

Clinical Application of Electeroforming Crown and Bridge.

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As a result of the increasing interest in esthetics and concern regarding toxic and allergic reactions to certain alloys, the demand for metal reduced or metal-free tooth colored restorations has increased significantly. To overcome the problems that traditional metal-ceramic restorations, research has focused on new materials that will not only eliminate esthetic problems and create functional and create functional and biocompatible restorations, but will also reduce the working time and, consequently, the costs of the fabrication of the restoration.

The restorations, galvanforming crowns and bridges, offer several evident advantages over conventional metal ceramic restorations with alloy frames. Comparing with metal ceramic restoration, the superiority of galvanforming restoration is better esthetics, biocompatibility, precision of the margins, and less preparation of dental hard tissue. Recently the electroforming technique has widely used in restorative dentistry. 1) Inlay or onlay 2) Single crown and bridge 3) Full denture and telescopic denture 4) Implant prostheses and it has favorable results.

But disadvantages of this technique are uncertain bond quality of porcelain to metal, coping strength lower than conventional casting, unknown problem with creep. In fixed partial denture case, the coping strength is a matter of concern. However the application of less than 3unit bridge case, Koutayas indicate that galvanforming-ceramic bridges are alternatives to ceramo-metal 3unit anterior fixed bridge throughout his experiment.

Few cases of galvanforming bridge, splinted crowns have been reported. In restoring anterior fixed bridge and splinted crown, we introduce electroforming technique and show clinical procedure. Throughout this, we compare metal ceramic restoration and evaluate electroforming technique. The aim of this case presentation is to demonstrate the practicability of galvanforming procedure for bridge or splinted case, enhancing biocompatibility and esthetics.