



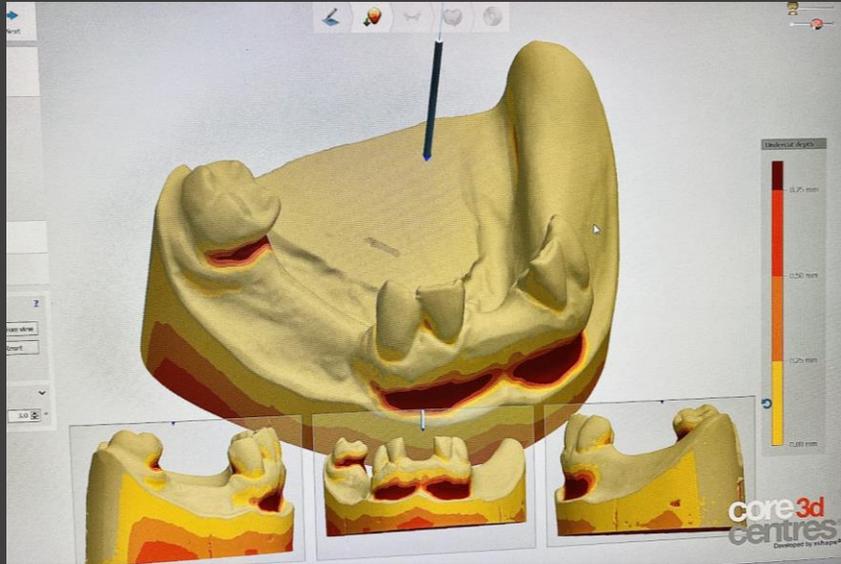
University
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An Inclusive exploration of CAD/CAM: A Staff/Student Partnership that aims to integrate the Digital Workflow into the Curriculum

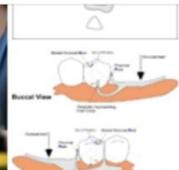
Mr Stephen Dunn, Mr Harry Wheeler & Mr Robert McKerlie

**WORLD
CHANGING
GLASGOW**





Pre-Clinical Skills Prosthodontic CAD/CAM Suite

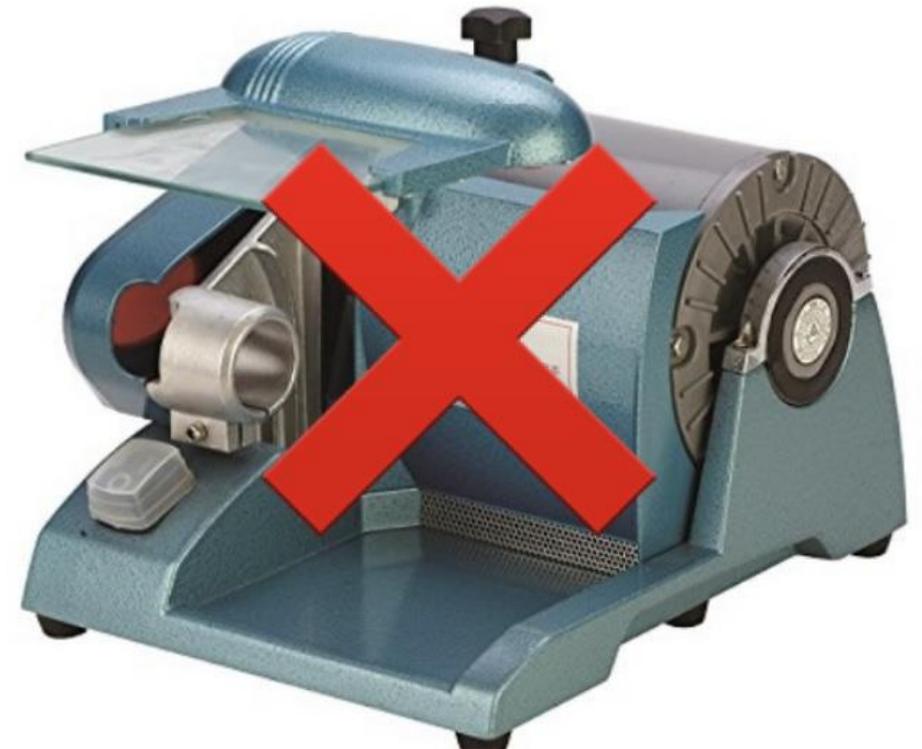


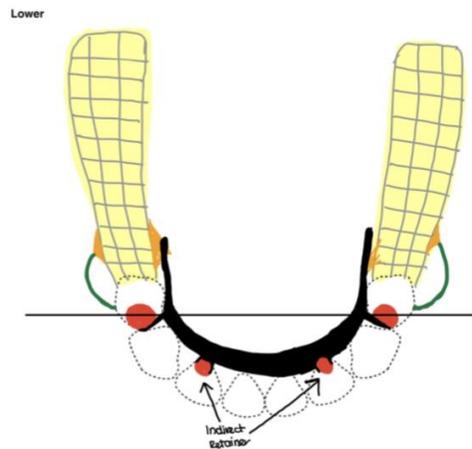
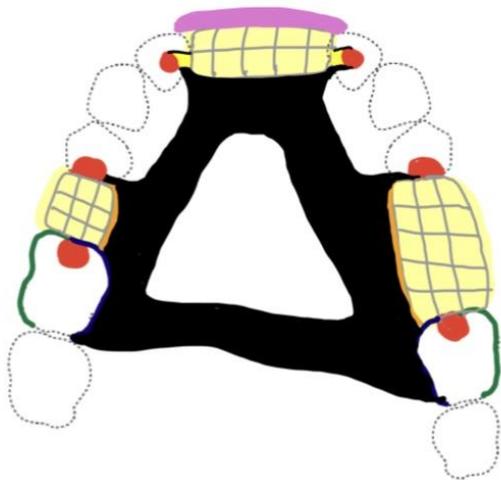


Loch et al. (2020) reveals that there is an Increased global demand for Removable Partial Dentures.

