SMILE DESIGN

Dr.EZOJI

Smile Rehabilitation

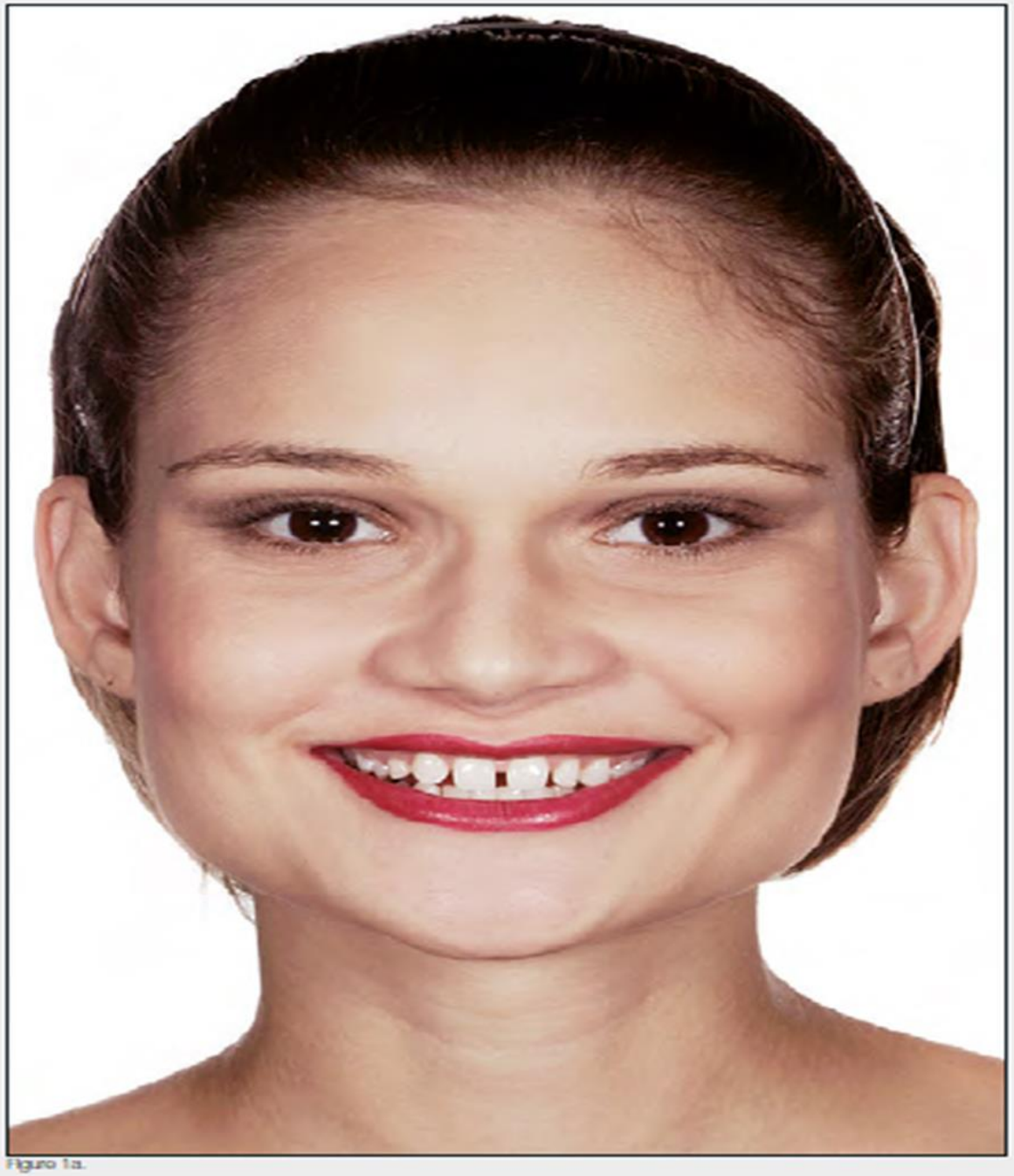


Figure 1a.

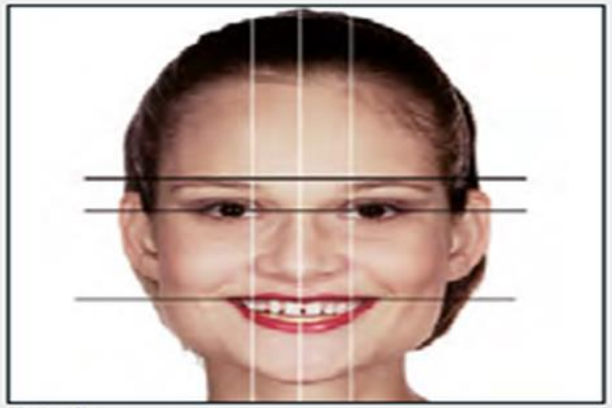


Figure 1b.

Figure 2a.

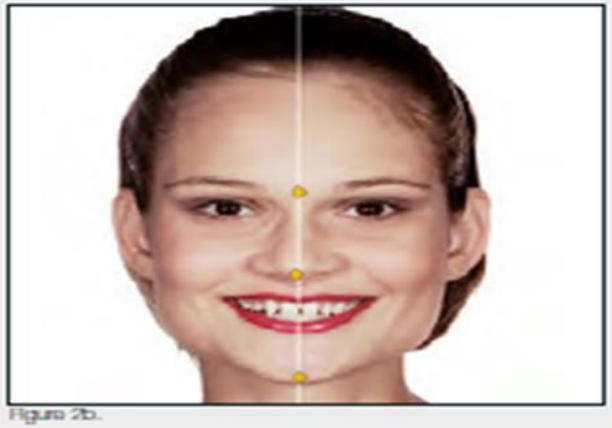


Figure 2b.

Facial Analysis

Figure 3a.

Figure 3b.

Figure 3c.

Figure 3d.

Figure 3e.

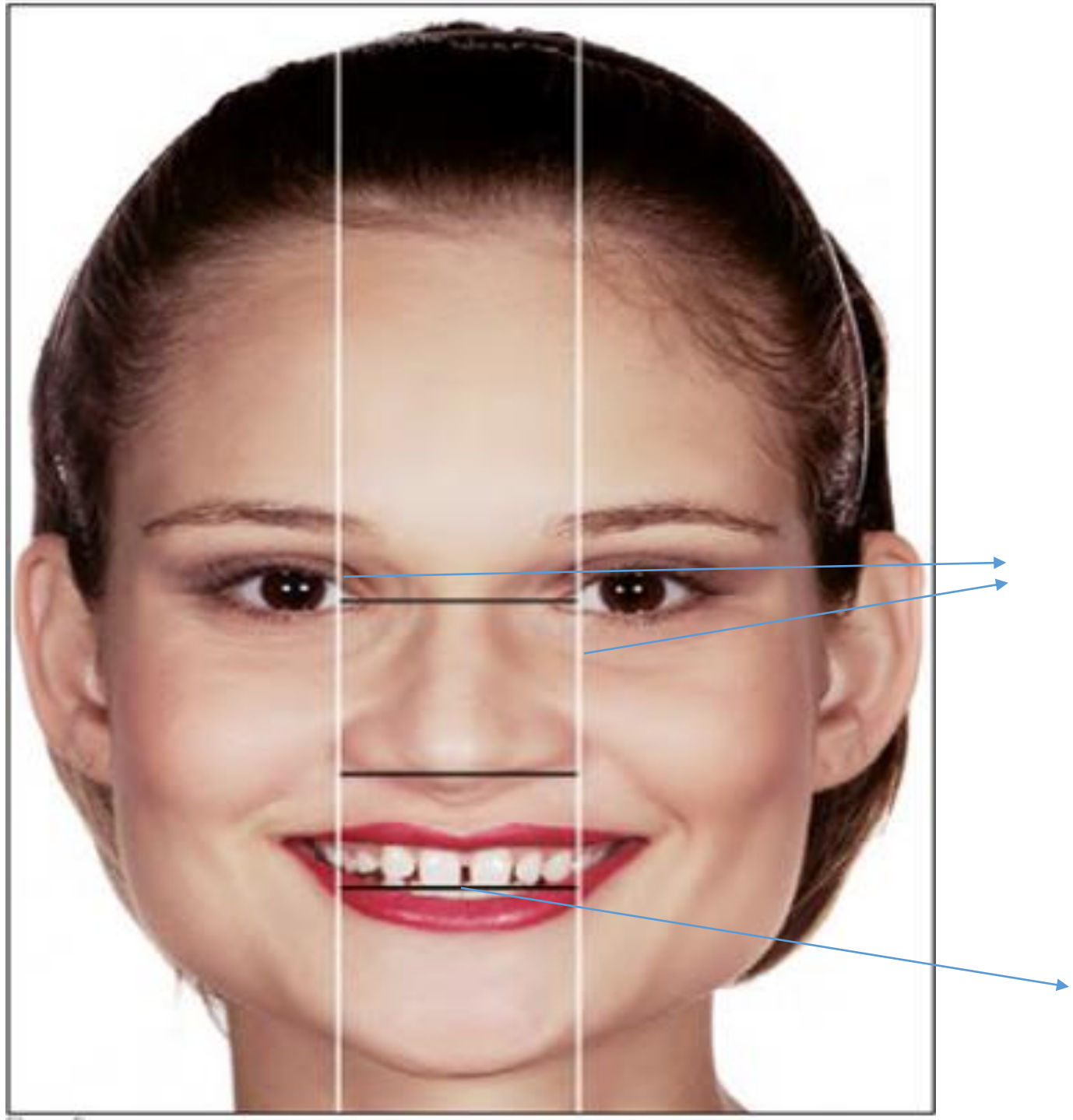
Figure 4a.

Figure 4b.

Figure 4c.

Figure 4d.

Figure 4e.



PROPORTION OF THE THIRDS OF THE FACE

Increased lower third

Figure 12a.

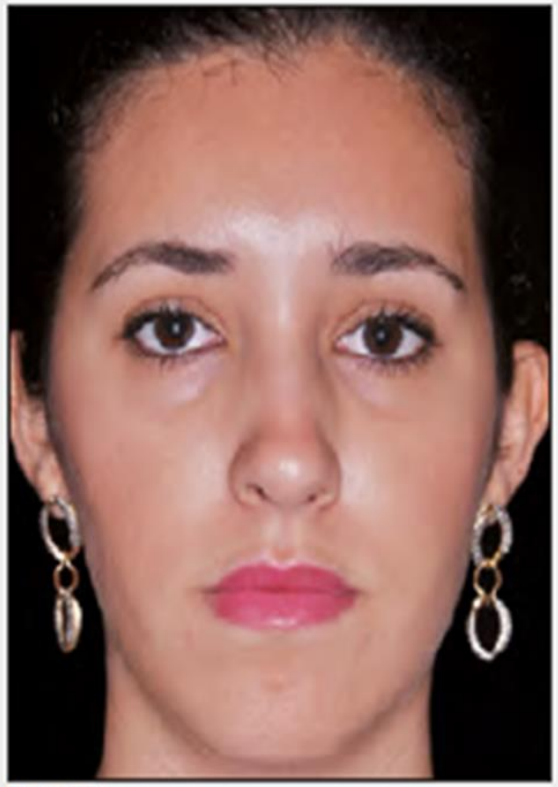


Figure 12b.

Figure 12d.

Figure 12e.

