

## Module 7 – Revision

### Vocabulary – p. 164

- A. Word scramble.
1. malleable - malleabile
  2. copper - rame
  3. solder - saldare
  4. cytocompatibility - citocompatibilità
  5. abutment - pilastro, parte emersa dell'impianto
  6. screw - vite
  7. hexagon - esagono
  8. sandblasting - sabbiatura
  9. guidance groove - coulisse
  10. attachment - attacco
  11. parallelometer - parallelometro
  12. sagittal - sagittale
  13. conical connection - connessione conica
  14. rotate - ruotare
  15. bioengineering - bioingegneria
  16. appositional bone - osso apposizionale
  17. resistant - resistente
  18. purity - purezza
  19. sinterization - sinterizzazione
  20. zirconia - zirconia
- B.
1. melt - 2. dental alloy - 3. elasticity - 4. fixture - 5. osseointegration - 6. post-extractive - 7. surgery - 8. prefabricated - 9. milling machine - 10. rigid - 11. cervical/occlusal shoulder - 12. milled arm - 13. seal - 14. Bicon system - 15. cortical-like - 16. bacterially sealed - 17. refractory - 18. biocompatible - 19. bur - 20. shrink.

### Communication – p. 165

- C.
1. B-A.
  2. C-B.
  3. C-A-C-C.
  4. B-A.
- D.
- Open answer.*

**Topics – p. 166**

E.

1. They have better features than pure metals.
2. They are classified according to the prosthesis they are meant for.
3. The main features are hardness, modulus of elasticity and cytocompatibility.
4. They are usually melted using the lost wax technique but there are also other options, such as CAD-CAM, laser sintering and stereolithography.
5. Dental implants are devices inserted into the patient's bone and used as a support to prosthetic devices.
6. The fixture is the part of the implant inserted into the bone and the abutment is the part that protrudes inside the oral cavity.
7. They are typically classified according to the shape of the implant head.
8. An attachment is a connection between the removable and fixed parts of a combined prosthesis.
9. They are realized by the dental technician directly on the crown with a milling machine.
10. The only function is the retention between the fixed and removable parts of the prosthesis.
11. They allow the mechanical play to make pillars withstand variations.
12. It is made up of attachment and milling.
13. It guarantees the possibility for the abutment to rotate 360° inside the implant.
14. The disadvantage is that it's not possible to remove the abutment in case of need.
15. Cortical-like bones grow faster than appositional bones and provide for functionally different capabilities.
16. The sloping shoulder provides sufficient space for the interproximal papillae.
17. Titanium is light, hard, refractory, biocompatible and has low density .
18. It is connected to its purity.
19. Zirconia was not immediately popular because it shrinks at high temperatures and therefore required bigger structures which were difficult to use before CAD-CAM techniques were developed.
20. CAD-CAM techniques provide very precise calculations of the shrinkage of zirconia and therefore allow the final result to be of the required dimensions.