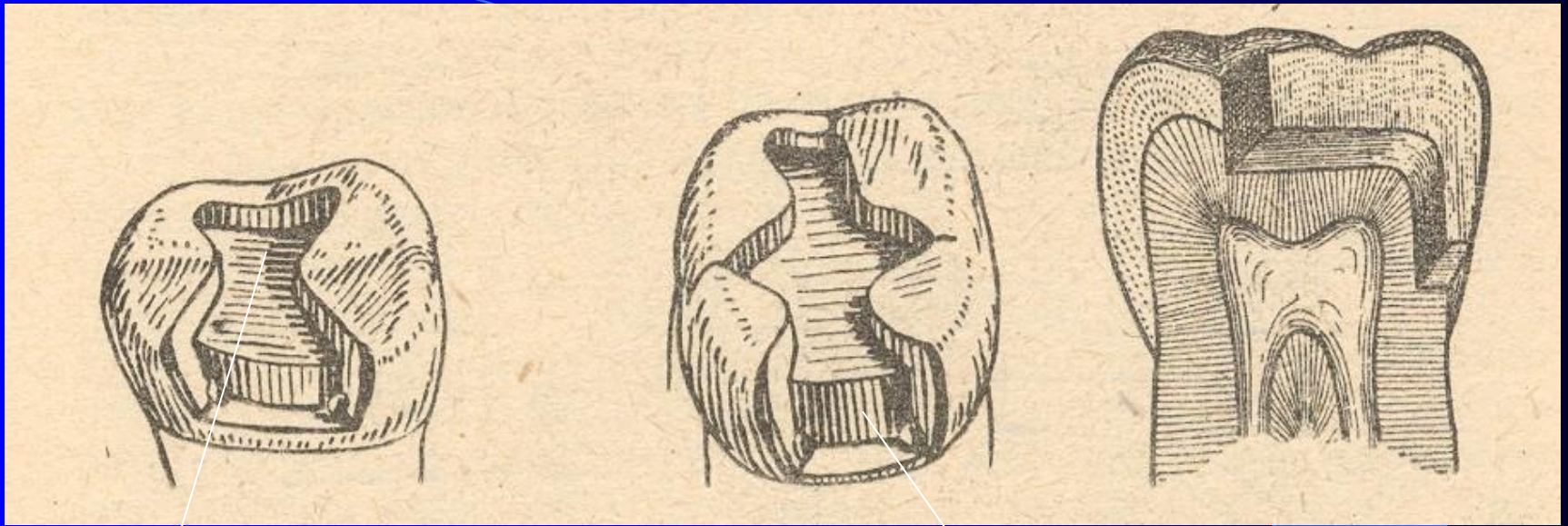


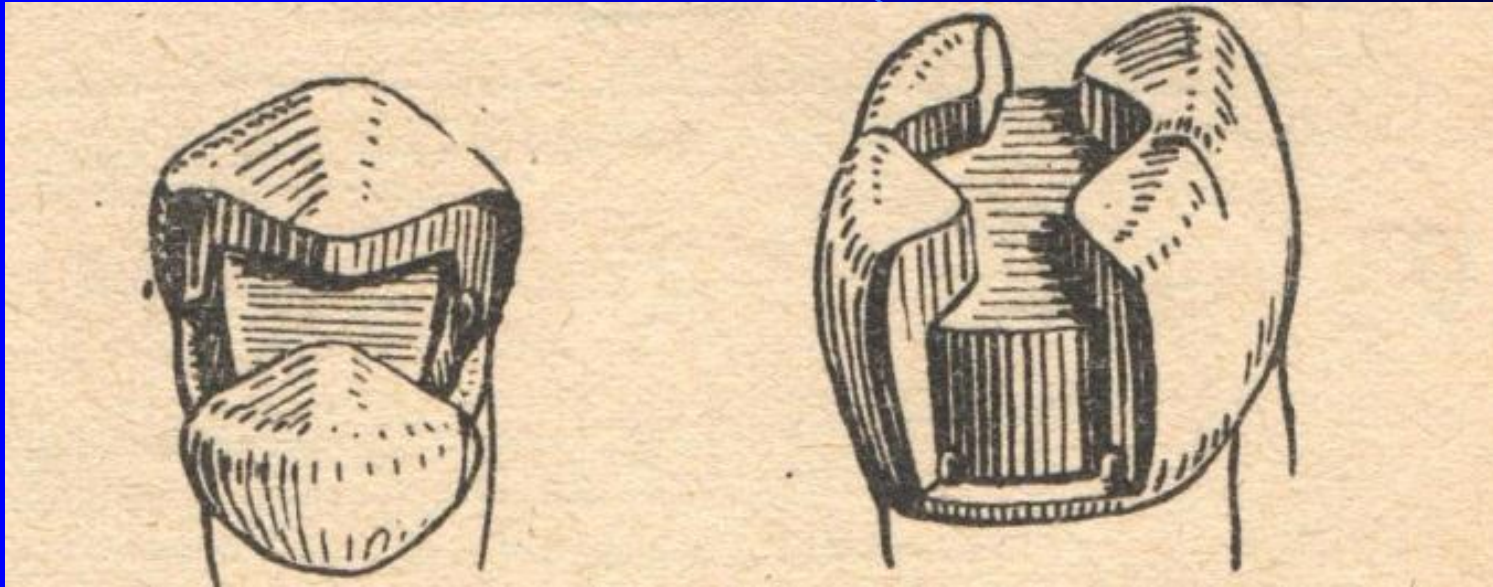
Class II. – modifications for amalgam

- Conventional preparation
- Slot
- Large cavities – replacement of the cusp (cusps), combination with the cavity on vestibular/oral surface

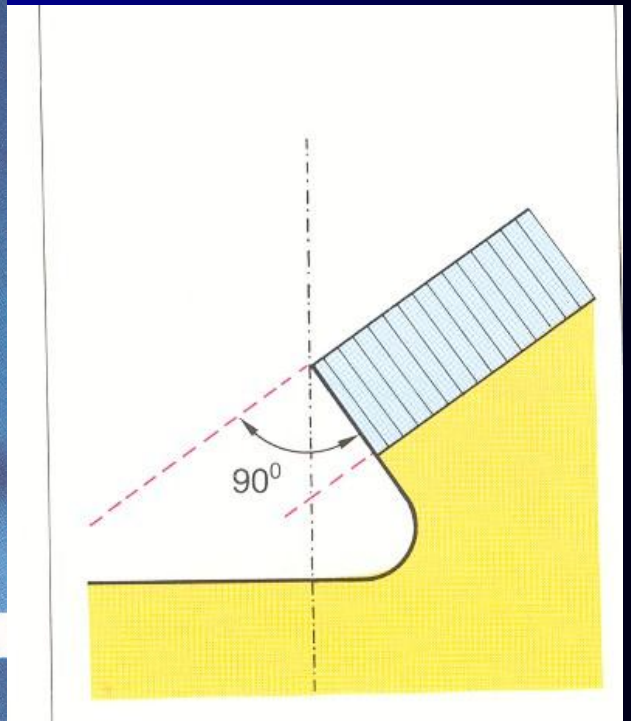
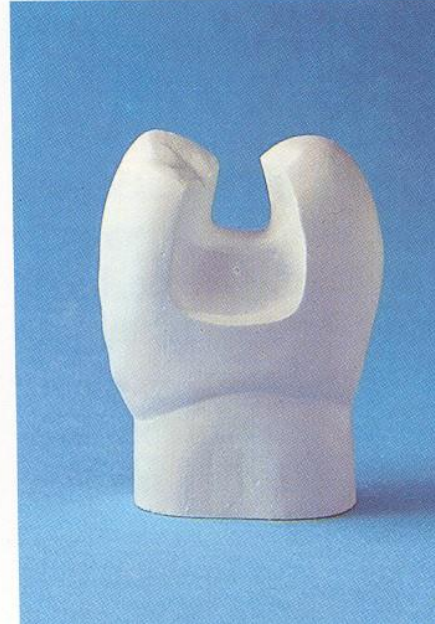
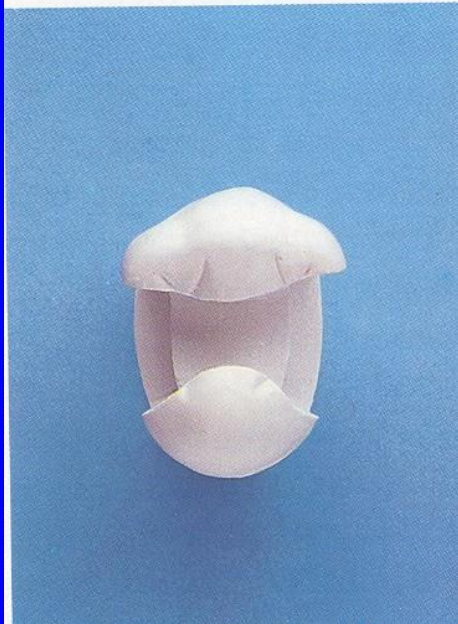
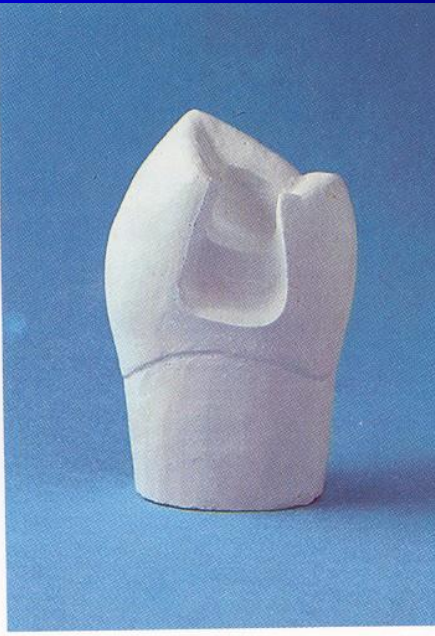
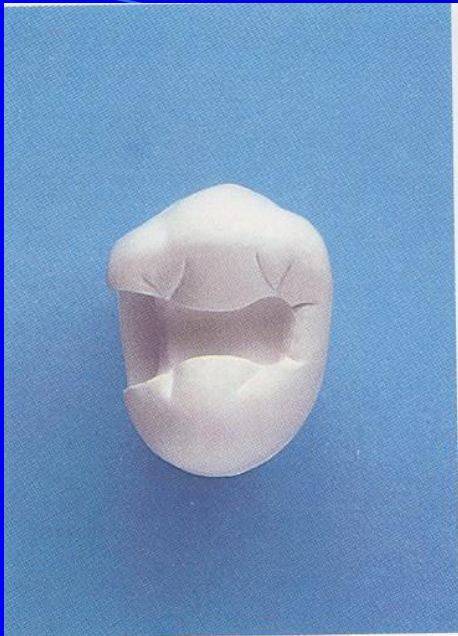