Decreased lower third

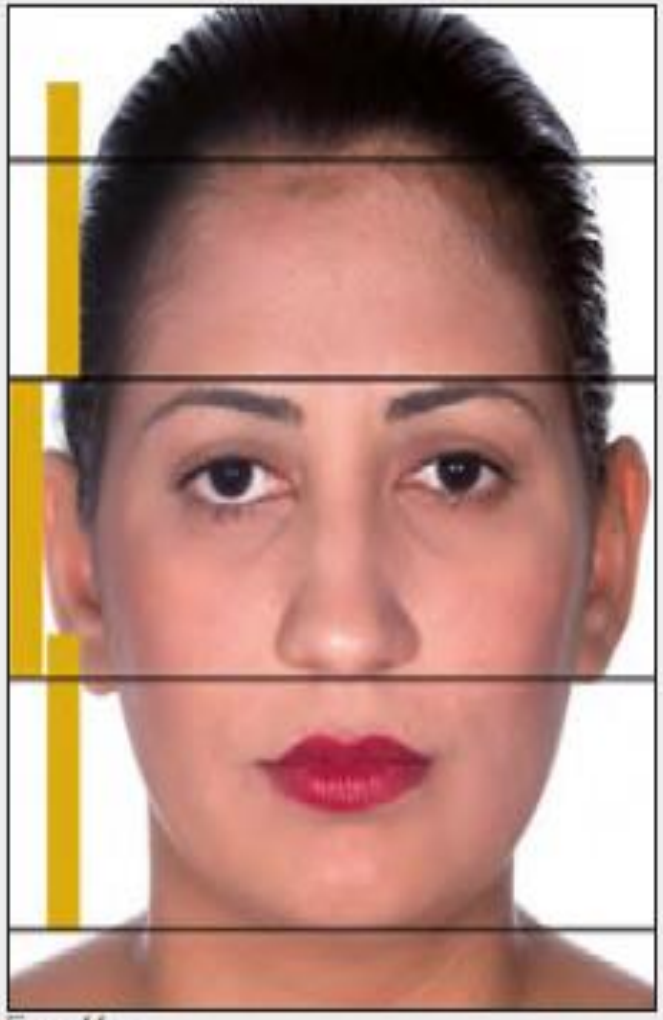


Figure 11a.

Figure 11b.

Figure 11c.

Figure 11d.

E Line Plane

Figure 16a.

Figure 16b.

Figure 17.

Display Of The Anterior Teeth

Figure 19a.

Figure 19b.

Smile Line Height

Figure 20a.

Figure 20b.

Figure 20c.

Buccal Corridor


Large

Figure 21a.


Narrow

Figure 21b.


Optimal

Figure 21c.

Gingival Analysis

Figure 22.

Figure 23.

Gingival Smile(Gummy)


Figure 26a.


Figure 26b.


Figure 26c.


Figure 26d.

(1) passive incomplete altered eruption
(2) excess gingival growth
(3) hyper-maxilla
(4) insufficient length of crown
(5) short upper lip
(6) hyperactivity of the upper lip

Figura 24a.

Figura 24b.

Figura 24c.

Figura 24d.

Figura 25a.

Figura 25b.

Lip Asymmetry

- Dental Analysis

Width/Length Ratio

Figure 27.


Figure 28a.


Figure 28b.

Operative Dentistry – Ideal Dimensions

Central Incisor

63

C.I. Width ÷ 6,6 = 9,54

C.I. Width ÷ 7,2 = 8,75

x1,33 = 12,68 | x1,25 = 11,92 | x1,33 = 10,93 | x1,25 = 11,63

Minimum and maximum acceptable length of the central incisor

Selected Design of the C.I.

Lateral Incisor

Lateral Width

Width of the Central Incisor

-25% (x0,75) = 6,97

Lateral Length

Equal to the Length of the Central Incisor

-0,5 à 1,5mm = -1,0 INCISAL

-0,5 à 1,0mm = -0,5 CERVICAL

Final Value = 10,1

Canines

Canine Width

Width of the Central Incisor

-15% (x0,85) = 7,9

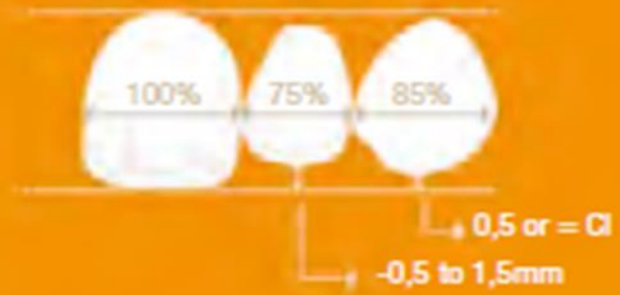
Canine Length

Equal to the Length of the Central Incisor

-0,5 or equal = -0,5

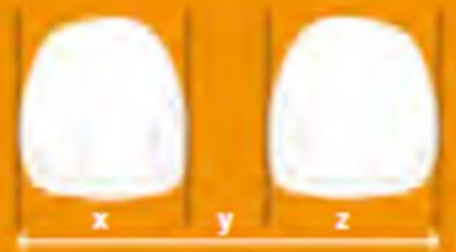
Final Value = 11,12

Length x Width - Ratio



With Diastemata

Check with DJ if it is greater the maximum acceptable refer to Orthodontics



x + y + z = 18,6 ÷ 2 = 9,3

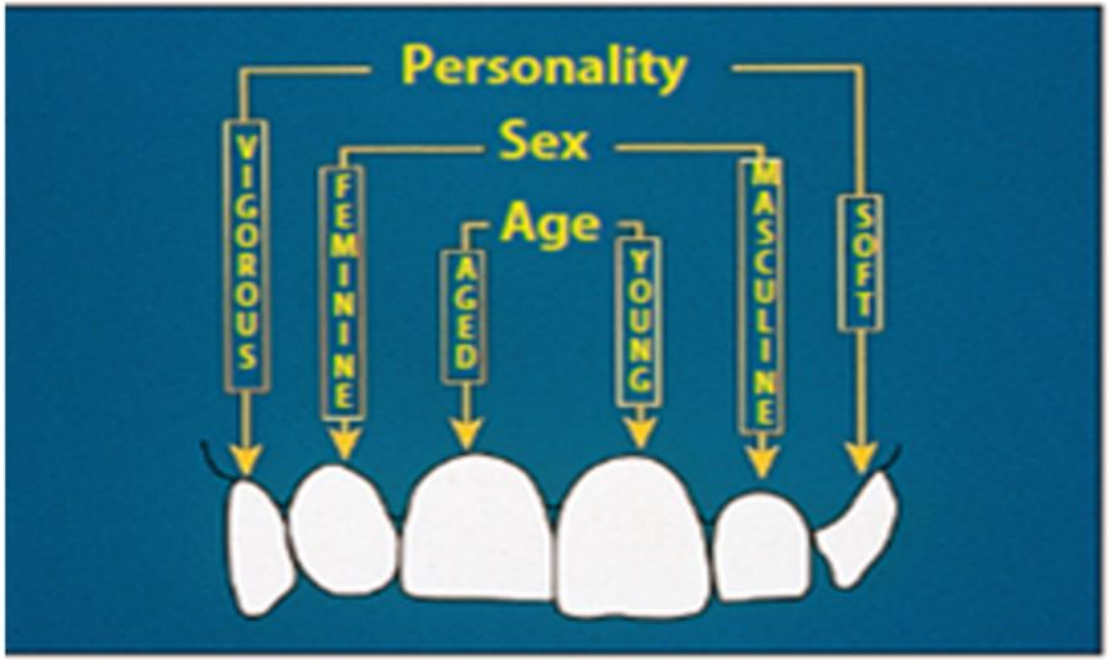
Measurements For Wax-up

Table 1. Calculation for obtaining the width and length of the maxillary central incisors.

INTERPUPILLARY DISTANCE	÷ 6.6 = maximal width of the central incisor	x 1.33 = maximum length of the central incisor
		x 1.25 = minimal length of the central incisor
	÷ 7.2 = minimal width of the central incisor	x 1.33 = maximum length of the central incisor
		x 1.25 = minimal length of the central incisor

Tooth Type

- Persolity
- Age
- Gender



SHAPE	SQUARED
Peripheral contour	Straigth
Marginal ridges	Sharp and parallel
Developmental grooves	Long mesial and narrower incisal base compared to the distal
Flat area	Greater and uniform
Zenith	Distal to the crown long axis
Gingival contour	Slightly rounded or flattened in the middle third
Shadow area	Small, uniform and clear transition to the plane area


Figure 31a.

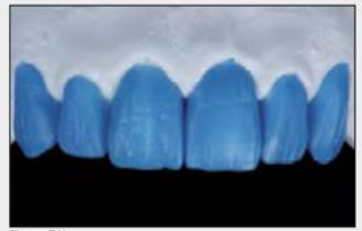


Figure 31b.


Figure 31c.


Figure 32a.

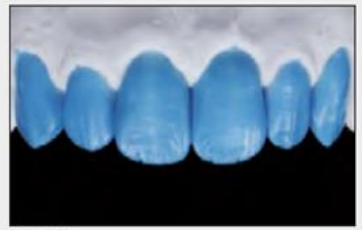


Figure 32b.

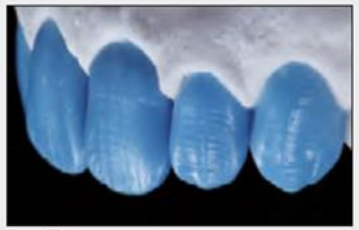


Figure 32c.


Figure 33a.

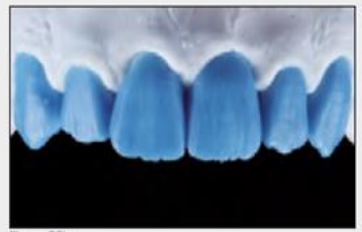


Figure 33b.


Figure 33c.

SHAPE	OVOIDAL
Peripheral contour	Rounded
Marginal ridges	Smooth and converging to incisal and cervical
Developmental grooves	Without sulcii
Flat area	Greater in the middle third
Zenith	Between middle and distal thirds
Gingival contour	Completely rounded
Shadow area	Smaller in the middle third and smooth transition to flat area


Figure 31a.

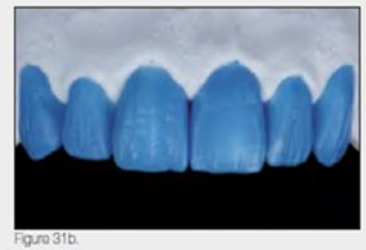


Figure 31b.


Figure 31c.


Figure 32a.


Figure 32b.

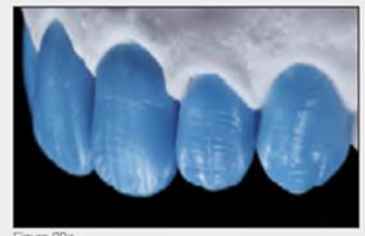


Figure 32c.


Figure 33a.

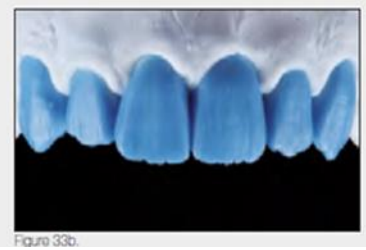


Figure 33b.

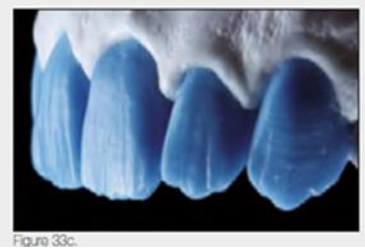


Figure 33c.