“Removable partial dentures (RPDs) remain a widely used treatment option to restore function in partially edentulous patients In the current practice” **Almufleh et al. (2020).**

“For some many years it has been recognised that a fundamental problem exists among the dental profession when prescribing, designing, and fabricating removable partial dentures” **Lynch et al. (2007).**





Missing 32, gap closed over
Both second premolars present however not shown on design

RPD Design Submission: UPPER

Clinical Group: **CL02**

Names of participants:

1. Jo
2. Faiza
3. Hamza
4. Harry

Patient Name: -

Chosen Path of Insertion (highlight which):

Common Path of Insertion | Altered Path of Insertion

SADDLES

Kennedy Classification: **Class IV**

Bounded anterior saddle crossing the midline

SUPPORT

Craddock Classification: **Class 1 – Tooth Borne**

Cingulum Rests on 13 and 23

Occlusal rests on 16d, 17d, 26d, and 27d

RETENTION

Pattern of Retention: **Quadrilateral**

3 armed clasps, CoCr clasp engaging 0.25mm MB undercut on 16, 17, 26, and 27

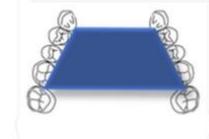
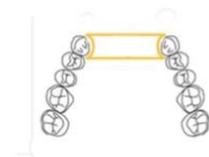
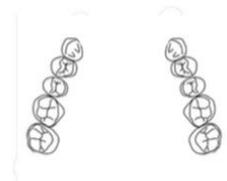
Ring connector adds bracing and reciprocation to the denture

CONNECTOR

Palatal ring connector

Indirect Retention: **YES** / NO.

Rests on the 7s



Common Path of Insertion | Altered Path of Insertion

SADDLES

Kennedy Classification: **Class II mod 1**

Single free end saddle with a bounded posterior saddle

SUPPORT

Craddock Classification: **Class 3 – Hybrid Borne**

Cingulum Rests on 34, 43 and 44

Occlusal rest on 47

RETENTION

Pattern of Retention: **Triangular**

RPI system on 34 - CoCr and engaging 0.25mm MB undercut

I-Bar on 44 - CoCr and engaging 0.25mm MB undercut

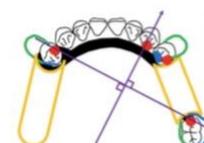
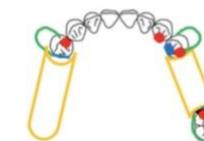
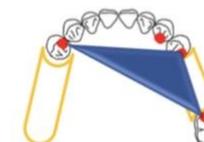
Self. Rec. Ring clasp on 47 - CoCr and engaging 0.25mm ML undercut

CONNECTOR

Lingual bar connector, note the addition of a plate to 44 to add reciprocation to the clasp

Indirect Retention: **YES** / NO.

Rest on 43 to act as indirect retainer



BDS2: RPD Design Syndicate Group: Phase One

CASE ONE

RPD Design Prescription

Teeth Present: 17, 13, 12, 11, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 38, 34, 33, 32, 31, 41, 42, 43, 44, 48

Craddock Classification: Upper: tooth and mucosa
Lower: tooth

Kennedy Classification: Upper class 3
Lower class 3 modification 1

Maxilla

Support:

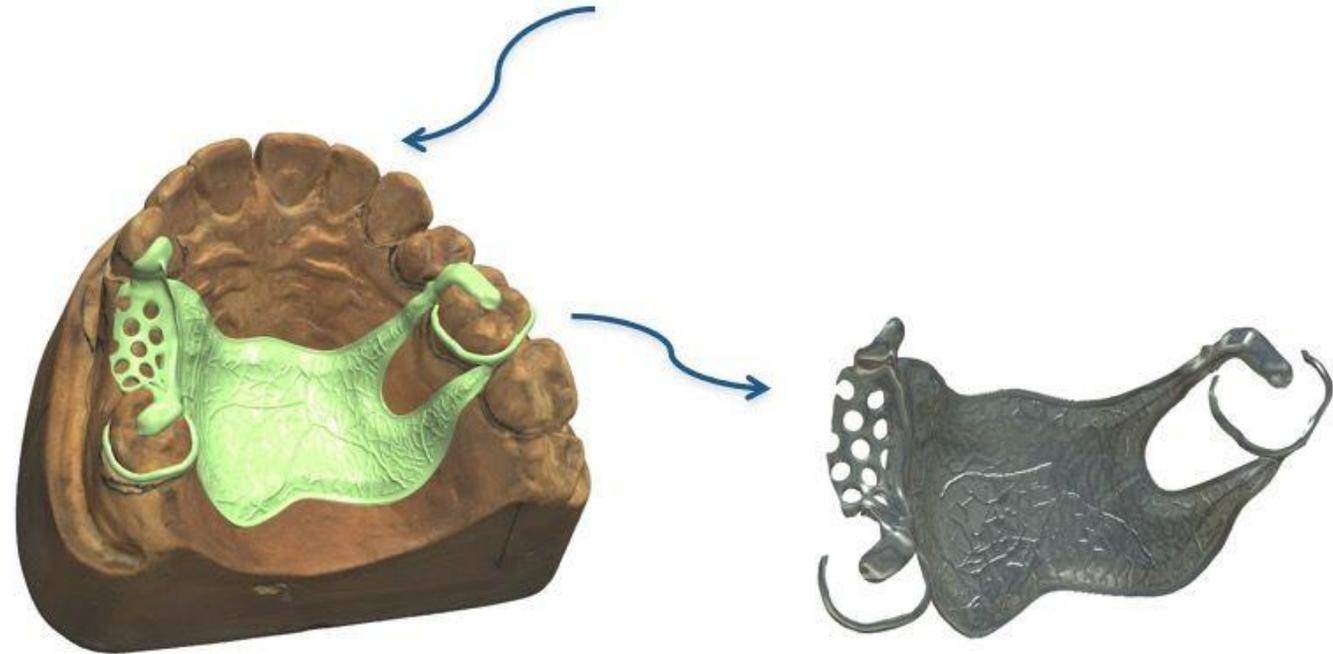
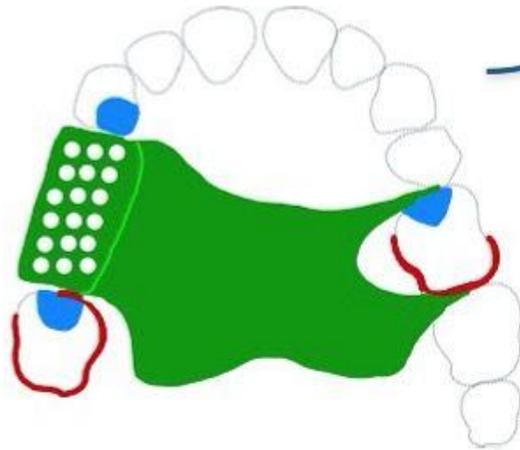
Rests: 17m, 13c, 26d

Retention:

17: Occlusally approaching mesio-buccal ring clasp
26: Occlusally approaching mesio-palatal clasp with reciprocating arm

Connector:

Mid-palatal plate Co-Cr



**From two dimensional
design to three dimensional
modelling**

eler, Harry #10080847 | Notes

Site Rotate Pan Upper Maxil Right Anter Left Mand Lower Comp Smile Super Grid

2. Treatment plan

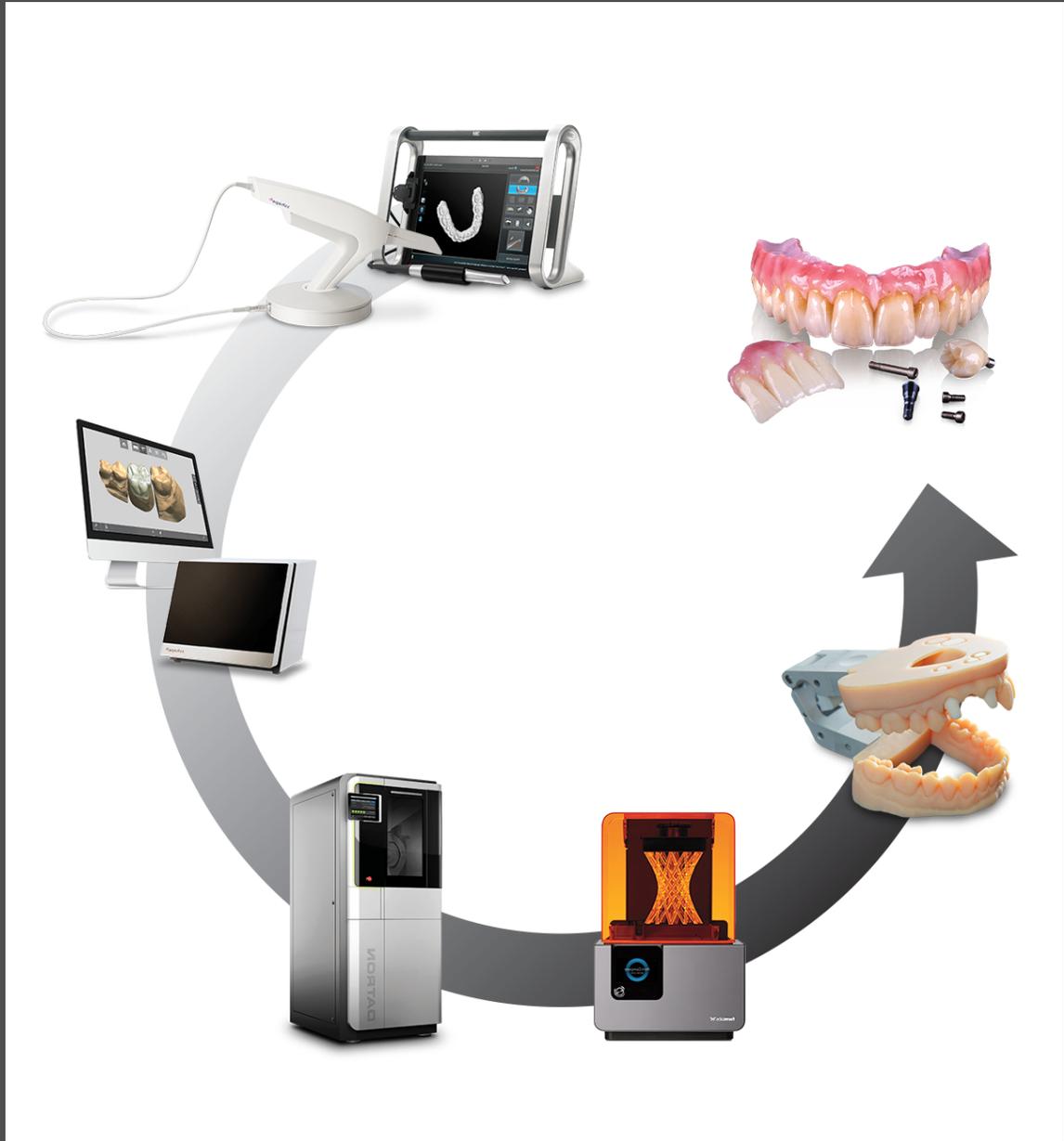
Comprehensive Package Additional Aligners

