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Complete Removable Plate Prosthesis Depending on the Degree of Atrophy of the Lower Alveolar Process

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Abstract: It has been established that in the elderly and senile age, prosthetic stomatitis is more common, as well as jaws of 3-5 types of atrophy, which, due to their anatomical features, serve as a poor support for fixing and stabilizing removable dentures.

According to the World Health Organization as a whole, funcial changes caused by tooth loss due to the lack of timely treatment of periodont Diseases found in the tooth-jaw are 5 times more common than caries and its complications.This is due to anatomical, physiological and psychological changes in patients who have completely lost teeth, and undoubtedly these changes have not always been successful, and these also aggravate orthopedic treatment. According to the authors, the number of people who suffer from complete loss of teeth (secondary complete adentia) due to a significant increase in the duration of human life in developed countries of the world has grown. In this case, the large number of elderly residents of these countries and a large share of full-fledged adentia among them are being determined [2.4.6.8.10.12.14.16.18].

According to who, the number of patients without teeth in the United States reaches up to 50%, in Sweden – up to 60%, in Denmark and the United Kingdom this figure is more than 70-75% .

The purpose of the study. Analysis of the need for the placement of fully removable plate prostheses of patients.

Results and their discussion

The main complications were chronic inflammations in the denture tissue (8.1%), unsatisfactory fixation and stability of the dentures (12.2%), fracture of the denture base (3.6%) and inability to get used to fully removable plate dentures (5.2%). That being said, of the 38 (8.1%) cases of complication in the form of chronic inflammation of the denture tissue, 30 (78.9%) corresponded to the toothless lower jaw.

In the gender distribution of 162 patients, 61 of them were male (38.8%) and 101 (62.2%) were female, with the gender distribution shown.

Patients of the observation group involved in the study were divided into 3 groups by age. It presents the gender distribution of patients in the age groups 45-59 years, 60-74 years and 75-89 years.

When the types of adentia were studied in patients involved in the study, complete secondary adentia was observed in 40 patients in the upper and lower jaw, while complete secondary adentia was observed in 34 patients in the upper jaw and 16 patients in the lower jaw. Partial secondary adentia of the upper and lower jaw was observed in 46 patients [1.3.5.7.9.11.13.15.17].

On the surface of 3.1 and 11.2% of the total area of the prosthetic seat without the lower jaw in grades I and III according to Supple, we identified a small number of absorbent areas of the mucosa of the jawprothesis without teeth (less than 0.2 mm), in Grade II, these areas were determined from the total surface of the prosthetic In the toothless lower jaws, the surface of the prosthetic leg was 986 mm2 to 2412 mm2. In the lower jaw plaster model, the average surface area of the toothless prosthetic shaft was 1686.66±369.03 mm. The surface area of one low-yield sphere averaged between 55.76 mm and 149.62 mm, or the lower jaw-type model of toothless jawprotesis with an average area of 3.1% to 8.6%. In patients called for examination, under the base of a fully removable plate prosthesis, the size of the permeability of the mucosa of the prosthetic position without the lower jaw was on average 0.51±0.12 mm [19.20.21.22.23.24].

Conclusion. The results of the analysis showed that in 2020-2022, the need for a fully removable plate prosthesis in patients was 17.2% of the total number of orthopedic patients. The total amount of complications from fully removable dentures is 33.1%. A survey of patients involved in the study made it possible to identify a small number of soft areas in the mucous membrane of the denture prosthesis in classes I and III under Supple, as well as soft areas in Class II under Supple.

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