PREFACE TO THE NINTH EDITION

“The difference between the right word and the almost right word is the difference between lightning and a lightning bug.”
—Mark Twain

I live down the street from Samuel Clemens’ (aka Mark Twain) home in Hartford, Connecticut. I refer to his quotation because he is a notable author who wrote with familiarity about our spoken language. Sometimes these spoken words are objectionable and more appropriate words have evolved over time. The editors of the ninth edition of the Glossary of Prosthodontic Terms ensured that the spoken vernacular is represented, although it may be nonstandard in formal circumstances. I hope that authors, poster presenters, and lecturers will use this edition as a guide for the “right word”.

This ninth edition of the Glossary of Prosthodontic Terms upholds the same objectives and standards as it did when it was first authored by the Academy of Denture Prosthetics in 1956. Throughout the world of prosthetics, it has been valued as a reference for “uniform terminology [that] would permit authors to discuss their concepts and techniques and be sure that these would be understood by those who would read the articles, regardless of the geographic location or the specialty of the reader.”¹ The generation of new terms and the modification of the old definitions, significant as much today as they were a century ago, are a resounding hallmark in the collective advancements of new knowledge in our specialty.

The Fellows of the Academy of Prosthodontics, with the leadership of the Glossary of Prosthodontic Terms Committee, have strived to faithfully execute the duties of lexicographers. It holds true throughout these several decades that we should continue the improvement of this document with contributions by many prosthodontic organizations regardless of geographic location or political affiliations. Acknowledgments are recognized by many of the Academy fellowship, too many to name individually, with whom we have consulted for expert opinion. Also recognized are Gary Goldstein, Charles Goodacre, Albert Guckes, Steven Morgano, Stephen Rosenstiel, Clifford VanBlarcom, and Jonathan Wiens for their contributions to the Glossary, which have spanned many decades. We thank them for guiding us in this monumental project and teaching us the objectiveness and the standards for evidence-based dentistry to be passed on to the next generation of dentists.

Keith J. Ferro, DMD
Committee Chairman, Committee of the Glossary of Prosthodontic Terms, Edition Nine
Academy of Prosthodontics

¹Glossary of Prosthodontic Terms, Edition One, J Prosthet Dent 1956;1-34

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION

This Glossary is a collection of words and terms and their special connotations in the art and science of prosthodontics. It is in the nature of a progress report in a tremendous effort to standardize the nomenclature used in this field. The advantages to the dental profession of a successful effort in this direction are manifold. The most important of these is that the use of a uniform terminology would permit authors to discuss their concepts and techniques and be sure that these would be understood by those who would read the articles, regardless of the geographic location or the specialty of the reader.

The need for a glossary of terms used in prosthodontics has been recognized for many years. In 1923, Ottofy stated, “It is to be hoped that members of the profession and specialists through their organizations will reach an agreement as to the terms to be given preference or to be used exclusively.” He called particular notice to the confused state of the prosthodontic terminology of that time, and it is even worse now because of the progress in the art and science of prosthodontics. Many new terms and words intended to describe or explain modern philosophies or procedures have been added to the...
literature. Authors, clinicians, and teachers have ascribed many different interpretations and meanings to the same terms and words. Many “old” terms have been given “new” definitions by contemporary authors. Many “old” terms have been redefined in the light of the increased knowledge of the problems of prosthodontics.

Through the years, individuals, specialty groups, and the Bureau of Library and Indexing of the American Dental Association have made many sincere attempts to develop a standard and acceptable nomenclature in dentistry. The major obstacle has been the difficulty in obtaining universal acceptance of proposed interpretations. The Academy of Denture Prosthetics has studied the problem throughout its existence and, until recently, has reached unanimous agreement on very few terms. This was in spite of sincere and valiant efforts on the part of the nomenclature committees, and it was due to the wide differences of opinion and background among those who considered the committees’ recommendations. This lack of progress was most discouraging, but three years ago it was agreed by the Fellowship of the Academy that this Glossary would be prepared, and that the majority opinion would be adopted. This decision made possible real progress toward the ultimate goal—a universal terminology for prosthodontics.

The “workshop” technique was used in the course of two meetings of the Academy for the study of nearly 1000 words or terms. The Nomenclature Committee of the Academy restudied the results of these “workshop” sessions. At least sixteen outstanding prosthodontists have given serious study to each term included in this Glossary. The definitions represent a composite of their understanding of the terms. The Fellows of the Academy of Denture Prosthetics have combined their efforts to serve as lexicographers. The chief role of a lexicographer is to record the current usage of words. The chief function of words in science is to convey meaning. The lexicographer has a duty to lead as well as to follow. Where clearness demands it, he should place such restrictions as are necessary to avoid ambiguity. That is, he must narrow down some definitions so they will not carry too much generality. Where voids exist, he should fill them in. Where more than one term is used to express the same idea or concept, he should indicate the preference on the basis of logic and other considerations.

Many instances could be cited in the Glossary where the Academy and its Nomenclature Committee have performed these various “duties” of the lexicographer. Certain terms were determined to be objectionable for some reason and are marked (Obj). Some new terms have been added which seem to express the desired idea or meanings more accurately than the corresponding terms in current usage. Where more than one term which carries the same connotation was found, the preferred term is listed first. Likewise, when more than one definition was assigned to the same term, the preferred definition is listed first. These decisions were made on the basis of majority opinion. It is hoped that eventually obsolete or objectionable terms and terms which tend to mislead and confuse will be eliminated entirely.

This, the first edition of the Glossary, is offered to the dental profession for its consideration. Since it is recognized that there are some terms that have not been included and that some other terms and definitions that may be objectionable to some authorities have been included, revisions will be necessary from time to time. Constructive suggestions are invited, and these will be given thorough consideration in future editions. In its present form, this Glossary can serve as a good temporary standard.

It is impossible to give due credit here to all that have worked to make this Glossary possible. The Fellows of the Academy of Denture Prosthetics have supplied the fundamental information and have made the necessary decisions. The Editorial Council of THE JOURNAL OF PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY, and The C. V. Mosby Company, its publisher, have provided encouragement and technical assistance in its development. Special acknowledgment is due to Dr George B. Denton of the Bureau of Library and Indexing of the American Dental Association, for his advice and counsel, and to Mrs. Marice K. Musgrove and Miss Barbara Eichhorn for the tremendous amount of secretarial work which was necessary. Acknowledgment is made, also, to certain dictionaries and textbooks from which the definitions for some of the terms have been taken. These are: Dorland, W. A. Newman, The American Illustrated Medical Dictionary, ed. 22, Philadelphia, 1951, W. B. Saunders Company (Dor.); Dunning, William B., and Davenport, S. Ellsworth, Jr., A Dictionary of Dental Science and Art, Philadelphia, 1936, P. Blakiston’s Son & Company, Inc. (D. & D.); Swenson, Merrill G., and Terkla, Louis G., Partial Dentures, St. Louis, 1955, The C. V. Mosby Company (S.); Blakiston’s New Gould Medical Dictionary, ed. 1, Philadelphia, 1949, The Blakiston Company (Gould). To all of these, the Nomenclature Committee expresses its gratitude.

THE NOMENCLATURE COMMITTEE

ACADEMY OF DENTURE PROSTHETICS

1 The recent edition designates an objectionable (obj in previous editions) term as slang and nonstandard.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE NINTH EDITION OF THE GLOSSARY OF PROSTHODONTIC TERMS WERE REQUESTED FROM THE FOLLOWING ORGANIZATIONS:

The Academy of Prosthodontics
The American Academy of Esthetic Dentistry
The American Academy of Fixed Prosthodontics
The American Academy of Implant Dentistry
The American Academy of Maxillofacial Prosthetics
The American Academy of Restorative Dentistry
The American Board of Prosthodontics
The American College of Prosthodontists
The American Dental Education Association
The American Equilibration Society
The American Prosthodontic Society
The Association of Prosthodontists of Canada
The Australian Prosthodontic Society
The British Society for the Study of Prosthetic Dentistry
The Greater New York Academy of Prosthodontics
The Indian Prosthodontic Society
The International Academy of Gnathology-American Section
The International Journal of Prosthodontics
The Iranian Prosthodontic Journal
The Italian Academy of Prosthetic Dentistry
The Journal of Prosthetic Dentistry
The Journal of Prosthodontics
The Korean Academy of Prosthodontics
The Northeastern Gnathological Society
The Pacific Coast Society for Prosthodontics
The Swiss Society of Reconstructive Dentistry
The Turkish Prosthodontics and Implantology Association
EXPLANATORY NOTES

Entries

Main entries

Any boldface letter or combination of letters that is set flush with the left-hand margin of each page constitutes a main entry or main-entry word. Such main entries may consist of letters, letters joined by hyphens, or letters separated by one or more spaces:

- glare … vb
- glass-ceramics … n
- gold foil … n

The subsequent explanation in lightface type that follows each main entry on the same line and, as necessary, on succeeding indented lines explains its inclusion in the glossary. Variations in compound words are frequent and widespread. Generally, although several acceptable variations may occur, one single style for any compound word has been chosen, usually on the basis of its frequency of occurrence, because that usually is its predominant form.

Order of main entries

All main entries are listed in their alphabetic order, letter by letter, without regard to intervening spaces or hyphens; that is, iatrogenic follows I-bar clasp. Generally accepted abbreviations have been spelled out in the alphabetic order. Full words come before parts of words made with the same letters.

Homographs

Some main entries have precisely the same written form. Two or more similarly spelled words are distinguished by superscript numerals that precede each word:

1 lute … n 1 articulate … vb
2 lute … vt 2 articulate … adj

Homographs are generally entered in order of their first use in the English language.

Guide words

Pairs of words, termed guide words, are printed at the top of each page. All main entries that fall alphabetically between the guide words are found on that page. The first guide word is alphabetically the first entry on the page, and the second guide word is the last entry:

- agenesis • alveolar resorption

Variants

If a main entry is followed by another variation of the word with another spelling, the two spellings are equal variants. Both may be assumed to be standard, and either one may be used according to personal inclination:

- color or colour

Run-on entries

A main entry may be followed by one or more derivatives or by a homograph with a different functional label. These constitute run-on entries. Each is introduced by a lightface dash and each has a functional label. They are, however, not defined because their meanings are readily derived from the root word’s meaning:

- 2 curve … vb • -curved … -curving … vi

FUNCTIONAL LABELS

An italic label indicating a part of speech or some other functional classification follows the main entry. The eight standard parts of speech are:

- adjective … adj
- adverb … adv
- conjunction … conj
- interjection … interj
- noun … n
- preposition … prep
- pronoun … pron
- verb … vb

If a verb is transitive and intransitive, the functional labels vt and vi introduce the subdivisions. Other italicized labels used to indicate functional classifications that are not traditional parts of speech are:

- prefix
- suffix
- trademark

CAPITALIZATION

Most main entries in this glossary begin with a lowercase letter. Some, however, begin with an uppercase letter, which indicates that the word is usually capitalized:

- myocentric
- Myo-monitor

The capitalization of entries that are open or hyphenated compounds is indicated by the form of the entry:

- Dolder bar …
- curve of Spee …
- Davis crown …

GPT terms related to the main entry are capitalized and placed after the definition. Non-GPT related terms are in lowercase, italicized, and placed after the definition.

ETYMOLOGY

All material in square brackets preceding the definition constitutes the etymology. Etymology traces a vocabulary entry as far back as possible in English, and, where possible, its origins.

DATES

Some main entries will have a date enclosed in parentheses immediately preceding the boldface colon that introduces the first sense or sense number when one is present. This represents the date of earliest recorded use, in English, as far as could be determined. Many prostodontic terms have evolved without prior dating. As such, few dates appear in this glossary.

USAGE

Usage notes

Only one status label (temporal) is used in this glossary to denote that a word, the sense of a word, or a phrase is not part of the standard vocabulary of prosthodontics. The label obs for “obsolete” means that there is no evidence to support its use in current literature:

- balancing side … obs … syn, NONWORKING-SIDE

The label obs is a comment by the editorial staff on the word being defined. An appropriate definition is provided where no current term is available or, alternatively, current acceptable terminology is suggested.

The stylistic label slang is used with words or senses that are especially inappropriate or in contexts of extreme informality. There is no satisfactory objective test for slang. Many are composed of shortened forms or extravagant or fictitious figures of speech.
bite registration \( n \) \( \ldots \) slang \( \ldots \) syn, MAXILLOMANDIBULAR RELATIONSHIP RECORD

suck-down \( n \) \( \ldots \) slang \( \ldots \) syn, VACUUM THERMOMOLD

The stylistic label nonstand for “nonstandard” is used for words or senses that conform to a widespread pattern of usage in informality that differs in choice of word or expression from that of the general prosthodontic community language standard. In fact, many words, invariably nonstandard, are in our spoken vernacular:

black triangle \( n \) \( \ldots \) nonstand \( \ldots \) syn, INTERDENTAL GINGIVAL SPACE

pink porcelain \( n \) \( \ldots \) nonstand \( \ldots \) syn, GINGIVAL PORCELAIN

Usage paragraphs

Brief usage notes or paragraphs, labeled Editorial note for usage, have been placed in several entries for words or phrases that are considered to present special problems in terms of confused or disputed usage. A usage paragraph typically summarizes the historic background of the issue and its associated body of opinion, compares these with available evidence of current usage, and often adds comment for the use of the inquirer.

DEFINITIONS

Division of senses

A boldface colon is used in this glossary to introduce a definition:

\[ ^1 \text{abrasive} \ (1853): \] a substance used for abrading, smoothing, or polishing

Boldface Arabic numerals separate the senses of a word that has more than one sense:

\[ \text{equilibrium} \ (1608): 1. \text{a state of even adjustment between opposing forces; 2. the state or condition of a body in which any forces acting upon it are so arranged that their product at every point is zero; 3. a balance between active forces and negative resistance} \]

The system of separating the various senses of a word by numerals is strictly a lexical convenience. It tends to reflect something of the semantic relationship, but it may establish a hierarchy of importance within them. Sometimes a particular relationship between senses is suggested by use of an italicized sense divider: \( \text{comp} \) (for compare). A brief statement that discriminates words of closely associated meaning has been placed in some entries. They are signaled by an italic: \( \text{syn} \) (for synonym). Italicized sense dividers are followed by the all CAPITALIZED glossary term or an italicized term if it is not in the glossary. With respect to the hierarchy of the use of a term, the primary term is defined.

Omission of a sense

Occasionally the glossary user, having turned to an entry, may not find an expected or hoped for particular sense. This usually means that the editors judged the sense insufficiently common or otherwise unimportant to include in the glossary. Because our language is dynamic, revision by future editors may reflect changes in the sense of a word not found in this edition.
ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK

abbr ... abbreviation
adj ... adjective
adv ... adverb
c ... century
circa ...
contr ... contraction
comp ... compare
GPT-1 ... Glossary of Prosthodontic Terms, Edition 1, J Prosthet Dent 1956 (March); Appendix No. 2 inserted supplemental between 1:286 and 1:287
GPT-2 ... Glossary of Prosthodontic Terms, Edition 2, J Prosthet Dent 1960;10(6); Part Two, inserted supplemental after page 1200 of volume 10
GPT-3 ... Glossary of Prosthodontic Terms, Edition 3, J Prosthet Dent 1968;20:443-80
GPT-6 ... Glossary of Prosthodontic Terms, Edition 6, J Prosthet Dent 1994;71:41-111
GPT-7 ... Glossary of Prosthodontic Terms, Edition 7, J Prosthet Dent 1999;81:41-110
n ... noun
nonstand ... nonstandard or informal
obs ... obsolete
orig ... original, originally
pl ... plural
pron ... pronoun
slang ... inappropriate
syn ... synonym
vb ... verb
vi ... verb intransitive
vt ... verb transitive

PRONUNCIATION KEY

Spellings  Pronunciation Key used in the Glossary

gag  á
face  á
spat  á
bone  b
chew  ch
deed, milled  d
peg  é
tee, field  e
form, photon  f
gag  g
hard  h
whiting  hw
pin  ĭ
fine, by  ĭ
veneer  ĭ
jig  j
key, cone  k
metal, lug  l
mandible  m
nasal, pain  n
polishing  ng
pontic  ō
open  ō
pawl  ō
foil  oi
took, neurogenous  oō
lute, boot, rouge  oō
out  ou
papilla  p
rod  r
sluice  s
shell  sh
template, stopped  t
thermal  th
this  th
cuff  ú
firm, word, cervical  ūr
value  v
wire  w
yield  y
zero, xenogenic  z
occlusion  zh
Abbe flap • acrylic resin veneer

A

Abbe flap /əˈbɛ flæp/ : etymology for a lip switch operation; a triangular, full-thickness flap from the mandibular lip used to fill in a deficit in the maxillary lip; specifically applied to the midportion of the maxillary or mandibular lip; orig. Robert Abbe, surgeon, New York, NY, 1851-1928; syn. LIP SWITCH OPERATION, ESTLANDER'S OPERATION

Abbe R. A new plastic operation for the relief of deformity due to double harelip. Med Rec 1898;53:477

abduct /əˈbʌkt/ vt (1834): to draw away from the median plane; comp, ADDUCT

aberrant /əˈbɛrənt/ adj (ca. 1798): 1. a deviation from the normal or usual course, form, or location; 2. straying from the normal way

abfraction /əˈbrækʃən/ n (1998): the pathologic loss of hard tooth substance caused by biomechanical loading forces; such loss is thought to be the result of flexure and chemical fatigue degradation of enamel and/or dentin at some location distant from the actual point of loading; syn, NONCARIOUS CERVICAL LESION; comp, ABLATION, ABRASION, and EROSION

ablation /əˈbləʃən/ n (15c): 1. separation or detachment; extirpation; eradication; 2. removal of a part, especially by cutting; comp, ABRACOFRACTION, EROSION, NONCARIOUS CERVICAL LESION

abrade /əˈbrəd/ vt (1677): to rub away the external covering or layer of a part; comp ATTENTION, EROSION

abrasion /əˈbrəzhən/ n (1656): 1. the wearing away of a substance or structure (such as the skin or the teeth) through some unusual or abnormal mechanical process; 2. an abnormal wearing away of the tooth substance by causes other than mastication; comp, ATTENTION, EROSION

abrasive /əˈbrəsiv/ adj (1853): a substance used for unabraded, smoothing, or polishing

abrasivity /əˈbrəsivəti/ n (1875): 1. tending to abrade; 2. causing irritation; abrasively adv, abrasiveness n

absorption /əˈbərʒərən/ n (ca. 1931): the ratio of the radiant energy absorbed by a body to that incident upon it

absorption of radiation /əˈbərʒərən əˈrēdən/ n (1741): 1. the uptake of substances into or through tissues, e.g., mucosa, skin, and intestine; 2. in radiology, the uptake of energy by matter with which the radiation interacts; comp, ABSORPTION OF RADIATION, ADSORPTION

abutment /əˈbətmen/ n (1634): 1. that part of a structure that directly receives thrust or pressure; an anchorage; 2. a tooth, a portion of a tooth, or that portion of a dental implant that serves to support and/or retain a prosthesis; comp, ANGULATED ABUTMENT, HEALING ABUTMENT, DENTAL IMPLANT ABUTMENT, INTERMEDIATE ABUTMENT, one-piece abutment, STANDARD ABUTMENT, two-piece abutment

abutment alignment device: any device used for positioning a dental implant abutment on the dental implant body; syn, abutment alignment coping, ABUTMENT CLAMP

abutment analog (2005): a replica of the superior portion of a dental implant; usually used to provide an exact form of the dental implant abutment within the dental laboratory during fabrication of a prosthesis supported in part or whole by the dental implant

abutment clamp /əˈbətmenklamp/ (1998): syn, ABUTMENT ALIGNMENT DEVICE

abutment driver (2005): any hand instrument usually specifically made to assist in insertion and securing of a dental implant abutment to the superior portion of a dental implant

abutment healing cap (2005): syn, ABUTMENT HEALING SCREW

abutment healing screw n: any temporary cover used to provide a seal over the superior portion of a dental implant; most such covers are metallic and are intended for interim use following exposure of the dental implant’s superior surface

abutment post n (2005): the component of a dental implant abutment that extends into the internal structure of a dental implant and is used to provide retention and/or stability to the dental implant abutment

abutment screw n (1998): that component which secures the dental implant abutment to the dental implant body; comp, ATTACHMENT SCREW

accelerate /əˈkəlsərt/ vt (1916): a substance used to accelerate a process (as in enhancing the speed of a chemical reaction)

accelerator /əˈkəlsərər/ n (1611): 1. a substance that speeds a chemical reaction; 2. in physiology, a nerve, muscle, or substance that quickens movement or response

accretion /əˈkrəʃən/ n (1615): 1. the process of enlargement or growth by a gradual buildup; 2. in periodontics, the accumulation on teeth or dental implants of foreign material such as plaque, calculus, and materia alba

achromatic /əˈkrəmətik/ adj (1766): 1. lacking in hue and saturation, therefore, falling into a series of colors that varies only in lightness or brightness; 2. possessing no hue; being or involving black, gray, or white

achromatopsia /əˈkrəmoʊtəpsə/ n (15c): 1. Monochromatism; 2. a type of monochromatism in which all colors are perceived as achromatic; syn, achromatism, total color perception deficiency

acid-etched bonded splint: syn, RESIN-BONDED SPLINT

acid-etched bridge nonstand: syn, RESIN-BONDED PROSTHESIS

acid-etched fixed partial denture: syn, RESIN-BONDED PROSTHESIS

acquire /əˈkwɔr/ vt (15c): 1. to obtain as one’s own; to come to have as a new or additional trait, characteristic, or capability; 2. attained with time; acquired, acquiring

acquired occlusal position nonstand /əˈkwɔrd/ a-kloʊzəl pa-zishən/ syn, MAXIMAL INTERCUSPAL POSITION

acquired occlusion nonstand: syn, MAXIMAL INTERCUSPAL POSITION

acrylic resin /əˈkrɪlIk reɪzɪn/ 1. pertaining to polymers of acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, or acrylonitrile; 2. any of a group of thermostable resins made by polymerizing esters of acrylic or methyl methacrylates

acrylic resin base /əˈkrɪlIk reɪzɪn bās/ a denture base made of acrylic resin

acrylic resin veneer: usually referring to a crown or fixed partial denture or removable partial denture; the veneering or lamination
of the facial surfaces of a crown or dental prosthesis by using acrylic resin; the intention of such veneering is to provide a natural tooth appearance to the viewable portions of the restoration

*activator* ād-kī-vā’ tōn\’n; a removable orthodontic prosthesis intended to stimulate perioral muscles

*activator* ād-kī-vā’ tōn\’n (1998): 1. a source of energy that promotes the initiator to begin a chemical reaction; 2. a substance used in small proportions to increase the effectiveness of an accelerator chemical; comp, INITIATOR

acute closed lock |ā-k’lōk\’| klozd lōk\’; a form of temporomandibular joint dysfunction characterized by sudden onset, short-term limitation in jaw movement caused by anterior displacement of the intra-articular disc and associated with pain, limitation of jaw opening to 25 to 30 mm (as measured in the incisor area) and, with jaw opening, a deflection of the mandible toward the affected joint

acute pain: pain having a brief and relatively severe course

adaptation ād-āp-tā-shun\’n (1610): 1. the act or process of adapting; the state of being adapted; 2. the purpose of self-adapting two surfaces to provide intimate contact; 3. the progressive adaptive changes in sensitivity that regularly accompany continuous sensory stimulation or lack of stimulation; 4. in dentistry, (a) the degree of fit between a prosthesis and supporting structures, (b) the degree of proximity of a restorative material to a tooth preparation, (c) the adjustment of orthodontic bands to teeth

adaptation syndrome ād-āp-tā-shun sīn-drom’\’s; a syndrome characterized by alterations in response as an accommodation to the environment

adaptive occlusion: syn, MAXIMAL INTERCUSPAL POSITION

additive color mixture ād’ ĵāv kul’ur mīlks’chur’i the perceived color that results when the same area of the retina of the eye is illuminated by lights of different spectral distribution such as by two colored lights; comp, SUBTRACTIVE COLOR SYSTEM

additive manufacturing file: acronym is AMF; data format proposed by the American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM); this file is used in additive manufacturing of any three-dimensional (3D) object to be fabricated on any 3D printer; AMF has shape and composition for color, materials, and texture

adduct ā-dúkt\’a-\’vt (1836): to draw toward the median plane or toward the axial line; comp, ABDUCT

adherence ād-hīr’ens, -en\’ (1531): the act, quality, or capacity of adhering; persistent attachment

adhesion ād-hē-’zhun\’n (1624): 1. the property of remaining in close proximity, as resulting from the physical attraction of molecules to a substance or molecular attraction existing between the surfaces of bodies in contact; 2. the stable joining of parts to each other, which may occur abnormally; 3. a fibrous band or structure by which parts abnormally adhere; comp, CAPSULAR FIBROSIS, FIBROUS ADHESION, INTRACAPSULAR ADHESION, MYOFIBROUS CAPSULAR CONTRACTURE

adhesive ād-hē-’siv, -ziv\’ adj (1670): sticky or tenacious

adhesive ād-hē-’siv, -ziv\’ n (1912): 1. any substance that creates close adherence to or on adjoining surfaces; 2. a luting agent; comp, DENTURE ADHESIVE, MAXILLOFACIAL PROSTHETIC ADHESIVE

adhesive capsulitis ād-hē-’siv, ziv kāp-sul-tīt’iš’i within the temporomandibular joint, any situation in which the disc is in its normal position, the joint space volume is decreased, and motion is restricted

acrylic resin veneer • age atrophy

adhesive failure ād-hē-’siv, ziv fā’yu’r (1998): bond failure at an interface between two materials because of tensile or shearing force; comp, COHESIVE FAILURE

adhesive resin: any resin material with incorporated adhesive chemicals such as 10-methacryloyloxydecyl diihidrogen phosphate (MDP), an organophosphbate, or 4-methacryloxyethyl trimellitate anhydride (4-META) and related carbokyl-modified acrylic resins; in dentistry, to describe adhesive agents used for the luting of fixed dental prostheses and veneering resin to metal alloy

adiachokinesia ād-ē-’ā do chō kī nē-’zhā’ n; inability to perform rapid alternating movements, such as opening and closing the jaws or lips, raising and lowering the eyebrows, or tapping the finger

adipose atrophy ād-i-pō’s n-ā’ra-fē’s; reduction of fatty tissue

adjustable anterior guidance ād-jūst’ a’bul an-tīr’e-or gid’n\’s; an anterior guide on an articulator whose surface may be altered to provide desired guidance of the articulator’s movement mechanism; the guide may be programmed (calibrated) to accept eccentric interocclusal records

adjustable articulator ād-jūst’ a’bul ar-tīk’-ya-lā’ tō’r’s; an articulator that allows some limited adjustment in the sagittal and horizontal planes to simulate recorded mandibular movements; comp, ARTICULATOR

adjustable axis facebow: syn, AVERAGE AXIS FACEBOW, FACEBOW

adjustment ād-jūst’ mant\’ (1644): 1. the act or process of modifying physical parts; 2. in dentistry, a modification made on a dental prosthesis or natural tooth to enhance fit, function, or acceptance by the patient; comp, OCCLUSAL ADJUSTMENT, OCCLUSAL RESHAPING, ESTHETIC RESHAPING

adsorption ād-sŏrp’ shun, -zŏrp’\’ n (1882): the adsorption, in an extremely thin layer, of molecules to the surfaces of liquids or solids with which they are in contact; comp ABSORPTION

adult speech aid prosthesis ād-sŭlt’ spech ad prŏs-thē’siis; a definitive maxilofacial prosthesis that can improve speech in adult cleft palate patients either by obturating (sealing off) a palatal cleft or fistula, or occasionally by assisting an incompetent soft palate; both mechanisms are necessary to achieve palatopharyngeal closure; Editorial note for usage: generally this prosthesis is fabricated when no further growth is anticipated and the objective is to achieve long-term use, hence, more precise materials and techniquestes are used; occasionally such procedures are accomplished in conjunction with precision attachments in fixed dental prostheses undertaken on some or all maxillary teeth to achieve improved esthetics; syn, PROSTHETIC SPEECH AID, SPEECH AID, SPEECH AID PROSTHESIS, SPEECH BULB

afterimage āf-ter īm’\’ n (1874): in visual acuity, a prolongation or renewal of a visual sensory experience, ascribable to residual excitation after external stimuli have ceased to operate

afterloading technique āf-ter-lō’dĭn g tēk-nēk’\’s; in therapeutic radiology, the use of applicators for brachytherapy so designed that they may be quickly loaded with radioactive sources after placement within the patient

agar āgār’, ā-gār’\’ n (1889); a complex sulfated polymer of galactose units, extracted from Gelidium cartilagineum, Gracilaria confervoides, and related red algae; it is a mucilaginous substance that melts at approximately 100° C and solidifies into a gel at approximately 40° C; it is not digested by most bacteria and is used as a gelation agent in dental impression materials and a solid culture media for microorganisms

age atrophy āj’ ā’-ra-fē’s; a wasting away; the normal diminution of all tissues as a result of advanced age
agensis  alveolar resorption

agenesis əˈjen-ər-sīs  n (ca. 1879): absence, failure of formation, or imperfect development of any body part; comp, CONDYLAR AGENESIS

gnathia ə-gnath-ə  n: a developmental anomaly characterized by absence of the mandible

gnasia ə-gnə-zhə  n (ca. 1900): diminution or loss of the ability to recognize the import of sensory stimuli; the varieties correspond with the senses and are distinguished as auditory, gustatory, olfactory, tactile, and visual

agonist ə-gō-nĭst  n (ca. 1626): 1. in physiology, a muscle that is controlled by the action of an antagonist with which it is paired; 2. in anatomy, a prime mover; 3. in pharmacology, a drug that has an affinity for and stimulates physiologic activity in cell receptors normally stimulated by naturally occurring substances

air abrasion: syn, AIRBORNE-PARTICLE ABRASION

air-bone gap ərˈbōn ˈgāp: in audiology, the difference in patient acuity to sound transmitted though air and through bone that reflects hearing loss as a result of middle ear dysfunction or pathology

air chamber: syn, RELIEF AREA

air conduction ərˈkən-dukˈSHən: the normal process of conducting sound waves through the ear canal to the tympanic membrane

air dose ərˈdōs: in therapeutic radiology, the amount of energy absorbed per unit mass of tissue at a given site, in air

airborne-particle abrasion ərˈbōrn ˈpa-rē-kəl ə-brāˈzhən: the process of altering the surface of a material through the use of abrasive particles propelled by compressed air or other gases

Akers clasp əkˈrəs klæsp əpˈənəm for a cast circumferential clasp; this cast clasp improved and standardized the one-piece casting method for fabricating gold alloy removable partial denture frameworks in the early 1920s; orig, Polk E. Akers, dentist, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.; comp, COMBINATION CLASP, SUPRABULGE CLASP, WROUGHT WIRE CLASP


ala əˈlā, n (1738): a wing or a wing-like anatomical part or process; alae əˈlē, pl, alar adj

ala nasi əˈlā nāsˈē, n: in anatomy, the cartilaginous processes forming the wing-like flares of each naris

ala-tragus line əˈlā trəˈɡæs lin: a line running from the inferior border of the ala of the nose to the superior border on the tragus of the ear; it is frequently used, with a third point on the opposing tragus, for the purpose of establishing the ala-tragus plane; ideally the ala-tragus plane is considered to be parallel to the occipital plane; the occipital plane is at an angle of approximately 10 degrees relative to the Frankfort horizontal plane, when viewed in the mid-sagittal plane; syn, CAMPER’S LINE

alginate n (ca. 1909): syn, IRREVERSIBLE HYDROCOLLOID

all-ceramic restoration: syn, CERAMIC RESTORATION

all-polymer prosthesis: a fixed partial denture fabricated from non-metallic or ceramic components typically composed of an internal glass fiber-reinforced composite framework covered by a particulate ceramic composite; syn, FIBER-REINFORCED COMPOSITE RESIN FIXED PARTIAL DENTURE (FRC-FPD)

allodynia əl ə dōnˈde-ə  n: pain resulting from a non-noxious stimulus to normal skin or mucosa

allogenic əl ə jˈnik  adj (1963): in transplantation biology, denoting individuals (or tissues) that are of the same species however antigenically distinct; syn, homologous

allogenic graft: syn, HOMOGRRAFT

allograft əlˈə-gräft  n (1964): a graft of tissue between genetically dissimilar members of the same species; syn, ALLOGENEIC GRAFT, HOMOGRRAFT

alloplast əlˈə-plāst  n: 1. an inert foreign body used for implantation within tissue; 2. a material originating from a nonliving source that surgically replaces missing tissue or augments that which remains

alloplastic graft əlˈə-plāstɪk grɑft ə: a graft consisting of an inert material

alloplastic material əlˈə-plāstɪk maˈtir-ə  any non-biologic material suitable for implantation as an alloplast

alloplasty əlˈə-plaˌstē  n (14c): a mixture of two or more metals or metalloids that are mutually soluble in the molten state; distinguished as binary, ternary, quaternary, etc., depending on the number of metals within the mixture; alloying elements are added to alter the hardness, strength, and toughness of a metallic element, thus obtaining properties not found in a pure metal; alloys may also be classified on the basis of their behavior when solidified; comp, BASE METAL, HIGH NOBLE ALLOY, NOBLE METAL ALLOY

alloplastic metal əlˈə-plaˌstık ma-tir-ə  any non-biologic material suitable for implantation as an alloplast

alveolar bone əlˈvē-ər bōn: the bony portion of the mandible or maxillae in which the roots of the teeth are held by fibers of the periodontal ligament; syn, ALVEOLUS, dental alveolus

alveolar crest: syn, RESIDUAL RIDGE CREST

alveolar mucosa əlˈvē-ər ˈmyōs-ˈkō-sə: the lining mucosal covering of the alveolar process, loosely attached to the bone

alveolar process əlˈvē-ər proˈsēs ə: the cancellous and compact bony structure that surrounds and supports the teeth

alveolar reconstruction əlˈvē-ər reˌkənstrij ə: any surgical procedure used to recreate an edentulous ridge where there is a severely resorbed residual alveolar ridge

alveolar resorption: syn, RESIDUAL RIDGE RESORPTION

THE JOURNAL OF PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY

Volume 117 Issue 5S
May 2017 e9

alveolar ridge: syn, RESIDUAL RIDGE
alveolectomy n comp, OSTECTOMY
alveoplasty n comp, OSTEOTOMY
alveolus \'æl-vɛ-a-lʌs\ n (ca. 1706); one of the cavities or sockets within the alveolar process of the maxillae or mandible in which the attachment complex held the root of a tooth that was removed; alveoli \æl-vɛ-ə-lɛ\ pl
amalgam n dental amalgam is an alloy of mercury, silver, copper, and tin, which may also contain palladium, zinc, and other elements to improve handling characteristics and clinical performance; syn, silver amalgam
ambient \əm-ˌbi-ənt\ adj existing or present on all sides; encompassing
AMF: acronym for ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING FILE
amorphous \æ-mɔrˈfəs\ n without crystalline structure; having random arrangement of atoms in space
analgesia \ə-nəlˈdʒə-sə\ n; absence of pain, designating particularly the relief of pain without loss of consciousness; a term denoting a “total absence of all sensibility,” written by Oliver Wendell Holmes for William T. G. Morton (1846)
1. analgesic \ə-nəlˈdʒə-sik\ zîk, -sîk adj relieving pain
2. analgesic \ə-nəlˈdʒə-sik\ zîk, -sîk n an agent that alleviates pain without causing loss of consciousness; comp, ANALGESIC BLOCKING AGENT, ANALGESIC DIAGNOSTIC BLOCK
analgesic blocking agent \ə-nəlˈdʒə-sik blôkˈɪŋ əˈdɛnt\ any analgesic that blocks or prohibits sensory perception
analgesic diagnostic block \ə-nəlˈdʒə-sik blôk kəˈlôk \dʒîn əˈdɛnt\ the selective use of a local anesthetic injection or application of a topical anesthetic to identify a pain source
analog \ænˈləg\, -ˈləg\ n (1826): 1. in dentistry, something that is analogous, in part or whole, to something else; i.e., a replica of a portion of an implant abutment made of brass, aluminum, stainless steel, or plastic; 2. an organ similar in function to an organ of another animal or plant but with different structure and origin; analogue
anamnesis \ænˈa-mnəsəs\ n (ca. 1593): 1. a recalling to mind; a reminiscence; 2. the past history of disease or injury based on the patient’s memory or recall at the time of interview and examination; 3. a preliminary past medical history of a medical or psychiatric patient; neses pl
anatomic crown \ænˈa-təmˈık\ kroun\; the portion of a natural tooth that extends coronal from the cemento-enamel junction; syn, anatomical crown
anatomic landmark \ænˈa-təmˈık lænd märk\ a recognizable anatomic structure used as a point of reference
anatomic occlusion \ænˈa-təmˈık ə-kləʊ ˈzhən\ an occlusal arrangement for dental prostheses wherein the posterior artificial teeth have masticatory surfaces that closely resemble those of the natural healthy dentition and articulate with similar natural or artificial surfaces; syn, anatomical occlusion
anatomic teeth \ænˈa-təmˈık tēθ\ 1. artificial teeth that duplicate the anatomic forms of natural teeth; 2. teeth that have prominent cusps on the masticating surfaces and that are designed to articulate with the teeth of the opposing natural or prosthetic dentition; 3. anatomic teeth with cuspal inclinations greater than 0 degrees that tend to replicate natural tooth anatomy; Editorial note for usage: cusped teeth (30 to 45 degrees) are considered anatomic teeth. Modified occlusal forms are those with a 20-degree or less cuspal inclination; comp, SEMI-ANATOMICAL ARTIFICIAL TEETH

alveolar ridge • Angle’s classification of occlusion
anatomy \ə-nətˈmə-sə\ n (14c): 1. a branch of morphology that involves the structures of organs; 2. the structural makeup esp. of an organ or any of its parts; -mies pl; anatomic \ənˈa-təmˈık\ or anatomical \ənˈa-təm ɪk\ adj
ANB angle \'ænˈb\ ʌŋ\k\ in cephalometric analysis, the angle formed between the nasion point A line and the nasion point B line
anchorage area \ənˈkərˌdʒər\ əˈrē-ə\; that area which, by its situation, configuration, and/or preparation, is suitable for the retention of a prosthesis
anchorage component nonstand: syn, ENDOSTEAL DENTAL IMPLANT
anchorage element nonstand: syn, ENDOSTEAL DENTAL IMPLANT ABUTMENT ELEMENT(S)
ancillary device: syn, DEVICE
Anderson splint: eponym for a skeletal traction splint with pins inserted into proximal and distal ends of a fractured bone. Reduction is obtained by an external plate attached to the pins; orig, Roger Anderson, orthopedic surgeon, U.S.A., 1891-1971; syn, HYPOSTASIS SPLINT
Andrews bridge \ændrəʊs brɪdʒ\ eponym for the combination of a fixed partial denture incorporating a connecting bar with a removable partial denture that replaces teeth within the bar area, usually used for edentulous anterior spaces; the vertical walls of the bar may provide retention for the removable component; orig, James Andrews, dentist, U.S.A
anesthesia \ænˈθi-stə\ ˈzha\ n (ca. 1721); loss of feeling or sensation; anaesthesia
anesthesia dolorosa \ænˈθi-stə-ðəˈrə-sə\; pain within an area or region that is anesthetized
1. anesthetic \ənˈθi-stəˈtɪk\ adj (1846): 1. capable of producing anesthesia; 2. lacking awareness or sensitivity
2. anesthetic \ənˈθi-stəˈtɪk\ n (1848): 1. a substance that produces anesthesia; 2. something that brings relief
angle of gingival convergence \æŋˈgi-va l ˌkən ˈvɜrʒən\ the angle formed by the tooth surface gingival to the survey line and the analyzing rod or undercut gauge of a surveyor as it contacts the height of contour
Schneider RL. Significance of abutment tooth angle of gingival convergence on removable partial denture retention. J Prosthet Dent 1987;58:194-96
angle of incidence \æŋˈgɪ-ˈsɪ-dəns\ the angle formed between the axis of a light beam and a perpendicular to the object’s surface
angle of reflection \æŋˈgɪ-ˈflɛk\ ˈshən\ the angle formed between the axis of a reflected light beam and a perpendicular to the object’s surface
angled abutment: syn, ANGULATED DENTAL IMPLANT ABUTMENT
angled implant: syn, ANGULATED DENTAL IMPLANT
Angle’s classification of occlusion \æŋɡl ˈkla-zə ˈfi-ˌkrə ˈʃən vər ˈfəm-ən\ for a classification system of occlusion based on the intercuspidation of the first molar teeth originally described by Angle as four major groups depending on the anteroposterior jaw
Angle’s classification of occlusion • anterior nasal spine

relationship; Class I (normal occlusion or NEUTRO-OCCLUSION): the dental relationship in which there is normal anteroposterior relationship of the jaws, as indicated by intercuspal position of maxillary and mandibular molars, but with crowding and rotation of teeth elsewhere, i.e., a dental dysplasia or arch length deficiency; Class II (DISTO-OCCLUSION): the dental relationship in which the mandibular arch is posterior to the maxillary dental arch in one or both lateral segments; the mandibular first molar is distal to the maxillary first molar; Class II can be further subdivided into two divisions; Division 1: bilateral distal retrusion with a narrow maxillary arch and protruding maxillary incisors. Subdivisions include right or left (unilaterally distal with other characteristics being the same); Division 2: bilateral distal with a normal or square-shaped maxillary arch, retruded maxillary central incisors, labially malposed maxillary lateral incisors, and an excessive vertical overlap. Subdivisions include right or left (unilaterally distal with other characteristics the same); Class III (MESIO-OCCLUSION): the dental relationship in which the maxillary arch is anterior to the maxillary arch in one or both lateral segments; the mandibular first molar is mesial to the maxillary first molar; the maxillary incisors are usually in anterior reverse articulation; subdivisions include right or left (unilaterally mesial with other characteristics the same); Class IV: the dental relationship in which the occlusal relations of the dental arches present the peculiar condition of being in distal occlusion in one lateral half and in mesial occlusion in the other (Class IV is no longer in use); orig. Edward Harley Angle, orthodontist, U.S.A., 1855-1930; Angle EM. Classification of malocclusion. Dental Cosmos 1899;41:248-64, 350-57

angular chelitis vâng’gya-ler ki-li-ťś; inflammation in the area of the modiolus causing redness and the production of fissures; syn, perleche

angled dental implant: a dental implant placed in the bone such that its long axis of inclination varies considerably from a perpendicular relationship with the occlusal plane; syn, ANGLED IMPLANT; TILTED IMPLANT

angled dental implant abutment vâng’gya-lat’id a-büt’mént; (1998): any endosteal dental implant abutment that alters the long axis angulation between the dental implant and the dental implant abutment; syn, ANGLED ABUTMENT

ankyloglossia vâng’ki-lo-glos’e-ah, -glo-sha; n: the binding of the tip of the tongue to the floor of the mouth or the alveolar ridge as a result of abnormal attachment of the lingual frenum. This often restricts movement of the tongue, often because of the position of the lingual frenum, resulting in speech impediments; may be complete or partial; syn, adherent tongue, lingua frenata, tongue-tie

ankylosis vâng’ki-lo-sis; n (1713): immobility and consolidation of a joint or tooth as a result of injury, disease, or a surgical procedure

anthropology vânt’ér-o-logic; fl; pl, comp, BONY ANKYLOSIS, EXTRACAPSULAR ANKYLOSIS, FIBROUS ANKYLOSIS, INTRACAPSULAR ANKYLOSIS; syn, ankylosis

anneal vâ-něl; vt (1580): 1. to heat a material, such as metal or glass, followed by controlled cooling to remove internal stresses and create a desired degree of toughness, temper, or softness to a material; 2. to heat a material, such as gold foil, to volatilize and drive off impurities from its surface, thus increasing its cohesive properties; this process is termed degassing; 3. to homogenize an amalgam alloy by heating in an oven

annular vâ’nya-ler; n (1571): a term used to describe a ring-like anatomic structure

anodontia vând’o-dont’she-ā; n: a rare dental condition characterized by congenital absence of all teeth (both deciduous and permanent); comp, HYPODONTIA, OLIGODONTIA

anodontism n: syn, ANODONTIA

anomalous trichromatic vision vâ-nŏm’-a-lus trî’krō-mát’ik víz’h’un: a form of defective color vision in which three stimuli are required for color matching, but the proportions in which they are matched differ significantly from those required by the normal trichromat. There are three forms of anomalous trichromatic vision: protanomalous, deuteranomalous, and tritanomalous

anomaly vâ-nŏm’a-lē’ē; n (1664); 1. something different, abnormal, peculiar, or not easily classified; 2. an aberration or deviation from normal anatomic growth, development, or function; 3. marked deviation from the normal standard, especially as a result of congenital defects; anomalies vâ-nŏm’a-lē’ez; pl

ANS: acronym for ANTERIOR NASAL SPINE; the outline of the anterior nasal spine as seen on the lateral cephalometric radiograph; used as a cephalometric landmark

antagonist vânt-tâg’-a-nést; n (1599); 1. a tooth in one jaw that articulates with a tooth in the other jaw; syn, dental antagonist; 2. a substance that tends to nullify the actions of another, as a drug that binds to cell receptors without eliciting a biologic response; 3. a muscle whose action is the direct opposite of another muscle

Ante’s Law: eponym, in fixed prosthodontics, for the observation that the combined pericemical area of all abutment teeth supporting a fixed partial denture should be equal to or greater in pericemical area compared with the tooth or teeth to be replaced; as formulated for removable dental prosthodontics, the combined pericemical area of the abutment teeth plus the mucosal area of the denture base should be equal to or greater than the pericemical area of the missing teeth; orig. Irvin H. Ante, dentist, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Ante IH. The fundamental principles, design and construction of crown and bridge prosthesis. Dent Item Int 1928;50:215-32

anterterior vânt’ér-ē-or; adj (1541); 1. situated in front of or the front part; 2. the forward or ventral position; 3. a term used to denote the incisor or canine teeth or the forward region of the mouth

anterterior deprogramming device vânt’ér-ē-or de prō-grăm’iŋ di-vīs’es: an individually fabricated anterior guide table that allows mandibular movement without the influence of tooth contacts and facilitates the recording of maxillomandibular relationships; syn, LUCIA JIG

anterterior disc displacement: syn, DISC DISPLACEMENT

antererior guidance vânt’ér-ē-or gid’ns’es: 1. the influence of the contacting surfaces of anterior teeth, limiting mandibular movements; 2. the influence of the contacting surfaces of the guide pin and anterior guide table on articulator movements; comp, ANTERIOR GUIDE TABLE; 3. the fabrication of a relationship of the anterior teeth preventing posterior tooth contact in all eccentric mandibular movements; comp, ANTERIOR PROTECTED ARTICULATION, GROUP FUNCTION, MUTUALLY PROTECTED ARTICULATION

antererior guide: syn, ANTERIOR GUIDE TABLE

antererior guide pin vânt’ér-ē-or gid’pin’es: that component of an articulator, generally a rigid rod attached to one member, contacting the anterior guide table on the opposing member. It is used for the purpose of maintaining the established vertical separation. The anterior guide pin and table, together with the condylar elements, direct the movements of the articulator’s separate members

antererior guide table vânt’ér-ē-or gid’ tā’b'l; that component of an articulator on which the anterior guide pin rests to maintain the occlusal vertical dimension and influence articulator movements; the guide table influences the degree of separation of the casts in all relationships; comp, CUSTOM GUIDE TABLE

anterorial nasal spine vânt’ér-ō-ral nā’zal spin’es: acronym is ANS; a sharp median bony process, adjacent to the inferior margin of the
anterior aperture of the nose and formed by the forward prolongation of the two maxillae

anterior open bite n; obs, nonstand; syn, ANTERIOR OPEN OCCLUSAL RELATIONSHIP

anterior open occlusal relationship: anterior to the tragus, from which it is separated by the intertragal attachment or antineoplastic drug

venting the development of neoplasms; inhibiting the maturation of fastened parts; this feature may exist between a dental implant abutment and dental implant abutment element(s)

anterior teeth: the maxillary and mandibular incisors and canines

anterior tooth arrangement: anterior to the tragus a-râñ'mœnt; the positioning of the anterior teeth for esthetics and phonetics

anterior tooth form: outlined form: the outline form as viewed in any selected plane and/or other contours of an anterior tooth

anteroposterior curve: ante-œr-o-pô-stîr-e-or kûr'v; the anterior curve established by the occlusal alignment of the teeth, as projected onto the median plane, beginning with the cusp tip of the mandibular canine and following the buccal cusp tips of the premolar and molar teeth, continuing through the anterior border of the mandibular ramus, ending with the anterior most portion of the mandibular condyle; orig, Ferdinand Graf Spee, anatomist, Germany, 1890; syn, CURVE OF SPEE

anti-Monson curve: syn, REVERSE CURVE; comp, PLEASURE CURVE, CURVE OF PLEASURE

anti-rotation: ante-ro-tâšhùn; (1998): a structural feature of some endosteal dental implant components that prevents relative rotation of fastened parts; this feature may exist between a dental implant body and the dental implant abutment, and/or the dental implant abutment and dental implant abutment element(s)

antiflux: ante-öff-ùks'; nt materials that prevent or confine soilder attachment or flow

antimetabolite: ante-ma-tâb'-a-lît; n (1945); a substance that competes with, replaces, or antagonizes a particular metabolite

antineoplastic: ante-ne-a-plâs'-tik adj; (1969): 1. inhibiting or preventing the development of neoplasms; inhibiting the maturation and proliferation of malignant cells; 2. an agent having such properties

antineoplastic drug: ante-ne-a-plâs'-tik drûg; an agent used in treatment or palliation of the symptoms of cancer

antitragus: ante-tîrâ-güs; n: a projection of the cartilage of the auricle in front of the cauda helicis, just above the lobule and posterior to the tragus, from which it is separated by the intertragal notch; ant It. ante-tîrâ-jê'; pl

apatite: â-pât'-i-t; n (1803); calcium phosphate of the composition Ca₃(PO₄)₂·OH; one of the mineral constituents of teeth and bones (with CaCO₃)

apertognathia: nt; a condition in which the anterior or posterior teeth are not in contact; syn, OPEN OCCLUSAL RELATIONSHIP

aperture: â-per-chùr; n (15c); an opening or open space; a hole

apex: â-péks; n (1601): 1. the uppermost point; the vertex; 2. in dentistry, the anatomic end of a tooth root; apexes or apices pl â-pé-sè; ap-î

anterior nasal spine • arrow point tracer

aphagia: â-fâ-je-a, -jîl nt inability to swallow; abstinence from eating

aphasia: â-fâ-zhâ'; n (1867); defect or loss of the power of expression by writing, speech or signs, or of comprehending written or spoken language as a result of disease or injury to the brain

aphonia: â-fô-ne-a'i; n (1778); loss or absence of voice as a result of the failure of the vocal cords to vibrate properly

apical: â-pî-kal, -â-pî kal adj; relating to or pertaining to the top or apex; apically adv

aplasia: â-plâ-žha, -zhê-ni defective development or congenital absence of an organ or tissue

aplastic: â-plâs'-tik adj; devoid of form; without development

Applegate’s Rules: eponym for rules of modification spaces that govern application of the Kennedy system

appliance n, slang, obs (1561); syn, DEVICE, PROSTHESIS

apposition: â-prîs'-zhîsh'-yùn; n (15c); the condition of being placed or fitted together; in juxtaposition or coadaptation

approximation: ante-prôk'-si-ma-shùn; n (15c): 1. the process of drawing together; 2. the quality of being close or near; approximative ante-prôk'-si-ma-tîv adj

apraxia: â-prâk'-sè-a-l; n (1888); the loss of ability to carry out familiar, purposeful movements in the absence of paralysis or other sensory or motor impairment, especially the inability to make proper use of an object

apron n, obs, slang; syn, LINGUAL PLATE

arbitrary facebow: syn, AVERAGE AXIS FACEBOW

arc of closure: â-râk ūv klô'zhûr; the circular or elliptic arc created by closure of the mandible, most often viewed in the mid-sagittal plane, in relation to a reference point on the mandible (frequently the mesial incisal edge of either mandibular central incisor’s mesial incisal edge)

arc therapy: â-râk thê-ër'-hê-l; in therapeutic radiology, external beam radiation in which the source of radiation is moved about the patient on an arc during treatment. Multiple arcs may be used. In some cases the beam is stationary and the patient is rotated in a vertical plane; comp, INTENSITY-MODULATED RADIATION THERAPY (IMRT)

arch bar: arch bârs; a rigid bar and/or wire used for maxillomandibular fixation in the treatment of fractures of the maxillae and mandible and/or stabilization of injured teeth, generally attached to the remaining natural dentition and/or occlusal splints

arch form: arch form; the geometric shape of the dental arch when viewed in the horizontal plane (square, tapering, ovoid, etc.)

arch length discrepancy: arch lêngkth dî-skâp'-ën-sè; the abnormal relationship between the size of the mandible and/or maxillae and their component teeth, especially as viewed and analyzed in the occlusal plane

arch wire: arch-wîr; an orthodontic wire placed intraorally for the application of force

arcon: âr-kôn; n; contr, ARTICULATOR and CONDYLE; used to describe an articulator containing the condylar path elements within its upper member and the condylar elements within the lower member; comp, NONARCON

arcon articulator: arcon ar-tîk'-ya-lâ' tÔr'ë; an articulator that applies the arcon design; this instrument maintains anatomic guidelines by the use of condylar analogs in the mandibular element and fossae assemblies within the maxillary element

arrow point tracer: âr'ô point trâ'sèr; 1. a mechanical device used to trace a pattern of mandibular movement in a selected plane, usually parallel to the occlusal plane; 2. a mechanical device with a marking point attached to one jaw and a graph plate or tracing
plane attached to the other jaw, it is used to record the direction and range of movements of the mandible; *Editorial note for usage:* EXTRARODAL TRACER (ING), INTRAORAL TRACER (ING), and TRACING DEVICE are the primary terms; comp, CENTRAL BEARING TRACING DEVICE, CEPHALOMETRIC TRACING, COBLE BALANCER, EXTRARODAL TRACER, GOTHIC ARCH TRACER, INTRAORAL TRACING, MANDIBULAR TRACER, NEEDLE POINT TRACING, PANTOGRAPHIC TRACING, STYLUS TRACING, TRACING DEVICE

**arrow point tracing** syn, SYLUS TRACING

arthralgia ăr-thrāl'ja, -je-ă', n (ca. 1848): pain in a joint or joints

arthrit is ăr-thrī'tis\1\ n (14c): inflammation of a joint or joints

arthrodial joint ăr-thrō'dē al jōnt\1\: a joint that allows gliding motion of the surfaces

arthrodial movement ăr-thrō'dē al mōv'-mēnt\1\: gliding joint movement

arthrography ăr-thrō'p a-thē\1\ n: 1. roentgenography of a joint after injection of an opaque contrast material; 2. in dentistry, a diagnostic technique that entails filling the lower, upper, or both joint spaces of the temporomandibular joint with a contrast agent to enable radiographic evaluation of the joint and surrounding structures; used to diagnose or confirm disc displacements and perforations

arthropathy n (ca. 1860): a disease of a joint

arthroplasty ăr-thrō'plās'-tē\1\ n: the surgical formation or reforma-
tion of a joint

arthrosis ăr-thrō'sōs\1\ n (1634): 1. a joint or articulation; 2. a degenerative disease of a joint

articular ăr tīk' ya-ler\1\ adj (15c): of or relating to a joint

articular capsule ăr tīk' ya-ler kāp'sel\1\: the fibrous ligament that encloses a joint and limits its motion; it is lined with the synovial membrane

articular cartilage ăr tīk' ya-ler kār'tīl'\1\: a thin layer of hyaline cartilage located on the joint surfaces of some bones; not found on the articular surfaces of the temporomandibular joints, that are covered with an avascular fibrous tissue

articular disc: a ring of fibrocartilage that separates the articular surface of a joint. Relative to the temporomandibular joint, the articular disc is a fibrous connective tissue disc located between the articulating surfaces of the mandibular condyle and temporal bone; comp, TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT ARTICULAR DISC

1 articulate ăr-tīk' ya-lāt\1\ vb (1691): 1. to join together as a joint; 2. the relating of contacting surfaces of the teeth or their artificial replicas in the maxillae to those in the mandible

2 articulate ăr-tīk' ya-lāt\1\ (1586): in speech, to enunciate clearly or be clearly spoken; -īt, adj

articulating paper ăr-tīk' ya-lāt'ing pā' per\1\: ink-coated paper strips used to locate and mark occlusal contacts

articulation ăr-tīk' ya-lā'shūn\1\ n (15c): 1. the place of union or junction between two or more bones of the skeleton; comp, CRANIOMANDIBULAR ARTICULATION, TEMPOROMANDIBULAR ARTICULATION; 2. in speech, the enunciation of words and sentences; syn, SPEECH ARTICULATION; 3. in dentistry, the static and dynamic contact relationship between the occlusal surfaces of the teeth during function; comp, ANTERIOR PROTECTED ARTICULATION, BALANCED ARTICULATION, DENTAL ARTICULATION, FUNCTIONAL ARTICULATION, MONOPLANE ARTICULATION, MUTUALLY PROTECTED ARTICULATION

articulator ăr-tīk' ya-lā'tor\1\ n: a mechanical instrument that repre-
sents the temporomandibular joints and jaws, to which maxillary and mandibular casts may be attached to simulate some or all mandibular movements; *Editorial note for usage:* articulators are divisible into four classes; Class I articulator: a simple holding in-
strument capable of accepting a single static registration; vertical motion is possible; syn, NONADJUSTABLE ARTICULATOR; Class II articulator: an instrument that permits horizontal as well as vertical motion but does not orient the motion to the temporomandibular joints; Class III articulator: an instrument that simulates condylar pathways by using averages or mechanical equivalents for all or part of the motion; these instruments allow for orientation of the casts relative to the joints and may be arcon or nonarcon instruments; syn, SEMIADJUSTABLE ARTICULATOR; Class IV articulator: an instru-
ment that will accept 3D dynamic registrations; these instruments allow for orientation of the casts to the temporomandibular joints and simulation of mandibular movements; syn, FULLY ADJUSTABLE ARTICULATOR, FULLY ADJUSTABLE GNATHOLOGIC ARTICULATOR

artifact ăr-tī-fākt\1\ (1821): 1. any characteristic product of human activity, i.e., any handmade object that could represent a particular culture or stage in its technologic development; 2. a product of an artificial character caused by an extraneous agency; used in medi-
cine to signify details or conditions that are misleading or unnatural because of imperfect materials or techniques

artificial crown ăr-tī-fiSH'-al krōn\: a restoration that restores missing tooth structure of three or more axial surfaces and the occlusal surface or incisal edge of a tooth with a material such as cast metal alloy, ceramics, resin, or a combination of materials; comp, COMPLETE CROWN, PARTIAL-COVERAGE CROWN, PARTIAL-COVERAGE RETAINER

artificial stone: syn, DENTAL STONE

asepsis ă-seps\1\ sīs, ă-\1\ n (1892): 1. free from infection; 2. the pre-
vention of contact with microorganisms

aspeptic ă-sép' tīk, ă-\1\ adj (ca. 1859): free of infection or septal ma-
terial; sterile; free from pathogenic microorganisms; aseptically ă-
sep'-ti-kā' le, adv

ASTM Committee F42: acronym for *American Society of Testing Materials*; the committee responsible for the development of standards in additive manufacturing

asymmetrical ă-sī-mēt' ri-kāl\1\ adj (1690): characterized by or per-
taining to asymmetry

asymmetry ă-sīm'-tē\1\ n (1690): absence or lack of symmetry or balance; dissimilarity in corresponding parts or organs on opposite sides of the body

asymmetry of movement ă-sīm'-tē\1\ ūv mōv'-mān't\1\: the condi-
tion observed when mandibular movement has a lateral component on opening and closing, especially when viewed in the frontal plane

asymmetry of the mandible ă-sīm'-tē\1\ ūv mān'dī-būl\1\: the condi-
tion that exists when the right and left sides of the mandible are not mirror images of each other

atrophic fracture ă-trof'ık frāk'cher\1\: spontaneous fracture as a result of atrophy

atrophy ă-tā-fo\1\ n (1601): 1. a wasting away; 2. a diminution in size of a cell, tissue, organ or part; *phīs\1\ pl \ī-feż\1\ atrophic\1\ adj

atrophy ă-tā-fo\1\ vb; comp, ADIPOSE ATROPHY, AGE ATROPHY, BONE ATROPHY, DISUSE ATROPHY, MUSCULAR ATROPHY, POST-
MENOPAUSAL ATROPHY, SENILE ATROPHY

attached gingiva ă-tāch'ěd jīn'ja-va\1\: the portion of the gingiva that is firm, dense, stippled, and tightly bound to the underlying periosteum, bone, and tooth

attachment ă-tāch'ment\1\ (15c): 1. a mechanical device for the fixa-
tion, retention, and stabilization of a prosthesis; 2. a retainer con-
taining of a metal receptacle and a closely fitting part; the former (matrix component) is usually contained within the normal or expanded contours of the crown of the abutment tooth and the
attachment apparatus ‘a-täch’mant ă-p-a-ră’tus, ă-ră’tus; in periodicontics, a general term used to designate the cementum, periodontal ligament and alveolar bone

attachment screw: any component used to secure a fixed dental prosthesis; comp, ABUTMENT SCREW

attenuation of radiation ‘a-tēn yōō-ă shun ŭv rā-dē-ă shun’s: the reduction in intensity of radiation as a result of scattering and absorption of radiation; attenuation of electron beams always lowers the average beam energy

attrition ‘a-trĭsh ăn (14c): 1. the act of wearing or grinding down by friction; 2. the mechanical wear resulting from mastication or parafunction, limited to contacting surfaces of the teeth; comp ABRASION, EROSION, ABRFRACTION

atypical facial pain ‘a-tip-ti-kul fā’shul pān’s: a painful syndrome characterized by dull aching or throbbing, rather than paroxysms of pain, such as seen in trigeminal, glossopharyngeal, or postherpetic neuralgia, occurring in areas supplied by various nerve groups, including the fifth and ninth cranial nerves and the second and third cervical nerves; however, the distribution of atypical facial pain does not follow the established pathways of innervation of the major sensory nerves (i.e., trigeminal neuralgia); attacks last from a few days to several months and often occur after dental care or sinus manipulation, but examination of the teeth, nose, sinuses, ears, and temporomandibular joints seldom reveals any abnormalities; a psychogenic or vascular etiology has been suggested; this is believed by some to not be a specific disease entity but rather a symptom, the etiology of which has not been determined; syn, ATYPICAL FACIAL NEURALGIA, FACIAL CAUSALGIA

audiogram ‘a-de-ō-gräm’ă n (1927): a record of the thresholds of hearing of an individual over various sound frequencies

audiology ‘a-de-ōl-a-jē’ă n (1946): the study of the entire field of hearing, including the anatomy and function of the ear, impairment of hearing, and the education or reeducation of the person with hearing loss

audiometer ‘a-de-ōm’ē-ter’ă n (1879): an instrument used to assess hearing at various intensity levels and frequencies

audition ‘a-dish ăn (1599): the power or sense of hearing

auditory discrimination ‘a-di-tōr’e-, -tōr-e-, di-skrim’-ă-nă shun’ă: ability to discriminate between sounds of different frequency, intensity, and pressure pattern components; ability to distinguish one speech sound from another

augment ‘a-gm-mĕnt’ă vb (15c): to make greater, more numerous, larger, or more intense

augmentation ‘a-gm-mĕn-tă shun’ă n (14c): to increase in size beyond the existing size. In alveolar ridge augmentation, bone grafts or alloplastic materials are used to increase the size of an atrophic alveolar ridge

auricle: the appendage of soft tissue and cartilage that is lateral to the external auditory meatus; the ear

auricular defect ‘a-rĭk’-yă-lar de’-fēkt’, di-fēkt’ă: absence or partial absence of the external ear

auricular prosthesis ‘a-rĭk’-yă-lar prŏs-thē’siś: a removable maxillofacial prosthesis that artificially restores part of or the entire natural ear; syn, ARTIFICIAL EAR, EAR PROSTHESIS

auriculotemporal syndrome ‘a-rĭ-k-o-tĕp’-tŏm’pral sīn’-drŏm’ă: sweating and flushing in the preauricular and temporal areas when certain foods are eaten

auscultation ‘a-skŭl-tă shun’ă n (ca. 1828): the process of determining the condition of various parts by listening to the sounds they emit

autogenous ‘a-tōj’am-ăn’uś adj (1846): originating or derived from sources within the same individual; self-produced; self-generated; autologous

autogenous graft ‘a-tōj’am-ăn’grŭf’ă: a graft taken from the patient’s own body; syn, AUTOGRAFT

autoglaze vb: the production of a glazed surface by raising the temperature of a ceramic material to create surface flow; comp, OVERGLAZE

autograft ‘a-tŏ-grăft’ă n (ca. 1913): a graft of tissue derived from another site in or on the body of the organism receiving it; syn, AUTOCHTHONOUS GRAFT, AUTOGENOUS GRAFT, autoplast

autologous ‘a-tŏl’og-ŭs’ă adj (ca. 1921): related to self; designating products or components of the same individual organism; syn, AUTOGENOUS

autonomic nervous system ‘a-tŏ-nŏm’-ĭk nŭr’vŭs sīt’ăm’s: the part of the nervous system that innervates the cardiovascular, digestive, reproductive, and respiratory organs; it operates outside of consciousness and controls basic life-sustaining functions, such as heart rate, digestion, and breathing; it includes the sympathetic nervous system and the parasympathetic nervous system

autopolymer ‘a-tŏ-pŏl’a-me’rĭ n: a material that polymerizes by chemical reaction without external heat as the result of the addition of an activator and a catalyst

autopolymerization ‘a-tŏ-pŏl’a-mĕr’-ĭn’ă: in resins, the chemical reaction of smaller molecular chain molecules with an activator to form a larger molecular chain; e.g., a tertiary amine activates the benzoyl peroxide, an initiator, which will react with the methylmethacrylate monomer to form polymethylmethacrylate; syn, CHEMICALLY-ACTIVATED POLYMERIZATION, POLYMERIZATION

autopolymerizing resin ‘a-tŏ-pŏl’a-mĕr’-ĭn’ă: a resin formed when polymerization occurs as a result of a chemical activator

average axis facebow ‘a-ver-i,’ āv rĭj’ a-kă sĭs fâs bŏst’a device used to relate the maxillary cast to the condylar elements of an articulator by using average anatomic landmarks to estimate the position of the transverse horizontal axis; comp, ARBITRARY FACEBOW, KINE-MATIC FACEBOW

average axis facebow record: the registration of average anatomic landmarks to estimate the position of the transverse horizontal axis; syn, FACEBOW RECORD

average value articulator ‘a-ver-i’ val’yŏō ār-tĭk’-yă-lă’-ter’ă: an articulator that is fabricated to permit motion based on mean mandibular movements; syn, Class III articulator

avulsion ‘a-vŭl’shun’ă n (1622): a forcible separation or detachment, as in a tearing away of a body part surgically or accidentally

avulsion fracture ‘a-vŭl’shun frăk’-cher’ă: a tearing away or traumatic separation of a part of a bone

axial contour: the shape of a body that is in its long axis

axial inclination ‘a-șĭl’-i-nk’-ĕn’ă: 1. the relationship of the long axis of a body to a designated plane; 2. in dentistry, the alignment of the long axis of a tooth to a selected plane, often the horizontal plane

auriculo-
axial loading • bees’ wax

axial loading: vāk’sē-al lō’ding; the force down the long axis of the tooth, dental implant, or other object being described

axial reduction: the amount of tooth removal (alteration, preparation) along its long axis; comp, INCISAL REDUCTION, OCCLUSAL REDUCTION

axial surface: the exterior of a body that is oriented in its long axis

axial wall: 1. the side of a body that is in its long axis; 2. in dentistry, the surface of a tooth preparation that is in its long axis

axis: vāk’sīs; n (14c): a line around which a body may rotate or about which a structure would turn if it could revolve; axes pl; vāk’sēz; comp, CONDYLAR AXIS, SAGITTAL AXIS, TRANSVERSE HORIZONTAL AXIS, VERTICAL AXIS

axis of preparation: vāk’sīs úv prep’-ə-rā shun’s; the planned line or path of placement and removal for a dental restoration

axis orbital plane: vāk’sīs ’ōr’bī tāl plān’s; the horizontal plane established by the transverse horizontal axis of the mandible with a point on the inferior border of the right or left bony orbit (orbitale); this plane can be used as a horizontal reference point

B

back pressure porosity: vāk prēsh’ər pa-rōs’-tē; porosity produced in dental castings thought to be the result of the inability of gases in the mold to escape during the casting procedure; syn, OCCLUDED GAS POROSITY, SHRINK-SPOT POROSITY, SOLIDIFICATION POROSITY, SUCK-BACK POROSITY

backing: vāk’ing; n (1793): a metal support that attaches a veneer to a prosthesis

backscatter or backscattering: n (1940); syn, SCATTERED RADIATION

balanced articulation: vāb’ənzd ār-tēk’-yə-lā’shun’s; the bilateral, simultaneous occlusal contact of the anterior and posterior teeth in excursive movements; comp, CROSS-ARCH BALANCED ARTICULATION, CROSS-TOOTH BALANCED ARTICULATION

balanced bites: slang; syn, BALANCED ARTICULATION

balanced occlusal contact: syn, NONWORKING-SIDE OCCLUSAL CONTACT

balanced occlusion: syn, BALANCED ARTICULATION

balancing condyle: obs; syn, NONWORKING-SIDE CONDYLE

balancing contact: syn, NONWORKING-SIDE OCCLUSAL CONTACT

balancing interference: vāb’ənz ən’g ən ter-fee’ən’gs; obs; syn, MEDIOTRUSIVE OCCLUSAL CONTACT; NONWORKING-SIDE OCCLUSAL CONTACT

balancing occlusal contact: syn, NONWORKING-SIDE OCCLUSAL CONTACT

balancing occlusal surfaces: vāb’ənz ən’g ən klō’ō-zal sūr’fəs əs; the working-side occlusal contacts (anteroposteriorly or laterally); these contacts with reciprocating nonworking-side occlusal contacts are developed for the purpose of stabilizing dentures (GPT-4); syn, LATEROTRUSIVE OCCLUSAL CONTACT; comp, MEDIOTRUSIVE OCCLUSAL CONTACT

balancing side: obs; syn, NONWORKING-SIDE CONTACT

bar: vəbər, n (12c): a straight or curvilinear piece of metal that is longer than it is wide. It may have several uses including a lever, barrier, fastener, handle, or support. In prosthodontics, it serves to connect two or more parts of a removable partial denture or fixed partial denture; syn, BAR CONNECTOR

bar clasp: vəbər klāsp; a clasp retainer whose body extends from a major connector or denture base, passing adjacent to the soft tissues and approaching the tooth from a gingivo-occlusal direction

bar clasp arm: syn, BAR CLASP

bar connector: vəbər ka-nēk’to-r; a metal component of greater length than width that serves to connect the parts of a removable complete denture, removable partial denture, or fixed dental prosthesis; comp, LABIAL BAR CONNECTOR, LINGUAL BAR CONNECTOR, MAJOR CONNECTOR, MESOSTRUCTURE, PALATAL BAR CONNECTOR, IMPLANT-SUPPORTED BAR CONNECTOR

bar retainer: vəbər ri-ˈtā nər’s; obs; a metal bar usually resting on lingual surfaces of teeth to aid in their stabilization and to act as indirect retainer (GPT-4); syn, BAR CONNECTOR

basal: vəbəl ˈsāl, -zəl adj (1828); pertaining to or situated near the base

basal bone: vəbəl ˈbōn; the osseous tissue of the mandible and maxillae exclusive of the alveolar process

basal seat: obs; syn, DENTURE FOUNDATION AREA

basal surface: obs; syn, DENTURE BASE

base material: vəbəs ˈmā-tir’e-əl; obs; any substance placed under a restoration that blocks out undercuts in the preparation, acts as a thermal or chemical barrier to the pulp, and/or controls the thickness of the overlying restoration; syn, BASE MATERIAL; Editorial note for usage: adjectives such as insulating base or therapeutic base may also be used

base metal: vəbəs ˈmēt əl; any metallic element that does not resist tarnish and corrosion; comp, HIGH NOBLE METAL ALLOY, NOBLE METAL ALLOY

base metal alloy: vəbəs ˈmēt əl ˈaˌlō; an alloy composed of metals that are not noble; comp, HIGH NOBLE METAL ALLOY, NOBLE METAL ALLOY

baseplate: vəbəs ˈplət ə n; a rigid, relatively thin layer of wax, shellac, or thermoplastic (heat-, chemically-, or light-activated) polymer adapted over edentulous surfaces of a definitive cast to form a base which, together with an attached occlusion rim made of wax or similar material, serves as the record base; syn, RECORD BASE

baseplate wax: vəbəs ˈplət ˈwāks; a hard wax used for making occlusion rims, waxing dentures, and other dental procedures

basket endosteal dental implant: vəbəs’kît ˈeŋ ˈda-stēl’ dēn’əl ɪmˈplənt; a perforated, cylindrical, endosteal dental implant, the implant body of which is designed in the form of single, double, and/or triple contiguous cylinder(s)

bead-brush technique: a method of applying an auto polymerizing resin mix to a surface whereby a brush tip is first dipped in liquid monomer and then polymer powder forming a small bead that is incrementally applied to form the desired shape

beading: vəbəd’ing; n; creating an irregular surface by means of stipple(s), dots, speckles, or the like; bead vb vəbəd’

beam: vəm; n, obs; a term once used instead of bar with specific reference to the bar connector; comp, CANTILEVER, CONTINUOUS BEAM, SIMPLE BEAM (GPT-4)

bees’ wax: vəz ˈwāks; n (1676); a low-melting wax obtained from honeycomb and used as an ingredient of many dental impression waxes
Beilby layer: eponym for the molecular disorganized surface layer of a highly polished metal; a relatively scratch-free microcrystalline surface produced by a series of abrasives of decreasing coarseness; orig, Sir George Thomas Beilby, chemist, United Kingdom, 1850-1924

Beilby GT. Aggregation and surface produced by a series of abrasives of decreasing coarseness; orig, Sir Norman Godfrey Bennett, dental surgeon, United Kingdom, 1870-1947

Bennett movement: orig, Sir Norman Godfrey Bennett, dental surgeon, United Kingdom, 1870-1947; syn, LATEROTRUSION

Bennett NG. A contribution to the study of the movements of the mandible. Proc Roy Soc Med (Lond) 1908;1:79-98 (Odont Section)

Bennett side shift: orig, Sir Norman Godfrey Bennett, dental surgeon, United Kingdom,1870-1947; syn, MANDIBULAR LATERAL TRANSLATION

Bennett NG. A contribution to the study of the movements of the mandible. Proc Roy Soc Med (Lond) 1908;1:79-98 (Odont Section)

Bevel: n (1611); a slanting edge

Beveled shoulder finish line: a shoulder finish line with the cavo-surface angle modified with a bevel; comp, FINISH LINE

Bezold-Brücke effect: the apparent change in hue that accompanies a change in luminance; orig, Hermann Helmholtz, physician, Germany, 1867

BID: acronym for L. Bis In Diē, twice a day

Bifid condyle: a condylar anomaly where an exaggerated central degeneration exists

Bifurcation: n (1615); 1. division into two branches; 2. the site where a single structure divides into two parts, as in two roots of a tooth

Bilaminar zone: syn, RETRODISC TISSUE

Bilateral: adj (1775); having or pertaining to two sides

Bilateral balanced articulation: the bilateral, simultaneous posterior occlusal contact of teeth in maximal intercuspal position and eccentric positions; syn, BALANCED ARTICULATION

Bilateral distal-extension removable partial denture: a removable partial denture replacing the distal most tooth or teeth on each side of one arch of the mouth; syn, Kennedy Class I RPD; comp, KENNEDY CLASSIFICATION OF REMOVABLE PARTIAL DENTURES

Bimanual manipulation technique: a method for manipulation of the mandible by using both thumbs on the chin and the fingers on the inferior border of the mandible to guide the jaw into centric relation

Bimaxillary protrusion: a simultaneous dental or skeletal protrusion of both the maxillary and mandibular jaws and/or teeth

Bimetre: n (20c); a gnathodynamometer equipped with a central bearing plate of adjustable height; orig, Ralph H. Boos, dentist, U.S.A.; syn, GNATHODYNAMOMETER

Boos RH. Intermaxillary relation established by biting power. J Am Dent Assoc 1940;27:1192

Bio-col technique: the atrumatic extraction of a tooth and the multitude of techniques for the preservation of the residual ridge; orig, Anthony G. Sclar, oral and maxillofacial surgeon, Florida, U.S.A., 1999

Bioacceptability: n (1998); the quality of compatibility in a living environment in spite of unwanted side effects

Bioactivity: n; reactive potential of implant material that allows interaction and bond formation with living tissues; active potential depends on material composition, topography, and chemical or physical surface variations

Bioadhesion: n; a chemical reactivity that results in attachment between biologic and other materials

Biocompatible: adj; capable of existing in harmony with the surrounding biologic environment

Biofeedback: n (1971); 1. the process of furnishing an individual information, usually in an auditory or visual mode, on the state of one or more physiologic variables such as blood pressure, skin temperature, muscle tonus, or heart rate; this procedure often enables an individual to gain some voluntary control over the variable being sampled; 2. the instrumental process or technique of learning voluntary control over automatically regulated body functions

Biofunctional orthopedics: syn, FUNCTIONAL JAW ORTHOPEDICS

Biologic width: the combined width of connective tissue and junctional epithelial attachment formed adjacent to a tooth and superior to the crest bone. Gargiulo described a “physiologic dentogingival junction” that he identified as being composed of an epithelial attachment that averaged 0.97 mm and a supracrestal connective tissue attachment that averaged 1.07 mm, creating an average total dimension of 2.04 mm; orig, D. Walter Cohen, periodontist, U.S.A.