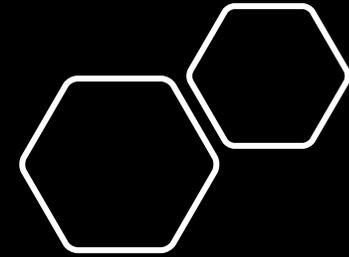
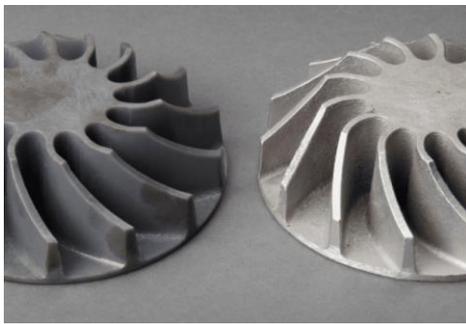


ClinCheck® Simulated Gingiva and Tooth movements. Actual clinical results may vary.

1 5 10

Detailed description: This is a screenshot of a dental software interface. At the top, there is a patient name 'eler, Harry #10080847' and a 'Notes' button. Below that is a navigation bar with various icons for site selection (Rotate, Pan, Upper, Maxil, Right, Anter, Left, Mand, Lower, Comp) and other functions (Smile, Super, Grid). The main area is titled '2. Treatment plan' and 'Comprehensive Package Additional Aligners'. It features a large 3D digital model of a full dental arch with simulated gingiva. At the bottom, there is a progress bar with markers at 1, 5, and 10, and a play button icon.

