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Case Report

Restoring Esthetics by Interdisciplinary Approach

Mohammed Mustafa*

Assistant Professor, Head of Endodontic Division, Department of Conservative Dental Sciences, College of Dentistry, Prince Sattam bin AbdulAziz University, AlKharj, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

***Corresponding Author:** Dr. Mohammed Mustafa, Assistant Professor, Head of Endodontic Division, Department of Conservative Dental Sciences, College of Dentistry, Prince Sattam bin AbdulAziz University, AlKharj, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

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Abstract

Today's dentist does not simply repair teeth to improve them for biting. Progressively, his or her work includes esthetics. With patients requesting more appealing teeth, dentists now must get to be more acquainted with the all the specialties like orthodontics, periodontics, restorative dentistry, and maxillofacial surgery. This article gives a deliberate system for assessing dentofacial esthetics in a legitimate, interdisciplinary way. In today's interdisciplinary dental world, treatment arranging must start with decently characterized dentition. By starting with esthetics, and contemplating the effect on capacity, structure, and science, the clinician will have the capacity to utilize the different specialty of dentistry to convey the most abnormal amount of dental consideration to every patient. Esthetic and useful restoration requires correct judgment and a sequenced treatment arrangement. A fulfilling smile is subject to tooth position, size, shape, and shading, and the measure of gingival display. The presentation of both teeth and gingiva is controlled by the rise of the upper lip when smiling. Frequently, the lip is higher with unconstrained smiles instead of postured smiles. The presence of multiple diastemata may make friction. The dispersed dentition can be because of hypodontia, tooth-size disparity, dental alveolar inconsistencies. Dental alveolar errors may be a consequence of incompatibilities between the dental curve size and tooth width.

Keywords: *Recreating Esthetics; Crown Lengthening; Multidisciplinary; Zirconia Crowns*

Introduction

Aesthetic dentistry has made an upset in dental materials furthermore engineering. Our wellbeing and magnificence of society, with the biggest optional pay ever, has made a perpetually expanding interest for aesthetic dental strategies. Numerous patients look for aesthetic dental care in view of worn dentitions. Be that as it may today's aesthetic practices perceive the vitality of restoring both capacity and feel [2]. Furnishing feel with the right foremost direction is the way to long haul occlusal solidness. The mixing of progressive feel with the conventional exploration of impediment is making another standard of care for dental patients [3].

This article shows a traditionalist multidisciplinary methodology to restoring self-confidence and esthetics in a patient with a worn anterior dentition [4].

The complete aesthetic restoration of the dentition can be a confounded assignment. A large number of organic, practical, and structural components must be recognized and objectives of treatment simply characterized. A multidisciplinary methodology is, accordingly, frequently essential to accomplish perfect results [12].

The dental profession is in a persistent mission to recreate the perfect regular dentition [1]. to acquire an exceptional esthetic result when restoring the smile of a persistent, physicians should consider not just the person individual tricks of each tooth also distinctive dental structures impact occur when devised by others. In the expansion, the relationship between the teeth, facial tissues and sensitive qualities of understanding must be taken into account [5]. Legitimate tooth size, tooth shape, extending from tooth to tooth, and symmetry are architecture [2-4] gingiva affected therefore an attractive smile is the result of addition of the different elements in a friendly relationship between the tooth and periodontium [7].

The control measure gingival window and the course of action of gingival forms is equally crucial support in improving aesthetic smile. On the other hand, when the missing teeth inherently are involved, select the orthodontic-appropriate adjuvant therapeutic methodology is comprehensive and interdisciplinary importance [5-7]. An vital, so it may be important to achieve results [2-4]. The perfect practical and aesthetic requirements of corrective dentistry lead the segment periodontal treatment. Clinical crown extends surgery (osteotomy) may be required to provide sufficient measures of the tooth structure for the perfect arrangement of the teeth as restoration [8]. Management of the relationship between periodontal therapeutic edges and avoid infringement width [10] organic expansion, wise conspicuous decrease in hard edges (alveoloplasty) is required to do a hard tissue establishment which shows better taste in patients with significant gingival reveal.