SHAPE	TRIANGULAR
Peripheral contour	Strait
Marginal ridges	Prominent and converging towards the cervical
Developmental grooves	Discrete concavity between crests
Flat area	Greater in the incisal third
Zenith	Central
Gingival contour	Triangular
Shadow area	Greater in the cervical third and quite clear transition to the flat area


Figure 31a.

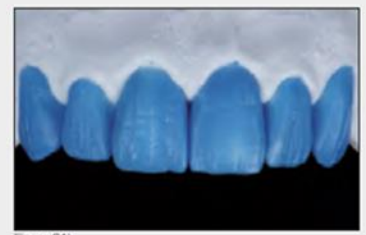


Figure 31b.


Figure 31c.


Figure 32a.

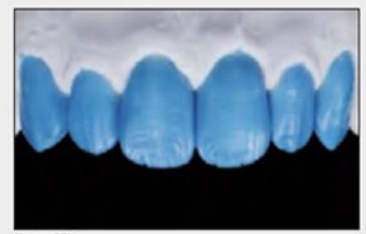


Figure 32b.


Figure 32c.


Figure 33a.


Figure 33b.


Figure 33c.

Proximal Contact Areas in Anterior Teeth

Figure 34.

Figure 35.

Diastema Closure

igure 39a.

Figure 39b.

Figure 39c.

igure 39d.

Figure 39e.

Dental Axes

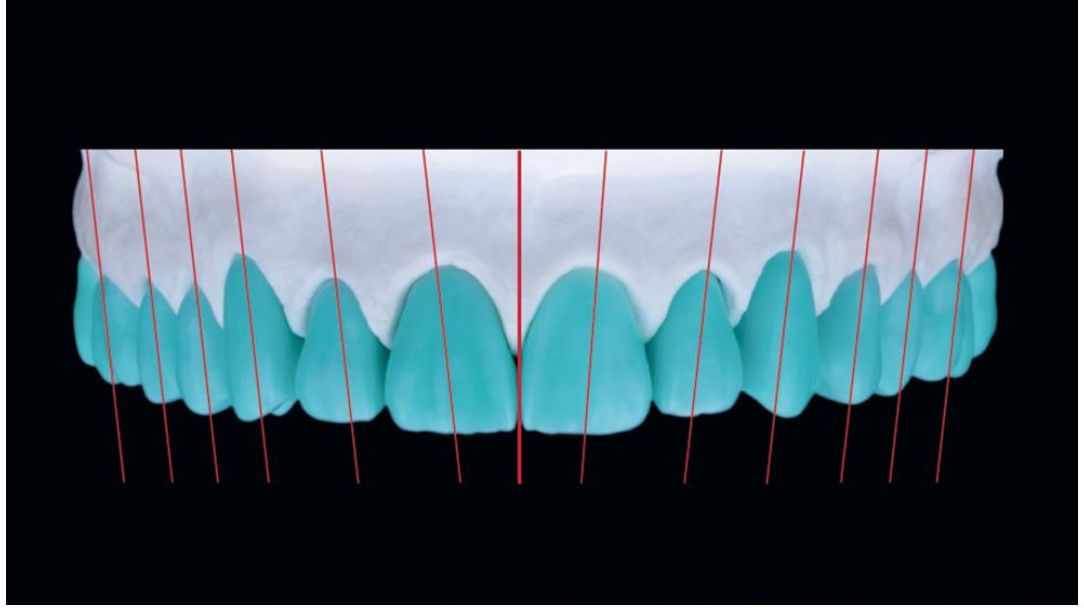
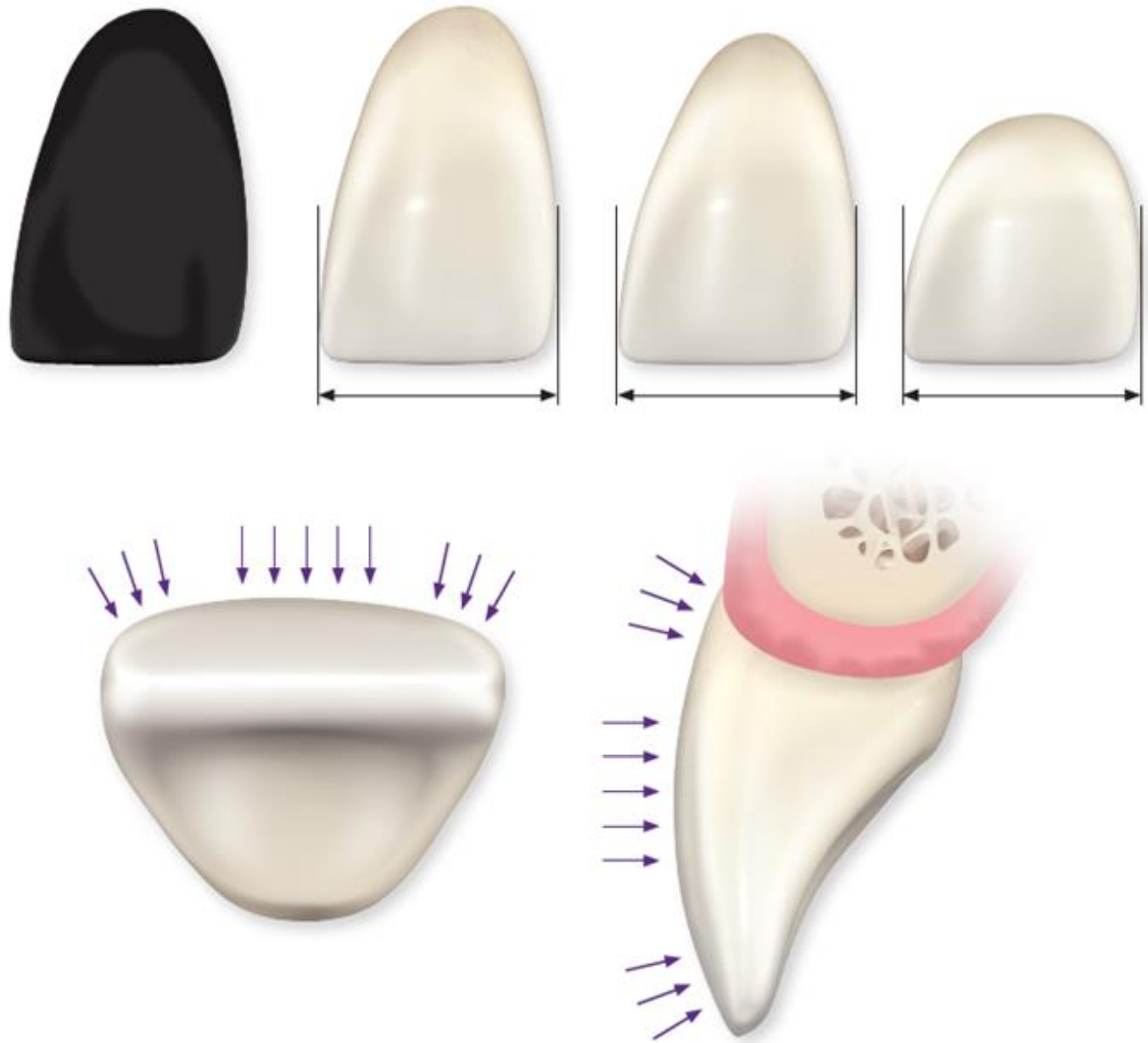
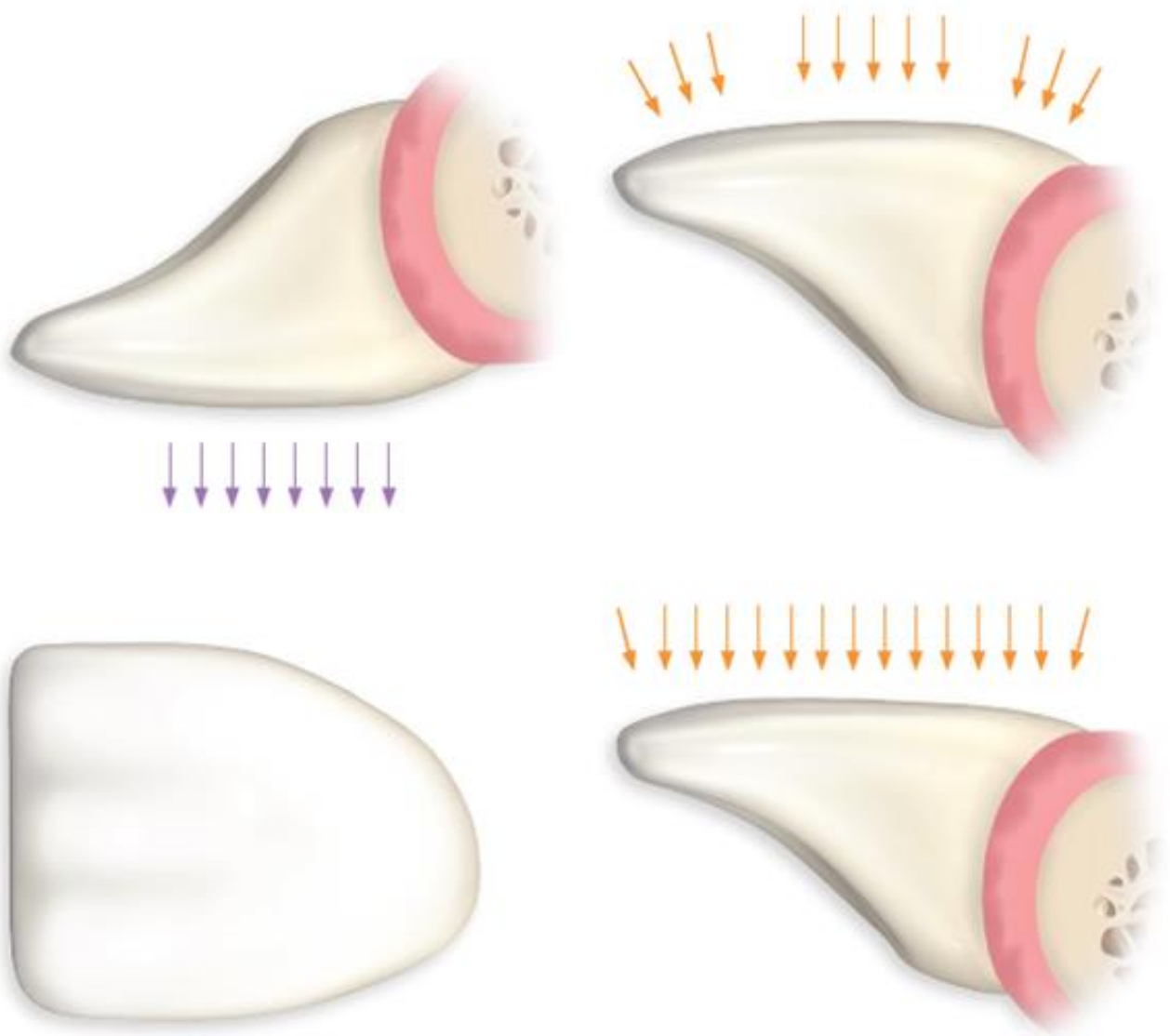


