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The Glossary of Prosthodontic Terms 2023 : Tenth Edition

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THE JOURNAL OF PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY

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THE JOURNAL OF PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY

THE GLOSSARY OF PROSTHODONTIC TERMS 2023:

Tenth Edition

GPT-2023

The Academy of Prosthodontics
The Academy of Prosthodontics Foundation

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PREFACE TO THE TENTH EDITION

Etymology is the of study of words. Linguistics is the study of language. Many before us have contemplated the meaning of words to society and the role of language in our communities. I suggest that the two quotes below aptly reflect the meaning and role of The Glossary in our Prosthodontics community, and frame the pragmatic linguistic lexicographic approach undertaken for The Glossary of Prosthodontic Terms of 2023.

> *"A common language is the most obvious binding element in any society." Michael Howard*
>
> *"Language shapes the way we think, and determines what we can think about." Benjamin Lee Whorf*

The Glossary of Prosthodontic Terms Committee of the Academy of Prosthodontics aimed to undertake an objective review of our prosthodontic language and focus on the study of its words, sentences, meanings, and use to formulate The Glossary of 2023. We followed a linguistic approach while being guided by the literature and constrained by the domains identified as requiring evaluation including gerodontics, maxillofacial prosthetics, ceramics, patient-related outcome measures, and digital-supported prosthodontics, together with those terms submitted by users of The Glossary.

The Glossary is so much more than the prosthodontic universe arranged alphabetically. It gives us order and explains relationships; it minimizes ambiguity and improves consistency; it educates as it reflects a living language, informed by the linguistics of prosthodontics and updated to reflect its morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics.

When considering The Glossary, a few definitions and concepts are relevant: dictionary, controlled vocabulary, ontologies, glossary.

The word dictionary comes from the book Dictinarius, written by John of Garland in 1220. Society has adopted this term in relation to the reference of words and their meanings as they occur and evolve in natural language.

A controlled vocabulary is a collection of words and phrases from the natural language that have restricted, agreed, and mandated definitions together with hierarchical arrangements which do not generally change with time.

When used in relation to the order of things, the relationships inherent to controlled vocabularies also reflect ontologies. The process is used to establish different categories, to divide entities into an order to better understand them and how they fit together in the broader world.

The word glossary comes from the Latin "*glossarium*" and "*glossa*" and the Greek "*glossa*" and "*glotta*", together referring to obsolete words, foreign words, language and tongue. It references words and their meanings as they relate to a specific subject, like a dictionary. However, through use of primary and subsidiary terms it can also create a hierarchy of relationships like a controlled vocabulary, and subcategories like ontologies.

It was the hope of the first nomenclature committee in 1956 that The Glossary would support "*use of a uniform terminology, permit authors to discuss their concepts and techniques and be sure that these would be understood by those who would read the articles, regardless of the geographic location or the specialty of the reader*".[1]

Within our profession many scholars seek articles to learn from them; and write articles to help teach others. Identification bias occurs when relevant articles cannot be found, and translation bias occurs when those articles that are found cannot be understood. Together, these problems contribute to research waste: when research is ignored, cannot be found, cannot be understood, or is unintentionally repeated. Research waste pervades our scientific literature, including that of prosthodontics. Our profession continues to strive to minimize research waste, with continued understanding of our own prosthodontic language essential to these efforts.

Languages are living entities, and the language of prosthodontics is no exception. To complete the 2023 review, a myriad of complexities was encountered for the Glossary of Prosthodontic Terms Committee to consider and resolve. The Glossary of 2023 has 3611

terms, of which 526 are new or amended. Any inclusion or modification was based on literature research together with the pragmatic application of linguistic lexicography.

Despite the temptation to apply endorsed resources as standards and immutable benchmarks, the world of prosthodontics should never be truncated by the perceived limits of language. It is hoped that the Glossary will continue to serve the profession as a contemporaneous reference without confining growth, vision, nor the prudence of foresight.

> *"Without continual growth and progress, such words as improvement, achievement and success have no meaning." Benjamin Franklin*

Our sincerest thanks and gratitude are extended to those past and present who have been the Editors and Committee members of The Glossary of Prosthodontic Terms; experts who graciously gave their time and specific knowledge; and the Fellowship of the Academy of Prosthodontics. It is with their combined perseverance, insights, and foresight that The Glossary of Prosthodontic Terms 2023, Tenth Edition is possible.

Danielle Layton, BDSc, MDSc, MSc Oxon, DPhil Oxon
Editor and Chair, Glossary of Prosthodontic Terms Committee of the Academy of Prosthodontics

1. Glossary of Prosthodontic Terms, Edition One, J Prosthet Dent 1956;1-34

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The Glossary of Prosthodontic Terms 2023, Tenth Edition

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The Glossary of Prosthodontic Terms, Fifth Edition GPT-5, 1987

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The Glossary of Prosthodontic Terms, Third Edition GPT-3, 1968

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The Glossary of Prosthodontic Terms, Second Edition GPT-2, 1960

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CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE GLOSSARY OF PROSTHODONTIC TERMS 2023, TENTH EDITION WERE REQUESTED FROM THE FOLLOWING ORGANIZATIONS:

Clinical Oral Implants Research
The Academy of Australian and New Zealand Prosthodontists
The Academy of Prosthodontics
The American Academy of Esthetic Dentistry
The American Academy of Fixed Prosthodontics
The American Academy of Implant Dentistry
The American Academy of Maxillofacial Prosthetics
The American Academy of Restorative Dentistry
The American Board of Prosthodontics
The American College of Prosthodontists
The American Dental Education Association
The American Equilibration Society
The American Prosthodontic Society
The Association of Prosthodontists of Canada
The Australian Prosthodontic Society
The British Society of Prosthodontics
The Greater New York Academy of Prosthodontics
The Indian Prosthodontic Society
The International Academy of Gnathology - American Section
The International Journal of Oral & Maxillofacial Implants
The International Journal of Prosthodontics
The Italian Academy of Prosthetic Dentistry
The Journal of Prosthetic Dentistry
The Journal of Prosthodontics
The Korean Academy of Prosthodontics
The Northeastern Gnathological Society
The Pacific Coast Society for Prosthodontics

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION

This *Glossary* is a collection of words and terms and their special connotations in the art and science of prosthodontics. It is in the nature of a progress report in a tremendous effort to standardize the nomenclature used in this field. The advantages to the dental profession of a successful effort in this direction are manifold. The most important of these is that the use of a uniform terminology would permit authors to discuss their concepts and techniques and be sure that these would be understood by those who would read the articles, regardless of the geographic location or the specialty of the reader.

The need for a glossary of terms used in prosthodontics has been recognized for many years. In 1923, Ottofy* stated, *"It is to be hoped that members of the profession and specialists through their organizations will reach an agreement as to the terms to be given preference or to be used exclusively."* He called particular notice to the confused state of the prosthodontic terminology of that time, and it is even worse now because of the progress in the art and science of prosthodontics. Many new terms and words intended to describe or explain modern philosophies or procedures have been added to the literature. Authors, clinicians, and teachers have ascribed many different interpretations and meanings to the same terms and words. Many "old" terms have been given "new" definitions by contemporary authors. Many "old" terms have been redefined in the light of the increased knowledge of the problems of prosthodontics.

Through the years, individuals, specialty groups, and the Bureau of Library and Indexing of the American Dental Association have made many sincere attempts to develop a standard and acceptable nomenclature in dentistry. The major obstacle has been the difficulty in obtaining universal acceptance of proposed interpretations.

The Academy of Denture Prosthetics has studied the problem throughout its existence and, until recently, has reached unanimous agreement on very few terms. This was in spite of sincere and valiant efforts on the part of the nomenclature committees, and it was due to the wide differences of opinion and background among those who considered the committees' recommendations. This lack of progress was most discouraging, but three years ago it was agreed by the Fellowship of the Academy that this Glossary would be prepared, and that the majority opinion would be adopted. This decision made possible real progress toward the ultimate goal—a universal terminology for prosthodontics.

The "workshop" technique was used in the course of two meetings of the Academy for the study of nearly 1000 words or terms. The Nomenclature Committee of the Academy restudied the results of these "workshop" sessions. At least sixteen outstanding prosthodontists have given serious study to each term included in this Glossary. The definitions represent a composite of their understanding of the terms. The Fellows of the Academy of Denture Prosthetics have combined their efforts to serve as lexicographers.

