

POLITEKNIK KESEHATAN TANJUNGPINANG

JURUSAN TEKNIK GIGI

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Dwi Permata Sari

Pembuatan Gigi Tiruan Sebagian Lepas akrilik Rahang Bawah Paradental Dengan Kasus Ekstrusi Gigi 16,25,26 dan Rotasi Gigi 45 Disertai Linggir Berbeda

Halaman xvii + 48 Halaman + 45 Gambar + 1 Tabel + 9 Lampiran

RINGKASAN

Kehilangan gigi yang tidak segera diganti akan berakibat gigi yang ada mengalami rotasi, ekstrusi dan resorpsi tulang alveolar. Untuk mengatasinya dapat menggunakan gigi tiruan sebagian lepasan akrilik (GTSL). Pada pembuatan gigi tiruan ini terdapat kehilangan gigi 35,36,46 dengan ekstrusi gigi 16,25,26 dan rotasi gigi 45 disertai linggir berbeda.

Tujuan penulis laporan tugas akhir ini untuk mengetahui desain, cara pemilihan dan penyusunan gigi, teknik pembuatan agar tidak menimbulkan sakit pada linggir *tapering*, kendala dan cara mengatasinya selama pembuatan gigi tiruan.

Prosedur pembuatan, persiapan model kerja, *survey, block out, transfer* desain, pembuatan cengkeram, pembuatan basis, penanaman okludator, pemilihan dan penyusunan elemen gigi, *wax contouring, flasking, boiling*, pelapisan *tin foil, packing, curing, deflasking, finishing*, dan *polishing*.

Hasil, desain dan warna elemen gigi sesuai dengan surat perintah kerja, plat halus, mengkilap dan tidak porus, *fitting* pada model kerja cekat. Insersi pasien, gigi tiruan cekat dan beroklusi baik. Simpulan, desain plat tapal kuda dengan perluasan basis dari setengah bagian lingual gigi 47 sampai setengah lingual gigi 37. Sayap posterior sampai batas mukosa bergerak dan tidak bergerak. Cengkeram C ditempatkan pada gigi 34 dan *half Jackson* pada gigi 47. Pemilihan elemen gigi menggunakan warna A3 dengan ukuran 36 (besar). Gigi 36 dan 46 disusun normal dan gigi 35 tidak disusun karena ruang *edentulous* yang sempit. Kendala, dilakukan pengurangan di *servical, mesio lingual cusp* dan *disto lingual cusp* akibat gigi antagonis ekstrusi, *boiling out* kurang bersih, penekanan cengkeram *half Jackson*. Saran, tekniker harus memiliki pengetahuan dan keterampilan dalam pemilihan dan penyusunan gigi, memastikan *mould space* bersih, kerjasama dengan dokter gigi.

Kata kunci : GTSL, Ekstrusi, Linggir

Daftar Bacaan :22 (1991-2021)

TANJUNGPURONG HEALTH POLYTECHNIC

DEPARTMENT OF DENTAL TECHNICIAN

Final Project Report, June 2024

Dwi Permata Sari

Manufacture of Lower Jaw Parodontal Acrylic Removable Partial Dentures with Dental Extrusion Case 16,25,26 and Gear Rotation 45 accompanied by different edges

pages xvi + 48 pages + 45 images + 1 table + 9 Attachments

ABSTRAK

Loss of teeth that are not replaced immediately will result in existing teeth undergoing rotation, extrusion and alveolar ridge resorption. To overcome this, you can use removable partial acrylic dentures (RPD). In the manufacture of these dentures, there are 35,36,46 tooth losses with tooth extrusion 16,25,26 and tooth rotation 45 accompanied by different edges.

The purpose of the author of this final project report is to find out the design, how to select and arrange teeth, manufacturing techniques so as not to cause pain in the tapering rim, obstacles and how to overcome them during the manufacture of dentures.

Manufacturing procedures, preparation of work models, survey, block out, design transfer, grip making, base making, occluder planting, selection and arrangement of dental elements, wax contouring, flasking, boiling, tin foil coating, packing, curing, deflasking, finishing, and polishing.

The result, design and color of the tooth elements conform to the work order, the plates are smooth, glossy and non-porous, the fittings on the working model are fast. Patient insertion, dentures are agile and occlusive well. In conclusion, the design of the horseshoe plate with the expansion of the base from the half of the lingual part of the 47th gear to the half lingual of the 37th gear. The posterior wing to the limit of the mucosa is mobile and immobile. The C clasps is placed in 34 clasps and the Jackson half in 47 clasps. The selection of the tooth element uses A3 color with a size of 36 (large). Teeth 36 and 46 are arranged normally and teeth 35 are not arranged due to the narrow edentulous space. Obstacles are reduced in the cervical, mesiolingual cusp and disto lingual cusp due to antantto tooth extraction, poor boiling out, half Jackson grip pressure. Advice, technicians must have knowledge and skills in the selection and arrangement of teeth, ensuring that the mold space is clean, cooperation with dentists.

Keywords : RPD, Extrusion, alveolar ridge

Margins Reading List :22 (1991-2021)