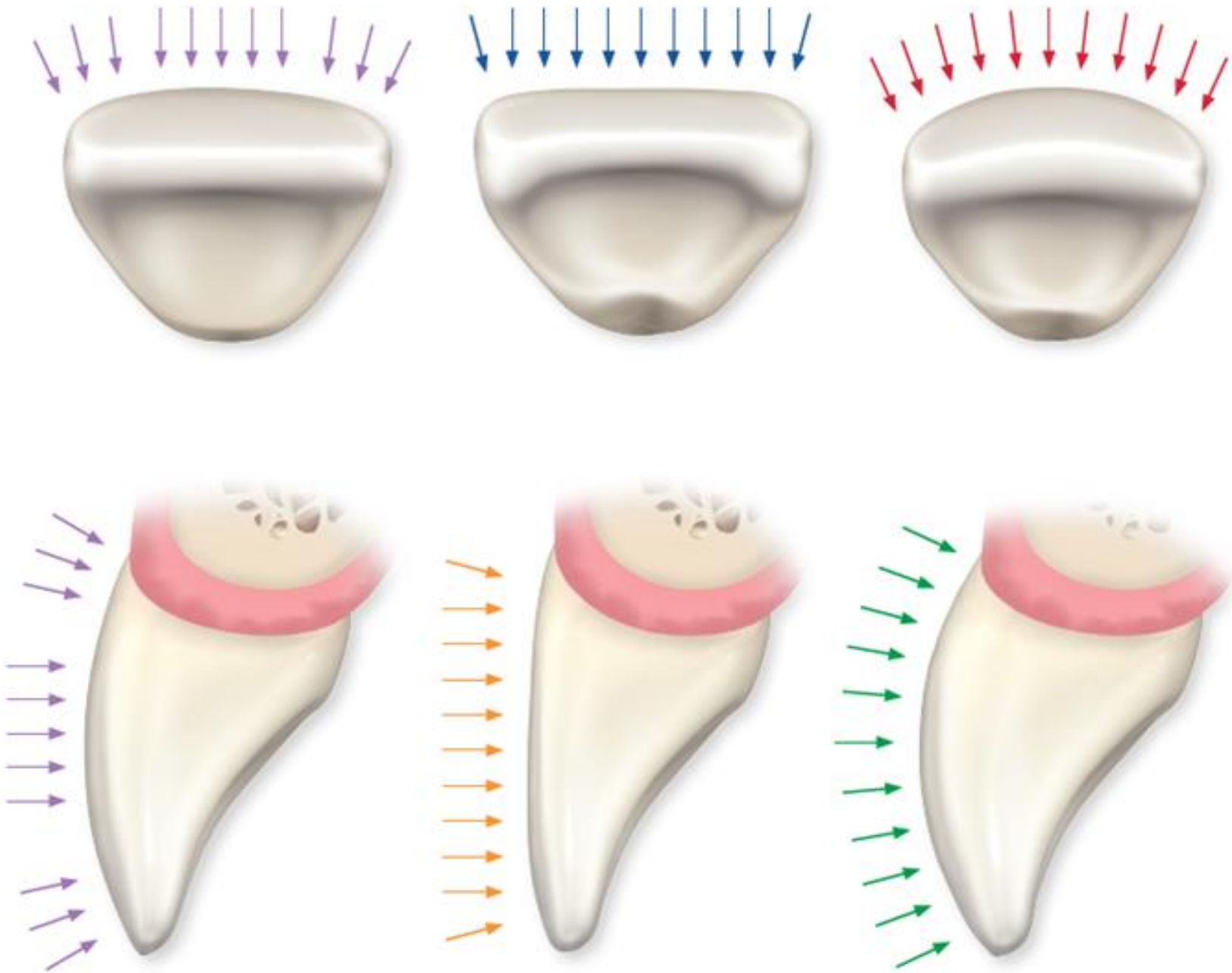
Figure 37a.

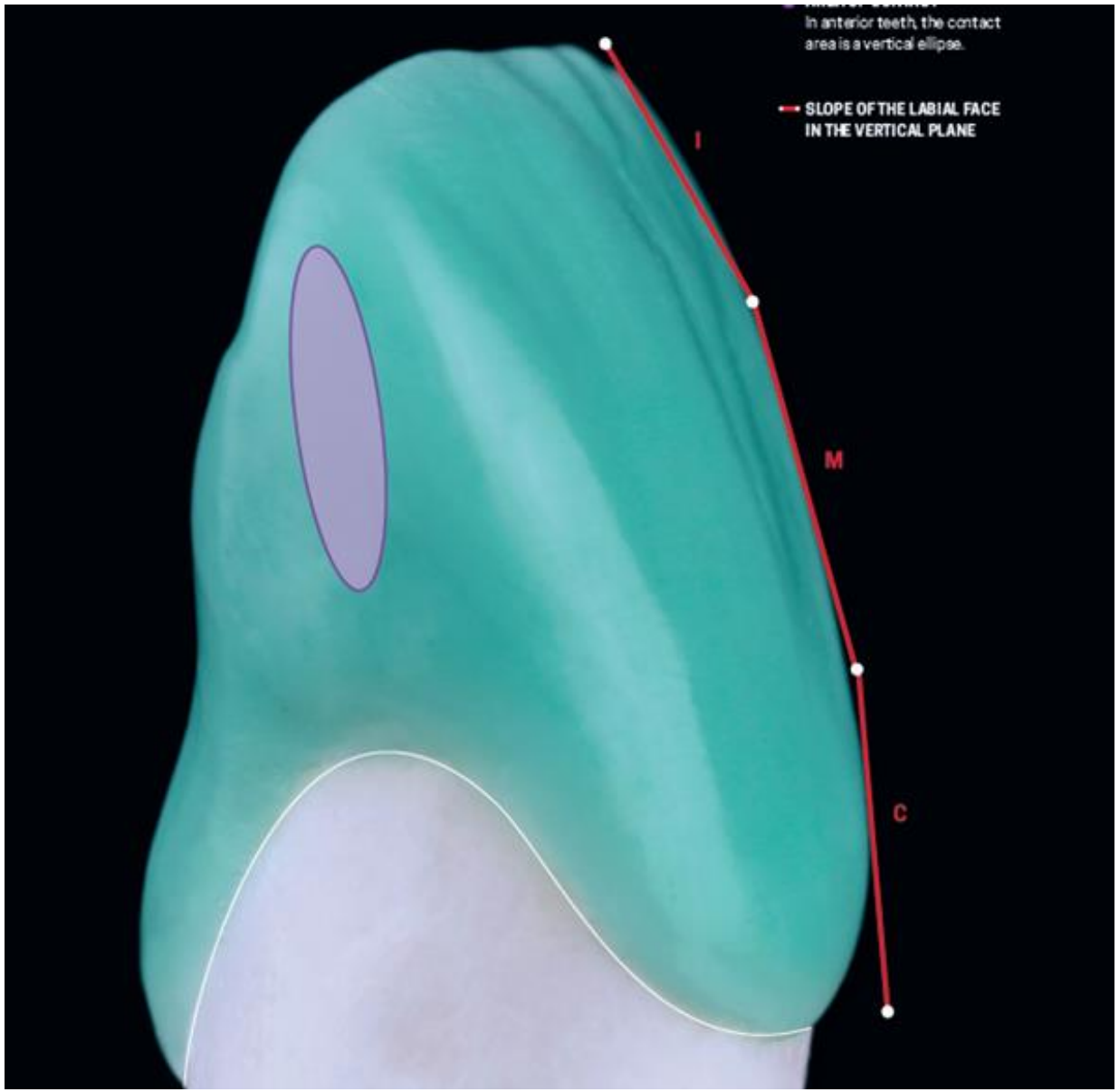
Figure 37b.

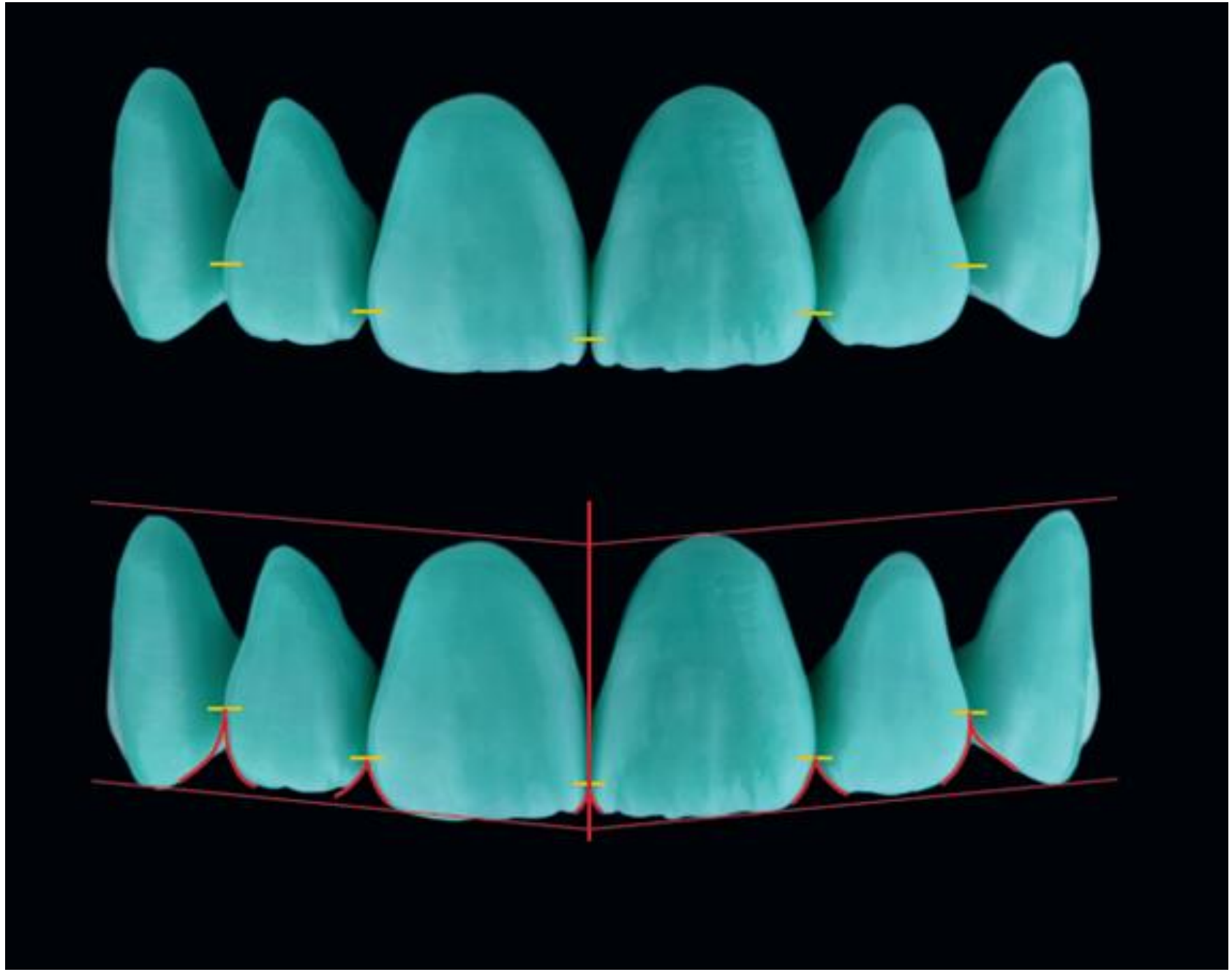
Figure 37c.