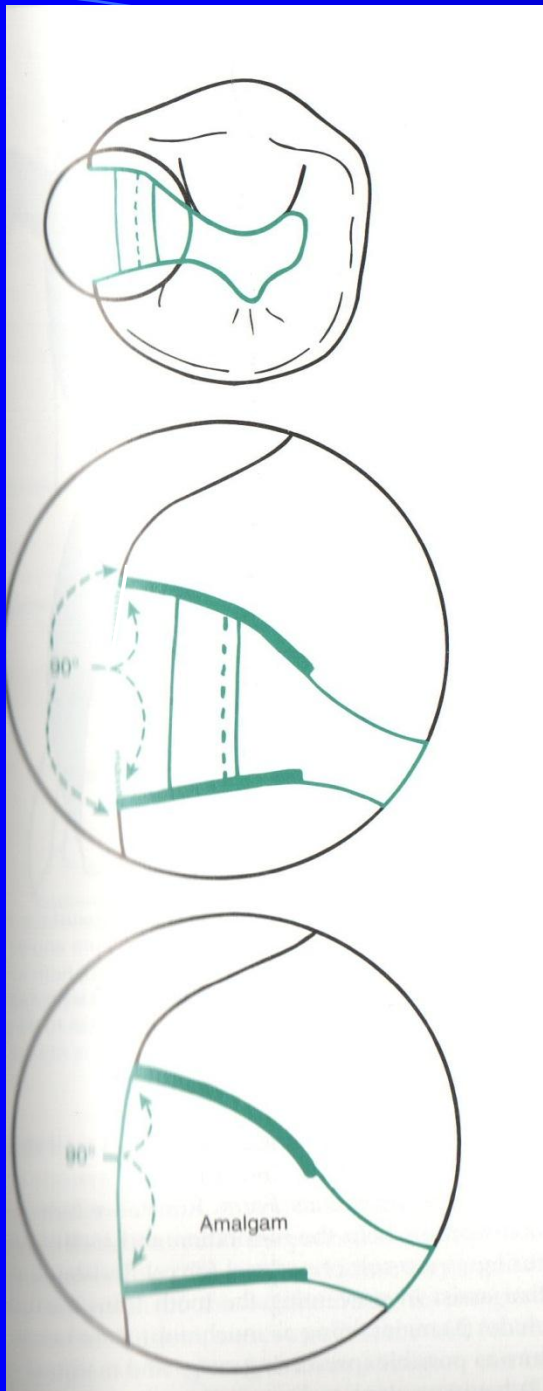
Occlusal cavity

Proximal cavity



MOD

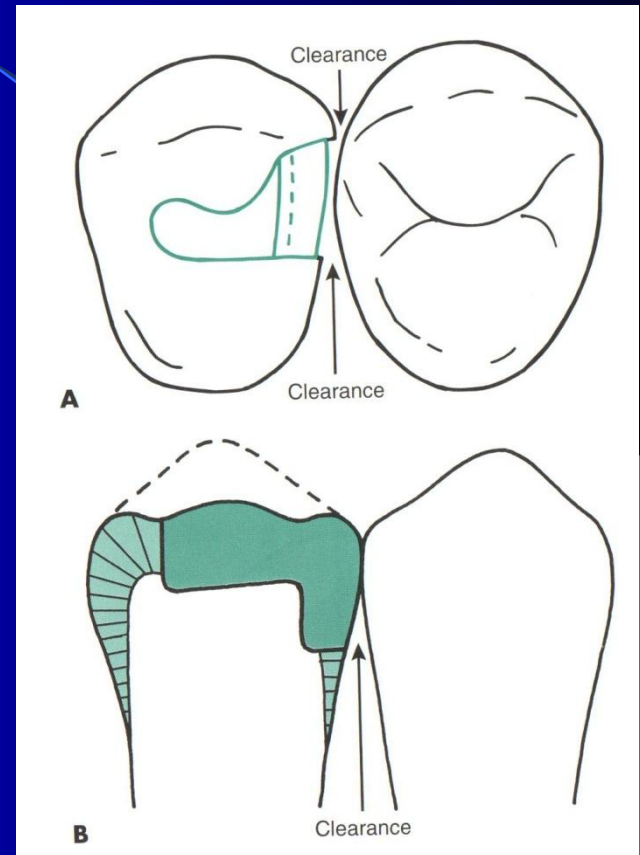


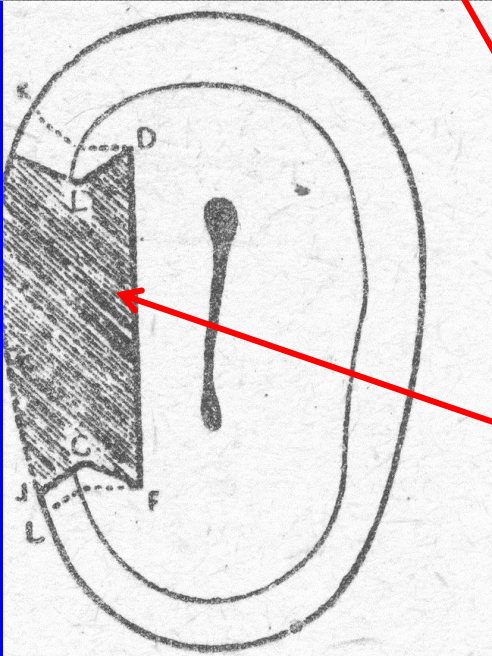
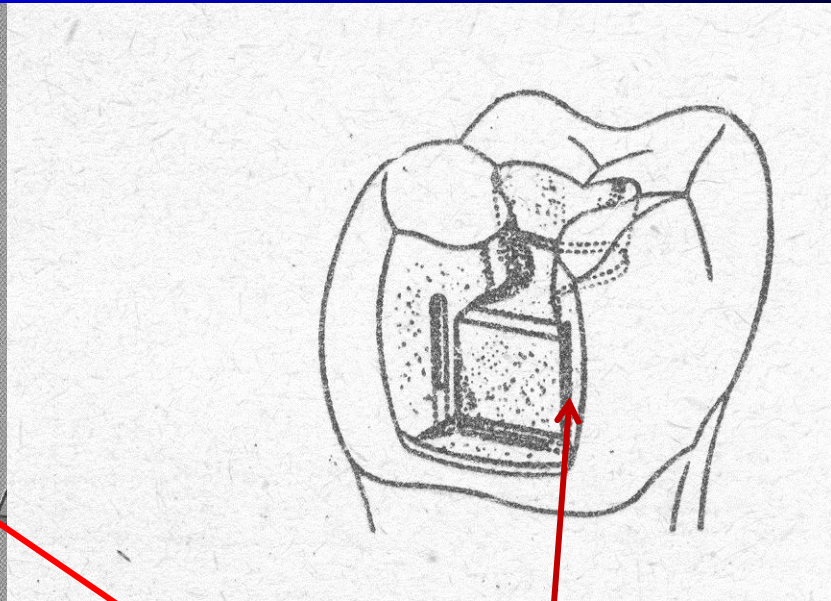
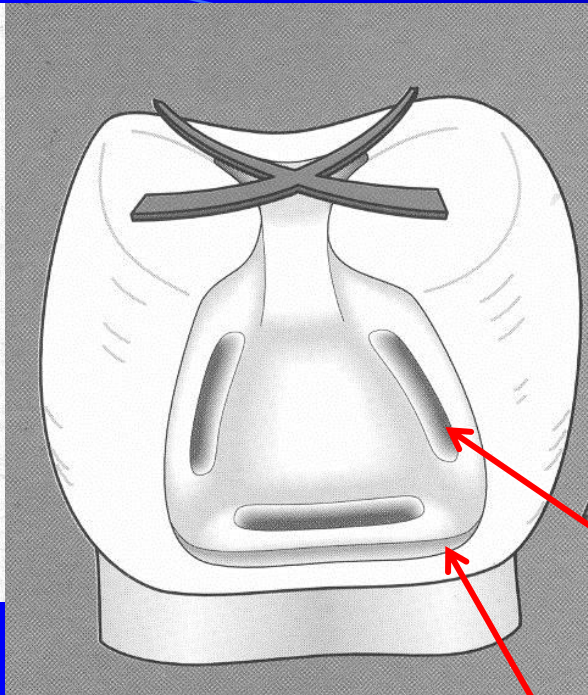