The chief role of a lexicographer is to record the current usage of words. The chief function of words in science is to convey meaning.

The lexicographer has a duty to lead as well as to follow. Where clearness demands it, he should place such restrictions as are necessary to avoid ambiguity. That is, he must narrow down some definitions so they will not carry too much generality. Where voids exist, he should fill them in. Where more than one term is used to express the same idea or concept, he should indicate the preference on the basis of logic and other considerations.

Many instances could be cited in the Glossary where the Academy and its Nomenclature Committee have performed these various "duties" of the lexicographer. Certain terms were determined to be objectionable for some reason and are marked (*Obj*).[1] Some new terms have been added which seem to express the desired idea or meanings more accurately than the corresponding terms in current usage. Where more than one term which carries the same connotation was found, the preferred term is listed first. Likewise, when more than one definition was assigned to the same term, the preferred definition is listed first. These decisions were made on the basis of majority opinion. It is hoped that eventually obsolete or objectionable terms and terms which tend to mislead and confuse will be eliminated entirely.

This, the first edition of the Glossary, is offered to the dental profession for its consideration. Since it is recognized that there are some terms that have not been included and that some other terms and definitions that may be objectionable to some authorities have been included, revisions will be necessary from time to time. Constructive suggestions are invited, and these will be given thorough consideration in future editions. In its present form, this Glossary can serve as a good temporary standard.

It is impossible to give due credit here to all that have worked to make this Glossary possible. The Fellows of the Academy of Denture Prosthetics have supplied the fundamental information and have made the necessary decisions. The Editorial Council of THE JOURNAL OF PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY, and The C. V. Mosby Company, its publisher, have provided encouragement and technical assistance in its development. Special acknowledgment is due to Dr. George B. Denton of the Bureau of Library and Indexing of the American Dental Association, for his advice and counsel, and to Mrs. Marice K. Musgrove and Miss Barbara Eichhorn for the tremendous amount of secretarial work which was necessary. Acknowledgment is made, also, to certain dictionaries and textbooks from which the definitions for some of the terms have been taken. These are: Dorland, W. A. Newman, The American Illustrated Medical Dictionary, ed. 22, Philadelphia, 1951, W. B. Saunders Company (Dor.); Dunning, William B., and Davenport, S. Ellsworth, Jr., A Dictionary of Dental Science and Art, Philadelphia, 1936, P. Blakiston's Son & Company, Inc. (D. & D.); Swenson, Merrill G., and Terkla, Louis G., Partial Dentures, St. Louis, 1955, The C. V. Mosby Company (S.); Blakiston's New Gould Medical Dictionary, ed. 1, Philadelphia, 1949, The Blakiston Company (Gould). To all of these, the Nomenclature Committee expresses its gratitude.

THE NOMENCLATURE COMMITTEE

ACADEMY OF DENTURE PROSTHETICS

*Ottofy, Louis: Standard Dental Dictionary, Chicago, 1923, Laird and Kee, Inc, p. IX.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Entries

Main entries

Any **boldface** letter or combination of letters that is set flush with the left-hand margin of each page constitutes a main entry or main-entry word. Such main entries may consist of letters, letters joined by hyphens, or letters separated by one or more spaces:

glare ... *vb*

glass-ceramics ... *n*

gold foil ... *n*

The subsequent explanation in lightface type that follows each main entry on the same line and, as necessary, on succeeding indented lines explains its inclusion in the glossary. Variations in compound words are frequent and widespread. Generally, although several acceptable variations may occur, one single style for any compound word has been chosen, usually on the basis of its frequency of occurrence, because that usually is its predominant form.

Order of main entries

All main entries are listed in their alphabetic order, letter by letter, without regard to intervening spaces or hyphens; that is, **iatrogenic** follows **I-bar clasp**. Generally accepted abbreviations have been spelled out in the alphabetic order. Full words come before parts of words made with the same letters.

Homographs

Some main entries have precisely the same written form. Two or more similarly spelled words are distinguished by superscript numerals that precede each word:

[1] **lute** … *n* [1] **articulate** … *vb*

[2] **lute** … *vt* [2] **articulate** … *adj*

Homographs are generally entered in order of their first use in the English language.

Guide words

Pairs of words, termed *guide words*, are printed at the top of each page. All main entries that fall alphabetically between the guide words are found on that page. The first guide word is alphabetically the first entry on the page, and the second guide word is the last entry:

allogenic graft · alveoloplasty

Variants

If a main entry is followed by another variation of the word with another spelling, the two spellings are equal variants. Both may be assumed to be standard, and either one may be used according to personal inclination:

color or **colour**

Run-on entries

A main entry may be followed by one or more derivatives or by a homograph with a different functional label. These constitute run-on entries. Each is introduced by a lightface dash and each has a functional label. They are, however, not defined because their meanings are readily derived from the root word's meaning:

[2]**curve** … *vb* ... -**curved** ... -**curving** ... *vi*

FUNCTIONAL LABELS

An *italic* label indicating a part of speech or some other functional classification follows the main entry. The eight standard parts of speech are:

adjective … ***adj***

adverb … ***adv***

conjunction … ***conj***

interjection … ***interj***

noun … ***n***

preposition … ***prep***

pronoun … ***pron***

verb … ***vb***

If a verb is *transitive* and *intransitive*, the functional labels *vt* and *vi* introduce the subdivisions. Other italicized labels used to indicate functional classifications that are not traditional parts of speech are:

-prefix

-suffix

-trademark

CAPITALIZATION

Most main entries in this glossary begin with a lowercase letter. Some, however, begin with an uppercase letter, which indicates that the word is usually capitalized:

myocentric

Myo-monitor

The capitalization of entries that are open or hyphenated compounds is indicated by the form of the entry:

Dolder bar …

curve of Spee …

Davis crown …

GPT terms related to the main entry are capitalized and placed after the definition. Non-GPT related terms are in lowercase, italicized, and placed after the definition.

ETYMOLOGY

All material in square brackets preceding the definition constitutes the etymology. Etymology traces a vocabulary entry as far back as possible in English, and, where possible, its origins.

DATES

Some main entries will have a date enclosed in parentheses immediately preceding the boldface colon that introduces the first sense or sense number when one is present. This represents the date of earliest recorded use, in English, as far as could be determined. Many prosthodontic terms have evolved without prior dating. As such, few dates appear in this glossary.

USAGE

Usage notes

Only one status label (temporal) is used in this glossary to denote that a word, the sense of a word, or a phrase is not part of the standard vocabulary of prosthodontics. The label *obs* for "obsolete" means that there is no evidence to support its use in current literature:

balancing side … *obs* … *syn,* NONWORKING-SIDE

The label *obs* is a comment by the editorial staff on the word being defined. An appropriate definition is provided where no current term is available or, alternatively, current acceptable terminology is suggested.

The stylistic label *slang* is used with words or senses that are especially inappropriate or in contexts of extreme informality. There is no satisfactory objective test for slang. Many are

composed of shortened forms or extravagant or fictitious figures of speech:

bite registration … *n* … *slang* … *syn*, MAXILLOMANDIBULAR RELATIONSHIP RECORD

suck-down … *n* … *slang* … *syn,* VACUUM THERMOMOLD

The stylistic label *nonstand* for "nonstandard" is used for words or senses that conform to a widespread pattern of usage in informality that differs in choice of word or expression from that of the general prosthodontic community language standard. In fact, many words, invariably nonstandard, are in our spoken vernacular:

black triangle … *nonstand* … *syn,* INTERDENTAL GINGIVAL SPACE

pink porcelain … *nonstand* … *syn*, GINGIVAL PORCELAIN

Usage paragraphs

Brief usage notes or paragraphs, labeled *Editorial note for usage,* have been placed in several entries for words or phrases that are considered to present special problems in terms of confused or disputed usage. A usage paragraph typically summarizes the historic background of the issue and its associated body of opinion, compares these with available evidence of current usage, and often adds comment for the use of the inquirer.