An essential synergy exists between periodontics also therapeutic dentistry. The effect of the gingival architecture and show in the advancement of fitting tooth size, shape, position, and tooth-to-tooth extent ought not to be underestimated [1-3] the tasteful and functional helpful necessities, thus, are what direct the periodontal segment of treatment [5]. At the point when sufficient root backing is available, clinical crown extending surgery can create a tasteful delicate tissue profile and also give sufficient tooth structure for readiness and restoration [4-6,8] specifically, the physical properties of the crown material utilized may influence the sum of tooth readiness what's more, consequently, the sum of tooth presentation needed. The fast presentation and advancement of new all ceramic materials has changed remedial dentistry [8-10] shortly, zirconia materials show high quality what's more strength, which permits its utilization in anterior and posterior single- and multi-unit rebuilding efforts. While the physical and mechanical properties of zirconia are obviously engaging, in vivo studies have not indicated a better execution when looked at than other ceramics (e.g. alumina) [11-13] to amplify the clinical conduct of zirconia rebuilding efforts, distinctive proposals what's more strategies have been proposed [9].

This article will examine the utilization of zirconia crowns in multidisciplinary full-mouth recovery, and give proposals to improve the execution of these rebuilding efforts [10].

Provided that the therapeutic and surgical colleagues have been included in treatment planning case before orthodontic treatment, an alternative methodology canine substitution could have been used. Replacing canine makes a few difficulties. First, the upper canines normally located gingival margins show that most apical side. At the time incisors, these irregularities may be considered unsightly. Second, the upper canines are triangular [11]. After replacing the canine contact with incisors can open gingival embrasures. In the expansion test, tastefully board usually meets in open gingival embrasures that caused inflammation.

Orthodontic treatment that opens the parallel incisors destinations may have diminished the extent of tissue remodeling was needed [13]. In addition, with the canines in its common position would have allowed a more perfect final result [14].

The patient also rejected the restricted orthodontic treatment might have encouraged the aid process. Last orthodontic treatment center left canine projection protruding facial. Move the canine lingual have decreased concerns about the protection sheet in the middle of planning and support for the reconstruction of the legitimate curved structure. Furthermore, periodontal and useful methodology could have been minimized, and more perfect and long term advance the result could have been achieved. This underscores the imperative of interdisciplinary treatment planning. Preoperative planning included tooth decide together presentation that allows the formation of desired height and width relationships.

The clinical crown lengthening involves evacuation of hard and delicate periodontal tissues to increase supra crestal tooth length and foundation of the natural width [15]. The idea of organic width is the result of the histological interpretation of the mind dentogingival boggling for Gargiulo and colleagues. Accurate administration of the territory interdental papillae was imperative. Tarnow., *et al*. found that the interdental papillae completely fill the space 98% of the time when the separation of the interproximal contact with the crestal bone was 5 mm or less [20]. An increase of only 1 mm reduce recurrence of the papillae completely fill the embrasure space to 56% of the time [6].

Case Presentation

A 45-year-old male patient reported to the department of Conservative Dental Sciences, for restoring his esthetics, The patient expressed dissatisfaction with the appearance of his gums and teeth. A detailed medical, dental and social history was obtained, patient gave intemperate gingival display during smile and summed up affectability. The clinical examination uncovered to a great degree insubstantial buccolingual measurements and an insufficient height to-width degree for the maxillary front teeth. A summed-up disintegration example was clear on the back dentition, with dentin introduction, decalcification, and wear features on generally premolars also molars [16]. The radiographic examination uncovered the vicinity of interproximal caries around some of these zones of decalcification. The patient was definitely not mindful of having gastric issues, and his restorative history did exclude dietary issues. After a complete and careful restorative examination and testing, the patient was diagnosed with gastroesophageal reflux sickness, and treatment for this condition was started [17].

Treatment Plan

To fulfill the quiet's functional and tasteful requests, full-mouth restoration with zirconia crowns was suggested. It was clarified that clinical crown lengthening would be obliged to create aesthetic delicate tissue architecture and accomplish satisfactory maintenance and safety structure for the crowns [18]. Likewise, expanding the vertical measurement by 4 mm was esteemed important to give space for the remedial materials while minimizing the requirement for lingual diminishment of the maxillary anterior teeth. Emulating these rules, a full symptomatic waxup was made and utilized as the premise for a bisacryl intraoral made-up.

After the tolerant's endorsement of this indicative step, a referral was made to the periodontist for surgical crown lengthening [19].