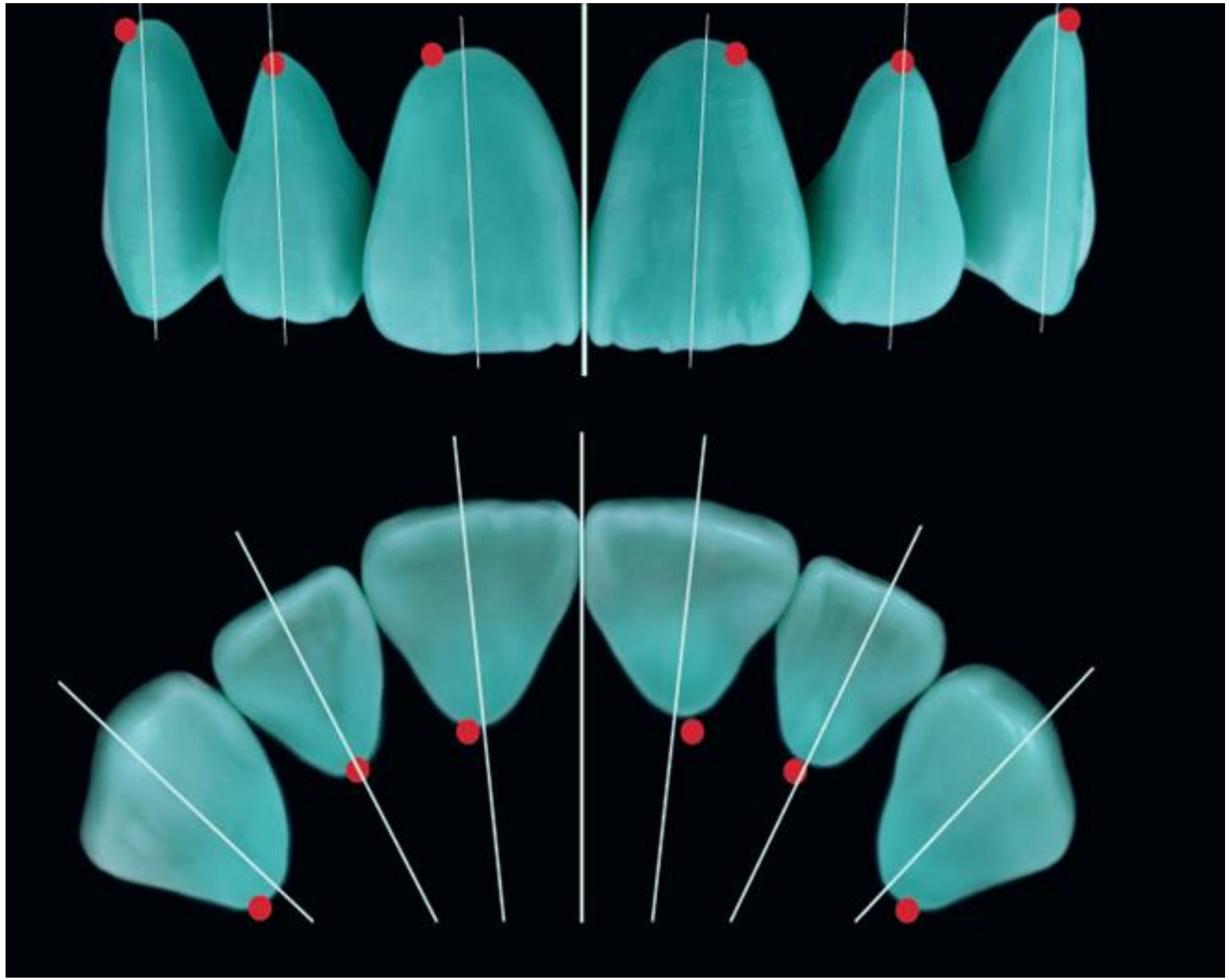


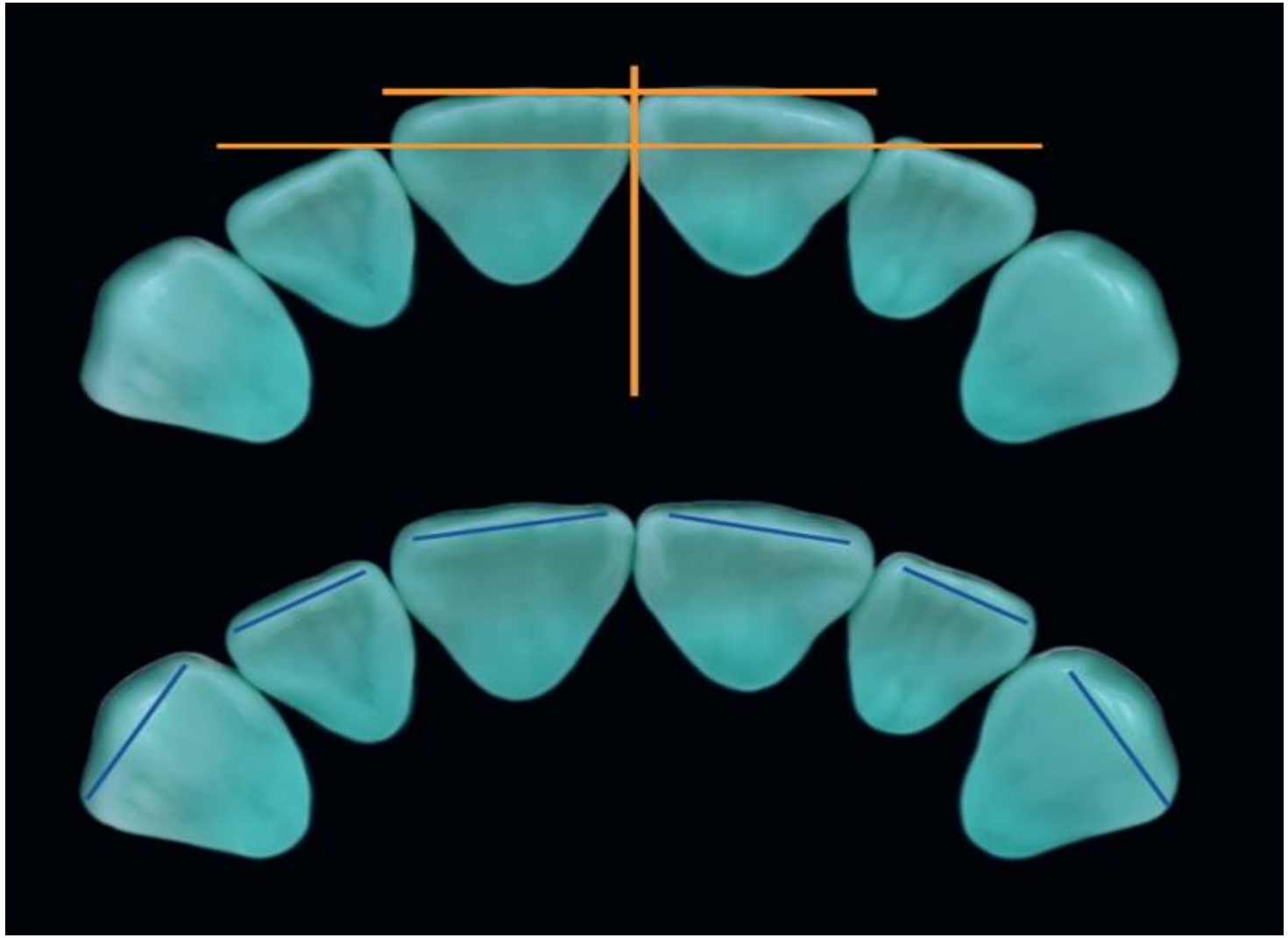


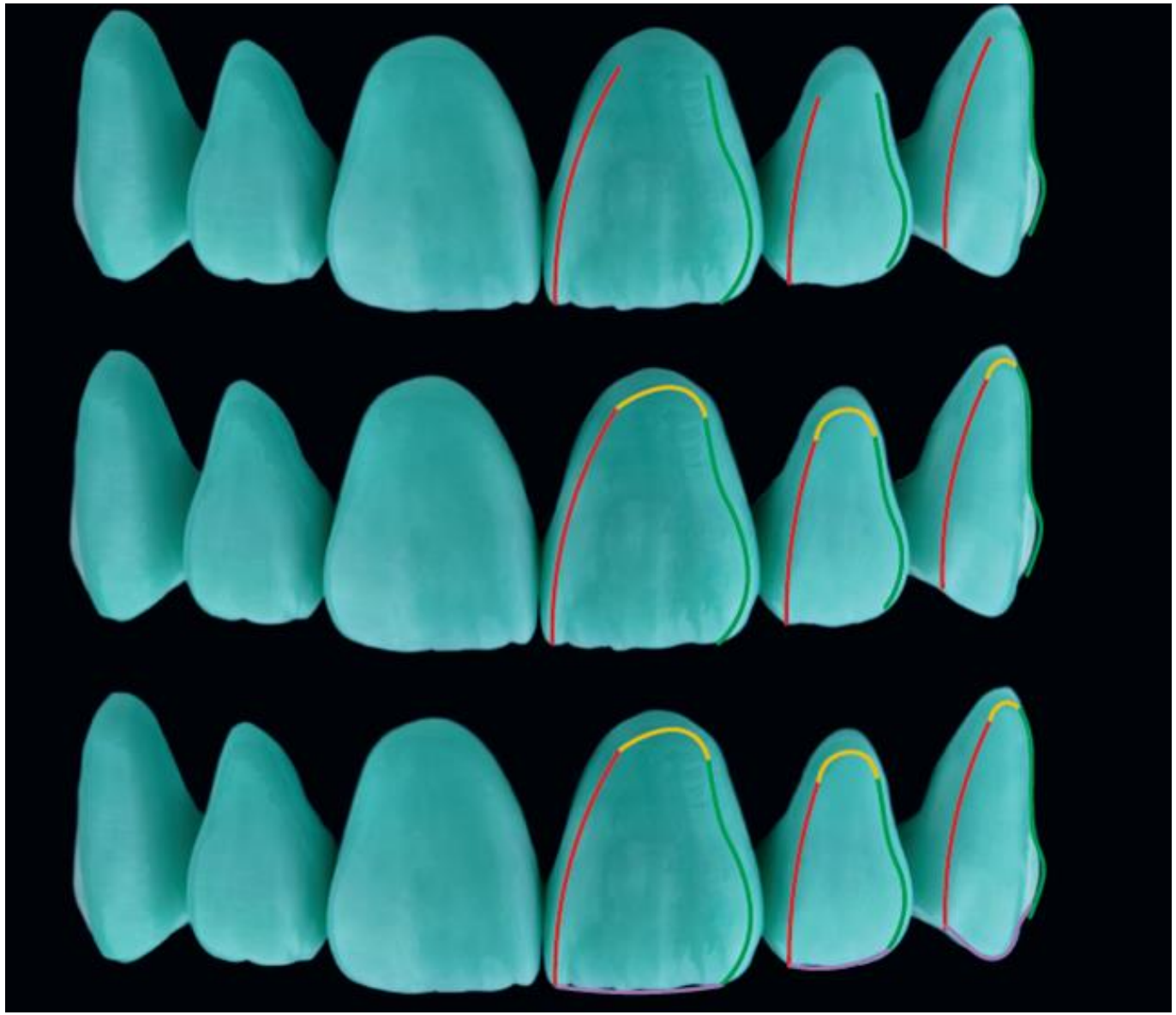


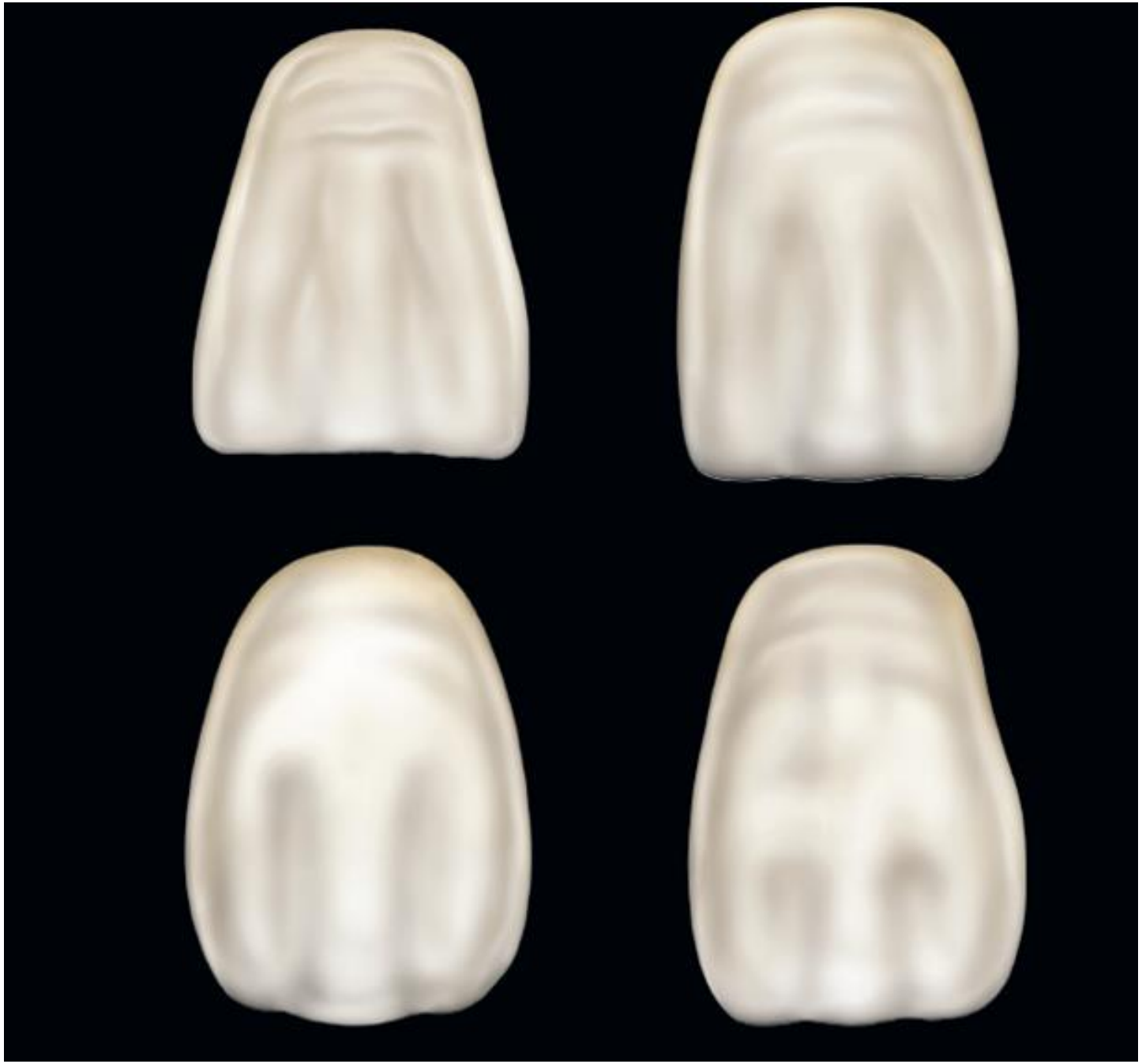

In anterior teeth, the contact area is a vertical ellipse.
SLOPE OF THE LABIAL FACE IN THE VERTICAL PLANE
I
M
C