DEFINITIONS

Division of senses

A boldface colon is used in this glossary to introduce a definition:

[1]abrasive *n* (1853)**:** a substance used for abrading, smoothing, or polishing

Boldface Arabic numerals separate the senses of a word that has more than one sense:

equilibrium *n* (1608)**: 1.** a state of even adjustment between opposing forces; **2.** the state or condition of a body in which any forces acting upon it are so arranged that their product at every point is zero; **3.** a balance between active forces and negative resistance

The system of separating the various senses of a word by numerals is strictly a lexical convenience. It tends to reflect something of the semantic relationship, but it may establish a hierarchy of importance within them. Sometimes a particular relationship between senses is suggested by use of an italicized sense divider: *comp* (for *compare).* A brief statement that discriminates words of closely associated meaning has been placed in some entries. They are signaled by an *italic: syn* (for *synonym).* Italicized sense dividers are followed by the all CAPITALIZED glossary term or an *italicized* term if it is not in the glossary. With respect to the hierarchy of the use of a term, the primary term is defined.

Omission of a sense

Occasionally the glossary user, having turned to an entry, may not find an expected or hoped for particular sense. This usually means that the editors judged the sense insufficiently common or otherwise unimportant to include in the glossary. Because our language is dynamic, revision by future editors may reflect changes in the sense of a word not found in this edition.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK

abbr … abbreviation
adj … adjective
adv … adverb
c … century
ca … circa
contr … contraction
comp … compare
GPT-1 … Boucher CO (Ed.), Kingery RH, Kurth LE, Sears VH, Trapozzano VR, Werner J. Glossary of Prosthodontic Terms, 1st edition. J Prosthet Dent 1956 (March);1-34; Appendix No. 2 inserted supplemental between 1:286 and 1:287.
GPT-2 … Boucher CO (Ed.), Frechette AA, Gehl DH. Glossary of Prosthodontic Terms, 2nd edition. J Prosthet Dent 1960;10(6); 455-458; Part Two, inserted supplemental after page 1200 of volume 10
GPT-3 … Hickey JC (Ed.) Boucher CO, Hughes GA. Glossary of Prosthodontic Terms, 3rd edition. J Prosthet Dent 1968;20(5):443-480. doi: 10.1016/s0022-3913(68)80022-8
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GPT-9 … Ferro KJ (Ed.), Morgano SM, Driscoll CF, Freilich MA, Guckes AD, Knoernschild KL, McGarry TJ. Glossary of Prosthodontic Terms, 9th edition. J Prosthet Dent 2017;117(5s):e1-e105. doi: 10.1016/j.prosdent.2016.12.001
n … noun
nonstand … nonstandard or informal
obs … obsolete
orig … original, originally
pl … plural
pron … pronoun
slang … inappropriate
syn … synonym
vb … verb
vi … verb intransitive
vt … verb transitive

PRONUNCIATION KEYS

Spellings	*Pronunciation Key used in the Glossary*
g**a**g	ă
f**a**ce	ā
sp**a**r	ä
bone	b
chew	ch
deep, mille**d**	d
p**e**g	ĕ
s**ee**, f**ie**ld	ē
form, **ph**oton	f
gag	g
hard	h
whiting	hw
p**i**n	ĭ
f**i**ne, b**y**	ī
ven**eer**	îr
jig	j
key, **c**one	k
metal, **l**ug	**l**
mandible	m
nasal, pai**n**	n
polishi**ng**	ng
p**o**ntic	ŏ
open	ō
p**a**wl	ô
f**oi**l	oi
t**oo**k, n**eu**rogenous	o͝o
l**u**te, b**oo**t, r**ou**ge	o͞o
out	ou
pa**p**illa	p
rod	r
sluice	s
shell	sh
template, s**t**opped	t
thermal	th
this	*th*
c**u**ff	ŭ
f**ir**m, w**or**d, c**er**vical	ûr
value	v
wire	w
yield	y
zero, **x**enogenic	z
occlu**si**on	zh

3-axis machine *n*: a machine involved in a subtractive computer-aided manufacture (CAM) process where the material blank is modified by either milling (with tools rotating against the blank) or turning (with the blank rotating against the tools); these machines cannot complete both milling and turning tasks; either the tools of the machines (in milling) or the material blank (in turning) can move along three axes (x, y, z); *comp*, SUBTRACTIVE MANUFACTURE, COMPUTER NUMERICAL CONTROL (CNC) MACHINING, 4-AXIS MACHINE, 5-AXIS MACHINE, MULTI-AXIS MACHINE, MULTI-AXIS TURN MILL MACHINE, *index machines, continuous machines*

3D *n*: actual environments or digital images that have or give the appearance of depth or varying dimensions that represent length, width and height of objects or environments

3D construction *n*: the process of creating a physical object from a digital 3D model; 3D construction process can include additive manufacture (AM) such as printing or subtractive manufacture (SM) such as milling; *comp*, COMPUTER-AIDED DESIGN (CAD), COMPUTER-AIDED MANUFACTURE (CAM)

3D file formats *n*: describe the way information about 3D models is stored in a computer file; examples include: AMF, 3MF, STL, OBJ, VRML, PLY, fbx, vrml, 3DML, 3DXML, dxf, w3d, skp, fmz, s3d, m3g and vue; *comp*, COMPUTER-AIDED MANUFACTURING (CAM), ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING FILE (AMF), 3D MANUFACTURING FORMAT (3MF), STANDARD TESSELLATION LANGUAGE (STL), OBJECT FILE FORMAT (OBJ), MATERIAL TEMPLATE LIBRARY FILE FORMAT (MTL), VIRTUAL REALITY MODELLING LANGUAGE (VRML), POLYGON FILE FORMAT (PLY)

3D manufacturing format *n*: *acronym* is 3MF; an open source file format developed by the 3MF consortium (including Autodesk, 3D Systems, Stratasys, HP, Microsoft); this consortium is generally independent, but remains related to the development companies; it is used for describing a 3D object that contains information in addition to the object's shape including units, color, texture and relative position in space; shape geometry data is encoded by curved triangular tessellations, providing improved accuracy over non-curved triangular data formats; the file format has a similar usage to STL files, but contains substantially more information, and is smaller in size; *comp*, COMPUTER-AIDED MANUFACTURING (CAM), 3D FILE FORMATS, ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING FILE (AMF), STANDARD TESSELLATION LANGUAGE (STL), OBJECT FILE FORMAT (OBJ), MATERIAL TEMPLATE LIBRARY FILE FORMAT (MTL), VIRTUAL REALITY MODELLING LANGUAGE (VRML), POLYGON FILE FORMAT (PLY)

3D model *n*: **1.** the digital 3D representation of an object (having length, width and height) produced by using software algorithms to analyze data contained in the point cloud, which has been captured by the 3D scanner (hardware). **2.** a general term relating to any representation of a 3D object in the digital environment in any state (wireframe, mesh, surface) and from any origin (physical scan, Boolean process, CAD); *comp*, 3D MODELLING, BOOLEAN OBJECT, 3D RENDERING, WIREFRAME MODELLING, SURFACE MODELLING

3D modelling *n*: **1.** the process of using software algorithms to analyze data contained in the point cloud, captured by the 3D scanner (hardware), to create a digital representation of objects or environments having a length, width and height; **2.** the process of developing a 3D digital representation of a surface of an object using software and associated algorithms to modify edges, vertices, and polygons in a digital environment; *comp*, 3D MODEL, BOOLEAN OBJECT, 3D RENDERING, WIREFRAME MODELLING, SURFACE MODELLING

3D printed denture *n*: a type of digitally fabricated removable prosthesis that uses an additive manufacturing process to create the required intaglio and cameo surfaces; the teeth can be fabricated during the same manufacturing process, or prefabricated, or separately printed and subsequently bonded; *comp*, MILLED DENTURE, MONOBLOCK MILLED DENTURE, 3D PRINTED DENTURE, DIGITALLY FABRICATED DENTURE, ADDITIVE MANUFACTURE, CAD-CAM, COMPRESSION MOLDED DENTURE, INJECTION MOLDED DENTURE

3D printing *n*: a general term used for additive computer-aided manufacture (CAM) processes that make 3D objects one layer at a time, from a digital file that has been planned by CAD; *comp*, COMPUTER-AIDED MANUFACTURE (CAM), ADDITIVE MANUFACTURE (AM), DIGITAL PRINTING, RAPID PROTOTYPING, POWDER BED FUSION, PHOTOPOLYMERIZATION, MATERIAL FUSION