Cavosurface angle

Slight reverses curve

Clearance of the proximal surface

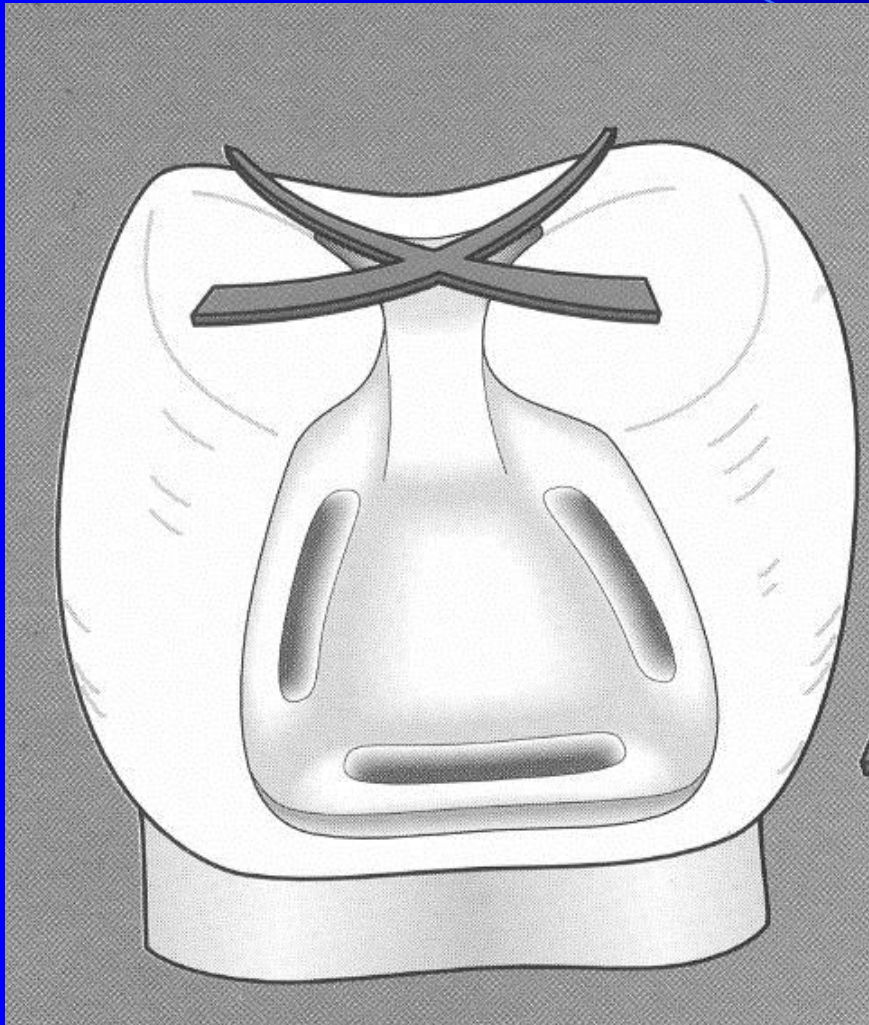




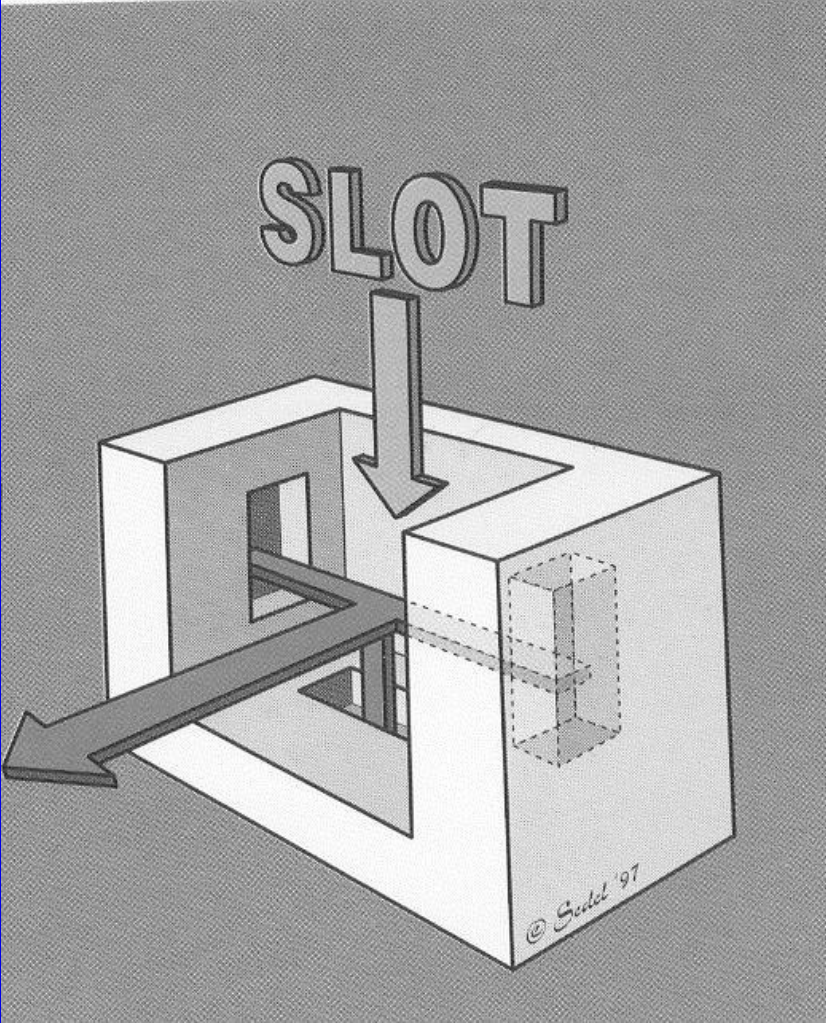
Retention – grooves
in the proximal cavity

Divergency of axial walls
towards gingiva and

Convergency - divergency
towards proximal space.

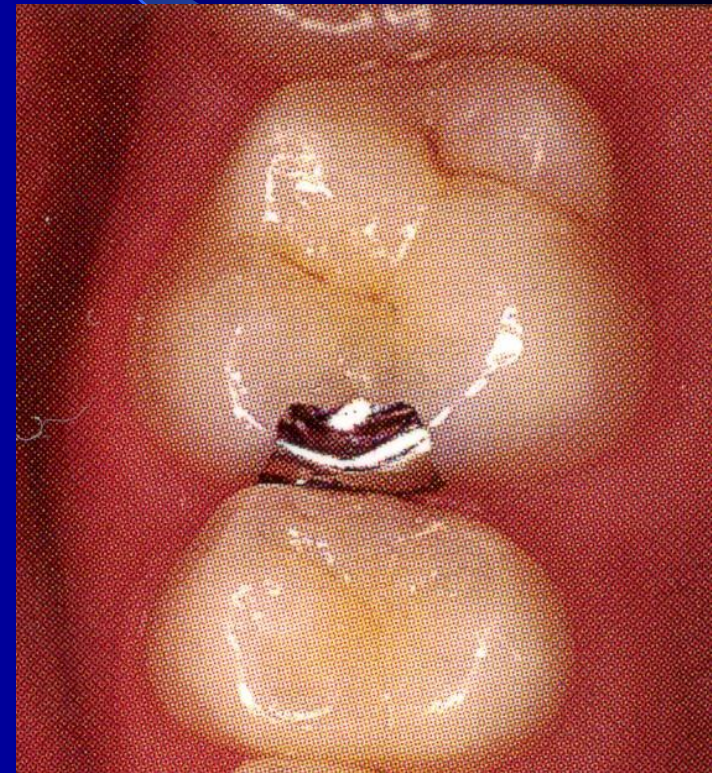


Autoretention



Slot preparation

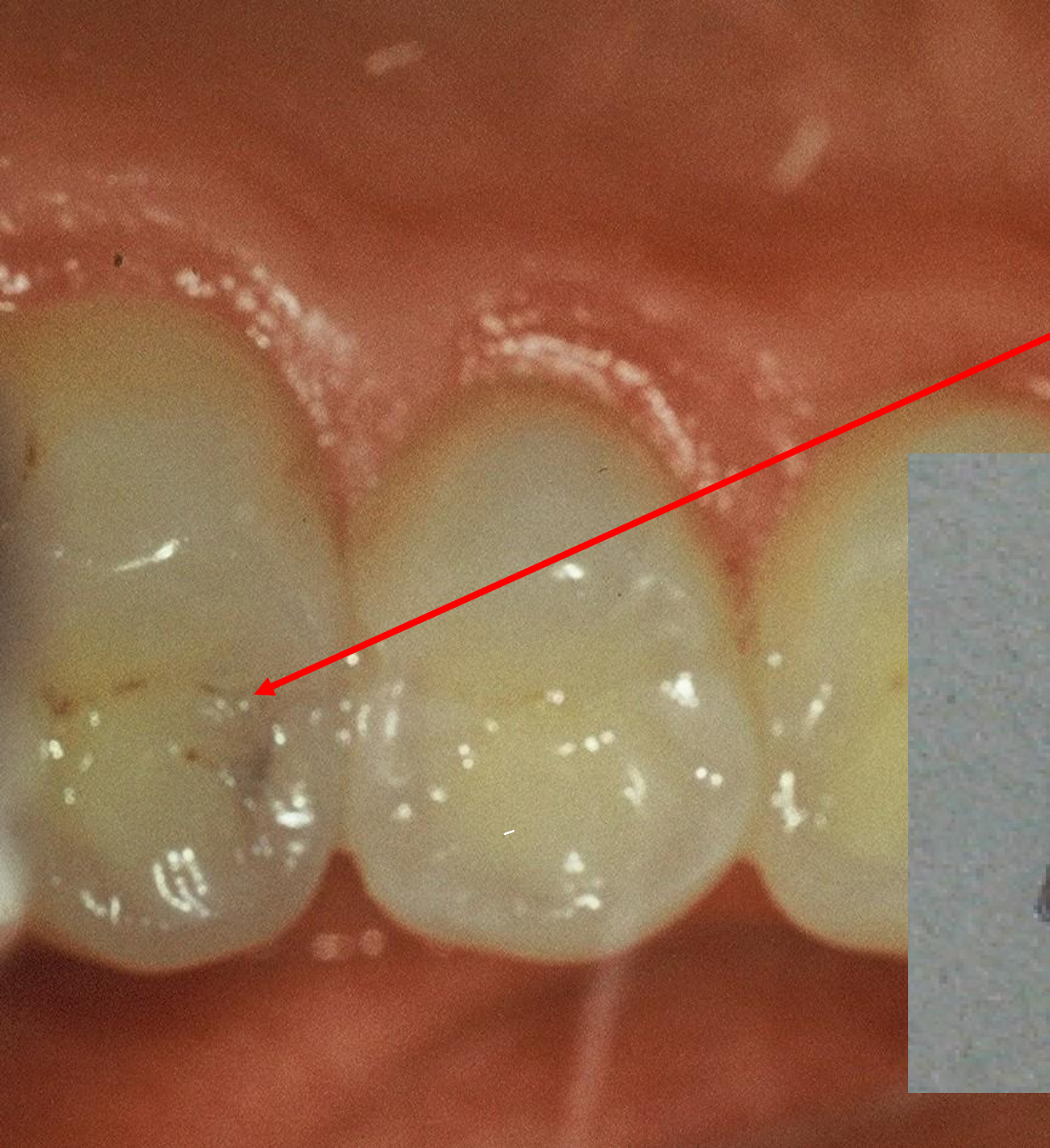
Slot is a cavity that is open on occlusal surface.
It is limited on the proximal ridge



Slot for amalgam

- Access to the caries lesion
 - through the enamel wall
 - breaking out of the enamel lamella
 - excavation of carious dentin