Crown Lengthening

Figure 1: *Pockets Measurements.*

Figure 2: *Pocket Markings for incision.*

Figure 3: *Internal bevel incision placed.*

Figure 4: *After Treatment.*

During the preliminary examination, the patient was found to have a thick gingival margin. The zone of attached keratinized gingiva was enlarged and the hidden bone was required to be thick. Restorative guidelines were given to the measure of crown protracting needed [19]. These increased from 2 mm to 3 mm, subject to the tooth being treated. Nearest significant anesthesia using about 7.2 cc of lidocaine was added to 2% with 1: 100,000 epinephrine. cutting of the gingival margin was done using a # 15 surgical blade [20].

The enlarged gingiva was removed and maxillary frenectomy was also performed at this time. Impression thick folds of gingival levels crestal bone discovered in close proximity to the cementoenamel junction (CEJ) crestal bone levels in parts of the face of the teeth. To keep full interproximal papillae, the interdental bone is maintained at strategic distance. The gingival folds were secured in the best possible position using catgut sutures [2].

Restorative Treatment

After more or less eight weeks, the patient came back to the prosthodontist's office for tooth planning and provisionalization. To a great degree insubstantial buccolingual measurement of the maxillary anterior teeth requested careful consideration amid tooth planning to abstain from endangering their essentialness and mechanical trustworthiness, while giving sufficient interarch space for the zirconia reclamations [3]. To nearly stick to these rules, the indicative waxup was at the end of the day exchanged to the patient preceding tooth arrangement. The maxillary teeth were arranged and provisionalized followed by the mandibular teeth [4].

The provisionals were created with poly-methyl methacrylate shells relined intraorally. The impediment, style, and solace of these rebuilding efforts were assessed for the accompanying three months. This permitted abundant time to survey capacity, cleansability, and delicate tissue reaction. In the meantime, estimation of the thickness of the provisionals permitted confirmation of the space prerequisites for the cast restorations [12]. A twofold line system was utilized as a part of conjunction with polyvinylsiloxane (e.g. Examix, GC America Inc, Chicago, IL; Take 1, Kerr/Sybron, Orange, CA) to get precise secondary impressions of the teeth arrangements. Face-bow and driven connection records were acquired, and the previously stated information was sent to the research center alongside itemized directions for the creation of the last zirconia rebuilding efforts (eg, Vita YZ squares, Vident, Brea, CA; zircad, Ivoclar Vivadent, Amherst, NY) utilizing a CAD/CAM framework (eg, Cerec Inlab, Sirona, Charlotte, NC; Cercon, Dentsply Prosthetics, York, PA). The attachments of the copings was confirmed clinically and radiographically and sent once more to the lab for porcelain application [5].

The rebuilding efforts were attempted in after the beginning bisque prepare, and impediment, feel, and phonetics were carefully assessed. Minor adjustments were made to the incisal edges and line plot. A pick-up impression with polyvinylsiloxane (Examix, GC America Inc, Chicago, IL) was made to coordinate the recuperated gingival tissues with the development profile of the zirconia rebuilding efforts [2]. A commonly ensured occlusal plan was made and the crowns were adhesively established with a gingiva bond changed with a luting phosphate monomer (eg, Panavia F, Kuraray, Tokyo, Japan). The patient was assessed postoperatively at regular intervals for the first year and their onwards [8].

Clinical Behavior

Disappointment is characterized as bits of the crown differentiating from the center and breaks in the artistic with or without the survival of the crown. Due to their more noteworthy modulus of flexibility furthermore hardness, back zirconia rebuilding efforts principally seem, by all accounts, to be influenced by external and inward cone splits created on the occlusal surface.

Outer cone splits can show up after a one-time substantial burden then again after a couple of burden cycles, however typically don't bring about chipping or break of the reclamations, making them hard to catch [7]. The heap to actuate external cone breaks depends predominantly on the sturdiness (harm safety) of the material surface and the span of the contradicting cusp tip (the littler the span, the bring down the heap expected to launch the external cone crack). Inward cone breaks create after rehashed stacking in the vicinity of a fluid environment [5].

These splits infiltrate the veneering porcelain and lead to chipping, creating the cracks portrayed in the writing for zirconia restorations. In these disappointments, the zirconia center has a tendency to stay in place, while the low-combining veneering porcelain utilized for aesthetic [2].

