

The Monoreductor (bolt prosthesis)

By combined dental prosthesis we understand a combination of one component that is tightly anchored in the patient's gum and another component that is removable. Occasionally, a patient may only have lost teeth from one half of his/her natural set of teeth (fig.1). Due to the lack of a pillar tooth at the rear of the gum, it is impossible to manufacture a firmly fixed dental bridge. Furthermore, a large prosthesis with clasps or upper denture should also be avoided.

Under these circumstances it would be advisable, to manufacture a monoreductor. A monoreductor consists of a securely fixed and a removable component.

To create the highest possible stability at least two teeth sitting at the end of the tooth row will need to be joined by crowns (fig.2,4). They act as an anchor for the removable denture prosthesis.

A small prosthesis replacing the missing teeth can then be seamlessly connected (fig.3). To prevent this small prosthesis from being inhaled or swallowed during sleep, a tiny bolt is situated between the crown and the prosthesis. This bolt holds the prosthesis securely to the crowned teeth.

Pressing the tiny button situated on the inside (fig.5) of the prosthesis releases the former and it can be removed for cleaning purposes. On reinserting the prosthesis the bolt engages audibly (fig.6).

A dentist should check the correct fitting of the prosthesis at regular intervals.

Advantages, Disadvantages:

- +++ smallest possible method of replacement
- +++ "invisible"
- ++ no irritations in the mouth area due to clasps, connector or plate
- + economic alternative solution to implants

Alternatives:

- +++ implants combined with bridges
- +++ removeable dentures with abutments or "german crowns"
- model Casting with clasps
- - - acrylics with clasps



fig.1



fig.2



fig.3



fig.4



fig.5



fig.6