Pre op





Access to the cavity

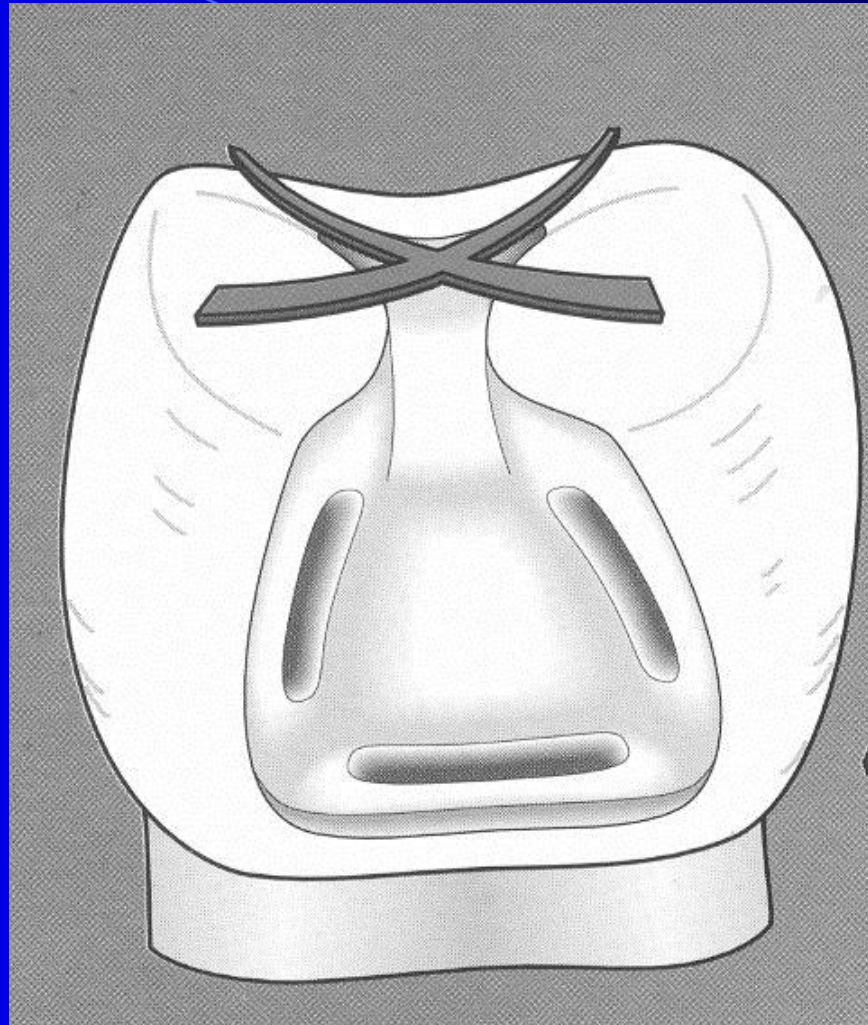
Slot for amalgam

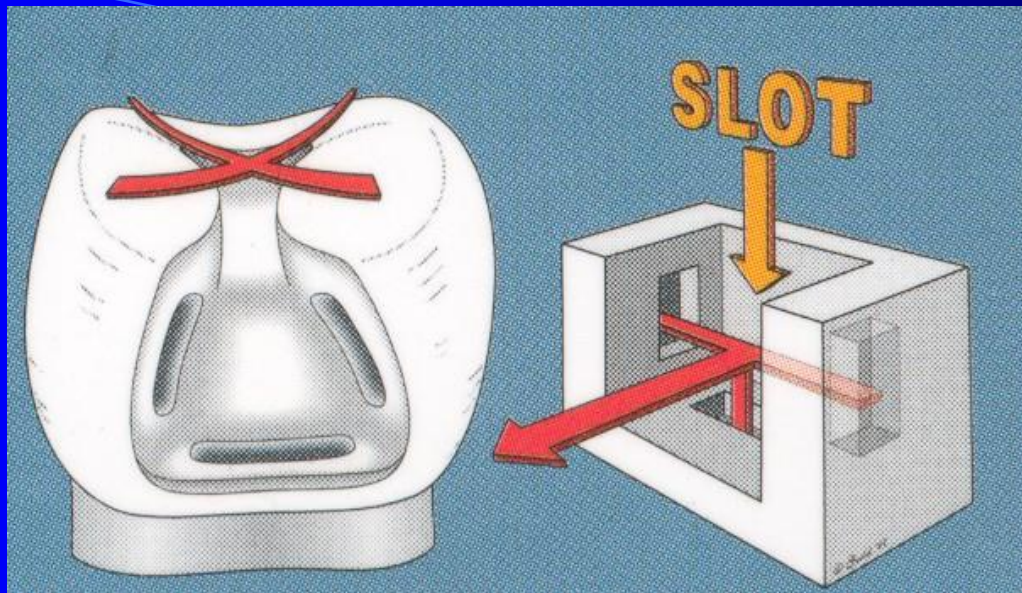
Autoretention

- Grooves
- Divergency towards gingiva
- Convergency and divergency of axial walls in horizontal plane(towards proximal space)

Slot for amalgam

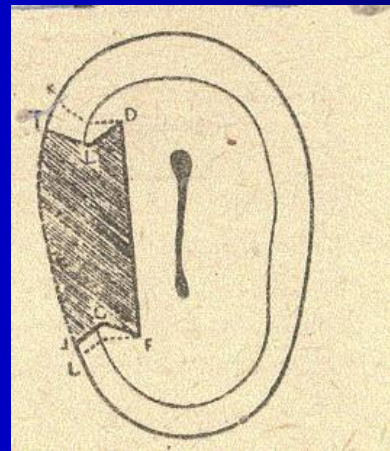
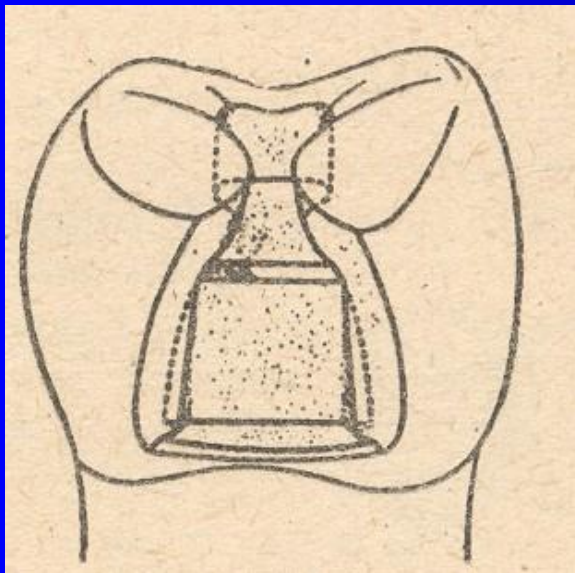
- Rule of the gingival wall
 - 1 mm wide
 - 90° angle towards the pulpal wall
 - outer line beveled if in enamel
 - horizontal groove





Sedelmayer

*Sedelmayer J. Amalgám – zapomenuté řemeslo.
Brno, 2000.*

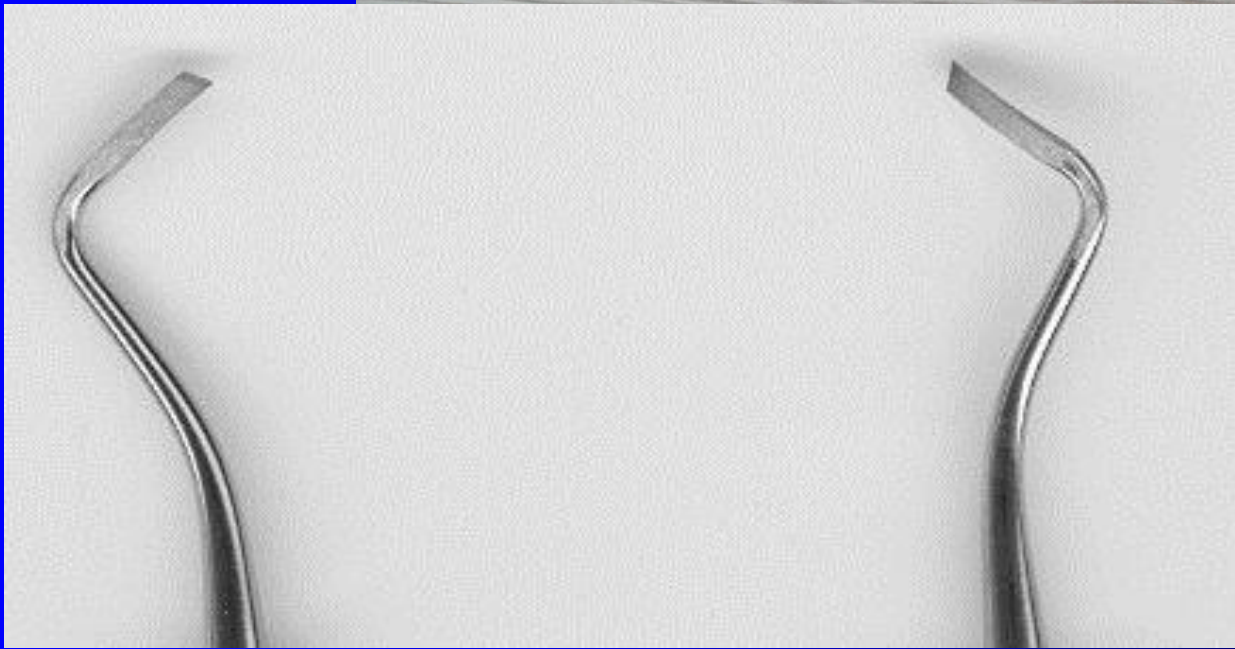


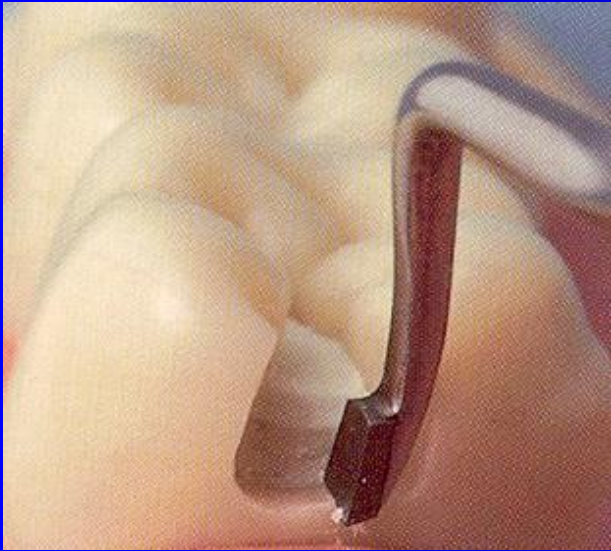
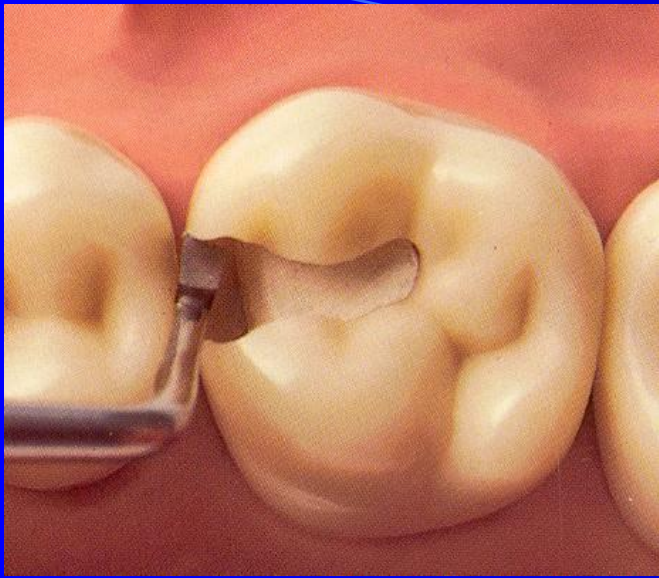
Bažant V.

Konservační zubní lékařství, SPN Praha, 1962.

Slot cavity

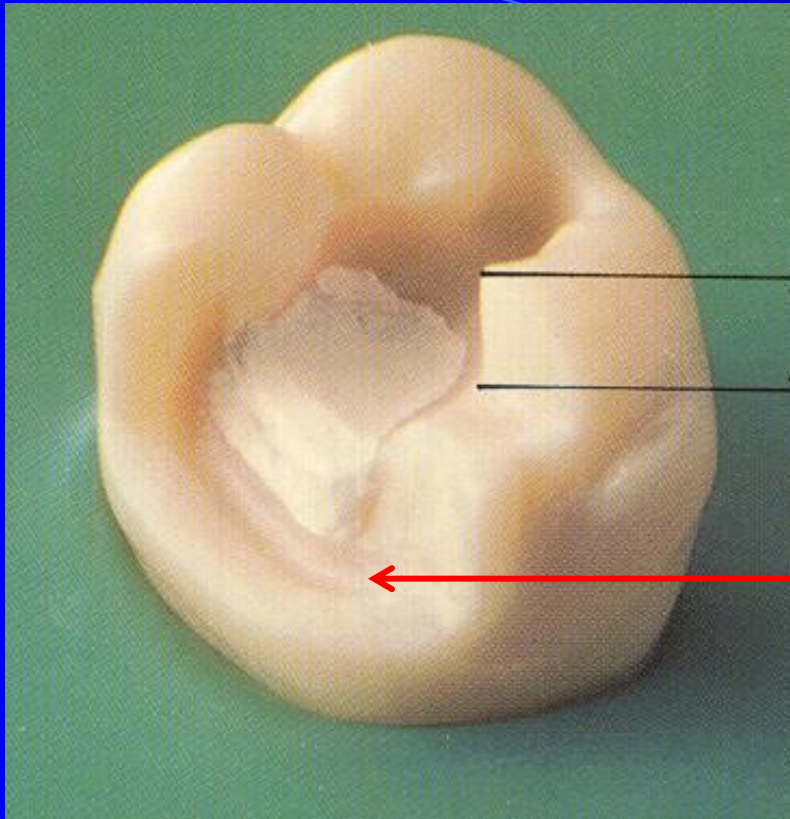
- Limited on proximal ridge
- Axial walls are divergent towards gingiva
- The proximal box has a typical picture of fish tail
- There are grooves:
 - One horizontal in gingival wall
 - Two vertical in axial walls