The term “biologic width” was originated by D. W. Cohen in a lecture at Walter Reed Army Medical Center, June 3, 1962

Biomaterial: any substance other than a drug that can be used for any period of time as part of a system that treats, augments, or replaces any tissue, organ, or function of the body

Biomechanics: the science of the application of statistical methods to biologic facts, as the mathematical analysis of biologic data

Biopsy: n (1895); the removal of tissue for histologic examination and diagnosis; pl, samples

Biostatistics: n (1950); the science of the application of statistical methods to biologic facts, as the mathematical analysis of biologic data

Biphase pin fixation; the use of external pin fixation in the treatment of bone fractures

Bis-GMA: eponym for BISPHENOL-A GLYCIDYL DIMETHACRYLATE
**Bisphenol-A glycidyl dimethacrylate • Bonwill triangle**

Bisphenol-A glycidyl dimethacrylate: a high molecular weight resin constituent of most dental composite resins; *orig.*, Rafael L. Bowen, inventor, U.S.A., 1959

bisque bake \bīsk bāk\: a series of stages of maturation in the fusing of ceramic materials relating to the degree of pyro chemical reaction and sintering shrinkage occurring before vitrification (glazing); *syn.*, biscuit bake

bite \bīt, vb\: the act of incising or crushing between the teeth; *Editorial note for usage*: Because bite refers to incising, it would be slang if used to relate to occlusion or occlusion registration records

bite analysis \slang*: *syn.*, OCCLUSAL ANALYSIS

bite block \slang*: *syn.*, OCCLUSION RIM, RECORD RIM

bite closing \slang*: *syn.*, DECREASED OCCLUSAL VERTICAL DIMENSION

bite guard \slang*: *syn.*, OCCLUSAL DEVICE

bite opening \slang*: *syn.*, OCCLUSAL VERTICAL DIMENSION

bite plane \slang*: *syn.*, OCCLUSAL DEVICE

bite plate \slang*: *syn.*, OCCLUSAL DEVICE

bite raising \slang*: *syn.*, OCCLUSAL VERTICAL DIMENSION

bite registration \slang*: MAXILLOMANDIBULAR RELATIONSHIP RECORD

bite rim \slang*: *syn.*, OCCLUSION RIM, RECORD RIM

bite splint \slang*: OCCLUSAL DEVICE

biting force: *nonstand*, OCCLUSAL FORCE

biting pressure: *nonstand*, OCCLUSAL FORCE

biting strength: *nonstand*, OCCLUSAL FORCE

bitmap: *syn.*, RASTER GRAPHICS IMAGE

black triangle *nonstand*: *syn.*, INTERDENTAL GINGIVAL SPACE

blade endosteal dental implant \bīld ēn-dōs-te’al dēn’al im-plā’n: a faciolingually narrowed, wedge-shaped dental implant body with openings or vents through which tissue may grow

blade implant: *syn*, BLADE ENDOSTEAL DENTAL IMPLANT

block-out \bīk ou’t: 1. elimination of undesirable undercuts on a cast; 2. the process of applying wax or another similar temporary substance to undercut portions of a cast so as to leave only those undercuts essential to the planned construction of a prosthesis; a blocked out cast may also include other surface modifications needed relative to the construction of the prosthesis

blowout fracture \bīl’ōút frāk’chur\: *slang*: expression for a fracture of the orbital floor caused by a sudden increase in intraocular pressure due to traumatic force

board-certified prosthodontist \bōrd-sūr’ta-fīd prōs’tha-dōn’tīst: in the United States, as defined by the American Board of Prosthodontics, a prosthodontist who has passed the certifying examination administered by the American Board of Prosthodontics

board-eligible prosthodontist \bōrd-ēl’ī-tā-bal prōs’tha-dōn’tīst: in the United States, as defined by the American Board of Prosthodontics, a prosthodontist whose application for examination for certification is current and has been accepted for examination by the American Board of Prosthodontics

body porcelain: a porcelain blend used for the bulk of a ceramic restoration; *comp*, INCISAL PORCELAIN, GINGIVAL PORCELAIN, SHOULDER PORCELAIN

boil out: *syn*, WAX ELIMINATION

Boley gauge: a caliper-type sliding gauge used for measuring thickness and linear dimension

bolus \bō’lūs: n (1562): a rounded mass, as a large pill or soft mass of chewed food

bond \bōnd: n (12c): 1. the linkage between two atoms or radicals of a chemical compound; 2. the force that holds two or more units of matter together; *comp*, SECONDARY BONDS, VAN DER WAALS BOND

bond strength \bōnd strēngkth, strēŋ’th: the force required to break a bonded assembly with failure occurring in or near the adhesive/adherent interface

bonded bridge \slang*: *syn*, MARYLAND BRIDGE, RESIN-BONDED PROSTHESIS

bonding \bōnd’īn̄g: n (1955): 1. joining together securely with an adhesive substance such as cement or glue; 2. an adhesive technique in dentistry involving the acid etching of tooth enamel and/or dentin so as to create tags of resin within the tooth structure that results in mechanical retention of the restorative material; *comp*, ADHESION


bonding agent \bōnd’īn̄g ə’jēnt: a material used to promote adhesion or cohesion between two different substances, or between a material and natural tooth structures; *comp*, ADHESIVE, ADHESIVE RESIN

ebone \bān \n (bef. 12c): the hard portion of the connective tissue that constitutes the majority of the skeleton; it consists of an inorganic or mineral component and an organic component (the matrix and cells); the matrix is composed of collagenous fibers and is impregnated with minerals, chiefly calcium phosphate (approx. 85%) and calcium carbonate (approx. 10%), thus imparting the quality of rigidity; *syn*, osseous tissue; *comp*, ALVEOLAR BONE, BASAL BONE, CANCELLOUS BONE, COMPACT BONE, CORTICAL BONE

ebone atrophy \bān á-trō’fē: bone resorption noted internally by a decrease in density and externally by a reduction in dimension

ebone augmentation: *syn*, AUGMENTATION

ebone conduction \bān ku-nū’kshun: the conduction of sound to the inner ear through the bones of the skull; *syn*, CRANIAL CONDUCTION, OSTEOOTYMpanic CONDUCTION, and TISSUE CONDUCTION

ebone curetage \bān kūr’ōt-tāzh: the surgical shaving or smoothing of the bone's external surface

ebone expansion \bān ik-spā’nshun: manipulation of a bony ridge by placement of an osteotome to split the cortical ridge and hence enhance bone width

ebone factor \bān fāk’tor: relative response of alveolar bone to stimulation or irritation; the ratio of osteogenesis to osteolysis

ebone graft: in prosthodontics, the augmentation or replacement of the portion of the maxillary or mandibular bone with an osteogenic material

bone marrow \bān mār’ō: the soft vascular tissue that fills bone cavities and cancellous bone spaces, which consists primarily of fat cells, hematopoietic cells, and osteogenetic reticular cells

bone sounding: a procedure to determine the location of underlyng bone by inserting a needle or sharp caliper through the anesthetized tissues until it contacts the bone

Bonwill triangle \bōn’wīl trī’ăng’gōn: eponym for a 4-inch equilateral triangle bounded by lines connecting the contact points of the mandibular central incisor’s incisal edge (or the midline of the mandibular residual ridge) to each condyle (usually its midpoint) and from one condyle to the other; *orig.*, William Gibson Arlington Bonwill, dentist, U.S.A., 1833-1899; first used by Bonwill in 1858 while introducing his Anatomical Articulator
Bonwill WGA. Scientific articulation of the human teeth as founded on geometrical, mathematical and mechanical laws. Dent Items Int 1899;21:617-56, 873-80

bony ankylosis ˈbɔːnəˌæŋˈka-loʊs-əsː ː the bony union of the components of a joint resulting in complete immobility

boolean adj: as related to literature database searches, a computer binary logic that can recognize a search relationship of word associations; orig. George Boole, mathematician, Ireland, 1815-1864

border ˈbɔːrdər n (14c): the circumferential margin, edge or surface; a bounding line, edge, or surface; comp. DENTURE BORDER

border molding ˈbɔːrdər mɔɪldɪŋː ː 1. the shaping of impression material along the border areas of an impression tray by functional or manual manipulation of the soft tissue adjacent to the borders to duplicate the contour and size of the vestibule; 2. determining the extension of a prosthesis by using tissue function or manual manipulation of the tissues to shape the border areas of an impression material

border movement ˈbɔːrdər ˈmōʊvər mentː mandibular movement at the limits dictated by anatomic structures, as viewed in a given plane

border position: syn. POSTERIOR BORDER MOVEMENT

border seal ˈbɔːrdər selː the contact of the denture border with the underlying or adjacent tissues to prevent the passage of air or other substances

border tissue movements ˈbɔːrdər tɪʃˈoʊərː ː the action of the muscles and other tissues adjacent to the borders of a denture

boxing an impression ˈbɔːk ˈsɪŋ ən im-prɛʃənː ː the enclosure (box) of an impression to produce the desired size and form of the base of the cast and to preserve desired details

boxing wax ˈbɔːk ˈwɔksː ː wax used for boxing an impression

bracing ˈbraɪ ˈsinɡː adj: the resistance to horizontal components of masticatory force

bracing arm nonstand: syn. RECIPROCAL CLASP

bracket ˈbrak ˈɛtː n: an orthodontic device attached to an individual tooth to hold arch wires

braze ˈbraɪz ʊt (1677): to join with a nonferrous alloy that melts at a lower temperature than that of the metals being joined; syn. SOLDER

brazing investment ˈbraɪ ˈzinɡ ɪn-ˈvɛst ˈmentː ː an investment having a binding system consisting of acidic phosphate, such as monoammonium phosphate, and a basic oxide, such as magnesium oxide

brazing material ˈbraɪ ˈzinɡ ma-tɜr-i-əlː an alloy suitable for use as a filler material in operations with which dental alloy(s) is/are joined to form a dental restoration

breakdown potential ˈbraɪ ˈdoun ˈpa-tən ˈʃuːlː ː the last noble potential where pitting and/or crevice corrosion will initiate and propagate

bridge n, slang: syn. FIXED PARTIAL DENTURE

bridgework slang: syn. FIXED DENTAL PROSTHESIS, FIXED PARTIAL DENTURE

brittle ˈbritl adj: 1. easily broken or shattered; fragile or crisp; 2. prone to fracture or failure; the fracture that occurs when the proportional limit of a material is exceeded

Broadrick occlusal plane analyzer: eponym for a flag-like component attached superiorly to the upper member of an articulator; the technique incorporates Monson's spherical theory of occlusion to develop the occlusal plane; a compass is used to scribe two intersecting arcs with a four-inch radius; centers of rotation are located at the canine tip and the distobuccal cusp tip of the second molar; the point of bisection of the arcs that are scribed on the Broadrick analyzer determines the center of rotation for the arc with a four inch radius that determines the occlusal plane

bruxism ˈbrʊks-siz ˈemː n (ca. 1940): 1. the parafunctional grinding of teeth; 2. an oral habit consisting of involuntary rhythmic or spasmodic nonfunctional gnashing, grinding, or clenching of teeth, in other than chewing movements of the mandible, which may lead to occlusal trauma; comp. nocturnal bruxism, occlusal neurosis, tooth grinding

bruxomania ˈbrʊks-ə-mə-ˈne-ə, -mən ˈeɪ vəbː ː the grinding of teeth occurring as a neurotic habit during the waking state (GPT-4); syn. BRUXISM

buccal ˈbʊk ˈəl adj (ca. 1771): pertaining to or adjacent to the cheek

buccal flange ˈbʊk ˈflæŋː ː the portion of the flange of a denture that occupies the buccal vestibule of the mouth

buccal vestibule ˈbʊk ˈvɛsɪ-tɪ-bɪ-əlː ː the portion of the oral cavity that is bounded on one side by the teeth, gingiva, and alveolar ridge (in the edentulous mouth, the residual ridge) and on the lateral side by the cheek posterior to the buccal frenula

bucco-occlusal contrabavel: a tooth preparation feature that follows the buccal cusp ridge contour of a partial-veneer preparation, connecting the mesial and distal boxes or grooves

buccolingual relationship ˈbʊk ˈə-lɪŋ-gwəl ˈri-lə ˈʃun ˈʃɪpː ː any position of reference relative to the tongue and cheeks

buccoverision vb: ˈbʊk ˈvɜr ˈʃunː ː a deviation toward the cheek

bulb ˈbʌlb n, slang: syn. OBTRURATOR, SPEECH AID PROSTHESIS

bulimia n: an eating disorder typified by binge eating and self-induced vomiting or laxative use; this life-threatening disorder can result in severe dental erosion, which may be the first sign of the disorder

BULL: acronym for Buccal of the Upper, Lingual of the Lower (cusps); applies to Clyde H. Schuyler’s rules for occlusal adjustment of a normally related dentition in which those cusps contacting in maximal intercuspal position (mandibular buccal and maxillary lingual) are favored by adjustment of those cusps that are not in occlusal contact in maximal intercuspal position (maxillary buccal and mandibular lingual); syn. bui rule

bur ˈbɜːr n (14c): a steel or tungsten carbide rotary cutting instrument

bur head ˈbɜːr hɛd n (2005): the cutting portion of a dental bur

bur head length ˈbɜːr hɛd ˈlɛŋkθ, ˈlɛŋθː (2005): the axial dimension of the bur head

bur head shape ˈbɜːr hɛd ˈʃeɪpː (2005): the geometrical outline of the cutting surface edges, usually described successively by proximity from the shank to the tip end

bur Shank ˈbɜːr ʃæŋk n (2005): that component of a dental bur that fits into the hand piece; the shaft section of the dental bur that may be friction gripping or latch-type in form

burn out ˈbɜːrn aʊt n, slang: syn. WAX ELIMINATION

burnish ˈbɜːr ˈnɪʃ və (14c): to make shiny or lustrous by rubbing; also to facilitate marginal adaptation of restorations by rubbing the margin with an instrument

burnishability ˈbɜːr ˈnɪʃ-ə-bil-ə-tər iː n: the ease with which a material can be burnished

butt ˈbʌt və (14c) obs: to bring any two flat-ended surfaces into contact without overlapping, as in a butt joint; comp. SHOULDER FINISH LINE
butts margin • case series

butt margin nonstand: syn, PORCELAIN MARGIN
button implant obs: syn, MUCOSAL INSERT

C

Ca: abbr for Carcinoma or Cancer

CAD-CAM: acronym for COMPUTER-AIDED DESIGN-COMPUTER-AIDED MANUFACTURING (or Computer Assisted Machining); the Computer Numerical Control (CNC) subtractive fabrication of a 3D object; in dentistry, it is a CAD-CAM technology used to produce different types of prostheses, including crowns, veneers, inlays, onlays, fixed dental prostheses, removable dental prostheses, dental implant prostheses, and orthodontic and other devices; comp, STEREOLITHOGRAPHY

calcium hydroxide \ˈkæl-sə-um ˈhī-drōkˈsid\' a odorless white powder that is slightly soluble in water and insoluble in alcohol; aqueous and non-aqueous suspensions of calcium hydroxide are often used as cavity liners to protect the dental pulp from the irritant action of restorative materials and as an antibacterial agent (Bystrom, 1985); also it has regenerative effects in pulp capping, pulpotomy, and apexification procedures

calcium sulfate \ˈkæl-sə-um sulˈfāt\' a product obtained by calcination of gypsum under steam pressure, the \( \alpha \) form is composed of regularly shaped grains, with low porosity, and requiring little water for a satisfactory mix; forms include \( \alpha \), \( \alpha \)-modified, and beta

calculus n: in dentistry, a chalky or dark deposit attached to tooth structure, essentially made of mineralized microbial plaque; found on tooth structure in a supragingival and/or a subgingival location

CAMBRA (2003): acronym for caries management by risk assessment; guidelines for evidence-based caries management by using risk assessment protocols for diagnosis, treatment, and prevention

cameo surface \ˈkāmˈē-ənˈsūr-fəs\' the viewable portion of a removable denture prosthesis; the portion of the surface of a denture that extends in an occlusal direction from the border of the denture and includes the facial, lingual, and palatal surface; it is the part of the denture base that is usually polished, and includes the buccal and lingual surfaces of the teeth (GPT-7); syn, DENTURE POLISHED SURFACE, POLISHED DENTURE SURFACE

Camper’s line: syn, ALA-TRAGUS LINE

Camper’s plane \ˈkāmˌpərˌplān\': 1. a plane established by the inferior border of the ala of the nose (or the average between the two) and the superior border of the tragus of each ear; 2. a plane passing from the acanthion to the center of each bony external auditory meatus; also called acanthion-external auditory meatus plane; syn, ALA-TRAGUS LINE

camphorquinone n: a visible-light-sensitive chemical responsible for initiating free-radical polymerization

cancelous bone \ˈkān-sēləs, kənˈse-lus bōn\ (1836): the reticular, spongy or lattice-like portion of the bone; the spongy bone tissue located in the medulla of the bone; this bone is composed of a variable trabecular network containing interstitial tissue that may be hematopoietic

candle \kanˈdl\ n (12c): a unit of luminous intensity, equal to 1/60 of the luminous intensity of a square centimeter of a black body heated to the temperature of the solidification of platinum (1773° C)
candle power \kanˈdəl pōˈər\ luminous intensity expressed in candles

canine eminence \ˈkānən ˈɛmə-nəns\' the labial prominence on the maxillary alveolar process corresponding to the position of the root of the canine tooth

canine guidance: syn, CANINE PROTECTED ARTICULATION

canine protected articulation \ˈkānən prəˈtɛkst ˈtɪd ārˈtik ˈya-ˈlə ˈʃun\' a form of mutually protected articulation in which the vertical and horizontal overlap of the canine teeth discloses the posterior teeth in the excursive movements of the mandible; syn, ANTERIOR PROTECTED ARTICULATION

canine protection: syn, CANINE PROTECTED ARTICULATION

cantilever \ˈkāntəlˈevər\ n (1667): a projecting beam or member supported on one end
cantilever bridge slang: syn, CANTILEVER FIXED DENTAL PROSTHESIS

cantilever fixed dental prosthesis \ˈkāntəlˈevər ˈfikst dənˈtəl prōsˈtēs\'is\': a fixed complete or partial denture in which the pontic is cantilevered and retained and supported by one or more abutments

cap splint \ˈkap splīnt\' a plastic or metallic device used in the treatment of maxillary or mandibular fractures and designed to cover the clinical crowns of the teeth and usually luted to them

capillary attraction \ˈkapələriər trəˌstrē\'is\': that quality or state which, because of surface tension, causes elevation or depression of the surface of a liquid that is in contact with the solid walls of a vessel

capsular \ˈkapˌsu-ər\ adj (ca. 1730): pertaining to a capsule

capsular contracture: syn, CAPSULAR FIBROSIS

capsular fibrosis \ˈkapˌsu-ər friˈbrōsəs\' fibrotic contracture of the capsular ligament of the temporomandibular joint

capsular ligament \ˈkapˌsu-ər ligˈə-mənt\: as it relates to the temporomandibular joint, a fibrous structure that separately encapsulates the superior and inferior synovial cavities of the temporomandibular articulation; a fibrous structure that surrounds the temporomandibular joint, attaching to the temporal bone, the articular disc, and the neck of the condyle of the mandible

capsule \ˈkapˌsohlˌson\ n (1693): a fibrous sac or ligament that encloses a joint and limits its motion. It is lined with synovial membrane

capsulitis \ˈkapˌsohlˌlaˌtis\ n: the inflammation of a capsule, as that of the joint, lens, liver, or labyrinth

carat \ˈkärət\ n (15c): a standard of gold fineness; the percentage of gold in an alloy, stated in parts per 24; pure gold is designated 24 carat

carbohydrate: a rotary cutting instrument made from tungsten carbide

carbon fiber: filaments made by high temperature carbonizing of acrylic fiber; used in the production of high strength composite materials

caries n, singular: a dental disease causing the destruction of enamel, dentin, and/or cementum; the etiology is generally ascribed to acid-producing bacteria

cartilage \ˈkārəlˈjē\ n (15c): a derivative of connective tissue arising from the mesenchyme; typically, hyaline cartilage is a flexible, rather elastic material with a semitransparent glass-like appearance; its ground substance is a complex protein through which there is distributed a large network of connective tissue fibers

case \ˈkās\ n, nonstand, chiefly dialect (13c): 1. the dental patient; 2. a particular instance of a disease, as a case of diphtheria; sometimes used incorrectly to designate the patient with the disease process

case series nonstand: syn, PATIENT HISTORY

case series: syn, PATIENT SERIES

THE JOURNAL OF PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY
case study nonstand: syn, PATIENT STUDY

1 cast |vākast| vb (13c): to produce a desired form by pouring or injecting a molten liquid or plastic material into a mold
2 cast |vākast| n (14c): a life-like likeness of some desired form; it is formed from a material poured into a matrix or impression or from a CAM printed replica; comp, DENTAL CAST, DIAGNOSTIC CAST, FINAL CAST, PRELIMINARY CAST, REFRACTORY CAST, REMOUNT CAST
cast clasp: a removable partial denture clasp fabricated by the lost-wax casting process
cast connector: a cast metal union between the retention(s) and/or between retainers and pontic(s) in a fixed partial denture
cast metal core: the foundation restoration made of a metal alloy for a fixed dental prosthesis that is laboratory fabricated by lost-wax casting
cast post-and-core: a one-piece foundation restoration for an endodontically treated tooth that comprises a post within the root canal and a core replacing missing coronal structure to form the tooth preparation
cast relator |vākast rē-lātōr| a mechanical device that orients opposing casts to each other without reference to anatomic landmarks; comp, ARTICULATOR
castable |vākast-ā-bl adj (1998): any flowable material that can be solidified after it is poured or injected into a refractory mold
castable ceramic |vākast-ā-bl se-rām| for dental applications, a glass-ceramic material that combines the properties of a restorative material for function with the capability to be cast using the lost-wax process
1 casting |vākast-īn-ing| n (14c): something that has been cast in a mold; an object formed by the solidification of a fluid that has been cast into a refractory mold
2 casting |vākast-īn-ing| vt: the action of pouring or injecting a flowable material into a refractory mold; comp, VACUUM CASTING
casting flask |vākast flāsk| syn, CASTING RING
casting ring |vākast rīng| a metal or silicone tube in which a refractory mold is made for casting dental restorations
casting wax |vākast wāk| a composition containing various waxes with desired properties for making wax patterns to be formed into metal castings

CAT: acronym for Computerized Axial Tomography; comp, COMPUTERIZED TOMOGRAPHY
catalyst |vākast-ī-list| n (1903): a substance that accelerates a chemical reaction without affecting the properties of the materials involved
cathode |vākath-ōd| n (1834): the negative pole in electrolysis
cautery |kō-te-rē| n (15c): the application of a caustic substance, hot instrument, electric current, or other agent used to burn, scar, or destroy tissue; -teries |v-ter-rēz| pl
cavity varnish |vākav-ī-tēn| a combination of copal resin or other synthetic resins dissolved in an organic solvent such as chloroform or ether
cavosurface angle: the angle formed by the junction of prepared and unprepared tooth surface

CBCT: acronym for CONE BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY
CD: acronym for COMPLETE DENTURE
CDA: acronym for Certified Dental Assistant
CDL: acronym for CERTIFIED DENTAL LABORATORY
CDT: acronym for CERTIFIED DENTAL TECHNICIAN

cellulitis |vēlī-ya-lītīs| n (1861): diffuse and especially subcutaneous inflammation of connective tissue

cellulose acetate: an ester of acetic acid; used as clear prefabricated crown forms for making interim restorations

cement |sē-mēnt| n (14c): 1. a binding agent used to firmly unite two approximating objects; 2. a material that, on hardening, will fill a space or bind adjacent objects; comp, LUTING AGENT, ADHESIVE RESIN

cemented pin |sē-mēnt tid| a small metal rod luted into a hole drilled into dentin to enhance retention
cemento-dental junction |sē-mēnt-to dēn′-tāl jünk| the area of union of the dentin and cementum

cemento-enamel junction |sē-mēnt-to e-nām| that area where the enamel and cementum meet at the cervical region of a tooth

cementoid |sē-mēnt-ōid| n the uncalked surface layer of cementum including incorporated connective tissue fibers

cementum |sē-mēntum| n (1842): the thin calcified tissue of ectomesenchymal origin that covers the root of a tooth

cementum fracture |sē-mēntum frēk| the tearing of fragments of the cementum from the tooth root

center of the ridge |sēn ter ūv| the ridge or buccal, lingual, or midline of the residual ridge

center of rotation: syn, ROTATION CENTER
central bearing |sēn′трāl bār′ing| obs the application of forces between the maxillae and mandible (by means of a central bearing tracing device) at a single point that is located as near as possible to the center of the supporting areas of the maxillary and mandibular jaws; it is used for the purpose of distributing closing forces evenly throughout the areas of the supporting structures during the registration and recording of maxillomandibular relations and during the correction of occlusal errors (GPT-4)
central bearing point |sēn′trāl bār′ing poin| the contact point of a central bearing device (GPT-4)
central bearing tracing |sēn′trāl bār′ing trās′ing| the pattern obtained on the horizontal plate used with a central bearing tracing device

central bearing tracing device |sēn′trāl bār′ing trās′ing di-vīs| a device that provides a central point of bearing or support between the maxillary and mandibular dental arches; it consists of a contacting point that is attached to one dental arch and a plate attached to the opposing dental arch; the plate provides the surface on which the bearing point rests or moves and on which the tracing of the mandibular movement is recorded; it may be used to distribute occlusal forces evenly during the recording of maxillomandibular relationships and/or for the correction of disharmonious occlusal contacts; orig, Alfred Gysi, prosthodontist, Switzerland, 1910; Editorial note for usage: EXTRAORAL TRACER (ING), INTRAORAL TRACER (ING), and TRACING DEVICE are the primary terms; comp, ARROW POINT TRACER, CEPHALOMETRIC TRACER, COBLE BALANCER, EXTRAORAL TRACER, GOTHIC ARCH TRACER, INTRAORAL TRACING, MANDIBULAR TRACER, NEEDLE POINT TRACING, PANTOGRAPHIC TRACING, STYLUS TRACING, TRACING DEVICE

centric check bite slang: syn, CENTRIC RELATION RECORD
centric interocclusal record: syn, CENTRIC RELATION RECORD
centric jaw record: syn, CENTRIC RELATION RECORD
centric jaw relation • chemically-activated polymerization

**centric jaw relation**: syn, CENTRIC RELATION

**centric occlusion** /sənˈtrɪk ə-ˈkloo-zhən/; the occlusion of opposing teeth when the mandible is in centric relation; this may or may not coincide with the maximal intercuspal position; comp, MAXIMAL INTERCUSPAL POSITION

**centric position** /sənˈtrɪk pa-ˈziːshən/; obs: the position of the mandible when the jaws are in centric relation (GPT-1)

**centric record**: syn, CENTRIC RELATION RECORD

**centric relation** /sənˈtrɪk rɪ-ˈlɛr/; a registration of the relationship of the maxillae to the mandible when the mandible is in centric relation; the registration may be obtained either intraorally or extraorally

**centric slide** /sənˈtrɪk slɪd/; obs: the movement of the mandible while in centric relation, from the initial occlusal contact into maximal intercuspal position (GPT-4)

**centric stop** /sənˈtrɪk stɒp/; opposing cuspal/fossae contacts that maintain the occlusal vertical dimension between the opposing arches

**cephalogram** /sən, SEPHALOMETRIC RADIOGRAPH

**cephalometer** /səsˌfə-ləˌmətər/; an instrument for measuring the head or skull; an orienting device for positioning the head for radiographic examination and measurement

**cephalometric radiograph** /səˌsɛf a-lə-mətˈrɪk rəˈdi-ə-græf/; a standardized radiograph of the skull

**cephalometric tracing** /səˌsɛf a-lə-mətˈrɪk trəˈsing/; a line drawing of structural outlines of craniofacial landmarks and facial bones, made directly from a cephalometric radiograph

**cephalometry** /səˌsɛf a-ˈləməˌtreɪ/; 1. the science of measurement of the dimensions of the head; 2. in dentistry, certain combinations of angular and linear measurements developed from tracing frontal and lateral radiographic head films used to assess craniofacial growth and development on a longitudinal basis and to determine the nature of orthodontic treatment response; **cephalometric** /səˌsɛf a-lə-mətˈrɪk/ adj

**cephalostat** /səˌsɛf a-ˈloʊ-stāt/; an instrument used to position the head to produce spatially oriented, reproducible radiographs or photographs

**ceram** /səˈræm/; vb: to apply a heat treatment process that converts a specially formulated glass into a fine-grained glass-ceramic material

1. **ceramic** /səˈræm-ɪk/ adj (1850); of or relating to the manufacture of any product made essentially from minerals by firing at a high temperature

2. **ceramic** /səˈræm-ɪk/ n (1859); syn, CERAMICS

**ceramic crown** /səˈræm-ɪk krəun/; a ceramic fixed dental prosthesis that restores a clinical crown without a supporting metal framework

**ceramic flux** /səˈræm-ɪk flʌks/; a glass modifier; metallic ions, such as calcium, potassium, or sodium, usually as carbonates, which interrupt the oxygen/silica bond, thus enhancing fluidity

**ceramic inlay**: a ceramic intracoronal restoration

**ceramics** /səˌræmˈɪks/ n (1859); 1. compounds of one or more metals with a nonmetallic element, usually oxygen; they are formed of chemical and biochemically stable substances that are strong, hard, brittle, and inert nonconductors of thermal and electrical energy; 2. the art of making porcelain dental restorations; syn, ceramic restorations

**ceramist** /səˈræmɪst/ or ceramist /səˈræmɪst/ n (1855); one who has proficiency in ceramics

**ceramometal restoration**: syn, METAL-CERAMIC RESTORATION

**cermet** /sərˈmɛt/ (1998); fused glass powder with silver particles formed through high temperature sintering of a mixture of the two minerals

**Certified Dental Laboratory**: acronym is CDDL; in the United States, a dental laboratory that has met established specific standards for personnel skills, laboratory facilities, and infection control and is certified by the National Board for Certification of Dental Laboratories

**Certified Dental Technician**: acronym is CDT; in the United States, a dental technician who has met established specific standards and is certified by the National Board for Certification of Dental Laboratories

**cervical** /sərˈvɪkəl/ adj (1681); 1. in anatomy, pertaining to the cervix or neck; 2. in dentistry, pertaining to the region at or near the cemento-enamel junction

**cervix** /sərˈvɪks/ n (15C); 1. the neck; 2. a constricted portion of a part or organ; **cervices** /sərˈvɪsɪz/ pl

1. **chamfer** /ˈkɑːmər/ n; 1. a finish line design for tooth preparation in which the gingival aspect meets the external axial surface at an obtuse angle; 2. a small groove or furrow; 3. the surface found by cutting away the angle of intersection of two faces of a piece of material; a beveled edge; **chamfers** /ˈkɑːmfərz/ pl

2. **chamfer** /ˈkɑːmər/ vb; 1. to prepare a furrow in; 2. to make a chamfer on; to prepare or reduce to a chamfer; bevel; 3. generally thought of as producing a curve from the axial wall to the cavosurface; **chamfered; chamfering** vt

**chamber angle** /ˈkɑːmər ˈæŋɡ əl/ n; the angle between a chamfered surface and one of the original surfaces from which the chamfer is prepared; syn, CAVOSURFACE ANGLE

**characterization** /kərˈtɪkərəˈzeɪʃən/; the application of unique markings, indentations, coloration, and similar custom means of delineation on a tooth or dental prosthesis, thus enhancing natural appearance

**characterize** /ˈkær ək-tə-riːz/; to distinguish, individualize, mark, qualify, singularize, or differentiate something

**characterized denture base** /ˈkærəˌtɪr əˌbɛs/; a denture base with coloring that simulates the color and shading of natural oral tissues; syn, TINTED DENTURE BASE; comp, DENTOGENICS

**check bite** /ˈkɛt ˈbɪt/ slang; syn, INTEROCCLUSIONAL RECORD

**cheilitis** /ˈkɪli-tɪs/; inflammation of the lip in the area of the modiolus

**cheioplasty**; plastic surgery of the lip

**cheiorrhaphy**; surgical correction of the cleft lip deformity

**cheioplastics** (1927); congenital cleft lip

**cheioplasty** /ˈki-oʊ ˈplæstɪs/; a fissured condition of the lips and angles of the mouth; often associated with riboflavin deficiency

**chemically-activated polymerization**: a chemical reaction in which a tertiary amine activates an initiator, such as benzoyl peroxide, which will react with the methacrylate monomer to form polymethylmethacrylate; syn, AUTOPOLYMERIZATION
chew-in record  nonstand: syn, FUNCTIONALLY GENERATED PATH, STEREOGRAPHIC RECORD
crushing cycle: syn, MASTICATORY CYCLE
crushing force: syn, MASTICATORY FORCE
Christensen phenomenon  ‘Krıs’chen-senz fi-nōm’a-nōn’, -nen’ts: an eponym for the space that occurs between opposing posterior occlusal surfaces during mandibular protrusion; orig, Carl Chris-
tensen, dentist/professor, Denmark;
Christensen C. The problem of the bite. D Cosmos 1905;47:1184-95
chroma  ‘krō ma’ n (1889): 1. the purity of a color, or its departure from white or gray; 2. the intensity of a distinctive hue; saturation of a hue; 3. chroma describes the strength or saturation of the hue (color); comp, SATURATION
chromatic stimulus  ‘krō-mā’tık stım’ya-lus’s: a stimulus that under prevailing conditions of adaptation gives rise to a perceived chromatic color
chromaticity coordinates  ‘krō ma-tis’ l-te kō-ôr di-nit’s: the two dimensions of any color order system that exclude the lightness dimension and describe the chromaticity. Unless otherwise speci-
ified, the term refers to the CIE coordinates x, y, and z for Illuminant C and 2 degrees (1931) Standard Observer; syn, color coordinates
chromaticity diagram  ‘krō ma-tis’ l-te di’ a-gram’s: a plane diagram in which each point represents a different combination of dominant wavelength and purity and which is usually constructed in some form of a triangle with colorimetric primaries represented at the corners; the CIE standard chromaticity diagram is essentially a right-
angle triangle representing hypothetical primaries and the com-
plete chromaticity gamut of the CIE standard observer
chromaticness  ‘krō mā’tık nēs’s: nt the intensity of hue as expressed in the Natural Color System
chromatopsia  ‘krō ma-tōp’ zha’ n: an abnormal state of vision in which colorless objects appear colored; a visual defect in which colored objects appear unnaturally colored and colorless objects appear color tinged
chronic  ‘krō nık’ adj (1601): marked by long duration or frequent recurrence; not acute; always present; chronically adj, chronicity n
chronic closed lock  ‘krō nık lıkzôd lôk’s: with respect to the temporomandibular joint, a restriction in motion of the joint caused by an anteriorly displaced intra-articular disc and usually charac-
terized by pain, especially during function
chronic pain  ‘krō nık pān’s: pain marked by long duration or frequent recurrence
CIE: acronym for Commission Internationale d’Eclairage
CIELab system  ‘Sı C I E Lāb sıs’tım’s: CIE LAB relates the tristimulus values to a color space; this scale accounts for the illuminant and the observer; by establishing a uniform color scale, color measurements can be compared and movements in color space defined
CIE standard illuminant  ‘Sı C I E stán dārd lī-tō ma’ nent’s: the illumi-
nants A, B, C, D65 and other illuminants, defined by the CIE in terms of relative spectral power distributions; A = Planckian radiation (a theoretical body that absorbs all incident optical radiant energy) a temperature of about 2856 K; B = direct solar radiation, 48,000 K; C = average daylight; D65 = daylight, including the ultraviolet region, 6500 K
cinefluoroscopy  ‘Sı n’s el’fo rāh skā ko pēt’s: dynamic fluoroscopic images recorded as a movie file
cineradiography  ‘Sı n’ a’ rā de’ō-grā’llē’ n: the making of a movie file of successive radiographs with contrast medium in a fluoroscopic image appearing on a monitor
clingulum  ‘Sıng’ gya’ lum’ n (1845): the lingual convexity of many anterior teeth; a convex protuberation at the lingual cervical one third of the anterior tooth’s anatomical crown; cingula pl
clingulum rest  ‘Sıng’ gya’ lum rēst’s: a portion of a removable partial denture that contacts the prepared recess in the cingulum of the tooth or artificial crown; comp, REST SEAT
circumferential clasp  ‘Sır-küm-fa-rēn’s klaś’s: a retainer that encircles a tooth by more than 180 degrees, including opposite angles, and which generally contacts the tooth throughout the extent of the clasp, with at least one terminal located in an undercut area
circumferential clasp arm: syn, CIRCUMFERENTIAL CLASP
clamping force: the compressive force that a fastener exerts on a bolted joint. The stability of a bolted joint depends on the main-
tenance of the clamping force; syn, PRELOAD, comp, EMBEDMENT RELAXATION
clap  ‘klāsp’s: n (14c): the component of the clasp assembly that engages a portion of the tooth surface and either enters an un-
dercut for retention or remains entirely above the height of contour to act as a reciprocating element; generally it is used to stabilize and retain a removable partial denture; syn, AKERS CLASP, BAR CLASP, CIRCUMFERENTIAL CLASP, COMBINATION CLASP, CONTINUOUS CLASP, INFRABULGE CLASP, SUPRABULGE CLASP, WROUGHT WIRE CLASP
clap arm: syn, CLASP
clap assembly  ‘klāsp a-sēm blē’ s: the part of a removable partial denture that acts as a direct retainer and/or stabilizer for a pros-
thesis by partially encompassing or contacting an abutment tooth; Editorial note for usage: components of the clasp assembly include the RETENTIVE CLASP, RECIPROCAL CLASP, CINGULUM, INCISAL or OCCLUSAL REST, and MINOR CONNECTOR
clap guideline: syn, SURVEY LINE
classification system: syn, PROSTHODONTIC DIAGNOSTIC INDEX
clearance  ‘klār’ ens’ n (1563): a condition in which bodies may pass each other without hindrance. Also, the distance between bodies (GPT-4)
1cleft  ‘klēft’ n: 1. a space or opening made through splitting; 2. a hollow between ridges or protuberances
2cleft  ‘klēft’ adj: partially split or divided
cleft palate  ‘klēft palē’ n (1841): 1. a congenital fissure or elongated opening in the soft and/or hard palate; 2. an opening in the hard and/or soft palate as a result of improper union of the maxillary process and the median nasal process during the second month of intrauterine development; syn, PALATAL CLEFT; comp, COMPLETE CLEFT PALATE, OCCULT CLEFT PALATE
cleft palate prosthesis: syn, SPEECH AID PROSTHESIS
cleft palate speech aid prosthesis: syn, SPEECH AID PROSTHESIS
clenching  ‘klēn ching’ n: vt (13c): the pressing and clamping of the jaws and teeth together frequently associated with acute nervous tension or physical effort
click  ‘klīk’ n: a brief, sharp sound, such as the snapping, cracking, or noise evident on excursions or opening of the mandible; a distinct snapping sound or sensation, usually audible (or by stethoscope) or on palpation, which emanates from the temporomandibular joint(s) during jaw movement; it may or may not be associated with internal derangements of the temporomandibular joint; clicking  ‘klīk’ing’ n; comp, EARLY CLOSING CLICK, EARLY OPENING CLICK, LATE CLOSING CLICK, LATE OPENING CLICK, MID OPENING CLICK, RECIPROCAL CLICK
clinical  ‘klīn’ t-kēl’ adj (ca. 1755): 1. of or related to or conducted in or as if within a clinic; 2. analytical or detached; clinically adv
clinical crown • color difference equations

clinical crown {klön̩-têl kroun̩}: the portion of a tooth that extends from the occlusal table or incisal edge to the free gingival margin

clinical remount: syn, REMOUNT PROCEDURE

clinometer n (1811): a device for measuring angles of elevation, inclination or declination; clino metric adj; clino metry n

clip {klı́p}; n: 1. any of numerous devices used to grip, clasp, or hook; 2. a device used to retain a removable dental prosthesis or a maxillofacial prosthesis to a fixed tooth- or implant-supported restoration, i.e., a bar connector, coping, or other retainer

closed bite slang: syn, DECREASED OCCLUSAL VERTICAL DIMENSION

closed lock {klöz̃d lů:k̩}: an internal derangement of the temporomandibular joint in which the disc is dislocated anteriorly and usually medial to the condyle; displacement or dislocation of the disc without spontaneous reduction on mouth opening; comp, ACUTE CLOSED LOCK, CHRONIC CLOSED LOCK, DISC DISPLACEMENT WITHOUT REDUCTION

closed reduction of a fracture {klÖZ̃d ř̩-dů:k̩shùn ūv ā frá̕k̩̞ chr̩u̕n̩}: reduction (repositioning) and fixation of fractured bones without making a surgical opening to the fracture site

closest speaking space {klös̩ sĕst spē kîng spâs̩}: the space between the anterior teeth when the patient is speaking; according to Dr Earl Pound, the space should not be more or less than 1 to 2 mm of clearance between the incisal edges of the teeth when the patient is unconsciously repeating the letter “S.” Dr Meyer M. Silverman termed this speaking centric, which was defined as the closest relationship of the occlusal surfaces and incisal edges of the mandibular teeth to the maxillary teeth during function and rapid speech; this was later called closest speaking level by Dr Silverman and finally the closest speaking space


Silverman MM. Accurate measurement of vertical dimension by phonetics and speaking centric space. Dent Digest 1951;57:261-65


clutch {klů̕ch̩}; n: a device placed in both the maxillary and mandibular arches for the purpose of supporting components used to record mandibular movement

coadapted {kö-a-dáp ˈt̴ı̕d̩}; adj (1836): 1. mutually adapted, especially by natural selection; 2. in medicine, the proper realignment of displaced parts; coadaptation n

cobalt chromium alloy: abbr, CoCr; a low-density, large-grained base metal dental casting alloy with prominent dendritic structure, composed from 60% to 75% Cobalt and up to 30% Chromium with trace elements that may include small amounts of Mo, Mn, Si, and N; chromium, by its passivation effect, ensures corrosion resistance of the alloy; orig, Elwood Hayes, metallurgist, industrialist, 1900

cobloration therapy: contr, cold ablation; passing a radiofrequency bipolar electrical current through saline with the production of a plasma field of sodium ions; this resultant ion field can separate intracellular bonds at a low temperature (60° C); a therapy applied in treating obstructive sleep apnea and tonsillolotomy

Coble balancer {K-third bâl′-ən-sér′}: eponym for 1. an intraoral balancing device used to determine centric relation and obtain the centric relation record; 2. used to equilibrate fixed or removable complete dentures intraorally; orig, Lucian G. Coble, dentist, North Carolina, U.S.A.; comp, CENTRAL BEARING TRACING DEVICE, TRACING DEVICE

Coble LG. Correct centric position must be established for good denture fit and function. Dent Survey 1951;27:1391-93


cohesion {kwo-hé-zhun̩}; n (1660): 1. the act or state of sticking together tightly; 2. the force whereby molecules of matter adhere to one another; the attraction of aggregation; 3. molecular attraction by which the particles of a body are united throughout their mass

cohesive failure {kwo-hé-ziv fal̩-yur̩}: bond failure within a dental material as a result of a tensile or shearing force; comp, ADHESIVE FAILURE

cold curing resin nonstand: syn, AUTOPOLYMERIZING RESIN

collarglass metal ceramic restoration {kō-l̩-er-l̩s mêl′-i sa-ram̩ ˈl̩k̩ rē̕s̩-t̩a-t̩-r̩ shu̕n̩}: a metal ceramic restoration with the extension of ceramic material onto the finish line of the preparation without visible metal substructure in the marginal area; porcelain crown margin is directly in contact with the prepared finish line; comp, PORCELAIN MARGIN

collateral ligaments {kə-lət′-ər-əl lĭg′-ə-mənts}: two or more ligaments paired to a single joint for the specific purpose of restricting extension and flexion within one plane only. Relative to the temporomandibular joint, there are two collateral (discal) ligaments, medial and lateral, which attach the articular disc to the medial and lateral poles of the condyle of the mandible. These ligaments have also been termed polar ligaments

colloid {kə-l̩ɪd}; n: a material in which is suspended a constituent in a finely divided state that is invisible to the eye but capable of scattering light

colloidal silica: submicroscopic fumed silica frequently used as a suspension in a liquid and mixed with many phosphate-bonded casting investments to improve casting smoothness and control expansion

color {kō-l̩r}; n (13c): 1. a phenomenon of light or visual perception that enables one to differentiate otherwise identical objects; 2. the quality of an object or substance with respect to light reflected or transmitted by it. Color is usually determined visually by measurement of hue, saturation, and luminous reflectance of the reflected light; 3. a visual response to light consisting of the three dimensions of hue, value, and chroma; comp, PERCEIVED COLOR, PSYCHO-PHYSICAL COLOR

color blindness {k-o̕l̩r blind-n̩s̩}: abnormal color vision or the inability to discriminate certain colors, most commonly along the red-green axis

color constancy {k-o̕l̩r kən-san-stəs̩}: relative independence of perceived color to changes in color of the light source

color deficiency {k-o̕l̩r d-ˈfi̕sh′ ən-sɛ̃}: a general term for all forms of color vision that yield chromaticity discrimination below normal limits, such as monochromatism, dichromatism, and anomalous trichromatism

color difference {k̩-ˈo̕l̩r d̩ˌf̩-ər-ɛn-ˌsɛ̃}: magnitude and character of the difference between two colors under specified conditions; referred to as ΔE

color difference equations {k̩ˈo̕l̩r ˈd̩ˌf̩-ər-ɛn-ˌsɛ̃-e-k̩-kwən ˈshən̩z̩}: equations that transform Commission Internationals d’Eclairage (CIE) coordinates into a more uniform matrix such that a specified distance between two colors is more nearly proportional to the magnitude of an observed difference between them regardless of their hue
**color notation** ękūl or nō-tá́šhun: the use of symbols in some orderly fashion by which the attributes of color may be defined or may be set down in written formula

**color rendering index** ękūl or rěn-đer-ing in dě́šk: a number from 1 to 100 given to a light source to indicate its relative equivalence to pure white light, which has a color rendering index (CRI) of 100. The closer the number is to 100, the more it resembles pure white light

**color scale** ękūl or skál: an orderly arrangement of colors showing graduated change in some attribute or attributes of color as a value scale

**color solid** ępōl-tī́; a symbolic figure in three dimensions that represents the relations of all possible colors with respect to their primary attributes of hue, value, and chroma. Usually, value appears as the vertical axis of the figure with hue and chroma represented in polar coordinates about the value axis, chroma being radial. The boundaries of the solid are actually irregular, but it is sometimes represented as a cylinder, a sphere, or a cube

**color standard** ékūl or stán-dár: a color whose psychological dimensions have been accurately measured and specified

**color stimulus** ępōl or stím-yu-lus: visible radiation entering the eye and producing a sensation of color, either chromatic or achromatic

**color temperature** ępōl or tēm-per-a-chṑr, tēm-prà: the temperature in degrees Kelvin (Celsius plus 273) of a totally absorbing or black body (object) that produces colors as the temperature changes; the range is from a dull red to yellow to white to blue; this term is sometimes used incorrectly to describe the color of “white” light sources; the correct term to describe the color of light sources is correlated color temperature

**colorimeter** ępōl-ə-rim-tér, n (ca. 1863): a device that analyzes color by measuring it in terms of a standard color, scale of colors, or certain primary colors; an instrument used to measure light reflected or transmitted by a specimen

**coloring** ępōl-ing, n (14c): 1. the act of applying colors; 2. something that produces color or color effects; 3. the effect produced by applying or combining colors; comp, EXTRINSIC COLORING, INTRINSIC COLORING

**combination clasp** ępōl-bi-ná’shun klásp: a circumferential retainer for a removable partial denture that has a cast reciprocal arm and a wrought wire retentive clasp

**combination syndrome** ępōl-bi-ná’shun sín’dró́m: the characteristic features that occur when an edentulous maxilla is opposed by natural mandibular anterior teeth and a mandibular bilateral extension-base removable partial denture, including loss of bone from the anterior portion of the maxillary ridge, hyperplasia of the tuberosities, papillary hyperplasia of the hard palate’s mucosa, supraeruption of the mandibular anterior teeth, and loss of alveolar bone and ridge height beneath the mandibular removable partial denture bases; syn, anterior hyperfunction syndrome


**comminate** ępōl-a-nōö́t (1626): to reduce food into small parts (GPT-4); nuted, nutting vt; commination ępōl-a-nōö́ shun: n

**comminated fracture** ępōl-a-nōö́ tū́́l frà́k chur: a fracture in which the bone is broken in several places in the same region; a fracture in which the bone is crushed and splintered

**commisure** ępōl-a-shṓör, n (15c): a point of union or junction especially between two anatomic parts, i.e., corner of the mouth; commissural ępōl lız-ú́r \ adj; syn, MODIOLUS

**commissure splint** ępōl-a-shóör splínt: a device placed between the lips that assists in achieving increased opening between the lips; use of such devices enhances opening where surgical, chemical, or electrical alterations of the lips has resulted in severe restriction or contractures; syn, lip splint; comp, interocclusal expansion device, OCCLUSAL DEVICE

**compact bone** ękō̌m-pák’ bṓ̀n: any osseous substance that is dense or hard; syn, CORTICAL BONE

**compensation curve** ękō̌m-pen-sá’shun kū̀rν́: 1. the anteroposterior curving (in the median plane) and the mediolateral curving (in the frontal plane) within the alignment of the occluding surfaces and incisal edges of artificial teeth that is used to develop balanced occlusion; 2. the arc introduced in the construction of complete removable dental prostheses to compensate for the opening influences produced by the condylar and incisal guidance’s during lateral and protrusive mandibular eccentric movements; syn, compensating curvature, compensating curve

**complementary colors** ękō̌m pla-mě́n-tá-ré̀, -tér é́kül ọ̀r zı̀: 1. two colors that, when mixed together in proper proportions, result in a neutral color; colored lights that are complementary when mixed in an additive manner form white light and follow the laws of additive color mixture; colorants that are complementary when mixed together form black or gray and follow the laws of subtractive colorant mixture; 2. colors located in directly opposite positions on the color wheel

**complete arch subperiosteal implant** ękō̌m-plě́t arch sūb-pě̀r’è-ỗs-ṭel ım-plānt: a device placed under the periosteum on the residual ridge to provide abutments for supporting a removable or fixed complete denture in a fully edentulous arch; Editorial note for usage: such implants should be described by means of their relationship to their bases of support, the alveolar bone; as such, at placement, the implant is described as an eposteal dental implant; comp, EPOSTEAL DENTAL IMPLANT

**complete cleft palate** ękō̌m-plě́t klě́ft pā̀l’t: \ an opening extending through the anterior alveolar ridge, and primary and secondary palates; syn, PALATAL CLEFT

**complete crown** ękō̌m-plě́t kroun: syn, ARTIFICIAL CROWN

**complete denture** ękō̌m-plě́t dě́n’chur: a fixed or removable dental prosthesis that replaces the entire dentition and associated structures of the maxillae or mandible; syn, FIXED COMPLETE DENTURE, REMOVABLE COMPLETE DENTURE

**complete denture prosthetics** ękō̌m-plě́t dě́n’chur prṑs-thé’tik: obs 1. the replacement of the natural teeth in the arch and their associated parts by artificial substitutes; 2. the art and science of the restoration of an edentulous mouth (GPT-4); syn, COMPLETE DENTURE PROSTHODONTICS

**complete denture prosthodontics** ękō̌m-plě́t dě́n’chur prṑs-tho’dṑn-tık: refers to that body of knowledge and skills pertaining to the restoration of the edentulous arch with a complete denture; Editorial note for usage: complete denture prosthodontics generally refers to the complete fixed and complete removable denture

**complete facial moulage** ękō̌m-plě́t fā̀shal móo-lāżh: an impression procedure used to record the soft tissue contours of the whole face

**complete mouth rehabilitation** n: this term applies to the restoration of teeth, with or without dental implants, with fixed dental prostheses in the maxillae and mandible

**completed denture base** syn, DEFINITIVE DENTURE BASE

**complicated fracture** ępōl-pif-kà tū́́l frà́k chur: a fracture with significant injury to adjacent soft tissues (i.e., neurovascular injury)

**compomer** ępōl-pṑ-mě́n: n (1998): a poly-acid modified composite resin, composed of non-reactive glass filler, acid-modified dimethacrylate resin, and an initiator; comomers do not have the
compressive stress

components of mastication: the various factors involved in mastication, such as the temporomandibular joints, the associated musculature, the teeth, their contacting surfaces and investing tissues, and/or the dental supporting structures; syn, DETERMINANTS OF MANDIBULAR MOVEMENT

composite resin: a highly cross-linked polymeric material reinforced by a dispersion of amorphous silica, glass, crystalline, or organic resin filler particles and/or short fibers bonded to the matrix by a coupling agent; comp, FIBER-REINFORCED COMPOSITE

composite resin laminate veneer: a thin, bonded composite resin restoration that restores the facial, incisal, and part of the proximal surfaces of teeth requiring esthetic restoration; comp, FACING

composite resin veneer: laboratory fabrication of a prosthesis with layered composite resin bonded to a framework; comp, FACING

compound, slang: IMPRESSION COMPOUND, MODELING PLASTIC IMPRESSION COMPOUND

compound joint: a joint involving three or more bones

compression molding: the act of pressing or squeezing together to form a shape within a mold; the adaptation, under pressure, of a plastic material into a mold

compression of tissue: syn, TISSUE DISPLACEMENT

compressive stress: the internal induced force that opposes the shortening of a material in a direction parallel to the direction of the stresses; any induced force per unit area that resists deformation caused by a load that tends to compress or shorten a body

computer-aided engineering: acronym is CAE; incorporates mathematical algorithms to control and assist the design and manufacturing of dental prosthetics; comp, COMPUTER-AIDED DESIGN

computer numerical control: acronym is CNC; a seamless integration of computer-aided design and computer-aided manufacturing programs for making 3D objects; this could be subtractive or additive technique

computer tomography guided surgery: a surgical procedure that uses a device (surgical guide) that was printed from a digital file of the cone beam computed tomography (CBCT); comp, STEREOTACTIC SURGERY, SURGICAL GUIDE

computerized tomography: acronyms are CT: the technique by which multidirectional x-ray transmission data through a body is mathematically reconstructed by a computer to form an electrical cross-sectional representation of a patient’s anatomy; CT is used as an acronym to denote any technical field associated with these techniques; comp, CBCT

congenital
congenital anomalies:

condensation

condensation reaction: any chemical reaction between two molecules to form a larger molecule, with the elimination of a smaller molecule

conditional color match: a pair of colors that appear to match only under limited conditions, such as a particular light source and a particular observer, a metameric match

condylar agenesis: a developmental abnormality characterized by the absence of the condyle

condylar articulator: an articulator with the condyle path components as part of the upper member and whose condylar replica components are part of the lower member; syn, ARCON ARTICULATOR; comp, NONARCON ARTICULATOR

condylar axis: a hypothetical line through the mandibular condyles around which the mandible may rotate

condylar dislocation: a non-self-reducing displacement of the mandibular condyle usually forward of the articular eminence

condylar displacement: positioning of the condyle out of its normal location in the glenoid fossa

condylar guidance: mandibular guidance generated by the condyle and articular disc traversing the contour of the articular eminence

condylar guide inclination: the angle formed by the inclination of a condylar guide control surface of an articulator and a specified reference plane; comp, LATERAL CONDYLAR INCLINATION

condylar hinge position: the position of the condyles in the glenoid fossae at which hinge axis movement is possible

condylar inclination: the direction of the condyle path

condylar path: that path traveled by the mandibular condyle in the temporomandibular joint during various mandibular movements

condylar path element: the member of a dental articulator that controls the direction of condylar movement

condylar path tracing: a graphic registration of the movement of the condyle

condylar slant: syn, CONDYLAR PATH, LATERAL CONDYLAR PATH

condylar subluxation: a self-reducing incomplete or partial dislocation of the condyle

condylarthrosis: an ellipsoidal articulation; a modification of the ball/socket type of synovial joint in which the articular joint surfaces are ellipsoidal rather than spheric; owing to the arrangement of the muscles and ligaments around the joint, all movements are permitted except rotation about a vertical axis; syn, articulation ellipsoida, condylar articulation, condylar joint, condyloid joint, or ellipsoidal joint
condyle ˈkən-dil, -dl n (1634): an articular prominence of a bone, i.e., in the mandible; an ellipsoidal projection of bone that articulates with the articular eminence of the temporal bone, having a mediolateral dimension that is greater than its anteroposterior dimension; condylar adj comp, CONDYLAR PATH, LATERAL CONDYLAR PATH, MANDIBULAR CONDYLE, NECK OF THE CONDYLE

condyle chord: syn, CONDYLAR AXIS

condyle head: syn, CONDYLE

condyle path: syn, CONDYLAR PATH

condylectomy: surgical removal of the condyle

condylotomy: surgical cut through the neck of the condyloid process; also refers to surgical removal of a portion of the articulating surface of the mandibular condyle (called a condylar shave)

cone ˈkən n (1562): one of the receptors of color vision found in the retinal eye of the articular prominence of a bone, which it arises;

cone beam computed tomography (CBCT): a dispersion of x-rays in a divergent pattern and captured for a digital volumetric data or voxels for anatomic imaging

confluent defect of the sinus: an oronasal or oroantral communication as a result of an anatomic defect of the maxillae

conformer: the portion of a maxillofacial prosthesis that serves to fill a defect as a part of the prosthesis; syn, SECTION

congenital ˈkon-jen-əl adj (1796): existing at, and usually before, birth; referring to conditions that are present at birth, irrespective of their causation

connecting bar: syn, BAR CONNECTOR; comp, MAJOR CONNECTOR

connective tissue ˈkə-nək-tiv tish-ən: a tissue of mesodermal origin rich in interfacing processes that supports or binds together other tissues

1. connector ˈkə-nək-tor n (15c): in removable prosthetics, the portion of a removable partial denture that unites its components; comp, BAR CONNECTOR, CONTINUOUS BAR CONNECTOR, MAJOR CONNECTOR, MINOR CONNECTOR

2. connector ˈkə-nək-tor n: in fixed prosthetics, the portion of a fixed partial denture that unites the retainer(s) and pontic(s); comp, INTERNAL CONNECTOR, NONRIGID CONNECTOR, RIGID CONNECTOR, SUBOCCLUSAL CONNECTOR

connector bar: syn, BAR CONNECTOR

consultation ˈkən-səl-āshən n (15c): a deliberation between those who render health care regarding patient diagnosis and/or their treatment

1. contact ˈkən-takt n (1626): the union or junction of surfaces; the apparent touching or tangency of bodies; comp, PROXIMAL CONTACT

2. contact ˈkən-takt n (1834): to make contact; to bring into contact; to enter or be in contact with; comp, BALANCING OCCLUSAL CONTACT, DEFLECTIVE OCCLUSAL CONTACT, INITIAL OCCLUSAL CONTACT, OCCLUSAL CONTACT

contact angle: the angle formed by a tangent to the drop of liquid and the solid surface; a measure of WETTABILTY

contact area ˈkən-takt ər ˈæ-sə: the region on the proximal surface of a tooth that touches an adjacent tooth; syn, INTERPROXIMAL CONTACT AREA

contact scanner: a 3D-scanner acquisition of the surfaces of an object by mechanical contact and by using line tracings; comp, coordinate measuring machine

continuous bar connector ˈkən-tin-ər-əl-əl-ər-kən-tor n: a metal bar usually resting on the lingual surfaces of mandibular anterior teeth to aid in their stabilization and act as an indirect retainer in an extension-base removable partial denture

continuous bar indirect retainer: syn, CONTINUOUS BAR CONNECTOR

continuous bar retainer: syn, CONTINUOUS BAR CONNECTOR; comp, INDIRECT RETAINER

continuous clasp ˈkən-tin-ər-əl klæsp n: 1. in removable prosthetics, a circumferential retainer (clasp) whose body emanates from an occlusal rest and extends across the buccal or lingual surface of more than one tooth (hence, continuing on) before engaging an undercut on the proximal wall farthest from the occlusal rest; 2. any one of several early 20th-century designs for clasping natural teeth to retain a removable partial denture


continuous loop wire clasp ˈkən-tin-ər-əl lupa wîr klæsp n: this clasp assembly was used to completely encircle a tooth, particularly “a straight sided” tooth, by means of one wire. If the retainer was not continuous, it was described as an open loop wire clasp; orig, J. Wright Beach, dentist, Toronto, Canada

Roach FE. Partial dentures. The Dental Summary 1915:35:203-10

continuous spectrum ˈkən-tin-ər-əs-skərptəm n: a spectrum or section of the spectrum in which radiations of all wavelengths are present; opposed to line spectra or band spectra

contour ˈkən-taur n (1662): an outline, especially of a curving or irregular figure: the line representing this outline; the general form or structure of something; comp, HEIGHT OF CONTOUR, TRANSITIONAL CONTOUR