3D rendering *n*: a process in CAD of creating 2D images from a digital 3D model; *comp*, 3D MODELLING, 3D MODEL, BOOLEAN OBJECT, WIREFRAME MODELLING, SURFACE MODELLING, 3D *render*

3D scanner *nonstand*; *syn*, IMAGE SCANNER, COORDINATE MEASURING MACHINE (CMM), ACQUISITION SCANNER

3D surface scanning *v*: a non-invasive optical method to capture the shape, texture, and volume information of a 3D object; *comp*, INTRAORAL SCANNING, MODEL SCANNING

4-axis machine *n*: a machine involved in a subtractive computer-aided manufacture (CAM) process where the material blank is modified by milling; these machines can mill along four axes (X, Y, Z and A); these machines can be index (movement around the A axis can only occur between stages of operation) or continuous (all parts can move around any axis at any stage of operation); *comp*, SUBTRACTIVE MANUFACTURE, COMPUTER NUMERICAL CONTROL (CNC) MACHINING, 3-AXIS MACHINE, 5-AXIS MACHINE, MULTI-AXIS MACHINE, MULTI-AXIS TURN MILL MACHINE, *index machines, continuous machines*.

5-axis machine *n*: a machine involved in a subtractive computer-aided manufacture (CAM) process where the material blank is modified by milling, or a combination of milling and turning (turn milling); these machines can move the tools or machine bed (with the material blank) along five axes (X, Y, Z and two out A, B, and C axes); these machines can be index (movement around the A/B/C axes can only occur between stages of operation) or continuous (all parts can move around any axis at any stage of operation); *comp*, SUBTRACTIVE MANUFACTURE, COMPUTER NUMERICAL CONTROL (CNC) MACHINING, 3-AXIS MACHINE, 4-AXIS MACHINE, 5-AXIS MACHINE, MULTI-AXIS TURN MILL MACHINE, *index machines, continuous machines*.

A

Abbe flap \Ăb′ē flăp\: *eponym* for a lip switch operation; a triangular, full-thickness flap from the mandibular lip used to fill in a deficit in the maxillary lip; specifically applied to the midportion of the maxillary or mandibular lip; *orig*, Robert Abbe, surgeon, New York, NY, 1851-1928; Abbe R. A new plastic operation for the relief of deformity due to double harelip. Med Rec 1898;53:477; *syn*, LIP SWITCH OPERATION; ESTLANDER'S OPERATION

abduct \ăb dŭkt′\ *vt* (1834): to draw away from the median plane; *comp*, ADDUCT

aberrant \ă-bĕr′ant\ *adj* (ca. 1798)**: 1.** a deviation from the normal or usual course, form, or location; **2.** straying from the normal way

abfraction *n* (1991): the pathological loss of hard tooth substance that is thought to be caused by biomechanical loading forces in areas of stress concentration; *comp,* BRUXISM, EROSION, BIOCORROSION

ablation \ă-blā´shun\ *n* (15c)**: 1.** separation or detachment; extirpation; eradication; **2.** removal of a part, especially by cutting; *comp*, ABFRACTION, EROSION, NONCARIOUS CERVICAL LESION

abrade \uh-brād´\ *vt* (1677): to rub away the external covering or layer of a part; *comp* ATTRITION, EROSION

abrasion \ă-brā shun\ *n* (1656)**: 1.** the wearing away of a substance or structure (such as the skin or the teeth) through some unusual or abnormal mechanical process; **2.** an abnormal wearing away of the tooth substance by causes other than mastication; *comp,* ATTRITION, EROSION

[1]abrasive \uh-brā siv, -ziv\ *n* (1853): a substance used for abrading, smoothing, or polishing

[2]abrasive \uh-brā siv, -ziv\ *adj* (1875)**: 1.** tending to abrade; **2.** causing irritation; **abrasively** *adv*; **abrasiveness** *n*

abrasivity \uh-brā´siv-ĭ-tē, -ziv-ĭ-tē\ *n* (1998): the property of one material to wear away another material by means of frictional contact

abscopal effect: occurs when the localized radiotherapy of a primary tumor results in the regression of distant secondary metastatic cancer

absorbed dose \ab-sôrbd´,-zôrbd´ dōs\: the amount of energy from ionizing radiation absorbed per unit mass of matter, expressed in Gray units; *comp*, GRAY, RAD

absorptance \ab-sôrp´tans, -zôrp´tans\ *n* (ca. 1931): the ratio of the radiant energy absorbed by a body to that incident upon it

absorption \ab-sôrp´shun, -zôrp´-\ *n* (1741)**: 1.** the uptake of substances into or through tissues, e.g., mucosa, skin, and intestine; **2.** in radiology, the uptake of energy by matter with which the radiation interacts; *comp*, ABSORPTION OF RADIATION, ADSORPTION

absorption of radiation \ab-sôrp´shun ŭv rā´dē-ā´shun\: collision-like interactions between the individual particulate or quantum components of a beam of radiation and the subatomic parts of matter that occur at random during irradiation; each interaction may result in partial or complete transfer of energy

abutment \a-bŭt´ment\ *n* (1634)**: 1.** that part of a structure that directly receives thrust or pressure; an anchorage; **2.** a tooth, a portion of a tooth, or that portion of a dental implant that serves to support and/or retain a prosthesis; *comp*, ANGLED ABUTMENT, HEALING ABUTMENT, DENTAL IMPLANT ABUTMENT, INTERMEDIATE ABUTMENT, *one-piece abutment*, STANDARD ABUTMENT, *two-piece abutment*

abutment alignment device: any device used for positioning a dental implant abutment on the dental implant body; *syn*, *abutment alignment coping*, ABUTMENT CLAMP

abutment analog (2005): a replica of the superior portion of a dental implant; usually used to provide an exact form of the dental implant abutment within the dental laboratory during fabrication of a prosthesis supported in part or whole by the dental implant

abutment clamp \a-bŭt´ment klămp\ (1998); *syn*, ABUTMENT ALIGNMENT DEVICE

abutment driver (2005): any hand instrument usually specifically made to assist in insertion and securing of a dental implant abutment to the superior portion of a dental implant

abutment healing cap (2005); *syn*, ABUTMENT HEALING SCREW

abutment healing screw *n*: any temporary cover used to provide a seal over the superior portion of a dental implant; most such covers are metallic and are intended for interim use following exposure of the dental implant's superior surface

abutment post *n* (2005): the component of a dental implant abutment that extends into the internal structure of a dental implant and is used to provide retention and/or stability to the dental implant abutment

abutment screw *n* (1998): that component which secures the dental implant abutment to the dental implant body; *comp*, ATTACHMENT SCREW

accelerant \ăk-sĕl´a-rănt´\ *n* (1916): a substance used to accelerate a process (as in enhancing the speed of a chemical reaction)

accelerator \ăk-sĕl´a-rā´ter\ *n* (1611)**: 1.** a substance that speeds a chemical reaction; **2.** in physiology, a nerve, muscle, or substance that quickens movement or response

accretion \a-krē´shun\ *n* (1615)**: 1.** the process of enlargement or growth by a gradual buildup; **2.** in periodontics, the accumulation on teeth or dental implants of foreign material such as plaque, calculus, and materia alba

achromatic \ăk´ra-măt´ĭk\ *adj* (1766)**: 1.** lacking in hue and saturation, therefore, falling into a series of colors that varies only in lightness or brightness; **2.** possessing no hue; being or involving black, gray, or white

achromatopsia \ā-krō´ma-tŏp´zhē-a\ *n***: 1.** Monochromatism; **2.** a type of monochromatism in which all colors are perceived as achromatic; *syn*, *achromatism, total color perception deficiency*

acid-etched bonded splint:; *syn*, RESIN-BONDED SPLINT

acid-etched bridge *nonstand*; *syn*, RESIN-BONDED PROSTHESIS

acid-etched fixed partial denture:; *syn*, RESIN-BONDED PROSTHESIS

acquire \a-kwīr´\ *vt* (15c)**: 1.** to obtain as one's own; to come to have as a new or additional trait, characteristic, or capability; **2.** attained with time; acquired, acquiring; *syn*, MAXIMAL INTERCUSPAL POSITION

