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## Annotation

Orthognathic treatment of complete destruction of the crown with cast inlays is one of the most important problems of modern dentistry. However, the issue of choosing the method of manufacturing tabs has not been studied enough.

## Materials and methods

Three teeth removed for surgical adaptation were taken for the study. The crowns of the teeth were scraped off to simulate the complete destruction of the crowns. For the preparation of three stamped inlays by indirect method, casts were taken from the removed teeth, which were injected into the plaster base using A-silicone impression material "«Zhermack»" with a ring.



## Purpose of study

to improve the quality of orthopedic treatment with tabs.

## Result of study

The root canal preparation was carried out according to the standard procedure: three stamped tabs were modeled using "Pattern Resin" and made by the direct method. Six tabs were cast from cobalt-chromium alloy; three ceramic inlays were made by milling on a zircon-zircon machine using a similar workpiece modeled from template resin. A "window" was cut on the teeth samples to measure the contact between the tab and hard tissues. The marginal fit of the nine pin tabs to the teeth was studied under 200x magnification on a scanning electron microscope "SMA Helios 650". The average gap between ceramic inlays and teeth was 57 microns. For metal tabs made by the direct method, the average gap was 80 microns, while for tabs made by the indirect method, the average gap was 125 microns



## Conclusion

Ceramic inlays fit most precisely to the hard tissues of the teeth. Tabs made by the indirect method are less accurate.

## References:

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