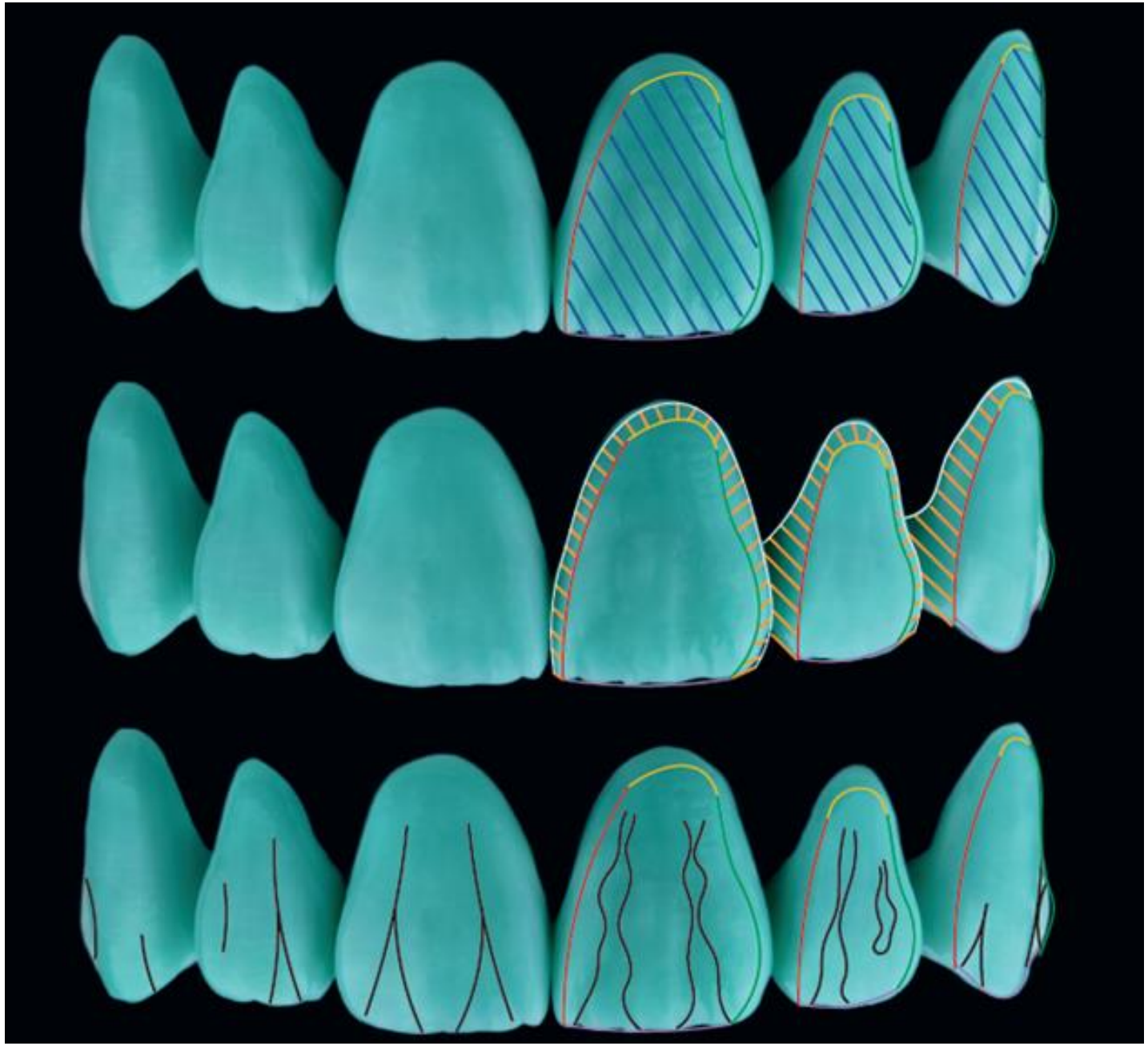


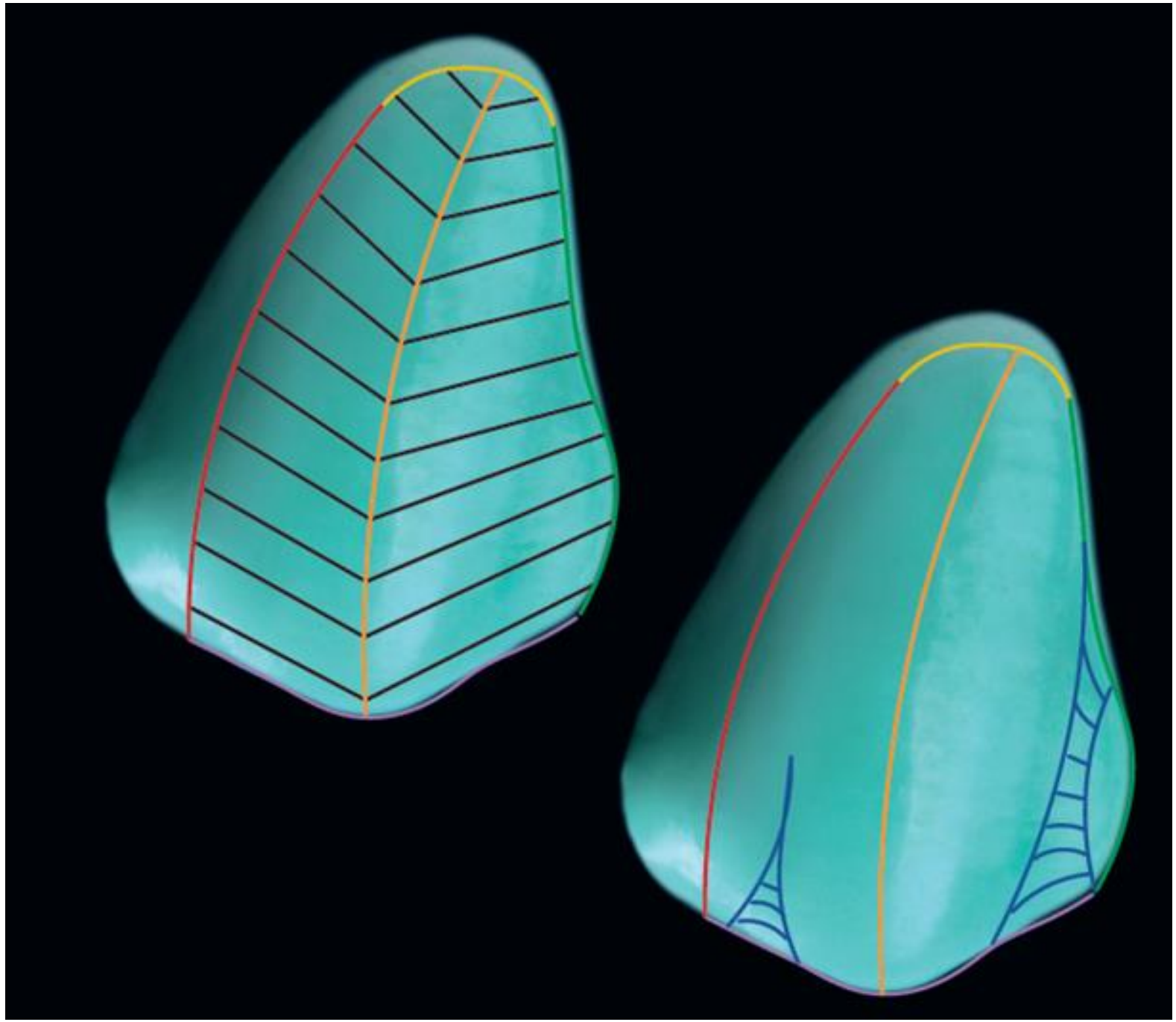


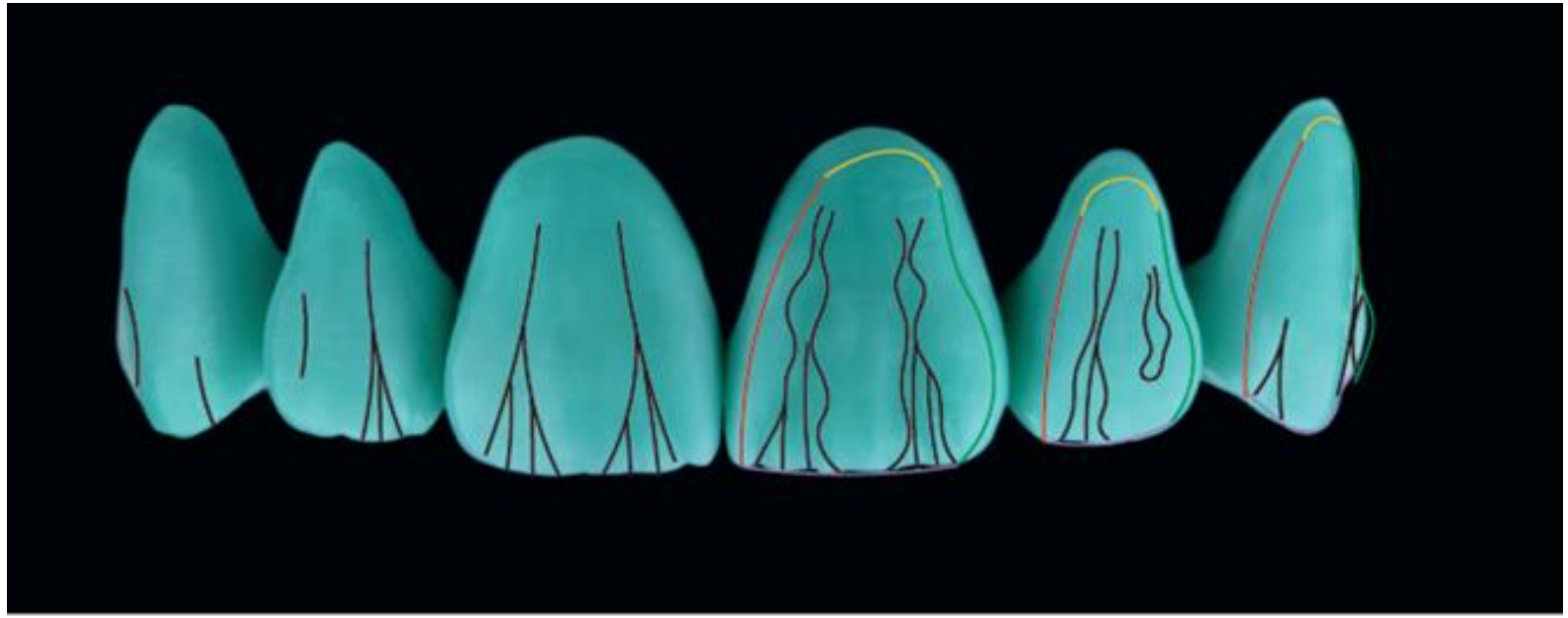


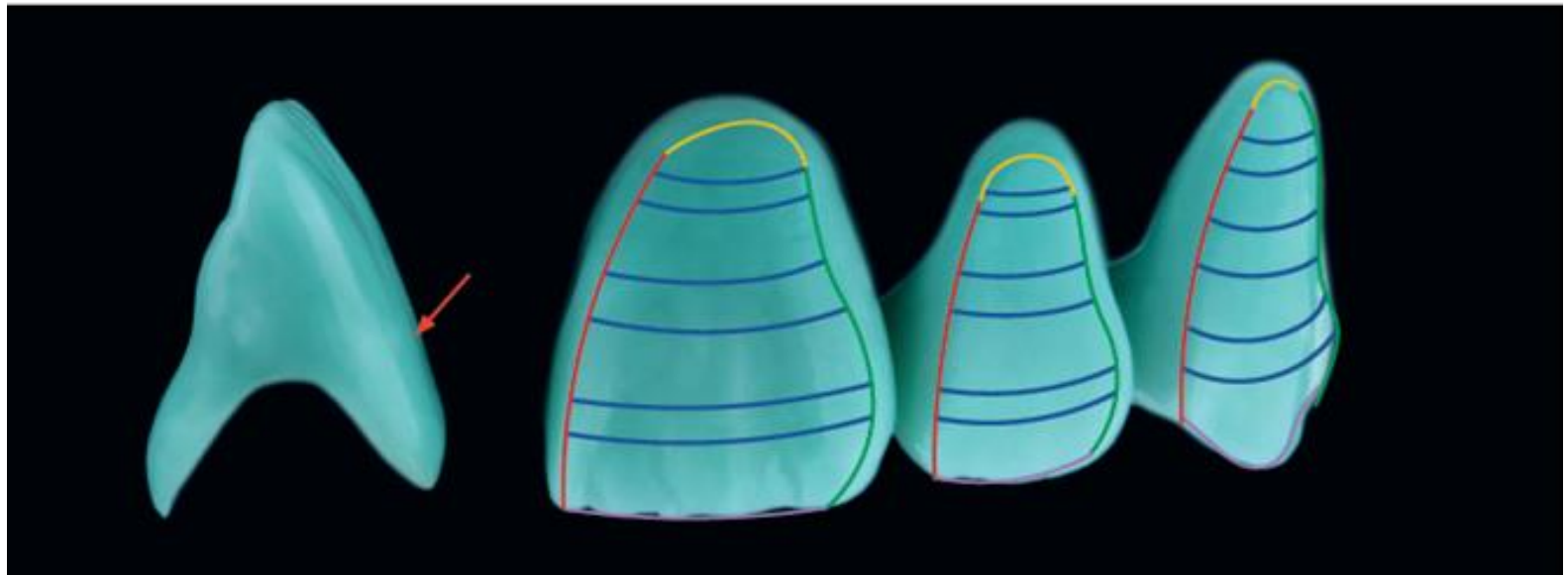






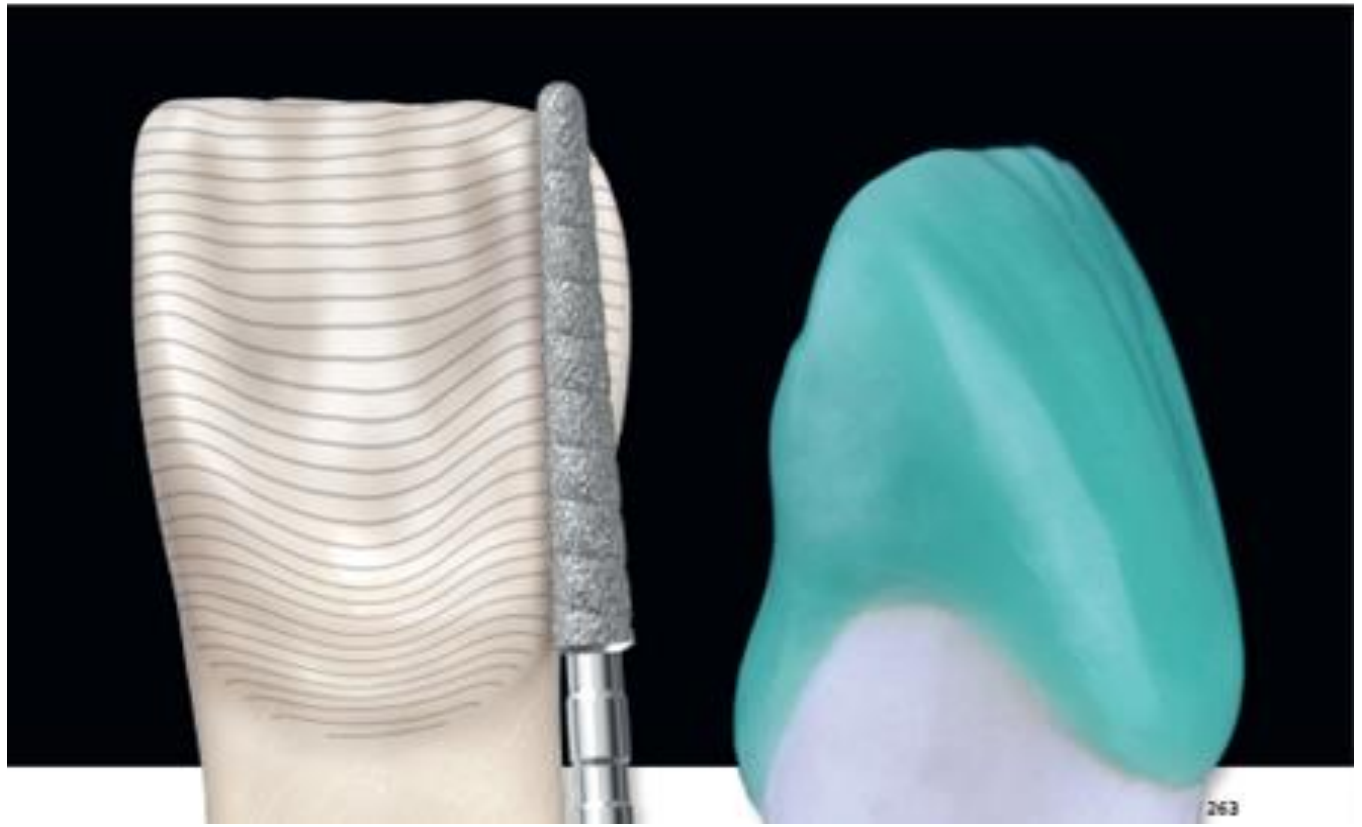


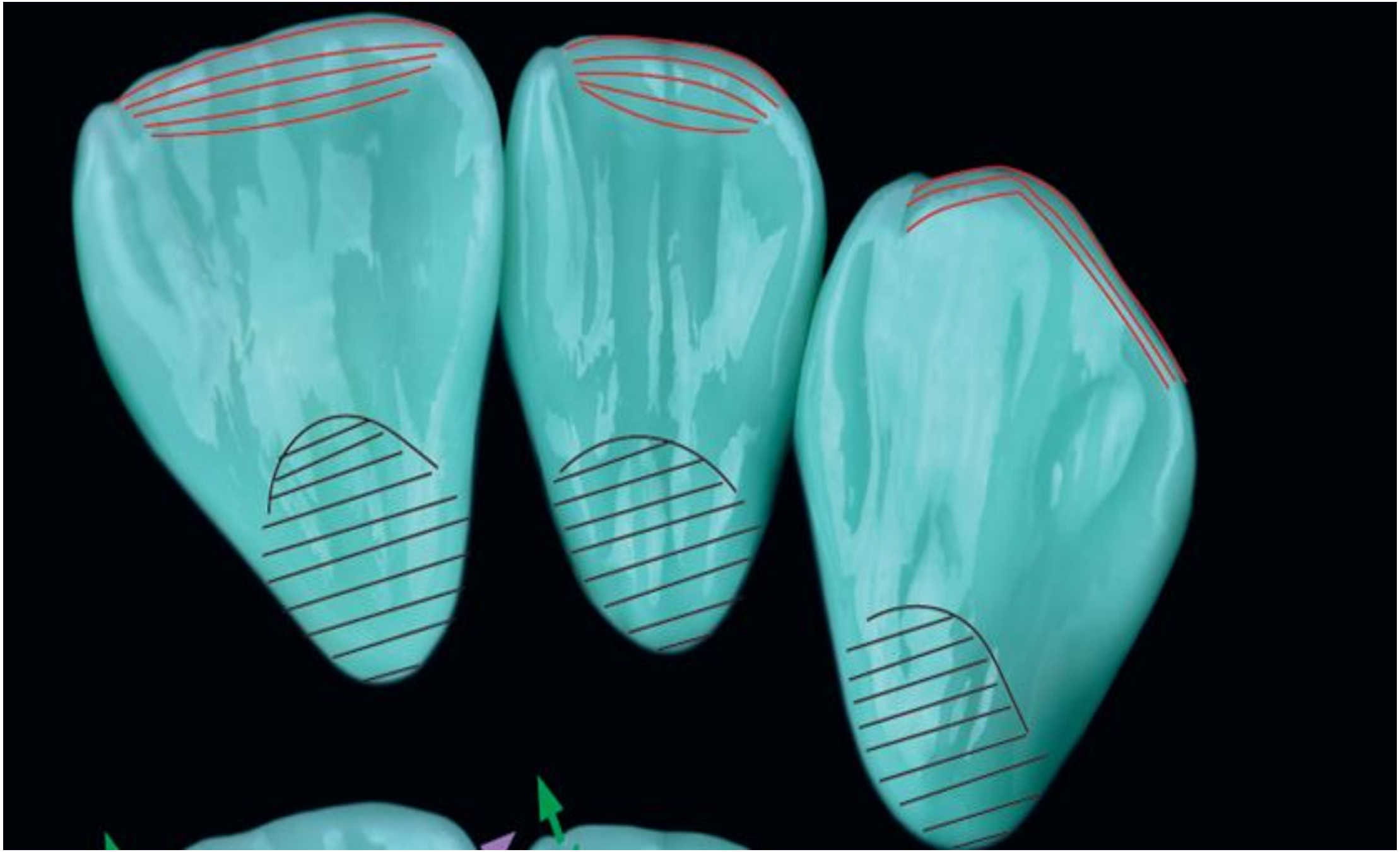