Large defects

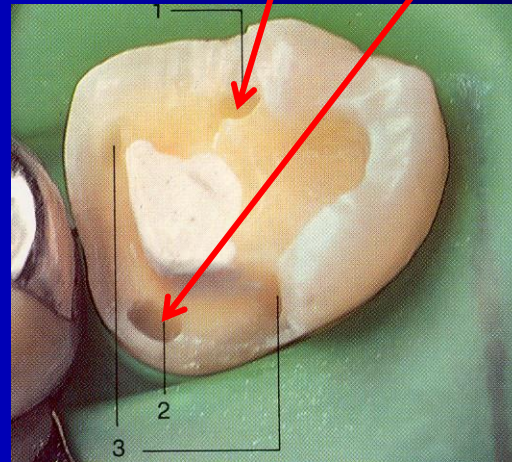
- In vital teeth if the cusp has been undermined due to dental caries
- Large defects in non vital teeth – amalgam overlays
- Combination with the cavity on vestibular/oral surface



Cusp has been removed

The thickness of the filling
3 – 4 mm (at the cusp)

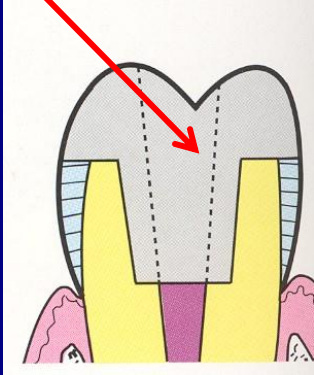
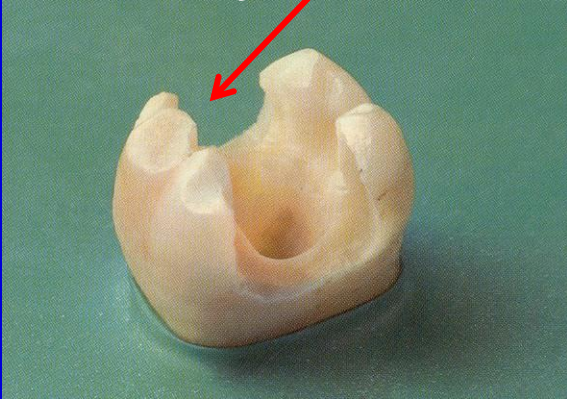
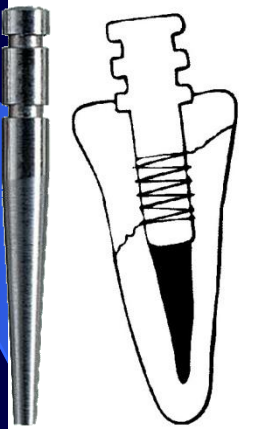
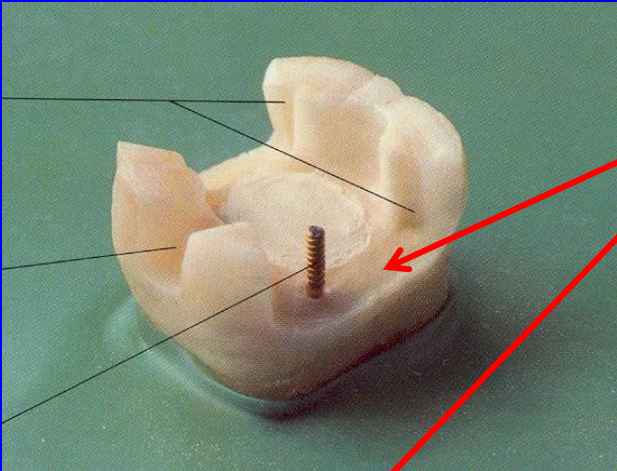
Retention
Grooves, pins, slots



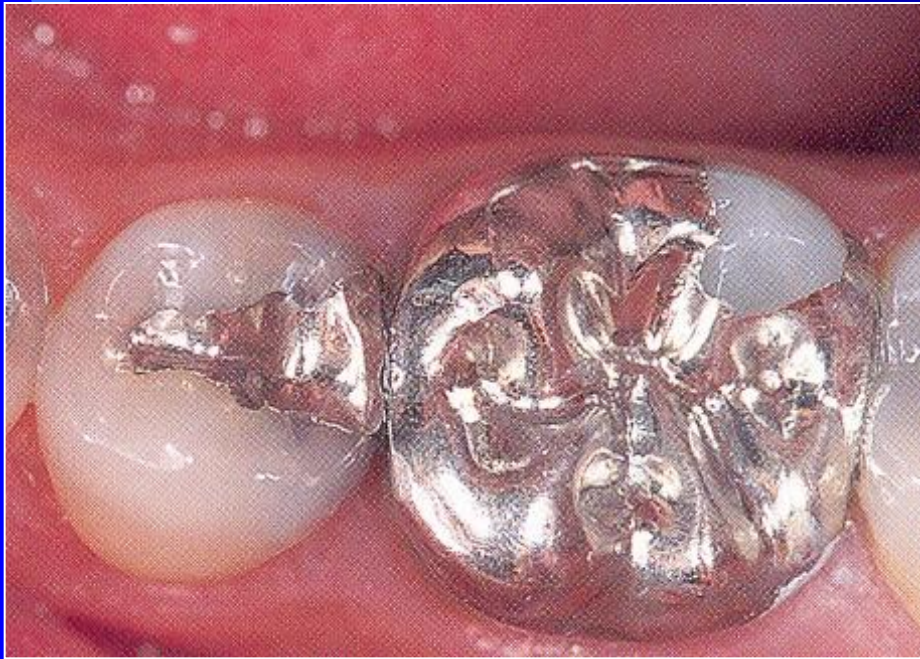
Parapulpal pins

Intrapulpal posts (root canal posts)

Retention in the endodontic cavity

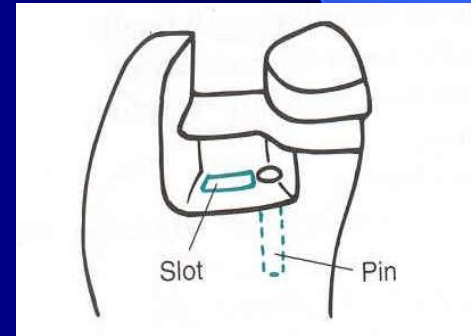
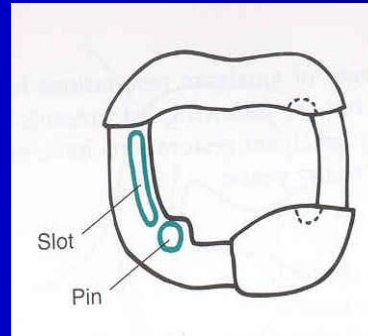
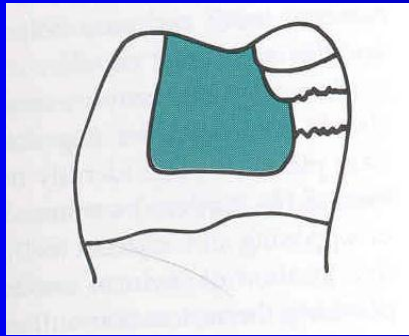
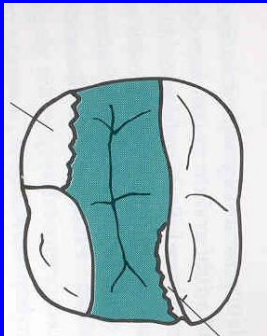


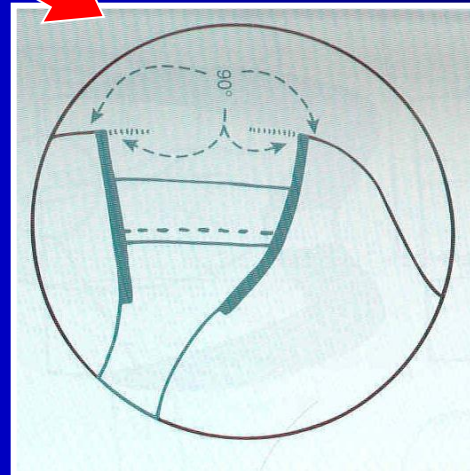
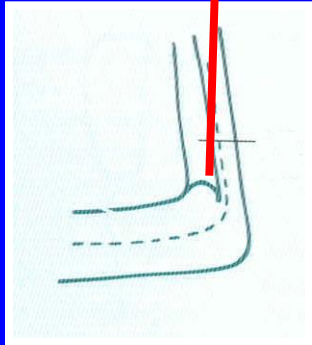
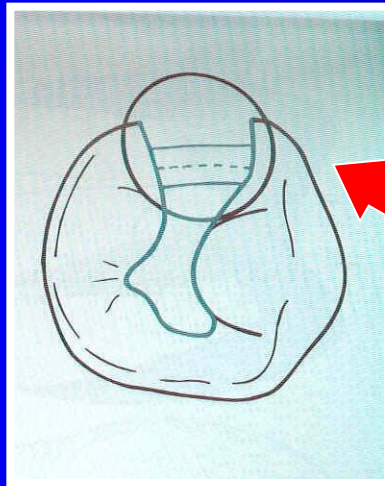
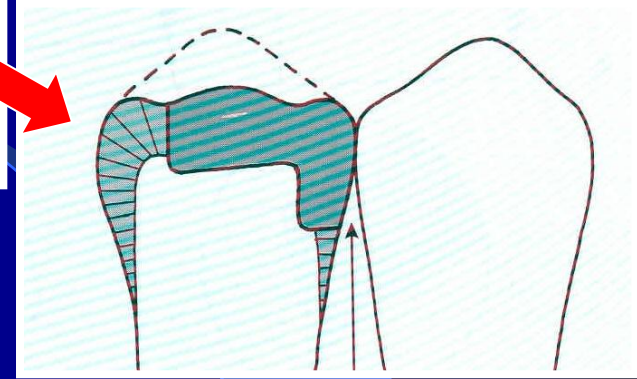
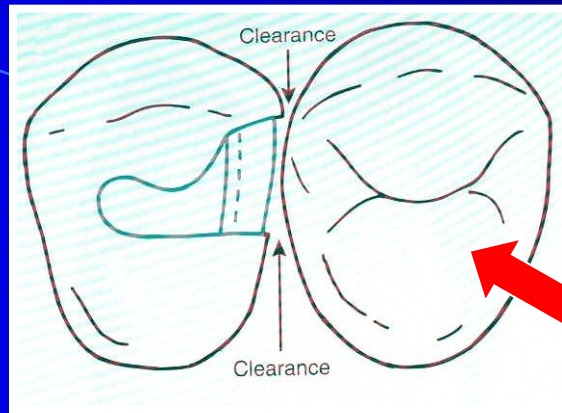
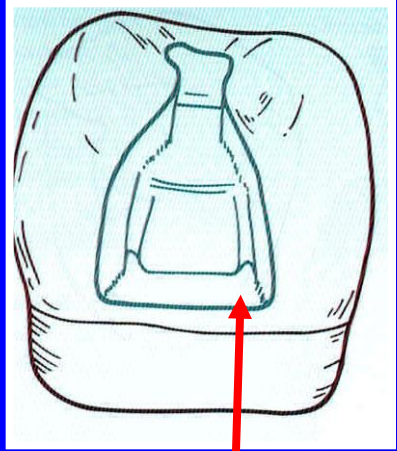
Large amalgam restoration - overlays