2. contour ˈkən-tauər adj (1844): following contour lines or forming furrows or ridges along them; made to fit the contour of something

3. contour ˈkən-taur n (1871): to shape the contour of; to shape so as to fit contours; to construct in conformity to a contour

contour graft: syn, ONLAY GRAFT

contrabével ˈkən-tra-bəvəl n (20c): 1. an external bevel arising from the occlusal surface or edge of a tooth preparation and placed at an angle that opposes or contrasts the angle of the surface from which it arises; 2. an external bevel arising from the occlusal surface or edge of a preparation; syn, BEVEL

contraction ˈkən-træk-shən n (15c): in muscle physiology, the development of tension in a muscle in response to a stimulus; comp, ISOMETRIC CONTRACTION, ISOTONIC CONTRACTION, POSTURAL CONTRACTION

contracture ˈkən-træktʃər n (1658): a transient shortening of a muscle; syn, MUSCLE CONTRACTION, MYOFIBROTIC CAPSULAR CONTRACTION, MYOSTATIC CONTRACTION

contralateral ˈkən-trə-lə-tər adj (1882): occurring on or acting in conjunction with similar parts on an opposite side

contralateral condyle: comp, NONWORKING-SIDE CONDYLE

convergence angle ˈkən-vər-jəns əŋ-gələ: the angle, measured in degrees as viewed in a given plane, formed by the axial walls when a tooth or machined surface on a metal or ceramic material is prepared for a fixed dental prosthesis; Editorial note for usage: the term total occlusal convergence applies to the angle formed between two opposing axial walls; the term taper applies to the angle formed between an axial wall and the path of placement onto the tooth or machined surfaces of a metal or ceramic material; syn, angle of convergence, TOTAL OCCLUSAL CONVERGENCE; comp, TAPER

coordination ˈkərd-i-nə-tiʃən n (1643): smooth, controlled symmetrical movement

THE JOURNAL OF PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY
coordination • craniomandibular articulation

1. **cope** (kōp; n (bef.12c); the upper half of any flask used in casting; the upper or cavity side of a denture flask used in conjunction with the **drag** or lower half of the flask; **comp, DRAG**

2. **cope** (kōp); vb; to dress, cover, or furnish with a cope; to cover, as if with a cope or coping

**coping** (kō’ping); n (ca. 1909); a thin covering or crown made of metal alloy or ceramic that is luted to an abutment supporting an overdenture, fixed partial denture, or fixed complete denture; *Editorial note for usage*: the metal casting for a metal-ceramic crown or fixed partial denture is referred to as a **FRAMEWORK**; **comp, COPING IMPRESSION, FRAMEWORK, TRANSFER COPING**

**coping impression** (kō’ping īm-prēsh’an): an impression, usually encompassing an entire dental arch, that uses metal or resin copings placed on prepared teeth. The copings are repositioned before the pouring of a working cast; **comp, PICK-UP IMPRESSION**

**coping pick-up impression**; **syn, COPING IMPRESSION; comp, PICK-UP IMPRESSION**

**coping prosthesis**; **obs; syn, OVERDENTURE**

**copolymer resin** (kō’-pôl’-a-men’); polymers formed from more than one type of molecular repeat unit

**copper band** (kōp’ er bând’); a copper cylinder used as a matrix for making an impression

**copy milling**: also termed **computer numeric controlled (CNC)-milling**; computer-aided manufacturing (CAM) without computer-aided design (CAD) by using the direct scan of an object

**coralliform** (kōr’əl-ĭ-fŏrm’); adj; having the form of coral; branched like a coral; often with reference to certain types of hydroxyapatite implant materials

**core** (kôr, kōr); n (14c): 1. the center or base of a structure, 2. the foundation restoration which restores sufficient coronal anatomy of a vital or endodontically treated tooth

**coronal** (kōr’ə-nal, kōr’-); ka-ro’-nal/adj (15c): 1. of or relating to a crown or crown; 2. relating to any longitudinal plane or section that passes through a body at right angles to the median plane; 3. pertaining to the crown of a tooth

**coronalar plane** (kə-rō’-nalar’-plăn’); lying in the direction of the coronal suture, or relating to the frontal plane, which passes through the long axis of a body

**coronectomy**: resection of the crown of a tooth while intentionally retaining the root in the alveolar bone; **syn, DECORATION**

**coronoid maxillary space** (kōr’ə-noid’, kōr’- măk’ sə-lĕr’ e spas’); the region between the medial aspect of the coronoid process of the mandible and the buccal aspect of the tuberosity of the maxillae, bounded anteriorly by the zygomatic arch

**coronoid process** (kōr’ə-noid’, kōr’- pro-sěs’); the thin triangular rounded eminence originating from the anterosuperior surface of the ramus of the mandible; **comp, HYPERPLASIA OF THE CORONOID PROCESS**

**coronoidectomy**: surgical removal of the coronoid process

**coronoplasty** (kōr’ə-nō-plas’-tē’); n (20c); **syn, OCCLUSAL RESHAPING, ESTHETIC RESHAPING**

**corrected cast**: **syn, ALTERED CAST**

**corrective wax**: **syn, DENTAL IMPRESSION WAX**

**correlated color temperature** (kōr’ə-lâ’-tîd kū’ ē tēm’ pər-a-choör’); the term describing the color of white light sources; specifically, it is the temperature of the Planckion (black body) light source that produces the chromaticity; it is measured in degrees Kelvin, to which a black body must be raised to provide the closest match, in chromaticity, to a particular light source

**corrode** (kə-rŏd; vt (15c)): 1. deterioration of a metal as a result of an electrochemical reaction within its environment; 2. to eat away by degrees as if by gnawing; 3. to wear away gradually usually by chemical action

**corrosion** (kə-rŏ-zhen’); n (15c): the action, process, or effect of corroding; a product of corroding; the loss of elemental constituents to the adjacent environment

**corrosive** (kə-rŏ-siv’); adj (14c): tending or having the power to corrode

**cortical bone** (kōr’ti-kal’); the peripheral layer of compact osseous tissue

**Costen’s syndrome**: *eponym* for TEMPOROMANDIBULAR DISORDERS; *orig, James Bray Costen, physician/otolaryngologist, U.S.A., 1895-1962

Costen JB. A syndrome of ear and sinus symptoms dependent upon disturbed functions of the temporomandibular joint. Ann Otol Rhi

**covering** (kōv’ ēr’); n; a device that serves to link or connect the ends of adjacent parts or objects

**coupling agent**: chemical agent enhancing surface covalent bonding between organic and inorganic components; related to dental ceramics and nanoparticles in composite resins; silane is commonly used in dentistry for this purpose

**coupling lug** (kō’p’ ēr’ lūg’); a small projecting part of a larger member; a projection or a casting to which a bolt or other part may be attached

**covalent bond** (kō-vā’lənt bōnd’); n (1939): a chemical bond between two atoms or radicals formed by the sharing of a pair (single bond), two pairs (double bond), or three pairs (triple bond) of electrons; **syn, primary bond**

**cover screw**: **syn, HEALING SCREW**

**Craddock mounting**: *eponym* for a technique for articulating dental casts by using Bonwill’s four-inch equilateral triangle, such that equal distances exist between the condylar elements and the mandibular incisors at the occlusal vertical dimension (OVD)


**cranial base** (kra’nē-al bās’); the inferior part of the skull that is thought to be relatively stable throughout life and is used in cephalometrics as a landmark from which to measure changes as a result of growth, time, or treatment

**cranial prosthesis** (kra’nē-al prōs-thē-sis’); a biocompatible, permanently implanted replacement (maxillofacial prosthesis) for a portion of the skull bones; an artificial replacement for a portion of the skull bones; **comp, cranial implant, cranioplasty prosthesis, skull plate**

**craniofacial defects** (kra’nē-ō-fa’shal de’Feb’kts, di’Feb’kts’); malformations associated with the head and face as a result of congenital, acquired, traumatic injury

**craniomandibular articulation** (kra’nē-ō-măn’dib’ya-lar är-tĭk’ ya-lā’ shun’); both temporomandibular joints functioning together as a bilateral sliding hinge joint connecting the mandible to the cranium; **comp, ARTHRODIAL JOINT, TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINTS**
craze \vrāz\ vb (14c): to produce minute cracks on the surface; to develop a mesh of fine cracks; crazed \vrāzd\; crazing \vrā-zông\ vt

craze \vrāz\ n (1534): a crack in a surface or coating (as of glaze or enamel)

creep \krēp\ vi (12c): to slip or gradually shift position; to change shape permanently as a result of prolonged stress or exposure to high temperature; crept \krēpt\; creeping \krēp\ ing

creep \krēp\ n (1818): the slow change in dimensions of an object as a result of prolonged exposure to high temperature or stress

creption \krēp\ ɪ-ta\’shun\ n: a crackling or grating noise in a joint during movement; the noise made by rubbing together the ends of a fracture

crepitus n: syn, CREPITATION, JOINT CREPITUS

crest \krēst\ n (14c): a ridge or prominence on a part of a body; in dentistry, the most coronal portion of the alveolar process

crest of the ridge \krēst \uv\ tha\’ri\’j\$: the most prominent continuous surface of the residual ridge; not necessarily coincident with the center of the ridge; syn, RESIDUAL RIDGE CREST; comp, RESIDUAL RIDGE

crevicular epithelium \krēv\-vī\-kyō\’lər \ēp\-a\’\-thē\’li\’-um\ non\standard\: syn, SULCULAR EPITHELIUM

crevicular fluid \krēv\-vī\-cyō\’lər \flō\’i\’dər\: syn, GINGIVAL Crevicular fluid

cribiform plate \krīb\ rā-fōr\m\ obs: in dentistry, the alveolar bone proper

cristobalite \krīs\-tō\’bāl\’it\ n: an allotropic form of crystalline silica used in dental casting investments

cross-arch balance: syn, CROSS-ARCH BALANCED ARTICULATION

cross-arch balanced articulation \krōs, krō\’s arch bāl\’ən\sd ār\-tīk\’-ya-lā\’shun\: the simultaneous contact of the buccal (excluding buccal cusp contact in LINGUALIZED OCCLUSION) and lingual cusps of the working-side maxillary denture teeth with the opposing buccal and lingual cusps of the mandibular teeth, concurrent with denture tooth contact of the nonworking-side maxillary lingual cusps with the mandibular buccal cusps in excursive movements

cross-arch stabilization \krōs, krō\’s arch sā\’ba\’-li\’-zā\’shun\: resistance against dislodging or rotational forces obtained by using a fixed or removable partial denture design that uses natural teeth on the opposite side of the dental arch from the edentulous space to assist in stabilization

cross bite: syn, REVERSE ARTICULATION

cross-bite occlusion: syn, REVERSE ARTICULATION

cross-bite teeth: syn, REVERSE ARTICULATION TEETH

cross-mounting: the interchangeable mounting on an articulator of two or more maxillary and mandibular cast relationships

cross pinning \krōs, krō\’s pin\ ing\: the augmentation achieved in retention of a cast restoration by the placement of a pin through the axial wall of a dental casting into tooth dentin

cross-tooth balance: comp, BALANCED ARTICULATION, CROSS-TOOTH BALANCED ARTICULATION

cross-tooth balanced articulation \krōs, krō\’s tō\’th bāl\’ən\sd ār\-tīk\’-ya-lā\’shun\: the harmonious contact of opposing working-side buccal and lingual cusps with simultaneous denture tooth contact on the nonworking-side in excursive movements

crown \krōn\ n (12c): 1. the highest part, as the topmost part of the skull, head, or tooth; the summit; that portion of a tooth occlusal to the cementoenamel junction or an artificial substitute for this; 2. an artificial replacement that restores missing tooth structure by surrounding part or all of the remaining structure with a material such as cast metal alloy, metal-ceramics, ceramics, resin, or a combination of materials

crown \krōn\ vt (12c): to place on the head, as to place a crown on a tooth, dental implant, or tooth substitute; Editorial note for usage: implies fabrication of a restoration for a natural tooth, dental implant, and/or dental implant abutment

crown flash \krōn flāsk\: a sectional, box-like case in which a sectional mold is made of artificial stone or plaster for the purpose of processing dentures or other resinous restorations

crown fracture \krōn frāk\’chun\: micro- or macroscopic cleavage in the coronal portion of a tooth

crown-implant ratio: the physical relationship between the portion of the implant-supported restoration not within alveolar bone compared with the portion of the implant within alveolar bone, frequently determined by radiographic examination

crown lengthening: a surgical procedure designed to increase the extent of supragingival tooth structure for restorative or esthetic purposes; syn, apical repositioning surgery, LENGTHENING OF CLINICAL CROWN

crown-root ratio \krōn-roöt rā\’shō, rā\’shē\’-ō\$: the physical relationship between the portion of the tooth not within the alveolar bone, as determined by a radiograph, compared with the portion of the tooth within alveolar bone

crown slitter or splitter \krōn sil\’\’t\’\’er\: a mechanical device used to debond the luting agent at the axial surface of an artificial crown to facilitate its removal (GPT-4)

crucible \krōk\ ə-bāl\ n (15c): a vessel or container made of any refractory material (frequently ceramics) used for melting or calcining any substance that requires a high degree of heat

crucible former \krōk\ ə-bal\ fər\’mər\: the base to which a sprue former is attached while the wax pattern is being invested in refractory investment; a convex rubber, plastic, or metal base that forms a concave depression or crucible in the refractory investment

crypt \krīpt\ n (1789): 1. a chamber wholly or partly underground; 2. in anatomy, a pit, depression, or simple tubular gland

CT: acronym for COMPUTERIZED TOMOGRAPHY

cuff \kuf\ n (14c): something that encircles; a band about any body

cul-de-sac \kūl\-dī\-sák\ n (1738): a blind pouch or tubular cavity closed at one end

cumulative dose \kūm\-āl\-ī\-dū\vs: the total accumulated dose resulting from a single or repeated exposure to radiation of the same region or of the whole body; if used in area monitoring, it represents the accumulated radiation exposure over a given period of time

cure \kūr\ vb (14c) slang: syn, POLYMERIZE

cure \kūr\ n (1594): to take a turn, change, or deviation from a straight line or planar surface without angularity or sharp breaks; a non-angular deviation from a straight line or surface; curved \kūr\ vb; adj, curving \kūr\ ɪn\g: vt; comp, REVERSE CURVE

curve of Monson \kə\r\v\ n Môn\-son\’\s; eponym for a proposed ideal curve of occlusion in which each cusp and incisal edge touch or conforms to a segment of the surface of a sphere 8 inches in diameter with its center in the region of the glabella; orig, George S. Monson, dentist, Minnesota, U.S.A., 1869-1933

Monson GS. Occlusion as applied to crown and bridge work. J Nat Dent Assoc 1920;7:399-417

curve of occlusion • definitive cast

curve of occlusion |\(\text{\kýr\v u} \, \text{\a-kl\öö\ șun\u}n\u) the average curve established by the incisal edges and occlusal surfaces of the anterior and posterior teeth in either arch

curve of Pleasure |\(\text{\kýr\v u} \, \text{\P\l\m\ā\zh\’ e\r\u)n} 1. eponym for a helicoid curve of occlusion that, when viewed in the frontal plane, conforms to a mediolaterally convex curve in which the lingual surfaces of the teeth are more coronal to the buccal surfaces, except for the last molars, which reverse that pattern; 2. in excessive wear of the teeth, the obliteration of the cusps and formation of either flat or cupped-out occlusal surfaces, associated with reversal of the occlusal plane of the premolar, first and second molar teeth (the third molars being generally unaffected), whereby the occlusal surfaces of the mandibular teeth slope facially instead of lingually and those of the maxillary teeth incline lingually; orig, Max A. Pleasure, dentist, New York, U.S.A., 1903-1965; syn, ANTIMONONUR CURVE, REVERSE CURVE


curve of Spee: dent Cosmos 1938;25:1606-17

dent assoc and dent Cosmos 1937;24:1330-38


curve of Spee: eponym for ANTEROPOSTERIOR CURVE; orig, Ferdinand Graf Spee, Prosector of Anatomy, Kiel, Germany, 1855-1937

Spee FG. Die Verschiebrangsbahn des Unterkiefers am Schadell. Arch Anat Physiol (Leipz) 1890;16:285-94

curve of Wilson: 1. eponym for the MEDIOLATERAL CURVE; 2. in the theory that occlusion should be spherical, the curvature of the cusps as projected on the frontal plane expressed in both arches; the curve in the mandibular arch being concave and the one in the maxillary arch being convex; orig, George H. Wilson, dentist, Ohio, U.S.A., 1855-1922


curvi-linear |\(\text{\kýr\v va-\l\i\n\e-\e\r\u)n} (1710): consisting of or bounded by curved lines; represented by a curved line

cusp |\(\text{\kýs\u p\) cone-shaped protuberance on the crown of a tooth

cusp angle |\(\text{\kýs\u p\, \a-\g\a\i\n\u) the angle made by the average slope of a cusp with the cusp plane measured mesiodistally or buccolingually

cusp-fossa articulation scheme: an occlusal arrangement where the maxillary and mandibular centric cusps articulate with the opposing fossae in maximal inter cuspal position

cusp height |\(\text{\kýs\u p\, \h\i\t\u)n\) the perpendicular distance between the tip of a cusp and its base plane

cusp-marginal ridge articulation scheme: an occlusal arrangement where the mandibular second premolar buccal cusp and mandibular molar mesiobuccal cusp articulate with the opposing occlusal embrasures in maximal inter cuspal position

cusp plane |\(\text{\kýs\u p\u n\u) the plane determined by the two buccal cusp tips and the highest lingual cusp of a molar

cusp plane angle |\(\text{\kýs\u p\u n\u\, \a-\g\a\i\n\u) the incline of the cusp plane in relation to the plane of occlusion

cuspal interference: syn, DEFLECTIVE OCCLUSAL CONTACT

cuspid nonstand |\(\text{\kýs\u p\, \i\d\u n\, \g\i\d\u n\, \l\i\f\t\u)n\) comp, guidance cuspid, cuspid lift, cuspid lifted articulation, cuspid protected occlusion, cuspid rise, cuspid rise articulation; Editorial note for usage: refers to terms relating to CANINE

cusless teeth |\(\text{\kýs\u p\, \l\e\s\t\e\t\u)n\u\) teeth designed without cusps; syn, NONANATOMIC TEETH, ZERO-DEGREE TEETH

custom anterior guide table: used for transferring to an articulator the contacts of anterior teeth when determining their influence on border movements of the mandible. Acrylic resin is molded by using the articulator pin to record and preserve this information; comp, MECHANICAL ANTERIOR GUIDE TABLE, ANTERIOR GUIDE TABLE


custom dental implant abutment: syn, DENTAL IMPLANT ABUTMENT, comp, UCLA CROWN

custom tray |\(\text{\kýs\u t\u m\u \r\a\l\a\r\u)n\u\) an individualized impression tray made from a cast recovered from a preliminary impression; it is used in making a final impression

custom tray relief: an agent applied onto a preliminary cast in fabrication of a custom tray to aid in reduction or elimination of undesirable pressure or force from a specific region while making a definitive impression; comp, CUSTOM TRAY RELIEF

custom tray spacer: an agent applied onto a preliminary cast in fabrication of a custom tray to provide space for the impression material in order to make a definitive impression; comp, CUSTOM TRAY RELIEF

cyanocrylate |\(\text{\s\i\a-\n\o\-, \r\a\l\a\r\u)n\u\) n (20c): a single component, moisture-activated, thermoplastic group of adhesives characterized by rapid polymerization and excellent bond strength; mildly cytotoxic and absorbs water in wet environment

D

Davis crown obs: eponym for a dental restoration supported by a post in the root canal over which was cemented a porcelain artificial crown in direct contact with the root face of the tooth; a later modification involved a gold casting that improved the fit between the root and artificial tooth; orig, Wallace Clyde Davis, dentist, Nebraska, U.S.A., 1866-1950

Davis WC. Essentials of operative dentistry. 1st ed. Lincoln, NE: Author; 1911

Davis WC. Essentials of operative dentistry. 2nd ed. St. Louis: Mosby; 1916

debridement |\(\text{\d\a\-\b\r\e\d\-\m\a\n\, \d\i\-\b\r\e\d\-\m\en\t\u)n\) n (ca. 1842): the removal of inflamed, devitalized, contaminated tissue or foreign material from or adjacent to a lesion

deciduous dentition: syn, PRIMARY DENTITION

decoration: syn, CORONECTOMY

decorticating |\(\text{\d\e\-\k\ö\r\-\i\-\k\a\t\u)n\) vt: decorticator |\(\text{\d\e\-\k\ö\r\-\i\-\k\a\t\u)n\) n

decreased occlusal vertical dimension |\(\text{\d\i\-\k\r\e\s\d\ a-\k\lö\o\o\ a\l\, \v\u\r\-\t\i\-\k\a\l\) \d\i\-\m\e\n\-\s\u\n\u)n\u\) a reduction in the distance measured between two anatomic points when the teeth are in occlusal contact

deep bite nonstand: excessive vertical overlap; comp, VERTICAL OVERLAP

deep heat therapy: syn, DIATHERMY

defective color vision |\(\text{\d\i\-\f\e\k\-\i\v\) \k\u\l\i\-\e\r\v\-\v\i\-\z\u\n\u)n\u\) the condition in which color discrimination is significantly reduced in comparison with the normal trichromat; the forms of color defective vision can be divided into three main groups: dichromatic vision, anomalous trichromatic vision, and monochromatic vision; comp, COLOR BLINDNESS, COLOR DEFICIENCY

defective occlusal contact |\(\text{\d\i\-\f\e\k\-\i\v\ a-\k\lö\o\o\ a\l\, \k\ön\-\t\a\k\t\i\) \u\n\u)n: syn, DEFLECTIVE OCCLUSAL CONTACT

definitive cast |\(\text{\d\i\-\f\i\n\-\i\-\t\u\v\) kást\i\) a replica of the tooth surfaces, residual ridge areas, and/or parts of the dental arch and/or facial

THE JOURNAL OF PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY
structures used to fabricate a dental restoration or prosthesis; syn, final cast, MASTER CAST

definitive denture base: refers to the polymerized removable base that will be incorporated into the definitive prosthesis (removable complete denture, removable partial denture, obturator); it covers the oral mucosa of the maxillae and/or mandible; it can be used to record jaw relations and allow try-in of artificial teeth, which will be attached by means of a second processing; syn, COMPLETED DENTURE BASE, PROCESSED DENTURE BASE

definitive obturator: 1. a fin-tīv ōb ta-rā ꞏtēr s; a maxillofacial prosthesis that replaces a portion or all of one or both maxillae and associated anatomy as a result of surgery or trauma; a definitive obturator is made when tissue changes or recurrence of tumor are unlikely and a more long-term prosthetic rehabilitation can be achieved

definitive palatal lift prosthesis: syn, PALATAL LIFT PROSTHESIS

definitive prosthesis: 1. a fin-tīv prōs-thē ꞏsǐs; any dental or maxillofacial prosthesis designed for long-term use

definitive speech aid prosthesis: syn, SPEECH AID PROSTHESIS

deflection: 1. a turning aside or off course; 2. a continuing eccentric displacement of the mandibular midline incisal path symptomatic of restriction in movement

deflective occlusal contact: a fin-tīv a-klio ꞏs al ꞏkō ꞏtākt s; a contact that displaces a tooth, diverts the mandible from its intended movement or displaces a removable denture from its basal seat; comp, OCCLUSAL DISHARMONY, OCCLUSAL INTERFERENCE, OCCLUSAL PREMATURE

defomation: 1. dē ꞏfor-ma ꞏshunft; 2. the change of form or shape of an object

degas: 1. dē ꞏgās ꞏv ꞏvt (1920): 1. to remove gas from an object or substance; 2. the name commonly used to denote the first heat cycle (oxidation cycle) in fabrication of a metal ceramic restoration that removes surface impurities from the metallic component and produces surface oxides prior to the application of opaque porcelain; 2. degassed: dē ꞏgās ꞏd ꞏv ꞏdegassing: dē ꞏgās ꞏing ꞏv

degenerative arthritis: syn, OSTEOARTHRITIS

degenerative joint disease: syn, OSTEOARTHRITIS

deglutition: 1. dē ꞏgloo-tīshunft ꞏum ꞏn (1650): the coordination of voluntary and involuntary muscle contractions at the initiation of digestion; the act of swallowing

dehiscence: dē ꞏhīs ꞏv ꞏvt (1658): to split or peel down along a natural line; to discharge the contents by so splitting; dehisced: dē ꞏhīsd ꞏv; dehiscing: dē ꞏhīs ꞏing ꞏv

dehiscence: dē ꞏhīs ꞏsens ꞏn (ca. 1828): an act or instance of dehiscing, i.e., separation of wound margins

delayed dentition: dē ꞏlād ꞏdēn-tīshunft ꞏen ꞏn: the eruption of the first teeth of the primary dentition or the permanent dentition considerably later than the normally expected time (after the 13th month of life for the primary dentition and after the 7th year of life for the permanent dentition in humans)
delayed disocclusion: nonstand: syn, DELAYED DISCLUSION

delayed disclusion: dē ꞏlād ꞏdīs-klōshunft ꞏsnum ꞏn: deferred separation of the posterior teeth as a result of the anterior guidance

delivery: nonstand: syn, INSERTION, PLACEMENT

delta E (ΔE): dē ꞏlē ꞏta ꞏE: total color difference computed by use of a color difference equation; it is generally calculated as the square root of the sums of the squares of the chromaticity difference and the lightness difference; it signifies the difference between a specimen and standard

definitive cast • dental implant
demineralization: dē-mīn ꞏer-ā-lī ꞏzunft ꞏshunft ꞏn (ca. 1903): 1. loss of minerals (as salts of calcium) from the body; 2. in dentistry, decalcification, usually related to the dental caries process
denasisity: dē-nā ꞏzunft ꞏtī- ꞏtill ꞏn: the quality of the voice when the nasal passages are obstructed to prevent adequate nasal resonance during speech; syn, HYPONASALITY
denervation: dē ꞏnēr-vunft ꞏva ꞏshunft ꞏn (1905): resection of or removal of the nerves to an organ or part
dental: 1. dēn ꞏtill ꞏadj (1594): of or pertaining to the teeth
dental arch: dēn ꞏtill ꞏarch ꞏv: the composite structure of the natural teeth and alveolar bone
dental articulation: dēn ꞏten ꞏār-tīk-yā-lī ꞏshunft ꞏn: the contact relationships of maxillary and mandibular teeth as they move against each other; Editorial term for usage: this is a dynamic process
dental biomechanics: dēn ꞏtil ꞏbī-ō-mi-kān ꞏiks; the relationship between the biologic behavior of oral structures and the physical influence of a dental restoration; syn, dental biophysics
dental cast: dēn ꞏtill ꞏkāst ꞏv: a positive life-size reproduction of a part or parts of the oral cavity; syn, CAST
dental casting investment: dēn ꞏtill ꞏkāst ꞏīng ꞏv ꞏment ꞏv: a material consisting principally of an allotrope of silica and a bonding agent; the bonding substance may be gypsum (for use in lower casting temperatures) or phosphates and silica (for use in higher casting temperatures)
dental dysfunction: dēn ꞏtill ꞏdīs-ʃūngk ꞏshunft ꞏn: abnormal functioning of dental structures; partial disturbance or functional impairment of a dental organ
dental engineering: dēn ꞏtill ꞏēn ꞏjā-ˈnir ꞏing ꞏv ꞏobs ꞏv: 1. the application of physical, mechanical, and mathematical principles to dentistry; 2. the application of engineering principles to dentistry (GPT-4)
dental esthetics: dēn ꞏtil ꞏēs-thētfiks ꞏv, ꞏis: the application of the principles of esthetics to the natural or artificial teeth and restorations
dental geriatrics: dēn ꞏtil ꞏgĕr-ē-ˈät ꞏrĭks; 1. the branch of dental care involving problems peculiar to advanced age and aging; 2. dentistry for the aged patient; syn, geriatric dentistry, GERODONTICS, GERODONTOLOGY
dental implant: dēn ꞏtill ꞏim-ˈ plānt ꞏv: 1. a prosthetic device made of alloplastic material(s) implanted into the oral tissues beneath the mucosal and/or periosteal layer and on or within the bone to provide retention and support for a fixed or removable dental prosthesis; a substance that is placed into and/or on the jaw bone to support a fixed or removable dental prosthesis; 2. the portion of an implant that provides support for the dental implant abutment(s) through adaptation on (eposteal), within (endosteal), or through (transosteal) the bone; Editorial note for usage: although dental implants may be classified by their silhouette or geometrical form (i.e., fin, screw, cylinder, blade, basket, root form, etc.) generally dental implants are classified based on their anchorage component as it relates to the bone that provides support and stability. Thus, there are three basic types of dental implants: eposteal dental implants, endosteal dental implants, and transosteal dental implants. Some dental implants possess both eposteal and endosteal components (by design or subsequent anchorage change); the decision as to what anchorage system provides the most support at initial placement determines which category is used to best describe the dental implant; the dental implant(s) provide bony support via the dental implant attachment while the dental implant abutment(s) connect the dental implant to the fixed or removable dental prosthesis; syn, ENDOSTEAL DENTAL IMPLANT, EPOSTEAL DENTAL IMPLANT, TRANSOSTEAL DENTAL IMPLANT; comp, MUCOSAL INSERT
dental implant abutment • denture border
dental implant abutment ˈdantəl ɪmˈplɑːnt abˈtut ment; the supplemental component of a dental implant that is used to support and/or retain any fixed or removable dental prosthesis; Editorial note for usage: an interim dental implant abutment (syn, healing abutment, temporary abutment), used with endosteal dental implants, is changed to alter abutment design before a definitive dental prosthesis is fabricated; a definitive dental implant abutment (syn, custom abutment, prefabricated abutment, stock abutment) is used to support and/or retain the definitive prosthesis; dental implant abutments are frequently described by their form (i.e., cylindrical, with diameter and height specifications), material (i.e., ceramic, titanium, zirconia ceramic), or special design factors (i.e., internal hex lock, external hex lock, spline)
dental implant abutment analog: a replica of the dental implant abutment platform, not intended for patient intraoral procedures
dental implant analog: a replica of the entire dental implant, not intended for human implantation
dental implant attachment ˈdantəl ɪmˈplɑːnt aˈtæ chúrənt; 1. the biochemical/mechanical interconnection between the dental implant and the connective tissue complex to which it is attached; 2. the biochemical/mechanical interconnection between the dental implant and the bone to which it is attached; 3. expression describing the mechanism for the retention of the dental implant abutment to the dental implant
dental implant loading: the process of placing axial or tangential force on a dental implant usually associated with the intentional exposure of the dental implant either at the time of initial surgical placement of the dental implant or subsequent to surgical exposure; such forces may come from any of a variety of sources including intentional and/or unintentional occlusal loading, unintentional forces from the tongue or other oral tissues, food bolus, as well as alveolar/osseous deformation; generally application of intentional occlusal forces may be termed immediate loading, progressive loading, or delayed loading; comp, AXIAL LOADING
dental implant system ˈdantəl ɪmˈplɑːnt sɪˈstɛm; (1993): dental implant components that are designed to connect mechanically; an implant system can represent a specific concept, inventor, or patent; it consists of the necessary parts and instruments to complete the implant placement and abutment components
dental impression ˈdantəl ɪmˈprɛʃən; a negative imprint or a positive digital image display of intraoral anatomy; used to cast or print a 3D replica of the anatomic structure that is to be used as a permanent record or in the production of a dental restoration or prosthesis; syn IMPRESSION
dental impression wax ˈdantəl ɪmˈprɛʃən wɑks; any thermoplastic wax used to make impressions for dental use
dental midline: the reference to a vertical line drawn through the tip of the incisal embrasure between the two maxillary central incisors and parallel to the vertical lines of the esthetic frame of the face; comp, FACIAL MIDLINE
dental pellicle: a film of salivary proteins that covers enamel soon after a tooth surface is cleaned; it is a component in diffusion of enamel minerals and in the attachment of primary bacterial colonizers
dental plaster ˈdantəl ˈplɑːstər; the beta-form of calcium sulfate hemihydrate; a fibrous aggregate of fine crystals with capillary pores that are irregular in shape and porous in character
dental prosthesis ˈdantəl prəˈθiːsəs; an artificial replacement (prosthesis) of one or more teeth (up to the entire dentition in either arch) and associated dental/-alveolar structures; dental prostheses usually are subcategorized as either fixed dental prostheses or removable dental prostheses; syn, FIXED DENTAL PROSTHESIS, REMOVABLE DENTAL PROSTHESIS; comp, MAXILLOFACIAL PROSTHESIS
dental prosthetic laboratory procedures ˈdantəl prəˈθiːtik, laʊrəˈteɪʃən pəˈrɛriəks; the steps in the fabrication of a dental prosthesis without the presence of the patient for their completion
dental senescence ˈdantəl ˈsenəsən; that condition of the teeth and associated structures in which there is deterioration as a result of aging or premature aging processes
dental shade selection: syn, TOOTH COLOR SELECTION
dental stone ˈdantəl ˈstɑːn; the alpha-form of calcium sulfate hemihydrate with physical properties superior to the beta-form (dental plaster); the alpha-form, z-calcium sulfate hemihydrate, is created when the dihydrate of gypsum is heated under steam pressure resulting in the formation of dense rods or prisms, and is, therefore, more dense than the β-calcium sulfate hemihydrate (dental plaster); syn, GYPSUM
dentate ˈdantət; adj (1760); having teeth or pointed conical, anatomic projections of multi-layered, hard tissues; syn, DENTULOUS
dentin ˈdantən; n (1840); a calcareous material similar to but harder and denser than bone that comprises the principle mass of the tooth; dentinal ˈdantinal ˈtɛnəl; adj; also spelled dentine ˈdantən
dentin porcelain obs; syn, BODY PORCELAIN; comp, GINGIVAL PORCELAIN, INCISAL PORCELAIN, SHOULDER PORCELAIN
dentition ˈdantənˌtʃiːnən; n (1615): the teeth in the dental arch
dentofacial orthopedics ˈdantəˌfoʊˈʃiːəl ˈɔrθəˈpeɪdɪks; the branch of dentistry that treats abnormal jaw and tooth relationships
dentoform ˈdantəˈfoʊrm; having the likeness of a tooth; a tooth-like substitute
dentogenic: a concept of using gender, personality, and age as factors in denture tooth arrangement and anatomy; orig, John (Jack) Pollard Frush and Roland D. Fisher, dentists, U.S.A.; comp, SMILE DESIGN
Frush JP, Fisher RD. How dentogenics interprets the personality factor. J Prosthet Dent 1956;6:441; “over characterization is artistically necessary because we are forced to use artificial media to create the illusion of reality”
dentulous ˈdantəl ˈlʃuːs; adj (1926); a condition in which natural teeth are present in the mouth; syn, DENTATE
denture ˈdantər ˈnuːr; n (1874); an artificial substitute for missing natural teeth and adjacent tissues; comp, COMPLETE DENTURE, DIAGNOSTIC DENTURE, DUPLICATE DENTURE, EXTENSION-BASE REMOVABLE PARTIAL DENTURE, FIXED PARTIAL DENTURE, IMMEDIATE DENTURE, INTERIM DENTURE, OVERDENTURE, PARTIAL DENTURE, PROVISIONAL DENTURE, ROTATIONAL PATH REMOVABLE PARTIAL DENTURE, TRANSITIONAL DENTURE, TREATMENT DENTURE, TRIAL DENTURE
denture adhesive ˈdantər ədˈhesəv; a material used to adhere a denture to the oral mucosa
denture basal surface: syn, INTEGRAL; comp, DENTURE BASE
denture base ˈdantər ˈbæs; the part of a denture that rests on the foundation tissues and to which teeth are attached; comp, CHARACTERIZED DENTURE BASE, DEFINITIVE DENTURE BASE, TINTED DENTURE BASE
denture base material ˈdantər ˈbæs məˈtɑːr ˈe̞rəv; any substance of which a denture base may be made
denture bearing area: syn, DENTURE FOUNDATION
denture border ˈdantər bɔːrˈdər; 1. the margin of the denture base at the junction of the cameo surface and the intaglio surface;
denture \( \text{děn'chur} \) kár'ak-ter-i-zá'shun\hspace{1em}: \text{modification} of the form and color of the denture base and teeth to produce a more lifelike appearance

denture \( \text{děn'chur} \) kyöör'ing\hspace{1em}: \text{nonstandard} \text{syn, DENTURE PROCESSING; comp, POLYMERIZATION}

denture design \( \text{děn'chur} \) dźi'-zin\hspace{1em}: \text{a planned visualization of the form and extent of a dental prosthesis arrived at after study of all factors involved (GPT-4)}

denture esthetics \( \text{děn'chur} \) és-thět'iks\hspace{1em}: \text{the effect produced by a dental prosthesis that affects the beauty and attractiveness of the person; syn, DENTOGENICS}

denture \( \text{děn'chur} \) flän'j\hspace{1em}: \text{the part of the denture base that extends from the cervical ends of the teeth to the denture border}

denture \( \text{děn'chur} \) flaska\hspace{1em}: \text{a metal or fibreglass vessel to support the gypsum mold used in the polymerization of a denture; comp, CASTING FLASK, COPE, CROWN FLASK, DRAG}

denture \( \text{děn'chur} \) foun-dā'shun\hspace{1em}: \text{the oral anatomy available to support a denture}

denture \( \text{děn'chur} \) a-klöö säĺ súr fas'\hspace{1em}: \text{the portion of the surface of a denture that makes contact with its antagonist}

denture packing \( \text{děn'chur} \) pák'ing\hspace{1em}: \text{nonstandard; the act of pressing a denture base material into a refractory mold within a flask; syn, DENTURE RESIN PACKING}

denture \( \text{děn'chur} \) plas-men-ta'shun\hspace{1em}: \text{an opinion or judgment given in advance of treatment for the prospects for success in the fabrication of dentures and for their usefulness (GPT-4)}

denture \( \text{děn'chur} \) pro-sés'ing\hspace{1em}: \text{1. the means by which the denture base materials are polymerized to the form of a denture; 2. the conversion of the wax pattern of a denture or a portion of a denture into resin or other material}

denture \( \text{děn'chur} \) prōg-nō'ši-sē\hspace{1em}: \text{an opinion or judgment given in advance of treatment for the prospects for success in the fabrication of dentures and for their usefulness (GPT-4)}

denture \( \text{děn'chur} \) prōs-thět'iks\hspace{1em}: \text{obs \hspace{1em}: 1. the replacement of the natural teeth in the arch and their associated parts by artificial substitutes; 2. the art and science of the restoration of an anatomic structure, and of the replacement of such a structure by artificial substitutes (GPT-4); syn, COMPLETE DENTURE PROSTHODONICS}

denture \( \text{děn'chur} \) rē-lēn\hspace{1em}: \text{syn, RELINE; comp, TISSUE CONDITIONING}

denture \( \text{děn'chur} \) re-zēn pák'ing\hspace{1em}: \text{filling and pressing a denture base material into a mold within a refractory flask}

denture \( \text{děn'chur} \) rī-tēn'shun\hspace{1em}: \text{1. the resistance in the movement of a denture away from its tissue foundation especially in a vertical direction; 2. a quality of a denture that holds it to the tissue foundation and/or abutment teeth; comp, DENTURE STABILITY}

denture \( \text{děn'chur} \) sūr'vīs\hspace{1em}: \text{the procedures that are involved in the diagnosis and subsequent fabrication and maintenance of artificial substitutes for missing natural teeth and associated structures}

denture \( \text{děn'chur} \) spā's\hspace{1em}: \text{1. the portion of the oral cavity that is or may be occupied by the maxillary and/or mandibular denture(s); 2. the space between and around the residual ridges that is available for dentures; 3. the area occupied by dentures where formerly the teeth, alveolar bone, and surrounding soft and hard tissues were located}

denture \( \text{děn'chur} \) sta-bil-i-tē\hspace{1em}: \text{1. the resistance of a denture to movement on its tissue foundation, especially to lateral (horizontal) forces as opposed to vertical displacement (termed denture retention); 2. a quality of a denture that permits it to maintain a state of equilibrium in relation to its tissue foundation and/or abutment teeth; comp, DENTURE RETENTION}

denture \( \text{děn'chur} \) surf-āc-e\hspace{1em}: \text{syn, DENTURE FOUNDATION AREA}

denture \( \text{děn'chur} \) sur-fā-sē\hspace{1em}: \text{structures \hspace{1em}: residents \hspace{1em}: removal \hspace{1em}: complete \hspace{1em}: surfaces \hspace{1em}: complete \hspace{1em}: surfaces \hspace{1em}: complete \hspace{1em}: surfaces \hspace{1em}: complete \hspace{1em}: surfaces \hspace{1em}: complete}

denture \( \text{děn'chur} \) tooth\hspace{1em}: \text{a term commonly referring to an artificial tooth used in the fabrication of a resin base prosthesis}

denturism \( \text{děn'chur-iz'um} \): \text{n \hspace{1em}: the fabrication and delivery of removable dentures by non-dentists}

denturist \( \text{děn'chur-ist} \): \text{n \hspace{1em}: (1965): anyone without an accredited dental school degree who makes, fits, and repairs removable dentures directly for the public}

depassivation \( \text{děpá-sē sī-vā'shun} \): \text{n \hspace{1em}: loss of corrosion protection as a result of damage or removal of the protective oxide surface film on a passivated metal}

deprogrammer \( \text{dē-prō'grām'er} \): \text{n \hspace{1em}: various types of devices or materials used to alter the proprioceptive mechanism during mandibular closure}

determinants of mandibular movement \( \text{dēn-tür'ma-nent} \): \text{those anatomic structures that dictate or limit the movements of the mandible; the anterior determinant of mandibular movement is the dental articulation; the posterior determinants of mandibular movement are the temporomandibular articulations and their associated structures}

detrusion \( \text{dē-trōō'shun} \): \text{n \hspace{1em}: downward movement of the mandibular condyle}

deuteranomalous vision \( \text{dōō ter-a-nō'mā-lus, dyōō'-ter-a-nō'mā-lus vízh'ón} \): \text{a form of anomalous trichromatism in which the viewer requires more green in a mixture of red and green to match spectral yellow than does a normal trichromat; the relative spectral visual sensitivity does not differ noticeably from normal; hue discrimination is poor in the red to green region of the spectrum}

deuteranopia \( \text{dōō ter-a-nō'pe-a, dyōō'-} \text{n} \hspace{1em}: \text{(ca. 1901): green color blindness}

developmental anomaly \( \text{dō-vō'lāp-mēnt} \) \hspace{1em}: \text{an unusual sequelae of development; a deviation from normal shape or size}

developmental dysmorphism \( \text{dō-vō'lāp-mēnt} \) \hspace{1em}: \text{dis'mōr'fē-āsē: anomaly of growth seemingly related to extrinsic interference from contiguous or adjacent structures}

developmental dysplasia \( \text{dō-vō'lāp-mēnt} \) \hspace{1em}: \text{dis-plā'zha-sē-a-sē: any abnormality of growth or disharmony between parts as a result of growth}

developmental hyperplasia \( \text{dō-vō'lāp-mēnt} \) \hspace{1em}: \text{hi'per-plā'zha-sē: excessive growth development}

developmental hypoplasia \( \text{dō-vō'lāp-mēnt} \) \hspace{1em}: \text{hi'po-plā'zha-sē: diminution in growth development}

devest \( \text{dē-vēst} \): \text{vb \hspace{1em}: the retrieval of a casting or prosthesis from an investing medium}

deviation \( \text{dē-vē-ā'shun} \): \text{n \hspace{1em}: (15c): with respect to movement of the mandible, a lateral path of movement that ends in the centered position}
device • direct metal laser sintering

diagnosis \( \ddag \)ag-nô’s ı́k\( \ddag \) n (1832): to determine the nature of a disease; diagnoses \( \ddag \)ag-nô’se\( \ddag \) pl

\#diagnostic \( \ddag \)ag-nô’s \( \ddag \)kást\( \ddag \): a life-size reproduction of a part or parts of the oral cavity and/or facial structures for the purpose of study and treatment planning

\#diagnostic cast \( \ddag \)ag-nô’s \( \ddag \)dền ch\( \ddag \): an interim removable dental prosthesis placed for the purpose of evaluation and planning later therapy

\#diagnostic denture \( \ddag \)ag-nô’s \( \ddag \)dên ch\( \ddag \): a waxing of intended restorative contours on formed to evaluate and optimize de

\#diagnostic index: syn, PROSTHODONTIC DIAGNOSTIC INDEX

\#diagnostic mounting: syn, MOUNTING

\#diagnostic occlusal adjustment: an evaluation of the process and implications of subtractive tooth preparation on articulator-mounted casts for the determination of the benefits and consequences of an occlusal adjustment

\#diagnostic prosthesis: a removable complete or partial denture, overdenture, or occlusal device, usually made of acrylic resin that may include an overlay of the occlusal surfaces designed to evaluate a patient’s response to extensive restorative intervention; syn, DIAGNOSTIC DENTURE, OCCLUSAL DEVICE

\#diagnostic radiation \( \ddag \)ag-nô’s \( \ddag \)râ dé-à’shun\( \ddag \): the use of radiographs for the determination of the nature of a disease

\#diagnostic setups slang: syn, TOOTH ARRANGEMENT

\#diagnostic splint: syn, OCCLUSAL DEVICE

\#diagnostic study cast: syn, DIAGNOSTIC CAST, PRELIMINARY CAST, PREOPERATIVE CAST

\#diagnostic tooth preparation: preparations on dental casts performed to evaluate and optimize definitive tooth preparations

\#diagnostic waxing: a waxing of intended restorative contours on dental casts for the purpose of evaluation and planning restorations; a wax replica of a proposed treatment plan; syn, WAX-UP; comp, TRIAL DENTURE

diarthrodial joint \( \ddag \)år-thrô-dê-á\( \ddag \): a freely moving joint

diathesis \( \ddag \)år-thrô’si\( \ddag \) n (1578): a specialized articulation permitting more or less free movement; a synovial joint

diastema \( \ddag \)a-stê’mi\( \ddag \) n (1854): a space between two adjacent teeth in the same dental arch; \( \ddag \)mata \( \ddag \)ma-ta\( \ddag \) pl

diathermy \( \ddag \)a-thûr’mi\( \ddag \) n (1909): tissue resistance-generated heat resulting from high-frequency electric current

diatomic \( \ddag \)a-tôr’ik\( \ddag \) adj: a channel placed in the ridge lap surface of denture teeth to serve as a mechanical means of retaining the teeth in a chemically dissimilar denture base material

dichromatic vision \( \ddag \)krô-mä’ïk \( \ddag \)vizh’ën\( \ddag \): defective color vision characterized by the absence of one of three cone pigments

dichromatism \( \ddag \)krô-mä’të-züm\( \ddag \) n (1884): a form of defective color vision in which the spectrum is seen as comprising only two regions of different hues separated by an achromatic band; a color blindness with the perception of only two out of the three primary colors; it can be subdivided into three types: protanopia, deuteranopia, and tritanopia

DICOM: acronym for DIGITAL IMAGING AND COMMUNICATIONS IN MEDICINE

die \( \ddag \)dî n (14c): the positive reproduction of the form of a prepared tooth in any suitable substance

die relief: an agent applied to a die to provide space for the luting agent in the finished casting; syn, DIE SPACER

die spacer \( \ddag \)spâs’ër\( \ddag \) syn, DIE RELIEF

differential diagnosis \( \ddag \)rê-n’shë’l \( \ddag \)a-gnô’si\( \ddag \): the process of identifying a condition by comparing the signs and symptoms of all pathologic processes that may produce similar signs and symptoms

differential treatment planning: the process of evaluating dentist-based and patient-based considerations in determining the most appropriate treatment from the field of alternatives, given the risk–benefit estimation for the patient

digital denture nonstand: commonly refers to a removable complete denture created with automation by using CAD, CAM, and CAE in lieu of conventional processes; a removable partial denture may also be digitally fabricated; Editorial note for usage: a denture is not a digital device; syn, DIGITALLY FABRICATED DENTURE, comp, PROSTHESIS, REMOVABLE COMPLETE DENTURE, REMOVABLE PARTIAL DENTURE

digital imaging and communications in medicine (DICOM): a standard for storage and distribution of medical images. It includes a compressible file format definition for communication of images over networks; DICOM enables the archiving system

digital impression slang: Editorial note for usage: a digital impression is not a negative likeness or copy in reverse of the surface of an object; syn, DIGITAL SCAN

digital scan: 1. capturing the computer numerical format of raster images (bitmap) of a geometric object that can be viewed on a monitor screen (two-dimensional [2D]) or hologram (3D); 2. in dentistry, capturing the optical image directly of the patient’s anatomy or indirectly of a definitive cast of the anatomy

digitally fabricated denture: a removable complete or partial denture created with automation by using CAD, CAM, and CAE in lieu of conventional processes; comp, PROSTHESIS, REMOVABLE COMPLETE DENTURE, REMOVABLE PARTIAL DENTURE

dilaceration \( \ddag \)å’s’-a-râ’shun\( \ddag \): 1. a tearing apart; 2. in dentistry, a condition resulting from injury to a tooth during its development and characterized by a band or crease at the junction of the crown and root, or alternatively, by tortuous roots with abnormal curvatures

dimensional stability \( \ddag \)mên’shun-l sta-bi-lí-tê’ë: the ability of a material to retain its size and form

dimensions of color \( \ddag \)mên’shuinz üv kûl’ën: terms used to describe the three dimensional nature of color; in the Munsell color order system, the dimensions are named hue, value, and chroma, which are used to describe the color family (hue), the lightness/darkness (value), and the saturation (chroma)

direct bone impression \( \ddag \)rëkt, dî-bôn îm-prêsh’ön: a negative likeness of bone from which overlying tissues have been reflected

direct lift technique: a means of fabricating porcelain labial margins whereby porcelain is condensed directly onto the die; comp, PORCELAIN WAX TECHNIQUE

direct metal laser sintering: acronym is DMLS; an additive CAM technique which uses a sintering of metal alloy powder to develop 3D objects; comp, SELECTIVE LASER MELTING, SELECTIVE LASER SINTERING
direct pulp capping: application of a material to exposed vital pulpal tissue to protect it and promote healing

direct retainer: that component of a removable partial denture used to retain and prevent dislodgement, consisting of a clasps assembly or precision attachment

direct retention: retention obtained in a removable partial denture by the use of clasps or attachments that resist removal from the abutment teeth

disarticulation: separation of joint parts

disc: (1664): with respect to the temporomandibular joint, the avascular intra-articular tissue

disc-condyle complex: the condyle and its disc articulation that functions as a simple hinge joint

disc degeneration: degenerative changes in the temporomandibular joint articular disc

disc derangement: displacement of the mandible

disc detachment: a peripheral separation of the disc from its capsular, ligamentous, or osseous attachments

disc dislocation: syn., DISC DERANGEMENT

disc dislocation with reduction: disc displacement in which the temporomandibular joint disc is displaced at rest (usually in an anterior-medial direction) but resumes a normal position on mandibular movement, usually accompanied by a clicking sound

disc dislocation without reduction: disc displacement in which the temporomandibular joint disc is displaced at rest and does not resume a normal position on mandibular movement; syn., CLOSED LOCK

disc interference: interference with mandibular movement because of disc-related pathosis and/or dysfunction

disc locking: disc derangement that will not reduce or restore to its normal place or relationship

disc perforation: a circumscribed tear in the articular disc, generally as the result of degenerative thinning in the central portion, usually with long-standing increased compressive forces, permitting communication between the superior and inferior joint spaces; there is no disruption at the peripheral attachments to the capsule, ligaments, or bone

disc prolapse: rotation of the disc forward on the condyle

disc space: the radiolucent area on a temporomandibular joint radiograph between the mandibular condyle and the articular fossa

disc thinning: degenerative decrease in disc thickness, usually as the result of long-standing increased compressive forces

discal ligaments: relative to the temporomandibular joint, there are two discal ligaments, medial and lateral, which attach the articular disc to the medial and lateral poles of the condyle of the mandible; these ligaments have also been termed polar ligaments; syn., COLLATERAL LIGAMENTS

disectomy: excision of the intra-articular disc

discle: vb: to separate the opposing teeth during eccentric movements of the mandible

disclosure: the separation of opposing teeth during eccentric movements of the mandible; syn., DISOCCLUSION

disjunctor: any component of a prosthesis that serves to allow movement between two or more parts

dislocated fracture: a fracture of a bone near an articulation, with displacement of the condyloid process out of the articular fossa

dislocation: the state or act of being dislocated, as displacement of one or more bones at a joint; comp., CONDYULAR DISLOCATION, FUNCTIONAL DISLOCATION, MANDIBULAR DISLOCATION, PARTIAL DISLOCATION

disocclusion: syn., DISC DERANGEMENT

disocclusion: syn., DISC DERANGEMENT


donor site: an area of the body from which a graft is taken

dopant: a component incorporated into a dental material to alter its physical properties; e.g., yttria incorporated in a small amount into zirconia, resulting in stabilization

double lip: hyperplasia of the mucosa of the upper lip producing a fold of tissue that gives the appearance of duplication of the lip

double wire clasp: a back-to-back wire circumferential clasp

dovetail: a widened portion of a prepared cavity used to increase retention and/or resistance
dowel • edentulous

dowel |dou′l| n, obs, nonstand (13c); syn, POST
dowel core crown |n, obs, nonstand| syn, RICHMOND CROWN
dowel crown |n, obs, nonstand| syn, DAVIS CROWN, RICHMOND CROWN
dowel pin |dou′l p′n| a metal pin used in stone casts to remove
die sections and replace them accurately in the original position
drag |dræg| n the lower or cast side of a refractory flask to which
the cope is fitted
draw |drɔː| v, slang (bef. 12c) the taper or convergence of walls of a
preparation for a restoration; syn, path of draw, PATH OF INSERTION,
PATH OF WITHDRAWAL, PATH OF PLACEMENT, TOTAL OCCLUSAL
CONVERGENCE
dross |dros, drōs| n 1. the solid scum formed on the surface of a
metal when molten or melted, often formed from oxides of various
metals but sometimes arising from impurities and waste materials;
2. waste matter; refuse
ductility |dək-tĭl′-ĭ-tē| n (14c) the ability of a material to withstand
permanent deformation under a tensile load without rupture; ability
of a material to be plastically strained in tension; a material is brittle
if it does not have appreciable plastic deformation in tension before
rupture
duplicate denture |dū′plĭ-k′dên ch′r| a second denture inten
tended to be a replica of the first
durometer |dū′rŏ-m′tər| n an instrument for measuring hardness
of elastic materials (i.e., polymers, biological tissues); measured by
scales A (softer) to D (harder) with each scale value of 0 (softest) to
100 (hardest); ASTM D2240; syn, Shore Hardness Scale orig, Albert F.
Shore, inventor, U.S.A., 1908
dwt: abbr [denarius + weight] pennyweight; a measurement of
weight in the troy system equal to 24 grains, or 0.05 ounce; its
metric equivalent is 1.555 grams
dye |dī| n a colorant that does not scatter light but absorbs certain
wavelengths and transmits others
dynamic bite opener |slæŋ| syn, OCCLUSAL DEVICE
dynamic relations |dī′näm′ık rĭ-lā′shun| obs: relations of two ob
jects involving the element of relative movement of one object to
another, as the relationship of the mandible to the maxillae (GPT-4)
dynamic splint |sĭn, INTERARCH EXPANSION DEVICE, OCCLUSAL
DEVICE
dysesthesia |dīs-ĕs-thē′zha, -zhē′-a, ıs′| n an unpleasant abnormal
sensation
dysfunction |dīs-fŭŋk′shun| n (ca. 1916); the presence of func
tional disharmony between the morphologic form (teeth, occlusion,
bones, joints) and function (muscles, nerves) that may result in
pathologic changes in the tissues or produce a functional distur
bance
dysgeusia |dīs-gyō′zha, -zhē′-a| n any disturbance in the sense of
taste
dyskinesia |dīs-kĭn′ĭ-zha, -ăhē′-a| n (ca. 1706); impairment of the
power of voluntary movement resulting in fragmentary or incom
plete movement; comp, INCOORDINATION
dyslalia |dīs-lā′lē′-a| n defective articulation as a result of faulty
learning or abnormality of the external speech organs and not
because of lesions of the central nervous system
dysmaseesis |dīs-mās′ă-sĭs| n difficulty in mastication
dysostosis |dīs-ős tă-sĭs| n imperfect ossification
dysphagia |dīs-plă′zha| n dysfunction in swallowing
dysphonia |dīs-fō′nē′-a| n (ca. 1706); impairment in the voice; dif
culty in creating sound and phonation with the vocal cords
dysplasia |dīs-plă′zha| n (ca. 1923); abnormality of develop
ment; comp, MANDIBULAR DYSPLASIA, MAXILLOMANDIBULAR
DYSPLASIA
dystonia |dīs-tō′nĭ′-yə| n acute irregular tonic muscular spasms, often
with contortions of the tongue, jaw, eyes, neck, and sometimes the
entire body
earbow |ər-bō| n (20c): a type of facebow that indexes to the
external auditory meatus and registres the relation of the maxillary
dental arch to the external auditory meatus and a horizontal refer
ence plane; this instrument is used to transfer the maxillary cast to
the articulator; it provides an average anatomic dimension between
the external auditory meatus and the horizontal axis of the
mandible; syn, FACEBOW
early closing click |ˌər′lē klō′sĭŋ klĭk| a click emanating from the
temporomandibular joint that occurs at the initiation of retrusive
translation
early mandibular lateral translation |ˌər′lē măn′dĭ-b′yə-lar| the trans
latory portion of lateral movement in which the greatest portion
occurs early in the forward movement of the nonworking
side condyle as it leaves centric relation; comp, IMMEDIATE
MANDIBULAR LATERAL TRANSLATION, MANDIBULAR TRANSLATION,
PROGRESSIVE MANDIBULAR LATERAL TRANSLATION
early opening click |ˌər′lē ə pen-ĭŋ klĭk| a temporomandibular
click that occurs at initiation of the translation of the condyle(s)
EBA cement: acronym for ethoxybenzoic acid cement; reinforced
zinc oxide-eugenol cement with part of the eugenol replaced by 2-
ethoxybenzoic acid
eccentric |e′kĭn-sĕn′ trĭk| adj (14c): 1. not having the same center; 2.
deviating from a circular path; 3. located elsewhere than at the
geometric center; 4. any position of the mandible other than that
which is its normal position
eccentric checkbite |n, obs, nonstand| syn, ECCENTRIC INTEROCCLUSAL
RECORD
eccentric interocclusal record |e′kĭn-sĕn′ trĭk ɪn′ tɛr-ə-kloo′s al rĕk′ erd′| a
registration of any maxillomandibular position other than centric
relat
ion
eccentric jaw record: syn, ECCENTRIC INTEROCCLUSAL RECORD
eccentric jaw relation |e′kĭn-sĕn′ trĭk jŏ ɹlə′ ʃun| obs: any relationship
of the mandible to the maxillae other than centric relation (GPT-4)
eccentric occlusion |e′kĭn-sĕn′ trĭk a-kloo′s ʃun| an occlusion other than
maximal intercuspal position
eccentric position: syn, ECCENTRIC RELATION
eccentric record: syn, ECCENTRIC INTEROCCLUSAL RECORD
eccentric relation |e′kĭn-sĕn′ trĭk rĭ-lə′ ʃun| any relationship of the
mandible to the maxillae other than centric relation; comp, MAXIMAL
INTERCUSPAL POSITION
ectopic |e′kĭt-op′ ĭk′| adj (1873): occurring in an abnormal position or
in an unusual manner or form; ectopically |e′kĭt-ŏp′ ĭk′-lē′ adv
ectopic eruption |e′kĭt-ŏp′ ĭk ɪ-rŏp′ ʃun| eruption of a tooth out of
its normal place or position
edema |e′dĕ-ma| n (15c): abnormal accumulation of fluid in the
tissues
edentulate |e-dĕn′tā-lət| vb to remove all teeth
edentulism |e-dĕn′tə-lish′-əm| (1998); the state of being edentu
lus; without natural teeth
edentulous |e-dĕn′tə-lus′| adj (1782): without teeth, lacking teeth
edge-to-edge articulation ˈɛdʒ tɔː ˈɛdʒ ər-təkˈjaːl ˈʃənː] artikjúləš; articulation in which the opposing anterior teeth meet along their incisal edges when the teeth are in maximal intercuspal position

edge-to-edge bite nonˈstænd ˌsiːn, EDGE-TO-EDGE ARTICULATION

edge-to-edge occlusion: syn, EDGE-TO-EDGE ARTICULATION

educationally qualified prosthodontist ˈɛdʒ tə ˈɛdʒ ər-təkˈjaːl kווəˈlɪ̇kəl prəsˈthə-dən tɪ̇sː in the United States as defined by the American Board of Prosthodontists, a prosthodontist who has successfully completed an advanced educational program accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation and is eligible to apply for examination by the American Board of Prosthodontics

elastic ˈɛdʒ təˈlik adj (1653); susceptible to being stretched, compressed, or distorted and then tending to resume the original shape

elastic limit ˈɛdʒ təˈlim ɪtː the greatest stress to which a material may be subjected and still be capable of returning to its original dimensions when such forces are released

elastic modulus ˈɛdʒ təˈmʊdəs ˌst if əˈliːʃənː] the stiffness or flexibility of a material within the elastic range; within the elastic range, the material deforms in direct proportion to the force applied as represented by Hooke’s law

elasticity ˈɛdʒ təˈlæstɪks ˌst iːtʃənː (1664); the quality that allows a structure or material to return to its original form on removal of an external force; comp, MODULUS OF ELASTICITY

elastomer ˈɛdʒ təˈməʊr əˈməʊr n (ca. 1934); a polymer that has a glass transition temperature that is below its service temperature (usually room temperature); these materials are characterized by low stiffness and extremely large elastic strains; elastomeric adj

elastomeric impression material: a group of flexible chemical polymers that are either chemically or physically cross-linked; generally, they can be easily stretched and rapidly recover their original dimensions when applied stresses are released

electrical discharge machining ˈɛdʒ təˈkriː-kəl ˌdiːs-ˈʃər̩ ˈmeɪʃənː] 1. the process by which metal(s) is (are) altered in form by using electrical current through conductive objects brought into physical contact with the metal surface; 2. a precision metal removal process using an accurately controlled electrical discharge (a spark) to erode metal, usually performed in a liquid dielectric medium; syn, SPARK EROSION

electrode ˈɛdʒ təˈlɛktɹd n (1834); 1. a medium used between an electric conductor and the object to which it is to be applied; 2. an x-ray tube component from which electrons emanate or to which they are attracted; the positive electrode is the anode; the negative electrode is the cathode

electromagnetic spectrum ˈɛdʒ təˈlɛktɹməɡnɛtɪk ˌspɛktəˈruːmː] the range of energy waves that extend from gamma rays to radio waves; the eye is sensitive to a very narrow band of wavelengths between about 380 and 780 nm

electromagnetic wave ˈɛdʒ təˈlɛktɹməɡnɛtɪk ˌwɛvː] a disturbance that propagates outward from any electric charge that oscillates or is accelerated; far from the charge, it consists of vibrating electric and magnetic fields that move at the speed of light and are at right angles to each other and to the direction of motion

electromyographic biofeedback ˈɛdʒ təˈlɛktɹmiˌɒɡrəˈfɛk biˈoʊˈfed,bækː] an instrumental process that helps patients learn control over muscle tension levels previously under automatic control

electromyography ˈɛdʒ təˈlɛktɹmiˌɒɡrəˈfɛɡ n (1948); the graphic recording of the electrical potential of muscle; comp, NOCTURNAL ELECTROMYOGRAPHY

electron ˈɛdʒ təˈlɛktɹn n (1891); the elemental unit of electricity; a stable elementary particle that is the negatively charged constituent of ordinary matter, having a mass of approximately 9.11 × 10⁻²⁸ g (equivalent to 0.511 MeV) and a charge of approximately −1.602 × 10⁻¹⁹ coulomb; comp, negative electron, negatron

electron accelerator ˈɛdʒ təˈlɛktɹtrəˈæktrəˌklər n; a device used in radiation treatment that accelerates electrons to high energies

electron beam therapy ˈɛdʒ təˈlɛktɹtrəˈbiːm ˈtɛməria; treatment by electrons accelerated to high energies by a machine such as the betatron

electron volt ˈɛdʒ təˈlɛktɹvɔlt ˈɛvː] a unit of energy equal to the energy acquired by an electron when it passes through a potential difference of 1 volt in a vacuum; it is equal to (1.602192 × 10⁻¹⁹) volt

electropalatography ˈɛdʒ təˈlɛktɹpəˈlætoʊˈɡrəfiː] vt (ca. 1864); the process of covering the surface of an object with a thin coating of metal by means of electrolysis

electropalatography ˈɛdʒ təˈlɛktɹpəˈlætoʊˈɡrəfiː] vt; the electrolytic removal of a thin layer of metal to produce a bright surface

elements ˈɛdʒ təˈlɛktɹmənts n (1993); when used in reference to dental implants, component parts of a dental implant structure, such as the dental implant, dental implant abutment, and abutment screw

elevator muscle ˈɛdʒ təˈvælər məˈsjuːlː] one of the muscles that, on contracting, elevates or closes the mandible

elongation ˈɛdʒ təˈlæŋdənʃ ˌst ip əˈliːʃənː] 1. deformation as a result of tensile force application; 2. the degree to which a material will stretch before breaking; 3. the overeruption of a tooth

embayment ˈɛdʒ bɛmənteɪn] n (1794); 1. the process of using a ceramic powder mixed with water to surround a glass-ceramic casting; the purpose of the procedure is to prevent distortion and limit the shrinkage of the casting; 2. with reference to the physics of threaded unions, localized plastic deformation that occurs in screw threads or the mated components when applying preload; comp, EMBAYMENT RELAXATION; INVEST

embayment relaxation: the settling effect on a screw connection as microscopic rough spots on the threads begin to flatten causing a reduction in the preload

embouchure ˈɛdʒ buːˈʃʊər] n (1760); the position and use of the lips, tongue, and teeth in playing a wind instrument

embrasure ˈɛdʒ ˈbrəzər] n (1702); 1. the space formed when adjacent surfaces flair away from one another; 2. in dentistry, the space defined by surfaces of two adjacent teeth; there are four embrasure spaces associated with each proximal contact area; occlusal or incisal, mesial, distal, and gingival

emergence angle ˈɛdʒ təˈmɜːrɪŋ ˈeɪn̩dʒə] (1993); the angle between the average tangent of the transitional contour relative to the long axis of a tooth, dental implant, or dental implant abutment; comp, emergence profile

emergence profile ˈɛdʒ təˈmɜːrɪʃən ˈprəʊfəlː] the contour of a tooth or restoration, such as the crown on a natural tooth, dental implant, or dental implant abutment, as it relates to the emergence from circumscribed soft tissues; syn, translational contour; comp, PINK SCORE

EMG: acronym for ELECTROMYOGRAPHY

eminence ˈɛdʒ muːnəns] n (15c); an anatomic prominence or projection, especially one on the surface of a bone; comp, CANINE EMINENCE, ARTICULAR EMINENCE

empty mouth movement ˈɛdʒ mʊrθ ˈmuːθ məʊvˈment] voluntary or reflex movements of the mandible when not engaged in incision or mastication

enamel ˈɛdʒ nām] n (15c); in dentistry, the hard, thin, translucent layer of calcified substance that envelopes and protects the dentin of the coronal aspect of the tooth; it is the hardest substance in the body; syn, adamantine layer

THE JOURNAL OF PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY
enamel projection • equilibrate

enamel projection V-nám’el projék’šun’; an apical extension of enamel, usually toward a furcation in the roots.

