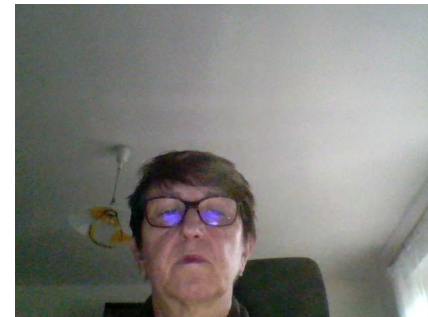


**M U N I
M E D**

Restorative dentistry 3rd year Lecture 2

Indications of dental materials

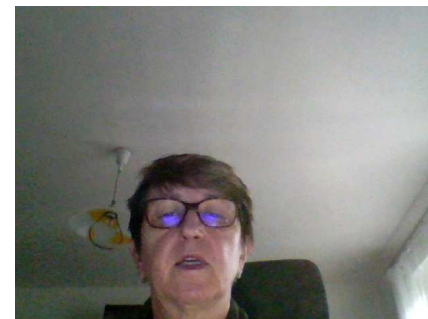
1 Faculty of medicine, Dpt of restorative dentistry, ass.prof. L. Roubalikova



Classification of dental caries

Black

- I. class – pit and fissure caries
- II.class – caries on proximal surfaces of premolars and molars
- III. – caries on proximal surfaces incisors and canines without lost of incisal edge
- IV. - – caries on proximal surfaces incisors and canines with lost of incisal edge
- V- cervical caries
- (VI. Caries on incisal edges or cusps)



Classification of dental caries

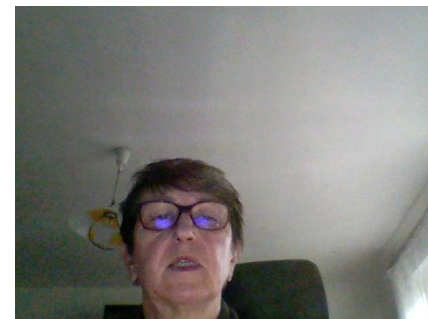
Mount and Hume

– Location

1. Occlusal
2. Proximal
3. Cervical

Size

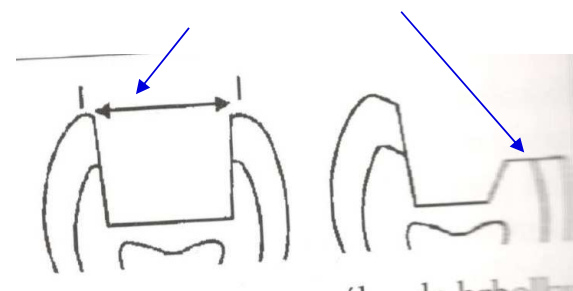
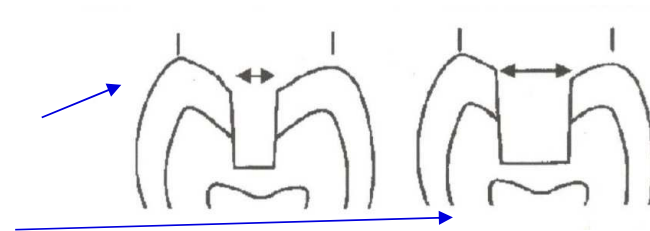
1. Small
2. Medium
3. Large



Classification acc. to Mount and Hume

Occlusal caries

- 11 composit, amalgam
- 12 composit, amalgam
- 13 metal or adhesive inlay/onlay or amalgam with cusp replacement



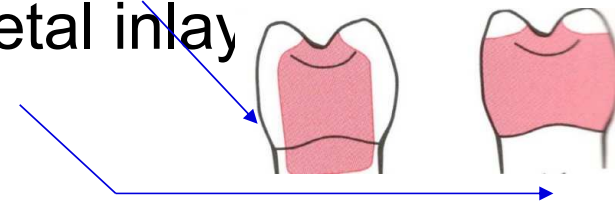
Classification acc. Mount and Hume

Proximal caries in posterior teeth

– 21 – composit, amalgam

– 22 – composit, amalgam, adhesive inlay, metal inlay

– 23 – amalgam, adhesive or metal inlay



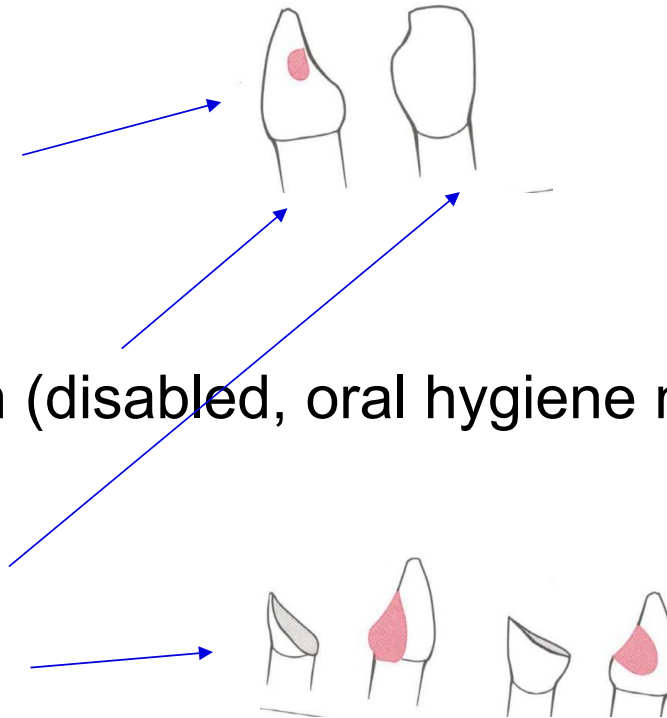
Classification acc. Mount and Hume

Proximal caries in anterior teeth

– 21,22,23 – composit

GIC – patients with worse cooperation (disabled, oral hygiene not optimal)

24 (loss of incisal edge),
composit, veneer, crown



Classification acc. Mount and Hume

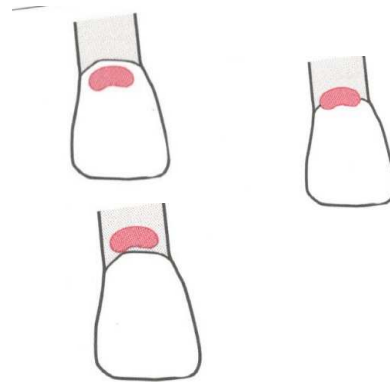
- Cervical caries

31 – 33:

Depends on location

Composit

Glassionomer



- Amalgam –posterior teeth, esp. In patients with worse level of oral hygiene

Indications of dental materials

Consideration

- Caries -Size - Location
 - Regional circumstances
 - Level of oral hygiene
 - Intermaxillary relations Bite forces
 - Patient -General health -Cooperation
- Choice of the material