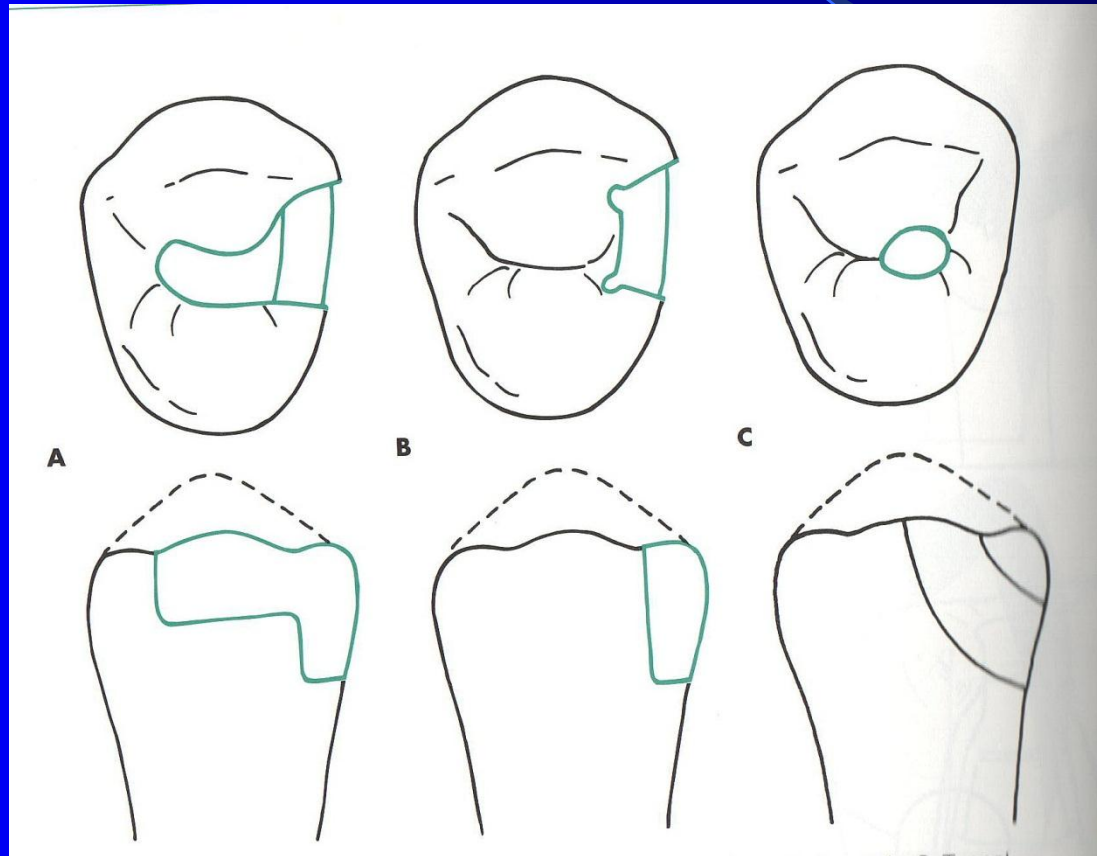
Amalgam

Exact work!





Basic modifications



Rules for large restorations

- Clear and sharp outlines – cavosurface margin

Thickness of the amalgam (the cusp 3 – 4 mm)

- Autoretention
 - Grooves
 - Pins, slots
 - Parapulpal pins
 - Intrapulpal posts – root canal posts

Resistance – acc to general rules

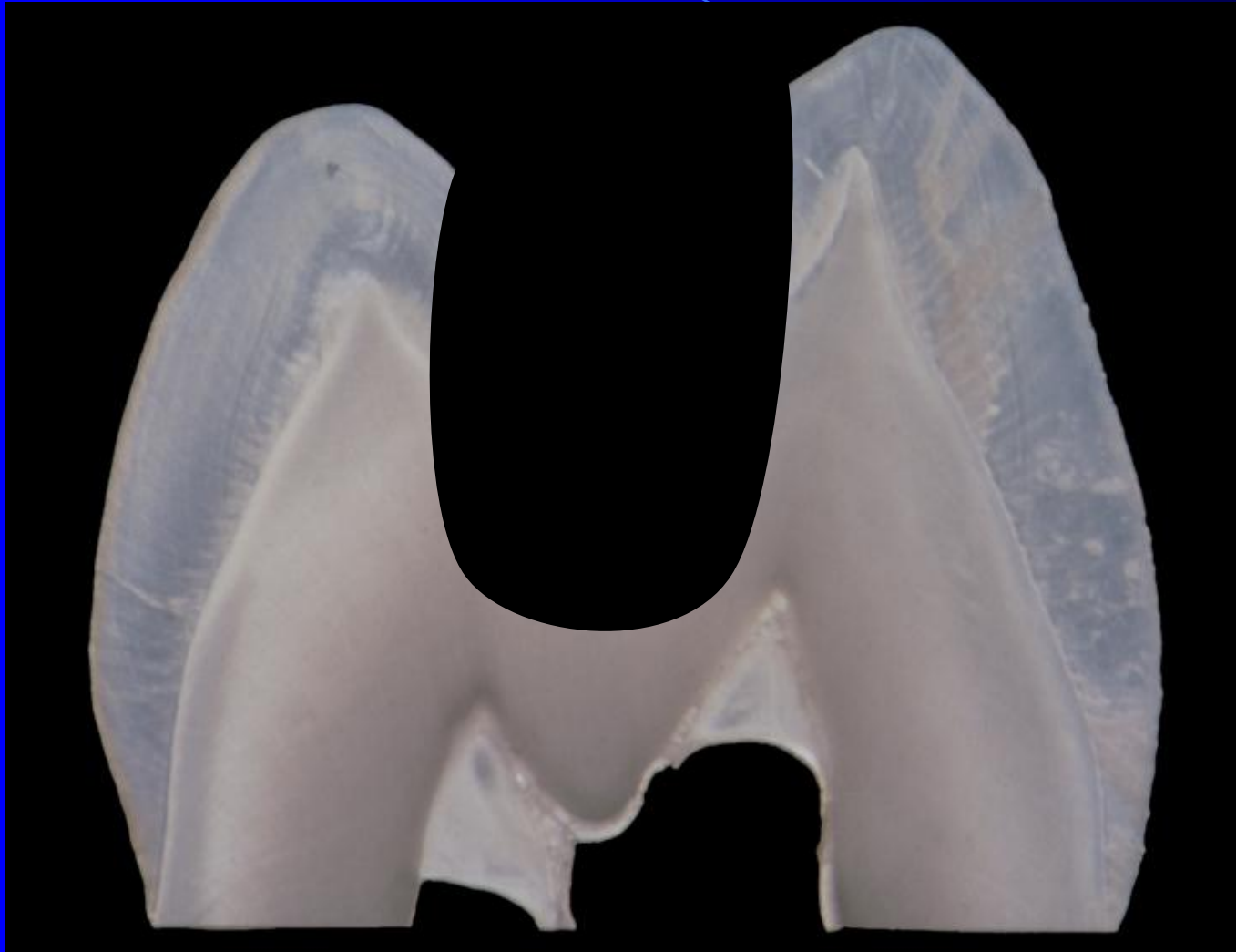
Preparation for adhesive materials – composites

- No extension for prevention (adhesion)
- No grooves
- No undercuts
- Rounded box
- Bevel the axial walls and the outer edge of the gingival wall
- Small isolated cavities are possible

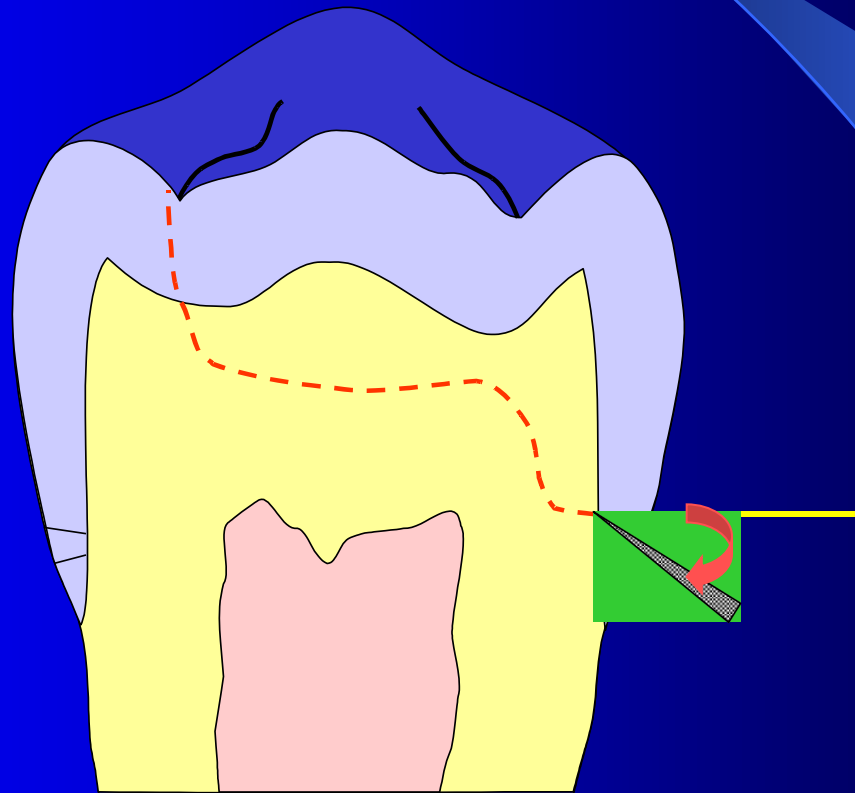
Cavity for amalgam



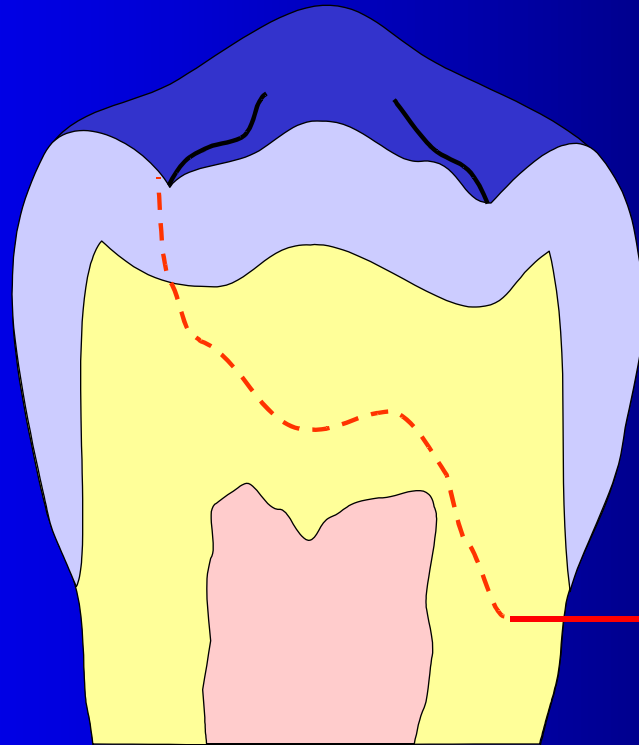
Cavity for composite



Bevel on the gingival wall



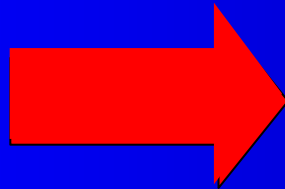
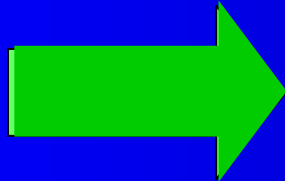
Ohlazení zevní hrany gingiválního schůdku mimo sklovinu