enameleoplasty n; syn OCCLUSAL RESHAPEING, ESTHETIC RESHAPEING

enarthrosis V-én-är-thró súis n (1634); joints characterized with a ball and socket anatomy (e.g., hip)

endodontic-endosteal dental implant V-én-dó-dón’ tûks V-én-dós’ tê-l dên’ tî l’im-plânt’; a device and/or threaded pin implant that extends through the root canal of a tooth into periapical bone and is used to stabilize a mobile tooth; syn, endodontic stabilizer

endodontic implants obs syn, ENDODONTIC-ENDOSTEAL DENTAL IMPLANT

endodontic pin V-én-dó-dón’ tûk pîn’; obs syn, ENDODONTIC-ENDOSTEAL DENTAL IMPLANT

endodontic stabilizer obs syn, ENDODONTIC-ENDOSTEAL DENTAL IMPLANT

endogenous V-én-dój’a-nûs’ adj (1830); developing or originating within the organism

endoscope V-én-da’-skôp’ n (1861); a flexible or rigid thin tube used for examining the interior of a structure

endosseous blade implant; syn, BLADE ENDOSTEAL DENTAL IMPLANT

endosseous implant; syn, ENDOSTEAL DENTAL IMPLANT

endosteal dental implant V-én-dós’ tê-l dên’ tî l’im-plânt’; a device placed into the alveolar and/or basal bone of the mandible or maxillae and transsecting only one cortical plate; the endosteal dental implant is composed of an anchorage component, termed the endosteal dental implant, which, ideally, is within the bone, and a retentive component, termed the endosteal dental implant abutment; the dental implant abutment connects to the dental implant (by means of screws, thread/screw interfacing, compression/luting agent, etc., which can be termed elements), passes through the oral mucosa, and serves to support and/or retain the prosthesis (fixed prosthesis, removable prosthesis, maxillofacial prosthesis); descriptions of the dental implant and/or the dental implant abutment that use silicone or geometric forms, such as cylinder, conical, pre-angled, angled, blade, basket, or endodontic, may be used as adjectives to enhance understanding of the geometry of any endosteal dental implant; descriptive adjectives may be used to delineate the materials from which they are made, such as, a ceramic dental implant abutment. Interim or definitive dental implant abutments may be composed of one or more individual component parts, each of which is termed an element; the dental implant abutment element(s) usually is (are) described by means of their geometric form, function or means of adaptation, such as, screw, coping, cylinder, lug, friction fitting, press-fit; hence, multiple adjectives may be used to describe both the endosteal dental implant and abutment; comp, BASKET ENDOSTEAL DENTAL IMPLANT, BLADE ENDOSTEAL DENTAL IMPLANT, DENTAL IMPLANT, ENDODONTIC ENDOSTEAL DENTAL IMPLANT, EPOSTEAL DENTAL IMPLANT, SCREW ENDOSTEAL DENTAL IMPLANT, TRANSOSTEAL DENTAL IMPLANT

endosteal dental implant abutment V-én-dós’ tê-l dên’ tî l’im-plânt’ a-bût’ ment’. (1998); that element of the dental implant that passes through the oral mucosa and provides connection between the endosteal dental implant body and the prosthesis; the dental implant abutment may be for interim or definitive application; comp, interim abutment, definitive abutment

endosteal dental implant abutment element(s) V-én-dós’ tê-l dên’ tî l’im-plânt’ a-bût’ ment’ él’a-ment’; (1998); any component used to secure either the dental implant abutment to the dental implant or the prosthesis to the dental implant abutment; comp, ELEMENTS

engram; synaptic maps in the motor cortex for skilled, somatic movement patterns; orig, John Hughlings Jackson, 1884

entrance port V-nûn-êrns port’; the area of the surface of a patient on which a radiation beam is incident

enucleation n; The surgical removal of the eye globe after severing the optic muscles and optic nerve

envelope of function V-én-va-lôp ü-v fûn’k’shun’; the 3D space contained within the envelope of motion that defines mandibular movement during masticatory function and/or phonation; comp, ENVELOPE OF MOTION, POSSELT’S ENVELOPE OF MOTION

envelope of motion V-én-va-lôp ü-v mû’shun’; the 3D space circumscribed by mandibular border movements within which all unstrained mandibular movement occurs; ENVELOPE OF MOTION is known as Posselt’s Envelope of Motion, orig, Ulf Posselt who first demonstrated this 3D space, Denmark, 1952


Pousett U. Physiology of occlusion and rehabilitation. Philadelphia, PA: Davis; 1962

epithelial attachment; syn, JUNCTIONAL EPITHELIUM

epithelial cuff V-êp’a-thê’le-al kûf’; a term used to describe the relationship between the mucosa and the dental implant and/or dental implant abutment; the use of this term implies a close adherence, but not necessarily a biochemical attachment, between the implant and mucosa

epithelium V-êp’a-thê’le-um’ n (1748); the mucosal tissue serving as the lining of the intraoral surfaces. It extends into the gingival crevice and adheres to the tooth at the base of the crevice; –îla V-êle-a’ pl; comp, JUNCTIONAL EPITHELIUM, SULCULAR EPITHELIUM

epithelization V-êp’a-thê’li-za’shun’ n (ca. 1934); the process of becoming covered with or converted to epithelium; epithelize V-êp’a-thê’lize’ v

eposteal dental implant V-êp’ôz’ tê-al dên’ tî l’im-plânt’; any dental implant that receives its primary support by means of resting upon the bone; Editorial note for usage: a subperiosteal dental implant that conforms to the superior surface of an edentulous area of alveolar bone is an eposteal dental implant; any retaining screws or other elements that may secure the eposteal framework to the alveolar bone and pass through the bone represent endosteal dental implant components; should the eposteal framework penetrate the alveolar bone, technically, the framework becomes an endosteal dental implant; an eposteal dental implant’s support system has, heretofore, been termed the implant frame, implant framework, or implant substruc-ure; this is an integral component of that dental implant’s form and is not subservient to any other component; comp, ENDOSTEAL DENTAL IMPLANT, SUBPERIOSTEAL DENTAL IMPLANT, TRANSOSTEAL DENTAL IMPLANT

epoxy resin V-êp’ôk’ sê, l-êp’ôk’ rêz’ in’s; a resin characterized by the reactive epoxy or ethyloxyline groups that possess unique characteristics in terms of adhesion to metals, woods, and glasses

epoxy resin die V-êp’ôk’ sê, l-êp’ôk’ rêz’ in’dû; the reproduction in the form of epoxy resin of the prepared surfaces of a tooth or dental implant abutment

epulis fissuratum; overgrowth of intraoral tissue resulting from chronic irritation

equalization of pressure V-kwil’a-zâ’shun üv prêsh’ûr’; the act of equalizing or uniformly distributing pressure

equilibrate V-kwil’a-brâ’tî vt (1635); to bring or to place in equilib-rium; brâ’tî vt; brâ’tîng’ vt
equilibration /ˌkwɪlərəˈbreɪʃən/ n (1635): 1. the act or acts of placing a body in a state of equilibrium; 2. the state or condition of being in equilibrium; comp, MANDIBULAR EQUILIBRATION, OCCLUSAL EQUILIBRATION

equilibrator /ˌkwɪləˈbreɪtər/ n (19c) obs: an instrument or device used in achieving or helping maintain a state of equilibrium (GPT-4)
equilibrium /ˌkwɪləˈbreɪəm/ n (1608): 1. a state of even adjustment between opposing forces; 2. that state or condition of a body in which any forces acting on it are so arranged that their product at every point is zero; 3. a balance between active forces and negative resistance

erosion /ˈɜːrəʒən/ n (1541): 1. an eating away; a type of ulceration; 2. in dentistry, the progressive loss of tooth substance by chemical processes that do not involve bacterial action, producing defects that are wedge-shaped depressions often in occlusal, facial and cervical areas; comp, ABFRACTION, ABRASION, ATRITION, NON-CARIOSUS CERVICAL LESION

Essig splint: eponym for a stainless steel wire passed labially and lingually around a segment of the dental arch and held in position by individual ligature wires around the contact areas of the teeth; it is used to stabilize fractured or repositioned teeth and the involved alveolar bone; variously ascribed to V. H. Jackson, dentist, NY, U.S.A., C. J. Essig and N. S. Essig, dentists, PA, U.S.A., or W. H. Atkinson, dentist

Essig NS. Prosthetic dentistry. Brooklyn, NY: Dental Items of Interest Publishing; 1937

esthetic /ˈɛstɪθɪk/ adj: 1. pertaining to the study of beauty and the sense of beautiful; descriptive of an aesthetic frame of the face: the area on the human face, within which items of aesthetic interest such as midlines, cant, and smile parameters are sensitively perceptible and objectively verifiable; 2. pertaining to sensation; esthetically adj; syn, aesthetic

esthetic frame of the face: the area on the human face, within which items of aesthetic interest such as midlines, cants, and smile parameters are sensitively perceptible and objectively verifiable

esthetic reshaping /ˈɛstɪθɪk ˌrɛ-ʃæp′ɪŋ/ n: the physical modification of the surfaces of teeth to improve appearance; comp, AXIAL REDUCTION, OCCLUSAL REDUCTION

esthetics /ˈɛstɪθɪks/ n (1798): 1. the branch of philosophy dealing with beauty; 2. in dentistry, the theory and philosophy that deal with beauty and the beautiful, especially with respect to the appearance of a dental restoration, as achieved through its form and/or color; those subjective and objective elements and principles underlying the beauty and attractiveness of an object, design, or principle; comp, DENTAL ESTHETICS, DENTOGENICS, DENTURE ESTHETICS

Estlander’s operation: eponym for a lip switch operation; a triangular flap of tissue taken from the lower lip is transferred to the upper lateral lip; orig, Jakob August Estlander, surgeon, Finland, 1831–1881

etch /ɛtʃ/ vb, vt (1634): 1. to produce a retentive surface; in dentistry on tooth enamel, glass or metal; ad modem corrosive action of an acid (etchant) to create a retentive surface; 2. to delineate or impress clearly

etchant /ɛtʃˈænt/ n: a chemical agent that is capable of selective dissolution of a surface

etching /ɛtʃˈɪŋ/ vt (1632): 1. the act or process of selective dissolution; 2. in dentistry, the selective dissolution of the surface of tooth enamel, dentin, metal, or porcelain through the use of acids or other chemical agents (etchants) to create a retentive surface

ethylene oxide /ˈɛθən l əˈlɑːdʒən/ 1. a bactericidal agent occurring as a colorless gas with a pleasant ethereal odor; the chemical in gas sterilization systems used for many items that cannot be sterilized in a high heat system

etiologic factors /ˌɛtɪələˈfæktərz/ n: the elements or influences that can be assigned as the cause or reason for a disease; comp, LOCAL ETIOLOGIC FACTORS, SYSTEMIC ETIOLOGIC FACTORS

etiology /ˌɛtɪəˈlɪədʒi/ n (1555): 1. the factors implicated in the cause or origin of a disease or disorder; 2. the study or theory of the factors causing disease

evidence-based dentistry; acronym is EBD; an approach to oral healthcare that requires the judicious integration of systematic assessments of clinically relevant scientific evidence, relating to the patient’s oral and medical condition and history, with the dentist’s clinical expertise and the patient’s treatment needs and preferences; American Dental Association, 2001

evisceration /ˌvɪsərəˈbreɪʃən/ n: 1. removal of the viscera or contents of a cavity; 2. in ophthalmology, the removal of the contents of the eye globe, but leaving the sclera

evulsion /ˈvɪvələˈbreɪʃən/ n (1611): extraction; removed, usually of a sudden nature

examination /ˌɛkˌzəməˈneɪʃən/ n (14c): scrutiny or investigation for the purpose of making a diagnosis or assessment

excoriate /ˌɛkˌsərət/ vb: to wear off the skin; to abrade

excoriation /ˌɛkˌsərəˈʃən/ n: a scratch or abrasion of the skin

excursion /ˌɛksəˈkjʊərn/ n (1577): 1. a movement outward and back or from a mean position or axis; also, the distance traversed; 2. in dentistry, the movement occurring when the mandible moves away from maximal intercuspal position

excursive /ˌɛksəˈkjʊərəs/ adj (1673): constituting a digression; characterized by digression

excursive movement /ˌɛksəˈkjʊərəs ˈmɛrvənt/ n: movement occurring when the mandible moves away from maximal intercuspal position

exenteration /ˌɛksəˈtɜrərən/ n (1555): removal of the entire eye globe and surrounding structures; comp, EVISCERATION

exostosis /ˈɛksəstəsɪs/ n: bony projection extending beyond the normal contour of a bony surface

expansion prosthesis /ˌɛkspəˈʃən prəˈθɪsɪs/ n: a maxillofacial prosthesis used to expand the lateral segment of the maxilla in a unilateral or bilateral cleft of the soft and hard palates and alveolar processes; comp, NASOALVEOLAR MOLDING

explant /ˈɛkspələnt/ vb: to extract a dental implant

exposure /ˈɛkspərəs/ n (1606): 1. the act of laying open, as a surgical or dental exposure; 2. in radiology, a measure of the roentgen rays or gamma radiation at a certain place based on its ability to cause ionization; the unit of exposure is the roentgen (R); comp, RAD

extension /ˌɛkstəˈʃən/ n (15c): 1. the movement by which the two elements of any jointed part are drawn away from each other, the process of increasing the angle between two skeletal levers having end-to-end articulation with each other; the opposite of flexion; 2. in maxillofacial prosthetics, that portion of a prosthesis added to fill a defect or provide a function not inherent in a dental restoration, e.g., palatal extension, pharyngeal extension; comp, CONFORMER, SECTION
extension-base removable partial denture • facial prosthesis

extension-base removable partial denture ủk-stêń’shun basename pâr’shâl rî-môö’và-bal pâr’shâl dêń’chûn’s: a removable partial denture that is supported and retained by natural teeth anterior to the denture base and in which a portion of the functional force vector of the base is carried by the residual ridge; syn, REMOVABLE PARTIAL DENTURE

extension bridge slang: syn, CANTILEVER FIXED DENTAL PROSTHESIS

extension outline ủk-stêń shun out’lim\obs 1. the outline of the area of the entire basal seat of a denture; 2. the outline on the surface of a cast or mucous membrane that includes the entire area to be covered by a denture (GPT-1)

external oblique ridge ủk-stûr’nal ə-blek’ ropri: a smooth ridge on the buccal surface of the body of the mandible that extends from the anterior border of the ramus, with diminishing prominence, downward and forward to the region of the mental foremen; this ridge changes very little in size and direction throughout life

extrapate ủk-stîr-pât’ vt (1539): 1. to pull up or out, to destroy completely; 2. to cut out by surgery; extraption ủk-stîr-pâ’shun\n, -pâ’ded \pâ’tîng - pating \pâ’tîng\extracapsular ankylosis ủk-stră-kâp’ sa-lar âng’ka-lô’sîs': ankylosis because of rigidity of any structure external to the joint capsule\extracapsular disorder ủk-stră-kâp’ sa-lar dîs-ôr’dér’: a problem associated with the masticatory system in which the etiologic factors are located outside of the temporomandibular joint capsule\extracoronal \ə-strô-kôr’o-nal, ə-strô-kôr’o-nal\adj: that which is outside or external to the crown portion of a natural tooth\extracoronal attachment: any prefabricated attachment for support and retention of a removable dental prosthesis; the retentive components (the matrix and patrix components or clasp) are positioned outside the normal contour of the abutment tooth; comp, INTRACORONAL ATTACHMENT, PRECISION ATTACHMENT\extracoronal retainer ủk-stră-kôr’o-nal, ə-strô-kôr’o-nal\adj: that part of a fixed or removable partial denture uniting the abutment to the other elements of a prosthesis that surrounds all or part of the prepared crown\extraction \ex-trâk’shûn\n (1540): the movement of teeth beyond the normal occlusal plane that occurs without accompanied movement of their supporting tissues\exudate ủk’s-yû-dät’\n 1. exuded molten material; 2. any fluid that gradually passes through tissues; inflammatory exudate is a fluid with a high content of serum proteins and leukocytes, formed as a reaction to tissue injury.

F

fabrication ủfâb’rî-kâ’shun\n (1670): the building, making, or constructing of a restoration\face form ủfâs fôrm\obs 1. the outline form of the face; 2. the outline form of the face from an anterior view, sometimes described geometrically as square, tapering, ovoid, or by various combinations of these basic forms (GPT-4); syn, ESTHETIC FRAME OF THE FACE, FACIAL FORM; comp, FACIAL MIDLINE\facebow ủfâs bó: an instrument used to record the spatial relationship of the maxillary arch to some anatomic reference point or points and then transfer this relationship to an articulator; it orients the dental cast in the same relationship to the opening axis of the articulator; customarily the anatomic references are the mandibular transverse horizontal axis and one other selected anterior reference point; syn, EARBOW, HINGE BOW, KINEMATIC FACEBOW, AVERAGE AXIS FACEBOW, STEREOTACTIC FACEBOW\facebow fork ủfâs bó fôrk\adj: that component of the facebow used to attach the occlusion rim and/or natural teeth to the facebow\facebow preservation: the maxillary occlusal registration record affixed to the mandibular member of an articulator useful in facilitating subsequent transfers of other maxillary casts or prostheses to the articulator; syn, REMOUNT RECORD INDEX\facebow record ủfâs bó rêk’er’d: the registration obtained by means of a facebow; AVERAGE AXIS FACEBOW RECORD, KINEMATIC FACEBOW RECORD, STEREOTACTIC FACEBOW RECORD\facebow transfer: the process of transferring the facebow record of the spatial relationship of the maxillary arch and related anatomic reference point or points to an articulator\face ủfâ’s’ét\n (1625): a small, planar surface on any hard body; Editorial note for usage: the French spelling of facet, facetce, has continued to confuse the profession regarding pronunciation; syn, WEAR FACET\facial ủfâ’shal\adj: the surface of a tooth or other oral structure approximating the face (either the lips or the cheek); comp, BUCCIAL, LABIAL\facial augmentation implant prosthesis ủfâ’shal ə-gî mên-tâ’ shun im-plan’t prôth’-i-sîl\adj: 1. a maxillofacial prosthesis made of implantable biocompatible material generally onlaid on an existing bony area beneath the skin tissue to fill in or selectively raise portions of the overlying facial skin tissues to create acceptable contours; although some forms are pre-made, the facial augmentation implant prosthesis is usually custom made for surgical implantation for each individual patient because of the irregular or extensive nature of the facial deficit; 2. an implantable biocompatible material generally laid on an existing bony area beneath the skin tissues to fill in or selectively raise portions of the overlying facial skin tissues to create acceptable contours (GPT-7); syn, FACIAL IMPLANT\facial form ủfâ’shal fôrm\adj: the outline form of the face from an anterior view; syn, FACE FORM\facial midline: the vertical line bisecting a horizontal line originating at the exocanthion of one eye and meeting the exocanthion of the other eye; the facial midline is the midline of the esthetic frame of the face


facial mouldage ủfâ’shal mû-o-lâzh’: a negative reproduction (impression) of the face that records soft tissue and bony contours of the face; used for diagnostic purposes or to fabricate a prosthesis; comp, COMPLETE FACIAL MOULAGE, MOULAGE, SECTIONAL FACIAL MOULAGE\facial profile ủfâ’shal prôf’ile\adj: the outline form of the face from a lateral view\facial prosthesis ủfâ’shal prôth’i-sîl\adj: a maxillofacial prosthesis that artificially replaces a deficient anatomy of the face as a result of surgery, trauma, or congenital absence; syn, EXTRAORAL PROSTHESIS
facial prosthetic adhesive \ˈfəশəl prɔs-θər-tik \ˈəd-ər-siv\ a material used to adhere a facial prosthesis to the skin

facing \ˈfəsing\ n (1566); a veneer of any restorative material used on a natural tooth or prosthesis as a restoration to simulate a natural tooth; comp, COMPOSITE RESIN LAMINATE VENEER, COMPOSITE RESIN VENEER, PORCELAIN LAMINATE VENEER, PORCELAIN VENEER failure \ˈfə-teg\ \ˈfər-ər \n; in dental materials, fracture of any physical material as a result of cyclic loading and unloading characterized by fracture below its ultimate tensile strength; in prosthetics, the inability of a prosthesis to produce the expected desired outcome

Farrar appliance: syn, FARRAR DEVICE

Farrar device: eponym for a type of occlusal device used to position the mandible anteriorly; used in the treatment of some types of temporomandibular joint disc disorders; C. L. Goddard includes descriptions and illustrations of several devices used to retract teeth and “… for many other purposes”; orig, William B. Farrar, dentist, Alabama, U.S.A., who also is credited with various “push- and pull-jacks” for tooth movement, and devices for orthodontic tooth movement


fatigue \ˈfə-təg\ \b v. 1. to break or fracture a material caused by repeated cyclic or applied loads below the yield limit; n 2. usually viewed initially as minute cracks followed by tearing and rupture; also termed brittle failure or fracture; comp, FAILURE, FRACTOGRAPHY

feather-edge finish line: the demarcation between prepared and unprepared tooth structure created by minimal tooth preparation without a defined visible line of reference for the cavosurface finish line such as a shoulder or chamfer finish line; comp, KNIFE-EDGE FINISH LINE

feeding aid \ˈfə-ding \əd\ obs: a medically prescribed prosthesis that closes the oronasal cavity defect, thus enhancing sucking and swallowing, and maintains the right and left maxillary segments of infants with cleft palates in their proper orientation until surgery is performed to repair the cleft; syn, FEEDING PROSTHESIS

feeding appliance obs, nonstandard: syn, FEEDING AID, FEEDING PROSTHESIS

feeding prosthesis \ˈfə-ding prɔs-θə-sis\ obs: a prosthesis indicated for newborns with cleft palates to permit normal sucking and feeding; syn, FEEDING AID

Feldkamp-Davis-Kress algorithm: a back-projection algorithm for CT reconstruction

feldspar \ˈfəld-spər, \ˈfəl-\ n (1757); 1. any one of a group of minerals, principally aluminosilicate of sodium, potassium, calcium, or barium, which are essential constituents of nearly all crystalline rocks; 2. a crystalline mineral of aluminum silicate with sodium, potassium, barium, and/or calcium; a major constituent of some dental porcelains

feldspathic \ˈfəld-spaθ-tik\, \ˈfəl-\ adj (ca. 1828); related to or containing feldspar; used especially with reference to porcelain glaze

feldspathic porcelain: porcelain fabricated from the natural mineral group feldspar; the material is composed of compounds of oxygen with lighter metals and nonmetals and is predominantly an amorphous (non-crystalline) matrix with one or more crystalline phases (such as leucite K2O·Al2O3·4SiO2)

ferroelastic domain switching: toughening mechanism for zirconium

ferrule \ˈfər-əl \n (15c); 1. a band or ring used to encompass the root or crown of a tooth; 2. any short tube or bushing for making a tight joint

festoon \ˈfə-stōn\ n (1630); 1. any decorative chain or strip hanging between two points; 2. in dentistry, carvings in the base material of a denture that simulate the contours of the natural tissues that are being replaced by the denture

FGP: acronym for FUNCTIONALLY GENERATED PATH

fiber-reinforced composite resin: acronym is FRC; composite resin impregnated with glass, carbon, or polyethylene fiber; fibers may be composite resin impregnated by the provider or pre-impregnated by the manufacturer; dental application includes resin-bonded prostheses and posts; comp, COMPOSITE RESIN


fiber-reinforced composite resin post: acronym is FRC post; composite resin-impregnated glass, carbon, or polyethylene fiber posts; these fibers may be composite resin impregnated by the provider or pre-impregnated by the manufacturer; comp, POST

fiber-reinforced composite resin prosthesis: syn, RESIN-BONDED PROSTHESIS

fibrointegration \ˈfə-brə-tən-ˈræ-shun\ n (1982); syn, FIBROUS INTEGRATION

fibroosseous integration obs: syn, FIBROUS INTEGRATION

fibrosis \ˈfə-brə-sis\ n (1873); the formation of fibrous tissue; fibroid or fibrous degeneration

fibrous \ˈfə-brəs \ adj (1626); composed of or containing fibers

fibrous adhesion \ˈfə-brəs ə-dər-ə-sun\ a fibrous band or structure by which parts abnormally adhere

fibrous ankylosis \ˈfə-brəs ən-ˈkə-lo-sis\ reduced mobility of a joint as a result of proliferation of fibrous tissue

fibrous integration \ˈfə-brəs ɪn-ˈtɪ-grə-shun\ the presence of a layer of intervening fibrous connective tissue between a dental implant and the adjacent bone indicative of failed osseointegration

fibula free graft: an autogenous composite graft that can include bone, muscle, connective tissue, and skin for the reconstruction of the maxillae or mandible; objectives include a microvascular free tissue transfer of the fibula and blood supply, which does not need to be staged like previous bone grafting procedures of this magnitude

fiducial marker registration: an object placed into an image and used as a reference; in radiology, a marker placed in a CBCT scan

field \ˈfild\ n (bef. 12c); 1. an area or open space, as an operative or visual field; 2. a range of specialization or knowledge, study, or occupation

filter \ˈfɪltər\ n (1563); in radiology, a solid screen insert, usually of varying thicknesses and different metals (aluminum, copper, tin) placed to filter out photons of longer wavelengths

final flask closure \ˈfənal fləsk ˈkləʊ-ər\ the last closure of a dental flask before polymerizing and after trial packing of the mold with a restorative material

final impression \ˈfənal ɪm-prə-ʃən\ the impression that represents the completion of the registration of the surface or object

fine \ˈfaɪn\ adj (13c); 1. free from impurities; 2. of a metal, having a stated proportion of pure metal in its composition, expressed in parts per thousand

fineness \ˈfən-sis\ n; the proportion of pure gold in a gold alloy; the parts per 1000 of gold; e.g., a gold coin may have a fineness of 0.9265

THE JOURNAL OF PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY


**finish • floss threader**

**finish** [fin'ish] n (1779): to put a final coat or surface on; the refinement of form prior to polishing

**finish line** [fin'ish lin] n (1899): 1. a line of demarcation determined by two points; 2. in dentistry, the junction of prepared and unprepared tooth structure with the margin of a restorative material; 3. the planned junction of different materials; syn, MARGIN; comp, BEVELED SHOULDER FINISH LINE, CHAMFER FINISH LINE, FEATHEREDGE, SHOULDER FINISH LINE, KNIFE-EDGE FINISH LINE

**firing** [fîr'înq]; the process of porcelain fusion; in dentistry, specifically to produce porcelain restorations

**first stage dental implant surgery** [fîrst dên'tal 'im-plânt sûr'ja-rê]; the initial surgical procedure in dental implant placement; comp, SECOND STAGE DENTAL IMPLANT SURGERY

**Fischer’s angle**: eponym for the angle formed by the intersection of the protractive and nonworking-side condylar paths as viewed in the sagittal plane when a recording of mandibular movements is made by using a device located lateral to the temporomandibular joints; however, Lundeen determined that when the nonworking and protractive movements are recorded at the condyles, the nonworking and protractive movements share the same opening and closing course during most of the movements, indicating there is no Fischer’s angle present at the condylar level from a sagittal view; orig, Rudolf Fischer, dentist, Zurich, Switzerland

Fischer R. Beziehungen zwischen den Kieferbewegungen und der Kaufflachenform der Zähne. Schweizerische Monatschrift für Zahnheilkunde Zurich; 1926:74

Fischer R. Die Öffnungsbewegungen des Unterkiefers und ihre Wiedergabe am Artikulator. Schweizerische Monatschrift für Zahnheilkunde Zurich 1935;45:867-99


**fissure** [fish'ur] n (15c): any cleft or groove, normally present or otherwise; a non-coalesced groove in the surface of a tooth, usually because of imperfect fusion of adjoining enamel lobes; distinguished from a groove or sulcus; syn, enamel fissure

**fissured fracture** [fish'urd frâk'shur] a fracture that extends partially through a bone with displacement of the bony fragments

**fistula** [fish'la-lâ] n (14c): a pathologic or abnormal passage resulting from incomplete healing; a communication between two internal organs or one that leads from an internal organ to the surface of a body; usually designated according to the parts that it communicates with, as oronasal fistula; -las (-las) or -lea (-lea) pl

**fit** [fit] vb (1586): 1. to be suitable or to be in harmony; 2. to conform correctly to the shape or size by means of inserting and adjusting until correctly in place; to adapt one structure to another, as the adaptation of any dental restoration to its site, in the mouth; comp, PROCESS

**fitted** [fit'id]; also fit [fit]; fitting [fit'îng] vt

**fix** [fix] vt (14c): to make firm, stable, or stationery, to attach to another object so that separation of the parts cannot be accomplished without breaking of the mechanical and/or chemical bonds that hold the parts in spatial relationship with each other; to repair

**fixed** [fixt] adj (14c): securely placed or fastened; stationary; not subject to change; immobile

**fixed bridge** obs, slang: syn, FIXED PARTIAL DENTURE

**fixed complete denture**: a fixed dental prosthesis that replaces the entire dentition and associated structures of the maxillae or mandible; it cannot be removed by the patient; descriptive terminology (modifiers) expressed as adjectives to each fixed dental prosthesis may include such items as the method of retention, composition, nature of support, design characteristics, and/or form of anchorage


**fixed dental prosthesis** [fîkst dên'tl prôs'-thê sîz]; the general term for any prosthesis that is securely fixed to a natural tooth or teeth, or to one or more dental implants/implant abutments; it cannot be removed by the patient; syn, ARTIFICIAL CROWN, FIXED COMPLETE DENTURE, FIXED PARTIAL DENTURE, splinted crowns

**fixed dental prosthesis retainer** [fîkst dên'tl prôs'-thê sî zî-ta-nêr]; the part of a fixed partial denture or fixed complete denture that unites the abutment(s) to the remainder of the restoration

**fixed partial denture** [fîkst pâr'shâl dên'tchur] any dental prosthesis that is luted, screwed, or mechanically attached or otherwise securely retained to natural teeth, tooth roots, and/or dental implants/abutments that furnish the primary support for the dental prosthesis and restoring teeth in a partially edentulous arch; it cannot be removed by the patient

**fixed prosthodontics** [fîkst prôs'-thô-don'tiks]; the branch of prosthodontics concerned with the replacement and/or restoration of teeth by artificial substitutes that cannot be removed from the mouth by the patient

1**. **fixture** [fix'tshur] n; something that is fixed or attached, as a structural part or a permanent appendage

2**. **fixture** [fix'tshur] n; nonstand (1982); an endostal dental implant; syn, ENDOSTAL DENTAL IMPLANT, DENTAL IMPLANT

**fixture cover** [fix'tshur kûr'vîr] n; nonstand (1982); syn, HEALING SCREW

**flabby tissue** [flâb'e ti'shô oob]; exsive, movable tissue (GPT-4)

**flange** [flânj] n (ca 1688); a rib or rim used for strength, for guiding or attachment of another object; comp, Buccal FLANGE, DENTURE FLANGE, LABIAL FLANGE

2**. **flange** [flânj] vt (ca 1864); to furnish with a flange; flanged [flânjd]; flanging [flân'îng]

**flange contour** [flânj kôn'toor] obs; the design of the flange of a denture (GPT-4)

1**. **flask** [flâsk] n; a metal case or tube used in investing procedures; comp, CASTING FLASK, CROWN FLASK

2**. **flask** [flâsk] vt; to flask or surround; to invest

**flask closure** [flâsk klô'zher] the procedure of bringing two halves, or parts, of a flask together; comp, FINAL FLASK CLOSURE, TRIAL FLASK CLOSURE

**flashing** [flâsk'îng] n (20c); 1. the act of investing in a flask; 2. the process of investing the cast and a wax replica of the desired form in a flask preparatory to molding the restorative material into the desired product; comp, PROCESS

**flexible resin removable partial denture**: a metal-free removable partial denture constructed by using one or more thermoplastic resins classified according to ISO 1567 including acetal resins, polycarbonates (polymers), acrylic resins, and polyamides (nylons) and polyaryletherketones, including polyetheretherketone; comp, REMOVABLE PARTIAL DENTURE

**flipper slang** syn, REMOVABLE PARTIAL DENTURE; comp, INTERIM DENTURE, INTERIM PROSTHESIS, interim removable partial denture, PROVISIONAL PROSTHESIS, PROVISIONAL RESTORATION

**floss threader**: a flexible, polymer needle-like device for threading dental floss under a fixed partial denture or between splinted restorations
flowable composite resin \vfö̃ä’bel kôm-pö̃zität rëžinz (1998): composite resin that is less highly filled than conventional composite resin and has improved wettabili-

fluorescence \vfö̃ö-d-rëśens n (1852): a process by which a material absorbs radiant energy and emits it in the form of radiant energy of a different wavelength band, all or most of whose wavelengths exceed that of the absorbed energy; fluorescence, as distinguished from phosphorescence, does not persist for an appreciable time after the termination of the excitation process

fluorescent \vfö̃ö-d-rëšent adj (1853): having or relating to fluorescence

fluoride applicator nonstandad syn, FLUORIDE GEL CARRIER

fluoride gel carrier \vfö̃ördi’jél ká-ré-en (20tc): a device that covers the teeth in either dental arch and is used to apply topical fluoride in close proximity to tooth enamel and dentin for several minutes daily; generally considered essential for all patients with any natural dentition who undergo oral radiation therapy to assist in prevention of dental caries; syn, FLUORIDE APPLICATOR, FLUORIDE TRAY

fluoride tray nonstandard syn, FLUORIDE GEL CARRIER

flux \vlööks n (14tc): 1. in physics, the rate of flow of a liquid, particles, or energy; 2. in ceramics, an agent that lowers the fusion temperature of porcelain; 3. in metallurgy, a substance used to increase fluidity and to prevent or reduce oxidation of a molten metal; 4. any substance applied to surfaces to be joined by brazing, soldering or welding to clean and free them from oxides and promote union

FMA: acronym for F RANKFORT MANDIBULAR PLANE ANGLE

foil \vûoil n (14tc): an extremely thin, pliable sheet of metal, usually of variable thickness; comp, GOLD FOIL, PLAT INUM FOIL, TIN FOIL

force \vûör n (14tc): an agency or influence that, when exerted on a body, tends to set the body into motion or to alter its present state of motion; force applied to any material causing deformation of that material; comp, MASTICATORY FORCE, OCCLUSAL FORCE

forces of mastication \vûør-es-ev màs’tl-kà shûnu: the motive force created by the dynamic action of the muscles during the physio-

logic action of mastication (GPT-4)

1 form \vûor n (13c): the shape or configuration of anything, as distinguished from its material

2 form \vûor vt (13c): to give shape, to mold, to adapt

fornix \vûör-niks n (1681): an anatomical arch or fold; fornices \vûör ni-sëzx pl

fossa \vûos a n (1771): an anatomical pit, groove, or depression; fossae \vûos e pl

foundation restoration \voun-dà shun rëss-ta-rë shûnu: the core buildup portion of a tooth that is prepared for an artificial crown

fovea palatinae \vố-vë-é pàl-a-tín-ë: two small pits or depressions in the posterior aspect of the palatal mucosa, one on each side of the midline, near the attachment of the soft palate to the hard palate

fractography: the study of fracture mechanics of brittle materials

1 fracture \vfra’k chur n (15c): the process or act of breaking; state of being broken; comp, AVULSION FRACTURE, BLOWOUT FRACTURE, CEMENTUM FRACTURE, CLOSED REDUCTION OF A FRACTURE, COMMUNICATED FRACTURE, COMPLICATED FRACTURE, DISLOCATED FRACTURE, FISSURED FRACTURE, GREENSTICK FRACTURE, GUERIN’S FRACTURE, IMPACTED FRACTURE, INDIRECT FRACTURE, INTRA- CAPSULAR FRACTURE, MILD FRACTURE, MIDFACIAL FRACTURE, OPEN FRACTURE, PYRAMIDAL FRACTURE, ROOT FRACTURE, SECONDARY FRACTURE, SIMPLE FRACTURE, SPONTANEOUS FRACTURE, SUBCONDYULAR FRACTURE, SUBPERIOSTEAL FRACTURE

2 fracture \vfra’k chur vb (1612): to cause a fracture in; to break, rupture, or tear; fractured \vfra’k chur’d; fracturing \vfra’k chur’ing: vt fracture strength \vfra’k chur strëngkth: stress required for material failure; represented by a line plotted on a stress-versus-strain graph; this strain may be less than the ultimate strength; i.e., the maximal strain on a sample prior to material failure

fracture toughness (K1C): a mechanical characteristic of a material with cracks as a measure of the resistance and the amount of energy required for fracture; ASTM E1820-08a standard test for measuring fracture toughness

framework \vfr’am würk n (1644): 1. an interior or imbedded latticework or structural frame used to support some other object or objects; 2. the skeletal portion of a prosthesis (usually metal, sometimes ceramic) around which and to which are attached the remaining portions of the prosthesis to produce a finished resto-

ration; Editorial note for usage: for dental prostheses, the framework may be any metal or combination of metals or ceramic material, with various forms including designed slots, incorporated corrective angulation patterns, etc., which provide rigidity to a dental pros-

thesis; such a framework can be made in whole or made of component parts; frequently used to anchor or support a prosthesis to natural teeth or dental implant abutments or both

Frankfort horizontal plane \vfrańgök hör’t-zôn’l plan’ n: 1. eponym for a plane established by the lowest point on the margin of the right or left bony orbit and the highest point on the margin of the right or left bony auditory meatus; 2. a horizontal plane repre-

sented in profile by a line between the lowest point on the margin of the orbit to the highest point on the margin of the auditory meatus; adopted at the 13th General Congress of German Anthropologists (the “Frankfort Agreement”) in Frankfort in 1882, and finally by the International Agreement for the Unification of Cranio-

metric and Cephalometric Measurements in Monaco in 1906; syn, auriculo-orbital plane, eye-ear plane, Frankfort horizontal (FH), Frankfort horizontal line

Frankfort mandibular plane angle \vfrańgök fort mär’n’di-bü’lär plän’ an’ gaal: acronym is FMA; eponym for the angle formed by the intersection of the Frankfort horizontal plane with the mandibular plane

Frankfort plane: syn, F RANKFORT HORIZONTAL PLANE

free gingiva \vfr’é jin’ja-va: the part of the gingiva that surrounds the tooth and is not directly attached to the tooth surface

free gingival groove: the line demarcating the junction between free and attached gingival tissue

free gingival margin \vfr’é jin’ja-val már’jin’ the unattached gingiva surrounding the teeth in a collar-like fashion and demarcated from the attached gingiva by a shallow linear depression, termed the FREE GINGIVAL GROOVE

free mandibular movement \vfr’é män’dib ya-lar móov’ment’ n: 1. any mandibular movement made without interference; 2. any uninhibited movement of the mandible

freedom in intercuspal position: syn, INTERCUSPAL CONTACT AREA

freeway space obs, slang syn, INTEROCCLUSAL REST DISTANCE, INTEROCCLUSAL REST SPACE

fremitus \vfrén’ti-tus n (1879): a vibration perceptible on palpation; in dentistry, a vibration palpable when the teeth come into contact

frenectomy: surgical excision of a frenum

frenulum \vfrén’lum n: frenums \vfrén’numz or frena pl: syn, FRENULUM

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum

flowable composite resin • frenum
frictional attachment • geriatrics

frictional attachment (vīrk’shun-əl ə-täch’ment): a precision or semiprecision attachment that achieves retention by metal to metal contact, without springs, clips, or other mechanical means of retention; syn, PRECISION ATTACHMENT

friction retained pin (vīrk’shun rî-tând pin): a metal rod driven into a hole drilled into dentin to enhance retention; retained solely by dentinal elasticity

1 frīt (vīrīt n (1662)): 1. the calcined or partly fused matter of which glass is made; 2. a mass of fused porcelain obtained by firing the basic constituents and plunging them into water while hot; the frīt is ground to make porcelain powders

2 frīt (vīrīt vt (1805)): 1. to prepare substances for glass by heating; to fuse; 2. to convert into a frīt; frittèd (vīrt̩id) [fritting (vīr̩ting)].

frontal plane (vır’n̩l): any plane parallel with the long axis of the body and at right angles to the median plane, thus dividing the body into front and back parts; so called because this plane roughly parallels the frontal suture of the skull

fulcrum line (vōöl’kram lin): 1. a theoretical line passing through the point around which a lever functions and at right angles to its path of movement; 2. an imaginary line, connecting occlusal rests, around which a removable partial denture tends to rotate under mandibular forces; the determinants for the fulcrum line are usually the cross-arch occlusal rests on the most distally located abutments; comp, FULCRUM LINE OF A REMOVABLE PARTIAL DENTURE, RETENTIVE FULCRUM LINE

fulcrum line of a removable partial denture (vōöl’kram lin ǒv ‘ē rî-mō’v’-va-bal pâr’shal dèn’-chur): a theoretical line around which a removable partial denture tends to rotate

full denture obs: syn, FIXED COMPLETE DENTURE, REMOVABLE COMPLETE DENTURE

full denture prosthetics (vōöl’ dèn’chur prōs-thē’tı̈ks obs: syn, COMPLETE DENTURE PROSTHODONTICS

full-thickness graft (vōöl’ thilk-nes’: a transplant of epithelium consisting of skin or mucous membrane with a minimum of subcutaneous tissue

full veneer crown: syn, COMPLETE CROWN

fully adjustable articulator (vōöl’ ā-jūst’-ə-bal ār’-tīk’-ya-lə-tor): an articulator that allows replication of 3D movement of recorded mandibular motion; syn, CLASS IV ARTICULATOR

fully adjustable gnathologic articulator (vōöl’ ā-jūst’-ə-bal nath’-ō-loj’-k ār’-tīk’-ya-lə-tor): an articulator that allows replication of 3D movement plus timing of recorded mandibular motion; syn, CLASS IV ARTICULATOR

functional articulation (vəŋk’-ksh’ə-nal ār-’tīk’-ya-lə-shun): the occlusal contacts of the maxillary and mandibular teeth during mastication and deglutition

functional chew-in record (vəŋk’-ksh’ə-nal chū’-ı̄n rēk’-ərd): obs: a record of the movements of the mandible made on the occluding surface of the opposing occlusion rim by teeth or scribing studs and produced by simulated chewing movements (GPT-4); syn, FUNCTIONALLY GENERATED PATH

functional dislocation (vəŋk’-ksh’ə-nal dī’s-lə-ka’-shun): dislocation of the articular disc of the temporomandibular joint as a result of a seriously impaired disc-condyle complex function

functional jaw orthopedics (vəŋk’-ksh’ə-nal jō’-ə thə-pē’diks): use of orthodontic prostheses that rely on the patient’s own musculature for force application and that attempt to alter the skeletal structure of the face

functional mandibular movements (vəŋk’-ksh’ə-nal mən’dı-b’-ə-lər mō’v’ mentz): all normal, proper, or characteristic movements of the mandible made during speech, mastication, yawning, swallowing, and other associated movements

functional occlusal harmony (vəŋk’-ksh’ə-nal a-kloo’-səl har’-mə-né): obs: the occlusal relationship of opposing teeth in all functional ranges and movements that will provide the greatest masticatory efficiency without causing undue strain or trauma on the supporting tissues (GPT-4)

functional occlusal splint (vəŋk’-ksh’ə-nal a-kloo’-səl splint’ non-stand: syn, OCCLUSAL DEVICE

functional occlusion (vəŋk’-ksh’ə-nal a-kloo’-sən): obs: the contacts of the maxillary and mandibular teeth during mastication and deglutition (GPT-4)

functional record (vəŋk’-ksh’ə-nal rēk’-ərd): a record of lateral and protrusive movements of the mandible made on the surfaces of an occlusion rim or other recording surface

functional wax: syn, DENTAL IMPRESSION WAX

functionally generated path (vəŋk’-ksh’ə-nal a-le jēn’-ə-rat’-l dē paθ’): a registration of the paths of movement of the occlusal surfaces of teeth or occlusion rims of one dental arch in plastic, wax, or other medium attached to the teeth or occlusal rims of the opposing arch

functioning condyle: syn, WORKING-SIDE CONDYLE

curation (vūr’-ka’-shun n: the anatomical region of a multi-rooted tooth where the roots diverge

fused-deposition modeling: acronym is FDM; a computer-aided manufacturing (CAM) by additive modeling using a layering of a thermoplastic material

G

gag (vāg): 1. an involuntary contraction of the muscles of the soft palate or pharynx that results in retching; 2. a surgical device for holding the mouth open

galvanic skin response (vāl-vān’-ik): the change in the electrical resistance of the skin in response to diverse stimuli

galvanic stimulation (vāl-vān’-ik stīm’-ə-yə-lə-shun): stimulation of muscles through the application of varying amplitudes and pulsations of electrical current; used in the treatment of muscle disorders; comp, TRANSCUTANEOUS ELECTRICAL NEURAL STIMULATION

galvanism (vāl-vān’-iz’əm n (1797)): accelerated corrosion of a metal as a result of electrical contact with a more noble metal in a corrosive electrolyte; the resulting current flow can produce nerve stimulation, unpleasant tastes, and other physiological reactions commonly associated with this term

gavage (vāg’-vāzh’ n (1889)): forced feeding especially through a tube passed into the stomach

generated occlusal path: syn, FUNCTIONALLY GENERATED PATH

genial (vē-nē’-əl adj (1566)): anatomic term in reference to the chin

genial tubercles (vē-nē’-əl tō’-ə ber-kalz, tyo’-ə): mental spines; rounded elevations (usually bilateral) clustered around the midline on the lingual surface of the lower portion of the mandibular symphysis; these tubercles serve as attachments for the genioglossus and geniohyoid muscles

genioplasty (vē-nē’-ə-plās’ tē-ə n: 1. a surgical procedure performed to alter the contour of the mandibular symphysis; 2. plastic surgery of the chin

geriatrics (vē’rē-ə-t’s kəz n, pl but sing in constr (1909): the branch of medicine that treats all problems peculiar to the aging patient, including the clinical problems of senescence and senility; comp, DENTAL GERIATRICS, GERIATRIC DENTISTRY, GERODONTICS, GERODONTOLOGY
gerodontics \vér’a-dôn’tiks\ n, pl but sing in constr; the treatment of dental problems of aging persons; also spelled gerodontics

gerodontology \vér’a-dôn’tôl’a-jê\ n; the study of the dentition and dental problems in aged or aging persons

Gillett bridge obs eponym for a removable partial dental unit using a Gillett clasp system, which was composed of an occlusal rest notched deeply into the occlusal-axial surface with a gingivally placed groove and a circumferential clasp for retention. The occlusal rest was custom made in a cast restoration; orig, Henry W. Gillett, dentist, New York, U.S.A.

Gillett, HW. Device for extension crowns. Dental Digest 1904;10: 977-82


Cohn LA. The physiologic basis for tooth fixation in precision-attached partial dentures. J Prostheth Dent 1956;6:220-44

gingiva \jîn’-já-va, jîn’-jê\ n; the fibrous investing tissue, covered by epithelium, that immediately surrounds a tooth and is contiguous with its periodontal ligament and with the mucosal tissues of the mouth; --ve \vé\ pl, comp, ATTACHED GINGIVA, FREE GINGIVA, MARGINAL GINGIVA

gingival crevice \jîn’-ja-val krê’vîs\; syn, GINGIVAL SULCUS

gingival crevicular fluid: the fluid that seeps through the junctional epithelium; this is usually increased in the presence of inflammation

gingival denture contour \jîn’-ja-val dên’chûr kôn’ tûr\; the form of the denture base or other material around the cervical regions of prosthetic teeth

gingival displacement \jîn’-ja-val dîs’-pläs’mant\; the deflection of the marginal gingiva away from a tooth

gingival embrasure: the space between adjacent teeth that is cervical to the proximal contact area; syn, INTERDENTAL GINGIVAL SPACE

gingival mask: a polymeric material that overlays a gypsum die simulating the contour of the gingiva; syn, gingival replica

gingival porcelain: a porcelain blend used for the shaping of the gingiva and papillae of a ceramic restoration; comp, BODY PORCELAIN, INCISAL PORCELAIN, PORCELAIN MARGIN, SHOULDER PORCELAIN

gingival retraction: syn, GINGIVAL DISPLACEMENT

gingival sulcus: a shallow fissure between the marginal gingiva and the enamel or cementum; it is bounded by the tooth surface on one side, the sulcular epithelium on the other, and the junctional epithelium at its most apical point

gingival trigone: the most gingival point of curvature along the free gingival margin of a tooth; syn, GINGIVAL ZENITH

gingival veneer prosthesis: a removable resin or elastomeric veneer covering the gingiva adjacent to natural teeth for the augmentation of interproximal and facial gingival tissues for esthetics and phonetics; comp, GINGIVAL MASK

gingival zenith: syn; GINGIVAL TRIGONE

ginglymoarthrodial joint: any joint, such as the temporomandibular joint, capable of both hinging and gliding articulation

ginglymus joint \jîn’-glâ-müs jônt\ n; a type of synovial joint that allows movement in one plane only; -mi pl; -moid adj; syn, hinge joint

glare \glâr\ n (13c): the disturbance of the sensitivity of the eye experienced when portions of the field of view have a brightness or intensity greatly in excess of that of the average for the field of view

glass-ceramic \gîl’âs sa-râm’iô\: a solid material, crystalline and partly glassy, formed by controlled crystallization of a glass

glass ionomer \gîl’âs ’a-nôr’mô\ (1998); a cement, luting, or restorative agent composed of an acid-soluble glass, polyacrylic acid, and water that sets via an acid-base reaction

\textsuperscript{1}glaze \gläz\, vb (14c): 1. to cover with a glossy, smooth, reflective surface or coating; 2. the final firing of porcelain in which the surface is vitrified until a high gloss and surface compression state are achieved; glazed \glâz’d\, glazing \gîl’-zing\ vt

\textsuperscript{2}glaze: a ceramic veneer on a dental porcelain restoration after it has been fired, producing a nonporous, glossy or semi-glossy surface; comp, NATURAL GLAZE, OVERGLAZE, GLOSS

glenoid fossa: the concavity in the posterior-inferior aspect of the zygomatic process of the temporal bone that receives the mandibular condyle

gliding occlusion \gîl’-dîng a-klô’zhûn\ obs; used in the sense of designating contacts of teeth in motion (GPT-4); comp, ARTICULATION, TRANSLATION

gloss: a specific light intensity reflectance on a surface with the incident angle equal and opposite to the reflectance angle; measured in gloss units (GU) by a gloss meter; amount of reflectance at a specific angle on black glass as a standard (100 GU) compared to a matte surface (0 GU); ISO 2813 and ASTM D523 are examples of standard tests; CIE entities of gloss include: (1) specular, (2) contrast, (3) reflection haze, (4) sheen; comp, GLOSS METER

gloss meter n; an instrument to measure the reflectance of light on a surface; measured in gloss units (GU)

glossalgia \gîl’-sôl-aj’î\ n; pain in the tongue

glossectomy \gîl’-sôk’tâ-me’\ n; partial or total resection of the tongue

glossodynia \gîl’sô-di’nî-a\ n, syn, GLOSSODYNIA

glossoplasty \gîl’-sô-plâs’tî\ n; plastic surgery of the tongue

glossopyrosis \gîl’-sô-pê’rô-sîs\ n; a form of paresthesia characterized by pain, burning, itching, and stinging of the mucosa of the tongue, without noticeable lesions; syn, burning tongue, GLOSSODYNIA

gnathic \nâth’ik\ adj (1882): of or pertaining to the jaw or cheek

gnathon \nâth’on\ n; the lowest bony point, in the median plane of the mandible

gnathodynamometer \nâth’a-dîn-â-möm’-â-ter\ n; 1. an instrument for measuring the force exerted in closing the jaws; 2. an instrument used for measuring occlusal pressure

gnathology \nâth’ô-lô-gê\ n; a general term for the study of the biology of the masticatory mechanism and the kinematic recording of mandibular position; orig, Beverly B. McCollum, Harvey Stallard, Charles Stuart, dentists, U.S.A., 1925-1949; comp, McCollum Gnathograph, McCollum Gnathoscope, organic occlusion, Stuart articulator

Goddard’s linear occlusion: orig, William H. Goddard, dentist, Kentucky, U.S.A., 1808-1883; syn, LINEAR OCCLUSION

gold foil \gôl’d\: 1. pure gold rolled into extremely thin sheets (0.127 mm); 2. a precious metal foil used in restoration of carious or fractured teeth

Golden Proportion: the ratio between succeeding terms in a mathematical progression; called the Fibonacci series; each number is the sum of the two immediately preceding it (i.e., 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, 144, and so on; the ratio converges on approximately

THE JOURNAL OF PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY
1.618 to 1; claims have been made that the Golden Proportion exists in natural dentitions in the ratio of the widths of incisors and canines as seen from the facial view; orig, Leonardo Pisano: nickname Fibonacci, mathematician, Italy, c1170-c1240

gothic arch tracer |g³θik arch trà′sɛn′| obs: the device that produces a tracing that resembles an arrowhead or a gothic arch; the device is attached to the opposing arches; the shape of the tracing depends on the relative location of the marking point and the tracing table; the apex of a properly made tracing is considered to indicate centric relation (GPT-4); Editorial note for usage: extraoral tracer (ing), intraoral tracer (ing), and tracing device are the primary terms; comp, ARROW POINT TRACER, CENTRAL BEARING TRACING DEVICE, CEPHALOMETRIC TRACER, COBLE BALANCER, EXTRAORAL TRACER, INTRAORAL TRACING, MANDIBULAR TRACER, NEEDLE POINT TRACING, TRACING DEVICE

gothic arch tracing: comp, GOTHIC ARCH TRACER, TRACING DEVICE

graft |ɡraft| n (14c): a tissue or material used to repair a defect or deficiency; comp, ALLOGRAFT, ALLOPLASTIC GRAFT, AUTOGENOUS GRAFT, AUTOGRAFT, FULL-THICKNESS GRAFT, HETEROGRAFT, HOMOGRRAFT, ISOGRAFT, SPLIT-THICKNESS GRAFT, XENOGENIC GRAFT

Grassman's laws: eponym for three empirical laws that describe the color-matching properties of additive mixtures of color stimuli; 1. to specify a color match, three independent variables are necessary and sufficient; 2. for an additive mixture of color stimuli, only their tristimulus values are relevant, not their spectral compositions; 3. in an additive mixture of color stimuli, if one or more components of the mixture are gradually changed, the resulting tristimulus values also change gradually (laws do not hold for all observing conditions); orig, unknown author

Grasso clasps: eponym for a removable partial denture clasp assembly in which the horizontal retentive arm, originating from the latticework, is parallel to the occlusal plane, and the vertical reciprocal component, originating from the major connector, make simultaneous contact during placement; the occlusal rest originates from the distal guiding plate minor connector; orig, Dr Joseph E. Grasso, prosthodontist, CT, U.S.A.


GRAY |ɡreɪ| abbr, Gy: a physical measuring unit of absorbed ionizing radiation dose equal to 100 RADS; absorption of one joule of radiation energy by one kilogram of matter; comp, RAD, SIEVERT

green stage: a physical state of glass-ceramics in pre-crystallized stage

greenstick fracture |ɡreen′stik| n (1885): a fracture in which the break in the bone is not complete; the bone appears to be bent on one side while the other side of the bone is broken

Griffith flaws: eponym for a theory for brittle materials that the observed fracture strength is lower than the theoretical cohesive forces; the incremental crack extension's contribution to change in stress energy; orig, Alan Arnold Griffith, engineer, United Kingdom, 1893-1963; syn, MICROCRACK

ground-in |ɡr³nd′in| obs: a term used to denote the act of correcting occlusal disharmonies by grinding the natural or artificial teeth (GPT-1); syn, OCCLUSAL RESHAPING

groove |ɡruv| n: a long narrow channel or depression, such as the indentation between tooth cusps or the retentive features placed on tooth surfaces to augment the retentive characteristics of crown preparations

group function |ɡruʊp fʌŋk(ʃ)n|: multiple contact relations between the maxillary and mandibular teeth in lateral movements on the working-side whereby simultaneous contact of several teeth acts as a group to distribute occlusal forces

Guérin's fracture: eponym for LE FORT I FRACTURE; orig, Alphonse Francois Marie Guérin, surgeon, France, 1816-1895

guidance |ɡˈɪd(n)s| n (1590): 1. providing regulation or direction to movement; a guide; 2. the influence on mandibular movements by the contacting surfaces of the maxillary and mandibular anterior teeth; 3. mechanical forms on the lower anterior portion of an articulator that guide movements of its upper member; comp, ADJUSTABLE ANTERIOR GUIDANCE, ANTERIOR GUIDANCE, CONDYLAR GUIDANCE

guide pin |ɡˈɪd pin|: the component of a dental implant system that is placed within the surgically prepared osseous site for an endosseal implant; it assists in determination of location and angulation of the site relative to soft tissue, bony landmarks, or other dental implants

guide plane |ɡˈɪd plɛn| obs: a plane that guides movement (GPT-4); syn, GUIDING PLANE

guide table |ɡˈɪd təˈbɑːl|: the anterior element of an articulator on which the incisal pin rests. It may be custom contoured or mechanically adjusted; comp, ANTERIOR GUIDE TABLE; CUSTOM GUIDE TABLE

guided tissue regeneration |ɡˈɪd dɛstə′rɛʒ(ə)n|: any procedure that attempts to regenerate lost periodontal structures or alveolar process through different tissue responses; barrier techniques, by using synthetic materials that may or may not resorb, to exclude epithelial ingrowth (periodontal regeneration) or connective tissue ingrowth (alveolar process regeneration) that is believed to interfere with regeneration

guiding occlusion |ɡˈɪding əˈklʊs(ə)n| obs: used in the sense of designating contacts of teeth in motion (GPT-4)

guiding planes |ɡˈɪding plɛnz|: two or more vertically parallel surfaces on abutment teeth and/or fixed dental prostheses oriented so as to contribute to the direction of the path of placement and removal of a removable partial denture, maxillofacial prosthesis, and overdenture

guiding surfaces: syn, GUIDING PLANES

Gunning's splint: eponym for a device fabricated from casts of edentulous maxillary and mandibular arches to aid in reduction and fixation of a fracture; Gunning's initial work described four types of splints used in treating jaw fractures (1866-1867), which allowed openings for saliva flow, nourishment, and speech; orig, Thomas Brian Gunning, dentist, U.S.A., born in United Kingdom, 1813-1889; syn, OCCLUSAL SPLINT, OCCLUSAL DEVICE


gustation |ɡʊstə′ʃən| n (1599): the act of perceiving taste

gypsum |ˈɡɪps(ə)m| n (14c): the natural hydrated form of calcium sulfate, CaSO₄ • 2H₂O; gypsum dihydrate; comp, DENTAL STONE

gypsum-bonded investment: any casting investment with gypsum as a binder, also containing cristobalite or quartz as a refractory material; cristobalite and quartz are responsible for the thermal expansion of the mold during wax elimination; because gypsum is not chemically stable at temperatures exceeding 650° C (1200° F), these investments are typically restricted to castings of conventional Type II, III, and IV gold alloys

H

habitual centric nonstand: syn, MAXIMAL INTERCUSPAL POSITION

habitual occlusion nonstand: syn, MAXIMAL INTERCUSPAL POSITION

Hader bar: eponym for a rigid bar connector with two or more abutments, which, when viewed in cross section, resembles a
keyhole, consisting of a rectangular bar with a rounded occlusal ridge that creates a retentive undercut for the matrix clip within the removable prosthesis; orig, Helmut Hader, tool and die technician, Switzerland


**heterotopic pain**

the tongue

**hemiglossectomy**

height of contour

n, slang

another specie;

syn, **heterograft**

impression making and restoration placement may be removed or the roots restored as individual crowns to one horizontal axis

**tirooted tooth**, especially a mandibular molar, through the furcation into a refractory mold

**heal**

comp, **DISTAL**

**heat-activated polymerization**
in resins, a thermal activation of smaller molecular chain molecules to form a larger molecular chain; heat activates the benzoyl peroxide, an initiator, which will react with the methylmethacrylate monomer to form poly-methylmethacrylate; syn, **POLYMERIZATION**

**heat cured slang**

**HEAT-ACTIVATED POLYMERIZATION**, **POLYMERIZATION**

**heat-pressed ceramics**
a ceramic material used to cast, in a molten phase, into a refractory mold

**heel**

comp, **DISTAL**

**height of contour**

a line encircling a tooth and designating its greatest circumference at a selected axial position determined by a dental surveyor; a line encircling a body designating its greatest circumference in a specified plane; syn, **SURVEY LINE**

**HEMA**: acronym for hydroxyethyl methacrylate; with the addition of glutaraldehyde, it is one of the agents used in dentin-bonding; polymerizes to form the polymer polyhydroxyethylmethacrylate

**hemiglossectomy**

n; resection of one side of the tongue

**hemisection**

the surgical separation of a multiirooted tooth, especially a mandibular molar, through the furcation in such a way that a root and the associated portion of the crown may be removed or the roots restored as individual crowns

**hemostatic agent**
anv chemical, such as aluminum chloride or ferric sulfate, that acts to control soft-tissue hemorrhage during impression making and restoration placement

**heterograft**

a graft taken from a donor of another specie; syn, **XENOGRAFT**

**heterotopic pain**
a general term designating pain felt in an area other than the true originating site

**high fusing ceramics**
a ceramic material with a maturation or fusion range of 1315° to 1370° C (2350° to 2500° F)

**high fusing solder**
any soldering alloy formulated to melt at approximately 1100° C (2012° F) used to form connectors before ceramic application

**high lip line**

the greatest height to which the inferior border of the upper lip is capable of being raised by muscle function

**high noble metal alloy**
as classified by the American Dental Association (1984), any dental casting alloy with at least 60% noble metal (Au, Pt, Pd, Rh, Ru, Ir, Os) by weight with at least 40% gold; comp, **NOBLE METAL ALLOY**


**hinge axis**

**TRANSVERSE HORIZONTAL AXIS**

**hinge axis of the mandible**

**TRANSVERSE HORIZONTAL AXIS**

**hinge axis point**

**POSTERIOR REFERENCE POINTS**

**hinge bow**

**KINETIC FACEBOW**

**hinge joint**

a ginglymus joint; a joint that allows motion in one axis

**hinge movement**

rotation around a transverse axis; comp, **TRANSVERSE HORIZONTAL AXIS**

**hinge position**

orientation of parts in a manner permitting hinge movement between them (GPT-4)

**homograft**

a graft taken from one human and transplanted to another; syn, **ALLOGRAFT**

**horizontal axis of the mandible**

**TRANSVERSE HORIZONTAL AXIS**

**horizontal condylar inclination**

**ACRONYM** is HCl; syn, **SAGITTAL CONDYLAR INCLINATION**

**horizontal overlap**

the projection of teeth beyond their antagonists in the horizontal plane

**horizontal plane**

any plane passing through the body at right angles to both the median and frontal planes, thus dividing the body into upper and lower parts; in dentistry, the plane passing through a tooth at right angles to its long axis

**horizontal plane of reference**

a horizontal plane established on the face of the patient by one anterior reference point and two posterior reference points from which measurements of the posterior anatomic determinants of occlusion and mandibular motion are made

**horizontal reference plane**

**HORIzONTAL PLANE OF REFERENCE**

**horseshoe plate**

a U-shaped major connector for a removable prosthesis

**host site**

**RECIPIENT SITE**

Hounsfield scale: a linear radiodensity scale range in Hounsfield units (HU) represented by water (0 HU) and air (1000 HU); used in CT, but not CBCT; orig, Godfrey N Hounsfield, electrical engineer, United Kingdom, 1975

**House classification**

the classification of a patient’s personality into four categories: hysterical, exacting, indifferent, and philosophical; orig, Dr Ewell Neil, dentist, U.S.A.


House MM. Prepared from the notes of Study Club by Conley FJ, Dunn AL, Quesnell AJ, and Rogers RM, No. 1; 1950
imbrication lines • impression compound

implant prosthodontics \(\text{implant} \text{ prosthodontics} \) the selection, planning, development, placement, replacement of missing teeth and/or associated structures, and maintenance of restoration(s) with dental implants

implant stability quotient: acronym is ISO; the result of a radiofrequency analysis that measures the stability of an implant at one point in time on a scale between 0 and 100

implant substructure \(\text{implant} \text{ substructure} \) the metal implantable component of an endosteal implant that is embedded beneath the soft tissues, in contact with the bone, and stabilized by means of endosteal screws; the periosteal tissues retain the framework to the bone; the framework supports the prosthesis, frequently by means of dental implant abutments and other superstructure components; syn, SUBPERIOSTEAL DENTAL IMPLANT SUBSTRUCTURE; comp, SUBPERIOSTEAL DENTAL IMPLANT SUPERSTRUCTURE

implant-supported bar connector: a bar connector that receives support and stability from the dental implants through the dental implant abutments; syn, BAR CONNECTOR, MESOSTRUCTURE; comp, FRAMEWORK

implant-supported crown \(\text{implant} \text{ supported crown} \) an artificial crown that receives support and stability from a dental implant; syn, ARTIFICIAL CROWN, DENTAL PROSTHESIS

implant-supported denture \(\text{implant} \text{ supported denture} \) dental prosthesis, such as fixed complete denture, fixed partial denture, removable complete overdenture, removable partial overdenture, as well as maxillofacial prostheses, which can be supported and retained in part or whole by dental implants

implant-supported prosthesis \(\text{implant} \text{ supported prosthesis} \) dental prosthesis, such as artificial crown, fixed complete denture, fixed partial denture, removable complete overdenture, removable partial overdenture, as well as maxillofacial prosthesis, which are supported and retained in part or whole by dental implants; Editorial note for usage: terminology to assist in understanding the means of retention and support should be limited to concatenation of three and no more than four adjectives to provide clarity; descriptive terminology may include the method of retention, composition, nature of support, design characteristics, and form of anchorage


implant surgery \(\text{implant} \text{ surgery} \) the phase of implant dentistry concerning the selection, planning, and placement of the implant body and abutment

implantology \(\text{implantology} \) a term historically conceived as the study or science of placing and restoring dental implants; comp, IMPLANT DENTISTRY, IMPLANT SURGERY, IMPLANT PROSTHODONTICS

implementation \(\text{implementation} \) m; syn, DEVICE

impression \(\text{impression} \) a negative likeness or copy in a material such as metal, plaster, stone, etc.; obs; comp, IMPRESSION, IMPRESSION TRAY

impression compound \(\text{impression} \text{ compound} \) a term historically conceived as a negative likeness or copy in a material such as metal, plaster, stone, etc.; comp, IMPRESSION, IMPRESSION TRAY

maxillofacial implants \(\text{maxillofacial implants} \) the study or science of placing and restoring dental implants; comp, IMPLANT DENTISTRY, IMPLANT SURGERY, IMPLANT PROSTHODONTICS
impression material

impression material \[im'-prəsh'-ən\] mā-tūr'-ē-əl\; any substance or combination of substances used for making an impression or negative reproduction

impression post: used to facilitate transfer of the intraoral location of an implant or abutment to the relative position on a laboratory cast; it may screw into the dental implant or the dental abutment and is customarily subdivided into implant or abutment types; syn, IMPRESSION TRANSFER COPINGS; comp, impression cap, IMPRESSION COPING, transfer aid, TRANSFER COPING

impression surface \[im'-prəsh'-ən sūr'-fəs\] obs: the portion of the denture surface that has its contour determined by the impression (GPT-4); syn, IMPRESSION AREA, INTAGLIO SURFACE

impression technique \[im'-prəsh'-ən tēk'-nēk-sə\] a method and manner used in making a negative likeness (GPT-4)
impression transfer coping \[im'-prəsh'-ən kō'-pĭng\]. (1998): that component of a tooth or dental implant system used to provide a spatial relationship of a tooth or endosseal dental implant to the alveolar ridge and adjacent dentition or other structures; open tray impression transfer copings can be retained in the impression; closed tray impression transfer copings require detachment from the implants intraorally and replacement into the impression after attaching the analogs or replicas; syn, impression cap, impression element, IMPRESSION POST; comp, COPING PICK-UP IMPRESSION, IMPRESS MOD INDEXING DEVICE, PICK-UP IMPRESSION

impression tray \[im'-or-əsh'-ən trā'-ə\]: 1. a receptacle into which suitable impression material is placed to make a negative likeness; 2. a device that is used to carry, confine, and control impression material while making an impression

impression wax: syn. DENTAL IMPRESSION WAX

IMRT: acronym for INTENSITY-MODULATED RADIATION THERAPY

incisal guidance \[ǐn-si'-zal gi di'-ən sə\]: 1. the influence of the contacting surfaces of the mandibular and maxillary anterior teeth on mandibular movements; 2. the influences of the contacting surfaces of the guide pin and guide table on articulator movements

incisal guide \[ǐn-si'-zal gi də\] obs: the part of an articulator that maintains the incisal guide angle (GPT-4), syn, ANTERIOR GUIDE TABLE, CUSTOM GUIDE TABLE

incisal guide angle \[ǐn-si'-zal gi dən əng găf\]: 1. anatomically, the angle formed by the intersection of the plane of occlusion and a line within the sagittal plane determined by the incisal edges of the maxillary and mandibular central incisors when the teeth are in maximal intercuspal position; 2. on an articulator, that angle formed, in the sagittal plane, between the plane of reference and the slope of the anterior guide table, as viewed in the sagittal plane

incisal guide pin: syn, ANTERIOR GUIDE PIN

incisal guide table: syn, ANTERIOR GUIDE TABLE

incisal porcelain: a porcelain blend used for the incisal portion of a ceramic crown restoration; comp, BODY PORCELAIN, GINGIVAL PORCELAIN, SHOULDER PORCELAIN

incisal reduction: the amount of tooth structure removed at the incisal edge as a result of tooth preparation; comp, AXIAL REDUCTION, ESTHETIC RESHAPING, OCCLUSAL REDUCTION, OCCLUSAL RESHAPING

incisal rest \[ǐn-si'-zal rést\] a rigid extension of a removable partial denture that contacts a tooth at the incisal edge

incisal restoration \[ǐn-si'-zal rēs'-tār'-əshən\] any restoration extending along the incisal edge of a tooth

incisive foramen \[ǐn-si'-siv fər ənən\] a foramen located in the midline on the anterior of the hard palate; it transmits the nasopalatine nerves and vessels; syn, NASOPALATINE FORamen

incisive papilla \[ǐn-si'-siv pə-pil'-ə\] the elevation of soft tissue covering the foramen of the incisive or nasopalatine canal

incisor: anterior tooth located mesial to the canines that is adapted for cutting

inclined plane \[iŋ-kli⁠nd plān\] any of the inclined cuspal surfaces of a tooth

incomplete cleft palate \[iŋ-kam-ˈplē ˈtĭd klēft pāl ˈtĭt\] a cleft involving only one part of the hard and/or soft palate

incordination \[iŋ-kō-ˈor dən-ˈə shən\] (1876): inability to move in a smooth, controlled, symmetrical movement

index \[ˈin-dēks\] n (1571): a core or mold used to record or maintain the relative position of dental implants or teeth, to a cast, or to some other structure; comp, IMPRESS MOD INDEXING DEVICE, RECORD

indirect fracture \[iŋ-diˈrɛkt, -diˈrɛkt\] a fracture at a point distant from the primary site of injury as a result of secondary forces; comp, FRACTOGRAPHY

indirect pulp capping \[iŋ-diˈrɛkt, -diˈrɛkt\] a procedure that seeks to stimulate formation of reparative dentin by placing a material over sound or carious dentin

indirect retainer \[iŋ-diˈrɛkt, -diˈrɛkt\] the component of a removable partial denture that assists the direct retainer(s) in preventing displacement of the distal-extension denture base by functioning through lever action on the opposite side of the fulcrum line when the denture base attempts to move away from the tissues in pure rotation around the fulcrum line

indirect retentive \[iŋ-diˈrɛkt, -diˈrɛkt\] the effect achieved by one or more indirect retainers of a removable partial denture that reduces the tendency for a denture base to move in an occlusal direction or in a rotational path about the fulcrum line

indurate \[iŋ-daˈrät\] vb (1538): to harden; -rated \(ˈrād-di\); -rating \(ˈrāt-əng\); induration \(iŋ-daˈrāt ən\); indurative \(iŋ-daˈrāt \əv \əd\)

indurated \(iŋ-daˈrāt \əd\) (1604): having become firm or hard, especially by an increase in fibrous elements

infrabulge \[iŋ-frəˈbûl \ə\] n that portion of the crown of a tooth apical to the survey line

infrabulge clasp \[iŋ-frəˈbûl klăsp\] a removable partial denture retentive clasp that approaches the retentive undercut from a cervical or infrabulge direction

infaeration \[iŋ-frə-ɪɹ-pər ʃən\] n failure in eruption of a tooth to the established plane of occlusion

infaocclusion \[iŋ-frə-ˌə-klooən \ə\] n malocclusion in which the occluding surfaces of teeth are below the normal plane of occlusion and lacking occlusal contact area

infrared radiation \[iŋ-frəˈrēd ən\] electromagnetic radiation of wavelength lengths between 760 nm and 1000 nm

infrared soldering: joining the components of a fixed dental prosthesis (between retainers or retainer and pontic) with a specially designed unit that uses infrared light as its heat source; comp, OPEN SOLDERING

infrastructure \[iŋ-frəˈstrʌkər \ə\] n a rigid extension of a removable partial denture that contacts a tooth at the incisal edge

initial cleft \[iŋ-niˈshəl a lubəkˌsi ˌmən\] a metal or ceramic framework onto which a second framework or prosthesis will be placed

ingot \(iŋ-gət\) n: 1. a mold in which metal is cast; 2. a mass of metal cast into a shape convenient for storage and measure that can be remelted for later casting

inocclusion contact \(iˈnə-kluˈsən təkˈnənt\) during closure of the mandible, the first or initial contact of opposing teeth between the arches

initiator: in polymerization, it is a molecule that is activated by light, heat, or a chemical that reacts to produce a chemical chain reaction;
camphoroquinone is a light-activated initiator, benzoyl peroxide is a heat-activated initiator, and tertiary amine is the chemical activator for the initiation of benzoyl peroxide to undergo a chemically-activated atom transfer radical addition polymerization (ATRAP).

