

POLITEKNIK KESEHATAN TANJUNGPINANG
JURUSAN TEKNIK GIGI

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Prosedur Pembuatan Gigi Tiruan Sebagian Lepas Akriik *Free End* Rahang Atas Dan *Paradental* Rahang Bawah Dengan Kasus Ekstrusi Dan Migrasi Gigi.

Xvii + 48 Halaman + 41 Gambar + 1 Tabel

RINGKASAN

Gigi tiruan sebagian lepasan (GTSL) merupakan gigi tiruan yang menggantikan beberapa gigi yang hilang. Berdasarkan kasus yang penulis dapatkan, pasien mengalami kehilangan gigi 11,15,17,18, 28, 36,37,47. Gigi 26 mengalami ekstrusi dan gigi 48 ekstrusi disertai migrasi menempati posisi gigi 47.

Tujuan penulisan Karya Tulis Ilmiah ini adalah untuk mengetahui desain, cara pemilihan dan penyusunan elemen gigi, kendala-kendala dan cara mengatasinya dalam pembuatan gigi tiruan sebagian lepasan *free end* rahang atas dan *paradental* rahang bawah dengan kasus ekstrusi dan migrasi gigi.

Prosedur pembuatan, dilakukan tahap persiapan model kerja, *survey* model kerja, *block out*, pembuatan desain dan *transfer* desain, cengkeram, basis malam dan *biterim*. Selanjutnya penanaman di okludator, pemilihan dan penyusunan gigi, *wax counturing*, *flasking*, *boiling out*, *packing*, *curing*, *deflasking*, *finishing* dan *polishing*.

Hasil dari pembuatan gigi tiruan ini didapatkan warna elemen gigi sesuai SPK, basis tidak porus dan mengkilap, *fitting* pada model kerja cekat. Inseri ke pasien retensi dan stabilisasi baik, gigi tiruan tidak menekan dan mudah dilepas pasang. Simpulan, desain basis rahang atas dan rahang bawah menggunakan plat *horse shoe* dengan cengkeram C ditempatkan pada gigi 14,35 dan *Half Jackson* pada gigi 16,26,38,46. Penyusunan gigi di atas linggir menyesuaikan dengan ruang *edentulous*, gigi 11,47 tidak diganti karena ruang *edentulous* sempit, gigi 17 digantikan oleh plat. Kendala, dilakukan pengurangan bagian mesial dan distal untuk menyesuaikan ruang *edentulous* dan servikal untuk mendapatkan oklusi. Pada tahap *flasking* terdapat *undercut*. Saran, tekniker gigi harus mempunyai pengetahuan dan keterampilan dalam pemilihan dan penyusunan gigi, tahap *flasking* tidak boleh ada *undercut* sehingga tidak terjadi resiko pecah.

Kata kunci : GTSL, Esktrusi, Migrasi
Daftar bacaan : 19 (1991-2021)

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Procedure for Manufacturing Maxillary and Mandibular Parodontal Free End Acrylic Removable Partial Dentures in Cases of Extrusion and Tooth Migration.

Xvii + 48 Pages + 43 Figures + 1 Table

ABSTRACT

Removable partial dentures (RPD) are artificial teeth that replace several missing teeth. Based on the cases that the author received, the patient experienced tooth loss 11,15,17,18, 28, 36,37,47. Tooth 26 experiences extrusion and tooth 48 extrudes accompanied by migration to position tooth 47.

The purpose of writing this scientific papers is to find out the design, how to select and arrange dental elements, the obstacles and how to overcome them in making free end removable partial dentures in the upper jaw and lower parodontal in cases of tooth extrusion and migration.

The manufacturing procedure includes the stages of working model preparation, working model survey, block out, design creation and design transfer, clasp, night base and biterim. Next is mounting in the occludator, selecting and arranging the teeth, wax counturing, flasking, boiling out, packing, curing, deflasking, finishing and polishing.

The result of manufacturing these artificial teeth is that the color of the tooth elements matches the work order, the base is not porous and shiny, the fitting is in a fixed working model. Insertion into the patient has good retention and stabilization, the denture does not put pressure on it and is easy to remove and use. In conclusion, the design of the upper and lower jaw bases uses a horse shoe plate with a C clasp placed on teeth 14,35 and a Half Jackson on teeth 16,26,38,46. The arrangement of the teeth above the ridge adapts to the edentulous space, teeth 11,47 were not replaced because the edentulous space was narrow, tooth 17 was replaced by a plate. Constraints, mesial and distal reductions were carried out to adjust the edentulous and cervical spaces to obtain occlusion. At the flasking stage there is an undercut. Suggestion, dental technicians must have knowledge and skills in selecting and arranging teeth, at the flasking stage there must be no undercuts so that there is no risk of rupture.

Keywords : RPD, Extrusion, Migration

Reading list : 19 (1991-2021)