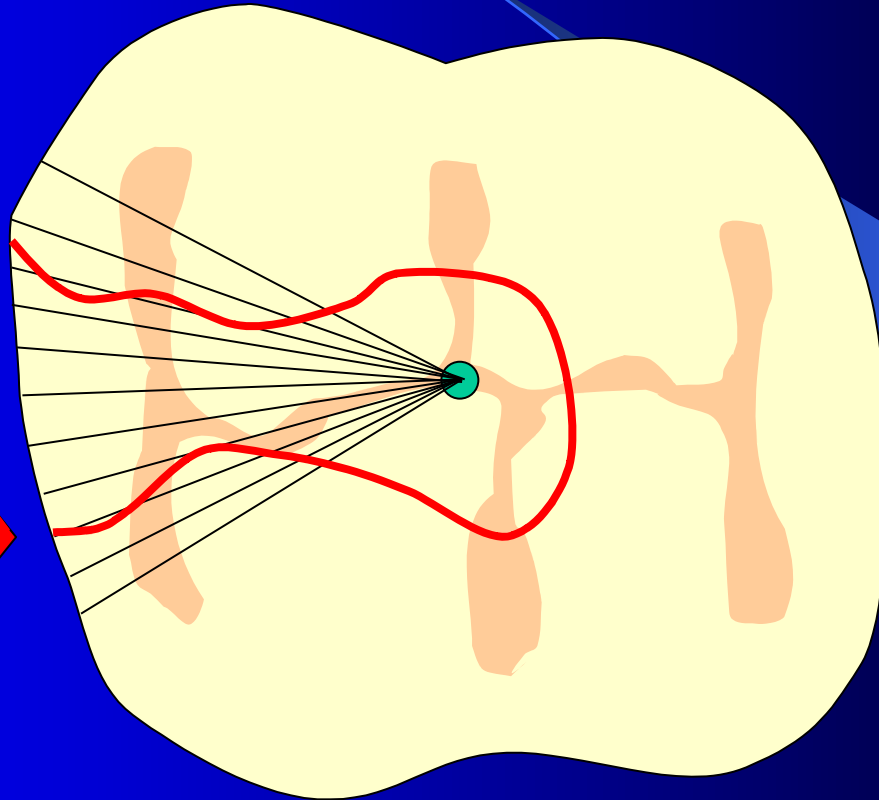
**Preparation
do not bevel!!!**

Bevel of enamel on axial walls

Composite material



Amalgam















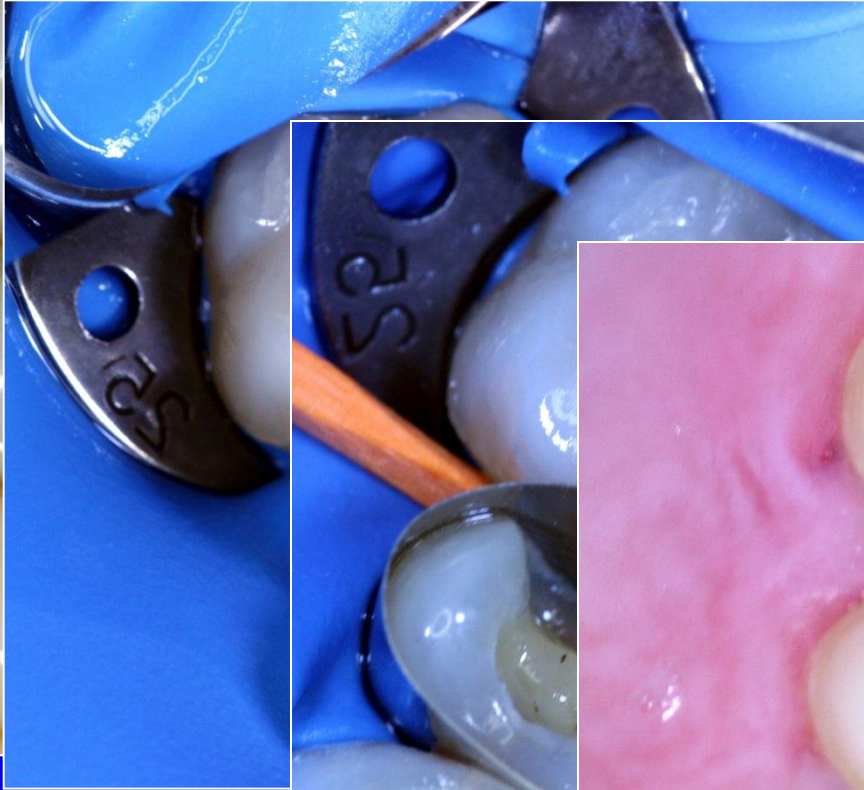
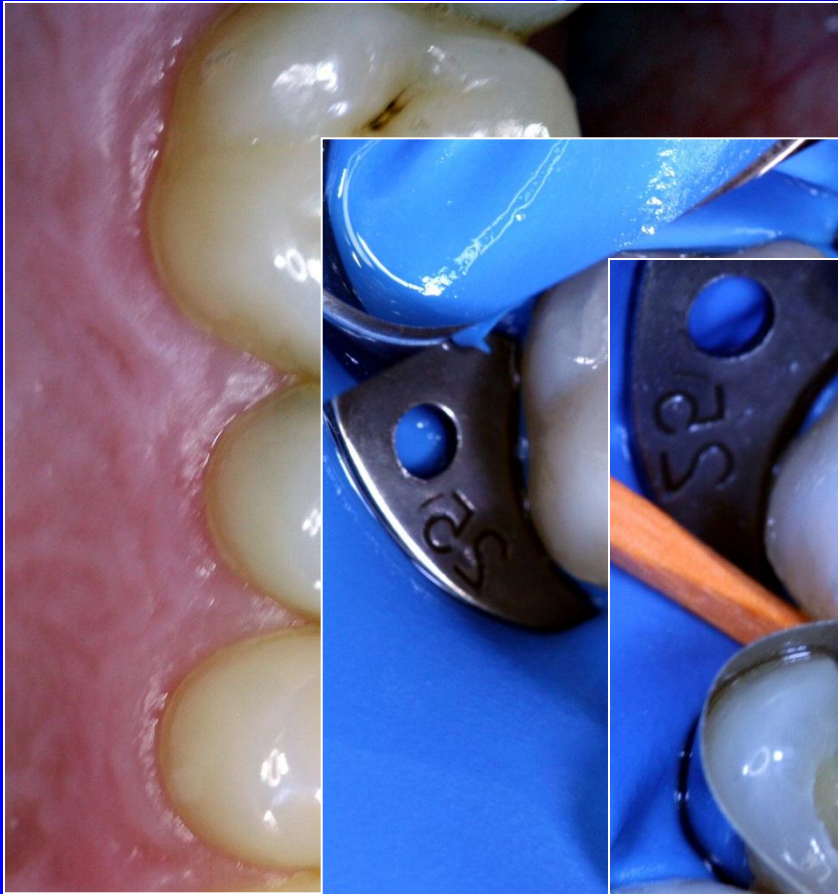






