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| 20 part 1  Dent-2011.weebly.com | Lecture No. |
| 21/3/2016 | Date: |
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Conservative v

**University of Jordan**

**Faculty of Dentistry**

**5th year (2015-2016)**

Price & Date of printing:

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**Cosmetic inlays and onlays**

Previously , we learned how to prepare a metal onlay on lower 6 in crown and bridge lab . but in this lecture we gonna focus on **cosmetic** onlays and inlays which could be either indirect composite or ceramic material . the ceramic material used for onlays is the same ceramic that is used for veneers ( you need to bond it to the tooth structure ) , we can use zircon but it bonds weekly to the tooth structure .

what **types** of ceramic material used for onlays fabrication ?

1. Pressable ceramics , E.MAX
2. glass ceramics ( silica ) empress I+II . empress I ( leucite reinforced ) , empress II ( lithium disilicate reinforced ), feldspathic ( highest percentage of glass , so it is the most esthetic , but with lower strengh )

silica that’s present in ceramics is the component that will be etched by hydrofluoric acid and then you will silane it and bond it later on .

two types of veneers : feldspathic and empress .

**Treatment options for inlays and onlays :**

1. class I + II . simple class II needs only inlay , I will use onlay in case of MOD ( cuspal coverage ) .
2. fabricated in resin composite or ceramic materials ( conventional or CAD/ CAM )
3. resistance and retention forms are primarily provided by the adhesion to enamel and dentine . this is the first difference with gold onlay , since in gold onlay no bonding . in gold onlay retention and resistance are dependent on preparation ( mechanical ) ; boxes , divergence ,,, etc.

**Indications :**

1. adequate remaining tooth structure . it is a logical sequence ; 1- starting from a small cavity (direct restoration) 2- a complex cavity ( large MOD , loss of one of the cusps ) , 3- partial coverage ( onlay ) 4- full coverage ( crown ) .
2. low caries risk

**contraindications:**

1. patients with heavy occlusal loading ( parafunction , bruxism ) , in this case we gonna use gold onlay . but it is not 100 % contraindicated , sometimes I may use esthetic onlay and construct an occlusal splint after , same as veneers .
2. extensive caries ; we go directly for full coverage crown .
3. inlays are contraindicated in **large MOD** cavities , because inlays are very rigid causing wedging effect. direct composite restoration is safer here , or we can do a cuspal coverage(onlay) to protect the tooth .

**advantages:**

1. durable compared to direct composite restorations
2. lower marginal deterioration and leakage , because it is cemented and no shrinkage ( no stresses because it is ready to be cemented )
3. high esthetics
4. Cusp support (onlays )
5. Good contact compared to posterior composite . keep in mind that we use resin cement so we need good isolation .

**Disadvantages :**

1. Less conservative than direct restorations.in inlays we need divergent walls , in onlay we need to do more cutting .
2. Occlusal adjustments can only be made after cementation like veneers , because if it is high , it will be fractured immediately because it is not bonded yet .
3. Time consuming and more cost.
4. Abrasion of opposing tooth if it is made of ceramic material .

**Inlay preparation:**

after you removed all caries , undercuts and undermining enamel :

* Penetrate central groove to a minimum depth of **1.5mm**
* Extend the occlusal outline conservatively through the central groove to the marginal ridge , avoid occlusal contact with the cavosurface margine because it is the weakest link (u have to stay 0.5mm away from the contact of the opposing ) , then do the box , the difference here is that the box is **slightly diverging occlusally (6 degrees).**
* the width of the gingival floor should be at least 1mm , positioned supragingival , and at least **0.5mm** clearance with the adjacent tooth ( same as when we do class II, to be able to put the matrix) ,and here I did separation because I want the impression material to go beyond the cavosurface margin .
* type of impression material used : elastomers ( 4 types )
* Outline form is usually determined by the extent of the lesion and caries removal.
* Undercuts can be blocked using resin modified glass ionomer cement or even composite ; to minimize the cutting of tooth structure , in case of scooped out ( concave ) area in the pulpal or axial wall , but not on the external wall .
* Ceramic inlay preparation differs from a metallic inlay preparation in: ( important)

1\* **No grooves**. We do them in gold to increase retention (mainly ) and resistance because we gonna cement it with conventional cement.

2\* **No bevel or flare**. We do beveling for gold because u can burnish it inside the patient mouth and this will give u the most accurate margin ever . don’t do bevel for ceramic , because it will fracture in thin sections ( has low tensile strength )

3\* **Greater amount of reduction** .

* If boxes are extended beyond the transition line angle , preparation will lose retention and resistance , you should switch to onlay instead of inlay.

**Onlay preparation:**

* Penetrate groove to minimum depth of 1.5mm
* 99% of your onlays are MOD at the beginning , so there are 2 boxes . occlusal reduction on both centric and eccentric cusps , 1.5 on nonfunctional and up to 2 mm on the functional cusp
* Occlusal shoulder width is 1mm minimum , without any bevel , and its height depends on the opposing ( 0.5 to 1 mm away from the occlusal contact )
* Margins are 90 degree butt joint
* Everything should be smooth and uniform
* all internal angles are rounded.
* Divergence from 6-10 , above 20 u will lose your retention dramatically.

**Provisional restorations:**

* For inlay , you can use IRM ( TF)
* For onlay , Provisional can be fabricated from composite or acrylic resin, with stronger cement than temp bond , u can use for example polycarboxylate cement mixed with vaseline, but you should avoid eugenol-containing cements in order not to inhibit the setting of resin cement.

**Cementation**

* should be cemented using resin cement either **conventional** resin cement(acid etching , bonding, then put the resin cement on the tooth surface ) or **self adhesive** resin cement ( rely X , unicem ,u don’t have to prepare the tooth , the resin cement itself has esteric monomers that will etch and bond to the tooth structure at the same time .very easy especially for post cementation , because it is very difficult to do good acid etching and bonding inside the canals ) .
* note : for veneers we always use light cure , because the activator that’s present in dual or chemical cure causing discoloration and staining.
* resin luting cement is the recommended material , because :

1. it bonds to enamel , dentine and to the restorative material .
2. it limits **microleakage** and enhances the **strength** of the restoration and the tooth structure .

* dual cure resin cement is advised , because the thickness of the ceramic material is usually 2 mm so light cure alone will not penetrate. So to be on the safe side , use either dual cure or chemical cure .