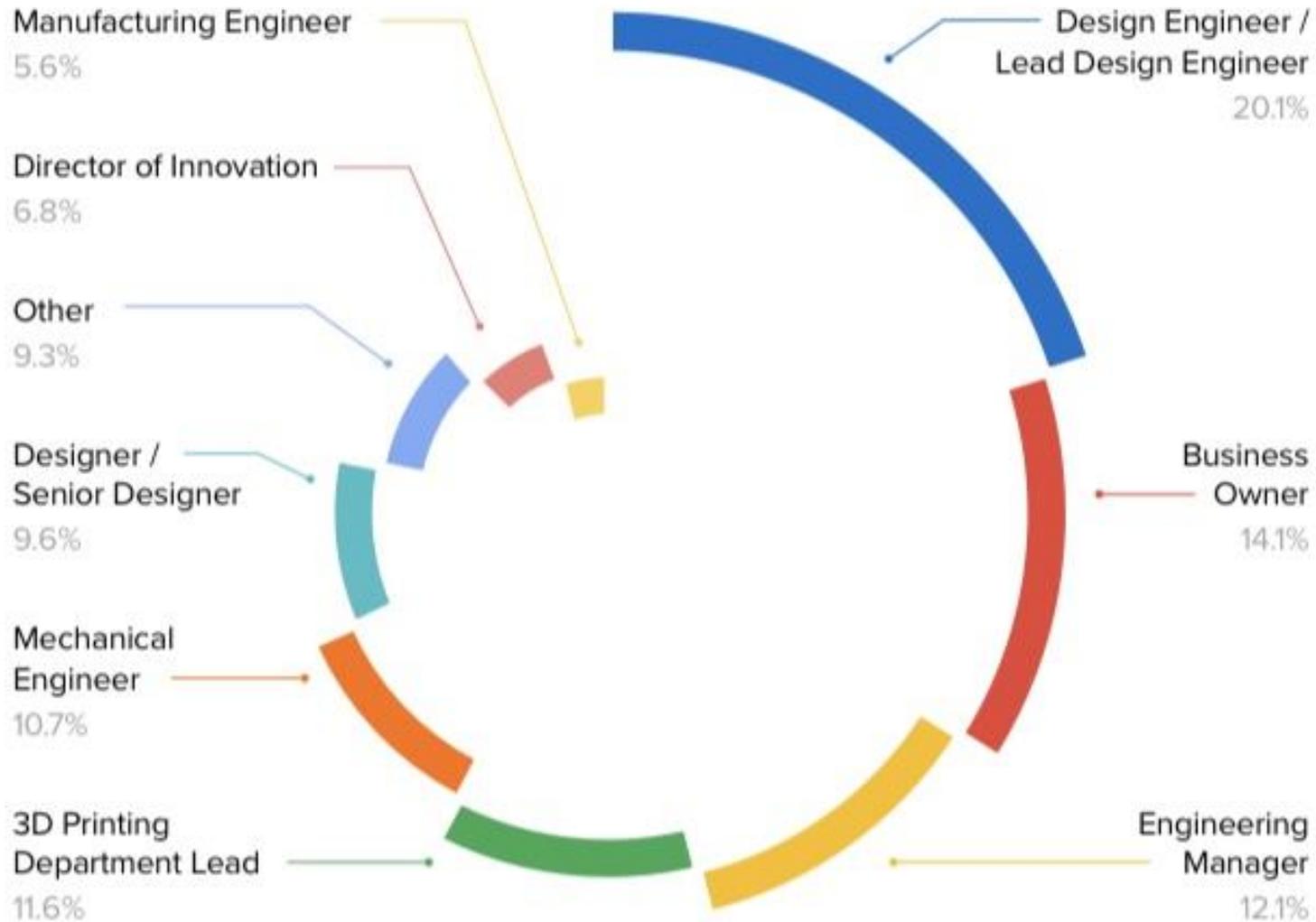




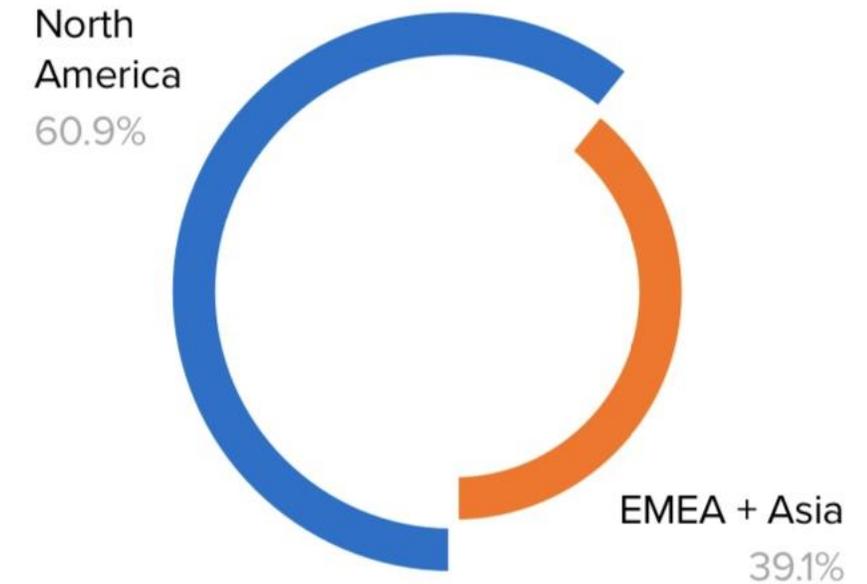
“3D printing has moved beyond the early adopter phase, but still shows signs of robust growth and expansion into new industries and applications”

The 2022 3D Printing Applications Report, Formlabs.

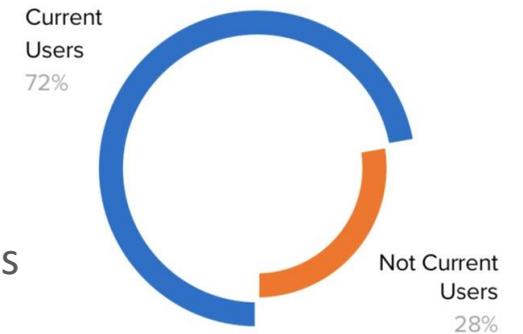
Research Panel by Occupation



Research Panel by Location



72% of 400 respondents currently use 3D printing, while 28% of respondents do not.



“Computer-Aided Design and Computer-Aided Manufacturing (CAD/CAM) is an important and irreplaceable technology in contemporary dentistry” Maltar, (2018).

“There is no doubt that a digital revolution in dentistry has arrived with the advanced development of digital workflow, including CAD/CAM” Neville et al. (2020).

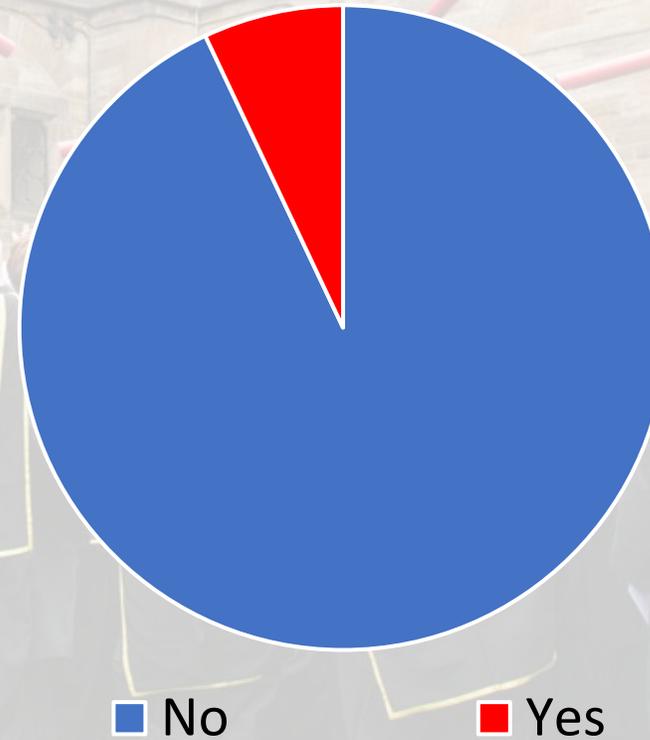
“Dental educators must also stay current with emerging technologies as they are developed and implemented in order to provide the most comprehensive education to their students” Brownstein et al. (2015).