Furthermore, anatomic shaping purposes differentiate from it. Clinical studies are demonstrating near to 20% of reclamations fizzling in this way after a short perception period [4].

These disappointments launch at the surface [18] and, hence, are not dependent on the properties of the center. Rather, they are controlled by the properties of the veneering porcelain.

This implies that, in spite of the present pattern, the emphasis ought to be on enhancing the properties of the polish instead of the center. Instead of the spiral cracks generally dependable for the disappointments seen on alumina crowns, thickness of the rebuilding does not have all the earmarks of being a basic component in the disappointment of zirconia ceramics [5].

By and by, from an experimental point of view, it would appear legitimate that thicker clay reclamations might appreciate enhanced clinical execution, since the significance of sufficient center thickness and in addition center to-lacquer proportion have been underlined in the literature. This may convey clinical importance for the periodontal-therapeutic relationship; by expanding the clinical crown through crown extending, more prominent tooth decrease could be possible to permit sufficient therapeutic thickness for the reclamation while guaranteeing that the projections still give sufficient maintenance [7]. It might be trusted, then again, that the inherent quality of zirconia would decrease the dangers of over tooth arrangement and comparing measures of clinical crown extending. Furthermore, legitimate backing for the veneering porcelain ought to be accommodated any center lacquer framework to further avert delamination alternately chipping [12].

Recommendations

In light of the case presentation portrayed in this and the data in no time accessible in the writing, the taking after recommendations can be made to expand the clinical conduct of zirconia reclamations:

1) To keep the era of surface breaks, change of the restricting dentition to evade sharp contacts is recommended.

2) Although thickness does not appear to be a discriminating variable for clinical disappointments in zirconia crowns, the idea of giving sufficient help for the veneering porcelain appears to be clinically sound. Demonstrated strategies utilized for porcelain-combined to-metal rebuilding efforts have demonstrated the criticalness of malleable powers on porcelain. Therefore, to minimize durable disappointments, as opposed to processing to a discretionary thickness, zirconia centers ought to be enough tweaked to get a considerably layer of veneering porcelain. This can be accomplished altogether through Miscreant/CAM or through a double output method where the kick the bucket and a perfect wax example are filtered to manufacture the processed zirconia center. The perfect outline ought to give control over the center furthermore porcelain thicknesses, improve peripheral territories for quality (ie, high zirconia bear in lingual territories) or for style with a porcelain labial edge, and permit a butt joint move between the porcelain and core. furthermore, the outline ought to encourage getting a 1-to-1 degree of center to veneering porcelain thickness where required for strength [4].

3) For settled halfway dentures (Fpds), the connector territory ought to be, at the very least, 4 mm in width with gingival embrasures with wide radii of curve for expanded strength. Due to the high malleable burdens focusing on the tissue side of FPD connectors, it is proposed that these territories not be veneered with porcelain at all [5].

4) With a specific end goal to enhance the holding of zirconia to tooth structure and to the veneering porcelain, airborne-molecule scraped spot with aluminum oxide has been prescribed. The long haul structural trustworthiness of the reclamations has, nonetheless, been influenced by this procedure, and clinical studies are needed until this technique can be routinely suggested. Anecdotal reports from dental experts additionally support hotness treating zirconia centers to enhance attachment before the veneering porcelain is connected, however no studies could be found by the creators to accept this technique [12].

5) Finally, and maybe above all, the centering of the business ought to move from creating stronger and stiffer centers to the change of the surface properties of veneering porcelains to stay away from the disappointments reported in the writing to the present day [9].

Conclusion

A multidisciplinary methodology utilizing zirconia crowns can give an exceptionally tasteful and functional arrangement for patients in need of full-mouth recovery. The periodontal segment of treatment and the inherent quality and strength of zirconia can help in getting a prevalent result. While there is by all accounts a pattern to build the utilization of zirconia in all parts, extra clinical testing is expected to further comprehend the evident confinements of its utilization in the back area [4]. A thorough and interdisciplinary methodology is regularly important to attain to ideal results. Grin plan will produce therapeutic objectives that will direct and direct aide methods to improve the stylish result. Clinical crown protracting can give extra tooth structure for rebuilding, though biotype adjustment can make more characteristic delicate tissue architecture.

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