



## DENTURES FAQ's

A denture is a removable replacement for missing teeth and surrounding tissues.

Two types of dentures are available - complete and partial dentures. Complete dentures are used when all the teeth are missing, while partial dentures are used when some natural teeth remain.

### Complete Dentures

Complete dentures can be either "conventional" or "immediate." Made after the teeth have been removed and the gum tissue has begun to heal, a *conventional denture* is ready for placement in the mouth about 4 to 12 weeks after the teeth have been removed. Unlike conventional dentures, *immediate dentures* are made in advance and can be positioned as soon as the teeth are removed. As a result, the wearer does not have to be without teeth during the healing period.

Bones and gums shrink over time, especially during the healing period following tooth removal, therefore a disadvantage of immediate dentures compared with conventional dentures is that they require more adjustments to fit properly during the healing process and generally should only be considered a temporary solution until conventional dentures can be made.

### Partial Dentures

A removable partial denture or bridge usually consists of replacement teeth attached to a pink or gum-coloured plastic base, which is connected by metal framework that holds the denture in place in the mouth.

Partial dentures are used when one or more natural teeth remain in the upper or lower jaw. A fixed (permanent) partial denture replaces one or more teeth by placing crowns on the teeth on either side of the space and attaching artificial teeth to them. This "bridge" is then cemented into place. Not only does a partial denture fill in the spaces created by missing teeth but it also prevents other teeth from changing position.

### Is there an alternative to dentures?

Yes, *dental implants* can be used to support permanently cemented bridges, eliminating the need for a denture. The cost is usually bigger, but the implants and bridges resemble more closely to when having real teeth. Dental implants are becoming the alternative to dentures but not everyone is a suitable candidate for implants. Consult your dentist for advice

### How are dentures made?

The denture development process takes about 1 month and several appointments. Once your dentist or prosthodontist (a dentist who specialized in the restoration and replacement of teeth) determined what type of appliance is best for you, the general steps are to:

1. Make a series of impressions of your jaw and take measurements of how your jaws relate to one another and how much space is between them.
2. Create models, wax forms, and/or plastic patterns in the exact shape and position of the denture to be made. You will "try in" this model several times and the denture will be assessed for colour, shape, and fit before the final denture is cast.
3. Cast a final denture.
4. Make adjustments as necessary.



## **How do new dentures feel like?**

New dentures may feel a little odd or loose for a few weeks until the muscles of your cheek and tongue learn to keep them in place and you get comfortable inserting and removing them. Also, it is not unusual for minor irritation or soreness to occur and for saliva flow to increase when you first start wearing dentures, but these problems will diminish as your mouth adjusts to the new denture.

## **Will dentures make me look different?**

Dentures are made to closely resemble your natural teeth so there should be no noticeable change to your appearance. In fact, dentures may even improve your smile and fill out your facial appearance.

## **Will eating with new dentures be difficult?**

Eating with new dentures will take a little practice and may be uncomfortable for some wearers for a few weeks. To get used to the new denture, start with soft foods cut into small pieces.

Chew slowly using both sides of your mouth. As you get used to your new dentures, add other foods until you return to your normal diet. Be cautious with hot or hard foods and sharp-edged bones or shells. Avoid foods that are extremely sticky or hard. You may want to avoid chewing gum while you adjust to the denture. Also, don't use toothpicks while wearing dentures.

## **Will dentures change how I speak?**

You may have difficulty pronouncing certain words. If so, practice by saying the difficult words out loud. With practice and with time you will become accustomed to speaking properly with your denture.

If your dentures "click" while you're talking, you should contact your dentist. Your dentures may occasionally slip when you laugh, cough, or smile. Reposition the dentures by gently biting and swallowing. If any speaking problem persists, consult your dentist or prosthodontist.

## **Are dentures worn 24 hours a day?**

Your dentist or prosthodontist will instruct you as to how long to wear your denture and when to remove it. During the first several days after receiving your denture, you may be asked to wear it all the time, including while you sleep. Although this may be temporarily uncomfortable, it is the quickest way to identify the areas on your denture that may need adjustment. Once adjustments are made, you should remove your dentures before going to bed. This allows gum tissues to rest and allows normal stimulation and cleansing by the tongue and saliva. The denture can be put back in your mouth in the morning.

## **Should I use a denture adhesive?**

A denture adhesive may be considered under the following circumstances:

1. To enhance your satisfaction with a properly constructed denture. Adhesives enhance retention, stability, bite force and an individual's sense of security.
2. To assist individuals with dry mouth conditions that lessen denture adherence, such as individuals taking cold medications, those with neurological disabilities including strokes, and the elderly.
3. To provide added stability and security for those who place unusual demands on their facial muscles, such as public speakers or musicians.



## When shouldn't adhesives be considered?

1. When used as a "fix" for ill-fitting or poorly constructed dentures. If your dentures begin to feel loose, cause discomfort or cause sores to develop, contact your dentist as soon as possible.
2. When a dentist has not evaluated your dentures for a long time. Dentures rest on gum tissue and your jawbone, which shrink and deteriorate over time, therefore the real problem might be a need for a denture adjustment or new dentures.
3. When oral hygiene practices cannot be sustained.
4. When adhesives have been used for a long time, especially when visits to the dentist are infrequent, and when the frequency and volume of the adhesive use increases. These developments may indicate the need for a denture adjustment or new dentures.
5. When any known allergy exists to the adhesive's ingredients.

## How are denture adhesives applied?

Here are some tips to consider when applying denture adhesives:

- Use the minimum amount necessary to provide the maximum benefit. Apply less than you think you need, and then gradually increase the amount until you feel comfortable.
- Distribute the adhesive evenly on the tissue-bearing surface of the denture.
- Apply or reapply when necessary to provide the desired effect.
- Always apply the adhesive to a thoroughly clean denture.
- Remember: adhesives work best with a well-fitting denture.

## What are the types of adhesives?

1. **Paste application.** Apply to a dry or preferably wet denture. Avoid placing adhesive close to the denture borders.  
If the adhesive oozes, use less of the product. For dentures on the upper jaw, apply three short strips of adhesive - or a series of small dots - along the ridge area and one down the center. For dentures on the lower jaw, apply three short strips of adhesive - or a series of small dots - in the center of the ridge area.
2. **Powder application.** Sprinkle a thin, uniform layer throughout the tissue-bearing surface of the denture. Shake off excess powder and press the denture into place. Powders may be preferred over pastes because they are easier to clean off the denture and tissue. In addition, they don't have the same tendency as pastes to "shim" (keep the denture away from the tissue).

## Are denture adhesives safe?

Dental adhesives are safe as long as they are used as they were meant to be used. If the denture is well-fitting and the adhesive is only used to give added stability, there should be no ill effects. If adhesives are used excessively to fill voids for an ill-fitting denture, they can be harmful to the underlying soft and hard tissues. Occasionally, in these cases the result can be inflammation of the soft tissues. In addition, because of its movement on the soft tissue and underlying bone, an ill-fitting denture can cause bone loss.