The HORIZONTAL MICRO TEXTURE of STRIAE OF RETZIUS is present on all tooth faces and follow a trajectory parallel to the crown/root line. The curvature of striae (which is more curved at the cervix) decreases and becomes straight at the incisal edge.

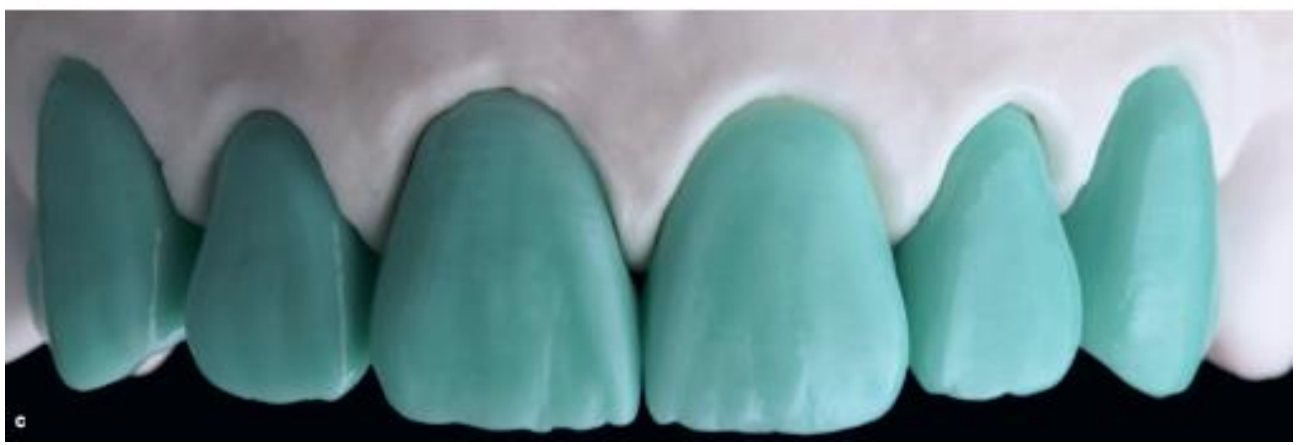
The VERTICAL MICRO TEXTURE is represented by cracks and grooves.