**Injection molding** ounjēk'shun môl'dĭng: the adaptation of a plastic material to the negative form of a closed mold by forcing the material into the mold through appropriate gateways; comp, COMPRESSION MOLDING, injection denture, pour denture

**Inlay** oun-lā', oun-lā' n (250 BCE-900 CE Mayan culture): a fixed intracoronal restoration; a dental restoration made outside of a tooth to correspond to the form of the prepared cavity, which is then luted into the tooth

**Inlay wax** syn, CASTING WAX

**Institution** in'shən; syn, PLACEMENT

**Instantaneous axis of rotation** oun stan-tāsē-əs ək sīs əv rō-tāshun's: the hypothetical center of rotation of a moving body, viewed in a given plane, at any point in time; for any body that has planar motion, there exists, at any instant, some points that have zero velocity and will be fixed at a given instant; the line joining these points is the instantaneous axis of rotation; the intersection of this line with the plane of motion is called the instantaneous center of rotation

**Instrument** oun'strā-men't; n: a tool or implement, especially one used for delicate work or for artistic or scientific purposes; syn, DEVICE

**Intaglio** oun-tāl'yo-, tāl'- n (1644): 1. an incised or engraved figure in stone or any hard material depressed below the surface of the material such that an impression from the design would yield an image in relief; 2. something carved in intaglio, -ios əl yō'sī pl

**Intaglio surface** oun-tāl'yo-, tāl'-sūr fās'; the portion of the denture or other restoration surface that has its contour determined by the impression; the interior or reversal surface of an object

**Integration** comp; FIBROUS INTEGRATION, OSSEOINTEGRATION, TISSUE INTEGRATION

**Intensity-modulated radiation therapy**: acronym is IMRT; computer optimized, precision delivery of radiation therapy; comp, stereotactic body radiation therapy (SBRT)

**Interalveolar space** syn, INTERARCH DISTANCE

**Interarch distance** oun ter-ər'käshən; the interridge distance; the vertical distance between the maxillary and mandibular dentate or edentulous arches under specified conditions; comp, REDUCED INTERARCH DISTANCE

**Interarch expansion device** slang: syn, OCCLUSAL DEVICE

**Interceptive occlusal contact** slang: syn, DEFLECTIVE OCCLUSAL CONTACT

**Intercondylar** oun ter-kōn'da-lär adj: situated between two condyles

**Intercondylar axis** syn, CONDYLAR AXIS

**Intercondylar distance** oun ter-kōn'da-lär dīs'tān's; the distance between the rotational centers of two condyles or their analogues

**Intercuspal contact** oun ter-kūs'pāl kōn tākt's; the contact between the cusps of opposing teeth

**Intercuspal contact area** oun ter-kūs'pāl kōn tākt'ərē-ə; the range of tooth contacts in maximal intercuspal position

**Intercuspal occlusion** syn, MAXIMAL INTERCUSPAL POSITION

**Intercuspal position** syn, MAXIMAL INTERCUSPAL POSITION

**Intercuspat** oun ter-kūs-pāshun' n; the proximity of cusps of opposing teeth

**Interdental** oun ter-dēn'tl adj: between the proximal surfaces of the teeth within the same arch

**Interdigital occlusion** n, slang: Editorial note for usage: teeth do not interdigitate, but are intercuspated, fingers are interdigitated; comp, MAXIMAL INTERCUSPAL POSITION

**Interference** oun ter-fīr'ans' n (1783): in dentistry, any tooth contact that interferes with or hinders harmonious mandibular movement; an undesirable tooth contact

**Interim denture** syn, INTERIM PROSTHESIS

**Interim obturator** oun ter-im əb tā-rə tor'; a maxillofacial prosthesis, which is made following completion of initial healing from the surgical resection of a portion or all of both or maxillae; this prosthesis replaces the surgical obturator, which is usually inserted at or immediately following the resection; generally, an interim obturator is made to facilitate closure of the resultant defect after initial healing has been completed; Editorial note for usage: unlike the surgical obturator, which usually is made prior to surgery and frequently revised in the operating room during surgery, the interim obturator is made when the defect margins are clearly defined and further surgical revisions are not planned; it is a provisional prosthesis; also, it frequently must be revised (termed an obturator prosthesis modification) during subsequent dental procedures (i.e., restorations, gingival surgery, etc.) as well as to compensate for further tissue shrinkage before a definitive obturator prosthesis is made; comp, OBTURATOR PROSTHESIS MODIFICATION, SURGICAL OBTURATOR

**Interim ocular prosthesis** oun ter-im ək-yā-lər prōs-thē-sīs; an interim replacement generally made of clear acrylic resin for an eye lost as a result of surgery or trauma; no attempt is made to reestablish esthetics; syn, CONFORMER, OCULAR CONFORMER, SECTION

**Interim palatal lift prosthesis** syn, PALATAL LIFT PROSTHESIS

**Interim prosthesis** oun ter-ĭ prōs-the-sīs; a fixed or removable dental prosthesis, or maxillofacial prostheses, designed to enhance esthetics, stabilization, and/or function for a limited period of time, after which it is to be replaced by a definitive dental or maxillofacial prosthesis; often such prostheses are used to assist in determination of the therapeutic effectiveness of a specific treatment plan or the form and function of the planned for definitive prosthesis; syn, PROVISIONAL PROSTHESIS, PROVISIONAL RESTORATION

**Interlock** oun ter-lōk' n (1874): a device connecting a fixed unit or a removable dental prosthesis to another fixed unit

**Interlocking cast core**: a foundation restoration for an endodontically treated, multi-rooted tooth that comprises multiple castings to engage divergent roots

**Intermaxillary fixation**: acronym is IMF; syn, MAXILLOMANDIBULAR FIXATION

**Intermaxillary record** slang, obs: Editorial note for usage: this is not a relationship record between maxillae; syn, JAW RELATION RECORD, MAXILLOMANDIBULAR RELATIONSHIP RECORD

**Intermaxival space**: any interproximal soft tissue loss as a result of periodontal disease, traumatic, mechanical or chemical preparation or crown lengthening procedures; syn, GINGIVAL EMBRASURE

**Intermaxilla papilla** oun ter-dēn'tl pā-pēl'a; a projection of the gingiva filling the space apical to the proximal contact area of two adjacent teeth

**Intermaxillary space** comp, DIASTEMA, INTERARCH DISTANCE, INTERMAXILLARY SPACE, INTERPROXIMAL SPACE

**Intermaxilla splint** oun ter-dēn'tl splīnt'; a splint for treatment of fractures and consisting of a metal or acrylic resin device that is wired to the teeth in the maxillae and mandible and joined to keep the segments immobile; syn, GUNNING’S SPLINT

**The Journal of Prosthetic Dentistry**
intermaxillary relation • irreversible hydrocolloid

intermaxillary relation slang: syn, JAW RELATION RECORD, MAXILLOMANDIBULAR RELATIONSHIP

intermediary jaw movement 'in ter-mé dë-ér'e jô mōv ment'; obs, nonstand: all movements between the extremities of mandibular excursions (GPT-3); comp, ECCENTRIC OCCLUSION, MAXIMAL INTERCUSPAL POSITION

intermediate abutment 'in ter-mé dë-it a-bút ment'; a natural tooth or implant abutment that is located between terminal abutments that serve to support a fixed or removable prosthesis

internal attachment: comp, PRECISION ATTACHMENT, SEMI-PRECISION ATTACHMENT

internal connector 'in ter-nal ka-nêk tor'; a nonrigid connector of varying geometric designs that uses a matrix to unite the members of a fixed partial denture

internal derangement 'in ter-nal dë-rânj ment'; syn, TEMPRO-MANDIBULAR JOINT DERANGEMENT

internal rest: comp, PRECISION REST, SEMIPRECISION REST

interocclusal 'in ter-ák-loo sah'; adj: between the occlusal surfaces of opposing teeth

interocclusal clearance 'in ter-ák-loo sai klir ans'; the amount of reduction achieved during tooth preparation to provide for an adequate thickness of restorative material; comp, INTEROCCLUSAL DISTANCE

interocclusal distance 'in ter-ák-loo sal dës tans'; the distance between the occluding surfaces of the maxillary and mandibular teeth when the mandible is in a specified position; comp, INTEROCCLUSAL REST DISTANCE

interocclusal gap obs: syn, INTEROCCLUSAL REST SPACE

interocclusal record 'in ter-ák-loo sal rëk ar d'; a registration of the positional relationship of the opposing teeth or arches; a record of the positional relationship of the teeth or jaws to each other

interocclusal rest distance: the difference between the rest vertical dimension and the occlusal vertical dimension; syn, INTEROCCLUSAL REST SPACE; comp, INTEROCCLUSAL DISTANCE

interocclusal rest space 'in ter-ák-loo sal rëst spàs'; syn, INTEROCCLUSAL REST DISTANCE

interpenetrating phase composite: the penetration of a porous ceramic material by metal or by a polymer that can render a tougher dental material

interproximal contact area 'in ter-prók sa-mal kônt ták'; the area of a tooth that is in close association, connection, or contact with an adjacent tooth in the same arch; syn, CONTACT AREA

interproximal space 'in ter-prók sa-mal spàs'; the space between adjacent teeth in a dental arch. It is divided into the embrasure space, occlusal to the contact point, and the septal space, gingival to the contact point; comp, GINGIVAL EMBRASURE, OCCLUSAL EMBRASURE

intraradicular space: the space between roots of adjacent teeth in a dental arch

intrerridge distance: syn, INTERARCH DISTANCE

intracapsular adhesion 'in tra-cáp sa-lar äd hê zhen'; adhesions occurring within the joint capsule, resulting in reduced mobility

intracapsular ankylosis 'in tra-cáp sa-lar äng ka-lo sës'; diminished joint motion as a result of disease, injury, or a surgical procedure within a joint capsule

intracapsular disorder 'in tra-cáp sa-lar dis-or der'; a problem associated with the masticatory system in which the etiological factors are located within the temporomandibular joint capsule

intracapsular fracture 'in tra-cáp sa-lar frák chur'; a fracture of the condyle of the mandible occurring within the confines of the capsule of the temporomandibular joint; syn, INTRA-ARTICULAR FRACTURE

intracondylar 'in tra-kôn dë íar'; adj: within the condyle

intracoronar 'in tra-kôr a-nal'; adj: 1. within the confines of the cusps and normal proximal/axial contours of a tooth; 2. within the normal contours of the clinical crown of a tooth

intracoronar attachment: any prefabricated or custom-made attachment for support and retention of a fixed or removable dental prosthesis; the patris and matrix components are positioned within the normal contours of the abutment tooth; comp, EXTRACORONAL ATTACHMENT, PRECISION ATTACHMENT

intramucosal 'in tra-myoo kô sàl'; adj: situated, formed by, or occurring within the mucosa

intramucosal implant: syn, MUCOSAL INSERT

intramucosal insert: syn, MUCOSAL INSERT

intraoral 'in tra-or ahl'; adj: within the mouth

intraoral tracing 'in tra-or ahl trâ sîng'; a tracing made within the oral cavity; Editorial note for usage: extraoral tracer (ing), intraoral tracer (ing), and tracing device are the primary terms; comp, ARROW POINT TRACER, CENTRAL BEARING TRACING DEVICE, CEPHALOMETRIC TRACER, COBLE BALANCER, EXTRAORAL TRACER, GOTHIC ARCH TRACER, MANDIBULAR TRACER, NEEDLE POINT TRACING, PANTOGRAPHIC TRACING, STYLLUS TRACING, TRACING DEVICE

intraosseous 'in tra-os e-us'; n: within bone

intrinsic coloring 'in trín zik, -sîk kûl ar ing'; coloring from within; the incorporation of a colorant within the material of a prosthesis or restoration

intrusion 'in trûn zhen'; n: movement of a tooth in an apical direction

invariant color match 'in vâr é-ant kûl ar mâc'; a perfect color match under all light conditions

inverted cusp tooth 'in vâr tîd kûsp tôoth'; obs: a nonanatomic posterior porcelain denture tooth that had circular indentations where cusps would normally be located

invest 'in vêst'; vb: to surround, envelop, or embed in an investment material; comp, VACUUM INVESTING

investing 'in vûz ting'; n: the process of covering or enveloping, wholly or in part, an object such as a denture, tooth, wax form, crown, etc., with a suitable investment material before processing, soldering, or casting

investment n: comp, DENTAL CASTING INVESTMENT, REFRACTORY INVESTMENT

investment cast 'in vûst ment kást'; a cast made of a material that will withstand high temperature without disintegration; syn, REFRACTORY CAST

ion exchange strengthening 'în, i’hô na-iks chê-nj’ strêng’k tha-nîng'; the chemical process whereby the surface of a glass is placed in compression by the replacement of a small ion by a larger one while maintaining chemical neutrality

ionizing radiation 'în, i’hô na-iks ra dé-a-shun'; any radiation capable of displacing electrons from atoms or molecules, thereby producing ions

iridescent 'îr’i des ant'; adj: (1796); colors produced by interference, refraction, or diffraction

irreversible hydrocolloid 'îr’i vûr sa bal’ hî dra-kôl oid’; a hydrocolloid consisting of a sol of alginic acid having a physical state that is changed by an irreversible chemical reaction forming insoluble calcium alginate; syn, ALGINATE, DENTAL ALGINATE
ischemia \\i-ské me-a\ n (ca. 1860): local and temporary deficiency of blood, chiefly resulting from the contraction of a blood vessel

isodose lines: a graphic curve when points of equal radiation therapy dosage are connected to form a line; an isodose chart is made with several isodose curves

isograft: \\i-sa-graf\ t, n (1909): a graft from one individual to another with the same genetic basis, as in identical twins; syn, isogeneic graft, syngraft

isometric contraction: \\i-sa-mêt \r\ k\ kon-trák\shun\: muscular contraction in which there is no change in the length of the muscle during contraction

isotonic contraction: \\i-sa-tó-n\k\ kon-trák\shun\: muscular contraction in which there is a shortening of the length of the muscle while the muscle maintains a constant tension

isotope: \\i-sa-top\ \n (ca 1913): a chemical element having the same atomic number as another but possessing a different atomic mass

ISQ: acronym for IMPLANT STABILITY QUOTIENT

iterative reconstruction: non-linear inverse algorithms to create 3D images with incomplete data points; e.g., it is used in CBCT images

J

jacket crown obs, slang; syn, CERAMIC CROWN, RESIN CROWN

Jackson crib clasp obs: a one-piece clasp bent to engage the mesial and distal interproximal undercuts in adjacent natural teeth; usually it was made by hand bending of a straight wire of appropriate dimensions; orig, V. H. Jackson, dentist, New York, NY, U.S.A.

Kennedy E. The Jackson crib clasp technique in partial denture construction. Brooklyn, NY: Dental Items of Interest Publishing; 1928


Jackson magnet: eponym for permanent magnetic alloy magnets using rare earth metals adapted for oral use; orig, Thomas R. Jackson, dentist, U.S.A.


jaw \j\, n (14c): the structure bearing the teeth; syn, MANDIBLE, MAXILLAE

jaw malposition \j\a-mal'pa-zish\'an\: obs: any abnormal position of the mandible (GPT-3)

jaw movement: syn, MANDIBULAR MOVEMENT

jaw record: syn, MAXILLOMANDIBULAR RELATIONSHIP RECORD

jaw relation: syn, MAXILLOMANDIBULAR RELATIONSHIP RECORD

jaw relation record: syn, MAXILLOMANDIBULAR RELATIONSHIP RECORD; comp, CENTRIC RELATION RECORD, CENTRIC RELATION INTEROCCLUSAL RECORD

jaw repositioning: syn, MANDIBULAR REPOSITIONING

jig \jig\: a device used to maintain mechanically a positional relationship between a piece of work and a tool or between components during assembly or alteration; syn, INDEX, RECORD

joint \\j\oint\, n (13c): the place of union of two or more bones; comp, ARTHRODIAL JOINT, COMPOUND JOINT, DIARTHRODIAL JOINT, GINGLYMUS JOINT, SIMPLE JOINT, TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT

joint crepitus: joint krêp\t\tus\: the grating sensation caused by the rubbing together of the bony surfaces of joints; syn, articulare crepitus

joint derangement: syn, TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT DERANGEMENT

joint photographic experts group (1992): acronym is JPEG; a common image filing format used in digital JPEG photography; JPEG 2000 offers improved image quality in better compression formats as compared with the standard JPEG

jump case slang; comp, REBASE, RELINE

junctional epithelium \jungk\shun\-al \ep\a-thi\-e-um\: a single or multi-layer of non-keratinizing cells adhering to the tooth surface at the base of the ginvial sulcus; attachment with hemidesmosomes and internal basal lamina; syn, EPITHELIAL ATTACHMENT

K

kaolin \ka'a-lin\ n (1727): fine, usually white, clay that is used in ceramics and refractory materials as a filler or extender

keeper \ke'par\ \n (14c): any one of various devices used for keeping something in position; Editorial note for usage: in dentistry, this is usually construed to mean an alloy attached to one element of a restoration to which a magnet may adhere


Kelvin temperature: absolute temperature indicated by the symbol K; zero Kelvin = minus 273° C; orig, William Thomson (Lord Kelvin), mathematician/physicist, Irish born/Scotland, United Kingdom, 1824-1907

Kennedy bar: orig, Edward Kennedy, dentist, U.S.A.; syn, CONTINUOUS BAR CONNECTOR

Kennedy E. Partial denture construction. Brooklyn, NY: Dental Items of Interest Publishing; 1928

Kennedy bar connector: orig, Edward Kennedy, dentist, U.S.A.; syn, CONTINUOUS BAR CONNECTOR

Kennedy E. Partial denture construction. Brooklyn, NY: Dental Items of Interest Publishing; 1928

Kennedy classification of removable partial dentures: a classification of partially edentulous arches divisible into four classes. Class I: bilateral edentulous areas located posterior to the remaining natural teeth; Class II: a unilateral edentulous area located posterior to the remaining natural teeth; Class III: a unilateral edentulous area with natural teeth located both anterior and posterior to it; Class IV: a single bilateral edentulous area located anterior to the remaining natural teeth; edentulous areas, in addition to those determining the main types, were designated as modification spaces; orig, Edward Kennedy, dentist, U.S.A., variably dated 1923, 1925, and 1928; O. C. Applegate’s Rules govern application of the Kennedy system

Kennedy E. Partial denture construction. Brooklyn, NY: Dental Items of Interest Publishing; 1928

keratin \kər-a-tin\ n (1847): a protein present in all cuticular (cornified) structures of the body, such as hair, epidermis, horns, and the organic matrix of the enamel of the teeth

keratinization \kər-a-tin-a-shun\ n: the process of maturation of keratinocytes; the formation of a protein layer (keratin) on the surface of some epithelia

keratinized gingiva \kər-a-ti-nizd jin'ja-va\: the outer surface of the gingiva extending from the mucogingival junction to the gingival margin; the pattern of keratinization may be ortho- or parag...

keyway \kê'wa\ \n, slang: an interlock with a matrix and patrrix between the units of a fixed partial denture; it may serve two functions: (1) to hold the pontic in the proper relationship to the
keyway • lateral checkbite

edentulous ridge and the opposing teeth during occlusal adjust-
ment on the working cast (during application of any veneering
material) and (2) to reinforce the connector after soldering; syn.
ATTACHMENT

kinematic axis \( \text{kín′ə-măt′ık āk′sĭs} \): the transverse horizontal axis
connecting the rotational centers of the right and left condyles

kinematic facebow \( \text{kín′ə-măt′ık fās′bō} \) (1924): a facebow with
adjustable caliper ends used to locate the transverse horizontal axis
of the mandible; orig. Beverly B. McCollum, dentist, U.S.A., 1921

kinematic facebow record: a registration obtained that relates the
maxillary cast to the condylar elements of an articulator by using
the transverse horizontal axis reference points; syn. FACEBOW RECORD

kinematics \( \text{kín′ə-măt′ıkəs} \): the phase of mechanics that deals with
the possible motions of a material body

Kingsley splint \( \text{kīngz′lē′ splīnt′ o bs′} \): eponym for a maxillary splint
used to apply traction to reduce and immobilize maxillary fractures
through wings attached to a head device by elastics; C. L. Goddard
cites Dr Kingsley as first using “the occlusal appliance” in 1866; orig.
Norman William Kingsley, dentist, U.S.A., 1829-1913

Essig CJ. The American textbook of prosthetic dentistry. Philadel-
phia: Lea Brothers; 1896:204

Kingsley NW. Oral deformities. 1866:134

knife-edge finish line: a clearly defined junction of prepared and
unprepared tooth structure that lacks a concavity at the gingival
finishing; this test is suitable for most classes of
materials including brittle and elastomeric;

Knoop hardness test: eponym for a hardness test using a diamond pyramidal
indenter; the long diagonal of the resulting indentation is measured to
determine the hardness; this test is suitable for most classes of
materials including brittle and elastomeric; orig. Frederick Knoop,
engineer, U.S.A.

Knoop F, Peters CG, Emerson WB. A sensitive pyramidal-diamond
tool for indentation measurements. J Res Natl Bur Stands (U.S.)
1939;23:39-61

Knoop hardness tests: eponym for a surface hardness test that uses
a diamond stylus; used for harder materials and characterized by the diamond-
shaped indentation; the indentation micro-

Kulbita-Munk scattering coefficient: eponym for the multiple
(diffuse) scattering coefficient for a unit of thickness and concen-
tration of scattering material in a medium of a different refractive
index as used in the Kubelka-Munk equation; it is the rate of in-
crease of reflectance of a layer over black, as thickness is increased;

Kulbita P. New contributions to the optics of intensely light scat-

Kulbita-Munk theory: eponym for a theory describing the optical
behavior of materials containing small particles that scatter and
absorb radiant energy; it is widely used for color matching

Kulbita P, Munk F. Ein Beitrag zur Optik der farbenstriche. Z Tech
Phys 1931;12:593-601

Kubelka-Munk scattering coefficient: eponym for the multiple
(diffuse) scattering coefficient for a unit of thickness and concen-
tration of scattering material in a medium of a different refractive
index as used in the Kulbita-Munk equation; it is the rate of in-
crease of reflectance of a layer over black, as thickness is increased;

Kubelka P. New contributions to the optics of intensely light scat-

Kubelka-Munk theory: eponym for a theory describing the optical
behavior of materials containing small particles that scatter and
absorb radiant energy; it is widely used for color matching

Kubelka P, Munk F. Ein Beitrag zur Optik der farbenstriche. Z Tech
Phys 1931;12:593-601

L

labial \( \text{lā′bē-āl} \); adj (1594): 1. of or pertaining to the lip; 2. toward
the lip; comp. BUCCAL, FACIAL

labial bar: syn. LABIAL BAR CONNECTOR

labial bar connector \( \text{lā′bē-āl bār ka-nēk′tōn} \): a major connector
located labial to the dental arch

labial flange \( \text{lā′bē-āl fāng′} \): the portion of the flange of a denture
that occupies the labial vestibule of the mouth

labial splint \( \text{lā′bē-āl splīnt′} \): a device of plastic, metal, or both,
made to conform to the outer aspect of the dental arch and used in
the management of jaw and facial injuries

labial vestibule \( \text{lā′bē-āl vēs′ta-byōō′l} \): the portion of the oral cavity
that is bounded on one side by the teeth, gingiva, and alveolar ridge
(in the edentulous mouth, the residual ridge) and on the other by
the lips anterior to the buccal frenula

labioversion \( \text{lā′bē-o-vŏr′ shūn′} \): labial position of a tooth beyond
the normal arch form

laboratory prescription slang: syn. LABORATORY WORK AUTHO-
ORIZATION, WORK AUTHORIZATION

laboratory work authorization: a signed written order provided by
the dentist to the dental laboratory detailing the work to be per-
formed; a component of the patient’s dental record specifying the
design and materials to be used; syn. WORK AUTHORIZATION

lamina dura \( \text{lā′mə-nə dūr′a} \): the layer of compact bone forming
the wall of a tooth alveolus

land area \( \text{lānd ār′ē-ə} \): the portion of a dental cast that extends
beyond the impression’s replica surface laterally that defines the
area between the end of the replica’s surface and the cast base

lap \( \text{lāp′} \) vb (14c): 1. to fold over or around something; to wind
about; to envelop entirely; 2. to fold over in successive layers; 3. to
place over and cover a part of another; 4. to dress smooth or to
polish to a high degree by working two surfaces together with or
without abrasives until a very close fit is achieved; lapped \( \text{lāpd′} \)

lapping \( \text{lā′ ping′} \) vt

lapping device \( \text{lā′ ping′ dē′} \): a device used to dress smooth or polish
by working two surfaces together

laser \( \text{lār′zər} \) n (1957): eponym for light amplification by stimulated
emission of radiation; a device that transforms light of various fre-
quencies into an intense, small, and nearly non-divergent beam of
monochromatic radiation, within the visible range

laser scanner: a 3D scanner measuring the distance to an object
surface by triangulation mechanism

laser sintering: syn. SELECTIVE LASER SINTERING

laser therapy \( \text{lā′zər thē′rə-pē′} \): the use of laser energy in the
treatment of tissue pathosis

laser welding \( \text{lā′zər wē′l ding′} \): the joining of metal components
through the use of heat generated with a laser beam

late closing click \( \text{lāt kō′lō′ zĭng klīk′} \): the sound emanating from the
temporomandibular joint that occurs just prior to termination of
closure in some patients with anteriorly displaced discs

late opening click \( \text{lāt′ ə pa′nĭng klīk′} \): the sound emanating from the
temporomandibular joint that occurs just prior to termination of
opening in some patients with anteriorly displaced discs

lateral \( \text{lā′tər-əl} \); adj (15c): 1. positions either right or left of the
midsagittal plane; 2. denotes a position farther from the median
plane or midline of the body or structure

lateral checkbite slang: syn. LATERAL INTEROCCLUSAL RECORD
lateral condylar inclination \l\textvisiblespace acondylar inclination\n: the angle formed by the path of the moving condyle within the horizontal plane compared with the median plane (anterior-posterior movement) and within the frontal plane when compared with the horizontal plane (superior-inferior movement); \textit{comp}, \textbf{LATEROTRUSION}

lateral condylar path \l\textvisiblespace condylar path\n: the path of movement of the nonworking condyle-disc assembly in the joint cavity when a lateral mandibular movement is made

lateral incisor \l\textvisiblespace an incisor\n: the second incisor

lateral interocclusal record \l\textvisiblespace record\n: a registration of the positional relationship of opposing teeth or arches made in either a right or left lateral position of the mandible

lateral mandibular movement \l\textvisiblespace mandibular movement\n: \textit{syn}, \textbf{MANDIBULAR LATERAL TRANSLATION}

lateral mandibular relation \l\textvisiblespace relation\n: the relationship of the mandible to the maxillae in a position to the left or right of the midsagittal plane

lateral movement \l\textvisiblespace movement\n: a movement from either right or left of the midsagittal plane (GPT-4)

lateral protrusion \l\textvisiblespace protrusion\n: \textit{syn}, \textbf{LATEROPROTRUSION}

lateral relation \l\textvisiblespace relation\n: the relationship of the mandible to the maxillae when the lower jaw is in a position to either side of the centric relation (GPT-4)

lateral side shift \l\textvisiblespace shift\n: \textit{substantd}, \textbf{MANDIBULAR TRANSLATION}

laterodetrusiveness \l\textvisiblespace detrusiveness\n: lateral and downward movement of the condyle on the working-side; \textit{comp}, \textbf{LATEROTRUSION}

lateroprotusion \l\textvisiblespace protrusion\n: a protrusive movement of the mandibular condyle in which there is a lateral component; \textit{comp}, \textbf{LATEROTRUSION}

lateroretrusiveness \l\textvisiblespace retrusiveness\n: lateral and backward movement of the condyle on the working-side; \textit{comp}, \textbf{LATEROTRUSION}

latterosurclusion \l\textvisiblespace surclusion\n: lateral and upward movement of the condyle on the working-side; \textit{comp}, \textbf{LATEROTRUSION}

latterotrusion \l\textvisiblespace trusiveness\n: condylar movement on the working-side in the horizontal plane; this term may be used in combination with terms describing condylar movement in other planes; \textit{comp}, \textbf{LATERODETRUSION}, \textbf{LATEROPROTRUSION}, \textbf{LATERORTRUSION}, \textbf{LATEROSURCLUSION}

latticework \l\textvisiblespace work\n: the cast metal alloy minor connector extension for a removable partial denture or maxillofacial prosthesis designed for the retention of a polymerized resin base; \textit{syn}, \textit{open lattice}, \textit{mesh}, \textit{meshwork}, \textit{bead}, \textit{or nailhead}

\textbf{Le Fort fracture} \l\textvisiblespace fracture\n: \textit{eponym} for a midfacial fracture, classified into three categories (I, II, III); \textit{orig}; Leon Clement Le Fort, surgeon, France, 1829-1893

\textbf{Le Fort I fracture} \l\textvisiblespace fracture\n: \textit{eponym} for a horizontal segmented fracture of the alveolar process of the maxillae, in which the teeth are usually contained within the detached portion

\textbf{Le Fort II fracture} \l\textvisiblespace fracture\n: \textit{eponym} for a pyramidal fracture of the midfacial skeleton with the principal fracture lines meeting at an apex at or near the superior aspect of the nasal bones

\textbf{Le Fort III fracture} \l\textvisiblespace fracture\n: \textit{eponym} for a craniofacial dysjunction fracture in which the entire maxillae and one or more facial bones are completely separated from the craniofacial skeleton

\textbf{leaf gauge} \l\textvisiblespace leaf\n: a set of blades or leaves of increasing thickness used to measure the distance between two points or to provide metered separation; \textit{orig}, James Hart Long, prosthodontist, Daytona Beach, Florida, U.S.A.


\textbf{lengthening of the clinical crown} \l\textvisiblespace crown\n: \textit{syn}, \textit{a surgical procedure designed to increase the extent of supragingival tooth structure for restorative or esthetic purposes}; \textit{syn}, \textbf{CROWN LENGTHENING}

LET \l\textvisiblespace LET\n: \textit{acronym for linear energy transfer}; the energy dissipation of ionizing radiation over a given linear distance; highly penetrating radiations such as gamma rays cause low ion concentration and thus have a relatively low LET, \textit{x-rays and beta particles exhibit intermediate LET}, and alpha particles have a high LET

\textbf{leucite} \l\textvisiblespace leucite\n: a potassium alumino-silicate crystal with a high thermal expansion coefficient; contributes to flexural strength in ceramics

\textbf{light} \l\textvisiblespace light\n: \textit{bef. 12c}; the aspect of electromagnetic radiation of which the human observer is aware through the visual sensations that arise from the stimulation of the retina of the eye

\textbf{light-activated polymerization} \l\textvisiblespace polymerization\n: \textit{a} chemical reaction wherein photons activate an initiator, such as camphoroquinone, which will react in the presence of an aliphatic amine with the urethane dimethacrylate oligomer and an acrylic copolymer; \textit{syn}, \textbf{POLYMERIZATION}

\textbf{light-cured} \l\textvisiblespace cured\n: \textit{syn}, \textbf{LIGHT-ACTIVATED POLYMERIZATION}

\textbf{light source} \l\textvisiblespace source\n: \textit{a} object that emits light or radiant energy to which the human eye is sensitive; the emission of a light source can be described by the relative amount of energy emitted at each wavelength in the visible spectrum; the emission may be described in terms of its correlated color temperature

\textbf{lightness} \l\textvisiblespace lightness\n: \textit{bef. 12c}; 1. \textit{achromatic dimension necessary to describe the 3D nature of color, the others being hue and saturation}; the lightness dimension may also be called brightness; in the Munsell color order system, the lightness dimension is called value; 2. \textit{perception by which white objects are distinguished from gray and light objects from dark ones}; equivalent to shading in grays

\textbf{limbus} \l\textvisiblespace border\n: a border or interface especially if marked by a difference in color or structure between adjoining parts

\textbf{line angle} \l\textvisiblespace angle\n: the point of convergence of two planes in a tooth preparation or on a tooth surface

\textbf{line of occlusion} \l\textvisiblespace line\n: the alignment of the occluding surfaces of the teeth as viewed in the horizontal plane; \textit{syn}, \textbf{OCCLUSAL PLANE}

\textbf{linear coefficient of thermal expansion} \l\textvisiblespace expansion\n: the fractional change in length of a given material per degree change in temperature

\textbf{linear occlusion} \l\textvisiblespace occlusion\n: \textit{obs}; the occlusal arrangement of artificial teeth, as viewed in the horizontal plane, wherein the masticatory surfaces of the mandibular posterior artificial teeth have a straight, long, narrow occlusal form resembling that of a line, usually articulating with opposing monoplane teeth

\textbf{Frush JP. Linear occlusion. III Dent J 1966:35:788-94}

\textbf{lingual} \l\textvisiblespace lingual\n: \textit{adj} (15c); pertaining to the tongue; next to or toward the tongue

\textbf{lingual apron} \l\textvisiblespace apron\n: \textit{syn}, \textbf{LINGUAL PLATE}

\textbf{lingual bar} \l\textvisiblespace bar\n: \textit{syn}, \textbf{LINGUAL BAR CONNECTOR}
lingual bar connector ● malleable

lingual bar connector Ling’g’w’al bár ká-né:k’to’r’; a mandibular major connector of a removable partial denture located lingual to the dental arch

lingual blanket slang; syn, LINGUAL PLATE

lingual flange Ling’g’w’al flän’j’s; the portion of the flange of a mandibular denture that occupies the alveololingual sulcus

lingual inclination Ling’g’w’al in-kla-ná’shun; deviation of the coronal portion of a tooth from the vertical plane toward the tongue

lingual plate Ling’g’w’al plá’ts; the portion of the major connector of a removable partial denture contacting the lingual surfaces of the natural teeth; syn, linguoplaste

lingual rest Ling’g’w’al rést’s; a metallic extension of a removable partial denture framework that fits into a prepared depression within an abutment tooth’s lingual surface

lingual rest seat Ling’g’w’al rést se’ts; the depression prepared on the lingual surface of an abutment tooth to accept the metal rest of a removable partial denture (the lingual rest)

lingual splint Ling’g’w’al splint’s; a dental splint conforming to the inner aspect of the dental arch

lingual strap slang, obs; syn, LINGUAL PLATE

lingualized occlusion Ling’g’w’a-lízd a-klis’ó shun’ n; orig, this concept was first described by S. Howard Payne, prosthodontist, U.S.A., 1941; this form of denture occlusion articulates the maxillary lingual cusps with the mandibular occlusal surfaces in centric occlusion, working and nonworking mandibular positions; orig, the term originated from Earl Pound, prosthodontist, U.S.A.

Payne SH. A posterior set-up to meet individual requirements. Dent Digest 1941;47:20-22

Pound E. Utilizing speech to simplify a personalized denture service. J Prosthet Dent 1970;24:586-600

linguoclusion Ling’g’w’a-a-klióó shün’ n; an occlusion in which a tooth or group of teeth is located lingual to its normal position

linguoverison Ling’g’w’a-vúr zhin, -shun’ n; lingual or palatal position of a tooth beyond the normal arch form

lip line: comp, HIGH LIP LINE, LOW LIP LINE

lip switch operation Lip swích òp-a’rá’ shun’s; tissues borrowed from one lip and transferred to the other; also used to describe a modified vestibuloplasty procedure; comp, ABBE FLAP, ESTLANDER’S OPERATION


lithium ceramics: a class of ceramic characterized by lithium silicate crystal nuclei in a network of silica glass

lithium disilicate: a medium-strength glass-ceramic characterized by a network of SiO2 tetrahedra surrounding primarily lithium disilicate (Li2SiO4)1 crystals

loading: comp, IMMEDIATE LOADING, PROGRESSIVE LOADING

lobe Lób’ n (1525); a curved or rounded projection or division, especially of a body organ or part

local etiologic factors Ló’k ál’ é’te’-a-lój’ dák’ tá’r’z; the environmental influences that may be implicated in the causation, modification, and/or perpetuation of a disease entity

localization film Ló’k á-li-zá’shun fílm’s; a radiograph made with radiopaque markers to localize the position of a body (i.e., a tumor) relative to external landmarks

long axis Lón g’k síc’; a theoretical line passing lengthwise through the center of a body

long centric articulation nonstand; syn, INTERCUSPAL CONTACT AREA

longitudinal axis: syn, SAGITTAL AXIS

lost-wax casting technique: the casting of metal alloy or ceramics into a mold produced by surrounding (investing) an expendable (wax) pattern with a refractory slurry that sets at room temperature, after which the pattern is removed through the use of heat; comp, INVESTMENT CAST

low lip line Ló’ líp lín’ n; 1, the lowest position of the inferior border of the upper lip when it is at rest; 2, the lowest position of the superior border of the lower lip during smiling or voluntary retraction

lower impression Ló’ ar’ í’m-présh’an; slang; an impression of the mandibular jaw or dental structures (GPT-4); syn, MANDIBULAR IMPRESSION

lower ridge slope Ló’ ar’ ríj slóp’; obs; 1, the slope of the mandibular residual ridge in the second and third molar region as seen from the buccal side (GPT-1); 2, the portion of the lower residual ridge, either lingual, labial, or buccal, between the crest of the ridge and the mucobuccal fold or flexion line of the peripheral tissues (GPT-1)

Lucia jíj; eponym for ANTERIOR DEPROGRAMMING DEVICE; orig, Victor O. Lucia, prosthodontist, New Jersey and New York, U.S.A.


lucite Luc’it; Cs: a theoretical line passing lengthwise through the center of a body

M

macro glossia Mák’ro-gó’zhá; n; excessive size of the tongue

macula Mák’ya-la’ n (1863); a patch of tissue that is altered in color but usually not elevated; usually characteristic of various diseases

maculae pl

magnetic flux density: abbr, T for Tesla; a measure of the strength of a magnetic field (abbr, G for Gauss) at a given distance through a permeable medium

maintenance dose Mán’th-a-náns dós’; the quantity of a drug necessary to maintain a normal physiologic state or a desired blood or tissue level of drug

major connector Mák’ jár ka-né:k’to’r’; the part of a removable partial denture that joins the components on one side of the arch to those on the opposite side

malalignment; inappropriately positioned, comp, MALOCCCLUSION

malleable Mál’-é-bal’; adj (14c); capable of being extended or shaped with a hammer or with the pressure of rollers
mandibular orthopedic repositioning device

mandibular resection

mandibular resection prosthesis

mandibular relationship record

mandibular staple

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record (ing), extraoral tracer (ing), intraoral tracer

mandibular staple record (ing), intraoral tracer

mandibular staple record (ing), intraoral tracer

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record

mandibular staple record
masticatory cycle ~ a component of the tooth structure forming the occlusal proximal margin of a premolar or molar and lingual proximal margin of anterior teeth

Maryland bridge ~ syn., RESIN-BONDED PROSTHESIS

masking ~ a process of applying an opaque covering to camouflage the metal component of a prosthesis

master cast ~ syn., DEFINITIVE CAST

master impression ~ the negative likeness made for the purpose of fabricating a prosthesis

masticating cycles ~ the patterns of mandibular movements formed during the chewing of food (GPT-1)

mastication ~ the process of chewing food for swallowing and digestion

masticatory apparatus ~ syn., MASTICATORY SYSTEM

masticatory cycle ~ a 3D representation of mandibular movement produced during the chewing of food

masticatory efficiency ~ the effort required to achieve a standard degree of comminution of food

masticatory force ~ the force applied by the muscles of mastication during chewing

masticatory movements ~ movable mandibular movements used for chewing food; syn., MASTICATORY CYCLE

masticatory mucosa ~ firmly attached, keratinized oral mucosa with a lamina propria that is fused to the underlying periosteum; comp., MUCOSA

masticatory muscle ~ any of the muscles that elevate the mandible to close the mouth (temporalis muscle, superficial and deep masseter muscles, medial pterygoid muscles); syn., ELEVATOR MUSCLE, MUSCLE OF MASTICATION

masticatory pain ~ discomfort about the face and mouth induced by chewing or other use of the jaws but independent of local disease involving the teeth and mouth

masticatory performance ~ a measure of the comminution of food attainable under standardized testing conditions

masticatory system ~ the organs and structures primarily functioning in mastication; these include the teeth with their supporting structures, craniofacial articulations, mandible, positioning and accessory musculature, tongue, lips, cheeks, oral mucosa, and the associated neurologic complex

matrix ~ a mold or impression in which something is formed; 2. the portion of an attachment system that receives the patina; matrices ~ pl.

maxilla ~ the irregularly shaped bone that, with its contralateral maxilla, forms the upper jaw; it assists in the formation of the orbit, the nasal cavity, and the hard palate; it contains the maxillary teeth; maxillae ~ pl.

maxillary impression ~ an impression of the maxillary jaw or dental structures

maxillary micrognathia ~ abnormally small maxillae with associated retraction of the middle third of the face

maxillary protraction ~ a type of facial anomaly in which subnasal lines anterior to the orbital plane

maxillary resection ~ the surgical removal of a part or all of the maxillae; syn., MAXILLECTOMY

maxillary sinus ~ the anatomic space located superior to the posterior maxillary alveolus

maxillary tuberosity ~ the most distal portion of the maxillary alveolar ridge

maxillectomy ~ the removal of part or all of the maxillae; syn., MAXILLABY RESECTION

maxillofacial ~ pertaining to the dental arches, the face, head, and neck structures

maxillofacial prosthesis ~ any prosthesis used to replace part or all of any stomatognathic and/or craniofacial structures. Editorial note for usage: the taxonomy for maxillofacial prostheses may include modifiers (adjectives) to provide descriptive evidence of the nature of the prosthesis including anatomic location, retention, support, time, materials, and form; frequently, the means of retention is used, and may encompass descriptive adjectives, such as the adjacent tissue, teeth, dental/craniofacial implants, or a combination of such, thus appropriate terminology can include tissue-retained MP, tooth-retained MP, implant-retained MP, tissue/implant-retained MP; descriptive terminology may also be included to delineate time utilization for the prosthesis, such as surgical, interim, and definitive.

maxillofacial prosthetic adhesive ~ a material used to adhere external maxillofacial prostheses to skin and associated structures around the periphery of an external anatomic defect

maxillofacial prosthetics ~ the branch of prosthetodontics concerned with the restoration and/or replacement of stomatognathic and craniofacial structures with prostheses that may or may not be removed on a regular or elective basis

maxilomandibular dysplasia ~ disfigurement between the maxillae and the mandible

maxilomandibular fixation ~ fastening together of the maxillary and mandibular teeth, as for immobilization of a mandibular fracture; syn., INTERMAXILLARY FIXATION

maxilomandibular record ~ syn., MAXILLOMANDIBULAR RELATIONSHIP RECORD

maxilomandibular registration ~ syn., MAXILLOMANDIBULAR RELATIONSHIP RECORD

maxilomandibular relation ~ syn., MAXILLOMANDIBULAR RELATIONSHIP

maxilomandibular relationship ~ any spatial relationship of the maxillae to the mandible; any one of the infinite relationships of the mandible to the maxillae

maxilomandibular relationship record ~ a registration of any positional relationship of the mandible relative to the maxillae; these records may be made at any vertical, horizontal, or lateral orientation; syn., JAW RELATION RECORD

maximal intercuspual contacts ~ tooth contact in the maximal intercuspual position

maximal intercuspal position ~ the best fit of the teeth regardless of the condylar position; comp., CENTRIC OCCLUSION

mean foundation plane ~ the mean founda-tion plane; obs. the mean of the various irregularities in form and inclination of the basal seat (GPT-4)
meatus \mě-á tus\ n (1665): a natural body passage; a general term for any opening or passageway in the body; *meatuses* or *meati* pl

mechanical anterior guidance table: an adjustable articulator component that guides the movement of the incisal pin of the articulator to simulate lateral and anterior guidance during mandibular movement; comp, CUSTOM ANTERIOR GUIDE TABLE, ANTERIOR GUIDE TABLE

mechanically balanced occlusion \mě-kān′-tāl ə-məs′d sləndər ə-klo̱s′shun\ obs: a balanced occlusion without reference to physiologic considerations, as on an articulator (GPT-4)

median line \mě′de-an līn\ the centerline dividing a body into the right and left

median mandibular point \mě′de-an màn-dib′a-lar point\ obs: a point on the anteroposterior center of the mandibular ridge in the median sagittal plane (GPT-4)

median plane \mě′de-an plān\ an imaginary plane passing longitudinally through the body, from front to back, and dividing it into left and right halves

mediolateral curve \mě′de-o-lāt′ər ál kūr\ in the mandibular arch, that curve (viewed in the frontal plane), which is concave and contacts the buccal and lingual cusp tips of the mandibular molars; in the maxillary arch, that curve (viewed in the frontal plane), which is convex and contacts the buccal and lingual cusp tips of the maxillary molars.

mediotrusion \mě′de-o-trōs′shun\ n: a movement of the condyle medially; syn, nonworking-side movement

mediotrusive occlusal contact: syn, NONWORKING-SIDE OCCLUSAL CONTACT

membrane \měm′brān\ n (15c): 1. a thin soft pliable sheet or layer, especially of plant or animal origin; 2. a thin layer of tissue that lines a cavity, envelops a vessel or part, or separates a space or organ; 3. a barrier used in guided tissue and bone regeneration surgical procedures

meniscectomy: excision of the intra-articular disc; syn, DISCETOMY

meniscus \mě-nis′kəs\ n: MENISCIC \mě-nis′kəs\ pl; syn, DISC

mesial \mě′zē-əl\ adj (1803): near or toward the centerline of the dental arch; toward the median sagittal plane of the face, following the curvature of the dental arch

mesial drift \mě′zē-al drif\: movement of teeth toward the midline

mesio-occlusion n: any occlusion in which the mandibular teeth articulate with the maxillary teeth in a position anterior to neuromuscular occlusion; comp, ANGLE’S CLASSIFICATION OF OCCLUSION

mesioversion \mě′zē-o-vər′zhun, -shun\: with reference to a tooth, nearer than normal in its position toward the median line of the face

1 metal \mět′l\ n (13c): any strong and relatively ductile substance that provides electropositive ions to a corrosive environment and that can be polished to a high luster; characterized by metallic atomic bonding

2 metal \mět′l\ vt (1610): to cover or furnish with metal; *aled-* or *alled-* or *aling-* or *alling-

metal base \mět′l bās\: the metallic portion of a denture base forming a part or the entire basal surface of the denture; it serves as a base for the attachment of the resin portion of the denture base and the teeth

metal-ceramic restoration \mět′l sa-rām′ik res′ta-rā′shun\: an artificial crown or fixed complete or partial denture that uses a metal substructure and porcelain veneer; syn, PORCELAIN-FUSED-TO-METAL RESTORATION

metal collar: a narrow band of highly polished metal immediately adjacent to the margin on a metal-ceramic restoration; comp, PORCELAIN MARGIN

metal insert teeth \mět′l ɨn-surt tēth\: denture teeth containing metal cutting edges; teeth designed to contain metal cutting edges in the occlusal surface; comp, Hardy cutters, Sosin blades

metal saddle \mět′l säd\ obs, slang: a metal denture base (GPT-4)

metamer \mět′mər\ n: one of a pair of objects whose colors match when viewed under particular viewing conditions, but do not match under all viewing conditions

metameric pair \mět′mər′ik pār\: a pair of objects whose colors match when viewed under particular viewing conditions, but do not match if the viewing conditions are changed; thus a metameric pair of samples exhibit the same tristimulus values for a described set of viewing conditions (observer, light source, geometry of the illumination, and viewing arrangement) but have different spectral distributions; hence, they exhibit a match that is conditional

metamerism \mět′mər′izəm\ n: a pair or pairs of objects that have different spectral curves but appear to match when viewed in a given hue; metamerism should not be confused with the terms *flair* or *color constancy*, which applies to apparent color change exhibited by a single color when the spectral distribution of the light source is changed or when the angle of illumination or viewing is changed

methacrylate resin \mět′həl mət′ə-sət′rāt rēn\ a transparent, thermoplastic acrylic resin that is used in dentistry by mixing liquid methyl methacrylate monomer with the polymer powder; the resultant mixture forms a pliable plastic mass termed *dough*, which is packed into a mold prior to initiation of polymerization

micro-computed tomography: abbr, micro-CT; a radiological technique at ranges of 40 to 50 microns

microcrack \měk′rə-krāk\ n: in porcelain, one of the numerous surface flaws that contribute to stress concentrations and result in material strengths below those theoretically possible; syn, GRIFFITH FLAWS

microglossia \měk′ro-glō′sia\ n: presence of a small tongue

micrognathia \měk′ro-nā′thə-a\ n: a congenital or acquired condition characterized by an abnormally small jaw; syn, MANDIBULAR MICRONATHIA, MAXILLARY MICRONATHIA

micromaxillae n: syn, MAXILLARY MICRONATHIA

microstomia \měk′rə-stōm′iə\ n: an abnormally small oral orifice

microtia \měk′tə-ə\ n: a developmental anomaly characterized by hypoplasia or aplasia of the pinna of the ear, associated with an impetaneous or absent external auditory meatus

mid-opening click \mǐd-ō-pə-nin kli̇k\: the abnormal sound emanating from the temporomandibular joint that occurs during mid protrusive translation of the condyles

midfacial deficiency \mǐd-fəl shul dī-fish an-sëh\: failure of the mid-third of the face, including the maxillae, to grow in proportion to the upper and lower thirds

midfacial fracture \mǐd-fəl fräk′chur\: fractures of the zygomatic, maxillary, nasal, and associated bones

MIE theory: the theory that relates the scattering of a single spherical particle in a medium to the diameter of the particle; the difference in refractive index between the particle and the medium, and the wavelength of radiant energy in the medium that is incident on the particle; this theory relates to the direct observation of the scattering of a single particle as compared with the Kubelka-Munk theory and also takes into account the absorption that the particle may also exhibit
MIE theory • mounting plate

1. mill 
   - a machine or device used for working or forming materials into a desired form, to blend materials, or to perform other mechanical operations

2. mill vt (1570): 1. to subject to an operation or process in a mill; to grind; 2. to shape or dress by means of instruments; comp. MILLING

mill in 
   - the procedure of refinishing occluding surfaces through the use of abrasive materials; 2. the machining of boxes or other forms in cast restorations to be used as retainers for fixed or removable prostheses

milled ceramics: a desired form made by subtractive CAM of a homogeneous ceramic block

milled in curve obs: syn, MILLED IN PATH

milled in path 
   - a contour pattern carved into the occlusal surface of an occlusion rim during various mandibular movements by teeth or studs placed in the opposing arch

milling 
   - the machining of proximal boxes, recesses, or other forms on cast restorations to be used as retainers for fixed or removable prostheses

milling in 
   - the procedure of refining or perfecting the occlusion of teeth by the use of abrasives between their occluding surfaces while the dentures are rubbed together in the mouth or on the articulator (GPT-3); syn. MILL IN

mini implant: a dental implant that is fabricated with a reduced diameter (less than 3.0 mm) and shorter in length with the same mini implant:

a dental implant that is fabricated with a reduced diameter and shorter in length with the same

minor connector: the connecting link between the major connector or base of a removable partial denture and the articulator (GPT-3);

mixed dentition: a stage of development during which the primary and permanent teeth function together in the mouth syn, TRANSITIONAL DENTITION

MMF: acronym for MAXILLOMANDIBULAR FIXATION

mobile 
   - capable of moving or being moved; movable

model 
   - a facsimile used for display purposes; a miniature representation of something; an example for imitation or emulation; comp. CAST

modeling composition obs: syn, MODELING PLASTIC IMPRESSION COMPOUND

modeling compound obs: syn, MODELING PLASTIC IMPRESSION COMPOUND

modeling plastic: syn, MODELING PLASTIC IMPRESSION COMPOUND

modeling plastic impression compound: a thermoplastic dental impression material composed of wax, rosins, resins, and colorants; syn, IMPRESSION COMPOUND, modeling compound

modeling wax: a wax suitable for making patterns in the fabrication of restorations

modes of appearance: various manners in which colors can be perceived, depending on spatial distributions and temporal variations of the light causing the sensation

modified cast: syn, ALTERED CAST

modified ridge lap: a ridge lap surface of a pontic that is adapted only to the facial aspect of the residual ridge

modifier: a substance that alters or changes the color or properties of a substance

modiolus: the area near the corner of the mouth where eight muscles converge; it functionally separates the labial vestibule from the buccal vestibule

modulus of elasticity: the coefficient found by dividing the unit stress, at any point up to the proportional limit, by its corresponding unit of elongation (tension) or strain; a ratio of stress to strain; as the modulus of elasticity rises, the material becomes more rigid

modulus of resilience: the work or energy required to stress a cubic inch of material (in one direction only) from zero up to the proportional limit of the material, measured by the ability of the material to withstand the momentary effect of an impact load while stresses remain within the proportional limit

molar: a posterior tooth adapted for grinding and having a somewhat quadrilateral-shaped crown with four or five cusps

monochromatic vision: in which there is no color discrimination

monolithic: an object with the same chemical and physical properties throughout its thickness

monomer: a chemical compound that can undergo polymerization; any molecule that can be bound to a similar molecule to form a polymer

monoplane: an arrangement of denture teeth in a single plane that is medio-laterally and antero-posteriorly flat

monoplane articulation: the arrangement of teeth by which they are positioned in a flat plane

monoplane occlusion: an occlusal arrangement wherein the posterior teeth have masticatory surfaces that lack any cuspal height

Monson curve: syn, CURVE OF MONSON

MORA device: an acronym for mandibular orthopedic repositioning appliance; a type of removable device with a modification to the occlusal surfaces used with the goal of repositioning the mandible to improve neuromuscular balance and jaw relationship; syn, MANDIBULAR ORTHOPEDIC REPOSITIONING DEVICE

MORA device: an acronym for mandibular orthopedic repositioning appliance; a type of removable device with a modification to the occlusal surfaces used with the goal of repositioning the mandible to improve neuromuscular balance and jaw relationship; syn, MANDIBULAR ORTHOPEDIC REPOSITIONING DEVICE

moulage: the work or energy

mould: a cavity in which a substance is shaped, as a matrix for casting metal or plastics; a negative form in which an object is cast or shaped; 2. the size and shape of an artificial tooth or teeth; syn, mold

mould chart: an illustration of the manufacturer's shapes and sizes of denture teeth; syn, mold chart

mould guide: a selection of denture teeth demonstrating the moulds offered by a manufacturer; syn, mold guide

mounting: the laboratory procedure of attaching a cast to an articulator or cast relater

mounting plate: a removable metal or resin device that attaches to the superior and inferior members of an articulator, and is used to attach casts to the articulator
mounting ring: syn, MOUNTING PLATE
mouth guard: mouth guard: a removable occlusal device that is useful in reducing mouth injuries and protecting the teeth and surrounding structures from injury; syn, OCCLUSAL DEVICE
mouth rehabilitation: mouth rej’ha-bil’t-tā’shun; obs: restoration of the form and function of the masticatory apparatus to as near normal as possible (GPT-4); comp; COMPLETE MOUTH REHABILITATION
mouth stick: mouth stīk: a device held in the mouth by a disabled person that aids in performing certain functions
MRI: acronym for MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING; syn, NUCLEAR MAGNETIC RESONANCE
mucobuccal fold: myō’kō-bū’k’āl fōld: the line of flexure of the mucous membrane as it passes to the cheek
mucogingival: adj pertaining to intraoral specialized soft tissue, the alveolar mucosa and gingiva
mucogingival junction: myō’kō-jīn’ja-val, jīn’jē’-tā the junction of gingiva and alveolar mucosa
mucolabial fold: myō’kō-lā’bē-āl: the line of flexure of the oral mucous membrane as it passes from the maxillary or mandibular alveolar process or residual alveolar ridge to the lip
mucoperiosteum: myō’kō-pēr’e-ōs’te-am’; a term synonymous with a full-thickness flap implying the inclusion of both mucosa and periosteum during flap elevation
mucosa: myō’kō-sā’; n (1880): a mucous membrane comprised of epithelium, basement membrane, and lamina propria; syn, ALVEOLAR MUCOSA, ORAL MUCOSA
mucosal implant: nonstand: syn, MUCOSAL INSERT
mucosal insert: myō’kō-sā’l in-sūr’tā: any metal form attached to the intaglio of a removable dental prosthetic that mechanically engages undercutts in a surgically prepared mucosal site; Editorial note for usage: mucosal inserts are not indwelling and are not considered dental implants; comp, button implant, intramuscular insert, MUCOSAL IMPLANT
mucositis: myō’kō-sī’tīs, n: inflammation of the mucous membrane
mucostatic: myō’kō-stā’tīk; adj: the state of the oral mucosa when not displaced by external forces
muffle: myūf’āl; n: the portion of a furnace, usually removable or replaceable, in which material may be placed for processing without direct exposure to a heating element
Munsell chroma: eponym for the Munsell color system chroma, which is that quality by which a strong color is distinguished from one that is weak; the intensity of a distinctive hue color intensity; orig, Alfred H. Munsell, artist/teacher, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 1858-1918; syn, SATURATION
Munsell color order system: eponym for a color order system, developed in 1905, which places colors in an orderly arrangement encompassing the three attributes of hue, value, and chroma; orig, Alfred H. Munsell, artist/teacher, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 1858-1918
Munsell AH. A color notation. Baltimore, MD: Munsell Color Co; 1975:14-16
Munsell hue: eponym for that quality by which one color family is distinguished from another, as red from yellow, and green from blue or purple; the dimension of color determined by wavelength; orig, Alfred H. Munsell, artist/teacher, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 1858-1918
Munsell value: eponym for the relative brightness of a color; the quality of grayness in comparison to white (high value) and black (low value); in the Munsell color system; the value of a color is determined by which gray on the value scale it matches in lightness/darkness (black is assigned a value of zero; white a value of 10); orig, Alfred H. Munsell, artist/teacher, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 1858-1918
muscle: myō’sāl, n (14c): an organ that by contraction produces movements of an animal; a tissue composed of contractile cells or fibers that effect movement of an organ or part of the body
muscle contraction: myō’sāl kan-trā’k’shun: the shortening and development of tension in a muscle in response to stimulation; ISOMETRIC MUSCLE CONTRACTION relates to tension in the muscle without changing the length
muscle contracture: myō’sāl kan-trā’k’chūr’s: a condition of high resistance to passive stretching of a muscle resulting from fibrosis of the tissues supporting the muscle or the joint; sustained increased resistance to passive stretch with reduced muscle length
muscle hyperalgesia: myō’sāl hi’par-tā’ns’nēs, obs: increased muscular tension that is not easily released but that does not prevent normal lengthening of the muscles involved (GPT-4)
muscle hypertonicity: increased contractile activity in some motor units driven by reflex arcs from receptors in the muscle and/or alpha motor neurons of the spinal cord
muscle marking: slang: syn, BORDER MOLDING
muscle relaxant: myō’sāl rē-lāk’sant’s: a drug or therapy that diminishes muscle tension
muscle spasm: myō’sāl spāz’ā’ms: a sudden involuntary contraction of a muscle or group of muscles attended by pain and interference with function; it differs from muscle splinting in that the contraction is sustained even when the muscle is at rest and the pain/dysfunction is present with passive and active movements of the affected part; syn, MYOSPASM
muscle spasticity: myō’sāl spās’tik’sītē’s: increased muscular tension of antagonists preventing normal movement and caused by an inability to relax (a loss of reciprocal inhibition)
muscle splinting: myō’sāl splīnt’ēng’s: involuntary contraction (rigidity) of muscles occurring as a means of avoiding the pain caused by movement of the part (resistance to passive stretch); the involved muscle(s) relaxes at rest; syn, protective muscle co-contraction
muscle trimming: slang: syn, BORDER MOLDING
muscular atrophy: myō’sū-kā’lar ā’ta-fē’s: a wasting of muscular tissue resulting from the lack of use
musculoskeletal pain: myō’sū’kē-sōk’tik’sē’s pān’s: deep, somatic pain that originates in skeletal muscles, facial sheaths, and tendons (myogenous pain), bone and periosteum (osseous pain), joint, joint capsules, and ligaments (arthralgic pain), and in soft connective tissues
mutually protected articulation: myō’so̱’chō’o̱-ō’lē pra-tēk’kĭd ār-tiék’ya-lat’shun’s: an occlusal scheme in which the posterior teeth prevent excessive contact of the anterior teeth in maximal intercuspal position, and the anterior teeth disengage the posterior teeth in all mandibular excursive movements.
mutually protected occlusion: syn, MUTUALLY PROTECTED ARTICULATION
myalgia: myā’lē�’-ā’; n (1860): pain in a muscle or muscles
myotic: my’ōt’ık; pertaining to a mycosis; caused by fungi
mylohyoid fossa: myō’lō-hī’oid kōn-kā’vī’-tē’s: the concavity in the mandible inferior to the mylohyoid line in the molar region
myohyoid groove or canal • needle point tracing

myohyoid groove or canal \m'i-la-hoid grōv or ka-nāl\: the groove in the mandible running downward and forward toward the submandibular fossa, which contains the myohyoid muscle, nerve, and vessels

myohyoid region \m'i-la-hoid rē'jan\: obst the region on the lingual surface of the mandible marked by the myohyoid ridge and the attachment of the myohyoid muscle (GPT-4)

myohyoid ridge \m'i-la-hoid rīd\: an oblique ridge on the lingual surface of the mandible that extends from the level of the roots of the last molar teeth and that serves as a bony attachment for the myohyoid muscles forming the floor of the mouth

myo-monitor \m'i-o-mon'ē tēr\: a digital electronic pulse generator specifically optimized for bilateral transcuscular electrical neural stimulation of the stomatognathic system; an electrical device introduced in 1969 by Bernard Jankelson, DDS as a means of applying muscle relaxation as a prerequisite to obtain an occlusal position that would sustain a relaxed musculature


myocentric \m'i-o'sēn'trīk\, adj\: that terminal point in space in which, with the mandible in the rest position, subsequent clonic muscle contraction will raise the mandible through the interocclusal space along the myocentric (muscle balanced) trajectory; also described as the initial occlusal contact along the myocentric trajectory (isotonic closure of the mandible from rest position)

myofascial trigger point \m'i-a-fāsh'ēl trīg'ar point\: a hyperirritable, table spot, usually within a skeletal muscle or in the muscle fascia that is painful on compression and can give rise to characteristic referred pain, tenderness (secondary hyperalgnesia), and autonomic phenomena

myofibrotic capsular contraction \m'i-a-fī-brā'tāk kāp'sā-lar kan-trāk'chur\: muscle contraction resulting from the formation of excessive fibrous tissue within the muscle or its sheath

myofunctional \m'i-a-fūng'kā-sha-nāl\: relating to the function of muscles; in dentistry, the role of muscle function in the cause or correction of muscle related problems

myofunctional therapy \m'i-a-fūng'kā-sha-nāl thēr'ā-pē\: the use of exercises to improve the action of a group of muscles used as an adjunct to orthodontic or craniomandibular dysfunction treatment

myogenous pain \m'i-a-jēn'ūs\: deep somatic musculoskeletal pain originating in skeletal muscles, fascial sheaths, or tendons

myositis \m'i-a-sīt'sīs\ n (ca. 1819): inflammation of muscle tissue

myospasm n syn, MUSCLE SPASM

myostatic contraction \m'i-a-stā'tāk kan-trāk'chur\: muscle contraction resulting from reduced muscle stimulation

myotonia \m'i-a-tō'ne-ə\ n (1896): increased muscular irritability and contractility with decreased power of relaxation; tonic muscle spasms

N
NA: acronym for NAsion; a cephalometric landmark located where the intranasal and nasofrontal sutures meet

NAM: acronym for NASOALVEOLAR MOLDING

nanometer \nān-ə-mē'tar\ n (1963): unit of length used to measure the wavelength of light. It is equivalent to 1 × 10⁻⁹ m or 10 angstroms; 1 nm = 1/1,000,000 mm

narrative report \nār-a-tiv\: a complete description of the clinical findings, diagnosis, and treatment rendered for a given patient

nasal grimace \nāzal grim'sē\, grim-mās\: movements in the tissue of the nares reflecting the attempts of the oronasal system to compensate for palatophyngal insufficiency

nasal prosthesis \nāzal prōs-the'sēs\: a removable maxillofacial prosthesis that artificially restores the nose, partially or in its entirety; nonstand/syn, artificial nose

nasal septal prosthesis \nāzal sep'tal prōs-the'sēs\: a maxillofacial prosthesis used to occlude (obturate) a hole within the nasal septal wall; nonstand/syn, septal button, septal plug

nasal spine \nāzal spīn\: a sharp bony protuberance of the lower margin of the anterior aperture of the nares formed by the forward prolongation of the two maxillae

nasal stent \nāzal stēnt\: a removable intranasal maxillofacial prosthesis used to support the form of the nose

nasal turbulence \nāzal tūr'bya-lāns\: the excessive “noise” or air passing over resistance in the nasal passages

nasality \nāzāl tē'ni (1656): the quality of speech sounds when the nasal cavity is used as a resonator

nasion \nāzāzhōn\: a bony cephalometric landmark at which the nasofrontal suture is bisected by the midsagittal plane

nasion releaser: an adjustable average value facebow component that engages the outer point of intersection between the nasion-sella line and the soft tissue profile to stabilize the facebow while recording the position of the maxillary teeth

nasoalveolar molding: acronym is NAM; a medically prescribed device with the objective of molding the maxilla at the oronasal cavity defect, thus enhancing suckling and swallowing; approximating lip and the right and left maxillary segments of infants with cleft palates in their proper orientation until surgery is performed to repair the cleft; Editorial note for usage: this could be considered a device and a prosthesis because it also replaces anatomy; comp, presurgical infant orthopedic (PSIO) device, presurgical nasoalveolar molding (PNAM) device; orig, C. K. McNeil, U.S.A., 1950

nasopharynx \nāzō-fār'ingk'sē\ n (1877): the part of the pharynx situated above the soft palate

natural color system \nāzhār al, nāzhār kul'ar sīs'tam\ (1976): a color order system that defines six color perceptions by using the concept of percentage for localizing nuances within the three-part system; the six perceptions are white, black, red, green, yellow, and blue; orig, Anders Hard et al., Sweden

natural dentition \nāzhār al, nāzhār dēn-tish'ān\: the natural teeth, as considered collectively, in the dental arch, which may be deciduous, permanent, or mixed

natural glaze \nāzhār al, nāzhār glāz\: the production of a glazed surface by the vitrification of the material itself and without addition of other fluxes or glasses

neck of the condylar process \nānek əv thā kōn'ðār lēr prō sēs\: the constricted inferior portion of the mandibular condylar process that is continuous with the ramus of the mandible; that portion of the condylar process that connects the mandibular ramus to the condyle

necrosis \nā-krō sēs, nēs\ n (1665): localized death of living tissue; necroses \nēs\ p l

needle point tracing: Editorial note for usage: extraoral tracer (ing), intraoral tracer (ing), and tracing device are the primary terms; comp, ARROW POINT TRACER, CENTRAL BEARING TRACING DEVICE, CEPHALOMETRIC TRACER, COBLE BALANCER, EXTRAORAL TRACER, GOTHIC ARCH TRACER, INTRAORAL TRACING, MANDIBULAR TRACER, PANTOGRAPHIC TRACING, STYLUS TRACING, TRACING DEVICE
Nesbit prosthesis: eponym for a unilateral removable partial denture that restores missing teeth on one side of the arch only, without a cross-arch major connector; orig, Dr Norman Nesbit, dentist, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 1915.

neuralgia \nôôäťa\ n (ca. 1822): neurogenous pain felt along the peripheral distribution of a nerve trunk.

neuritis \nôô-řî-tîs\ n (1840): inflammation of a nerve.

neurogenous pain \nôô-řîj-å-nôs pàn\: pain that is generated within the nervous system as a result of some abnormality of neural structures.

neuromuscular dysfunction: a collective term for muscle disorders of the masticatory system with two observable major symptoms: pain and dysfunction; common observations include muscle fatigue, muscle tightness, myalgia, spasms, headaches, decreased range of motion and acute malocclusion; the five types of masticatory muscle disorders include protective co-contraction (muscle splinting), local muscle soreness (noninflammatory myalgia), myofascial pain (trigger point myalgia), myospasm (tonic contraction myalgia), and chronic centrally mediated myalgia (chronic myofascitis).


neuropathy \nôô-řòp-∂-ĭ-thë\ n (1857): a general term used to designate an abnormality or pathologic change in a peripheral nerve.

neural zone \nôô-řôl\, nyôô- zôn\: the potential space between the lips and cheeks on one side and the tongue on the other; that area or position where the forces between the tongue and cheeks or lips are equal.

neuro-occlusion: comp, ANGLE’S CLASSIFICATION OF OCCLUSION.

nickel-chromium alloy: a low-density, large-grained base metal dental casting alloy with prominent dendritic structure, composed of up to 30% Cr and 70% Ni with trace elements that may include small amounts of Mo, Mn, Si, C, and Al; chromium, by its passivation effect, ensures corrosion resistance of the alloy; increased nickel content tends to result in reduced strength, hardness, modulus of elasticity, and fusion temperature while ductility may increase.

nidus \nôô’das\ n (1742): a place or substance in an animal or plant where bacteria or other organisms lodge and multiply; nidi \dî\: or niduses pi.

night guard nonstand: any removable device, usually made of hard polymethylmethacrylate, which covers the occlusal and incisal surfaces of all the teeth in one arch and maintains precise occlusal contact with the opposing teeth; syn, bite guard, OCCLUSAL DEVICE, occlusal appliance, occlusal splint; comp, DEVICE.

