - Metal backing
 - Opaque porcelain
 - Neck, body, and incisal color
- Select tab with the most natural intraoral appearance



Vita

- Very popular shade guide
- Tabs of similar hue are clustered into letter groups
 - A (red-yellow)
 - B (yellow)
 - C (grey)
 - D (red-yellow-gray)
- Chroma is designated with numerical values
- A₃ = hue of red-yellow, chroma of 3



Vita Classic Shade Guide

Manufacturer recommended sequence for shade matching

1. Hue Selection

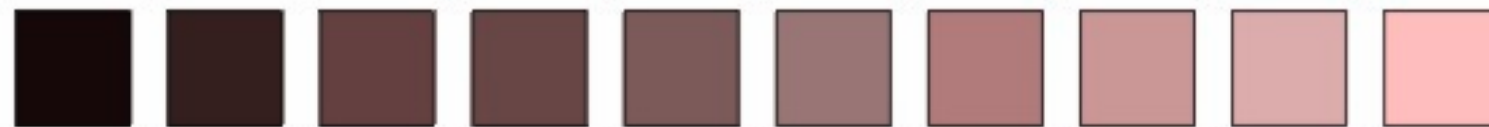
2. Chroma Selection



3. Value Selection



4. Final Check / Revision



Vita Classic – **Step 1** (Hue Selection)

- Four categories representing hue
 - A, yellow-red
 - B, yellow
 - C, gray
 - D, red-yellow-gray
- Operator should select hue closest to that of natural tooth
- Use area of tooth highest in chroma for hue selection
 - Difficult to select hue for teeth low in chroma

Vita Classic – **Step 2** (Chroma Selection)

- Hue selection has been made (B)
- Chroma is selected from gradations within the B tabs
 - B1, B2, B3, B4
- Several comparisons should be made
 - Avoid retinal fatigue
 - Rest eyes between comparisons (blue-gray)

Vita Classic – **Step 3**

(Value Selection)

- Use of second, value ordered shade guide is recommended
- **Value oriented shade guide**
 - B₁, A₁, B₂, D₂, A₂, C₁, C₂, D₄, A₃,
D₃, B₃, A_{3.5}, B₄, C₃, A₄, C₄,
- Value best determined by squinting with comparisons made at arms length
 - Decreases light
 - Diminishes cone sensitivity, increases rod sensitivity
 - Tooth fading first has a lower value

Vita Classic – **Step 4** (Final Check / Revision)

- Potential Problem
 - Following value selection, tabs selected for hue and chroma may not coincide with shade tab selected for value
- Make sure to ask the patient and show them the color 😊

Vita Classic – Step 4 (Final Check / Revision)

- Possible Findings / Solutions
 - Value of shade tab < natural teeth
 - Select new shade tab with higher value
 - Cannot increase value of restoration with extrinsic staining
 - Will only increase opacity, light transmissison
 - Value of shade tab > natural teeth
 - Select new shade tab with lower value
 - (or)
 - Bridge difference with intrinsic or extrinsic staining

Placing Class 3 and 4 Restorations

- See these videos – great explanations and we will discuss in our future live sessions 😊
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DoPl4ilJE_E
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Kh9pZqhp4LM>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pY4AxoJIMWc&list=PL42F4DB4A8E25A3B4>

Resources

- Fundamentals of Operative Dentistry Text
- <http://www.tacd-online.com/pdf/drfaehl/Mastering%20CompositeArtistrytoCreateAnteriorMasterpieces-Part1.pdf>
- <http://www.dentistrytoday.com/materials/1476>
- http://www.cosmedent.com/resources/restorative_techniques_diastema_closure/
- <https://www.cda-adc.ca/jcda/vol-64/issue-10/732.html>