



# Chairside tooth replacement using a simplified procedure to create a fibre-reinforced composite bridge

By **Prof. Esra Can Say, Turkey**



**Prof. Esra Can Say** graduated from Istanbul University Faculty of Dentistry in 1994 where she also attended the PhD program of Restorative Dentistry in the academic years of 1995-1999. Then she worked as a research assistant in Yeditepe University Faculty of Dentistry, Department of Restorative Dentistry from 2000 to 2002 and received her associated professorship degree in Restorative Dentistry in 2006 and her professorship degree in 2014. She worked as a visiting research fellow in Tokyo Medical and Dental School and University of Pennsylvania School of Dentistry. As a researcher she is widely published in peer reviewed journals and has presented at several international conferences. She is one of the officers of the Continental European Division of IADR (CED IADR) since 2013 and is the president of CED IADR in 2015-2016. Her research topics are mainly focused on adhesive dentistry, dental materials, bleaching and aesthetic dentistry and she is also giving many lectures and hands-on courses on these topics. She is a member of Turkish Dental Association, Association of Dental Laser Academy, Association of Restorative Dentistry and International Association for Dental Research.

The congenital absence of permanent teeth, also known as partial anodontia, involves both functional and aesthetic considerations. The treatment options to replace one or both missing lateral incisors include cuspid lateralisation, implant-supported or conventional fixed prostheses, Maryland bridges, or fibre-reinforced anterior adhesive bridges created using a direct or indirect technique. **While implant-supported or conventional fixed prostheses can be the treatments of choice for adults, minimally invasive and reversible provisional procedures are necessary for adolescents** as their vertical facial growth continues and the implantation at a young age could lead to submergence of the implant crown and create aesthetic and periodontal problems. On the other hand, their growth in the horizontal plane is completed sooner than the growth in the vertical plane. Therefore, **for adolescents fibre-reinforced adhesive bridges are the optimum solution for the long-term provisional treatment of the congenital absence of permanent teeth. Along with a simple chairside application technique, this treatment plan also offers minimal tooth preparation, cost effectiveness, and time savings.** The limitations of this technique are principally related to occlusal factors, such as deep bite or heavy interference, presence of extensively restored abutment teeth or the presence of diastemas which may limit the potential aesthetic gains.



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