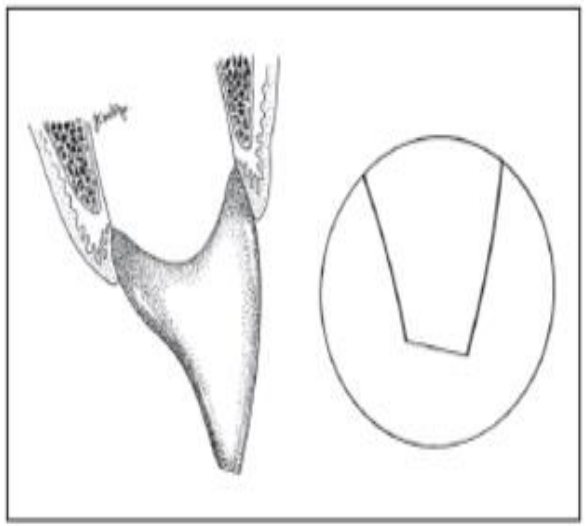


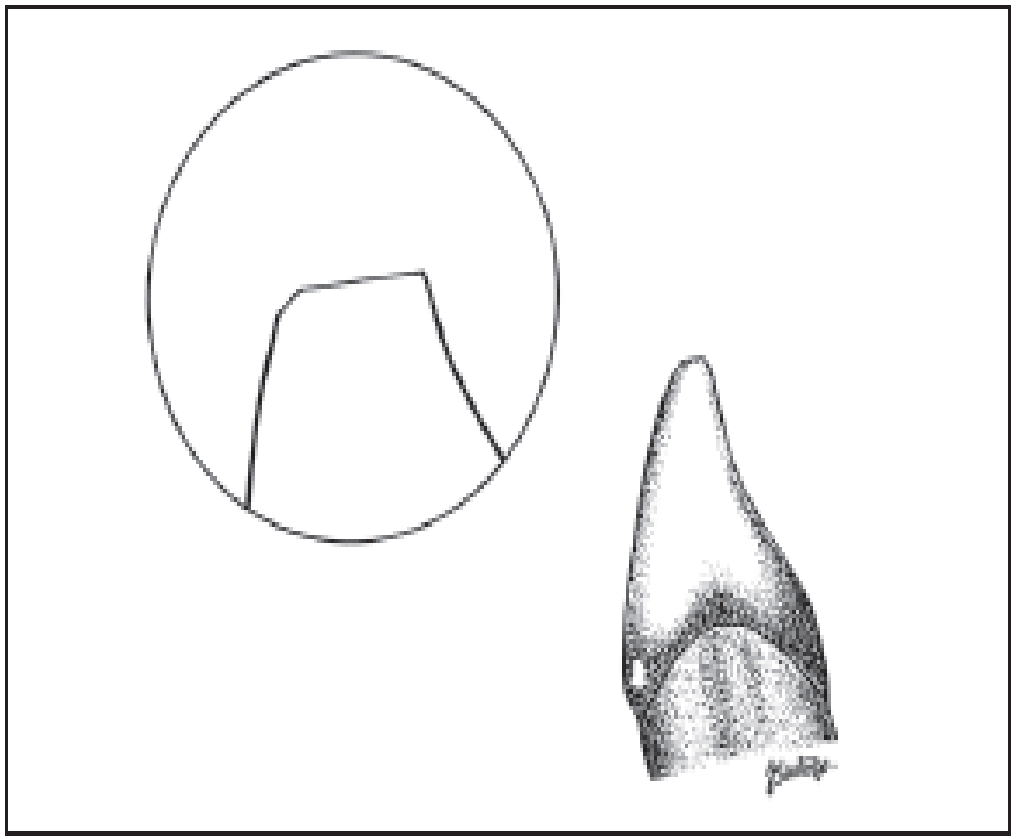


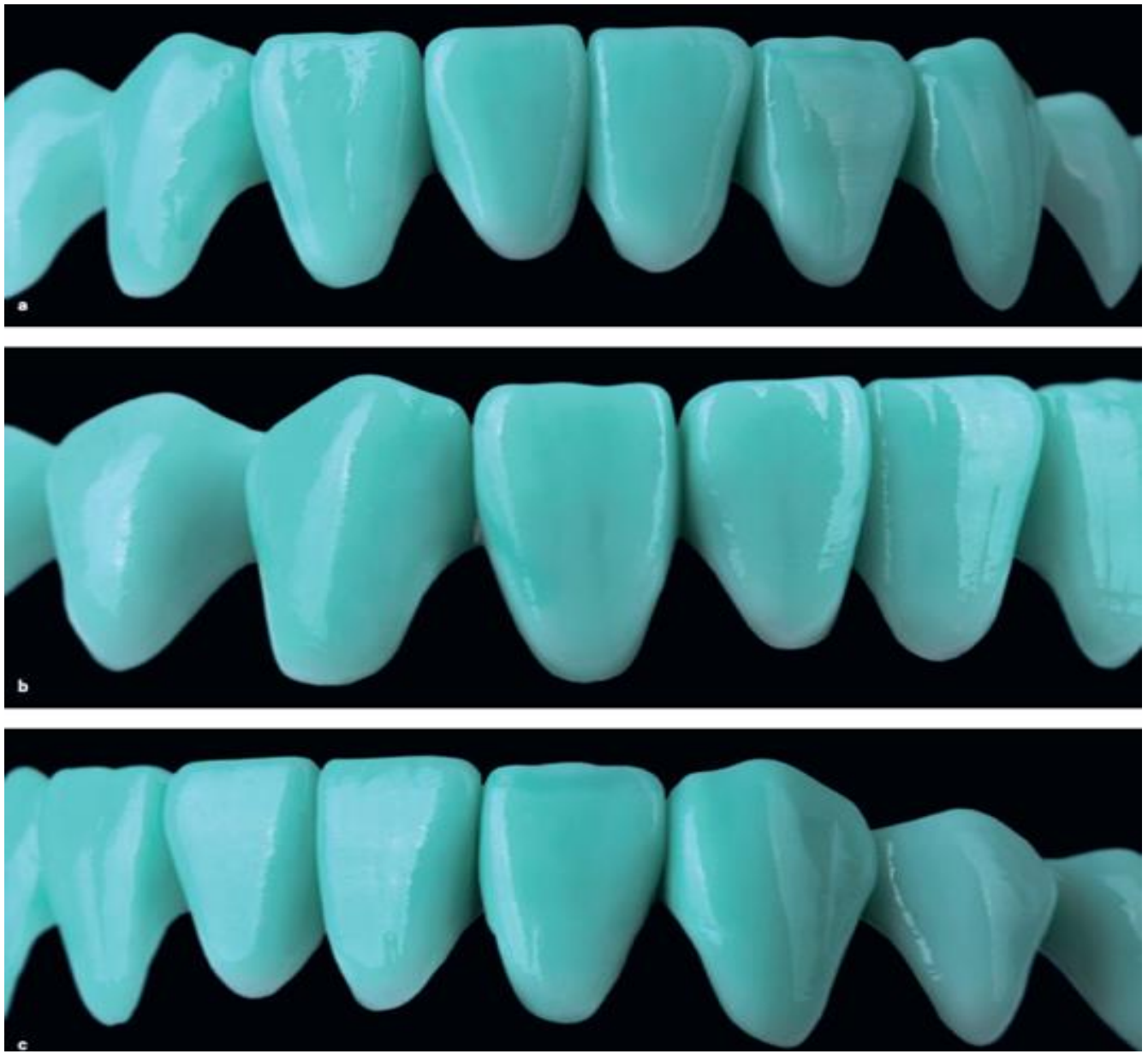

a


b


c






a
b
c

Tooth-to-tooth proportions

Evaluation of dental’s shade:

- - Form
- - Surface Texture
- - Color (Value, Translucency, Chroma, Hue)