

-Impression Detail

It is very important to gather within the impression as much information as possible. Elimination of impression pulls, picking up posterior extensions, the clarity of muscle attachments, showing visible landmarks as: tuberosities, retrimolar pad, and hamular notches will improve greatly the final fit of the denture base. The technician finishing the processed denture will easily be able to trim the material accurately lessening the chance of over trimming or leaving the base long which will dislodge the denture base during mastication.

-Bite Rims or Esthetic Control Base (ECB)

The information received from the bite rim or ECB is crucial to the overall clinical result of the denture. The initial use of a papilimeter and allimeter reading will aid the technician in precisely delivering an ECB that will duplicate the patients natural tooth size and high and low lip line. Once the ECB is fabricated and returned the midline marking is added and vertical dimension is established.

-Inadequate Post Dam or Palatal Seal

The seal needs to have a prominent bead line whether a butterfly style post dam or beaded post dam is used. The bead line should be placed at least 1mm anterior to the palatine Fovia and then curve back to the hamular notches.

-Over Extended Peripheries

This creates more of a problem than if the denture base is somewhat short. Holding a pencil vertically and ran around the tissue side of the peripheral roll of the processed denture base will adequately mark the exact finish line. The denture base should be trimmed to the given impression which had adequately moulded the soft tissue. The line drawn will mark the height of contour or any present undercut for the technician to remove.

-Lack of Adequate Muscle Relief

Visible muscle attachments are relieved at least 1-2mm so the denture base will not dislodge when the muscle attachment becomes active. Visible muscle attachments are essential to good adaptation of the denture base material.

-Processing Technique

Whether hand packed or injected care must be taken to assure flasks are fully closed during the initial packing procedure. Excess acrylic and air can be trapped, if not, causing a denture base to not be dense. This creates shrinkage while the denture base is curing which leads to open bites and unnecessary occlusion adjustments. If not corrected at the time of seating the denture may appear to not have good suction but could be due to tipping or dislodgement of the base due to an unbalanced occlusion.

-Unbalanced Occlusion

Once the denture base is processed the cases should be remounted back to the original mounting. This final check assures that any irregularities from the processing are corrected or "milled-in". If this final procedure is not done the occlusion could become unbalanced thus creating tipping and/or dislodging of the denture. To remount the models back properly all models must be keyed on the underlying surface, prior to articulation. This leaves a positive seat on the articulator and any discrepancy from the original mounting will be noticed by the technician.