

The Effect of Various Finish Line Configurations on the Marginal Seal and Occlusal Discrepancy of Cast Full Crowns After Cementation - An In-vitro Study

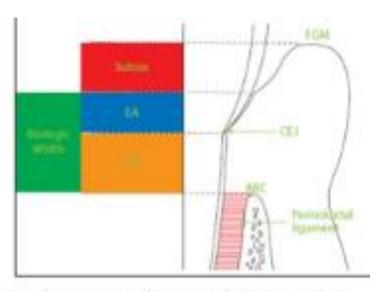
- Shoulder margins provide good seat but a comparatively wider marginal seal
- Chamfer, long chamfer and feather edge margin provide superior sealing of the margins despite poor seat.

Preservation of the periodontium

- Margins as smooth as possible
- Kept clean by the patient
- Supragingival placement of finish lines whenever possible!
- Subgingival finish lines 2.0 mm from alveolar crest



Biologic width



 The biologic width is defined as the dimension of the soft tissue, which is attached to the portion of the tooth coronal to the crest of the alveolar bone

- Biologic width (EA + CTA) dimensions -
 - Anterior teeth 1.75mm
 - Premolars 1.97mm
 - Molars 2.08mm

Margin placement



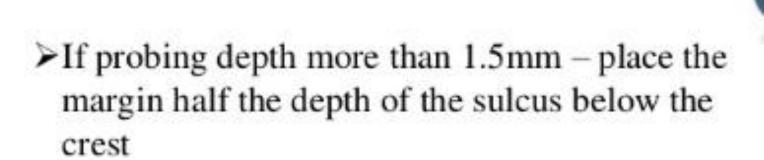
More plaque retentive

May violate gingival

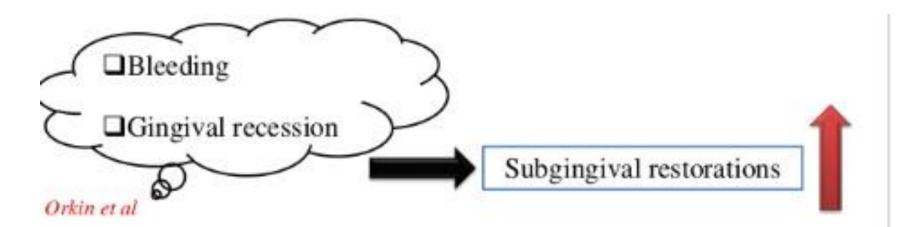
attachment apparatus

Margin placement guidelines

➤If the sulcus probes 1.5mm or less, place the margin 0.5mm below the gingival crest



➤If probing depth more than 2.0 mm – Gingivectomy is advocated

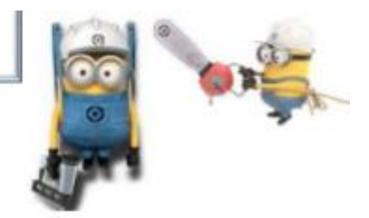


Supragingival position of the crown margin



Margins below the gingival margin

Finish line exposure

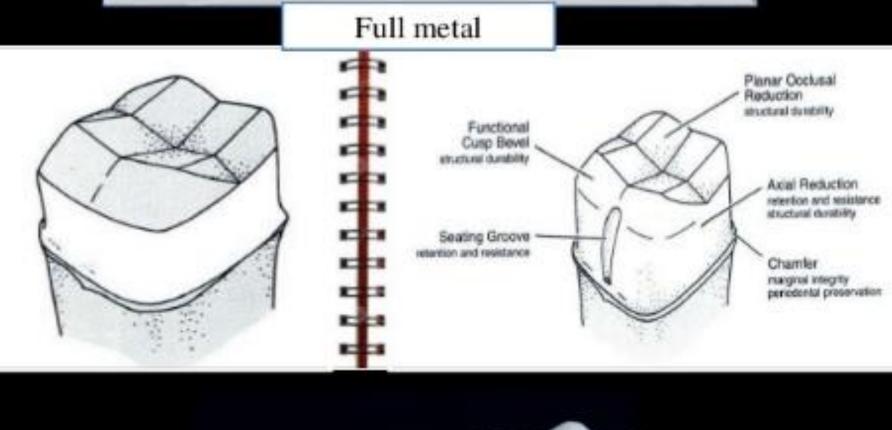


- Mechanical
 - Copper tube/band
 - Rubber dam
- Chemomechanical (retraction cord)
 - Caustic chemicals sulfuric acid, trichloracetic acid, negatol, zinc chloride
 - Racemic epinephrine
 - Aluminium chloride, alum, aluminium sulfate, ferric sulfate
- Rotary curettage/ gingettage
- Electrosurgery

Extracoronal restoration - Full veneer crowns



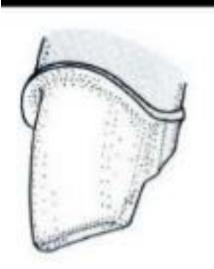
Full veneer crowns

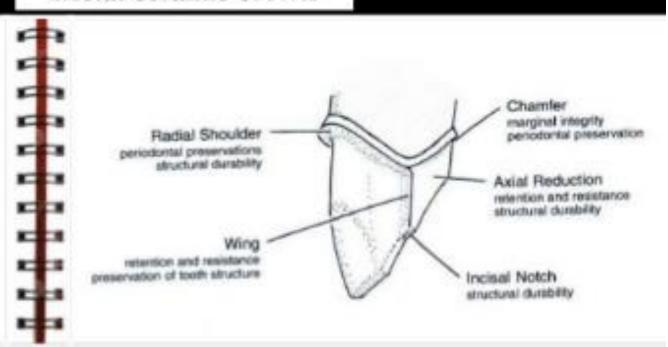




Full veneer crown

Metal ceramic crown



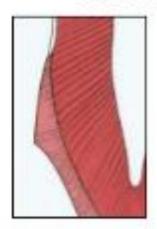




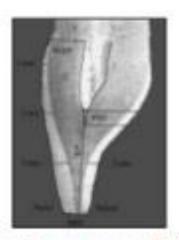
Cervical finish line

□Long chamfer with about a 0.4 mm maximum depth.

- Proximal finish line
 - Incisal third of the tooth not to extend beyond the contact point



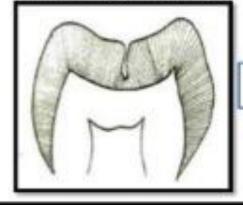




Walls et al. Crowns and other extra-coronal restorations: Porcelain laminate veneers : British dental journal 2002;193 : 2:73-81

Enamel pattern

Occlusal surface



Clincal significance

Axial surface



Cavity wall angulation

Convergent

Divergent

Parallel

Depending upon the buccolingual width

Cavity prepared	
Amalgam	
Cast gold	Bevels

SAY THANK YOU TO YOUR TEETH.



