

pH-values (3-11) using the each with each rule. The tension and intensity of the examined electrodes were evaluated with the help of a Digitalvoltmeter G1002.500.

The results of the study proved that the highest tension and intensity of currents were found for chrom-nickelic and cobalt-chrom-molybdenic alloys in the presence of silver amalgams: polished and unpolished, in artificial saliva solution with extremely high and/or low pH-value.

109. Optical Identification of Inaccuracies Caused by Improper Handling on Type IV Gypsum Casts

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Type IV gypsum (stone gypsum) is an essential material in prosthetic treatment. Improper handling can change hardness, expansion and compressive strength and it is the most common reason for inaccurate casts. In that case even the most perfect impressions will result in inadequate prosthetic treatment.

Using optical instruments-digital camera (2.5 million pixels) and digital microscope we attempted to identify the visual appearance of inadequate casts and relate them to specific causes. All casts were poured in highly controlled conditions and only one factor, whose influence we tried to determine, was changed during the procedure.

Most common mistakes are: outdated gypsum, incorrect powder to water ratio, mixing without a vacuum-mixer, pouring without a vibrator and etching by alginate acid. All the mistakes were visualised, easily recognized and categorized by using digital optical equipment.

110. Possibility of Making Crowns on Canines

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The need for prosthetic care of injured canines is evident. Canine morphology provides for the possibility of preparation of the tooth crown and placement of an artificial crown on the abutment.

The study presents an original approach to the preparation of the tooth crown, impression, crown testing and cementing.

111. Control and Correction of Occlusal Relations of Complete Dentures

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Control and correction of occlusal relations are a constituent part of clinical and laboratory procedures of complete denture fabrication. Denture materials and fabrication procedures cannot ensure dimensionally correct complete dentures, and therefore it is necessary to check the occlusion. A remount procedure is carried out in order to establish correct occlusal contacts of denture teeth by mounting the finished dentures back on the articulator. There are several reasons for remounting: changed volume of the acrylic resin during polymerisation, dimensional changes in the early days of wearing due to water absorption in the acrylic base and placement of denture bases to the denture foundation area. Remounting starts with fabrication of transfer casts, determination and transfer of interarch relations to the articulator. When the dynamic concept of occlusion is chosen, priority is given to incisor or canine teeth guided occlusion. Remounting should be a constituent part of complete denture fabrication.

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