

PARTIAL DENTURE : LEC.3.CLASSIFICATIONS OF PARTIALLY EDENTULOUS ARCHES

Even though recent reports have shown a consistent decline in the prevalence of tooth loss during the past few decades, there remains a significant variation in tooth loss distribution. It would be most helpful to consider which combinations of tooth loss are most common and classify these for purpose of documentations, communications and management of our partially edentulous patients.

CLASSIFYING BY SUPPORT

Support is the resistance to movement of the denture towards it's foundations.

RPDs may be tooth supported, tissue supported, or tooth-tissue supported.

1. The Tooth Supported RPD receive all their support from the abutment teeth.



2. Tissue supported RPDs are primarily supported by the tissues (mucosa overlying bone) of the denture foundation area. They may obtain some tooth support by contact of the denture above the height of contour of the natural teeth.



3. The tooth-tissue supported RPD is supported at one end by natural teeth, which essentially do not move, and at the other end by the denture bearing tissues (mucosa overlying bone) which moves because of the resiliency of the mucosa.



CLASSIFYING BY ARCH CONFIGURATION (Arrangement)

The most widely accepted system of classification of RPDs and partially edentulous arches was proposed by Dr. Edward Kennedy in 1923. It is based on the configuration of the remaining natural teeth and edentulous spaces.

KENNEDY'S CLASSIFICATION:

Class I* Bilateral posterior edentulous areas.**Class III* unilateral tooth bounded edentulous area*****Class II* unilateral posterior edentulous area*****Class IV* anterior tooth bounded edentulous area which crosses the midline**

Edentulous area other than those determine in the basic classes were named as s MODIFICATION. It is written as a number 1,2, 3, etc. depending on the number of the extra edentulous span.

Rules for Classification

Rule 1. Classification should follow rather than preceding any extraction of teeth that might alter the original classification.

Rule 2. If the third molar is missing and not to be replaced it is not considered in the classification.

Rule3.If the third molar is present and is to be used as an abutment, it is considered in the classification.

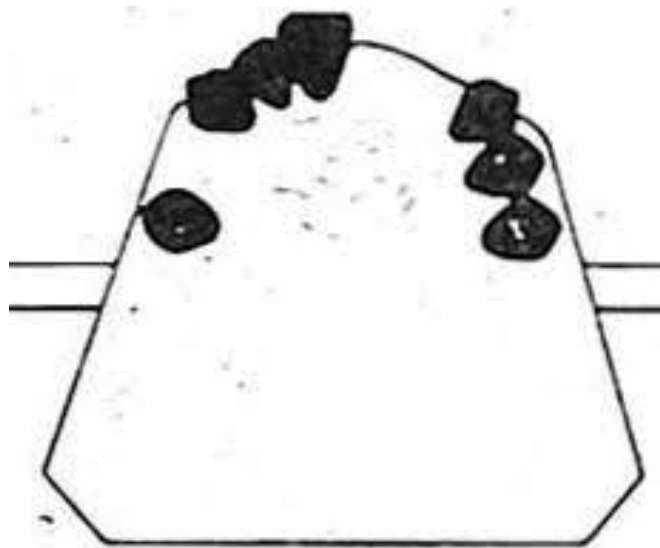
Rule 4. If the second molar is missing not to be replaced that is the opposing second molar is also missing and is not considered in the classification

Rule5. The most posterior edentulous area (s) always determine the classification.

Rule6. Edentulous area other than those determine in the basic classification are refer as a modification.

Rule7. Extant of modification is not considered, only the number of edentulous area.

Rule8. There is no modification area in Class IV arches (any other edentulous areas laying posterior to the single bilateral areas & crossing the midline will consider as a classification instead of modification).



Kennedy Class I-mod. 2