acquired occlusal position *nonstand* \a-kwīrd´ a-klōō´zal pa-zish´an\; *syn*, MAXIMAL INTERCUSPAL POSITION

acquired occlusion *nonstand*; *syn*, MAXIMAL INTERCUSPAL POSITION

acquisition *n*: a general term used to refer to the process of scanning an object and recording data about the related 3D characteristics; the acquisition, or acquisition data, is then available for further analysis

acquisition scanner *n*: a general term used to refer to a device that has the ability to record data about the related 3D characteristics; the acquisition, or acquisition data, is then available for further analysis; *syn*, IMAGE SCANNER, SCANNER, COORDINATE MEASURING MACHINE (CMM), ACQUISITION SCANNER

acrylic resin \a-krĭl´ĭk rĕz´ĭn**: 1.** pertaining to polymers of acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, or acrylonitrile; **2.** any of a group of thermoplastic resins made by polymerizing esters of acrylic or methylmethacrylate acids

acrylic resin base \a-krĭl´ĭk rĕz´ĭn bās\: a denture base made of acrylic resin

acrylic resin veneer: usually referring to a crown or fixed partial denture or removable partial denture; the veneering or lamination of the facial surfaces of a crown or dental prosthesis by using acrylic resin; the intention of such veneering is to provide a natural tooth appearance to the viewable portions of the restoration

[1]activator \ăk´tĭ-vā´ tôr\ *n*: a removable orthodontic prosthesis intended to stimulate perioral muscles

[2]activator \ăk´tĭ-vā´ tôr\ *n* (1998)**: 1.** a source of energy that promotes the initiator to begin a chemical reaction; **2.** a substance used in small proportions to increase the effectiveness of an accelerator chemical; *comp*, INITIATOR

active eruption *n*: movement of a tooth or teeth from the osseous crypt in the alveolar process in an occlusal direction towards the occlusal plane; *comp*, EXTRUSION, SUPRAERUPTION, PASSIVE ERUPTION, TOOTH MIGRATION, INFRAERUPTION, ECTOPIC ERUPTION

active eruption *n*: movement of a tooth or teeth from within the osseous crypt in the alveolar process towards the occlusal plane, without accompanied movement of the periodontium; *comp*, EXTRUSION, SUPRAERUPTION, PASSIVE ERUPTION, TOOTH MIGRATION, PERIODONTIUM, ALTERED PASSIVE ERUPTION, PATHOLOGIC TOOTH MIGRATION, INFRAERUPTION, INFRAOCCLUSION, SUPRAOCCLUSION, INTRUSION, ECTOPIC ERUPTION, MALOCCLUSION, ANKYLOSIS

active tactile threshold *n*: the minimal thickness of an object whereby a patient can detect the object between adjacent teeth/prostheses; it is determined by placing foreign bodies (such as occlusal paper) between a tooth/implant and recording the minimal detectable thickness; *syn*, *tactile sensibility*; *comp*, TACTILE SENSITIVITY, PASSIVE TACTILE THRESHOLD, MECHANOSENSATION, OSSEOPERCEPTION, ORAL STEREOGNOSIS, TWO-POINT DISCRIMINATION

active triangulation *n*: an optical scanning method to measure 3-D objects based on photogrammetric reconstruction of measured object by illumination of its surface and contemporaneous scanning by charge coupled device (CCD) sensor; the method is based on application of geometric algorithms where the light source, the detector and the illuminated part of measured object (the points of interest) form a triangle, and the distance to the object can then be determined; the quality of measuring depends on surface reflectivity. Concavities are not accurately represented; *comp*, TRIANGULATION, ACTIVE WAVEFRONT SAMPLING (AWS), CONFOCAL IMAGING, INTERFEROMETRY, PHOTOGRAMMETRY, *passive triangulation*

active wavefront sampling *n*: *acronym* is AWS; an optical scanning method to determine distance and depth information about 3D objects by analyzing data captured by a sensor that works in combination with a module that moves in a circular path around the optical axis; *syn*, *3D in motion video recording*; *comp*, ACTIVE TRIANGULATION, CONFOCAL IMAGING, CONOSCOPIC HOLOGRAPHY, INTERFEROMETRY, PHOTOGRAMMETRY

activities of daily living *n*: *acronym* is ADLs; a term used to collectively describe fundamental skills required to independently care for oneself, such a eating, bathing, and mobility; *comp*, BARTEL INDEX

acute closed lock \a-kyo͞ot´ klōzd lŏk\: a form of temporomandibular joint dysfunction characterized by sudden onset, short-term limitation in jaw movement caused by anterior displacement of the intra-articular disc and associated with pain, limitation of jaw opening to 25 to 30 mm (as measured in the incisor area) and, with jaw opening, a deflection of the mandible toward the affected joint

acute pain: pain having a brief and relatively severe course

adaptation \ăd´ăp-tā´shun\ *n* (1610)**: 1.** the act or process of adapting; the state of being adapted; **2.** the act of purposefully adapting two surfaces to provide intimate contact; **3.** the progressive adjustive changes in sensitivity that regularly accompany continuous sensory stimulation or lack of stimulation; **4.** in dentistry, (a) the degree of fit between a prosthesis and supporting structures, (b) the degree of proximity of a restorative material to a tooth preparation, (c) the adjustment of orthodontic bands to teeth

adaptation syndrome \ăd´ăp-tā´shun sĭn´drōm´\: a syndrome characterized by alterations in response as an accommodation to the environment

adaptive occlusion:; *syn*, MAXIMAL INTERCUSPAL POSITION

additive color mixture \ăd´ ĭ-tĭv kŭl´ur mĭks´chur\: the perceived color that results when the same area of the retina of the eye is illuminated by lights of different spectral distribution such as by two colored lights; *comp*, SUBTRACTIVE COLOR SYSTEM

additive manufacturing *n*: *acronym* is AM; a general term for a type of computer-aided manufacture (CAM) referring to the process of creating an object by building it one layer at a time; in dentistry, techniques can include photopolymerization, powder bed fusion and material extrusion; across other industries, techniques also include material jetting, binder jetting, sheet lamination and directed energy deposition; *comp*, RAPID PROTOTYPING, COMPUTER NUMERICAL CONTROL (CNC), COMPUTER-AIDED MANUFACTURE (CAM)

additive manufacturing file *n* (2013): *acronym* is AMF; data format proposed by the American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM), and considered to be an independent open source file format; this file is used in additive manufacturing of any 3D object to be fabricated on any 3D printer; AMF encodes data relating to shape and composition for color, materials, and texture, as well as duplicate, orientation, lattice and metadata; shape geometry data is encoded by curved triangular tessellations, providing improved accuracy over non-curved triangular data formats; first released in 2013; *comp*, COMPUTER-AIDED MANUFACTURING (CAM), 3D FILE FORMATS, 3D MANUFACTURING FORMAT (3MF), STANDARD TESSELLATION LANGUAGE (STL), OBJECT FILE FORMAT (OBJ), MATERIAL TEMPLATE LIBRARY FILE FORMAT (MTL), VIRTUAL REALITY MODELLING LANGUAGE (VRML), POLYGON FILE FORMAT (PLY)

adduct \a-dŭkt´,ă-\ *vt* (1836): to draw toward the median plane or toward the axial line; *comp*, ABDUCT

adherence \ăd-hîr´ens, -enz\ *n* (1531): the act, quality, or action of adhering; persistent attachment

adhesion \ăd-hē´zhun\ *n* (1624)**: 1.** the property of remaining in close proximity, as that resulting from the physical attraction of molecules to a substance or molecular attraction existing between the surfaces of bodies in contact; **2.** the stable joining of parts to each other, which may occur abnormally; **3.** a fibrous band or structure by which parts abnormally adhere; *comp*, CAPSULAR FIBROSIS, FIBROUS ADHESION, INTRACAPSULAR ADHESION, MYOFIBROTIC CAPSULAR CONTRACTURE