NMR: acronym for nuclear magnetic resonance; a radiologic procedure that gives images in any plane without radiation or any biologic aftereffect by measuring the radiofrequency from resonating hydrogen nuclei; syn, magnetic resonance imaging.

noble metal \nôô-bal mët\: those metal elements that resist oxidation, tarnish, and corrosion during heating, casting, or soldering and when used intraorally; examples include gold and platinum; comp, BASE METAL.

noble metal alloy: as classified by the American Dental Association (1984), any dental casting alloy containing a minimum of 25% by weight of Au, Pt, and/or Pd; comp, HIGH NOBLE METAL ALLOY.


nociceptive \nä-sî-sêp tiv\: adj (1904): applicable to a neuron receptive to painful sensations.
nonworking-side occlusal contact • occlusal path

anterior guidance or group function on the working-side; nonworking-side contacts are desirable with removable complete dentures when establishing balanced articulation; syn, MEDI-OCLUSAL OCCLUSAL CONTACT

notch: syn, PTERYGOMAXILLARY NOTCH

noxious stimulus: nōk’shas stīm’ya-las’s: a tissue-damaging stimulus

nuance: nōō-ān’s, nyōō-, nōō-ān’s, nyōō-’n (1781): 1. a subtle distinction or variation, such as in tone or color; 2. a subtle quality; 3. delicate shading; nuanced adj

null detector: nūl di-tēk’to:r: a detector of the point at which there is no color difference between two samples; the human eye is an excellent null detector; it is considerably less trustworthy in estimating how large a given difference is

O

OBJ: abbr for OBJECT FILE FORMAT

object file format: a simple data-format that stores code for images by using 3D geometry

oblique ridge: o-blek’, a-blek’ ri:j’s: the elevation in the enamel that runs obliquely across the occlusal surface of a maxillary molar

obtundent: o-btūn’dant’ n: an agent or remedy that lessens or relieves pain or sensibility

obturator: o-b’ta-r’ār’n (ca. 1727): 1. a maxillofacial prosthesis used to close a congenital or acquired tissue opening, primarily of the hard palate and/or contiguous alveolar/soft tissue structures (GPT-7); 2. that component of a prosthesis that fits into and closes a defect within the oral cavity or other body defect; 3. a maxillofacial prosthesis used to close, cover, or maintain the integrity of the oral and nasal compartments resulting from a congenital, acquired, or developmental disease process, such as cancer, cleft palate, osteoradionecrosis of the palate; the prosthesis facilitates speech and deglutition by replacing those tissues lost because of the disease process and can, as a result, reduce nasal regurgitation and hypernasal speech, improve articulation, deglutition, and mastication; an obturator prosthesis is classified as surgical, interim, or definitive and reflects the intervention time period used in the maxillofacial rehabilitation of the patient; prosthodontic restoration of a defect often includes use of a surgical obturator, interim obturator, and definitive obturator; comp, DEFINITIVE OBTURATOR, INTERIM OBTURATOR, SPEECH AID PROSTHESIS, SURGICAL OBTURATOR

obturator prosthesis modification: o-b’ta-r’ār’ prōs-thē’sis mōd’ə-fi-kā’nshun’; revision or alteration of an existing obturator (surgical, interim, or definitive); possible revisions include the relief of the denture base to alleviate tissue compression and for the augmentation of the seal or border regions to affect adequate sealing or separation between the nasal and oral cavities

occlude: o-kloō’d: vb (1597): 1. to bring together; to shut; 2. to bring or close the mandibular teeth into contact with the maxillary teeth; occluded: occluding vt

occluded gas porosity: o-kloō’dīd gās pa-rōs’tē’tē’s: porosity produced in a casting as a result of the inability of gasses in the mold to escape; syn, BACK PRESSURE POROSITY, SHRINK-SPOT POROSITY, SOLIDIFICATION POROSITY, SUCK-BACK POROSITY

occluding frame: o-kloo’ding frām’ēk’s: a name given to a device for relating casts to each other for the purpose of arranging teeth (GPT-1)

occlusal: o-kloō’zal, -sal adj (1897): pertaining to the masticatory surfaces of the posterior teeth, prostheses, or occlusion rims

occlusal adjustment: o-kloō’zal, -sal a-jüst’mant’ s: syn, OCCLUSAL RESHAPING; comp, ESTHETIC RESHAPING

occlusal analysis: o-kloō’zal, -sal a-nāl’sis’tē’s: a systematic examination of the occlusion with special consideration to the interocclusal relations of mounted casts

occlusal appliance: slang: syn, DEVICE, OCCLUSAL DEVICE

occlusal balance: o-kloō’zal, -sal bāl’āns’s: a condition in which there are simultaneous contacts of opposing teeth or tooth analogues on both sides of the opposing dental arches during eccentric movements within the functional range

occlusal clearance: o-kloō’zal, -sal kīr’əl-kər’əl: 1. the touching of opposing teeth on elevation of the mandible; 2. any contact relation of opposing teeth; comp, DEFLECTIVE OCCLUSAL CONTACT, INITIAL OCCLUSAL CONTACT

occlusal correction: syn, OCCLUSAL ADJUSTMENT, OCCLUSAL RESHAPING

occlusal curvature: o-kloō’zal, -sal kūr’ə-chō’rə, -char’ə: the curve of the dentition in which the occlusal surfaces lie, when viewed in the frontal and sagittal planes

occlusal device: o-kloō’zal, -sal dē’vis’: any removable artificial occlusal surface affecting the relationship of the mandible to the maxillae used for diagnosis or therapy; uses of this device may include, but are not limited to, occlusal stabilization for treatment of temporomandibular disorders, diagnostic overlay prior to extensive intervention, radiation therapy, occlusal positioning, and prevention of wear of the dentition or damage to brittle restorative materials such as dental porcelain; comp, bite guard, DEVICE, guard, MOUTH GUARD, occlusal appliance, OCCLUSAL SPLINT, ORTHOTIC DEVICE, STENT, SURGICAL SPLINT

occlusal disharmony: o-kloō’zal, -sal dīs’hār’ma-nē’z: a phenomenon in which contacts of opposing occlusal surfaces are not in harmony with other tooth contacts and/or the anatomic and physiologic components of the craniofacial complex

occlusal dysesthesia: o-kloō’zal, -sal dīs-thē’sē’zha’s: unusual sensory perceptions during occlusal contact

occlusal embrasure: o-kloō’zal, -sal ēm-brā’zhar’ēn: the interdental space that is coronal to the contact area

occlusal equilibration: o-kloō’zal, -sal ə-kwī’lə-ā-brā’shun’ēn: the modification of the occlusal form of the teeth with the intent of equalizing occlusal stress, producing simultaneous occlusal contacts or harmonizing cuspal relations

occlusal facet: syn, WEAR FACET

occlusal force: o-kloō’zal, -sal fōrs, fōr’s: the result of muscular force applied on opposing teeth; the force created by the dynamic action of the muscles during the physiologic act of mastication; the result of muscular activity applied to opposing teeth

occlusal form: o-kloō’zal, -sal fōrm’s: the form the occlusal surface of a tooth or a row of teeth (GPT-4)

occlusal harmony: o-kloō’zal, -sal hār’ma-nē’ōb’s: a condition in maximal intercuspal position and eccentric jaw relation in which there are no interceptive or deflective contacts of occluding surfaces (GPT-4)

occlusal interference: o-kloō’zal, -sal in’tur-fir’āns’s: 1. any tooth contact that inhibits the remaining occluding surfaces from achieving stable and harmonious contacts; 2. any undesirable occlusal contact

occlusal path: o-kloō’zal, -sal pāth, pāth’ēk’s: a gliding occlusal contact; 2. the path of movement of an occlusal surface (GPT-4)
occlusal pattern  

the form or design of the masticatory surfaces of a tooth or teeth based on natural, modified anatomic or nonanatomic teeth

occlusal plane  

1. the average plane established by the incisal and occlusal surfaces of the teeth; generally, it is not a plane but represents the *planar mean* of the curvature of these surfaces; 2. the surface of wax occlusion rims contoured to guide in the arrangement of denture teeth; 3. a flat or curved template used in arranging denture teeth; *comp*, CURVE OF OCCLUSION

occlusal position  

the relationship of the mandible and maxillae when the jaw is closed and the teeth are in maximal intercuspal position; this position may or may not coincide with centric occlusion (*GPT-4*)

occlusal prematurity  

*GPT-4*

occlusal pressure  

any force exerted on the occlusal surfaces of teeth (*GPT-4*)

occlusal reduction:  

the quantity (usually measured in millimeters) of tooth structure that is removed to establish adequate space for a restorative material between the occlusal aspect of the tooth preparation and the opposing dentition

occlusal reshaping  

any change in the occlusion intended to alter the occlusal surfaces of the teeth or restorations to change their form; *syn*, OCCLUSAL ADJUSTMENT, SELECTIVE GRINDING; *comp*, ESTHETIC RESHAPING, INCISAL REDUCTION, OCCLUSAL REDUCTION

occlusal rest  

a rigid extension of a removable partial denture that contacts the occlusal surface of a tooth or restoration, the occlusal surface of which is commonly prepared to receive this rest; *comp*, REST SEAT

occlusal rest arm  

a minor connector used to attach an occlusal rest to a major part of a removable partial denture (*GPT-1*)

occlusal rim:  

*syn*, OCCLUSION RIM

occlusal splint:  

*syn*, OCCLUSAL DEVICE

occlusal stability  

the equalization of contacts that prevents tooth movement

occlusal stop  

*slang*, *syn*, OCCLUSAL REST

occlusal strength  

*MASTICATORY FORCE*

occlusal surface  

a surface of a posterior tooth or occlusion rim that is intended to make contact with an opposing occlusal surface (*GPT-1*)

occlusal system  

the form or design and arrangement of the occlusal and incisal units of a dentition or the teeth on a denture (*GPT-4*)

occlusal table  

the portion of the occlusal surfaces of posterior teeth that lies within the perimeter of the cusp tips and marginal ridges; the functional portion(s) of the occlusal surface(s) of a posterior tooth or teeth

occlusal trauma  

trauma to the periodontium from functional or parafunctional forces causing damage to the attachment apparatus of the periodontium by exceeding its adaptive and reparative capacities; it may be self-limiting or progressive; *comp*, PRIMARY OCCLUSAL TRAUMA, SECONDARY OCCLUSAL TRAUMA

occlusal vertical dimension  

the distance between two selected anatomic or marked points (usually one on the tip of the nose and the other on the chin) when in maximal intercuspal position; *syn*, VERTICAL DIMENSION OF OCCLUSION

occlusal wear  

loss of substance on opposing occlusal units or surfaces as the result of attrition or abrasion

occlusion  

1. the act or process of closure or of being closed or shut off; 2. the static relationship between the incising or masticating surfaces of the maxillary and mandibular teeth or tooth analogues; *comp*, ARTICULATION, CENTRIC OCCLUSION, COMPONENTS OF OCCLUSION, ECCENTRIC OCCLUSION, LINE OF OCCLUSION, LINEAR OCCLUSION, MONOPLANE OCCLUSION, PATHOGENIC OCCLUSION, SPHERICAL FORM OF OCCLUSION

occlusion analysis  

*GPT-4*

occlusion record  

*RPT-4*

occlusion rim  

occluding surfaces fabricated on interim or final denture bases for the purpose of making maxillomandibular relationship records and arranging teeth; *syn*, RECORD RIM, OCCLUSAL RIM

occult cleft palate  

a separation of muscle in the soft palate with mucous membrane covering the defect; this is often characterized by a notch in the hard palate, bifurcation of the uvula, displaced musculature, and an attenuated raphé; *syn*, SUBMUCOUS CLEFT PALATE

ocular prosthesis  

an artificial eye used to replace a lost eye, to improve a current eye, or to replace an eye missing as a result of trauma, surgery, or congenital absence; the prosthesis does not replace missing eyelids or adjacent skin, mucosa or muscle; *slang*, artificial eye, glass eye; *comp*, INTERIM OCULAR PROSTHESIS, ORBITAL PROSTHESIS

odontalgia  

toothache; pain in a tooth

odontogenous pain  

the formation of less than a full occlusal ridge or occlusion record

opacity  

the quality or state of a body that masks the dark color of the metallic oxide layer; opaque porcelain provides the primary source of color for the completed restoration

opaque porcelain  

opaque porcelain
open bite • overbite

open bite slang: syn, OPEN OCCLUSAL RELATIONSHIP; APERTOGNATHIA

open fracture ‘ō’pan frák’chur’s any fracture in which there is an external wound leading to a break in the bone; syn, compound fracture

open occlusal relationship ‘ō’pan a-kloō’zal, -sāl rī-lā’shun-ship’s the lack of tooth contact in an occluding position; comp, ANTERIOR OPEN OCCLUSAL RELATIONSHIP, APERTOGNATHIA, POSTERIOR OPEN OCCLUSAL RELATIONSHIP

open-source software: software that is licensed for unrestricted use and access to source codes

opening movement ‘ō’pa-nīnj’s: movement of the mandible executed during jaw separation (GPT-1); syn, ENVELOPE OF MOTION

oral flora ‘ō’rāl’l: flō’rā, ō’rāl f’ rā: the various bacterial and other microbiota inhabiting the oral cavity

oral mechanism ‘ō’rāl, ō’rēn-mēk’a-niz’um’s: the functioning structures of the oral cavity

oral mucosa ‘ō’rāl, ō’rē-myō’-ū-kō’sa’s: the lining of the oral cavity

oral orifice ‘ō’rāl, ō’rē-’rō-ā’fis, ō’rēn’s: the longitudinal opening of the mouth between the lips that provides the entrance to the oral cavity

oral orthopedics ‘ō’rāl, ō’rē-tha-pē’diks’s 1. a concept in dentistry concerned with postural relationships of the jaws, both normal and abnormal; 2. analysis of the harmful effects of an improper relationship of the mandible and the maxillae on dental and other related structures; 3. the diagnosis and correction of such unfavorable relationships and the treatment and/or prevention of the resulting discontinuities between the mandible and maxillae

orbital prosthesis ‘ō’bī-lāl prōs’-thē’si’s: a maxillofacial prosthesis that artificially restores the eye, eyelids, and adjacent hard and soft tissues; comp, OCULAR PROSTHESIS

orbiting condyle: syn, NONWORKING-SIDE CONDYLE

organ of mastication ‘ō’rāg’gun ūv’mās’tī-kā’shun’s: the combination of all the structures involved in the reception, mastication, and deglutition of food; syn; MASTICATORY SYSTEM

organic occlusion obs: syn, ANTERIOR PROTECTED ARTICULATION

orifice ‘ō’rā-fi’s, ō’rēn’s: an opening into a body cavity

ORMOCER: acronym for ORGanically Modified CERamic; a three-dimensionally cross-linked copolymer with polymerizing side chains resulting in low volumetric polymerization shrinkage and less residual monomer

oronasal fistula ‘ō’rō-nā’sāl fis’cha-la’s: a pathologic opening between the oral and nasal cavities; syn; CONFLUENT DEFECT OF THE SINUS, ororostral communication

oropharynx ‘ō’rā-fār’ingk’s. n (1887): the part of the pharynx lying between the soft palate and the upper edge of the epiglottis; syn. ORAL PHARYNX, PARS ORALIS PHARYNGIS, PHARYNGO ORAL CAVITY, VESTIBULE OF THE PHARYNX

orthodontic band ‘ō’rō-tha-dōn’tīk’s: a metal orthodontic device that holds a bracket or tube and encircles a tooth

orthognathic surgery: surgical repositioning of all or part of the maxillae or mandible

orthognathous ‘ō’rō-thō-nāth’īk’s: pertaining to or characterized by minimal protrusion of the mandible or minimal prognathism

Orthopantomogram adj, trade names: syn, PANORAMIC RADIOGRAPH

orthopedic craniofacial prosthesis ‘ō’rō-tha-pē’diks’h (1998): a dynamic orthopedic maxillofacial prosthesis used to maintain or position the craniofacial osseous segments that are malaligned as a result of trauma or craniofacial anomalies

orthotic device ‘ō’rō-thō’tīk dī-vis’d: a device designed to brace, activate, or supplement a weakened limb; in dentistry, any removable artificial occlusal surface affecting the relationship of the mandible to the maxillae used for diagnosis or therapy; syn, OCCLUSAL DEVICE, orthopedic repositioning appliance; comp, DEVICE

osseointegration n 1. the apparent direct attachment or connection of osseous tissue to an inert, alloplastic material without intervening fibrous connective tissue; 2. the process and resultant apparent direct connection of an exogenous material’s surface and the host bone tissues, without intervening fibrous connective tissue present; 3. the interface between alloplastic materials and bone; orig, Per-Ingvar Branemark, physician/professor/surgeon, Sweden, 1982

osseous ‘ō’sē-as’ adj (1707): bony

osseous graft: syn, BONE GRAFT

ossification ‘ō’sī-fi’shun’s (1697): 1. the natural process of bone formation; the hardening into a bony substance; 2. a mass of ossified tissue

ostectomy ‘ōsté-tēk’tō-mē: n: the excision of bone or a portion of a bone, usually by means of a saw or chisel, for the removal of a sequestrum, the correction of a deformity, or any other purpose

osteitis ‘ō-stē-i’tīs’n (ca. 1839): inflammation of bone

osteoarthritis ‘ō-stē-o-ar-thr’ītīs’n (1878): chronic degeneration and destruction of the articular cartilage and/or fibrous connective tissue linings of the joint components and discs, leading to bony spurs, pain, stiffness, limitation of movement, and changes in bone morphology; advanced conditions may involve erosions and disc degeneration with crepitus; syn, DEGENERATIVE JOINT DISEASE

osteocoduction: the process whereby bone grows on a surface or on a scaffolding that is conductive to bone deposition; this is a passive process; comp, OSTEIODUCTION

osteocoductive graft: a graft material that serves as a scaffold for new bone growth; this is a passive process

osteogenesis ‘ō-stē-o-jēn’ō-si’s: development of bone; formation of bone

osteoinduction ‘ō-stē-o-in-dūk’shun’n: the capability of chemicals or procedures to induce bone formation through the differentiation and recruitment of osteoblasts; phenotypic conversion of mesenchymal cells into osteoblasts; comp, OSTEOCODUCTION

osteoporosis ‘ō-stē-o-pō-rō’si’s’n (1846): a medical condition characterized by a decrease in bone mass with diminished density and concurrent enlargement of bone spaces, which produces porosity and fragility of bone; -roses \rō’sēz\ pl; osteoporotic adj

osteotome ‘ō-stē-o-tōm’s: a chisel for use in cutting bone

osteotomy ‘ō-stē-o-tō-me’n: the surgical cutting of a bone; frequently used to also describe smoothing, leveling, or altering external contours of the bone; comp, ALVEOLECTOMY, ALVEOPLASTY

outline form: the shape of the area of a tooth preparation that is included within the cavosurface margins

ovate pontic: a pontic that is elliptically shaped on its tissue surface in two dimensions, typically partially submerged in a surgically prepared, soft-tissue depression to enhance the illusion that a natural tooth is emerging from the soft tissues

oven soldering: any soldering procedure that uses heat from a furnace to melt and fuse the solder as opposed to using a gas-air torch, gas-oxygen torch, or laser as the heat source; comp, LASER WELDING, SOLDER

overbite ‘ō’vār-bit
n, slang: syn, VERTICAL OVERLAP
overclosure /əˈvər-kloʊ ˈzaːr/ n: an occluding vertical dimension at a reduced interarch distance; an occluding vertical dimension that results in excessive interocclusal distance when the mandible is in the rest position; it results in a reduced interridge distance when the teeth are in contact

overdenture /əˈvər-dɛn̩tʃər/ n: any removable dental prosthesis that covers and rests on one or more remaining natural teeth, the roots of natural teeth, and/or dental implants; a dental prosthesis that covers and is partially supported by natural teeth, natural tooth roots, and/or dental implants; nonstand/syn, OVERLAY DENTURE, OVERLAY PROSTHESIS

overglaze /əˌvər-ɡlæz/ adj (1879); the production of a glazed surface by the addition of a fluxed glass that usually vitrifies at a lower temperature

overhang /əˈvər-hæŋ/ n (1864); excessive restorative material projecting beyond a cavity or preparation margin

overjet n substand: syn, HORIZONTAL OVERLAP

overlay n substand (1726); comp, HORIZONTAL OVERLAP, VERTICAL OVERLAP

overlay denture nonstand/syn, OVERDENTURE

overlay prosthesis nonstand/syn, OVERDENTURE

P

1 pack /pæk/ vt (14c): 1. to make into a compact form; 2. to completely fill; 3. to crowd together; 4. to compress; packability /pæk-ə-bɪl-tət/ n: packable /pæk-ə-baːl/ adj

2 pack /pæk/ n: any material used to protect tissue, fill space or prevent hemorrhage

packing /pækˈɪŋ/ vt: the act of filling a mold; comp, DENTURE PACKING

PACS: acronym for PICTURE ARCHIVING AND COMMUNICATION

PAEK: acronym for POLYARYLETHKETONE; comprising a family of semi-crystalline thermoplastic polymers exhibiting high strength and shape stability over a wide range of temperatures; comp, PEEK

pain /peɪn/ n (13c): a subjective unpleasant sensory (affective) and emotional experience associated with actual or potential tissue damage or described in terms of such damage; comp, ACUTE PAIN, CHRONIC PAIN, HETEROTOPIC PAIN, MASTICATORY PAIN, MUSCULO-SKELETAL PAIN, MYOGENOUS PAIN, NEUROGENOUS PAIN, ODONTOGENOUS PAIN, PRIMARY PAIN, PROJECTED PAIN, SECONDARY PAIN, VASCULAR PAIN, VISCERAL PAIN

palatal augmentation prosthesis /ˈpælə-təl əˌɡədʒʊ-tən-tər/ n: a removable maxillofacial prosthesis that alters the hard and/or soft palate’s topographical form adjacent to the tongue; it allows reshaping of the hard palate to improve tongue/palate contact during speech and swallowing to compensate for impaired tongue mobility as a result of surgery, trauma, or neurological or motor deficits

palatal bar: syn, PALATAL BAR CONNECTOR

palatal bar connector /ˈpælə-təl bɑr kə-nek tɔr/ n: a major connector of a maxillary removable partial denture that crosses the palate and has a characteristic shape that is half-oval anteroposteriorly with its thickest portion at the center of the bar connector

palatal cleft /ˈpælə-təl kliːft/ 1. an opening in the roof of the mouth and/or in the functional soft palate; a deformity of the palate from improper union of the maxillary processes with the median nasal process during the second month of intrauterine development; 2. a cleft in the palate between the two palatal processes; if both the hard and soft palate are involved, it is termed URANOSTAPHYLOSCHISIS; if only the soft palate is divided, it is termed URANOSCHISIS;
**palatopharyngeal inadequacy**  
A condition where there is lack of effective closure between the soft palate and one or more of the pharyngeal walls during swallowing or speech sounds that require high intraoral pressure; nasal reflux escape of air during speech or hypernasality may result; this lack of closure may be the result of palatal incompetence, palatal insufficiency, or from lack of movement of the pharyngeal walls.

**palatopharyngeal insufficiency**  
A condition where there is lack of effective closure.

**palatopharyngeal sphincter**  
The functional sphincter that separates the nasopharynx and oropharynx during swallowing and phonation, formed by the posterior and superior movement of the middle third of the soft palate, the anterior movement of the posterior pharyngeal wall, and the medial movement of the lateral pharyngeal walls.

**palorrhaphy**  
Surgical repair of a cleft palate.

**palpate**  
To examine by touch; palpated.

**panoramic radiograph**  
A tomogram of the maxillae and mandible taken with a specialized machine; designed to present a panoramic view of the full circumferential lengths of the maxillae and mandible on a single film.

**panoramic radiography**  
A method of radiography by which a continuous radiograph of the maxillary and mandibular dental arches and their associated structures may be obtained.

**Panorex**  
Adjective; trade name (1966); syn., PANORAMIC RADIOGRAPH.

**pantograph**  
An instrument used for copying a planar figure to any desired scale; in dentistry, an instrument used to graphically record, in one or more planes, the paths of mandibular movement; used to provide information for the programming of an articulator; to make a graphic record of surfaces in dental casts and prostheses; used in making one object parallel with another object, as in paralleling attachments for removable dental prostheses; for making one object parallel with another object, as in paralleling attachments and abutments for fixed dental prostheses or precision attachments for removable dental prostheses.

**partial denture**  
An artificial replacement that restores missing tooth structure by surrounding part of the remaining structure with a material such as cast metal alloy, ceramics, or resin; it is retained by mechanical or adhesive means.

**partial denture construction**  
The component for a fixed partial denture that is an artificial replacement that restores missing tooth structure by surrounding part of the remaining structure with a material such as cast metal alloy, ceramics, or resin; it is retained by mechanical or adhesive means.

**partial denture retention**  
Lack of normal afferent sensation, such as tingling or burning.

**partial-coverage crown**  
A crown that replaces missing tooth structure by surrounding part of the remaining structure with a material such as cast metal alloy, ceramics, or resin; it is retained by mechanical or adhesive means.

**partial dislocation**  
A difference in the perceived location of an object when observed from two different points not on a straight line with the object.

**parallel attachment**  
Syn., PRECISION ATTACHMENT.

**parallelometer**  
An instrument used for determining the exact parallel relationships of lines, structures, and surfaces in dental casts and prostheses; an apparatus used for making one object parallel with another object, as in paralleling attachments and abutments for fixed dental prostheses or precision attachments for removable dental prostheses.

**paralysis**  
A loss or impairment of motor function as the result of a trauma or pathosis.

**paresis**  
Lacking normal afferent sensation, such as tingling or burning.

**partial-coverage restoration**  
Syn., ONLAY, PARTIAL-COVERAGE CROWN, PARTIAL-COVERAGE RETAINER, THREE-QUARTER CROWN.

**partial dislodgment**  
Lack of normal afferent sensation, such as tingling or burning.

**partial-veneer crown**  
A crown that replaces missing tooth structure by surrounding part of the remaining structure with a material such as cast metal alloy, ceramics, or resin; it is retained by mechanical or adhesive means.
partitive color mixing: color mixing in which both additive and subtractive principles are involved; the eye interprets tiny dots of subtractive color too small to be individually resolved at the viewing distance; the resultant color will be the average of the colors used

Passavant’s pad: syn, PASSAVANT’S RIDGE

Passavant’s ridge: eponym for a prominence on the posterior wall of the nasal pharynx formed by contraction of the superior constrictor muscle of the pharynx during swallowing; contraction occurs at the level of the plane of the hard palate; orig, Phillip Gustav Passavant, physician/surgeon, Germany, 1815-1893; syn, passavant’s cushion, PASSAVANT’S PAD

Passavant PG. Uber die Verschliessung des Schlunmbedes beim Sprech. Virchows Archiv Pathol Anat (Berlin) 1869;1:31

passivate: passivation - passivate v

passive: resistant to corrosion; 2. passive surfaces process produces a thin and stable inert oxide layer on the external surfaces of an object. Metals are made more corrosion resistant through surface treatment; this process protects against contamination by coating or surface treating; 2. passivation - passivate

Passavant, physician/surgeon, Germany, 1815-1893; passivation - passivate

pathogenic occlusion: an occlusal relationship capable of producing pathologic changes in the stomatognathic system

patient history: the collected data about an individual, family, environmental factors (including medical and dental history), and any other information that may be useful in analyzing and diagnosing conditions or for instructional purposes

patient series: a collection of common diagnostic findings or treatment modalities within a group of patients

patient study: presentation of the diagnostic findings and treatment for a patient

patrincip: the extension of a dental attachment system that fits into the recessed extension of the attachment, the matrix; patricces: a term used to make a mold; comp, OCCLUSAL PATTERN

pear-shaped: syn; PEAR-SHAPED PAD

pear-shapepad: pear-shaped pad: the most distal extension of attached keratinized mucosa overlying the mandibular ridge forming by the scarring pattern after extraction of the most posterior molar; it should be differentiated from the remotorpad

pediatric speech aid prosthesis: a temporary or interim maxillofacial prosthesis used to close a defect in the hard and/or soft palate of an infant or child; it may replace tissue lost as a result of developmental or surgical alterations. It is necessary for the production of intelligible speech; normal lateral growth of the palatal bones necessitates replacement of this prosthesis occasionally; intermittent revisions of the obturator section can assist in maintenance of palatal pharyngeal closure (termed a SPEECH AID PROSTHESIS MODIFICATION); frequently, such prostheses are not fabricated before the deciduous dentition is fully erupted because clasp retention is often essential; comp, BULB, CLEFT PALATE APPLIANCE, NASOPHARYNGEAL OBTRUER, OBTURATOR, PROSTHETIC SPEECH AID, SPEECH AID

pedicle graft: an autogenous skin flap sustained by a blood-carrying stem from the donor site during transfer; in periodontal surgery, a flap used to increase the width of attached gingiva, or to cover a root surface, by moving the attached gingiva, which remains joined at one side with intact blood supply and then suturing the free end to an adjacent position

PEEK: acronym for POLY(ETHERETHERKETONE); poly (oxy-1,4-phenyleneoxy-1,4-phenylene)carbonyl-1,4-phenylene); a member of the PAEK family; a highly ordered, flexible, resilient, shape-stable, biocompatible polymer machined to final shape, used for removable partial denture frameworks and implant components; comp, PAEK

peg lateral incisor: an undersized, tapered maxillary lateral incisor

pelluciud: reflect light evenly from all surfaces without diffusion or distortion

pennyweight: a term used to describe inflammation around a dental implant, or the dental implant itself

pericranium: a term used to describe inflammation around a dental implant, or the dental implant itself

periapical: relating to tissues surrounding the apex of a tooth, including the alveolar bone and periodontal ligament

perikymata: small transverse ridges on the surface of the enamel of permanent teeth that represent overlapping prism groups within the enamel

perimolysis: acidic erosion of the teeth as a result of chronic gastric regurgitation.


periodontal: pertaining to or occurring around a tooth

periodontometry: the measurement of tooth mobility

periosteum: the membrane of connective tissue that closely invests all bones except at articular surfaces; -tea \-te-a\ pl
peripheral seal • pink esthetic score

peripheral seal: syn, BORDER SEAL

periphery n (1571): -eries pl; syn, DENTURE BORDER

periradicular \ˌper-ˈtā-rādˈti-kō-ˈlō-tār\ adj around or surrounding a tooth root

permanent dentition \ˈpər-mər-ˈtān-tən\ the teeth that erupt after the primary dentition that do not shed under normal conditions

pharyngeal flaps \ˈfər-ˌnij-ˌflap\ tissue elevated from the posterior pharyngeal wall and inserted into the soft palate to correct palatopharyngeal inadequacy

pharyngeal speech aid prosthesis: comp, DEFINITIVE OBTURATOR, INTERIM OBTURATOR, SPEECH AID PROSTHESIS, SURGICAL OBTURATOR

pharyngeal walls \ˈfər-ˌnij-ˌwālz\ posterior and lateral walls of the naso- and oropharynx

pharynx \ˈfər-ˈinks\ n (ca. 1693): an orifice of muscle and tissue between the mouth, nares, and the esophagus, which is the common pathway for food and air; the nasopharynx is above the level of the soft palate; the oropharynx lies below the upper edge of the epiglottis and the soft palate, whereas the laryngopharynx lies below the upper edge of the epiglottis and the openings into the esophagus and larynx; pharynges \ˈfər-ˌnij-ˌzēz\ pl

phase transformation toughening: an increase in the fracture toughness of partially stabilized zirconia as a result of the transformation of the zirconia crystals in the vicinity of the tip of a propagating crack from the tetragonal phase to the monoclinic phase; this transformation does not prevent the crack from propagating, but makes it more difficult for the crack to advance; comp, stress-induced transformation toughening

phosphate-bonded investment: any casting investment with a binder formed from magnesium oxide and mono-ammonium phosphate; the resulting colloidal multimolecular material (NH₄MgPO₄·6H₂O)n coagulates around MgO and fillers; this is combined with silica in the form of quartz, cristobalite or both in a concentration of approximately 80%; upon heating, the binder undergoes several changes believed to be responsible for increased strength at higher temperatures; these investments exhibit considerable thermal expansion and can be used when casting higher fusing metal-ceramic alloys and partial denture frameworks

phosphorescence \ˌfo-ˈrō-zən-sə\ n (1796): a form of photo luminescence based on the properties of certain molecules to absorb energy (either near ultraviolet or visible) and emit it in the form of visible radiation at a higher wavelength; distinguished from fluorescence in that light continues to be emitted for some time after the exciting energy has ceased; comp, FLUORESCENCE, LUMINANCE

photocell n: syn, LIGHT-ACTIVATED POLYMERIZATION

photocatalyst \ˌfō-tō-kəˈlā-stat\ adj reacting chemically to visible light or ultraviolet radiation

photometer \ˈfō-tō-mətər\ n (1884): an instrument for the measurement of emitted, reflected, or transmitted light; for the measurement of luminous intensity, a visual receptor element (the eye) may be used as the measuring device, or a physical receptor element may be used that can be related to the calculated response of a standard observer; comp, PHYSICAL PHOTOMETER, VISUAL PHOTOMETER

photon \ˈfō-tən\ n (ca. 1922): a massless particle, the quantum of the electromagnetic field, carrying energy, momentum, and angular momentum; syn, light quantum

photopic vision \ˌfō-tōp-ˈık\ vision: vision as it occurs under illumination sufficient to permit the full discrimination of colors; it is the function of the retinal cones and is not dependent on the retinal rods; also called daylight vision as contrasted with twilight or scotopic vision

photoreceptor process \ˌfō-tō-rē-ˈsē-prət\ prōˈsər\, proʊˈsēr\ that specific process that is set in motion in a visual sensory end organ or other photic receptor by the incidence of its adequate stimulus, i.e., light

photographic \ˌfō-tə-ˈgrā-fik\ adj, -figˈə-ˈgrā-fik\: that which is photographed; comp, PHOTOCOPY, PHOTOGRAPHY, PHOTOMETRY, PHOTOGRAPH

photograph n: syn, PHOTOGRAPH

photographing \ˌfō-tə-ˈgrā-fing\ v (1839): to take a photograph

physical properties \ˌfō-tōˈprə-pləs\ n: a characteristic of or conforming to the innate function of a tissue or organ; 2. pertaining to organic processes or to functions in an organism or in any of its parts; 3. the opposite of pathologic; syn, PHYSIOLOGIC

physiologic \ˌfō-tōˈlōg-ik\ adj (1814): 1. characteristic of or conforming to the innate function of a tissue or organ; 2. pertaining to organic processes or to functions in an organism or in any of its parts; 3. the opposite of pathologic; syn, PHYSIOLOGIC

physiologic occlusion \ˌfō-tōˈlō-jik\ aˌklō-zhən\ occlusion in harmony with the functions of the masticatory system (GPT-4)

physiologic rest position \ˌfō-tōˈlō-jik\ rĕst paˈzĭthən\ syn, REST VERTICAL DIMENSION, VERTICAL DIMENSION OF REST

physiologically balanced occlusion \ˌfō-tōˈlō-jik\ kəˈlō-balənstd aˌklō-zhən\ obs; a balanced occlusion that is in harmony with the temporo-mandibular joints and the neuromuscular system (GPT-4)

pick-up impression n: an impression that incorporates a prosthesis, framework, copings, or attachments for the purpose of making a cast as a relationship record within the arch; comp, COPING PICK-UP IMPRESSION, TRANSFER IMPRESSION

pickling \ˌpik-lĭng\ n (15c): a solution or bath for preserving or cleaning; any of various baths used in cleaning or processing

pickled \ˌpik-lĕd\ vt (1552): to treat, preserve, or clean in or with an agent

pin \pĭn\ n (bef. 12c): a small cylindrical piece of metal; comp, ANTERIOR GUIDE PIN, CEMENTED PIN, FRICTION RETAINED PIN, SELF-THREADING PIN, STEINMANN’S PIN

pin-retained cast metal core: a cemented cast foundation restoration for an extensively damaged vital tooth, retained by cast tapered pins that are incorporated into the core and insert into corresponding pinholes prepared in the tooth; an extracoronal restoration is subsequently placed over the core

pin-retained restoration: a restoration for an extensively damaged tooth that in part relies on threaded or cemented pins placed in the dentin for its retention and resistance form

pinhole \pĭn-hōl\ n: a feature of a tooth preparation used to provide retention and resistance to displacement; typically a 1-2 mm hole is prepared into the dentin

pink esthetic score: a visual analog scale applied to the esthetics of gingiva; the seven parameters include: presence of a mesial papilla, presence of a distal papilla, curvature of the buccal tissues, level of the buccal mucosa, buccal convexity, color, texture; a value of
0 (disapproved), 1, or 2 (approve) is assigned to each parameter in comparison to a control; Rudolf Furhauser, prosthodontist, Austria, 2005; comp, PAPILLARY INDEX

pink porcelain nonstand: a term for the porcelain that replaces gingival tissues; syn, GINGIVAL PORCELAIN

pinledge \pínˈlɛd \n (1998): a partial-coverage crown or retainer that incorporates pins that insert into corresponding pinholes prepared in the tooth

placement \pləˈmænt \vb; the process of directing a prosthesis to a desired location; the introduction of a prosthesis into a patient’s mouth; syn, DELIVERY, INSERTION, DENTURE PLACEMENT, PROSTHESIS PLACEMENT

plane \pləˈn \n (1570): a flat surface defined by three points; comp, AXIS ORBITAL PLANE, CAMPER’S PLANE, CORONAL PLANE, CUSP PLANE, FRANKFORT HORIZONTAL PLANE, FRONTAL PLANE, HORIZONTAL PLANE, INCLINED PLANE, MANDIBULAR PLANE, MEDIAN PLANE, OCCLUSAL PLANE, SAGITTAL PLANE

plane motion \pləˈmənʃən \n 1. motion that is a combination of translation and rotation in a given plane; the motion is described by instantaneous centers of rotation; 2. the combined motions of translation and rotation of a rigid body within a given plane

plane of occlusion: syn, OCCLUSAL PLANE

plane of reference \pləˈn ər fiˈrəns \vb; any plane with defined landmarks from which measurements can be made; syn, HORIZONTAL PLANE OF REFERENCE

plaster \ˈplärstər \n in dentistry, the term “plaster” applies to a mixture consisting of water and β-calcium sulfate hemihydrate (CaSO4·½H2O); β-calcium sulfate hemihydrate (dental plaster) crystals are irregular and porous, created by dry heating the gypsum dihydrate under atmospheric conditions; dental stone is physically superior to dental plaster; obs, dental plaster of Paris

polynuclear \ˈpələˌnjuːkərəl \adj (1632): capable of being shaped or formed; 2, pertaining to the alteration or reformation of living tissues

plastic \ˈplæstɪk \adj (1632): capable of being shaped or formed; 2, pertaining to the alteration or reformation of living tissues

plastic base \ˈplæstɪk bæs \vb; a denture or record base made of a plastic material (GPT-4)

platform switching: a concept of using a dental implant abutment of smaller diameter than the dental implant; longitudinal radiographic observation has demonstrated decreased vertical bone resorption

platinum foil \ˈplætəˌnəm féld \vb; a precious-metal foil with a high fusing point that makes it suitable as a matrix for various soldering procedures, as well as to provide an internal form for porcelain restorations during their fabrication

Pleasure curve: eponym for a type of curve of occlusion; orig. Max Pleasure, dentist, U.S.A., 1903-1965; syn, CURVE OF PLEASURE

plunger cup \ˈplʌŋər kʌp \vb; a cusp that tends to force food into interproximal areas

pogonion \ˈpoʊɡən ˈjuːn \n the most anterior point on the mandible

point A \point \ˈpoʊnt \n a bony landmark representing the deepest point of the premaxillary concavity between the anterior nasal spine and prosthion as viewed on a lateral cephalometric radiograph

point angle \ˈpoʊnt ˈæŋ ɡɑlə \vb; in the development of a cavity preparation, that place of convergence of three planes or surfaces; comp, LINE ANGLE

point B: syn, SUPRAMENTALE

pink esthetic score • pontic

ˈpolɪʃ \ˈpɒlɪʃ \vb (14c): to make smooth and glossy, usually by friction; giving luster; the act or process of making a denture or casting smooth and glossy

ˈpolɪʃ \ˈpɒlɪʃ \n (1704): a smooth, glossy surface; having luster

polished denture surface \ˈpɒlɪʃt ˈdɛnər ˈsɜːfəs \obs = syn, CAMEO SURFACE

polished layer: syn, BEILBY LAYER

polishing \ˈpɒlɪʃ-ing \vb; 1. to make smooth and glossy, usually by friction; to give luster to (GPT-1); 2. the act or process of making a denture or casting smooth and glossy (GPT-1)

polishing agent \ˈpɒlɪʃ-ing əˈdʒɛnts \vb; any material used to impart luster to a surface

poly(aryletherketone): acronym = PAEK; a family of semi-crystalline thermoplastic polymers exhibiting high strength and shape stability over a wide range of temperatures; comp, PEEK, POLY(ETHERETHERKETONE), poly(etherketoneketone)

poly(carboxylate cement): syn, ZINC POLYCARBOXYLATE CEMENT

polyether \ˈpɒləˌiθər \n in dentistry, the term “polyether” applies to a thermoplastic polyaldehyde exhibiting tensile strength of approximately 60 MPa, a density of 1.19 and a modulus of elasticity of approximately 2.4 GPa

poly(methylmethacrylate) \n (1849): a stable, hard transparent resin of poly(methylmethacrylate) molecules made up of many repeated units

polymerization \ˈpɔləˌmərəˌzaʃən \n (1872): the forming of a compound by the joining together of molecules of small molecular weight into a compound of large molecular weight; the reaction uses chemical, heat, or light activation; comp, AUTOPOLYMERIZATION, CHEMICALLY-ACTIVATED POLYMERIZATION, HEAT-ACTIVATED POLYMERIZATION, LIGHT-ACTIVATED POLYMERIZATION

polymerize \ˈpɔləˌmərəˌza \vb; to affect a chemical reac tion by joining together individual molecules to form large molecules made up of many repeated units

poly(methylmethacrylate) \n: a stable, hard transparent resin of marked clarity with a Knoop hardness number ranging from 18-20, a tensile strength of approximately 60 MPa, a density of 1.19 and a modulus of elasticity of approximately 2.4 GPa

poly(oxyethylene): a thermoplastic polyaldehyde exhibiting flexibility, toughness, and clinically acceptable shape stability. The flexural modulus of these acetal resins exceeds that of all other thermoplastic, thermoformed flexible resins; syn, acetal resin

polysomnography \ˈpɔlɪsˌɔm-nəˈɡrəfi \n: the all-night recording of a variety of physiologic parameters (e.g., brain waves, eye movements, muscle tone, respiration, heart rate) as an aid in the diagnosis of sleep related disorders

poly(sulfide) \ˈpɔlɪsˈʌlfɪd \n (1849): an elastomeric impression material of polysulfide polymer (mercaptan) that cross-links under the influence of oxidizing agents such as lead peroxide

poly(vinyl siloxane) \ˈpɔlɪvɪl sɪˈlɔksən \n: an addition reaction silicone elastomer impression material of silicone polymers having terminal vinyl groups that cross-link with silanes on activation by a platinum or palladium salt catalyst

pontic \ˈpʌntɪk \n: an artificial tooth on a fixed partial denture that replaces a missing natural tooth, restores its function, and usually restores the space previously occupied by the clinical crown
porcelain ● postsurgical maxillary prosthesis

porcelain \(\text{pör'-sa-lın, por'-̣ n}\) (known in France, ca. 1540): a ceramic material formed of infusible elements joined by lower fusing materials; most dental porcelains are glasses and are used in the fabrication of artificial teeth for dentures, pontics and facings, metal-ceramic restorations, including fixed dental prostheses, as well as all-ceramic restorations such as crowns, laminate veneers, inlays, onlays, and other restorations

porcelain butt margin \text{nonstand}: \text{syn}, \text{PORCELAIN MARGIN}

porcelain-fused-to-metal restoration: \text{syn}, \text{METAL-CERAMIC RESTORATION}

porcelain-fused-to-zirconia restoration: \text{comp}, \text{ZIRCONIA RESTORATION}

porcelain jacket crown \text{obs, nonstand}: \text{syn}, \text{CERAMIC CROWN}

porcelain margin \(\text{pör'-̣ sə-lın, pör'-̣ ́ lə-bè-əl mār jîn}\): the extension of ceramic material to the finish line of the preparation without visible metal substructure in the marginal area; \text{syn}, \text{COLLARLESS METAL-CERAMIC CROWN, PORCELAIN BUTT MARGIN, SHOULDER PORCELAIN; comp, SHOULDER FINISH LINE}

porcelain laminate veneer: a thin, bonded ceramic restoration that restores the facial, incisal, and part of the proximal surfaces of teeth requiring esthetic restoration; \text{comp, FACING}

porcelain release agent: any coating that facilitates separation of unfired porcelain from a die

porcelain veneer: layered porcelain that is bonded to a framework; \text{comp, FACING, METAL-CERAMIC RESTORATION}

porcelain wax technique: application of a mixture of body porcelain and wax (approximately 6:1 ratio by weight) to the die to achieve optimal adaptation of a porcelain margin of a metal-ceramic restoration

porosity \(\text{pər-ō-sè-tē, pó-̣ n}\) (14c): 1. the presence of voids or pores within a structure; 2. the state or quality of having minute pores, openings, or interstices; \text{ties pl comp, BACK PRESSURE POROSITY, OCCLUDED GAS POROSITY, SHRINK-SPOT POROSITY, SOLIDIFICATION POROSITY}

positional record \(\text{pə-zish'a-nəl rēk' ard, nonstand}: \text{syn}, \text{JAW RELATION RECORD, MAXILLOMANDIBULAR RELATION RECORD}

post: a post usually made of metal or fiber-reinforced composite resin that is fitted into a prepared root canal of a natural tooth; yttria-stabilized zirconia is also used as a post material; when combined with a core, it provides retention and resistance for an artificial crown; it is also used as a platform for retentive attachment systems and for a non-retentive overdenture post-coping

post-and-coping: a post with an incorporated coping; the coping encompasses the tooth root and functions as an abutment for an overdenture, fixed partial denture, or fixed complete denture; \text{obs/ nonstand/syn, POST-AND-DOME; syn, post-coping}

post-and-core: a post with an incorporated core; it provides retention and resistance for an artificial crown; it is also used as a platform for retentive attachment systems and non-retentive overdenture abutments

post-and-core crown \(\text{pōs-tōk', kör krown'}: \text{syn, RICHMOND CROWN}

post-and-dome \text{obs, nonstand}: \text{syn, POST-AND-COPING}

post-ceramic solder: 1. a soldering procedure to join metal-ceramic restorations after final shaping and glazing of the ceramic veneer; also used to join Type III or Type IV gold castings to metal-ceramic units; 2. an alloy formulated for post-ceramic soldering

post dam: \text{syn}, \text{POSTPALATAL SEAL}

post dam area: \text{syn}, \text{POSTPALATAL SEAL AREA}

posterior \(\text{pō-stēr'̣ ē-ar, pó-̣'̣} \text{adj (1534): 1. situated behind or in back of; caudal; 2. in human anatomy, dorsal}

posterior bite collapse \text{slang}: \text{syn, POSTERIOR OVERCLOSURE}

posterior border movement \(\text{pō-stēr'̣ ē-ar, pó-̣ bōr'̣ dār mōv'̣ mant'}\): movements of the mandible along the posterior limit of the envelope of motion; \text{comp, ENVELOPE OF MOTION, POSSELT'S ENVELOPE OF MOTION}

posterior determinants of mandibular movement \(\text{pō-stēr'̣ ē-ar, pó-̣ dī-tür'̣ ma-nant ūv mān dib-ū-lar mōv'̣ mant'}\): the temporomandibular articulations and associated structures; \text{syn, DETERMINANTS OF MANDIBULAR MOVEMENT}

posterior determinants of occlusion: \text{syn, DETERMINANTS OF MANDIBULAR MOVEMENT}

posterior open bite \text{slang}: \text{syn, POSTERIOR OPEN OCCLUSAL RELATIONSHIP, comp, APERTOGNATHIA}

posterior open occlusal relationship \(\text{pō-stēr'̣ ē-ar ō pā- ngữ'̣ kloō'̣ zal rī-lā'shun-ship'}\): lack of posterior tooth contact in any occluding position of the anterior teeth; \text{comp, APERTOGNATHIA}

posterior opening movement \(\text{pō-stēr'̣ ē-ar ō pā-生理 müōv' mant}\): \text{obs}: the opening movement of the mandible about the terminal hinge axis (GPT-4)

posterior overclosure \(\text{pō-stēr'̣ ē-ar ō vār-kloō'̣ zher'}\): the loss of occluding vertical dimension as a result of the loss or drifting of posterior teeth

posterior palatal seal: that portion of the intaglio surface of a maxillary removable complete denture, located at its posterior border, which places pressure, within physiologic limits, on the posterior palatal seal area of the soft palate; this seal ensures intimate contact of the denture base to the soft palate and improves retention of the denture; \text{syn, postpalatal seal}

posterior palatal seal area: the soft tissue area limited posteriorly by the distal demarcation of the movable and nonmovable tissues of the soft palate and anteriorly by the junction of the hard and soft palates on which pressure, within physiologic limits, can be placed; this seal can be applied by a removable complete denture to aid in its retention \text{syn, POSTPALATAL SEAL AREA}

posterior reference points \(\text{pō-stēr'̣ ē-ar rēf'̣ ar-ans ponts'}\): two points, located one on each side of the face in the area of the transverse horizontal axis, which, together with an anterior reference point, establish the HORIZONTAL PLANE OF REFERENCE

posterior tooth form \(\text{pō-stēr'̣ ē-ar tōoth forg'}\): the distinguishing contours of the posterior teeth

postpalatal seal area \(\text{post-pāl'̣ a-tal sēl ər e-ə}: \text{syn, POSTERIOR PALATAL SEAL AREA}

postsurgical mandibular prosthesis: a maxillofacial prosthesis used to optimize intraoral/extroral contours to improve speech and deglutition after mandibular or contiguous soft tissue surgery because of a tumor ablation or the reconstruction of acquired or congenital defects where mandibular continuity is maintained or reestablished

postsurgical maxillary prosthesis: a maxillofacial prosthesis used to optimize maxillary contours to improve speech and deglutition after a maxillary resection as a result of a tumor or the reconstruction of acquired or congenital defects of the maxillae where there is no oroantral or oronasal communication
postsurgical prosthesis: comp, DEFINITIVE OBTURATOR, INTERIM OBTURATOR, POSTSURGICAL MANDIBULAR PROSTHESIS, POSTSURGICAL MAXILLARY PROSTHESIS

diagnosis and treatment planning; syn, DIAGNOSTIC CAST, PRELIMINARY CAST, STUDY CAST

postsurgical prosthesis • primary hyperalgiesia

postsurgical prosthesis • primary hyperalgiesia

may 2017
prosthodontic diagnostic index

primary impression nonstand: syn, PRELIMINARY IMPRESSION
primary occlusal trauma pró:mér'e a-klöó'äl tró:ů'maː: the effects induced by abnormal or excessive occlusal forces acting on teeth with normal periodontal support
primary pain pró:mér'e pā:nː pain that identifies the true source of nociceptive input
primary stability: contributing factors of mechanical stabilization of a dental implant during the healing phase
process pró:s ŋs, pró:s' ŋs \n (14c): 1. in anatomy, a prominence or projection of bone; 2. in dentistry, any technical procedure that incorporates a number of steps; 3. the procedure of bringing about polymerization of dental resins for prostheses or bases; processes pl; syn, DENTURE PROCESSING
processed denture base pró:s ŋs děn'chur bāsː syn, DEFINITIVE DENTURE BASE
profile pró'fil \n (ca. 1656): an outline or contour, especially one representing a side view of a human head
profile record pró'fil rēk'ərdaː: a registration or record of the facial profile of a patient; comp, EMERGENCE PROFILE
prognathic pró:g-nəth'ik, -nə-thik \n: a protruded position of the mandible in relation to the maxillae; obs, caput progeneum, exognathia, progenia, prognathia
prognathism pró:g-nə-thiz'əm \n (ca. 1864): an overgrowth of the mandible in an anteroposterior direction; a protrusion of the mandible in relation to the maxillae
prognosis pró:g-nō'siːs \n (1655): a forecast as to the probable result of a disease or a course of therapy
progressive loading pró'greːsiv lō'dĭŋ \ (1998): the gradual increase in the application of force on a dental implant whether intentionally applied with a dental prosthesis or unintentionally applied with forces placed by adjacent anatomical structures or parafunctional loading
progressive mandibular lateral translation /prə-grəsɪv mænˈdɪbə lər lɑː rəl trɑːnsˈlɑː ʃunː/ acronyms is PMLT: the translatory portion of mandibular movement as viewed in a specific body plane that occurs at a rate or amount that is directly proportional to the forward movement of the nonworking-side condyle; syn, MANDIBULAR TRANSLATION; comp, EARLY IMMEDIATE MANDIBULAR TRANSLATION, IMMEDIATE MANDIBULAR LATERAL TRANSLATION, MANDIBULAR TRANSLATION
progressive side shift: syn, MANDIBULAR TRANSLATION, PROGRESSIVE MANDIBULAR LATERAL TRANSLATION
projected pain próg'jektəd pānː heterotopic pain felt in the anatomical peripheral distribution of the same nerve that mediates the primary pain
proportional limit /prə'prəʊ ə sɛp'ʃun\ n (1906): the reception of stimulation of sensory nerve terminals within the tissues of the body that give information concerning movements and the position of the body; perception mediated by proprioceptors
prosthesis pró's thēsɪs \ n (1900) [figure 1]: an artificial replacement of part of the human anatomy restoring form, function, and esthetics; -ses \sɛs\ pl, comp, DEFINITIVE PROSTHESIS, DENTAL PROSTHESIS, INTERIM PROSTHESIS, MAXILLOFACIAL PROSTHESIS, PROVISIONAL PROSTHESIS, SURGICAL PROSTHESIS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fixed Complete Denture</th>
<th>Removable Complete Denture</th>
<th>Maxillofacial Prosthesis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cement retained</td>
<td>tooth (implant) and tissue supported (removable complete overdenture)</td>
<td>auricular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>screw retained</td>
<td>implant supported</td>
<td>cranial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mandibular resection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Partial Denture</td>
<td>Removable Partial Denture</td>
<td>nasal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cement retained</td>
<td>tooth (implant) and tissue supported (removable partial denture)</td>
<td>obturator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>screw retained</td>
<td></td>
<td>ocular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>orbital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>palatal augmentation/speech aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>palatal lift</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1.

prosthesis placement: syn, PLACEMENT
prosthetic pró's thētɪk\ adj (ca. 1890): relating to a prosthesis or prosthetics; prosthetically pró's thētɪkəl\ adv
prosthetic dentistry: syn, PROSTHODONTICS
prosthetic dressing: a maxillofacial interim prosthesis veneered with a gauze-like dressing that artificially replaces a deficient anatomy of the face as a result of surgery, trauma, or congenital absence
prosthetic restoration pró's thētɪk\ obs: an artificial replacement for an absent part of the human body (GPT-4)
prosthetic speech aid: syn, ADULT SPEECH AID PROSTHESIS, PEDIATRIC SPEECH AID PROSTHESIS
prosthetics pró's thētɪks\ pl but sing or pl in constr\ (ca. 1894): the art and science of supplying artificial replacements for missing parts of the human body; comp, MAXILLOFACIAL PROSTHETICS
prosthodontist pró's thōdəntɪst\ n; a person involved in the construction of an artificial replacement for any part of the human body
prosthodontia n, obs: syn, PROSTHODONTICS
prosthodontic diagnostic index: a clinical diagnostic index classification for (1) the edentulous patient, (2) the partially edentulous patient, and (3) the completely dentate patient; (refer to Appendix B, C and D) the classifications use specific diagnostic criteria to delineate treatment complexity into four classes: Class I (minimally compromised), Class II (moderately compromised), Class III (subsequently compromised), or Class IV (severely compromised); copyrighted, American College of Prosthodontists © (2004)
prosthodontics \(\text{prɒs'thɒ-dɒn'tɪks}'\ n, \text{pl but sing or pl in constr}\)
(1947): prosthodontics is the dental specialty pertaining to the diagnosis, treatment planning, rehabilitation, and maintenance of the oral function, comfort, appearance, and health of patients with clinical conditions associated with missing or deficient teeth and/or maxillofacial tissues by using biocompatible substitutes; \text{comp, FIXED PROSTHODONTICS, IMPLANT PROSTHODONTICS, MAXILLOPROSTHETICS, REMOVABLE PROSTHODONTICS}

prosthodontist \(\text{prɒs'thɒ-dɒn'tɪst}'\ n\) (1917): 1. a specialist in prosthodontics; 2. a dentist who has successfully completed an advanced education program in prosthodontics that is accredited by the appropriate accrediting body; in the United States, that authoritative body is the Commission on Dental Accreditation of the American Dental Association; \text{comp, BOARD-CERTIFIED PROSTHODONTIST, BOARD-ELIGIBLE PROSTHODONTIST, EDUCATIONALLY-QUALIFIED PROSTHODONTIST}

profanomalous vision \(\text{prə-fə-nə-məl'səs}'\ n\): a form of color-deficient vision in which the ability to perceive blue and yellow is retained; hue discrimination is poor in the red to green region of the spectrum

proptosis \(\text{prə-pə-təs}'\ n\) (1676): thrusting forward; adjective denoting protrusion; \text{protrusively \(\text{prə-trəs'-əv}'\ adj\); protrusiveness \(\text{prə-trəs'-əv-nəs}'\ n\)

protrusive checkbite \text{slang: syn, PROTRUSIVE INTEROCCLUSAL RECORD}

protrusive condylar inclination: the angle formed by the path of the moving condyles within the sagittal plane compared with the horizontal plane (anterior-posterior movement); \text{syn, SAGITTAL CONDYLAR INCLINATION}

protrusive condylar path \(\text{prə-trəs'-əv kən'dələr}'\ n\): the path the condyle travels when the mandible is moved forward from its initial position

protrusive deflection \(\text{prə-trəs'-əv dī-flēk'shən}'\ n\): a continuing eccentric displacement of the midline incisal path on protrusion, symptomatic of a restriction of movement

protrusive deviation \(\text{prə-trəs'-əv də've-ə-'sən}'\ n\): discursive movement on protrusion that ends in the centered position and is indicative of interference during movement

protrusive interocclusal record \(\text{prə-trəs'-əv ɪn'tər-ə-klu-səl}'\ n\): a registration of the mandible in relation to the maxillae when both condyles are advanced in the glenoid fossa

protrusive jaw relation \(\text{prə-trəs'-əv jər ə rə-ə-'sən}'\ n\): a jaw relation resulting from a protrusion of the mandible (GPT-4)

protrusive movement: mandibular movement anterior to centric relation; \text{comp, ECCENTRIC POSITION}

protrusive occlusion \(\text{prə-trəs'-əv ə-kələsən}'\ n\): an occlusion of the teeth when the mandible is protruded (GPT-4)

protrusive record: \text{syn, PROTRUSIVE INTEROCCLUSAL RECORD}

protrusive relation \(\text{prə-trəs'-əv rə-lən}'\ n\): the relation of the mandible to the maxillae when the mandible is thrust forward (GPT-4)

provisional cementation: cementation of an interim or definitive restoration with a luting agent that has weak retentive properties to allow the planned future removal of the restoration

provisional denture: \text{syn, INTERIM PROSTHESIS, PROVISIONAL PROSTHESIS}

provisional prosthesis: a fixed or removable dental prosthesis, or maxillofacial prosthesis designed to enhance esthetics, stabilization, and/or function for a limited period of time, after which it is to be replaced by a definitive dental or maxillofacial prosthesis; often such prostheses are used to assist in determination of the therapeutic effectiveness of a specific treatment plan or the form and function of the planned definitive prosthesis; \text{syn, INTERIM PROSTHESIS}

provisional restoration: \text{syn, INTERIM PROSTHESIS, PROVISIONAL PROSTHESIS}

provisional splint \(\text{prə-vəz'hə-nəl}'\ n\): an interim device designed to stabilize teeth during diagnosis or therapy; \text{syn, INTERIM SPLINT}

provisionalization \(\text{nən'stænd}'\ n\): TEMPORIZATION

proximal \(\text{prə-sə-məl}'\ adj\) (1727): 1. situated close to; 2. next to or nearest the point of attachment or origin, a central point especially, located toward the center of a body; \text{comp DISTAL; proximally adj}

proximal contact: \text{syn, INTERPROXIMAL CONTACT}

pseudoisochromatic color tests \(\text{soʊ-ər do-ər-'sər-kra-mətɪk}'\ kə-lər têstz}'\ n\): tests for detecting color vision deficiency; the charts are made up of colored spots that yield a legible pattern (number, letter, figure, etc.) for a normal observer but yield no legible pattern for observers with anomalous types of color vision

psychophysical \(\text{si'kə-fɪz'ɪ-kəl}'\ adj\) (1847): used to describe the sector of color science that deals with the relationship between physical description or specification of stimuli and the sensory perception arising from them

psychophysical color \(\text{si'kə-fɪz'ɪ-kəl kə-lər}'\ n\): a specification of color stimulus in terms of operationally defined values, such as three tristimulus values

pterygoid implant: an endosseous implant placed through the maxillary tuberosity and engaging the pterygoid plate; indicated for retention of a dental prosthesis or maxillofacial prosthesis in the maxilla

pterygoid notch: \text{syn, PTERYGOMAXILLARY NOTCH}

pterygoid plates \(\text{tər'ə-goid}'\ plætəz}'\ n\): broad, thin, wing-shaped processes of the sphenoid bone separated by the pterygoid fossa. The inferior end of the medial plate terminates in a long curved process or hook for the tendon of the tensor veli palatini muscle. The lateral plate gives attachment to the medial and lateral pterygoid muscles

pterygomaxillary notch \(\text{tər'ə-gə-mək'sə-lər}'\ n\): the palpable notch formed by the junction of the maxilla and the pterygoid hamulus of the sphenoid bone; \text{syn, HAMULAR NOTCH, PTERYGOID NOTCH}

pulp \(\text{pəlp}'\ n\): the richly vascularized connective tissue of mesodermal origin with much innervation contained in the central cavity of the tooth

pulp capping \(\text{pəlp kæp'ɪŋ}'\ n\): application of a material to protect the pulp from external influences and promote healing, done either directly or indirectly

pulpectomy \(\text{pəlp-ɛk'te-mər}'\ n\): the complete removal of the dental pulp

pulpitis \(\text{pəlp-ɪ-tɪs}'\ n\): inflammation of the dental pulp

pulpotomy \(\text{pəlp-ət-ə-mər}'\ n\): surgical amputation of the coronal portion of the dental pulp

pumice \(\text{pəm'sɪs}'\ n\) (15C): 1. a type of volcanic glass used as an abrasive. It is prepared in various grits and used for finishing and
pulpotomy • reciprocal click

polishing; 2. a polishing agent, in powdered form, used for natural teeth and fixed and removable restorations

pumice \ˈpəməs\ vt (15c); to finish or dress with pumice; pumiced \ˈpəməzd\, pumicing \ˈpəməz\-\(\mathring{\text{i}}\)-\(\mathring{\text{ŋ}}\)-\(\mathring{\text{i}}\)-\(\mathring{\text{ŋ}}\)-\(\mathring{\text{i}}\)-\(\mathring{\text{ŋ}}\)

PVAc-PE: acronym for vinyl acetate-ethylene copolymers; used in thermomolding

pyramidal fracture \ˈpər-ə-məd frə-kəchur\: a fracture of the midfacial bones, with the principal fracture lines meeting at an apex in the area of the nasion; syn, LE FORT II FRACTURE

Q

QD: acronym for L. Qua’dque D’ir, every day

QH: acronym for L. Qua’que Ho’ra, every hour

QID: acronym for L. Qua’ter In D’ir, four times a day

QL: acronym for L. Quantum Libet, as much as desired

QOH: acronym for L. Qua’que Qua’ta Ho’ra, every 4 hours; commonly noted as Q4H

quadrant \kwərd\rant\(\mathring{\text{n}}\) (15c): 1. any of the four quarters into which something is divided by two real or imaginary lines that intersect each other at right angles; 2. in dentistry, one of the four sections of the dental arches, divided at the midline; comp, SEXTANT

quartz \kwərt\(\mathring{\text{s}}\)t\(\mathring{\text{s}}\)t\(\mathring{\text{s}}\) (ca. 1631); an allotropic form of silica; the mineral SiO\(_2\) consisting of hexagonal crystals of colorless, transparent silicon dioxide

quick-cure resin slang; syn, AUTOPOLYMERIZING RESIN; CHEMICALLY-ACTIVATED POLYMERIZATION

