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Description Of The Maxillary Residual Ridge Morphology Based On Classification For Complete Edentulism

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: Each edentulous patient has characteristics of oral tissues with different complexity degree. The complexity of treatment can be categorized using the classification of the complete edentulism with maxillary residual ridge morphology as the diagnostic criteria. Objective: The purpose of this research aimed to obtain a description of the maxillary residual ridge morphology based on classification for complete edentulism on edentulous patients visiting Dental Hospital, Padjadjaran University. Materials and methods: This research was a descriptive study with survey technique. The sample size was 35 people that collected using consecutive sampling. Morphological description of the patient’s maxillary residual ridge was obtained by performing intra oral examination, and then be categorized using the classification for complete edentulism, Prosthodontic Diagnostic Index. Result: The result showed that edentulous patients visiting Dental Hospital, Padjadjaran University had the morphology of the maxillary residual ridge as much as 28.57% of type A, 34.29% of type B, 22.86% of type C, and 14.28% of type D. Conclusion: According to the result of the study, type B was the most common maxillary residual ridge morphology and be able to be treated by clerkship program students under the supervision of general dentists with experience in the field of Prosthodontics.

Key words: Maxillary Residual Ridge Morphology, Classification for Complete Edentulism, Prosthodontic Diagnostic Index

INTRODUCTION

The success of denture treatment is influenced by the support, stability, and retention of the denture.¹ A complete denture highly depends on the underlying tissues that support it. Soft tissue and hard tissue of mouth can help the denture to get support, retention, and