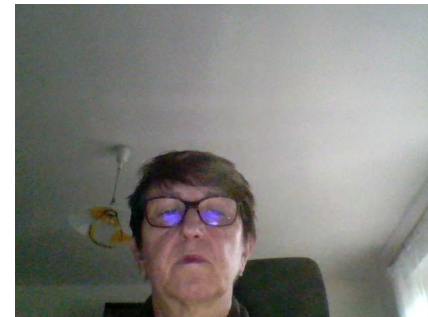


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# **Restorative dentistry I. 2**

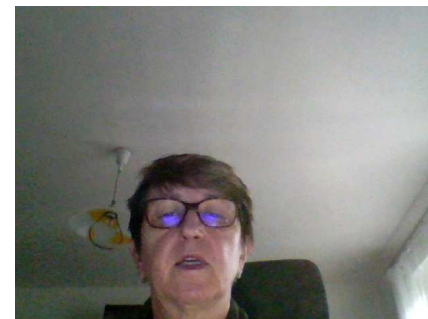
Indications of dental materials



# 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

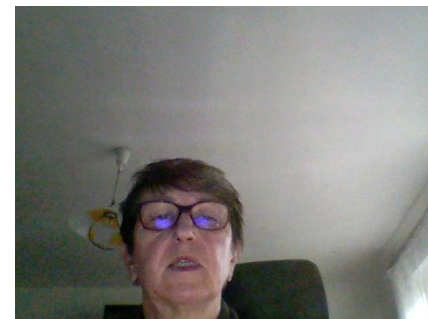
## Mount and Hume

– Location

1. Occlusal
2. Proximal
3. Cervical

Size

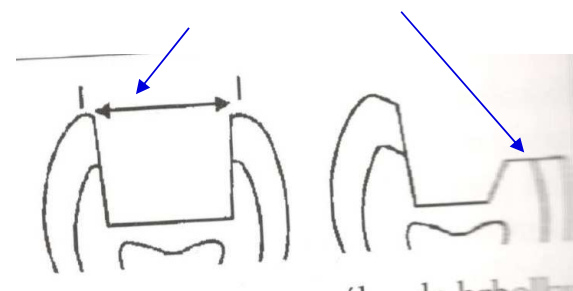
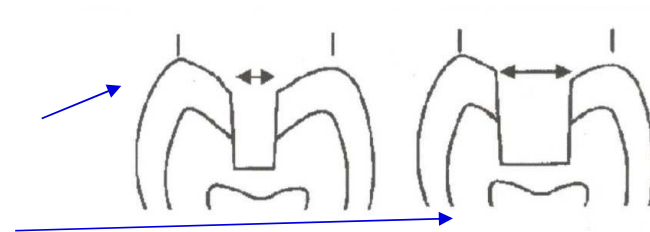
1. Small
2. Medium
3. Large



# 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



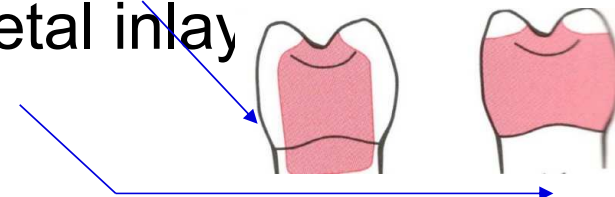
# Classification acc. Mount and Hume

Proximal caries in posterior teeth

– 21 – composit, amalgam

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

– 23 – amalgam, adhesive or metal inlay



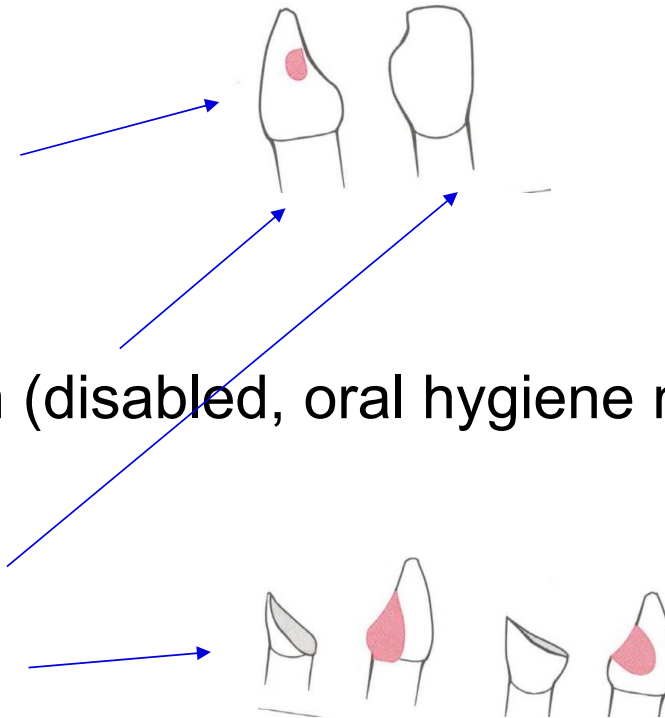
# Classification acc. Mount and Hume

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

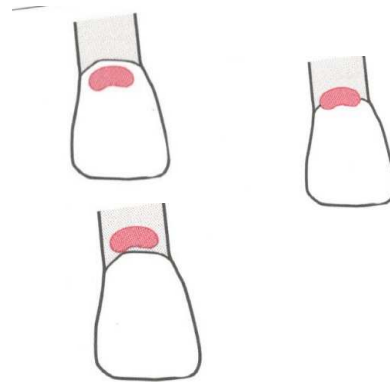
- Cervical caries

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