[1]adhesive \ăd-hē´siv, -ziv\ *adj* (1670): sticky or tenacious

[2]adhesive \ăd-hē´siv, -ziv\ *n* (1912)**: 1.** any substance that creates close adherence to or on adjoining surfaces; **2.** a luting agent; *comp*, DENTURE ADHESIVE, MAXILLOFACIAL PROSTHETIC ADHESIVE

adhesive capsulitis \ăd-hē´siv,-ziv kăp´sul-ī´tis\: within the temporomandibular joint, any situation in which the disc is in its normal position, the joint space volume is decreased, and motion is restricted

adhesive failure \ăd-hē´siv,-ziv fāl´yur\ (1998): bond failure at an interface between two materials because of tensile or shearing force; *comp*, COHESIVE FAILURE

adhesive resin: any resin material with incorporated adhesive chemicals such as 10-methacryloyloxydecyl dihidrogen phosphate (MDP), an organophosphate, or 4-methacryloxyethyl trimellitate anhydride (4-META) and related carboxyl-modified acrylic resins; in dentistry, to describe adhesive agents used for the luting of fixed dental prostheses and veneering resin to metal alloy

adiadochokinesia \ăd´ē-ă dō chō kĭ nē´zha\ *n*: inability to perform rapid alternating movements, such as opening and closing the jaws or lips, raising and lowering the eyebrows, or tapping the finger

adipose atrophy \ăd´ĭ-pōs´ ăt´ra-fē\: reduction of fatty tissue

adjustable anterior guidance \a-jŭst´a´bul ăn-tĭr´ē-or gīd´ns\: an anterior guide on an articulator whose surface may be altered to provide desired guidance of the articulator's movement mechanism; the guide may be programmed (calibrated) to accept eccentric interocclusal records

adjustable articulator \a-jŭst´a´bul är-tĭk´ya-lā´tor\: an articulator that allows some limited adjustment in the sagittal and horizontal planes to simulate recorded mandibular movements; *comp*, ARTICULATOR

adjustable axis facebow:; *syn*, AVERAGE AXIS FACEBOW, FACEBOW

adjustment \a-jŭst´mant\ *n* (1644)**: 1.** the act or process of modifying physical parts; **2.** in dentistry, a modification made on a dental prosthesis or natural tooth to enhance fit, function, or acceptance by the patient; *comp*, OCCLUSAL ADJUSTMENT, OCCLUSAL RESHAPING, ESTHETIC RESHAPING

adsorption \ăd-sôrp´shun, -zôrp´-\ *n* (1882): the adhesion, in an extremely thin layer, of molecules to the surfaces of liquids or solids with which they are in contact; *comp*, ABSORPTION

adult speech aid prosthesis \a-dŭlt´ spēch ād prŏs-thē´sĭs\: a definitive maxillofacial prosthesis that can improve speech in adult cleft palate patients either by obturating (sealing off) a palatal cleft or fistula, or occasionally by assisting an incompetent soft palate; both mechanisms are necessary to achieve palatopharyngeal closure; *Editorial note for usage:* generally this prosthesis is fabricated when no further growth is anticipated and the objective is to achieve long-term use, hence, more precise materials and techniques are used; occasionally such procedures are accomplished in conjunction with precision attachments in fixed dental prostheses undertaken on some or all maxillary teeth to achieve improved esthetics; *syn*, PROSTHETIC SPEECH AID, SPEECH AID, SPEECH AID PROSTHESIS, SPEECH BULB

afterimage \ăf´ter ĭm´ĭj\ *n* (1874): in visual acuity, a prolongation or renewal of a visual sensory experience, ascribable to residual excitation after external stimuli have ceased to operate

afterloading technique \ăf´ter-lōd´ing tĕk-nēk´\: in therapeutic radiology, the use of applicators for brachytherapy so designed that they may be quickly loaded with radioactive sources after placement within the patient

agar \ā´gar´, ä´gar´\ *n* (1889): a complex sulfated polymer of galactose units, extracted from Gelidium cartilagineum, Gracilaria confervoides, and related red algae; it is a mucilaginous substance that melts at approximately 100° C and solidifies into a gel at approximately 40° C; it is not digested by most bacteria and is used as a gelation agent in dental impression materials and a solid culture media for microorganisms

age atrophy \āj ăt´ra-fē\: a wasting away; the normal diminution of all tissues as a result of advanced age

agenesis \ā-jĕn´ĭ-sĭs\ *n* (ca. 1879): absence, failure of formation, or imperfect development of any body part; *comp*, CONDYLAR AGENESIS

agnathia \ăg-nā´thē-a\ *n*: a developmental anomaly characterized by absence of the mandible

agnosia \ăg-nō´zha\ *n* (ca. 1900): diminution or loss of the ability to recognize the import of sensory stimuli; the varieties correspond with the senses and are distinguished as auditory, gustatory, olfactory, tactile, and visual

agonist \ăg´a-nĭst\ *n* (ca. 1626)**: 1.** in physiology, a muscle that is controlled by the action of an antagonist with which it is paired; **2.** in anatomy, a prime mover; **3.** in pharmacology, a drug that has an affinity for and stimulates physiologic activity in cell receptors normally stimulated by naturally occurring substances

air abrasion:; *syn*, AIRBORNE-PARTICLE ABRASION

air chamber:; *syn*, RELIEF AREA

air conduction \âr kon-dŭk´shun\: the normal process of conducting sound waves through the ear canal to the tympanic membrane

air dose \âr dōs\: in therapeutic radiology, the amount of energy absorbed per unit mass of tissue at a given site, in air

air-bone gap \âr´bōn´ găp\: in audiology, the difference in patient acuity to sound transmitted though air and through bone that reflects hearing loss as a result of middle ear dysfunction or pathology

airborne-particle abrasion \âr´bôrn´ pär´tĭ-kal a-brā´zhun\: the process of altering the surface of a material through the use of abrasive particles propelled by compressed air or other gases

Akers clasp \Ā´kerz klăsp\: *eponym* for a cast circumferential clasp; this cast clasp improved and standardized the one-piece casting method for fabricating gold alloy removable partial denture frameworks in the early 1920s; *orig*, Polk E. Akers, dentist, Chicago, IL, U.S.A.; Akers PE. Partial dentures. J Am Dent Assoc 1928;15:717-22; *comp*, COMBINATION CLASP, SUPRABULGE CLASP, WROUGHT WIRE CLASP

ala \ā´la\ *n* (1738): a wing or a wing-like anatomic part or process; **alae** \ā´lē\ *pl*; **alar** *adj*

ala nasi \ā´la năs´ē\ *n*: in anatomy, the cartilaginous processes forming the wing-like flare of each naris

ala-tragus line \a´lah trā´gŭs līn\: a line running from the inferior border of the ala of the nose to the superior border on the tragus of the ear; it is frequently used, with a third point on the opposing tragus, for the purpose of establishing the ala-tragus plane; ideally the ala-tragus plane is considered to be parallel to the occlusal plane; the occlusal plane is at an angle of approximately 10 degrees relative to the Frankfort horizontal plane, when viewed in the midsagittal plane; *syn*, CAMPER'S LINE

Alberta reconstruction technique *n*, *nonstand*: *acronym* is ART; *Editorial note for usage:* a type of computer-assisted surgical planning technique; *comp*, COMPUTER-ASSISTED SURGICAL PLANNING

alginate *n* (ca. 1909); *syn*, IRREVERSIBLE HYDROCOLLOID

algorithm *n*: a set of rules and instructions to be followed in calculations or other problem-solving operations, especially by a computer; *comp*, ALGORITHMIC DENTAL OCCLUSION (ADO), DEFORMABLE IMAGE REGISTRATION, DIFFERENCE MAPPING, MORPHOLOGICAL TOOTH ADAPTATION, MIRRORING, CLOSED KINEMATIC CHAINS, KINEMATIC STRAIN-FREE TOOTH MOVEMENT, KINEMATICS

algorithmic dental occlusion *n*: *acronym* is ADO: An algorithm relating to a set of instructions to enable a digital representation of contours of teeth to support a desired static and dynamic relationship; *comp*, ALGORITHM, DEFORMABLE IMAGE REGISTRATION, DIFFERENCE MAPPING, MORPHOLOGICAL TOOTH ADAPTATION, MIRRORING, CLOSED KINEMATIC CHAINS, KINEMATIC STRAIN-FREE TOOTH MOVEMENT, KINEMATICS

all-ceramic restoration: *syn*, *ceramic restoration*

All-On-4 *slang*; *syn*, IMPLANT SUPPORTED FIXED DENTAL PROSTHESIS (INTENTIONALLY ANGULATED IMPLANTS)