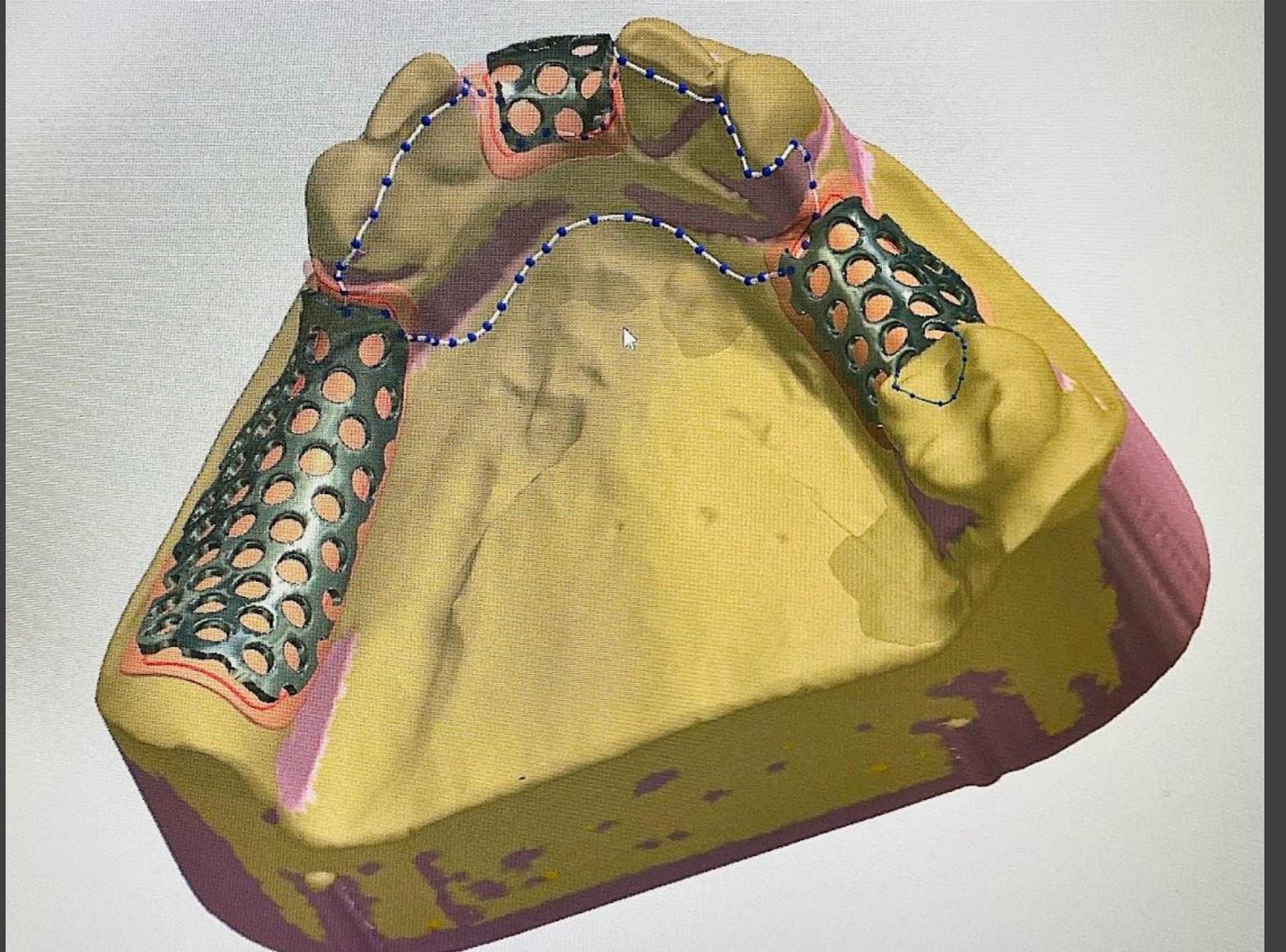
“Digital dentistry, including CAD/CAM dentistry, is perhaps the most disruptive innovation in dentistry to date” Bencharit et al. (2021).



BDS2 Students Poll

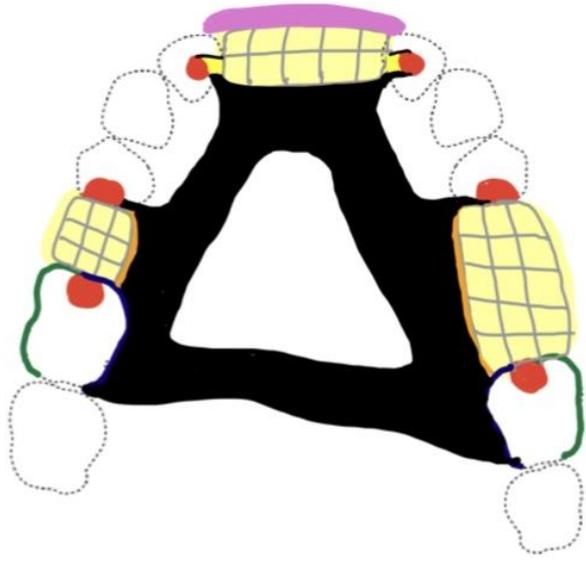
64 BDS2 Students were asked if they had any understanding of the Digital Workflow in Dentistry prior to their Digital Design Session, February 2022. 93% said **No**, while 7% said **Yes**.



