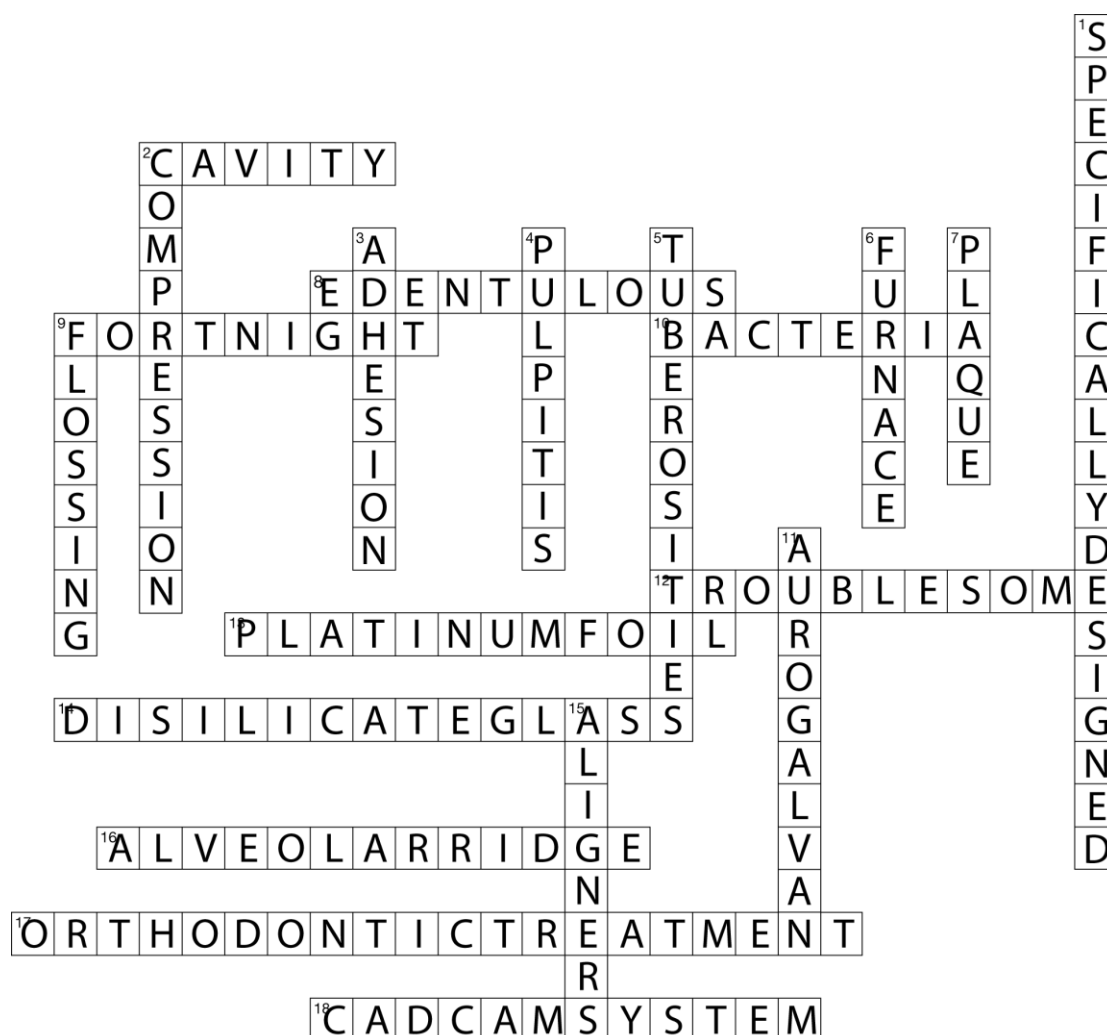


## Module 6 – Revision

### Vocabulary – p. 138

#### A. Crosswords.



- B.  
1f - 2h - 3l - 4i - 5a - 6m - 7n - 8r - 9b - 10d - 11o - 12t - 13c - 14j - 15p - 16e - 17k - 18q - 19g - 20s

### Communication – p. 139

- C.  
1. the - an; 2. the - a; 3. / - the; 4. / - /; 5. the; 6. an.
- D.  
*Open answer.*
- E.  
*Open answer.*

**Topics – p. 140**

F.

1. They are important to make the prosthesis adhere to the gum.
2. They represent the space to be occupied by the prosthesis.
3. In the upper arch: labial frenulum, labial and buccal vestibule, buccal frenulum, posterior lateral seal; in the lower arch: labial and buccal frenulum, labial and buccal vestibule, alveolo-lingual sulcus and milohyoid ridge.
4. They are the areas where a good adhesion of the prosthesis is particularly important.
5. The possible consequences are soreness and decubitus ulcers.
6. Because they are comfortable and because of their aesthetic quality.
7. A patient should remove his or her aligner only during meals, to brush his or her teeth and to clean it.
8. The steps are defined with a computer-based technique.
9. It shows how teeth will move during the process.
10. Advantages are a better dental hygiene, the possibility to remove aligners, gradual dental movements and a better social life.
11. Aligners are not used for very complex treatments requiring significant teeth movements and in case of baby teeth.
12. Because all the aligners are produced at the beginning of the treatment.
13. Tooth decay is also called caries or cavity.
14. The first phenomenon is the demineralization of inorganic substances and the second is the dissolution of organic tissues.
15. Bacteria stick to the teeth, attack enamel and destroy tissues.
16. Caries is above the gum and gingivitis is below the gum.
17. Caries is based on the growth of plaque, which is due to bad oral hygiene or misalignment.
18. The best forms of prevention are regular visits to the dentist's, brushing teeth and flossing. Grooves can also be sealed.
19. Because enamel is a tissue with no nerve endings.
20. Pain arises when caries approaches the pulp because the latter suffers from inflammation.
21. If it is not properly treated, caries can spread to the pulp cavity, leading to pulpitis and to the progressive destruction of the whole tooth.
22. Because layering ceramics have to adapt to the coefficient of thermal expansion of the material used as support.
23. Ceramic firing was based on the ability of the ceramist and aesthetics was not a priority.
24. At the end of the 1960s ceramics had higher reliability and were layered on melted metal structures.
25. Copings were made up either of alumina or of alloys with high gold content, which were extremely biocompatible.
26. Auro-galvan crowns have biocompatible copings, low weight and a uniform metallic structure.
27. The thermal processes of casting and firing reduce its qualities.
28. CAD CAM systems allow the milling process, which requires lower temperatures.
29. Titanium prostheses have good functional and aesthetic characteristics; the disadvantage is its extremely dark colour.
30. They were introduced in the 1970s but became popular only with the development of new techniques and materials.