

## COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF PARTIAL DENTURES WITH VARIOUS FASTENING ELEMENTS

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### Abstract

In the manufacture of removable prostheses, the problem of design features often arises, the choice of the fixation method. Fixation systems with wire clamps are outdated, but outdated, but are widely used in clinical practice. In addition to the fact that such prostheses are unaesthetic, such prostheses are not only unaesthetic, but also increase the atrophy of the tissues of the basis of the prosthesis, which ultimately leads to a deterioration in the fixation of the prosthesis. which leads to a deterioration in the fixation of the prosthesis (Kalinina N.V., Markov B.P.). Currently, a number of improved prosthesis designs have been proposed. A number of more advanced orthopedic structures are proposed that allow using the remaining teeth as supports for removable prostheses (Kalinina N.V., Markov B.P.). As abutments for fixing removable dentures. One of these designs is a removable prosthesis with a telescopic fixation system. The telescopic fixation system is represented by a metal crown with a 6° cone in the non-removable part. The removable part with a 6° cone is a plastic base on which an artificial tooth is attached

**The aim of this study is:** to compare the clinical efficacy of partial removable prostheses with clamp and telescopic fixation systems.

### Materials and Methods:

Telescopic retention systems Clinical efficacy was assessed by the following indicators: fixation of the prosthesis, stability during functional testing, degree of exhaustion and degree of atrophy. The following indicators were used: stability during functional testing, the degree of tissue atrophy of the prosthesis base and aesthetics. Mechanics of changes. The volume of the basic tissues of removable prostheses was studied by the method of M.I. Sadykov. The use of removable dentures. silicone when installing the prosthesis in the central occlusal

position and occlusal pressure.orthodontic material was used. The volume of the impression separated from the base of the prosthesis was equal to the degree of atrophy of the prosthesis tissues.Atrophy of the tissues of the basis of the prosthesis. The studies were carried out on the day of installation of the manufactured prosthesis, one year after prosthetics and two years after prosthetics.2 years after orthopedic treatment, partial removable prostheses equipped with a telescopic system were examined.Prostheses with a telescopic fixation system in the 1st (60 patients) and 2nd (30 patients) groups, fixed removable dentures Cranmer), as well as patients aged 20 to 70 years.The degree of fixation of the prostheses was evaluated, and the results showed, that group 1 patients still had prosthetics in place after a year.this was due to the strong adhesion of the fragments of artificial teeth with the inner surface of the base of the prosthesis. After 2 years (9.6%), there was a decrease in retention during functional tests and functional examinations. Aesthetics remained good after 2 years, but in 4 cases (6.7%) there was loss of vestibular scales.This complication was associated with scarring of the vestibular scales. This complication was associated with insufficient space for installation due to vestibularly inclined abutment teeth.This complication is due to the lack of a place to attach the vestibular scale due to the vestibular inclination of the abutment teeth. In the comparison group, subjective indicators of fixation of the prosthesis were assessed as satisfactory, aesthetic parameters were unsatisfactory. All patients would like to replace the Cranmer system with a more aesthetic prosthesis. All patients would like to replace the Cranmer system with a more aesthetic prosthesis. Significant differences were found in the analysis of changes in The analysis of changes in the volume of the basic tissue of the prosthesis between patients of groups 1 and 2, significant differences were found. In group 1, a year after the use of the prosthesis, the tissue volumes under the basis of the maxillary and mandibular prostheses amounted to  $226.20 \pm 2.10 \text{ mm}^3$  and  $112.31 \pm 1.40 \text{ mm}^3$  decreased. After 2 years of using the prosthesis, the volume of tissues in the upper jaw decreased by  $239.40 \text{ mm}^3$  and  $112.31 \pm 1.40 \text{ mm}^3$ , respectively.In the jaws - by  $239.40 \pm 1.4 \text{ mm}^3$ . $118.61 \pm 1.21 \text{ mm}^3$  in the lower jaw.. The change in the volume of the basic tissues of dentures. The change in the volume of tissues of the prosthesis base after a year in group 2 was  $317.6 \pm 2.8 \text{ mm}^3$  in the upper jaw,  $317.6 \pm 2.8 \text{ mm}^3$  in the upper jaw and  $236.4 \pm 1.37 \text{ mm}^3$  in the

lower jaw. Mandible. The volume of the lower jaw was  $236.4 \pm 1.37 \text{ mm}^3$ . After 2 years of using the prosthesis, the volume of tissues of the prosthesis base decreased by  $432.41 \pm 4 \text{ mm}^3$  in the upper jaw.  $32.41 \pm 4 \text{ mm}^3$  In the lower jaw, it decreased by  $361.17 \pm 4.21 \text{ mm}^3$ . The results of studies of changes in the volume of the subbasic tissues of removable basic prostheses with different fixation systems have shown that the volume of the subbasic tissues of the upper and lower jaw differs with different fixation systems. The atrophy of the prosthesis base during telescopic fixation decreased by 1.2-2 times compared to telescopic fixation. With telescopic fixation, it was 1.2-2 times higher.

## Conclusion:

Thus, the data obtained indicate that the clinical effectiveness of prostheses with telescopic fixation systems is higher than that of prostheses with clamp fixation. Telescopic fixation systems are superior to prostheses with clamp fixation.

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