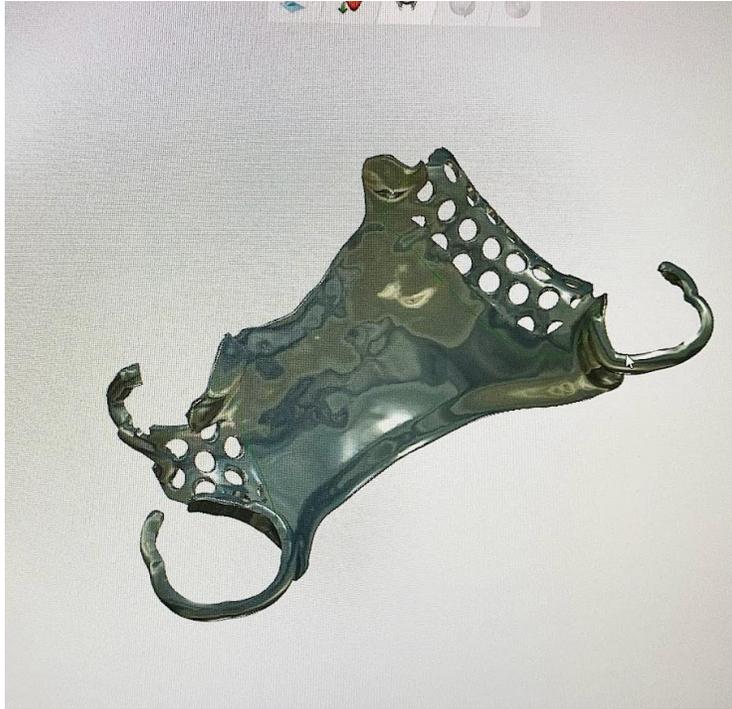




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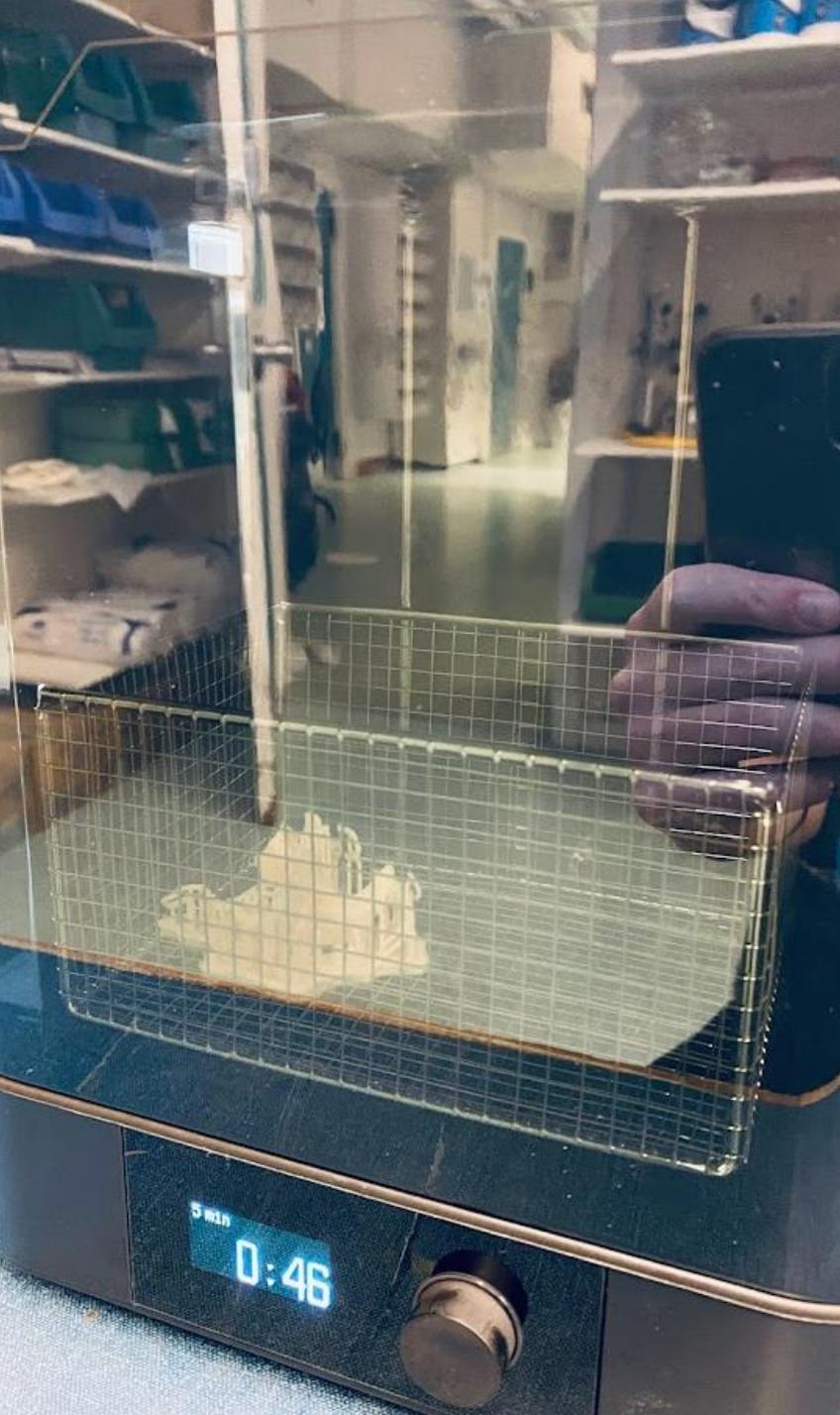
2 Dimensional Framework