R

rad obs (1953): acronym for radiation absorbed dose, a unit of measurement of the absorbed dose of ionizing radiation; the biologic effect of one rad varies with the type of radiation to which tissue is exposed; comp, GRAY, SIEVERT

radiation \ˈrə-də-ə-shən\ n (1570): the emission of electromagnetic waves, such as light, short wave, radio, ultraviolet, or x-rays, or particulate rays such as alpha, beta, and gamma

radiation carrier \ˈrə-də-ə-shən kər-ə-ər\: device used to administer radiation to confined areas by means of capsules, beads, or needles of radiation-emitting materials such as radium or cesium; its function is to hold the radiation source securely in the same location during the entire period of treatment; radiation oncologists occasionally request these devices to achieve a close approximation and controlled application of radiation to a tumor deemed amiable to eradication; syn, carrier prosthesis, intracavity applicator, intracavity carrier, radiation applicator, radium carrier, radiotherapy device

radiation cone locator \ˈrə-də-ə-shən kən lə kə-tər\: a device used to direct and repudiate the path of radiation to an oral tumor during a split course of irradiation; syn, DEVICE, DOCKING DEVICE

radiation shield \ˈrə-də-ə-shən shild\: a intraoral device designed to shield adjacent tissues from radiation during orthovoltage treatment of malignant lesions of the head and neck region; syn, DEVICE, lead shield, RADIATION STENT, tongue protector

radiation shield positioner \ˈrə-də-ə-shən shild pa-zish\ər\(\mathring{\text{n}}\): a custom-made device to direct, align, and protect adjacent tissues during irradiation; the shield/positioner will prevent radiation damage to tissues that are unaffected by a tumor; syn, DEVICE

radiation source device \ˈrə-də-ə-shən sər\əz, sərs də-vis\əz\: custom-made device designed to align a radiation source to a specific anatomic site; syn, DEVICE

radiation stent: syn, DEVICE, RADIATION SHIELD

radicular \ˈrə-də-ki-ə-əl\ adj (1830): pertaining to the root of a tooth

radiogram n; syn, RADIOGRAPH

radiograph \ˈrə-də-ə-grəf\ n (1880): an image produced on any detector, either photographic (emulsion coated acetate) or amorphous silicon photodiode (digital), by means of electromagnetic radiation other than light

radioucent \ˈrə-də-ə-lənt\; permitting the passage of radiant energy with relatively little attenuation by absorption

radiopaque \ˈrə-də-ə-pə-kə\ (1917): a structure that strongly inhibits the passage of radiant energy

ramus endosteal implant \ˈrə-məs ħən-dəs-təl ħəm-plənt\: an endosteal dental implant that is attached, in part, to the ramus of the mandible

ramus frame endosteal implant \ˈrə-məs frəm ħən-dəs-təl ħəm-plənt\: a dental implant design that consists of a horizontal intraoral supragingival abutment in the form of a bar and endosteal implant body segments that are placed into the rami and symphysis areas as one section (implants fabricated from one piece of metal), or two sections (implants of anterior and horizontal segments that are connected at the time of placement), or five sections (an implant consisting of five sections in which the endosteal implant body segments are independently placed and connected with fitted components); orig, Frank H Skinner, 1915; Harold D. Roberts, 1972

range of motion \ˈrəنج ūv mō’shən\: the range, measured in degrees of a circle, through which a joint can be extended or flexed. The range of the opening, lateral, and protrusive excursions of the temporomandibular joint

raphe \ˈrə-fə\ n (1753): 1. line of union of symmetrical parts; 2. in dentistry, the pterygomandibular raphe represents the tendinous union of the buccinator and superior pharyngeal constrictor muscle

rapid prototyping: a general term used for several additive layer manufacturing techniques; syn, STEREOLITHOGRAPHY; comp, fused deposition modeling, selective deposition modeling, SELECTIVE LASER MELTING, SELECTIVE LASER SINTERING

raster graphics image: format of an image of a spatial grid of pixels; examples are BMP, TIFF, GIF, and JPEG; syn, BITMAP

reattachment \ˈrə-tə-tʃəm\t\(\mathring{\text{t}}\)\n; in periodontics, the reunion of epithelial and connective tissues with root surfaces and bone such as occurs after incision or injury

rebase \ˈrə-bəs\ n; the laboratory process of replacing the entire denture base material on an existing prosthesis

receptor sites \ˈrə-səp\ər sit\əz\: specific sites at which molecular binding occurs that results in specific biologic responses

recipient site \ˈrə-sip\ənt sit\əz\: the site into or onto which a graft or transplant material is placed

reciprocal \ˈrə-sĭp\ə-rə-kəl n; adj: the manner in which one part of a prosthesis is made to counter the effect created by another part (GPT-1)

reciprocal arm: syn, BRACING ARM, RECIPROCAL CLASP

reciprocal clasp \ˈrə-sĭp\ə-rə klæsp\: a component of the clasp assembly specifically designed to provide reciprocation by engaging a reciprocal guiding plane; it countersact the action of the clasp during removal and insertion of a removable partial denture; syn, BRACING ARM, RECIPROCAL ARM

reciprocal click \ˈrə-sĭp\ə-rə klik\: clicks emanating from the temporomandibular joint, one of which occurs during opening movement and the other during closing movement
reciprocation /ri-sip ra-kəˈshun/ n (1561): 1. the mechanism by which lateral forces generated by a retentive clasp passing along a reciprocating plane are counterbalanced by a reciprocating clasp passing along a reciprocating guiding plane; 2. a mutual exchange; 3. an alternating motion; reciprocative /ri-sip ra-kə tiv/ adj

1 record /ri-kərd/ vb (14c): 1. to register data relating to specific conditions that exist currently or previously; 2. to register permanently by mechanical means, such as jaw relationship; comp, INDEX

2 record /ri-kərd/ n (14c): 1. an official document; 2. a body of known or recorded facts about someone or something; 3. a registration of jaw position; comp, CENTRIC RELATION RECORD, ECCENTRIC INTEROCCLUSAL RECORD, INTEROCCLUSAL RECORD, OCCLUSING JAW RECORD, TERMINAL JAW RELATION RECORD

record base /ri-kərd bās/ an interim denture base used to support the record rim material for recording maxillomandibular records

record rim /ri-kərd rim/ the occlusal surfaces fabricated on a record base for the purpose of making maxillomandibular relationship records and/or arranging teeth; syn, OCCLUSION RIM

reduced interarch distance /ri-dōəsd ɪnˈtɑr-ɑrɪk/ an occluding vertical dimension that results in an excessive interocclusal rest distance when the mandible is in the rest position and in a reduced inter-ridge distance when the teeth are in contact; syn, OVERCLOSURE

reduction /ri-dūk ˈʃun/ n (1546): 1. the correction of a fracture or dislocation; the restoration by surgical or manipulative procedures of a part to its normal anatomic location; 2. the removal of tooth structure to allow adequate thickness of a restorative material

reference plane locator /ri-ˈfɛr-əns, rɛfˈrɛns plæn lōˈkə tɔr/ a device used to facilitate location of the horizontal reference plane on the face of a patient

reflectance /ri-flɛktəns/ n (1926): the ratio of the intensity of reflected radiant flux to that of the incident flux. In popular usage, it is considered as the ratio of the intensity of reflected radiant flux to that reflected from a defined reference standard; specular reflection is the angle of reflection equal to the angle of incidence; surface reflection is associated with objects having optically smooth surfaces; these objects are usually termed glossy; comp, GLOSS

reflection /ri-flɛktʃun/ (14c) n: 1. the elevation and folding back of all or part of the mucosa to expose underlying structures; 2. the return of light or sound waves from a surface

refraction /ri-ˈfrɛkʃun/ n (1603): the deflection of light or energy waves from a straight path that occurs when passing obliquely from one medium into another in which its velocity is different

refractory /ri-frækˈtɔrɪ/ ˈadj (1606): difficult to fuse or corrode; capable of enduring high temperatures

refractory cast /ri-frækˈtɔrɪ kæst/ a cast made of a material that will withstand high temperatures without disintegrating; syn, INVESTMENT CAST

refractory die: any die material that is capable of enduring the high temperatures that occur during firing or casting procedures; the die is an integral part of the mold; the restoration is directly cast, molded, or fired onto the refractory die

refractory flask: syn, CASTING FLASK

refractory investment /ri-frækˈtɔrɪ ɪn-ˈvɛst-ˈmɑnt/ an investment material that can withstand the high temperatures used in soldering or casting

refractory mold /ri-frækˈtɔrɪ mɑld/ a refractory cavity into which a substance is shaped or cast

reciprocal prosthodontic patient: a patient unable to achieve treatment expectations despite the thoroughness or frequency of the treatment provided

regeneration /ri-ˈʒən ˈɑrə-ˈʃun/ n (14c): renewal or restoration of a body or bodily part after injury or as a normal process; syn, GUIDED TISSUE REGENERATION

registration /riˈɛʒənˌstrə-ˈʃun/ n (1565): 1. the making of a record of the jaw relationships present, or those desired, thus allowing their transfer to an articulator to assist in the fabrication of a dental prosthesis; 2. a record made of the desired maxillomandibular relationship and used to relate casts to an articulator; syn, JAW RELATION RECORD, MAXILLOMANDIBULAR RELATIONSHIP RECORD, RECORD

reimplantation /ri-ˈɛml-ˈplæn-ˈtə-ˈʃun/ n: the act of replacing a tooth in the same alveolar socket from which it had been removed, either surgically or as a result of trauma

relief /ri-ˈleɪ/ n: 1. the reduction or elimination of undesirable pressure or force from a specific region under a denture base, artificial crown, or coping; 2. the creation of space in an impression tray for impression material; 3. coating of a die with a pain-on material to produce an oversized die dimension that allows for the flow of luting agent during cementation and eliminates any undesirable binding at the intaglio surface; comp, CUSTOM TRAY RELIEF

relief area /ri-ˈleɪ ˈɛr ë-ər/ that portion of the dental prosthesis that is reduced to eliminate excessive pressure; that portion of a die that is relieved with a paint-on material

relief chamber: syn, RELIEF AREA

reline /ri-ˈli-n/ vt (1851): the procedures used to resurface the intaglio of a removable dental prosthesis with new base material, thus producing an accurate adaptation to the denture foundation area; comp, REBASE

remodel /ri-ˈmɒd/ vt: the morphologic change in bone as an adaptive response to altered environmental demands. The bone will progressively remodel where there is a proliferation of tissue with regressive remodeling when osteoclastic resorption is evident

remount cast /ri-ˈmɔnt ˈkæst/ a cast formed inside the intaglio of a prosthesis for the purpose of mounting the prosthesis on an articulator

remount procedure /ri-ˈmɔnt prə-ˈsɛ jʊr/ any method used to relate restorations to an articulator for analysis and/or to assist in development of a plan for occlusal equilibration or reshaping

remount record index /ri-ˈmɔnt rɪˈɛkərd ɪnˌdɛks/ a record of maxillary structures affixed to the mandibular member of an articulator useful in facilitating subsequent transfers; syn, FACEBOW PRESERVATION

removable appliance slangs: syn, REMOVABLE DENTAL PROSTHESIS

removable bridge slangs: syn, REMOVABLE DENTAL PROSTHESIS

removable complete denture: a removable dental prosthesis that replaces the entire dentition and associated anatomy of the maxillae or mandible; the removable complete denture can be readily inserted and removed from the mouth by the patient; comp, COMPLETE DENTURE

removable dental prosthesis /ri-ˈmɑʊ və-bal prɔs-θɛsɪs/ a removable complete or partial denture, overdenture, or maxillofacial prosthesis that replaces some or all missing teeth; the dental prosthesis can be readily inserted and removed by the patient

removable die system: a segmented definitive cast system that permits accurate removal and replacement of dies of individually prepared teeth and partially edentulous areas
**removable partial denture** • **rest seat**

removable partial denture FirstOrDefault 1. a removable denture that replaces some teeth in a partially edentulous arch; the removable partial denture can be readily inserted and removed from the mouth by the patient

removable prosthodontics FirstOrDefault the branch of prosthodontics concerned with the replacement of teeth and contiguous structures for edentulous or partially edentulous patients by artificial substitutes that are readily removably from the mouth by the patient

replica FirstOrDefault 1. a reproduction or facsimile of an original; 2. a copy or duplicate, such as, a duplicate of the surface of a component of a dental implant used to process a restoration

repositioning FirstOrDefault the changing of any relative position of the mandible to the maxillae, usually by altering the occlusion of the natural or artificial teeth

repositioning splint FirstOrDefault a splint used for the diminishing quantity and quality of the residual ridge after the teeth are extracted

residual bone FirstOrDefault a component of maxillary or mandibular bone that remains after the teeth are lost

residual ridge FirstOrDefault the portion of the residual bone and its soft tissue covering that remains after the removal of teeth

residual ridge crest FirstOrDefault the most prominent continuous surface of the residual ridge, not necessarily coincident with the center of the ridge; syn, CREST OF RIDGE; comp, RESIDUAL RIDGE

residual ridge resorption FirstOrDefault a term used for the prepared recess in a tooth or restoration

resilient FirstOrDefault characterized or noted by resilience, as (1) capable of withstanding shock without permanent deformation or rupture or (2) tending to recover from or easily adjust to change; resiliently adv; syn, ELASTIC

resilient attachment FirstOrDefault an attachment designed to give a tooth, soft tissue, or implant-borne removable dental prosthesis sufficient mechanical flexion to withstand the variations in seating of the prosthesis as a result of deformations of the mucosa and underlying tissues to avoid placing excessive stress on the abutments

resilient denture liner FirstOrDefault an interim (ethyl methacrylate with phthalate plasticizers) or definitive (processed silicone) liner of the intaglio surface of a removable complete denture, removable partial denture, or intraoral maxillofacial prosthesis

resin FirstOrDefault any of various solid or semisolid amorphous natural organic substances that usually are transparent or translucent and brown to yellow; usually formed in plant secretions; are soluble in organic solvents but not water; are used chiefly in varnishes, inks, plastics, and medicine; and are found in many dental impression materials; 2. a broad term used to describe natural or synthetic substances that form plastic materials after polymerization; they are named according to their chemical composition, physical structure, and means for activation of polymerization; comp, AUTOPOLYMERIZING RESIN, COPOLYMER RESIN

resin-bonded prosthesis FirstOrDefault a fixed partial denture that is luted to tooth structures, primarily enamel, which has been etched to provide micro mechanical retention for the resin luting agent; early designs incorporated perforations on the lingual partial-coverage retainer (ROCHETTE BRIDGE) through which the resin luting agent passed to achieve a mechanical lock; subsequently, use of acid etching of the metal partial-coverage retainer (MARYLAND BRIDGE or RESIN-BONDED PROSTHESIS) eliminated the need for perforations; recently, ADHESIVE RESINS that bond to the metallic oxides of non-acid etched alloy or to the triborosilicate-coated alloy have been used; also recently, the resin impregnated fiber-reinforced composite resin (FRC) retainer and framework has eliminated the metal alloy; glass, polyethylene, and carbon fibers are used in resin-bonded prostheses


resin-bonded splint FirstOrDefault a splint made of heavy wire, fibrous resin materials, and/or cast metal that is bonded to the labial or lingual surfaces of natural teeth with an acid-etch technique; it is used to stabilize traumatically displaced or periodontally compromised teeth

resin crown FirstOrDefault a restoration that restores a clinical crown without a metal substructure

resin-modified ceramics FirstOrDefault a porous ceramic material penetrated by a polymer that can render a tougher dental material; comp, INTERPENETRATING PHASE COMPOSITE, RESIN MATRIX CERAMICS

resin-modified glass ionomer FirstOrDefault a modified glass ionomer cement that incorporates polymerizing resin monomer and a cross-linking agent; this type of cement has a longer working time and is less sensitive to water contamination than conventional glass ionomer cements; syn, HYBRID IONOMER CEMENT; comp, GLASS IONOMER CEMENT

resin-retained prosthesis FirstOrDefault a restoration that uses a metal framework on which an esthetic resin veneer is applied

resin-veneered restoration FirstOrDefault a fixed restoration that uses a metal framework to which a resin veneer is bonded

resistance form FirstOrDefault the features of a tooth preparation that enhance the stability of a restoration and resists dislodgment along an axis other than the path of placement

resorption FirstOrDefault the loss of tissue substance by physiologic or pathologic processes; syn, ALVEOLAR RESORPTION

rest FirstOrDefault 1. a projection or attachment, usually on the side of an object; 2. a rigid extension of a removable partial denture that contacts the occlusal, incisal, cingulum, or lingual surface of a tooth or restoration, the surface of which is commonly prepared to receive it; comp, CINGULUM REST, INCISAL REST, LINGUAL REST, OCCLUSAL REST, PARTIAL DENTURE REST, PRECISION REST, SEMIPRECISION REST

rest area FirstOrDefault syn, REST SEAT

rest bite FirstOrDefault phySOLOGIC REST POSITION

rest jaw relation FirstOrDefault the postural jaw relation when the patient is resting comfortably in an upright position and the condyles are in a neutral, unstrained position in the glenoid fossae (GPT-4); syn, PHYSIOLOGIC REST POSITION, VERTICAL DIMENSION OF REST

rest occlusion FirstOrDefault syn, PHYSIOLOGIC REST POSITION

rest position FirstOrDefault syn, PHYSIOLOGIC REST POSITION

rest relation FirstOrDefault syn, PHYSIOLOGIC REST POSITION

rest seat FirstOrDefault the prepared recess in a tooth or restoration developed to receive the occlusal, incisal, cingulum, or lingual rest; syn, rest preparation, REST AREA
rest vertical dimension  \text{vres t\textsuperscript{r}v\textsuperscript{r}t\textsuperscript{i\textprimenoslash{k}}l\textprimenoslash{d}m\textprimenoslash{en\textprimenoslash{sh}}n\textprimenoslash{t} the postural position of the mandible when an individual is resting comfortably in an upright position and the associated muscles are in a state of minimal contractual activity \textit{syn}, PHYSIOLOGIC REST POSITION, VERTICAL DIMENSION OF REST

direct retainer, fixed retainer  \text{de\textprimenoslash{a}r t\textprimenoslash{e}n\textprimenoslash{t} d\textprimenoslash{a}n\textprimenoslash{e}t\textprimenoslash{t} of a crown or a pontic, \textit{comp}.

rest vertical dimension  \text{vres t\textsuperscript{r}v\textsuperscript{r}t\textsuperscript{i\textprimenoslash{k}}l\textprimenoslash{d}m\textprimenoslash{en\textprimenoslash{sh}}n\textprimenoslash{t} the postural position of the mandible when an individual is resting comfortably in an upright position and the associated muscles are in a state of minimal contractual activity \textit{syn}, PHYSIOLOGIC REST POSITION, VERTICAL DIMENSION OF REST

direct retainer, fixed retainer  \text{de\textprimenoslash{a}r t\textprimenoslash{e}n\textprimenoslash{t} d\textprimenoslash{a}n\textprimenoslash{e}t\textprimenoslash{t} of a crown or a pontic, \textit{comp}.

rest vertical dimension  \text{vres t\textsuperscript{r}v\textsuperscript{r}t\textsuperscript{i\textprimenoslash{k}}l\textprimenoslash{d}m\textprimenoslash{en\textprimenoslash{sh}}n\textprimenoslash{t} the postural position of the mandible when an individual is resting comfortably in an upright position and the associated muscles are in a state of minimal contractual activity \textit{syn}, PHYSIOLOGIC REST POSITION, VERTICAL DIMENSION OF REST

direct retainer, fixed retainer  \text{de\textprimenoslash{a}r t\textprimenoslash{e}n\textprimenoslash{t} d\textprimenoslash{a}n\textprimenoslash{e}t\textprimenoslash{t} of a crown or a pontic, \textit{comp}.

rest vertical dimension  \text{vres t\textsuperscript{r}v\textsuperscript{r}t\textsuperscript{i\textprimenoslash{k}}l\textprimenoslash{d}m\textprimenoslash{en\textprimenoslash{sh}}n\textprimenoslash{t} the postural position of the mandible when an individual is resting comfortably in an upright position and the associated muscles are in a state of minimal contractual activity \textit{syn}, PHYSIOLOGIC REST POSITION, VERTICAL DIMENSION OF REST

direct retainer, fixed retainer  \text{de\textprimenoslash{a}r t\textprimenoslash{e}n\textprimenoslash{t} d\textprimenoslash{a}n\textprimenoslash{e}t\textprimenoslash{t} of a crown or a pontic, \textit{comp}.
ridge lap • saturation

surface of a ridge lap design is concave and envelops both the buccal and lingual surfaces of the residual ridge

ridge relation: syn, RIDGE RELATIONSHIP

ridge relationship ]\text{vîj} rî-lāˈʃun-shîp\text{;} the positional relationship of the mandibular residual ridge to the maxillary residual ridge

ridge resorption: syn, RESIDUAL RIDGE RESORPTION

ridge slope ]\text{vîj} slôp\text{;} obs: the slope of the crest of the mandibular residual ridge from the third molar region to its most anterior aspect in relation to the inferior border of the mandible as viewed in profile (GPT-4)

rigid connector ]\text{vîj}ˈ lā-nēk\text{;} a cast, soldered, or fused union between the retainer(s) and pontic(s) or splinted crowns

ringless investment technique: an investing technique that uses a removable cylindrical outer form permitting unrestricted expansion of the investment by comparison to the use of a steel casting ring

Roach clasp: eponym for INFRABULGE CLASP; orig, Finnis Ewing (Frank) Roach, prosthodontist, U.S.A., 1865-1960


Rochette Bridge: a resin-bonded fixed partial denture incorporating holes within the metal framework that lutes to the lingual aspect of teeth adjacent to an edentulous space and replaces one or more teeth; orig, Alain L. Rochette, physician/dentist, France; syn, RESIN-BONDED PROSTHESIS


Rockwell hardness number: acronym is RHN; a hardness measurement obtained from the depth of an indentation after use of either a steel ball or conical diamond point; the Rockwell hardness number is designated to the particular indenter and load used

rod ]\text{rōd}\text{;} n (bef. 12c): the photoreceptor in the retina that contains a light-sensitive pigment capable of initiating the process of scotopic vision; i.e., low intensity for achromatic sensations only

\text{1′roentgen} \text{vōn\text{t}ˈ gān\text{,} -jän, rūn\text{ˈ} \text{t}ˈ \text{\text{n}}; relating to x-rays; orig, W. C. Roentgen, physicist, Germany, 1845-1923

\text{2′roentgen} \text{vōn\text{t}ˈ gān\text{,} -jän, rūn\text{ˈ} \text{t}ˈ \text{n} (ca. 1929): the international unit of measurement of x or gamma radiation in air; \text{abbr} \text{t or R}

\text{roentgen ray} \text{vōn\text{t}ˈ gān\text{,} -jän, rūn\text{ˈ} tˈ \text{n}\text{,} \text{r}ˈ \text{n} \text{,} \text{often cap} \text{1st } \text{R} \text{; 1988)}\text{; 1, the electromagnetic radiation [greater than 100eV] emitted from a highly evacuated tube, excited by the bombardment of the target anode with a stream of electrons from a heated cathode; 2, electromagnetic radiation produced by the excitation of the inner orbital electron of an atom}

\text{roentgenogram} \text{vōn\text{t}ˈ gān\text{,} -jän\text{,} rūn\text{ˈ} tˈ \text{n} \text{,} \text{1904)} \text{; obs: a photograph made with x-rays}

\text{roentgenograph} \text{vōn\text{t}ˈ gān\text{,} -jän\text{,} rūn\text{ˈ} tˈ \text{n} \text{,} \text{1905)} \text{; obs: a shadow image record made on a sensitized film or plate by roentgen rays}

\text{roentgenographic interpretation} \text{vōn\text{t}ˈ gān\text{,} -jän\text{,} rūn\text{ˈ} tˈ \text{n} \text{,} \text{1905)} \text{; obs: an opinion formed from the study of a roentgenogram (GPT-1)}

root \text{rovōt\text{,} rōōt\text{;} n (bef. 12c); the portion of the tooth apical to the cemento-enamel junction that is normally covered by cementum and is attached to the periodontal ligament and hence to the supporting bone

\text{root fracture} \text{rovōt frākˈ churˈs; a microscopic or macroscopic cleavage of the root in any direction}

\text{rotating condyle} \text{obs: syn, WORKING-SIDE CONDYLE}

rotation \text{ˈrov\text{ˈ} təˈʃun} \text{;} \text{n} \text{,} \text{1555)}\text{: 1, the action or process of rotating on a mechanical center or on an axis; 2, the movement of a rigid body in which the parts move in circular paths with their centers on a fixed line called the axis of rotation; the plane of the circle in which the body moves is perpendicular to the axis of rotation

\text{rotational center} \text{ˈrov\text{ˈ} təˈʃun sənˈtərˈs; a point around which all other points in a body move

\text{rotational line} \text{obs: syn, FULLCRUM LINE

\text{rotational path removable partial denture} \text{ˈrov\text{ˈ} təˈʃunˈal pāt rəˈmōv\text{ˈ} aˈ bal pār ˈshal ˈdaˈn ˈchurˈs; a removable partial denture that incorporates a curved, arcuate, or variable path of placement allowing one or more of the rigid components of the framework to gain access to and engage an undercut area

\text{rouge} \text{ˈrovəzhˈ n (1753)}\text{; a compound composed of ferric oxide and binders used for imparting a high luster to a polished surface of glass, metal, or gems}

\text{RDP: acronym for REMOVABLE PARTIAL DENTURE

\text{RPi: acronym for rest, proximal plate, and I-BAR; the clasp components of one type of removable partial denture clasp assembly


\text{rugae} \text{ˈrōgˈ gāˈ n, pl · gāˈ -gēˈ , -gīˈ (ca. 1775)}\text{; an anatomic fold or wrinkle—usually used in the plural sense; the irregular fibrous connective tissue ridges located in the anterior third of the hard palate

\text{rugae area: syn, RUGAE

\text{rugae zone: syn, RUGAE

S

\text{saddle} \text{n, obs, slang; syn, DENTURE BASE

\text{saddle pontic} \text{obs, slang; syn, RIDGE LAP

\text{ sagittal} \text{ˈsajˈ təlˈ adj (1541)}\text{; situated in the plane of the cranial sagittal suture or parallel to that plane; syn, SAGITTAL PLANE

\text{ sagittal axis} \text{ˈsajˈ təlˈ ək ˈšiˈs; an imaginary anteroposterior line around which the mandible may rotate when viewed in the frontal plane

\text{ sagittal axis of the mandible: syn, SAGITTAL AXIS

\text{ sagittal condylar inclination: acronym is SCI; the angle formed by the path of the moving condyles within the sagittal plane compared with the horizontal plane (anterior-posterior movement); syn, HORIZONTAL CONDYLAR INCLINATION

\text{ sagittal plane} \text{ˈsajˈ təlˈ plˈ n; any vertical plane or section parallel to the median plane of the body that divides a body into right and left portions

\text{ sand-blasting nonstands} \text{ˈsandrˌ blictingˌ ˈnənstəndsˌ syn, AIR ABRASION, AIRBORNE-PARTICLE ABRASION

\text{ sandwich technique: a restorative technique when applying a glass ionomer to dentin and then overlaying it with composite resin; the synergy of the two materials provides a physiomechanical and esthetic property; orig, John McLean, dentist, United Kingdom, 1985

\text{ sanitary bridge} \text{obs: syn, HYGIENIC PONTIC

\text{ sanitary pontic} \text{obs: a trade name originally designed as a manufactured convex blank with a slotted back; the name was used occasionally as a synonym for a hygienic pontic; wherein the pontic does not contact the residual ridge; syn, HYGIENIC PONTIC

\text{saturation} \text{ˈsəˌ tārəˈʃunˈ n (1554)}\text{; the attribute of color perception that expresses the degree of color (hue) intensity; syn, CHROMA

THE JOURNAL OF PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY
scaffold \skäf\ ald\ n (14c): a supporting surface, either natural or prosthetic, which maintains the contour of tissue; a supporting framework

scallop \skōl\ ap\ n (15c): one of a continuous series of circles

scalloped \skō\ ñ\ ap\ vt (1737): to shape, cut, or finish in scallops; segments or angular projections forming a border

scanner: a device for the 3D acquisition of the surfaces of an object by mechanical contact, laser, or photographic image; comp, coordinate measuring machine, CONTACT SCANNER, LASER SCANNER, WHITE LIGHT SCANNER

scanning electron micrograph: acronym SEM; a micrograph of specimens that are coated with heavy metal and then scanned by an electron beam; the image is built up on a monitor screen (in the same way as the raster builds a conventional television image); the resolution is less than transmission electron microscopy, but the preparation is easier (often by fixation followed by critical point drying); the depth of focus is relatively large allowing significant magnification and observation of the specimen's surface

scattered radiation \skāt\ ard\ rá\ de\-å\ shun\ s: radiation that during passage through a substance has been deviated in direction; it may also have been modified by an increase in wavelengths. It is one form of secondary radiation

scattering \skā\ t-a\-rın\ g\ n (14c): diffusion or redirection of radiant energy encountering particles of a different refractive index; scattering occurs at any such interface, at the surface, or inside a medium containing particles

scattering coefficient \skā\ t-ar\-ıng \köö\-fıш\-ənt\ s: single scattering coefficient of a particle in a medium with a different refractive index, expressed as a ratio between scattering cross section and geometric cross section of the particle; it should properly be called scattering efficiency, but in popular use, called scattering coefficient

scintopic vision \skān\ pók \vi\ shun\ s: vision that occurs in faint light or dark adaptation and is attributable to the retinal rods; the maximum of the relative spectral visual sensitivity is shifted to 510 nm and the spectrum is seen uncolored

scribe \skrib\ vt (1678): to write, trace, or mark by making a line or lines with a pointed instrument; scribed \skribd\, scribbling \skrib\-ing

second-stage dental implant surgery \sēk\ and \stä\ de\-nt\ \li\-m\-plänt \sū\-r\-ja\-n\-t\ s: 1. for epitopeal dental implant surgery, the term refers to the procedure involving placement of the epitopeal framework fabricated after the first stage implant surgery; 2. for endosteal dental implant surgery, after surgical reflection, the occlusal aspect of the dental implant is exposed, the healing screw is removed, and either the interim or definitive dental implant abutment is placed; after these procedures, the investing tissues are (when needed) sutured

secondary bonds \sēk\ an\-dër\-e\ bōnd\z\ s: weak interatomic bonds arising from dipoles within atoms or molecules

secondary crown: syn, TELESCOPIC CROWN

secondary dentition: syn, PERMANENT DENTITION

secondary fracture \sēk\ an\-dër\-e\-v\ s: a fracture occurring as a consequence of infection, necrosis, or some other disease of the bone

secondary occlusal trauma \sēk\ an\-dër\-e\ a-klōö\ zal\z\ s: the effects induced by normal occlusal force acting on teeth with decreased periodontal support

secondary pain \sēk\ an\-dër\-e\ pän\ s: heterotopic pain and/or secondary hyperalgesia induced by deep somatic pain as a central excitatory effect

section \sēk\ shun\ s: the portion of a maxillofacial prosthesis that serves to fill a defect as a part of the prosthesis; syn, CONFORMER

sectional facial mouldage impression: a procedure used to record the soft tissue contours of a portion of the face; occasionally several separate sectional impressions are made, and then reassembled to provide a full facial contour cast; the impression is used to create a partial facial mouldage and generally is not reusable

sectional impression \sēk\ shun-äl \im\-prē\sh\ an\: a negative likeness that is made in sections

segment \sēg\ mant\ n (1570): any of the parts into which a body naturally separates or is divided either actually or by an imaginary line or plane

Seibert classification: eponym for the classification of residual alveolar ridge form into three categories identified as class I, II, and III. Class I defects—faciolingual loss of tissue width with normal ridge height; Class II defects—loss of ridge height with normal ridge width; Class III defects—a combination of loss in both dimensions


selective grinding: syn, OCCLUSAL RESHAPING

selective laser melting: acronym is SLM: an additive CAM continuous layering buildup process in which elemental metal or alloy powder deposition is closely followed by laser melting to create a finished shape under computer control

selective laser sintering: acronym is SLS; an additive CAM technique by sintering plastics, glass, or ceramics into 3D structures; comp, DIRECT METAL LASER SINTERING

self-curing resin slangs: syn, AUTOPOLYMERIZING RESIN

self-etching primer: a solution composed of acidic resin and volatile ingredients that simultaneously etches and primes dentin prior to the restorative composite resin bonding

self-separating plaster \sēl\-sēp\ a-ră\-tın\ plâs\ tâ\ s: an impression plaster that disintegrates in hot water (GPT-4)

self-threading pin \sēl\-thé\d\-ing \pîn\ s: a pin screwed into a hole prepared in dentin to enhance retention

sella turcica \sēl\-lā\ tü\r\-sē\ kâ\ s: a cephalometric landmark in the geometric center of the pituitary fossa of the sphenoid bone; a bony anatomic landmark

semi-adjustable articulator \sēm\ ē\-jū\s\'t\a\ bal\ ār\-tık\-Ya\-lā\-tɔ\r\ s: an articulator that allows adjustment to simulate mandibular movements; syn, Class III articulator

semi-anatomical teeth: modified denture tooth occlusal forms with a 20-degree or less cuspal incline

semiprecious metal alloy \sēm\ ē\-presh\ as\ mé\-l\l\ al\ o\l\ non\-stands: an alloy composed of precious and base metals; there is no distinct ratio of components separating semiprecious alloys from another group. Editorial note for usage: the preferred terminology to be used with dental alloys is HIGH NOBLE ALLOY, NOBLE ALLOY, and BASE METAL

semiprecision attachment: a laboratory fabricated rigid metallic patrrix of a fixed or removable partial denture that fits into a matrix in a cast restoration, allowing some movement between the components; attachments with plastic components are often called semiprecision attachments even if prefabricated (not laboratory fabricated); comp, PRECISION ATTACHMENT

semiprecision rest \sēm\ ē\-pri\-siz\ an\ rēs\ s: a rigid metallic extension of a fixed or removable partial denture that fits into an intra-coronal preparation in a cast restoration

THE JOURNAL OF PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY
separating medium • soft splint

separating medium 'sɛpə-ˌrātəŋ měˈðe-əmː 1. a coating applied to a surface and serving to prevent a second surface from adhering to the first; 2. a material, usually applied on an impression, to facilitate removal of the cast; comp, TIN FOIL SUBSTITUTE

septum 'sɛpə təmː n (1726); a dividing wall or membrane, especially between bodily spaces or masses; septa 'sɛpˈtaː pl

sequestrectomy: surgical removal of a sequestrum

sequestrum: a portion of devitalized bone entirely separated from the adjacent vital bone

setting expansion 'sɛtəŋ ɪŋk-ˈspæn ˈʃʊmː the dimensional increase that occurs concurrently with the hardening of various materials, such as dental stone, die stone, and dental casting investment

setup n, obs syn, DIAGNOSTIC DENTURE WAX-UP, TOOTH ARRANGEMENT, TRIAL PLACEMENT, TRIAL DENTURE

sixtant 'sɛkstənt n, New Latin sextant-, sextans, from Latin, sixth part of anything, from sextus sixth + -ant, -ans, -ant 1. the sixth part of a circle; 2. in dentistry, a subdivision of the dental arch by adjacent tooth groupings; the maxillary and mandibular arches may be divided into a total of 6 areas each termed a SIXTANT; in the maxillae, the right posterior sextant extends from third molar to first premolar, the anterior maxillary sextant extends from canine to canine, and the left posterior maxillary sextant extends from first premolar to third molar; the mandibular arch may be divided into three similar sextants

shade 'ʃəd\ n: 1. a term used to describe a particular hue, or variation of a primary hue, such as a greenish shade of yellow; 2. a term used to describe a mixture with black (or gray) as opposed to a tint that is a mixture with white; comp, TOOTH COLOR SELECTION

shade selection: syn, TOOTH COLOR SELECTION

shearing stress 'ʃərɪŋ strɛs\ː the internal induced force that opposes the sliding of one plane on an adjacent plane or the force that resists a twisting action

shell crown 'ʃɛl kraʊn\ obs: 1. an artificial crown swaged from a metal plate; 2. an artificial crown that is adapted like a shell or cap over the remaining clinical crown of a tooth; the space between the crown and the shell is filled with cement

shellac base 'ʃɛlək ˈbæs\ obs: a record base constructed by using a shellac-based wafer that has been adapted to the cast with heat (GPT-4)

shim stock n: a thin (8-12 micrometer) strip of polyester film used to identify the presence or absence of occlusal or proximal contacts

shoulder finish line 'ʃərdʒəl ˈfɪnʃ ˈlɪn\ː n, a finish line design for a tooth preparation in which the gingival floor meets the external axial surfaces at approximately a right angle

shoulder porcelain: a low-shrinkage porcelain applied for an artificial crown margin design for a PORCELAIN MARGIN; comp, BODY PORCELAIN, INCISAL PORCELAIN, GINGIVAL PORCELAIN

shrink-spot porosity 'ʃrɪŋk-ˌspɒt pa-ˈrōs-ɪ-tɛ\ː nonstand; syn, BACK PRESSURE POROSITY, OCCLUDED GAS POROSITY, SOLIDIFICATION POROSITY, Suck-BACK POROSITY

sialorrhea: excessive flow of saliva

side-shift: syn, MANDIBULAR TRANSLATION

Sievert: abbr, Sv; a unit of radiation therapy relating health effects using the International System of Units (SI); comp, GRAY

silent period 'sɪlənt pɪrˈe-ədː a momentary electromyographic decrease in elevator muscle activity on initial tooth contact presumably as the result of the inhibitory effect of stimulated periodontal ligament receptors

silica 'sɪlɪˈkaː n (ca. 1301); silicon dioxide occurring in crystalline, amorphous, and usually impure forms (as quartz, opal, and sand)

silica-bonded investment: a casting investment with ethyl silicate or a silica gel as a binder, the latter reverting to silica upon heating; this is combined with cristobalite or quartz as the refractory material; such investments exhibit considerable thermal expansion and can be used when casting higher fusing chromium alloys

simple fracture ˈsɪmpl ˈfrækˈʃʊrə a linear bony fracture that is not in communication with the exterior

simple joint ˈsɪmpl ˈʃəʊnt ʃənt ʃənt a joint in which only two bones articulate

simulation film ˈsɪmləˈʃən ˈflɪmː radiographs made with the same field size, source-to-skin distance, and orientation for the visualization of a therapeutic beam

soft palate ˈsoft ˈpæltː the placeable part of the palatal anatomy posterior to the hard palate

soft palate obturator: syn, SPEECH AID PROSTHESIS

soft splint ˈsoft, ˈsoʊt ˈsplɛntː a resilient device covering either the maxillary or the mandibular teeth for the purpose of preventing trauma to the dentition or acting as a deprogrammer
soft splint • split-cast method

1solder ə sódˈar\n (15c): a fusible metal alloy, distinguishable between the two uniting metals, used to unite the edges or surfaces of two pieces of metal; something that unites or cements

2solder ə sódˈar\ vb: to unite, bring into, or restore to a firm union; the act of uniting two pieces of metal by the proper alloy of metals; syn: BRAZE; soldered ə sódˈard\; soldering ə sódˈar-ing\; solderability ə sódˈar-ə-blit-ə-ti\n n; solderer ə sódˈar-ər\ n

soldering antiflux: a material, such as iron oxide (rouge) dissolved in a suitable solvent, such as turpentine, placed on a metal surface to confine the flow of molten solder

soldering flux: a material such as borax glass (Na2B4O7) applied to a metal surface to remove oxides or prevent their formation to facilitate the flow of solder

soldering index: 1. a mold used to record the relative position of multiple cast restorations prior to investing for a soldering procedure; 2. a rigid resin connection between multiple cast restorations fixing their relative position prior to a soldering procedure

solidification porosity ə só-lidˈa-fi-kāˈshun pa-rōsˈtē-tē\ an area of porosity in cast metal that is caused by shrinkage of a portion of the metal as it solidifies from the molten state without flow of additional molten metal from surrounding areas; syn: BACK PRESSURE POROSITY, OCCLUDED GAS POROSITY, SHRINK-SPOT POROSITY, SUCK-BACK POROSITY

sonicate ə só-nət\ vt (1961): to disrupt (i.e., bacterial membranes or surface particle contaminants) by means of application of high-frequency sound waves; -cating \ˌkāˈting\; sonication ə só-nəˈshon\ n

space ə spā\ n (14c): a delimited, 3D region; physical space independent of what occupies it; comp, DENTURE SPACE, INTERDENTAL GINGIVAL SPACE, INTEROCCLUSAL SPACE, INTERPROXIMAL SPACE, INTRARADICULAR SPACE, RETROMYLOHYOID SPACE, SPACE OF DONDERS

space analysis n: treatment planning for the prosthesis dimensions necessary for restorative materials relative to supporting anatomy; this applies to, but is not limited to, dental implant components, tooth or implant overdentures, extracoronal attachments, pontic design, and smile design; comp, PREOPERATIVE RECORD, VIRTUAL SURGICAL PLANNING

space of Donders: eponym for the space that lies above the dorsum of the tongue and below the hard and soft palates when the mandible and tongue are in the rest position; orig, F.C. Donders Donders F.C. Ueber den Mechanismus des Saugens. Pflugers Archiv fur die Gesamte Physiologie des Menschen Und der Tiere 1875:10,91-94

span length ə spān lēŋkth\ the length of a beam between two supports

spatula ə spātˈə-la\ n (1525): a flat-bladed instrument used for mixing or spreading materials

1spatulate ə spātˈə-lit\ adj (1760): shaped like a spatula

2spatulate ə spātˈə-lit\ vt: to work or treat with a spatula; -ed\-ing\-s

spatulation ə spātˈə-lāˈshun\ n: the manipulation of material with a spatula to produce a homogeneous mass

speaking space ə spēˈkîŋ spās\ the space that occurs between the incisal and/or occlusal surfaces of the maxillary and mandibular teeth during speech

spectral curve: syn, SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC CURVE

spectral reflection ə spēkˈtral rɪˈflekt\ n: reflection in which the angle of reflection is equal to the angle of incidence; associated with objects having optically smooth (glossy) surfaces; syn, mirrored reflection

spectrophotometer ə spēkˈtro-fō-tōmˈtē-tar\ n: a photometry device for the measurement of spectral transmissions, reflectance, or relative emissions; spectrophotometers are normally equipped with dispersion optics (prism or gratings) to give a continuous spectral curve

spectrophotometric curve ə spēkˈtro-fō-taˈmēt rik ˈkūn\ a curve measured on a spectrophotometer, hence, a graph of relative reflectance or transmittance (or absorption) as the ordinate, plotted versus wavelengths or frequency as the abscissa; the most common curves in the visible region use wavelength units of a nanometer, with the short wavelength to the left of the scale; the word spectral is frequently used in place of the longer spectrophotometric, but they are not necessarily synonymous

spectrum ə spēkˈtrum\ n: 1. band of colors produced when sunlight is passed through a prism; 2. spatial arrangements of components of radiant energy in order of their wavelengths, wave numbers, or frequency; spectral adj

speech aid ə spēch axd\ any therapy or any instrument, apparatus, or device used to improve speech quality

speech aid prosthesis ə spēch ədˈrōsˈθēs\ a removable maxillofacial prosthesis used to restore an acquired or congenital defect of the soft palate with a portion extending into the pharynx to separate the oropharynx and nasopharynx during phonation and deglutition, thereby completing the palatopharyngeal sphincter; comp, ADULT SPEECH AID PROSTHESIS, PEDIATRIC SPEECH AID PROSTHESIS, PHARYNGEAL SPEECH AID PROSTHESIS, CLEFT PALATE PROSTHESIS

speech aid prosthesis modification ə spēch ədˈrōsˈθēs mədˈa-ˈfi-kāˈshun\ any revision of a pediatric or adult speech aid prosthesis not necessitating its replacement

speech articulation ə spēch ərˈtikəˈlāˈshun\ 1. the phonation of sounds in connected discourse; 2. the movement and placement during speech of the organs that serve to interrupt or modify the voiced or unvoiced air stream into meaningful sounds; 3. the speech function performed largely through the movements of the lower jaw, lips, tongue, and soft palate

speech bulb: syn, SPEECH AID PROSTHESIS

speech prosthesis: syn, SPEECH AID PROSTHESIS

spherical form of occlusion ə sfrirˈi-kal, sfēr-ˈ form ə vəkˈlōoˈshun\ obs: an arrangement of teeth that places their occlusal surfaces on the surface of an imaginary sphere (usually 8 inches in diameter) with its center above the level of the teeth (GPT-4); syn, CURVE OF MONSON

sphincter ə sfingkˈtər\ n (1578): a ringlike band of muscle fibers that constricts to close an orifice or passage

1splot ə splət\ n (14c): 1. a rigid or flexible device that maintains in position a displaced or movable part; also used to keep in place and protect an injured part; 2. a rigid or flexible material used to protect, immobilize, or restrict motion in a part; comp, ANDERSON SPLINT, CAP SPLINT, ESSIG SPLINT, FUNCTIONAL OCCLUSAL SPLINT, GUNNING’S SPLINT, INTERDENTAL SPLINT, KINGSLEY SPLINT, LABIAL SPLINT, LINGUAL SPLINT, PROVISIONAL SPLINT, RESIN-BONDED SPLINT, SOFT SPLINT, SURGICAL SPLINT, WIRE SPLINT

2splot ə splət\ vb (1543): to immobilize, support, or brace

splinting ə splintˈing\ n: 1. in dentistry, the joining of two or more teeth into a rigid unit by means of fixed or removable restorations or devices; 2. in physiology, prolonged muscle contraction that inhibits or prevents movement

split-cast method ə splitˈkast méth axd\ syn, SPLIT CAST MOUNTING
split-cast mounting • stereolithography

split-cast mounting  
1. a procedure for placing indexed casts on an articulator to facilitate their removal and replacement on the instrument;  
2. the procedure for verifying the accuracy of the maxillomandibular relation record


split-dowel crown  
1. a artificial crown supported and retained by a post that was split longitudinally in an attempt to use spring retention in an undersized post space;  
2. DAVIS CROWN

split-thickness graft  
1. a transplant of skin or mucous membrane consisting of epithelium and a portion of the dermis (skin) or lamina propria (mucous membrane)

spontaneous anterior dislocation  
1. MANDIBULAR DISLOCATION

sports dentistry  
1. sports děn’ti-strē’c all aspects of dentistry, either preventive or therapeutic, directly or indirectly involved with sports and recreation

spot grinding  
1. OCCLUSAL ADJUSTMENT, OCCLUSAL RESHAPING

sprue  
1. n (1880): 1. the channel or hole through which plastic or metal is poured or cast into a gate or reservoir and then into a mold;  
2. the cast metal or plastic that connects a casting to the residual sprue button

sprue button  
1. the excess material remaining at the base of the mold after a dental casting

sprue former  
1. a wax, plastic, or metal pattern used to form the channel or channels allowing molten metal to flow into a mold to make a casting

sprue pin  
1. SPRUE FORMER

stabilization  
1. the seating of a fixed or removable denture so that it will not tilt or be displaced under pressure (GPT-1)

stabilize  
1. to make firm, steadfast, stable;  
2. to hold steady, as to maintain the stability of any object by means of a stabilizer

stabilized record base  
1. a record base lined with a material to improve its fit and adaptation to the underlying supporting tissues

stabilizing circumferential clasp  
1. a circumferential clasp that is relatively rigid and contacts the height of contour of the tooth without retentive force

\'stain \'stān, n (1583): 1. a soiled or discolored spot; a spot of color in contrast to the surrounding area;  
2. a preparation used in staining;  
3. in dentistry, the discoloration of a tooth surface or surfaces as a result of ingested materials, bacterial action, tobacco, and/or other substances; this may be intrinsic, extrinsic, acquired, or developmental

\'stain \'stān, vb (14c): 1. to sulfuse with color;  
2. to color by processes affecting chemically or otherwise the material itself;  
3. in dentistry, to intentionally alter restorations through the application of intrinsic or extrinsic colorants to achieve a desired effect; syn, to characterize a restoration

stanch \n (vb 1. to check or stop the flow of; to stop the flow of blood from (a wound);  
2. to stop or check in its course;  
3. to make watertight

standard abutment  
1. dental implant abutment with screw specifically referring to the original Branemark design; DENTAL IMPLANT ABUTMENT

standard illuminant  
1. the illuminants A, B, C, D, (and others) defined by the CIE in terms of their relative power distribution curves. “A” is an illuminant with a Planckian temperature of approximately 2854 K. It is intended to represent a common tungsten filament source. “B” approximates solar radiation—4870 K—and is obsolete. “C” is average daylight, 6740 K. “D” is daylight with the near ultraviolet source included

standard light source  
1. a reference light source whose spectral power distribution is known

standard observer  
1. a hypothetical observer with a visual response mechanism possessing the calorimetric properties defined by the CIE in 1931 as representative of the human population having normal color vision

standard of care  
1. the level of care that reasonably prudent healthcare providers in the same or a similar locality would provide under similar circumstances

standard tessellation language (STL): a digital file used in stereolithographic display and printing; the 3D image surface is interpreted by a series of triangles

staphylloschisis  
1. a bifid uvula with or without cleft palate

static  
1. adj related to bodies at rest or forces in equilibrium

static fatigue  
1. the delayed failure of glass and ceramic materials resulting from stress-enhanced reactions aided by water vapor acting on surface cracks; analogous to stress corrosion occurring in metals

static relation  
1. the relationship between two parts that are not in motion

steam cleaning  
1. the process of debris removal from a restoration, framework, or dental prosthesis through use of pressurized steam

Steinmann’s pin  
1. an iron metal pin that is sharpened on one end; used for the internal fixation of fractures; orig, Fritz Steinmann, surgeon, Switzerland, 1872-1932

stenosis  
1. a narrowing or constriction in the diameter of a passage or orifice;  
2. nosis pl; stenotic \n adj

stenotomy \n adj

stenothet  \n adj

stereograph  
1. a linear graph representing the decreasing pH of dental plaques relative to time following a sugar or carbohydrate exposure

stereolithography  
1. acronym is SLA; a computer numerical control (CNC) additive fabrication of an object; in dentistry, it relates to the laser initiation of light-reactive resin layering to make replicas of casts and devices; alternative to processes of casting, injection molding
and vacuum thermoforming; orig, the photo sculpturing principle is credited to François Willeme, 1860; the term and manufacturing process is credited to Charles Hull, 1986; comp, fused deposition modeling, RAPID PROTOTYPING, SELECTIVE LASER SINTERING

**stereotactic facebow record** the maxillary occlusal registration record obtained by means of a radiographic image and viewed in a raster graphic image

**stereotactic surgery** surgery guided with the use of endoscopic or radiologic imaging; comp, robotic surgery, stereotactic body radiation therapy (SBRT), stereotactic radiosurgery; orig, Sir Victor Horsley, neurosurgeon, United Kingdom and Robert H. Clark, physiologist, United Kingdom, 1908

**sterile** \(\text{stěrēl}\) adj (1558): free from living microorganisms; aseptic

**sterile technique** \(\text{stěrēl} \text{tēk-něk}\) n a standard surgical technique in which an aseptic area is established and maintained, including proper sterilization of instruments, drapes, gowns, gloves, and the surgical area; with respect to dental implant placement, the systematic maintenance of asepsis with special emphasis on non-contamination of instruments and implant elements throughout an implant placement procedure

**sterilization** \(\text{stěrēl-ə-zən}\) n the process of completely eliminating microbial viability

**stipple** \(\text{stīp} \text{əl}\) vt (1760): 1. to make small pointed indentations that together produce an even or softly graded shadow; 2. to speckle or fleck; \(\text{stippled}\); \(\text{stippling}\) \(\text{stīp} \text{ling}\); \(\text{stippler}\) \(\text{stīp} \text{lər}\) n

**STL** acronym for STANDARD TESSELLATION LANGUAGE

**stock tray** colt a metal or plastic prefabricated impression tray typically available in various sizes and used principally for preliminary impressions; comp, CUSTOM TRAY

**stoma** \(\text{stō-mə}\) n (ca. 1684): 1. any simple bodily opening; 2. an artificial permanent opening usually made surgically; **stomata** \(\text{stō-mätə}\) pl, also **stomas** \(\text{stō-mæs}\)

**stomatognathic** \(\text{stō-ma-tōn-kə-nik}\) n denoting the jaws and mouth collectively

**stomatognatic system** \(\text{stō-ma-tōn-kə-nik} \text{ sistəm}\) n the combination of structures involved in speech, receiving food, mastication, and deglutition as well as parafunctional actions; syn, MASTICATORY SYSTEM

**stomatology** \(\text{stō-ma-tōl-ə-jē}\) n the study of the structures, functions, and diseases of the mouth

**stone** \(\text{stōn}\) n syn, DENTAL STONE; GYPSUM

**stone die** a replica of a prepared tooth in dental stone used in the fabrication of a dental restoration; comp, MODEL, REPLICA

**strain** \(\text{strān}\) n change in length per unit length when stress is applied; the change in length/original length; the deformation caused in a body by an external force

**stress** \(\text{strēz}\) n (14c): force per unit area; a force exerted on one body that presses on, pulls on, pushes against, or tends to invest or compress another body; an internal force that resists an externally applied load or force; it is normally defined in terms of mechanical stress, which is the force divided by the perpendicular cross sectional area over which the force is applied; comp, COMPRESSIVE STRESS, SHEARING STRESS, TENSILE STRESS

**stress-bearing area** syn, STRESS-BEARING REGION

**stress-bearing region** \(\text{strēz-bār-ing}\) n 1. the surfaces of oral structures that resist forces, strains, or pressures brought on them during function; 2. the portion of the mouth capable of providing support for a denture; syn, DENTURE FOUNDATION AREA

**stress breaker** syn, STRESS DIRECTOR

**stereolithography** • **subocclusal connector**

**stress concentration** an area or point of significantly higher stress associated with a structural discontinuity such as a crack or pore

**stress director** \(\text{střēz} \text{dí-rěk} \text{tər}, \text{dí-rə-}\) a device or system that relieves specific dental structures of part or all of the occlusal forces and redirects those forces to other load bearing structures or regions

**stress distribution** n avoiding stress concentration; allowing stresses to be dispersed; comp, STRESS

**stress-strain curve** the graphic representation of the tensile or compressive stress and associated strain of a material

**study cast** obs syn, DIAGNOSTIC CAST, PRELIMINARY CAST, PRE-OPERATIVE CAST

**stumpf shade** blunt or dull; in dentistry, a term referring to the tooth's dentin shade; syn, stump shade

**stylus tracing** \(\text{stī-ləs} \text{trā-səng}\) a planar tracing that resembles an arrowhead or gothic arch made by means of a device attached to the opposing arches; the shape of the tracing depends on the location of the marking point relative to the tracing table, i.e., in the incisal region as opposed to posteriorly; the apex of a properly made anterior tracing is considered to indicate the centric relation position; **Editorial note for usage**:extraoral tracer (ing), introral tracer (ing), and tracing device are the primary terms; comp, ARROW POINT TRACER, CENTRAL BEARING TRACING DEVICE, CEPHALOMETRIC TRACER, COBLE BALANCER, EXTRAORAL TRACER, GOTHIC ARCH TRACER, INTRAORAL TRACING, MANDIBULAR TRACER, NEEDLE POINT TRACING, PANTOGRAPHIC TRACING, TRACING DEVICE

**sub-antral augmentation** \(\text{sub} \text{ān-tər-əl əngə-ˈtər-əl}\) augmentation of the antral floor with autologous bone or bone substitutes to provide a host site for dental implants; syn, sinus lift, antralplasty

**subcondylar fracture** \(\text{sub-kən} \text{ dī-lər frək-chər}\) n a fracture beneath the condylar head and within the condylar neck

**subgingival finish line** the tooth preparation finish line that is located apical to the crest of the free gingival margin; syn, intra-crevicicular finish line

**subgingival margin** the restoration margin that is located apical to the crest of the free gingival margin; syn, intra-crevicicular margin

**sublingual** \(\text{sub} \text{līng-gwəl}\) adj (1661): pertaining to the region or structures located beneath the tongue

**sublingual crescent** \(\text{sub} \text{līng-gwəl krəs-ənt}\) the crescent-shaped area at the anterior floor of the mouth formed by the lingual wall of the mandible and the adjacent sublingual fold. It is the area of the anterior alveolinguinal sulcus

**sublingual fold** \(\text{sub} \text{līng-gwəl fəld}\) the crescent-shaped area at the floor of the mouth following the inner wall of the mandible and tapering toward the molar region; formed by the sublingual gland and submandibular ducts

**sublingual fossa** \(\text{sub} \text{līng-gwəl fōs-ə}\) a smooth depression on the lingual surface of the body of the mandible near the midline, above the mylohyoid line and below the alveolus; this fossa accommodates part of the sublingual gland

**subluxation** \(\text{sub} \text{lūk-sə-shən}\) n (ca. 1688): an incomplete or partial dislocation that is self-reducing; comp, CONDYLAR SUBLUXATION

**submersible endosteal implant** obj syn, ENDOSTEAL DENTAL IMPLANT

**submersible implant** obj syn, ENDOSTEAL DENTAL IMPLANT

**submucosal insert** syn, MUCOSAL IMPLANT

**submucous cleft palate** syn, OCCULT CLEFT PALATE

**subocclusal connector** \(\text{sub} \text{ə-klöz əl ka-nək-tər}\) an interproximal nonrigid connector positioned apical to and not in communication with the occlusal plane
subperiosteal dental implant • surgical obturator

subperiosteal dental implant noun a subperiosteal dental implant is a dental implant designed to be placed beneath the periosteum, under the mucosa into the oral cavity for the retention or support of an implant that is embedded on the residual ridge beneath the periosteum and provides support for a dental prosthesis by means of abutments or other mechanisms protruding through the mucosa.

Goldberg NI, Gershkoff A. The implant lower denture. Dent Digest 1945;55:490

support supraperiosteal dental implant abutment an abutment within a removable overdenture that is supported by the bony ridge through the mucosa. It is not connected to the tissue of the mouth or the underlying bone. An additional retaining mechanism called an O-ring is used to attach the prosthesis to the bar.

surgical obturator noun a surgical obturator is a removable partial denture that is attached to a fixed prosthesis via a bar connector. It may be used to retain a fixed prosthesis or to support a removable prosthesis.

support area the support area of a subperiosteal implant is the area where the implant is attached to the bone.

THE JOURNAL OF PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY Volume 117 Issue 5S
after the final pathologic report indicates margins are not free of cancer; comp, INTERIM OBTURATOR

**surgical obturator** • telescopic denture

**surgical prosthesis** sūr-ˈji-kal prōs-ˈthe-ĭs; any interim prosthesis prepared for insertion during a surgical procedure and intended for short-term use

**surgical splint** sūr-ˈji-kal splînt; any device designed to use existing teeth and/or alveolar processes as points of anchorage to assist in stabilization and immobilization of broken bones during healing; it is used to re-establish, as much as possible, normal occlusal relationships, during the process of immobilization; frequently, an existing prosthesis (i.e., a patient’s removable complete denture) can be modified to serve as a surgical splint; frequently surgical splints have arch bars added to facilitate intermaxillary fixation. Rubber elastics may be used to assist in this process; circummandibular eyelet hooks can be used for enhanced stabilization with wiring to adjacent bone; comp, CAST METAL SPLINT, FENESTRATED SPLINT, GUNNING SPLINT, KINGSLEY SPLINT, LABIOLINGUAL SPLINT, MODIFIED GUNNING SPLINT

**surgical stay plate** nonstand, slang: syn, SURGICAL OBTURATOR

**surgical stent** sūr-ˈji-kal stënt; eponym for a device used to apply pressure to soft tissues to facilitate healing and prevent cicatrization or collapse; orig, Charles R. Stent, dentist, United Kingdom, 1807–1885; syn, STENT; comp, columellar stent, periodontal stent, skin graft stent, SURGICAL GUIDE, SURGICAL TEMPLATE

**surgical template** sūr-ˈji-kal tēmˈpĭl\; nonstand: syn, SURGICAL GUIDE; comp, SURGICAL STENT

**survey** sūr-ˈvā\; sūr-ˈvā\ vīz 1. to examine as to condition, value, or situation; to appraise; 2. to determine the form and position of a given entity by means of taking linear and angular measurements; 3. to inspect or scrutinize; 4. the procedure of locating and delineating the contour and position of the abutment teeth and associated structures before designing a removable partial denture (GPT-1); surveyed, surveying

**survey line** sūr-ˈvā\ ˈlīn\; a line produced on a cast by a surveyor marking the greatest prominence of contour in relation to the planned path of placement of a restoration; syn, HEIGHT OF CONTOUR

**surveyed diagnostic cast for fixed partial denture**; a diagnostic cast after tooth preparations with the essential survey for diagnosis and treatment planning for a fixed partial denture; the cast is commonly used to ensure an acceptable path of placement and may be used to evaluate locations of precision attachments

**surveyed diagnostic cast for removable partial denture**; a diagnostic cast before tooth preparations with essential survey for diagnosis and treatment planning for a removable partial denture; the cast is used to determine an acceptable path of placement, guiding planes, location and measurement of retentive undercuts indicative with clasp flexibility, location of tooth and bony interferences, a favorable design relative to aesthetics, charting of existing foundation restorations relative to design, location of occlusal contacts relative to design, location of horizontal height of contours, and placement of tripodal marks; comp, DEFINITIVE CAST, DIAGNOSTIC CAST

**surveyed definitive cast for removable partial denture**; a master cast after tooth preparations with survey for blockout and duplication or optical scan for a removable partial denture; this cast is used to determine an acceptable path of placement, guiding planes, location and measurement of retentive undercuts indicative with clasp flexibility, location of tooth and bony undercuts, location of occlusal contacts relative to design, location of horizontal height of contours, and placement of tripodal marks; comp, DIAGNOSTIC CAST, MASTER CAST

**table** tāˈbā\ n (def. 12c): a flat surface; a raised horizontal surface; comp, GUIDE TABLE, OCCLUSAL TABLE

**taper**; in dentistry, the angle, measured in degrees as viewed in a given plane, formed between an external wall and the path of placement of a tooth preparation or machined surfaces on a metal or ceramic material when prepared for fixed dental prosthesis; comp, CONVERGENCE ANGLE, TOTAL OCCLUSAL CONVERGENCE ANGLE

**technique** tēk-nĭk\ n (1817): a body of technical methods; a method of accomplishing a desired end; the method or procedure and its details

**telescopic coping**; syn, COPING

**telescopic crown** tēl-ˈi-kroʊn\; an artificial crown (framework) constructed to fit over a coping, another crown, a bar connector or any other suitable rigid support for the dental prosthesis; comp, COPING

**telescopic denture** nonstand: syn, OVERDENTURE
template • tinner’s joint 1.

template \( \text{tēm plēst}' n \) (1877): 1. a pattern, mold, or gauge used as a guide; 2. a curved or flat surface pattern that is used as an aid in visualizing anatomical form; syn, SURGICAL GUIDE, DEVICE

temporary base: syn, RECORD BASE

temporary denture: syn, INTERIM PROSTHESIS

temporary prosthesis: syn, INTERIM PROSTHESIS

temporary restoration: syn, INTERIM PROSTHESIS

temporization: to establish esthetics, occlusal stability, and function for a limited time in preparation for the definitive prosthesis; to verify therapeutic outcome and patient acceptance before the definitive prostheses; syn, PROVISIONALIZATION

temporomandibular articulation: syn, TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT

temporomandibular disorders \( \text{tēm}’\text{pa-rō}’\text{mān-di}’\text{b}’\text{yā-lar dij-ər’dēz’s acronym is TMD}; 1. conditions producing abnormal, incomplete, or impaired function of the temporomandibular joint(s) and/or the muscles of mastication; 2. (obs) a collection of symptoms frequently observed in various combinations first described by Costen (1934, 1937), which he claimed to be reflexes because of irritation of the auriculotemporal and/or chorda tympanic nerves as they emerged from the tympanic plate caused by altered anatomic relations and derangements of the temporomandibular joint associated with loss of occlusal vertical dimension, loss of posterior tooth support, and/or other malocclusions; the symptoms can include headache about the vertex and occiput, tinnitus, pain about the ear, impaired hearing, and pain about the tongue

temporomandibular dysfunction syndrome: syn, TEMPOROMANDIBULAR DISORDERS

temporomandibular joint \( \text{tēm}’\text{pa-rō}’\text{mān-di}’\text{b}’\text{yā-lar dij-ər’dēz’s acronym is TMJD}; 1. the articulation between the temporal bone and the mandible. It is a bilateral diarthrodial, bilateral ginglymoid joint; 2. the articulation of the condylar process of the mandible and the intra-articular disc with the mandibular fossa of the squamous portion of the temporal bone; a diarthrodial, sliding hinge (ginglymus) joint; movement in the upper joint compartment is mostly translational, whereas that in the lower joint compartment is mostly rotational; the joint connects the mandibular condyle to the articular fossa of the temporal bone with the TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT ARTICULAR DISC interposed

temporomandibular joint articular disc: relative to the temporomandibular joint, the articular disc is a fibrous connective tissue disc located between the articulating surfaces of the mandibular condyle and the temporal bone; syn, ARTICULAR DISC, DISC

temporomandibular joint derangement: a deviation in position or form of the tissues within the capsule of the temporomandibular joint; an abnormal relationship of the articular disc to the condyle, fossa, and/or articular eminence; syn, INTERNAL DERANGEMENT, JOINT DERANGEMENT

temporomandibular joint hypermobility \( \text{tēm}’\text{pa-rō}’\text{mān-di}’\text{b}’\text{yā-lar dij ʰə-par-mō bɪl-tē’s acronym is TMJD}; 1. excessive mobility of the temporomandibular joint

temporomandibular joint remodeling: syn, REMODEL

temporomandibular joint syndrome: syn, TEMPOROMANDIBULAR DISORDERS

TENS: acronym for TRANSCUTANEOUS ELECTRICAL NEURAL STIMULATION

tensile stress \( \text{tēn’səl’, sə strēs’s}\): the internal induced force that resists the elongation of a material in a direction parallel to the direction of the stresses

tension \( \text{tēn’shən’} n \) (1533): the state of being stretched, strained, or extended

terminal hinge axis: syn, TRANSVERSE HORIZONTAL AXIS

terminal hinge position: syn, CENTRIC RELATION

terminal jaw relation record \( \text{tōr’mā-nal jō ɾn-lā shun rēk’ əd’s acronym is TMJR}; 1. the articulation of the articular disc to the condyle; 2. relationship of the temporo-mandibular joint: an abnormal relationship of the articular disc to the condyle, fossa, and/or articular eminence; syn, INTERNAL DERANGEMENT, JOINT DERANGEMENT

thermal expansion \( \text{thōr’māl ək-spān’ shun’}; 1. expansion of a material caused by heat

thermal tempering: creating a differential in cooling rate between the external and interior of a glass-ceramic resulting in a surface compressive layer and increased flexural strength

thermomolding: heat transfer to a sheet of vinyl acetate-ethylene copolymer (PVAc-PE) material without a chemical change. Softened PVAc-PE, polypropylene, polyethylene terephthalate (glycol) can be adapted to the surface of a refractory cast by using vacuum, air, or mechanical pressure (spoon or putty); syn, VACUUM THERMOMOLDING

thermoplastic \( \text{θēr’mplās’tik} \ adj \ (1883): a characteristic or property of a material that allows it to be softened by heating and then return to the hardened state on cooling; thermoplasticity \( n \)

thread \( \text{thrēd’} n \) (before 12c): 1. a filament, a group of filaments grouped together, or a filamentous length formed by spinning and twisting short fibers into a continuous strand; 2. a projecting helical rib (as on a pipe) by which parts can be screwed together; a screw thread

thread crest: the top part of the thread; for external threads, the thread crest is the region of the thread, which is on its outer surface, whereas for internal threads, it is the region that forms the inner diameter

thread flank: the thread flanks join the thread roots to the crest of a screw

thread root: the bottom of the thread where it meets the shaft of the screw

thread run out: that portion at the end of a threaded shank that is not cut or rolled to full depth, but which provides a transition between full depth threads and the fastener shank

threaded post: any post used for the restoration of endodontically treated teeth that has a screw thread to engage radicular dentin

three-dimensional (3D) printing: syn, RAPID PROTOTYPING, SELECTIVE LASER SINTERING, STEREOLITHOGRAPHY

three-quarter crown: syn, PARTIAL-COVERAGE CROWN, PARTIAL-COVERAGE RETAINER

tic \( \text{tīk}’ n \) (ca. 1822): an intermittent, involuntary, spasmodic movement of a group of muscles, often without a demonstrable external stimulus

TID: acronym for L. Ter In Diē, three times a day

tilted dental implant nonstand: syn, ANGULATED DENTAL IMPLANT

tinfoil \( \text{tīn’fōl’}\ n \) (15c): 1. paper thin metal sheeting usually of a tin-lead alloy or aluminum (a misnomer); 2. a base-metal foil used as a separating material between the cast and denture base material during flashing and polymerizing

tinfoil substitute: sodium alginate with ammonia, glycérine in a soluble form that will react with the calcium in the gypsum cast to form calcium alginate, the insoluble salt of alginic acid; the insoluble salt acts as a barrier between the polymerizing resin and the moisture and salts of the gypsum; orig, George R. Dickson and Irl C. Schooner, inventors, U.S.A., 1942; comp, SEPARATING MEDIUM

tinner’s joint: 1. an overlapping folded joint between two abutting sheets of metal of uneven length in which the longer portion is first folded over the shorter after which the combined layers are folded over once more resulting in a quadruple layer of material; originally
used by tinsmiths to join sheets of tin; 2. in dentistry, it is used to secure a thin platinum matrix that is applied to a die of a prepared tooth to support dental porcelain during firing

tinnitus \ˈtintəs\ tɛnˈtus\ ɪn (1843); a noise in the ears, often described as ringing or roaring

tinted denture base \ˈtintid dɛnət bərəs\ syn, CHARACTERIZED DENTURE BASE

tissue \ˈtɪʃə\ n (1771): 1. the various cellular combinations that make up the body; 2. an aggregation of phenotypically similar cells united in the performance of a particular function; comp, HYPERPLASTIC TISSUE

tissue-baring area: syn, DENTURE FOUNDATION AREA

tissue conditioning: 1. a resilient denture liner resin placed into a removable prosthesis for a short duration to allow time for tissue healing; 2. used in functional removable relining procedures to evaluate denture function and patient acceptance prior to laboratory reline processing

tissue conditioning: a procedure in prosthodontics usually performed by relining a removable complete denture, removable partial denture, or a maxillofacial prosthesis with a resilient resin and allowing a short duration of time for the patient’s soft tissue to heal

tissue displacability \ˈtɪʃə dɪsˈplæsə bələtəː\ 1. the quality of oral tissues that permits them to be placed in other than a relaxed position; 2. the degree to which tissues permit displacement

tissue displacement \ˈtɪʃə dɪsˈplæsə mənt\ the change in the form or position of tissues as a result of pressure; frequently used to describe gingival tissue placement prior to impression making.