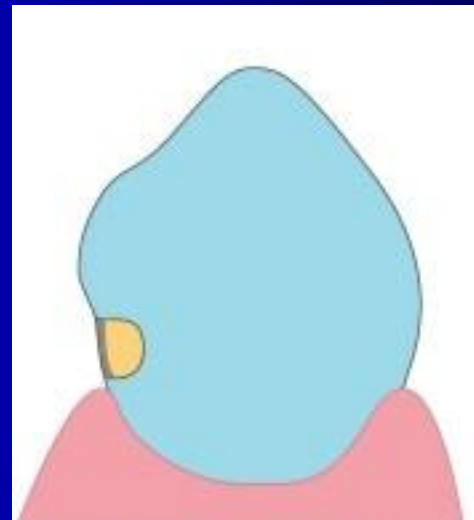


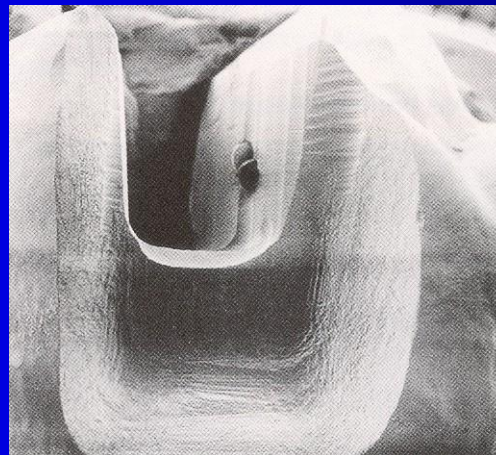




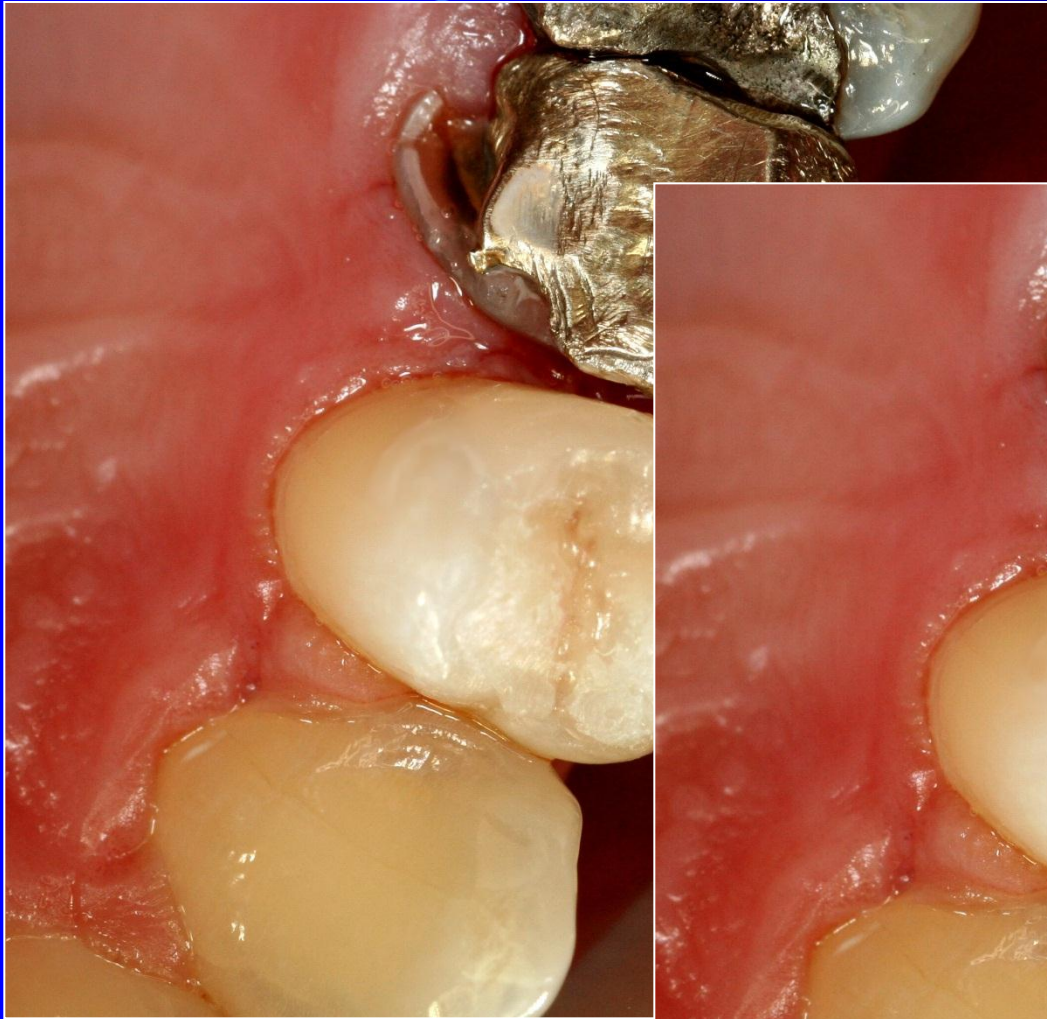


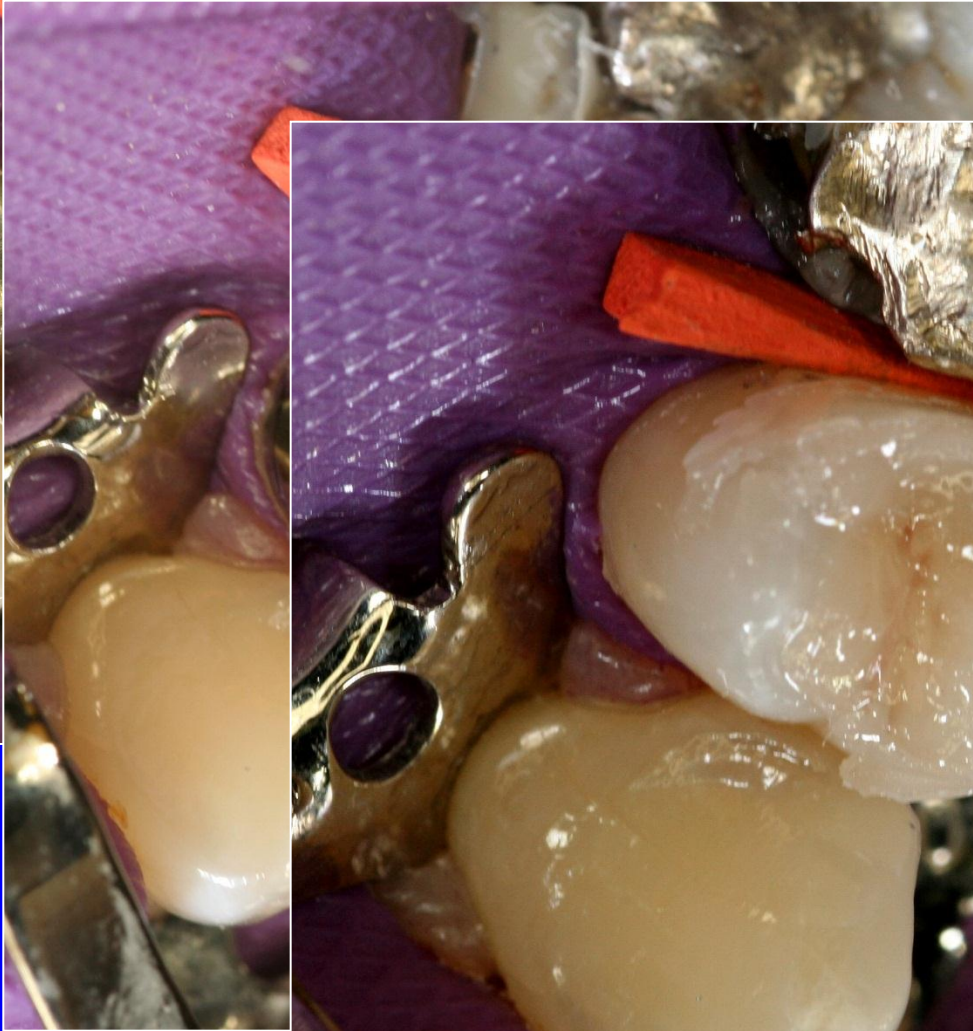
Alternative preparation – adhesive slot











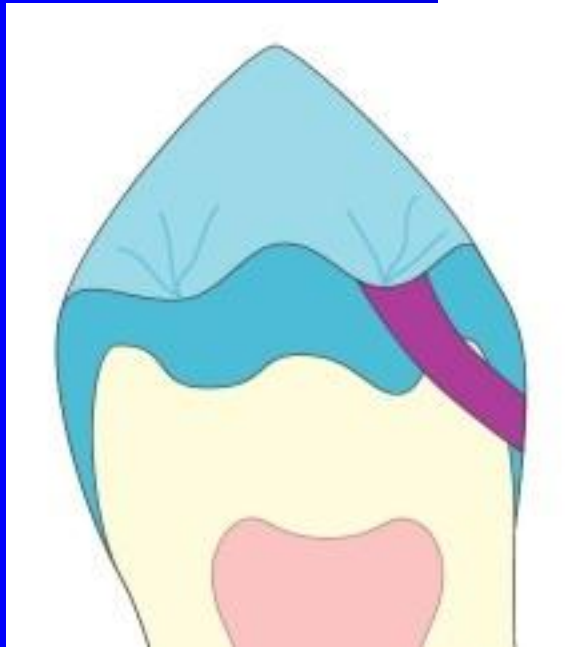
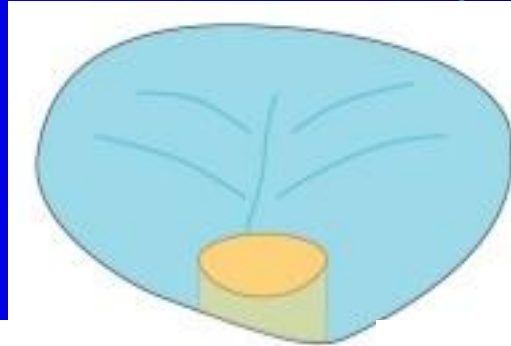
Glassionomer and class II.

- Temporary filling – first phase for the sandwich technique
- Tunnelová filling (preparation)

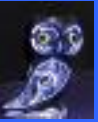
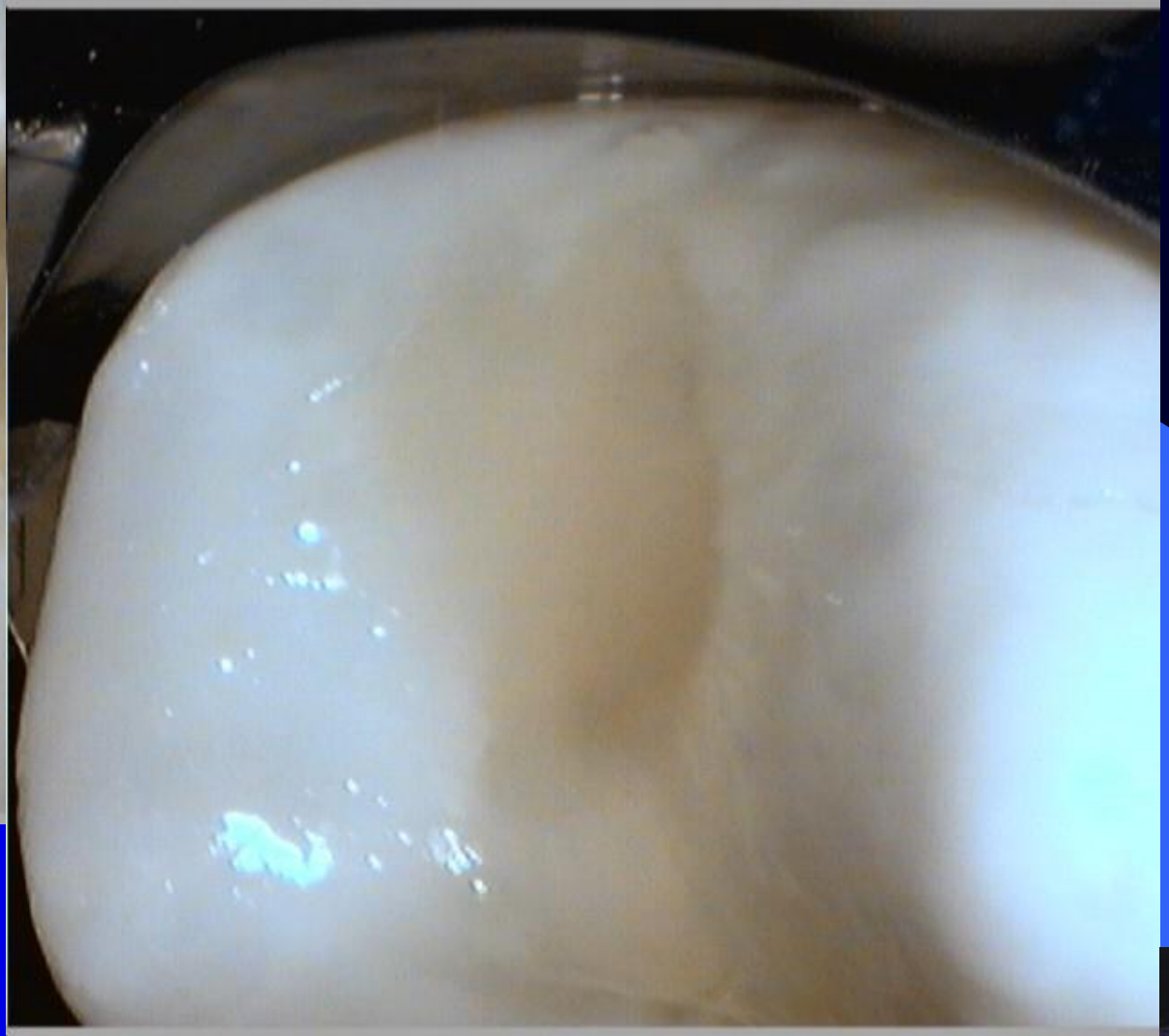




Tunnel preparation









1. Low caries risk
2. Proximal ridge without infrapulpal
3. Good cooperation
4. Small caries lesion



1. Loups or microscope
2. Miniinstruments
3. Dezinfection
4. GIC in capsules
5. BW post op