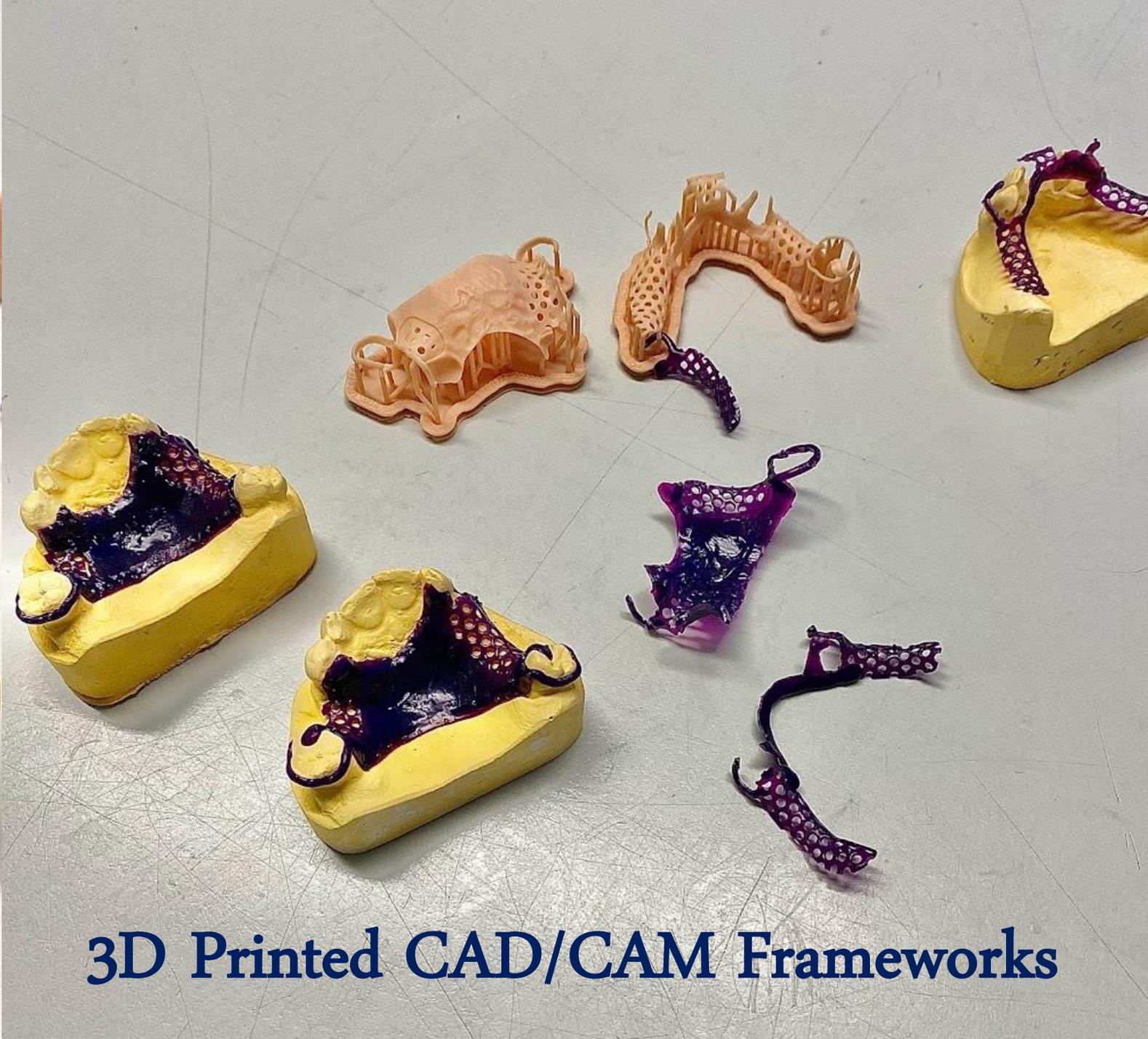


CAD Framework



Cobalt Chrome Framework





3D Printed CAD/CAM Frameworks



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“Dentistry is continually changing, and we are seeing a move to the digital environment”.

“We continue to evolve our curriculum to reflect this shift”.

“If we are to avoid being left behind, we need further investment in Digital Dentistry”.

University of Glasgow Dental School, Periodic Subject Review (BDS), Reflective Analysis Report. February (2022).

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- Neville, P. and van der Zande, M.M., 2020. Dentistry, e-health and digitalisation: A critical narrative review of the dental literature on digital technologies with insights from health and technology studies. *Community Dent. Health*, 37, pp.51-58.



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Thank you for listening

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