tissue engineering: a field of research for the growth of tissues or organs used as therapeutic placement in the human body

tissue-integrated prosthesis: any dental implant-supported fixed complete or partial denture supported by osseointegrated dental implants; orig, P.l. Branemark, physician/professor/surgeon, Sweden, 1929-2014; syn, IMPLANT-SUPPORTED CROWN, IMPLANT-SUPPORTED DENTURE, IMPLANT-SUPPORTED PROSTHESIS

tissue integration \ˈtɪʃə inˈtɪgrə səˈlɛk\ as clinically observed, the apparent direct and healthy attachment of living tissue to an alloplastic material, i.e., a dental implant; syn, OSSEOINTEGRATION

tissue molding: syn, BORDER MOLDING

tissue reaction \ˈtɪʃə riˈeʃən\ the response of tissues to a condition

tissue registration \ˈtɪʃə ˈrɛjəstrəˈʃən\ obs 1. the accurate registration of the shape of tissues under any condition by means of a suitable material (GPT-1); 2. an impression (GPT-1)

tissue trimming: syn, BORDER MOLDING

titanium: abbr, Ti; the 22nd element in the periodic table; in dentistry, titanium is used for non-cast prosthodontic restorations and endosseous dental implants; it is a biocompatible surface, promoting cell growth on the titanium oxide surface; cell activity on the surface is dependent on cell type, sterilization protocol, surface cleaning, and surface topography; physical property advantages include high yield strength and noncorrosiveness

TMD: acronym for TEMPOROMANDIBULAR DISORDERS

tomogram \ˈtɔməˌgræm\ n (1940): a radiograph made by using a tomograph

tomograph \ˈtɔməˌgræf\ n; a radiograph produced from a machine that has the source of radiation moving in one direction and the film moving in the opposite direction

tomography \ˈtɔməˈmɔ́ɡəˈreɪ\ n; a general term for a technique that provides a distinct image of any selected plane through the body, while the images of structures that lie above and below that plane are blurred; also, the term body-section radiography has been applied to the procedure, although the several ways of accomplishing it have been given distinguishing names

tongue habit \ˈtʌŋ hæt\ conscious or unconscious movements of the tongue that are not related to purposeful functions; such habits may produce malocclusion or injuries to tissues of the tongue or the attachment apparatus of the teeth

tongue thrusting \ˈtʌŋ thrʌstɪŋ\ the infantile pattern of suckle-swallow in which the tongue is placed between the incisor teeth or alveolar ridges during the initial stages of deglutition, resulting sometimes in an anterior open occlusion, deformation of the jaws, and/or abnormal function

tooth \ˈtoʊθ\ n (bef. 12c): any hard calcified structure in the alveolar processes of the maxillae or mandible used for the mastication of food; teeth \ˈteth\ pt; comp, ANATOMIC TOOTH, CUSPLESS TOOTH, METAL INSERT TOOTH, NONANATOMIC TOOTH, REVERSE ARTICULATION TOOTH, TUBE TOOTH, ZERO-DEGREE TOOTH

tooth arrangement \ˈtoʊθ aˈræŋ\ ment 1. the placement of teeth on a denture with definite objectives in mind; 2. the placement of teeth on trial bases; syn, ANTERIOR TOOTH ARRANGEMENT, TOOTH PLACEMENT, WAX TRIAL DURENT, WAX TRY-IN, WAXING

tooth bleaching: syn, TOOTH WHITENING

tooth borne: syn, TOOTH SUPPORTED

tooth color selection \ˈtoʊθ kələr sɪˈlɛk\ the determination of the color and other attributes of appearance of an artificial tooth or set of teeth for a given individual; syn, SHADE SELECTION

tooth form \ˈtoʊθ fɔːm\ the characteristics of the curves, lines, angles, and contours of various teeth that permit their identification and differentiation; comp, ANTERIOR TOOTH FORM, POSTERIOR TOOTH FORM

tooth placement: syn, ANTERIOR TOOTH ARRANGEMENT, TOOTH ARRANGEMENT, TRIAL DENTURE, TRIAL PLACEMENT, WAX TRIY-IN, WAXING

tooth preparation: 1. the process of removal of diseased and/or healthy enamel and dentin and cementum to shape a tooth to receive a restoration; 2. the resulting prepared tooth

tooth selection \ˈtoʊθ sɪˈlɛk\ the selection of a tooth or teeth of a shape, size, and color to harmonize with the individual characteristics of a patient; comp, DENTOGENICS

tooth size discrepancy \ˈtoʊθ siz dɪˈskrepənˈsɛ\ abnormally sized teeth or groups of teeth

tooth-supported \ˈtoʊθ saˈpɔːr\tɪd\ a term used to describe a dental prosthesis or part of a prosthesis that depends entirely on the natural teeth for support

tooth-supported base \ˈtoʊθ saˈpɔːr tɪd bərəs\ a removable dental prosthesis base that restores an edentulous region that has abutment teeth at each end for support. The tissue that it covers is not used for primary support

tooth-supported denture: syn, OVERDENTURE

tooth whitening: the application of an agent (a form of carbamide peroxide) or abrasive to the surface of the tooth for beautifying (stain removal), enhancing esthetics, or altering the appearance; comp, TOOTH BLEACHING

torque \ˈtɔrk\ n (ca. 1884): a twisting or rotary force; the movement of a system of forces producing rotation

torus \ˈtɔrəs\ n (1563): 1. a smooth rounded anatomical protuberance; 2. in dentistry, a bony prominence sometimes seen on the lingual surface of the mandible and the midline of the hard palate; tori \ˈtɔrə \pt"
total elasticity of muscle • trial base

total elasticity of muscle \t\(<\t\obs\: the combined effect of physical and physiologic elasticity of muscle (GPT-4)

total occlusal convergence: the total angle of convergence, measured in degrees as viewed in a given plane, formed by opposing axial walls when a tooth or machined surfaces of a metal or ceramic material is prepared for a fixed dental prosthesis; comp. CONVERGENCE ANGLE, TAPER

toughness \t\(<\t\nm\: the ability of a material to withstand stresses and strains without breaking; resistance to fracture

toxic dose \t\(<\t\sik\: the amount of a drug that causes untoward symptoms in most persons

toxicity \t\(<\t\sish\-t’elle\: \n\: the adverse reactions (dose-response-time relationships) of tissues to selected foreign substances resulting in unacceptable in vivo interactions; the toxicity can be at the local or systemic level depending on the amount, rate of release, and specific type of substance available to the tissues

tracing \t\(<\t\sang\: \n (15c): 1. a line or lines scribed by a pointed instrument; 2. a traced copy of a drawing, photograph, radiograph, or similar entity; comp. TRACING DEVICE

tracing device \t\(<\t\sang\ d’\vis\: a device that provides a central point of bearing, or support, between maxillary and mandibular occlusion rims or dentures, it consists of a contacting point that is attached to one occlusion rim or denture and a plate attached to the opposing occlusion rim or denture that provides the surface on which the bearing point rests or moves; Editorial note for usage: extraoral tracer (ing), intraoral tracer (ing), and tracing device are the primary terms; comp. ARROW POINT TRACER, CENTRAL BEARING TRACING DEVICE, CEPHALOMETRIC TRACER, COBLE BALANCER, EXTRAORAL TRAFO, GOTHIC ARCH TRACER, CRAIBRATIONAL TRACING, MANDIBULAR TRACER, NEEDLE POINT TRACING, PANTOGRAPHIC TRACING, STYLIST TRACING

transcranial oblique radiograph \t\(<\t\sang\-kr’-næ-al \błek’\, a-błek’ ră\-dék-ā-ɡraː\: a flat radiographic projection in which the central beam travels across the cranium and through the temporomandibular joint on the opposite side showing an oblique lateral view of the condyle

transcutaneous electrical neural stimulation \t\(<\t\sang\-kuł\-ți nɐ\-us \lêk’\-tr̩-kæal nɔrəl \st’m\ˌyə-lə \ʃun\: acronym is TENS; application of low-voltage electrical stimulation through the skin to nerves to interfere with the sensation of pain in the brain and increase blood flow to the region

transepithelial \t\(<\t\sang\-ep\ˌə\-thé-lē-al\: adj: penetrating or passing through the epithelium, as in a dental implant

transepithelial abutment \t\(<\t\sang\-ep\ˌə\-thé-lē-al \błt’m\ˌsang:\ syn. DENTAL IMPLANT ABUTMENT

transfer coping \t\(<\t\sang\-für\, \sang\ für \kŏ-ping\: a metallic, acrylic resin, or other covering or cap used to position a die in an impression; comp. IMPRESS TRANSFER COPING

transit dose \t\(<\t\sit\ˌzent dös’s\: a measure of the primary radiation transmitted through the patient and measured at a point on the central ray at some point beyond the patient

transitional denture\t\(<\t\sang\-zish\-an\ˌal \dən\ˌchur\: a removable partial denture serving as an interim prosthesis to which artificial teeth will be added as natural teeth are lost and that will be replaced after post-extraction tissue changes have occurred; a removable transitional denture may become an interim complete removable prosthesis when all of the natural teeth in the dental arch have been extracted (or used as overdenture abutments); syn. INTERIM PROSTHESIS

transitional prosthesis: syn. INTERIM PROSTHESIS

translating condyle: syn. NONWORKING-SIDE CONDYLE

translation \t\(<\t\sang\-zish\ˌ an\ˌ-, \sang\-zish\ˌ\ (14c): that motion of a rigid body in which a straight line passing through any two points always remains parallel to its initial position; the motion may be described as a sliding or gliding motion

translatory movement \t\(<\t\sang\ˌla\ˌtør\ˌɛ\: obs: the motion of a body at any instant when all points within the body are moving at the same velocity and in the same direction (GPT-1); syn. TRANSLATION

translucency \t\(<\t\sang\ˌlou\ˌsæn\ˌsè\ (1611): having the appearance between complete opacity and complete transparency; partially opaque

translucency parameters: optical coefficient measurements of translucent dental materials taking into account the edge effect

transmucosal \t\(<\t\sang\ˌmyʊə\ˌkɔ\ˌsæl\: adj: passing through the gingiva or oral mucosa

transosteal \t\(<\t\sang\-òz\ˌte\ˌæ\: adj: the penetration of both the internal and external cortical plates of a bone

transostal dental implant \t\(<\t\sang\ˌòz\ˌte\ˌæ\ˌal \dən\ˌtłe\ˌim\ˌplənt\: 1. a dental implant that penetrates both cortical plates and passes through the full-thickness of the alveolar and basal bone; 2. a dental implant composed of a metal plate with retentive pins to hold it against the inferior border of the mandible that supports transosteal pins that penetrate through the full thickness of the mandible and pass into the mouth in the parasympathetic region; syn. staple bone implant, mandibular staple implant, transmandibular implant

transverse axis: syn. TRANSVERSE HORIZONTAL AXIS

transverse facial fracture: syn. LE FORTE III FRACTURE, MIDFACE FRACTURE

transverse horizontal axis \t\(<\t\sang\ˌvürs\ˌ\, tranz\ˌ, tranz\ˌvürs\ˌ, tranz\ˌ\: an imaginary line around which the mandible may rotate within the sagittal plane

transversion \t\(<\t\sang\ˌvür\ˌʃun\: \n: displacement of a tooth from its usual position or proper numerical position in the jaw

trauma \t\(<\t\trə\ˌma\, trə\ˌ \n (1693): an injury or wound, whether physical or psychic; traumatàma \t\(<\t\trə\ˌma\ˌta\ˌ-pl or trauma\mas\; \t\(<\t\trə\ˌma\ˌsh; pl: traumatic \t\(<\t\trə\ˌmat\ˌ-ɪk\ˌ \adj: trauma\atically \t\(<\t\trə\ˌmät\ˌ-ɪk\ˌ \adv

trauma from occlusion: syn. OCCLUSAL TRAUMA

traumatic occlusion: syn. OCCLUSAL TRAUMA

traumatogenic \t\(<\t\trə\ˌma\ˌta\ˌ-jɛn\ˌɪk\ˌ \adj: capable of producing a wound or injury

traumatogenic occlusion \t\(<\t\trə\ˌma\ˌta\ˌ-jɛn\ˌɪk \ak\ˌlʊʊ\ˌzun\: obs: an occluding of the teeth that is capable of producing injury to oral structures (GPT-4)

treatment denture \t\(<\t\trə\ˌmant \dən\ˌchur\: 1. a removable denture used for the purpose of treating or conditioning the tissues that are called on to support and retain it; 2. a denture that is placed in preparation for future therapy; syn. INTERIM PROSTHESIS

treatment plan \t\(<\t\trə\ˌmant \plən\: the sequence of procedures planned for the treatment of a patient after diagnosis; syn. DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT PLANNING

treatment position: a treatment position of maximal intercuspal position (MIP) if it differs from the preoperative position

trephine \n: a hollow rotary instrument (resembling a hole saw) used to make circular cuts. Used in dentistry to create a trough around pins or posts in a natural tooth prior to their removal or for removal of a dental implant from bone

trial base \t\(<\t\trə\ˌlə \bás\: an interim material or device representing the base of a removable denture or maxillofacial prosthesis; used for
making maxillomandibular relationship records and for the waxing of the trial denture; \textit{comp}, DEFINITIVE DENTURE BASE

\textbf{trial denture} \textit{tríal dên’shúr}: a preliminary arrangement of artificial teeth that has been prepared for placement into the patient’s mouth to evaluate esthetics, phonetics, and maxillomandibular relationships; \textit{comp}, DEFINITIVE DENTURE BASE

\textbf{trial flask closure} \textit{tríal flásk klo’zhúr}: any preliminary closure made for the purpose of eliminating excess material and ensuring that the mold is completely filled

\textbf{trial placement} \textit{tríal plás’ment}: the process of placing a trial denture in the patient’s mouth for evaluation; \textit{syn}, TRIAL DENTURE; WAX TRY-IN

\textbf{tricalcium phosphate} \textit{trí-kál’sé-um fós’fá’t}: an inorganic particulate or solid form of relatively biodegradable ceramic material that is used as a scaffold for bone regeneration; it may be used as a matrix for new bone growth

\textbf{trichromatic system} \textit{trí-trí-mró-má’tık sí’s’tam’: a system for specifying color stimuli in terms of the tristimulus value based on matching colors by additive mixtures of three primary colored lights

\textbf{trichromatism} \textit{trí-trí’mó-tsá’üm’: n: a type of vision in which the colors seen require, in general, three independently adjustable primaries (such as red, green, and blue) for their duplication by mixture; trichromatism may be either anomalous trichromatism or normal vision

\textbf{trigger area}: \textit{syn}, TRIGGER POINT

\textbf{trigger point} \textit{trí-gur púnt’: a focus of hyperirritability in tissue that when palpated, is locally tender and gives rise to heterotopic pain

\textbf{trigger spot}: \textit{syn}, TRIGGER POINT

\textbf{trigger zone}: \textit{syn}, TRIGGER POINT

\textbf{trigone}: \textit{syn}, GINGIVAL TRIGONE, GINGIVAL ZENITH

\textbf{trigonal markings} \textit{trí-gur ur márk’íng’: those marks or lines drawn on a cast in a single plane perpendicular to the survey rod to assist with repositioning the cast on a dental surveyor in a previously defined orientation; \textit{comp}, SURVEY, SURVEYED DIAGNOSTIC CAST FOR REMOVABLE PARTIAL DENTURE, SURVEYED DEFINITIVE CAST FOR REMOVABLE PARTIAL DENTURE, tripodal markings

\textbf{tripodization} \textit{trí-pó’dí-zá’shun’: n: an occlusal scheme characterized by a cusp to fossa relationship in which there are three points of contact about the cusp and opposing fossa with no contact on the cusp tip

\textbf{trismus} \textit{n (ca. 1693): \textit{syn}, MANDIBULAR TRISISM

\textbf{trismus appliance} \textit{tríz’mus a-pí’án’s}: \textit{n}, slang; \textit{comp}, DYNAMIC BITE OPENER, OCCLUSAL DEVICE

\textbf{tristimulus value} \textit{trí-stí-mús ya’-lus vá’il’ yöó’o: (R, G, B: X, Y, Z, etc.) amounts of the three reference color stimuli, in a given trichromatic system, required to match the color of the stimulus considered

\textbf{tritanopia} \textit{trí-tá’nó-pé’á’: n: form of dichromatism in which reddish blue and greenish yellow stimuli are confused; a common result of retinal disease but may be inherited; \textit{syn}, blue blindness, tritanope

\textbf{try-in}: \textit{syn}, TRIAL PLACEMENT

\textbf{tube impression} \textit{tú’ob, työöb ím’próf’shán’s}: 1. a cylinder used as a tray to confine and direct impression material to make an impression of a single tooth; 2. the impression resulting from this procedure; \textit{syn}, copper-band impression

\textbf{tube teeth} \textit{tú’ob t’éth’: artificial teeth with an internal, vertical, cylindrical aperture extending from the center of the base upward into the body of the tooth, into which a pin may be placed or cast for the attachment of the tooth to a fixed or removable denture base

\textbf{tubercule} \textit{tú-óob’ k’wóó’ n (1578): a small bony prominence or excrescence; a nodule

\textbf{tuberosity} \textit{n (ca. 1611): -ties pi; \textit{syn}, MAXILLARY TUBEROSITY

\textbf{tunnel dissection} \textit{tú’n’ú’l: a dissection of the periosteam from bone through a small incision, in a tunnel-like fashion

\textbf{turgid} \textit{tú’rjúd’ adj (1620): being on a state of distention; swollen

\textbf{typodont} \textit{tú’pó-dént’: a replica of the natural dentition and alveolar mucosa, set to average condylar motions, used in training students in dental care; \textit{syn}, typodont, dentoform

\textbf{U}

\textbf{UCLA abutment} \textit{no’stránd}: a colloquial term used to describe a dental abutment that is attached directly to the implant body by means of a screw; \textit{syn}, CUSTOM DENTAL IMPLANT ABUTMENT, DENTAL IMPLANT ABUTMENT

\textbf{UCLA crown}: a dental crown that is attached directly to the implant body by means of a screw without an intervening abutment

\textbf{ultimate strength} \textit{ú’il’-ta-mí’t$: the greatest stress that may be induced in a material at the point of rupture; \textit{syn}, ultimate tensile strength

\textbf{ultraviolet} \textit{ú’il’tra-ví’-ál’: radiant energy of wavelengths shorter than extreme violet and lying beyond the ordinarily visible spectrum; usually assigned to wavelengths shorter than 380 nm

\textbf{undercut} \textit{ú’un’ dur-kút’ n (1859): 1. the portion of the surface of an object that is below the height of contour in relationship to the path of placement; 2. the contour of a cross-sectional portion of a residual ridge or dental arch that prevents the insertion of a dental prosthesis; 3. any irregularity in the wall of a prepared tooth that prevents the withdrawal or seating of a wax pattern or indirect restoration

\textbf{uniform color space} \textit{ú’ýo’-ná-fór’m kú’l’ ar spás’}: color space in which equal distances are intended to represent threshold or above threshold perceived color differences of equal size

\textbf{unilateral} \textit{ú’ýó’ na-lát’ ur-al’ adj (1802): relating to one side; one-sided

\textbf{unilateral partial denture}: a removable partial denture that restores lost or missing teeth on only one side of the arch and without a cross-arch major connector; \textit{Editorial note for usage: this term is incorrectly used for a Kennedy class II or III removable partial denture that has a cross-arch major connector; \textit{syn}, NESBIT PROSTHESIS

\textbf{unilateral subperiosteal implant} \textit{ú’ýó’ na-lát-ur-al súb-pér’é'-ós té’-ál ím-plán’t: an eposteal dental implant that provides abutments for support of a removable or fixed partial denture in a partially edentulous arch

\textbf{upper impression} \textit{slang: syn}, MAXILLARY IMPRESSION

\textbf{upright} \textit{ú’p rí’t’: \textit{adj}, the movement of a tooth into an erect or normal position

\textbf{uranoschisis} \textit{n (1927): congenital hard palate cleft; \textit{comp}, PALATAL CLEFT

\textbf{THE JOURNAL OF PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY}
uranostaphyloschisis • virtual surgical planning

uranostaphyloschisis /yur a nó stā f a lōsk īs/ n: cleft of the hard and soft palate; comp, PALATAL CLEFT

vertical dimension decrease /vürˈti-kal dī-mĕnˈshun dī-kres/ decreasing the vertical distance between the mandible and the maxillae by modifications of teeth, the positions of teeth or occlusion rims, or through alveolar or residual ridge resorption (GPT-1); comp, OCCLUSAL VERTICAL DIMENSION

vertical dimension increase /vürˈti-kal dī-mĕnˈshun/ increasing the vertical distance between the mandible and the maxillae by modifications of teeth, the positions of teeth, or occlusion rims (GPT-1); comp, OCCLUSAL VERTICAL DIMENSION

vertical dimension of occlusion: the distance between two selected anatomic or marked points (usually one on the tip of the nose and the other on the chin) when in maximal intercuspal position; syn, OCCLUSAL VERTICAL DIMENSION

vertical dimension of rest: syn, PHYSIOLOGIC REST POSITION, REST VERTICAL DIMENSION

vertical dimension of speech /vürˈti-kal dī-mĕnˈshun ʊv ˈspēch/ that distance measured between two selected points when the occluding members are in their closest proximity during speech

vertical opening: syn, VERTICAL DIMENSION

vertical overlap /vürˈti-kal o ˈvar-lāp/ 1. the distance teeth lap over their antagonists as measured vertically; especially the distance the incisal edges extend below those of the mandibular teeth; it may also be used to describe the vertical relations of opposing cusps; 2. the vertical relationship of the incisal edges of the maxillary incisors to the mandibular incisors when the teeth are in maximal intercuspal position

verticentric /vürˈti-sēnˈtrik/ n: a record used in removable complete denture fabrication; it involves the simultaneous recording of the vertical dimension of occlusion with the jaws in centric relation; orig, Earl Pound, prosthodontist, U.S.A., 1901-1986

vestibule /vĕsˈtā-bĭl/ n (ca. 1728): 1. any of various bony cavities, especially when serving as or resembling an entrance to another; 2. the portion of the oral cavity that is bounded on the medial side by the teeth, gingiva, and alveolar ridge or the residual ridge, and on the lateral side by the lips and cheeks; syn, BUCCAL VESTIBULE, LABIAL VESTIBULE

vestibuloplasty /vĕstˈib-yə-ləsˈtē/ n: a surgical procedure designed to increase the effective residual ridge height by lowering muscles attaching to the buccal, labial, and lingual aspects of the jaws

vibrating line /vî brāˈtîŋ lĭn/ an imaginary line across the posterior part of the soft palate marking the division between the movable and immovable tissues; this line can be identified when the movable tissues are functioning

Vickers hardness number: acronym is VHN; a measure of hardness obtained with a diamond pyramidal indenter with a square base and an angle of 136 degrees; VHN is proportional to the ratio of the applied load to the area of the indentation; orig, by engineers at Vickers, Ltd. in the United Kingdom, 1920s

videofluoroscopy /vĭdˈeō-fluərəsˈkoʊpi/ n dynamic x-rays recorded on videotape

viewing conditions /vŏŏō ˈing ˈkunchiˈunz/ various conditions under which visual observation is made including the size of the stimulus, characteristics of the surrounding area, nature of the illuminant, angle of viewing, area of the retina, etc.

virtual reality modeling language (1995): acronym is VRML; the first web-based 3D format

virtual surgical planning: pre-surgical manipulation of 3D images of an anatomic site for the purpose of measuring outcomes and to design devices, grafts, and techniques; comp, SPACE ANALYSIS
visceral pain \(\text{vīs'-ur-al pān}\): deep somatic pain originating in visceral structures, such as mucosal linings, walls of hollow viscera, parenchyma of organs, glands, dental pulps, and vascular structures

visible-light polymerization: syn, LIGHT-ACTIVATED POLYMERIZATION, PHOTONINITIATOR, POLYMERIZATION

visible spectrum \(\text{vīz'-əl spēk'trəm}\): the section of the electromagnetic spectrum that is visible to the human eye; it ranges from 380 nm to 760 nm

visual adaptation \(\text{vīz'-əl adjə-pə-tā'-shən}\): adaptive change in visual sensitivity as a result of continued visual stimulation or lack of stimulation; three recognized types are (1) scotopic or dark adaptation, (2) photopic or light adaptation, and (3) chromatic or color adaptation

visual photometry: the measurement of luminous radiation based on its effect on the visual receptors

vitrification \(n\): in ceramics, the progressive fusing of porcelain at high temperatures into an amorphous, more glassy material; comp; SINTER

voxel: *contr* of Volume and pīXEL; a volumetric digital image in a 3D grid

VRML: *acronym* for VIRTUAL REALITY MODELING LANGUAGE

vulcanite \(\text{vəl'-ka-nīt}\): an obsolete denture base material that is a combination of caoutchouc and sulfur; these harden in the presence of suitable heat and application of pressure

vulcanize \(\text{vəl'-ka-nīz}'\): \(vō\) (1846); to produce flexible or hard rubber, as desired, by subjecting caoutchouc, in the presence of sulfur, to heat and high steam pressure in a processing unit, termed a vulcanizer, made for that purpose; -nized; -nizing \(vt\)

W

warp \(\text{wərp}'\): \(vt\) (13c): torsional change of shape or outline; to turn or twist out of shape

wash impression: slang: syn, FINAL IMPRESSION

wave length \(\text{wāv' lēŋkth}'\): the distance at any instant between two adjacent crests (or identical phases) of two series of waves that are advancing through a uniform medium; the wavelength varies inversely with the vibration rate or number of waves passing any given point per unit period of time

wax \(\text{wāks}'\): \(n\) (bef. 12c): one of several esters of fatty acids with higher alcohols, usually monohydric alcohols; dental waxes are combinations of various types of waxes compounded to provide desired physical properties; \(comp\), BASEPLATE WAX, BOXING WAX, CASTING WAX, DENTAL IMPRESSION WAX, MODELING WAX

wax addition technique: the process used to develop a wax pattern through organized sequential addition of wax to shape the individual components of the desired anatomic form

wax elimination \(\text{wāks' lēm'-ə-nā' shən}\): the removal of wax from a mold, usually by heat

wax expansion \(\text{wāks' spān' shən}\): a method of expanding a wax pattern to compensate for the shrinkage of gold during the casting process

wax model denture: syn, TRIAL DENTURE

wax pattern \(\text{wāks' pāt' urm}\): a wax form that is the positive likeness of an object to be fabricated

wax trial denture: syn, TRIAL DENTURE; \(comp\), DIAGNOSTIC DENTURE WAX-UP

wax try-in: the placement of a wax trial denture or diagnostic waxing in the mouth for the purpose of evaluating aesthetics and phonetics; syn, TOOTH ARRANGEMENT, TRIAL DENTURE, TRIAL PLACEMENT

wax-up \(\text{wāks' up}'\): syn, DIAGNOSTIC WAXING

waxing \(\text{wāks' ing}'\): \(vō\) the contouring of a wax pattern or the wax base of a trial denture into the desired form (GPT-1); \(comp\), DIAGNOSTIC DENTURE WAX-UP; DIAGNOSTIC WAXING, TOOTH ARRANGEMENT, TRIAL DENTURE

wear facet \(\text{wār fās'tər}'\): any wear line or plane on a tooth surface caused by attrition; syn, OCCLUSAL FACET

Weber-Fergusson incision: *eponym* for a facial incision used in exposing the maxillary bone in a maxilectomy procedure; \(orig\), Sir E. S. Fergusson, surgeon, Scotland, United Kingdom, dates vary: 1808-1877 or 1871-1944


Weibull modulus: *eponym* for a parameter in the distribution formula relating the tensile strength of brittle materials; \(orig\), Waloddi Weibull, engineer/mathematician, Sweden, 1939

1 weld \(\text{wel'd}'\): \(n\) (1831): a welded joint; the state or condition of being welded

2 weld \(\text{wel'd}'\): \(vb\) to unite or fuse two pieces by hammering, compression, or by rendering soft by heat with the addition of a fusible material

wettability: syn, CONTACT ANGLE

white esthetic score: a visual analog scale applied to esthetics of dental implant-supported crowns; parameters include tooth form, outline/volume, color (hue/value), surface texture, translucency/characterization; score values range is 0 (disapprove), 1, or 2 (approve); \(orig\), Urs Belzer prosthodontist, Switzerland, 2009

white light scanner: a 3D digital scanner of objects that uses coherence interferometry; peak wavelength fringes interpret surface height on the interferogram; \(comp\), SCANNER

whitening: syn, TOOTH WHITENING

whitening gel carrier: a device that covers the teeth in either dental arch and is used to apply tooth whitening agent in close proximity to tooth enamel

whitening tray: syn, WHITENING GEL CARRIER

whitling \(\text{wī'-ting}'\): \(wi'\) \(n\): pure white chalk (calcium carbonate) that has been ground and washed; used for polishing dental materials

wire splint \(\text{wīr splīnt}'\): a device used to stabilize teeth in the maxilla or mandible loosened by an accident or by a compromised periodontium; a device to reduce and stabilize maxillary or mandibular fractures by application to both arches and connection with intermaxillary wires or elastic bands

Wolff’s Law: *eponym* for the principle that a bone, either normal or abnormal, will develop the structure most suited to resist those forces acting on it; \(orig\), Julius Wolff, anatomist, Germany, 1836-1902

work \(\text{wōrk}'\): \(n\) (bef. 12c): the product of a force acting on a body and the distance through which the point of application of the force moves

work authorization: a signed written order provided by the dentist to the dental laboratory detailing the work to be performed; a component of the patient’s dental record specifying the design and materials to be used; syn, LABORATORY WORK AUTHORIZATION

working articulation \(\text{wər'king ār-tik'yə-lā' shən}'\): the occlusal contacts of teeth on the side toward which the mandible is moved

working bite: slang: syn, WORKING ARTICULATION

working bite relation: slang: syn, WORKING ARTICULATION
working cast • zygomatic implant

working cast nonstand: syn, DEFINITIVE CAST, FINAL CAST, MASTER CAST

working condyle: syn, WORKING-SIDE CONDYLE

working contacts iddleware kóng tǎn’sō; obs: contacts of teeth made on the side of the occlusion toward which the mandible has been moved (GPT-1); syn, WORKING-SIDE CONTACTS

working model nonstand: syn, CAST

working occlusal surface relude kóng a-kliou’zhǎl sú’fā’sō; obs: the surface or surfaces of teeth on which mastication can occur (GPT-1)

working occlusion relude kóng a-kliou zhun’; obs: the occlusal contacts of teeth on the side to which the mandible is moved (GPT-1)

working-side relude kóng sī’dǐ: the side toward which the mandible moves in a lateral excursion; syn, LATEROTRUSION

working-side condyle relude kóng sīd kǒn’di: the condyle on the laterotrusive side

working-side condlar path relude kóng sīd kǒn’di pāth: the path the condyle travels on the working-side when the mandible moves in laterotrusion

working-side contacts relude kóng sīd kǒn’tǎn’sō: contact of teeth made on the side of the articulation toward which the mandible is moved during working movements

wrought relude ō’tē (13c); worked into shape; formed, hammered

wrought wire clasp: a suprabulge or infrabulge retainer for a removable partial denture or maxillofacial prosthesis that has a wrought wire retentive clasp with reciprocating arm or plate; it has comparatively more flexibility and adjustability than a cast clasp; comp, AKERS CLASP, COMBINATION CLASP

X

x-ray relude ēk’s’rā vt (1896): the process of exposing objects to roentgen rays and projecting their shadow on sensitized surfaces

x-ray relude ēk’s’rā n (1900): syn, ROENTGEN RAY

x-ray picture: syn, ROENTGENOMGRAM

xenogenic graft relude ēzn’i-a-jēn’tk’; a graft from one species to another species; syn, heterologous graft

xerostomia relude ẋ’rā-stō-mē’a-; n: dryness of the mouth from lack of normal secretions

Y

yield strength relude yēld strēngkt’h; the strength at which a small amount of permanent (plastic) strain occurs, usually 0.1% or 0.2%, and most frequently measured in MPa or psi

yttria-stabilized zirconia: acronym is Y-TZP; a dopant-stabilized zirconia ceramic; syn, ZIRCONIA

Young’s modulus: eponym for the constant of proportionality expressed in the stress–strain plot as the slope in the elastic region where elastic recovery occurs upon release of the stress inducing the strain; usually given the symbol E. A higher modulus (GPa, psi) denotes a greater stiffness or material rigidity; orig, Thomas Young, physician/physicist, United Kingdom, 1773-1829; syn, MODULUS OF ELASTICITY

Y-TZP ceramics: acronym for yttria-stabilized tetragonal zirconia polycrystalline ceramics

Z

zenith: syn, GINGIVAL ZENITH, GINGIVAL TRIGONE

degree teeth ẋ’rī-o-dī-gre’; zé’rō’- tēth; posterior denture teeth having 0-degree cuspal angles in relation to the plane established by the horizontal occlusal surface of the tooth; syn, zero-degree nonanatomic teeth, NONANATOMIC TEETH

zinc oxide eugenol cement: a cement or luting agent resulting from mixing zinc oxide with eugenol (oil of cloves), typically dispensed in the form of a powder and liquid or sometimes two pastes. ANSI/ADA Type I or Type II zinc oxide and eugenol cements are respectively designated for provisional or permanent cementation of restorations fabricated outside of the mouth; syn, EBA CEMENT

zinc phosphate cement: a cement or luting agent resulting from mixing zinc oxide (powder component) with phosphoric acid, water, aluminum phosphate, and zinc phosphate (liquid component); magnesium oxide is often used as the principal modifier

zinc polycarboxylate cement: a cement or luting agent resulting from mixing zinc oxide, magnesium oxide, and sometimes stannous oxide (powder component) with an aqueous solution of polycrylic acid and copolymers

zirconia: abbr, ZrO₂, an oxide of zirconium; a phase of monoclinic (room temperature), tetragonal (above 1170° C), and cubic (above 2370° C); this transformation between phases is often stabilized with addition of a small amount of yttria; cold-pressed (CP) zirconia requires sintering after milling and is not as dimensionally stable as hot isostatically pressed (HIP) zirconia, which doesn’t need sintering and is more dimensionally stable; comp, DOPANT, PHASE TRANSFORMATION TOUGHENING

zirconia ceramic post: a ceramic post used in the restoration of endodontically treated teeth, especially when a metal post may compromise esthetics; typically used with composite resin or pressed-on-ceramics to form the core

zirconia restoration: a prosthesis fabricated from a zirconia framework; the types of restorations include monolithic zirconia or porcelain-veneered zirconia (a zirconia framework enhanced with veneering porcelain or pressed-on-ceramics); comp, PORCELAIN-FUSED-TO-ZIRCONIA, PRESS-ON-ZIRCONIA CERAMICS

zirconium: abbr, Zr; a metal element with atomic number 40

zygoma ẋ’i-gō’ma; n (ca. 1684); the area formed by the union of the zygomatic bone with the zygomatic processes of the temporal and maxillary bones

zygomatic implant: a long (4.4 x 30 to 45 mm), angled, endosseous implant placed into the zygoma as an augmentation procedure for the severely atrophic maxillae

STANDARD REFERENCES

COLOR


MacAdam DL. Color measurement: theme and variations. 2nd ed. Heidelberg: SpringerVerlag, 1985.


**COMPLETE DENTURE PROSTHODONTICS**

Goddard PB. The anatomy, physiology and pathology of the human teeth: with the most approved methods of treatment; including operations, and the method of making and setting artificial teeth. With thirty plates. Philadelphia: Carey & Hart, 1844.


Tomes J. Instruction in the use and management of artificial teeth. Middlesex: Private printing, 1851.


Richardson J. A practical treatise on mechanical dentistry. Philadelphia and Blakiston, 1860.


Evans TW. On the discovery of vulcanized caoutchouc: and the property of its application to dental purposes. Private printing, 1867.

Celluloid Manufacturing Co. Celluloid as a base for artificial teeth: instructions for manipulating the celluloid base, with testimonials from parties using it, and other information. Celluloid Manufacturing Co., 1878.


Land, CH. The scientific adaptation of artificial dentures. Philadelphia: Private printing, 1885.


Samsie CA. A treatise on plateless dentures. Private printing, 1898.


Haskell LP. Harrell’s manual of plate work or handbook for the dental laboratory. Chicago: Private press, 1910.


Rupp FW. The mathematics of dental prosthetics, showing the necessity for the use of various other instruments of precision in order to obtain satisfactory dentures from the use of anatomical articulators of any brand. London: J. Bale Sons & Danielsson, 1921.


Ash C. Ash’s all porcelain teeth: dowel crowns and non platinum tube teeth for vulcanite dentures and for all classes of crown and bridge work. London: Ash, Julius, 1923.


Hanau RH. Full denture prosthesis. Intraoral technique for Hanau Articulator model H. Buffalo: (Dental engineering), 1926.


Fish EW. Principles of full denture prosthesis. London: John Bale Sons and Danielsson Ltd., 1933.


Schwartz MM. You can be happy with dental plates. Private printing, 1945.


CROWNS

Goslee HJ. Principles and practice of crown and bridge work. A practical, systematic modern treatise upon the requirements and technique of artificial crown work including some incidental reference to bridge work. 4th ed. New York: Consolidated Dental Manufacturing Co., 1903.

Land CH. Porcelain dental art. Private printing, 1904.

Chayes HES. The application of the Davis crown in prosthetic dentistry. New York: Private printing, 1912.

Lochhead Laboratories. The porcelain jacket crown. A treatise containing interesting and authentic information regarding the technique, preparation and field of application of porcelain jacket crowns in an everyday practice. New York: Private printing, 1918.

Thompson GA. Porcelain technic. Private printing, 1918.

Collett HA. Gold shell crowns and how to make them. The solution of problems in dental mechanics. New York: Private printing, 1922.

Ash C. Ash’s all porcelain teeth: dowel crowns and non platinum tube teeth for vulcanite dentures and for all classes of crown and bridgework. London: Ash, Julius, 1923.


Engle F. Three quarter crowns; how to construct and apply them. Brooklyn: Dental Items of Interest Publishing Co., 1946.


DENTAL LABORATORY SCIENCE

Haskell LP. The student’s manual and handbook for the dental laboratory. Philadelphia: Welch Dental Co., 1887.

Chuepin TF. The dental laboratory; a manual of gold and silver plate work for dental substitutes, crowns, etc. Philadelphia: Johnson & Lund, 1889.


DENTAL MATERIALS SCIENCE

Flagg JF. Plastics and plastic fillings: as pertaining to the filling of all cavities of decay in teeth below medium in structure. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston, 1881.


Orlowski HJ. Dental porcelain. Columbus: College of Engineering, Ohio State University Press, 1944.


**FIXED PARTIAL DENTURE PROSTHODONTICS**


Brown P. A treatise on crown and bridge work, or the adjustment of teeth without plates. Philadelphia: Private printing, 1892.


Sheffield LT. An easy account of crown work and bridgework in dentistry. New York: Private printing, 1895.


Goslee HJ. Principles and practice of crown and bridgework. A practical, systematic modern treatise upon the requirements and technique of artificial crown work including some incidental reference to bridgework. 4th ed. New York: Consolidated Dental Manufacturing Co., 1903.


Chayes HES. Movable removable bridgework. With a detailed, illustrated technique for the construction of a unilateral compound movable removable partial bridge, and a description of the instruments and attachments employed. New York: Chayes System Laboratories, 1922.

Columbus Dental Manufacturing Co. Steele's interchangeable tooth: illustrated: showing technical detail of construction and manipulation, embracing all features of their application. Columbus: Columbus Dental Manufacturing Co., 1924.


**GENERAL PATHOLOGY**


**GENERAL PROSTHODONTICS**

Fauchard P. Le Chirurgien Dentiste ou Traute des Dents [two volumes]. Paris: 1728. (Section on artificial tooth replacements in Vol. 2.)


Hunter J. The natural history of the human teeth. London: J. Johnson, 1755. (Section on artificial tooth replacements.)

Wooffendale R. Practical observations on the human teeth. London: J. Johnson, 1783. (Section on artificial tooth replacements.)

Dubois de Lhemant N. A dissertation on artificial teeth: evincing the advantages of teeth made of mineral paste, over every denomination of animal substance: to which is added, advise to mothers and nurses on the prevention and cure of those diseases.
which attend the first dentition. 1797 (Section on artificial tooth replacements.)

Fox J. The history and treatment of the diseases of the teeth, the gums, and the alveolar processes, with the operations which they respectively require. To which are added, observations on other diseases of the mouth, and on the mode of fixing artificial teeth. London: Thomas Cox, 1806. (Section on artificial tooth replacements.)

James B. A treatise on the management of the teeth. Philadelphia: Private printing, 1814. (First illustrated United States dental work with a section on artificial teeth.)

Delabarre C. Traite de la partie mecanique de l'art du chiru-dentiste [two volumes]. Paris: Private printing, 1820. (First illustrated United States dental work with a section on artificial teeth.)

Jobson DW. Outlines of the anatomy and physiology of the teeth & their diseases and treatment. With practical observations on artificial teeth. Edinburgh: William Tait, 1834. (Section on artificial tooth replacements.)

Koecker L. An essay on artificial teeth, obturators, & plates, with the principles for their construction and application, illustrated by 26 cases and 21 plates. London: for S. Highley, 1835. (Section on artificial tooth replacements.)

Saunders E. Mineral teeth: their merits & manufacture: with observations on those cases in which they are or are not applicable: and on the best means of preserving artificial teeth. Philadelphia: Private printing, 1841. (Section on artificial tooth replacements.)

Arthur R. A popular treatise on the diseases of the teeth: including a description of their structure and modes of treatment; together with the usual mode of inserting artificial teeth. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston, 1845. (Section on artificial tooth replacements.)


Howard T. On the I0BB of teeth; and on the best means of restoring them. London: Simpkin and Marshall, 1857. (Section on artificial tooth replacements.)

Lukyn E. Dental surgery and mechanism. A popular treatise on the preservation, management, and surgical treatment of the teeth and gums: with the most modern and improved modes of supplying the lobes of teeth. London: Savill and Edwards, 1859. (Section on artificial tooth replacements.)


Mosely E. Teeth, their natural history: with the physiology of the human mouth, in regard to artificial teeth. London: Robert Hardwicke, 1862. (Section on artificial tooth replacements.)

Eskell FA. A new system for treating and fixing artificial teeth: the art to prevent the loss of the teeth: the instructions calculated to enable heads of families to adopt the author’s practice of treating and preserving the teeth. Private printing, 1862.

Coles JO. On deformities of the mouth, congenital and acquires, with their mechanical treatment. Philadelphia: Lindsay and Blakiston, 1870. (Section on artificial tooth replacements.)

Coles JO. A manual of dental mechanics. 2nd ed. London: J & A Churchill, 1876. (Section on artificial tooth replacement.)


Cigrand BJ. The lower third of the face or the dental domain; a study of art in dentistry. Chicago: Blakely Printing Co., 1904.


Clapp GW. The life and work of James Leon Williams. New York: The Dental Digest, 1925.


The Dental Digest, 1925.


Cigrand BJ. The lower third of the face or the dental domain; a study of art in dentistry. Chicago: Blakely Printing Co., 1904.


Clapp GW. The life and work of James Leon Williams. New York: The Dental Digest, 1925.


MAXILLOFACIAL PROSTHODONTICS

Koecker L. An essay on artificial teeth, obturators, & plates, with the principles for the construction and application, illustrated by 26 cases and 21 plates. London: for S. Highley, 1935.


Case CS. A practical treatise on the techniques and principles of dental orthopedia and prosthetic correction of cleft palate. Chicago: CS Case private press, 1921.
Fritsch C. Zahnartzliche sowie zahnarztlich chirurgische prothetik. Leipzig: G. Thieme, 1925.

**MEDICAL ACRONYMS**

**MEDICAL DICTIONARIES**

**MEDICAL EPONYMS**

**REMOVABLE PARTIAL DENTURE PROSTHODONTICS**
Applegate SG, Perry CK. Outline for removable partial denture service. Detroit: Prosthetic Department, University of Detroit School of Dentistry, 1943.

**SYNDROMES**
### Celsius / Fahrenheit Conversion Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C</th>
<th>°F</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>°F</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>°F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-40</td>
<td>-40.0</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>48.2</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>136.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-39</td>
<td>-38.2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>138.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-38</td>
<td>-36.4</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>51.8</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>140.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-37</td>
<td>-34.6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>53.6</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>141.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-36</td>
<td>-32.8</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>55.4</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>143.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-35</td>
<td>-31.0</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>57.2</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>145.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-34</td>
<td>-29.2</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>59.0</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>147.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-33</td>
<td>-27.4</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>60.8</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>149.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-32</td>
<td>-25.6</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>62.6</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>150.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-31</td>
<td>-23.8</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>64.4</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>152.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-30</td>
<td>-22.0</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>66.2</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>154.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-29</td>
<td>-20.2</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>68.0</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>156.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-28</td>
<td>-18.4</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>69.8</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>158.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-27</td>
<td>-16.6</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>71.6</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>159.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-26</td>
<td>-14.8</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>73.4</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>161.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-25</td>
<td>-13.0</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>75.2</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>163.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-24</td>
<td>-11.2</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>77.0</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>165.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-23</td>
<td>-9.4</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>78.8</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>167.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-22</td>
<td>-7.6</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>80.6</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>168.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-21</td>
<td>-5.8</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>82.4</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>170.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-20</td>
<td>-4.0</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>84.2</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>172.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-19</td>
<td>-2.2</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>86.0</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>174.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-18</td>
<td>-0.4</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>87.8</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>176.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-17</td>
<td>+1.4</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>89.6</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>177.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-16</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>91.4</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>179.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-15</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>93.2</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>181.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-14</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>95.0</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>183.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-13</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>96.8</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>185.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-12</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>98.6</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>186.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-11</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>100.4</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>188.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-10</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>102.2</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>190.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-9</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>104.0</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>192.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-8</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>105.8</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>194.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Multiples and Submultiples of the Metric System

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Multiples and Submultiples</th>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,000,000,000,000</td>
<td>(10^12)</td>
<td>tera-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000,000,000</td>
<td>(10^9)</td>
<td>giga-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>(10^6)</td>
<td>mega-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>(10^3)</td>
<td>kilo-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>(10^2)</td>
<td>hecto-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>(10^1)</td>
<td>deka-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>(10^-1)</td>
<td>deci-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>(10^-2)</td>
<td>centi-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>(10^-3)</td>
<td>mill-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.000,001</td>
<td>(10^-6)</td>
<td>micro-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.000,000,001</td>
<td>(10^-9)</td>
<td>nano-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.000,000,000,001</td>
<td>(10^-12)</td>
<td>pico-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.000,000,000,000,001</td>
<td>(10^-15)</td>
<td>femto-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.000,000,000,000,000,001</td>
<td>(10^-18)</td>
<td>atto-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Avoirdupois to Metric Weight Conversion Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUNCES</th>
<th>GRAMS</th>
<th>OUNCES</th>
<th>GRAMS</th>
<th>POUNDS</th>
<th>GRAMS</th>
<th>KILOGRAMS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/16</td>
<td>1.772</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>198.447</td>
<td>1 16 oz</td>
<td>453.59</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/8</td>
<td>3.544</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>226.796</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>907.18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/4</td>
<td>7.088</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>255.146</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1360.78</td>
<td>1.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>14.175</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>283.495</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1814.37</td>
<td>1.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>28.350</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>311.845</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2267.96</td>
<td>2.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>56.699</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>340.194</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2721.55</td>
<td>2.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>85.049</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>368.544</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3175.15</td>
<td>3.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>113.398</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>396.893</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3628.74</td>
<td>3.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>141.748</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>425.243</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4082.33</td>
<td>4.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>170.097</td>
<td>16 (1 lb)</td>
<td>453.59</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4535.92</td>
<td>4.54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Measures of Capacity

#### Metric to Apothecary Liquid Measure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Approximate Apothecary Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1000 ml</td>
<td>1 quart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>750 ml</td>
<td>1 ½ pints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 ml</td>
<td>1 pint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250 ml</td>
<td>8 fluid ounces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 ml</td>
<td>7 fluid ounces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 ml</td>
<td>3 ½ fluid ounces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 ml</td>
<td>1 ¾ fluid ounces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 ml</td>
<td>1 fluid ounce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 ml</td>
<td>4 fluid drams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 ml</td>
<td>2 ½ fluid drams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 ml</td>
<td>2 fluid drams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 ml</td>
<td>1 ¼ fluid drams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 ml</td>
<td>1 fluid dram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 ml</td>
<td>45 minims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 ml</td>
<td>30 minims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 ml</td>
<td>15 minims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.75 ml</td>
<td>12 minims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.60 ml</td>
<td>10 minims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.50 ml</td>
<td>8 minims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.30 ml</td>
<td>5 minims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.25 ml</td>
<td>4 minims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.20 ml</td>
<td>3 minims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.10 ml</td>
<td>1 ½ minims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.06 ml</td>
<td>1 minim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.05 ml</td>
<td>¾ minim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.03 ml</td>
<td>½ minim</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Apothecaries’ – Metric Liquid Measure Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MINIMS</th>
<th>MILLILITERS</th>
<th>FLUID DRAMS</th>
<th>MILLILITERS</th>
<th>FLUID OUNCES</th>
<th>MILLILITERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.70</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>29.57</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7.39</td>
<td></td>
<td>59.15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11.09</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>88.72</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>14.79</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>118.29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>18.48</td>
<td></td>
<td>147.87</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>22.18</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>177.44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.92</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>25.88</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>207.01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.23</td>
<td>8 (1 fl oz)</td>
<td>29.57</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>236.58</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.54</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>266.16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.85</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>295.73</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>325.30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.46</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>354.88</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.77</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>384.45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>414.02</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.39</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>443.59</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16 (1 pt)</td>
<td>473.17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>32 (1 qt)</td>
<td>946.33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>128 (1 gal)</td>
<td>3785.32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Metric – Apothecaries’ Liquid Measure Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MILLILITERS</th>
<th>MINIMS</th>
<th>MILLILITERS</th>
<th>FLUID DRAMS</th>
<th>MILLILITERS</th>
<th>FLUID OUNCES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>15.231</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>32.5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.71</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>48.7</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4.06</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>64.9</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>16.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>81.1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>6.76</td>
<td>1000 (1 L)</td>
<td>33.815</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Apothecaries’ (Wine) Measure Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MINIMS</th>
<th>FLUID DRAMS</th>
<th>Fluid OUNCES</th>
<th>GILLS</th>
<th>PINTS</th>
<th>QUARTS</th>
<th>GALLONS</th>
<th>Cubic Inches</th>
<th>Milliliter</th>
<th>Cubic Centimeters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.0166</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>0.0005</td>
<td>0.00013</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.00376</td>
<td>0.06161</td>
<td>0.06161</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.125</td>
<td>0.0312</td>
<td>0.0078</td>
<td>0.0039</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.22558</td>
<td>3.6967</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>480</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.0625</td>
<td>0.0312</td>
<td>0.0078</td>
<td>1.80468</td>
<td>29.5737</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.125</td>
<td>0.0312</td>
<td>7.21875</td>
<td>118.2948</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7680</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.125</td>
<td>28.875</td>
<td>473.179</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15360</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>57.75</td>
<td>946.358</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61440</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>3785.434</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Measures of Mass

#### Avoirdupois Weight Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GRAINS</th>
<th>DRAMS</th>
<th>OUNCES</th>
<th>POUNDS</th>
<th>METRIC EQUIVALENTS (grams)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.0366</td>
<td>0.0023</td>
<td>0.00014</td>
<td>0.0647989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.34</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.0625</td>
<td>0.0039</td>
<td>1.772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>437.5</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.0625</td>
<td>28.350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7000</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>453.5924277</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Apothecaries’ Weight Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equivalents</th>
<th>Grains</th>
<th>Scruples</th>
<th>Drams</th>
<th>Pounds</th>
<th>Metric Ounces</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.0167</td>
<td>0.0021</td>
<td>0.00017</td>
<td>0.0647989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.333</td>
<td>0.042</td>
<td>0.0035</td>
<td>1.296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.125</td>
<td>0.0104</td>
<td>3.888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>480</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>0.0833</td>
<td>31.103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5760</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>12.000</td>
<td>1.0000</td>
<td>373.24177</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Metric Weight Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MICRO-GRAM</th>
<th>MILLI-GRAM</th>
<th>CENTI-GRAM</th>
<th>DECI-GRAM</th>
<th>DECA-GRAM</th>
<th>HECTO-GRAM</th>
<th>KILO-GRAM</th>
<th>METRIC TON</th>
<th>EQUIVALENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Avoirdupois</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Apothecaries’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10⁴</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10⁵</td>
<td>10⁴</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10⁶</td>
<td>10⁵</td>
<td>10⁴</td>
<td>10⁴</td>
<td>10⁴</td>
<td>10⁴</td>
<td>10⁴</td>
<td>10⁸</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10⁷</td>
<td>10⁶</td>
<td>10⁵</td>
<td>10⁴</td>
<td>10⁴</td>
<td>10⁴</td>
<td>10⁴</td>
<td>10⁸</td>
<td>10⁸</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10⁸</td>
<td>10⁷</td>
<td>10⁶</td>
<td>10⁵</td>
<td>10⁴</td>
<td>10⁴</td>
<td>10⁴</td>
<td>10⁸</td>
<td>10⁸</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10⁹</td>
<td>10⁸</td>
<td>10⁷</td>
<td>10⁶</td>
<td>10⁵</td>
<td>10⁴</td>
<td>10⁴</td>
<td>10⁸</td>
<td>10⁸</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10¹⁰</td>
<td>10⁹</td>
<td>10⁸</td>
<td>10⁷</td>
<td>10⁶</td>
<td>10⁵</td>
<td>10⁴</td>
<td>10⁸</td>
<td>10⁸</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10¹¹</td>
<td>10¹⁰</td>
<td>10⁹</td>
<td>10⁸</td>
<td>10⁷</td>
<td>10⁶</td>
<td>10⁵</td>
<td>10⁸</td>
<td>10⁸</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10¹²</td>
<td>10¹¹</td>
<td>10¹⁰</td>
<td>10⁹</td>
<td>10⁸</td>
<td>10⁷</td>
<td>10⁶</td>
<td>10⁸</td>
<td>10⁸</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Troy Weight Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GRAINS</th>
<th>PENNYWEIGHTS</th>
<th>OUNCES</th>
<th>POUNDS</th>
<th>METRIC EQUIVALENTS (grams)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.042</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>0.00017</td>
<td>1.0647989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.0042</td>
<td>1.555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>480</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.083</td>
<td>31.103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5760</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>373.24177</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Metric Measures of Length Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MICRO- METER</th>
<th>MILLI- METER</th>
<th>CENTI- METER</th>
<th>DECI- METER</th>
<th>DEKA- METER</th>
<th>HECTO- METER</th>
<th>KILO- METER</th>
<th>MEGA- METER</th>
<th>EQUIVALENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>10⁻⁶</td>
<td>10⁻⁵</td>
<td>10⁻⁴</td>
<td>10⁻³</td>
<td>10⁻²</td>
<td>10⁻¹</td>
<td>0.000039 inch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10⁻³</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10⁻⁴</td>
<td>10⁻⁵</td>
<td>10⁻⁶</td>
<td>10⁻⁷</td>
<td>10⁻⁸</td>
<td>10⁻⁹</td>
<td>0.03937 inch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10⁻⁵</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10⁻⁶</td>
<td>10⁻⁷</td>
<td>10⁻⁸</td>
<td>10⁻⁹</td>
<td>10⁻¹⁰</td>
<td>10⁻¹¹</td>
<td>0.3937 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10⁻⁷</td>
<td>10⁴</td>
<td>10⁵</td>
<td>10⁶</td>
<td>10⁷</td>
<td>10⁸</td>
<td>10⁹</td>
<td>10¹⁰</td>
<td>3.937 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10⁻⁹</td>
<td>10⁷</td>
<td>10⁸</td>
<td>10⁹</td>
<td>10¹⁰</td>
<td>10¹¹</td>
<td>10¹²</td>
<td>10¹³</td>
<td>39.37 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10⁻¹¹</td>
<td>10⁹</td>
<td>10¹⁰</td>
<td>10¹¹</td>
<td>10¹²</td>
<td>10¹³</td>
<td>10¹⁴</td>
<td>10¹⁵</td>
<td>393.7 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10⁻¹³</td>
<td>10⁷</td>
<td>10⁸</td>
<td>10⁹</td>
<td>10¹⁰</td>
<td>10¹¹</td>
<td>10¹²</td>
<td>10¹³</td>
<td>1039.37 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10⁻¹⁵</td>
<td>10⁵</td>
<td>10⁶</td>
<td>10⁷</td>
<td>10⁸</td>
<td>10⁹</td>
<td>10¹⁰</td>
<td>10¹¹</td>
<td>1093.6121 yards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10⁻¹⁷</td>
<td>10³</td>
<td>10⁴</td>
<td>10⁵</td>
<td>10⁶</td>
<td>10⁷</td>
<td>10⁸</td>
<td>10⁹</td>
<td>6.2137 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10⁻¹⁹</td>
<td>10¹</td>
<td>10²</td>
<td>10³</td>
<td>10⁴</td>
<td>10⁵</td>
<td>10⁶</td>
<td>10⁷</td>
<td>621.370 miles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Apothecary to Metric Weight Conversion Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GRAINS</th>
<th>GRAMS</th>
<th>GRAINS</th>
<th>GRAMS</th>
<th>SCRUPLES</th>
<th>GRAMS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/150</td>
<td>0.0004</td>
<td>2/5</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.296 (1.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/120</td>
<td>0.0005</td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>0.032</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.592 (2.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/100</td>
<td>0.0006</td>
<td>3/5</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>3 (1 3)</td>
<td>3.888 (3.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/90</td>
<td>0.0007</td>
<td>2/3</td>
<td>0.043</td>
<td>DRAMS</td>
<td>GRAMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/80</td>
<td>0.0008</td>
<td>3/4</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/64</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>7/8</td>
<td>0.057</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/60</td>
<td>0.0011</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.065</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7.776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/50</td>
<td>0.0013</td>
<td>1 1/2</td>
<td>0.097 (0.1)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11.664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/48</td>
<td>0.0014</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15.552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/40</td>
<td>0.0016</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>19.440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/36</td>
<td>0.0018</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>23.328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/32</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>27.216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/30</td>
<td>0.0022</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>8 (1 3)</td>
<td>31.103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/25</td>
<td>0.0026</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>OUNCES</td>
<td>GRAMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/20</td>
<td>0.003</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/16</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>31.103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/12</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>62.207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/10</td>
<td>0.006</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>93.310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/9</td>
<td>0.007</td>
<td>20 (1 3)</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>124.414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/8</td>
<td>0.008</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>155.517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/7</td>
<td>0.009</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>186.621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/6</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>217.724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/5</td>
<td>0.013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>248.828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/4</td>
<td>0.016</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>279.931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/3</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>311.035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>342.138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12 (1 lb)</td>
<td>373.242</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Metric to Apothecary Weight Conversion Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MILLIGRAMS</th>
<th>GRAMS</th>
<th>GRAINS</th>
<th>GRAMS</th>
<th>GRAINS</th>
<th>GRAMS</th>
<th>EQUIVALENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.015432</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>1.5432</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.572</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.030864</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>3.0864</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3.858</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.046296</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>4.6296</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5.144</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.061728</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>6.1728</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>6.430</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.077160</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>7.7160</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>7.716</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.092592</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>9.2592</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1.286 oz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.108024</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>10.8024</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>1.447</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.123456</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>12.3456</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1.607</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.138888</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>13.8888</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>3.215</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.154320</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>15.4320</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>6.430</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.231480</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>23.1480</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>9.644</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.308640</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>30.8640</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>12.859</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>0.385800</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>38.5800</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>1.34 lb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>0.462960</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>46.2960</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1.61</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>0.540120</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>54.0120</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>1.88</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>0.617280</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>61.7280</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>2.14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>0.694440</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>69.4440</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>2.41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>0.771600</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>77.1620</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>2.68</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>1.543240</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>154.3240</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Metric Fluid Measure Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MICRO-LITER</th>
<th>MILLI-LITER</th>
<th>CENTI-LITER</th>
<th>DECI-LITER</th>
<th>DEKA-LITER</th>
<th>HECTO-LITER</th>
<th>KILO-LITER</th>
<th>EQUIVALENTS (Apothecaries’ Fluid)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.01623108 min</td>
<td>16.23 min</td>
<td>2.7 fl dr</td>
<td>3.38 fl oz</td>
<td>2.11 pts</td>
<td>2.64 gal</td>
<td>26.418 gals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>1012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>1012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>1012</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>1012</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>1012</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>1012</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td>1012</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1012</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 liter = 2.113363738 pints (Apothecaries’)

### Metric to Apothecary Weight Conversions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Approximate Apothecary Equivalents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30.0 g</td>
<td>1 ounce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.0 g</td>
<td>4 drams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.0 g</td>
<td>2 ½ drams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.50 g</td>
<td>2 drams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.00 g</td>
<td>90 grains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.00 g</td>
<td>75 grains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.00 g</td>
<td>60 grains (1 dram)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.00 g</td>
<td>45 grains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.00 g</td>
<td>30 grains (1/2 dram)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.50 g</td>
<td>22 grains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.00 g</td>
<td>15 grains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>750 mg</td>
<td>12 grams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600 mg</td>
<td>10 grains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 mg</td>
<td>7 ½ grains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400 mg</td>
<td>6 grains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 mg</td>
<td>5 grains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250 mg</td>
<td>4 grains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 mg</td>
<td>3 grains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150 mg</td>
<td>2 ½ grains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125 mg</td>
<td>2 grains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 mg</td>
<td>1 ½ grains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 mg</td>
<td>1 ¼ grains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 mg</td>
<td>1 grain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 mg</td>
<td>¾ grain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 mg</td>
<td>¾ grain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 mg</td>
<td>2/3 grain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 mg</td>
<td>½ grain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 mg</td>
<td>3/8 grain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 mg</td>
<td>1/3 grain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 mg</td>
<td>½ grain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 mg</td>
<td>1/5 grain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 mg</td>
<td>1/6 grain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 mg</td>
<td>1/10 grain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 mg</td>
<td>1/12 grain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 mg</td>
<td>1/15 grain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 mg</td>
<td>1/20 grain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 mg</td>
<td>1/30 grain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1/60 grain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX B
Prosthodontic Diagnostic Index (PDI) for Complete Edentulism

The official classification system for edentulism developed by the American College of Prosthodontists. The system classifies edentulous patient treatment complexity using four diagnostic criteria: (a) mandibular bone height, (b) maxillo-mandibular relationship, (c) maxillary residual ridge morphology, and (d) muscle attachments. These four criteria identify patients as Class 1 (ideal or minimally compromised), Class 2 (moderately compromised), Class 3 (substantially compromised), or Class 4 (severely compromised).

The PDI for the Edentulous Class 1 Patient

A patient who presents with ideal or minimally compromised complete edentulism that can be treated successfully by conventional prosthodontic techniques. The Class 1 patient exhibits (a) a residual mandibular bone height of at least 21 millimeters measured at the area of least vertical bone height, (b) a maxillo-mandibular relationship permitting normal tooth articulation and an ideal ridge relationship, (c) a maxillary ridge morphology that resists horizontal and vertical movement of the denture base, and (d) muscle attachment locations conducive to denture base stability and retention.

The PDI for the Edentulous Class 2 Patient

A patient who presents with moderately compromised complete edentulism and continued physical degradation of the denture supporting anatomy. The Class 2 patient exhibits (a) a residual mandibular bone height of 16-20 millimeters measured at the area of least vertical bone height, (b) a maxillo-mandibular relationship permitting normal tooth articulation and an appropriate ridge relationship, (c) a maxillary residual ridge morphology that resists horizontal and vertical movement of the denture base, and (d) muscle attachments that exert limited compromise on denture base stability and retention.

The PDI for the Edentulous Class 3 Patient

A patient who presents with substantially compromised complete edentulism and exhibits (a) limited interarch space of 18-20 millimeters and/or temporomandibular disorders, (b) a residual mandibular bone height of 11-15 millimeters measures at the area of least vertical bone height, (c) an Angle Class I, II, or III maxillomandibular relationship, (d) muscle attachments that exert a moderate compromise on denture base stability and retention, and (e) a maxillary residual ridge morphology providing minimal resistance movement of the denture base.

The PDI for the Edentulous Class 4 Patient

A patient who presents with the most debilitated form of complete edentulism, where surgical reconstruction is usually indicated and specialized prosthodontic techniques are required to achieve an acceptable outcome. The Class 4 patient exhibits (a) a residual mandibular bone height of 10 millimeters or less, (b) an Angle Class I, II, or III maxillomandibular relationship, (c) a maxillary residual ridge morphology providing no resistance to movement of the denture base, and (d) muscle attachments that exert a significant compromise on denture base stability and retention.

APPENDIX C
Prosthodontic Diagnostic Index (PDI) for the Partially Edentulous Patient

The official classification system for the partially edentulous patient developed by the American College of Prosthodontists. The system classifies the partially edentulous treatment complexity based on four diagnostic criteria: (a) the location and extent of the edentulous areas, (b) the condition of the abutment teeth, (c) the occlusal scheme, and (d) the residual ridge. These four criteria identify patients as Class 1 (ideal or minimally compromised), Class 2 (moderately compromised), Class 3 (substantially compromised), or Class 4 (severely compromised).

PDI for the Partially Edentulous (PE) Class 1 Patient

A patient who presents with (a) partial edentulism confined to a single arch, (b) minimal compromise to the abutment teeth, (c) an ideal or minimally compromised occlusion, (d) an Angle Class I molar and jaw relationships, and (e) an Angle Class I residual ridge (refer to the PDI for the Class I Completely Edentulous Patient, Appendix B). The PE Class 1 patient includes those with any anterior maxillary span not exceeding all incisors, any anterior mandibular span not exceeding four missing incisors, and any posterior span not exceeding two premolars or one premolar plus a molar.

PDI for the Partially Edentulous Class 2 Patient

A patient who presents with (a) partial edentulism that is moderately compromised, confined to a single arch, (b) moderate compromise to the abutment teeth in at least one sextant, (c) a moderately compromised occlusal scheme that requires adjunctive therapy, (d) an Angle Class I molar and jaw relationships, and (e) an Angle Class II residual ridge (refer to PDI for the Class II Completely Edentulous Patient, Appendix B). The PE Class 2 patient includes those with any anterior maxillary span not exceeding all incisors, any anterior mandibular span not exceeding four missing incisors, and any posterior span not exceeding two premolars or one premolar plus a molar.

PDI for the Partially Edentulous Class 3 Patient

A patient who presents with (a) partial edentulism that is substantially compromised, in multiple areas in one or both arches, (b) substantial compromise to the abutment teeth in three sextants, (c) a substantially compromised occlusal scheme requiring reestablishment of the entire occlusal scheme without a change in the vertical dimension, (d) an Angle Class II molar and jaw relationship, and/or (e) an Angle Class III residual ridge description (refer to PDI for the Class III Completely Edentulous Patient, Appendix B).

PDI for the Partially Edentulous Class 4 Patient

A patient who presents with (a) partial edentulism that is severely compromised in multiple areas and opposing arches, (b) severe compromise to the abutment teeth in four or more sextants, (c) a severely compromised occlusal scheme requiring reestablishment of the entire occlusal scheme and a change in the vertical dimension, (d) an Angle Class II and/or Angle Class III molar and jaw relationships, and (e) at least one edentulous ridge having a guarded prognosis. The PE Class 4 patient also includes congenital or maxillofacial defects, those with at least one severely compromised edentulous arch, severe manifestations of local or systemic disease, severe ataxia or dyskinesia and the refractory patient.
APPENDIX D
Prosthodontic Diagnostic Index (PDI) for the Completely Dentate Patient

The official classification system for the completely dentate patient developed by the American College of Prosthodontists. This standardized identification grouping of dentate patient treatment complexities is based on two criteria: (a) the condition of the teeth and (b) the occlusal scheme. These criteria identify patients as Class 1 (ideal or minimally compromised), Class 2 (moderately compromised), Class 3 (substantially compromised), or Class 4 (severely compromised).

Prosthodontic Diagnostic Index for the Completely Dentate Class 1 Patient

A patient who presents with (a) a dentition that is minimally compromised and (b) the occlusal scheme requiring prosthodontic treatment on three teeth or less do not require adjunctive therapy (periodontal treatment, endodontic treatment, orthodontic treatment, etc.).

Prosthodontic Diagnostic Index for the Completely Dentate Class 2 Patient

A patient who presents with (a) a dentition that is moderately compromised with no edentulous areas, (b) an intact anterior guidance, (c) pathology affecting the coronal morphology of 4 or more teeth in only one sextant, and (d) teeth that require adjunctive treatment (periodontal treatment, endodontic treatment, orthodontic treatment, etc.) on four or more teeth in one sextant.

Prosthodontic Diagnostic Index for the Completely Dentate Class 3 Patient

A patient who presents with (a) a dentition that is substantially compromised with no edentulous areas, (b) an impaired anterior guidance, (c) substantial posterior occlusal wear and a normal vertical dimension, (d) pathology affecting the coronal morphology of 4 or more teeth in three or more sextants, and (e) teeth that are substantially compromised requiring adjunctive therapy (periodontal treatment, endodontic treatment, orthodontic treatment, etc.) in two sextants.

Prosthodontic Diagnostic Index for the Completely Dentate Class 4 Patient

A patient who presents with (a) a dentition that is severely compromised with no edentulous areas, (b) an impaired anterior guidance, (c) severe posterior occlusal wear with loss of vertical dimension, (c) the need for the reestablishment of the entire occlusion with a change in vertical dimension, and (d) teeth that require adjunctive therapy (periodontal treatment, endodontic treatment, orthodontic treatment, etc.) in three or more sextants.