all-polymer prosthesis: a fixed partial denture fabricated from nonmetallic or ceramic components typically composed of an internal glass fiber-reinforced composite framework covered by a particulate composite resin; *syn*, *fiber-reinforced composite resin fix partial denture (FRC-FPD)*

allodynia \ăl ō deen´ya\ *n*: pain resulting from a non-noxious stimulus to normal skin or mucosa

allogeneic \al ă jn´ĭk\ *adj* (1963): in transplantation biology, denoting individuals (or tissues) that are of the same species however antigenically distinct; *syn*, *homologous*

allogeneic graft:; *syn*, HOMOGRAFT

allograft \ăl´a-grăft´\ *n* (1964): a graft of tissue between genetically dissimilar members of the same species; *syn*, ALLOGENEIC GRAFT, HOMOGRAFT

alloplast \ăl´a plăst´\ *n***: 1.** an inert foreign body used for implantation within tissue; **2.** a material originating from a nonliving source that surgically replaces missing tissue or augments that which remains

alloplastic graft \ăl´a-plăs´tĭk grăft\: a graft consisting of an inert material

alloplastic material \ăl´a-plăs´tĭk ma-tîr´ē-al\: any non-biologic material suitable for implantation as an alloplast

alloy \ăl´oi´, a-loi´\ *n* (14c): a mixture of two or more metals or metalloids that are mutually soluble in the molten state; distinguished as binary, ternary, quaternary, etc., depending on the number of metals within the mixture; alloying elements are added to alter the hardness, strength, and toughness of a metallic element, thus obtaining properties not found in a pure metal; alloys may also be classified on the basis of their behavior when solidified; *comp*, BASE METAL, HIGH NOBLE METAL ALLOY, NOBLE METAL ALLOY

alloying element \a-loi´ĭng ĕl´a-ment\ (1998): metallic or nonmetallic elements added to or retained by a pure metal for the purpose of giving that metal special properties

alpha particle \ăl´fa păr´tĭ-kal\ *n* (1903): a positively charged nuclear particle identical with the nucleus of a helium atom that consists of two protons and two neutrons and is ejected at high speed in certain radioactive transformations

altered cast \ôl´terd kăst\: a final cast that is revised in part before processing a denture base; *syn*, CORRECTED CAST, MODIFIED CAST

altered cast removable partial denture impression \ôl´terd kăst pär´shal dĕn´cher ĭm-prĕsh´an\: a negative likeness of a portion or portions of the edentulous denture bearing area made independent of and after the initial impression of the natural teeth; this technique uses an impression tray(s) attached to the framework of the removable partial denture, or its likeness

altered passive eruption *n*: the failure of gingival tissues to migrate towards the cemento-enamel junction after active eruption has finished; it results in the failure to expose additional surfaces of a tooth or teeth and may result in the clinical crowns appearing short or the gingiva appearing excessive; *syn*, *delayed passive eruption, retarded passive eruption*; *comp*, EXTRUSION, SUPRAERUPTION, ACTIVE ERUPTION, PASSIVE ERUPTION, TOOTH MIGRATION, PERIODONTIUM, PATHOLOGIC TOOTH MIGRATION, INFRAERUPTION, INFRAOCCLUSION, SUPRAOCCLUSION, INTRUSION, ECTOPIC ERUPTION, MALOCCLUSION, ANKYLOSIS

aluminous porcelain \a-lōō´mi-nus pôr´si-lin, pōr´-\: a ceramic material composed of a glass matrix phase with 35% or more of aluminum oxide, by volume

aluminum oxide \a-lōō´mi-num ŏk´sīd´**: 1.** a metallic oxide constituent of dental porcelain that increases hardness and viscosity; **2.** a high-strength ceramic crystal dispersed throughout a glassy phase to increase its strength as in aluminous dental porcelain used to fabricate aluminous porcelain crowns; **3.** a finely ground ceramic particle (frequently 50 um) often used in conjunction with airborne-particle abrasion of metal castings before the application of porcelain as with metal ceramic restorations; *syn*, *alumina*

alveolar \ăl-vē´a-ler\ *adj* (1799): the type of the jaw bone that retains the teeth

alveolar augmentation \ăl-vē´a-ler ôg´mĕn-tā´shun\: any surgical procedure used to alter the contour of the residual alveolar ridge

alveolar bone \ăl-vē´a-ler bōn\: the bony portion of the mandible or maxillae in which the roots of the teeth are held by fibers of the periodontal ligament; *syn*, ALVEOLUS, *dental alveolus*

alveolar crest:; *syn*, RESIDUAL RIDGE CREST

alveolar mucosa \ăl-vē´a-ler myōō-kō´sa\: the lining mucosal covering of the alveolar process, loosely attached to the bone

alveolar process \ăl-vē´a-ler pro-sĕs´\: the cancellous and compact bony structure that surrounds and supports the teeth

alveolar reconstruction \ăl-vē´a-ler rē´kon-strŭk´shun\: any surgical procedure used to recreate an edentulous ridge where there is a severely resorbed residual alveolar ridge

alveolar resorption:; *syn*, RESIDUAL RIDGE RESORPTION

alveolar ridge:; *syn*, RESIDUAL RIDGE

alveolectomy *n*; *comp*, OSTECTOMY

alveoloplasty *n*; *comp*, OSTEOTOMY

alveolus \ăl-vē´a-lus,\ *n* (ca. 1706): one of the cavities or sockets within the alveolar process of the maxillae or mandible in which the attachment complex held the root of a tooth that was removed; **alveoli** \ăl-vē´a-lē\ *pl*

amalgam *n*: dental amalgam is an alloy of mercury, silver, copper, and tin, which may also contain palladium, zinc, and other elements to improve handling characteristics and clinical performance; *syn*, *silver amalgam*

ambient \AM-bee-unt\ *adj*: existing or present on all sides; encompassing

amelogenesis imperfecta *n*: a group of congenital disorders affecting tooth enamel that can be classified as hypoplastic, hypomineralized (hypocalcified) or hypomature; the classification refers to the phase stage of enamel formation that is affected; *comp*, ENAMEL HYPOPLASIA, ENAMEL HYPOMINERALIZATION, ENAMEL HYPOMATURATION, DENTINOGENESIS IMPERFECTA

American Society for Testing Materials Committee F42 *n*: a committee (the F42) on Additive Manufacturing Technologies created by the American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) in 2009 with the planned scope of "The promotion of knowledge, stimulation of research and implementation of technology through the development of standards for additive manufacturing technologies"

AMF: *acronym* for ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING FILE

amorphous \a-mōr´fus\ *n*: without crystalline structure; having random arrangement of atoms in space

analgesia \ăn´al-jē zē-a,-zha\ *n* (ca. 1706): absence of perception of pain, designating particularly the relief of pain without loss of consciousness; a term denoting a "total absence of all sensibility," written by Oliver Wendell Holmes for William T. G. Morton (1846)

[1]analgesic \ăn´al-jē´ zĭk, -sĭk\ *adj*: relieving pain

[2]analgesic \ăn´al-jē´zĭk, -sĭk\ *n*: an agent that alleviates pain without causing loss of consciousness; *comp*, ANALGESIC BLOCKING AGENT, ANALGESIC DIAGNOSTIC BLOCK

analgesic blocking agent \ăn´al-jē´zĭk blŏk´ing ā´jent\: any analgesic that blocks or prohibits sensory perception

analgesic diagnostic block \ăn´al-jē´zĭk dī´ag-nŏs´tĭk blŏk\: the selective use of a local anesthetic injection or application of a topical anesthetic to identify a pain source

analog \ăn´a-lôg, -lŏg\ *n* (1826)**: 1.** in dentistry, something that is analogous, in part or whole, to something else; i.e., a replica of a portion of an implant abutment made of brass, aluminum, stainless steel, or plastic; **2.** an organ similar in function to an organ of another animal or plant but with different structure and origin; analogue

analog environment *n*: a general term referring to processes and interactions that occur that do not involve digital reality, augmented reality, virtual reality or mixed reality; *comp*, ANALOG WORKFLOW, DIGITAL WORKFLOW, VIRTUAL WORKFLOW, DIGITAL REALITY (DR), AUGMENTED REALITY (AR), VIRTUAL REALITY (VR), MIXED REALITY (MR), DIGITAL ENVIRONMENT, VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENT

analog workflow *n*: in dentistry, referring to the process of undertaking patient care including assessing, analyzing, recording, creating and manufacturing with physical equipment and materials; *comp*, DIGITAL WORKFLOW, VIRTUAL WORKFLOW, DIGITAL REALITY (DR), AUGMENTED REALITY (AR), VIRTUAL REALITY (VR), MIXED REALITY (MR)

anamnesis \ăn´ăm-nē´sĭs\ *n* (ca. 1593)**: 1.** a recalling to mind; a reminiscence; **2.** the past history of disease or injury based on the patient's memory or recall at the time of interview and examination; **3.** a preliminary past medical history of a medical or psychiatric patient; -neses *pl*

anaplastologist *n*: an individual with the skills to prosthetically rehabilitate malformed or absent facial or somato parts of the human body with an artificial replacement; the individual may be trained as an anaplastologist or may be trained as a prosthetist, certified dental technician, prosthodontist or ocularist; the individual can also be referred to as a maxillofacial prosthetist and technologist; the term was first used by Walter G. Spohn; *comp*, PROSTHETIST, CERTIFIED DENTAL TECHNICIAN, PROSTHODONTIST, *maxillofacial prosthetist, ocularist*

anatomic crown \ăn´a-tŏm´ĭk kroun\: the portion of a natural tooth that extends coronal from the cemento-enamel junction; *syn*, *anatomical crown*

anatomic landmark \ăn´a-tŏm´ĭk lănd´mărk\: a recognizable anatomic structure used as a point of reference

anatomic occlusion \ăn´a-tŏm´ĭk a-klōō´zhun\: an occlusal arrangement for dental prostheses wherein the posterior artificial teeth have masticatory surfaces that closely resemble those of the natural healthy dentition and articulate with similar natural or artificial surfaces; *syn*, *anatomical occlusion*

anatomic teeth \ăn´a-tŏm´ĭk tēth**: 1.** artificial teeth that duplicate the anatomic forms of natural teeth; **2.** teeth that have prominent cusps on the masticating surfaces and that are designed to articulate with the teeth of the opposing natural or prosthetic dentition; **3.** anatomic teeth with cuspal inclinations greater than 0 degrees that tend to replicate natural tooth anatomy; *Editorial note for usage:* cusped teeth (30 to 45 degrees) are considered anatomic teeth. Modified occlusal forms are those with a 20-degree or less cuspal inclination; Boucher CO. Occlusion in prosthodontics. J Prosthet Dent 1953;3:633-56; *comp*, SEMI-ANATOMICAL TEETH

anatomy \a-năt´a-mē\ *n* (14c)**: 1.** a branch of morphology that involves the structures of organs; **2.** the structural makeup esp. of an organ or any of its parts; -**mies** *pl*; **anatomic** \ăn´a-tŏm´ĭk\ or **anatomical** \ăn´a-tŏm´ĭ-kal\ *adj*

ANB angle \A N B ăng´gl\: in cephalometric analysis, the angle formed between the nasion point A line and the nasion point B line

anchorage area \ăng´ker-ĭj ar´ē-a\: that area which, by its situation, configuration, and/or preparation, is suitable for the retention of a prosthesis

anchorage component *nonstand*; *syn*, ENDOSTEAL DENTAL IMPLANT

anchorage element *nonstand*; *syn*, ENDOSTEAL DENTAL IMPLANT ABUTMENT ELEMENT(S)

ancillary device:; *syn*, DEVICE

Anderson splint: *eponym* for a skeletal traction splint with pins inserted into proximal and distal ends of a fractured bone. Reduction is obtained by an external plate attached to the pins; *orig*, Roger Anderson, orthopedic surgeon, U.S.A., 1891-1971; Anderson R. Ambulatory method of treating fractures of the shaft of the femur. Surg Gynecol Obstet 1936;62:865; *syn*, *byphasic splint*

Andrews bridge \Ăn´drōōs brĭj\: *eponym* for the combination of a fixed partial denture incorporating a connecting bar with a removable partial denture that replaces teeth within the bar area, usually used for edentulous anterior spaces; the vertical walls of the bar may provide retention for the removable component; *orig*, James Andrews, dentist, U.S.A; Amite LA, Everhart RJ, Cavazos E. Jr. Evaluation of a fixed removable partial denture: Andrews Bridge System. J Prosthet Dent 1983;50(2):180-84

anesthesia \ăn´ĭs-thē´zha\ *n* (ca. 1721): loss of feeling or sensation; anaesthesia

anesthesia dolorosa \ăn´ĭs-thē´zha dō´la-rō´sa\: pain within an area or region that is anesthetized

[1]anesthetic \ăn´ĭs-thĕt´ĭk\ *adj* (1846)**: 1.** capable of producing anesthesia; **2.** lacking awareness or sensitivity

[2]anesthetic \ăn´ĭs-thĕt´ĭk\ *n* (1848)**: 1.** a substance that produces anesthesia; **2.** something that brings relief

angle of gingival convergence \ăng´gl ŭv jĭn´ji-val, -jĭn-jī´- kun-vûr´jens\: the angle of gingival convergence is located apical to the height of contour on the abutment tooth; it can be identified by viewing the angle formed by the tooth surface gingival to the survey line and the analyzing rod or undercut gauge of a surveyor as it contacts the height of contour; Schneider RL. Significance of abutment tooth angle of gingival convergence on removable partial denture retention. J Prosthet Dent 1987;58:194-96

angle of incidence \ăng´gl ŭv ĭn´sī-dens\: the angle formed between the axis of a light beam and a perpendicular to the object's surface

angle of reflection \ăng´gl ŭv rĭ-flĕk´shun\: the angle formed between the axis of a reflected light beam and a perpendicular to the object's surface

Angle's classification of occlusion \Ăng´gulz klăs´a-fĭ-kā´shun ŭv a-klōō´shun\: *eponym* for a classification system of occlusion based on the intercuspation of the first molar teeth originally described by Angle as four major groups depending on the anteroposterior jaw relationship; Class I (normal occlusion or NEUTRO-OCCLUSION): the

dental relationship in which there is normal anteroposterior relationship of the jaws, as indicated by intercuspal position of maxillary and mandibular molars, but with crowding and rotation of teeth elsewhere, i.e., a dental dysplasia or arch length deficiency; Class II (DISTO-OCCLUSION): the dental relationship in which the mandibular dental arch is posterior to the maxillary dental arch in one or both lateral segments; the mandibular first molar is distal to the maxillary first molar; Class II can be further subdivided into two divisions; Division 1: bilateral distal retrusion with a narrow maxillary arch and protruding maxillary incisors. Subdivisions include right or left (unilaterally distal with other characteristics being the same); Division 2: bilateral distal with a normal or square-shaped maxillary arch, retruded maxillary central incisors, labially malposed maxillary lateral incisors, and an excessive vertical overlap. Subdivisions include right or left (unilaterally distal with other characteristics the same); Class III (MESIO-OCCLUSION): the dental relationship in which the mandibular arch is anterior to the maxillary arch in one or both lateral segments; the mandibular first molar is mesial to the maxillary first molar; the mandibular incisors are usually in anterior reverse articulation; subdivisions include right or left (unilaterally mesial with other characteristics the same); Class IV: the dental relationship in which the occlusal relations of the dental arches present the peculiar condition of being in distal occlusion in one lateral half and in mesial occlusion in the other (Class IV is no longer in use); *orig*, Edward Harley Angle, orthodontist, U.S.A., 1855-1930; Angle EM. Classification of malocclusion. Dental Cosmos 1899;41:248-64, 350-57

angled abutment:; *syn*, ANGULATED DENTAL IMPLANT ABUTMENT

angled implant:; *syn*, ANGULATED DENTAL IMPLANT

angular cheilitis \ăng´gya-ler kī-lī´tĭs\: inflammation in the area of the modiolus causing redness and the production of fissures; *syn*, *perleche*

angulated dental implant: a dental implant placed in the bone such that its long axis of inclination varies considerably from a perpendicular relationship with the occlusal plane; *syn*, ANGLED IMPLANT; TILTED DENTAL IMPLANT

angulated dental implant abutment \ăng´gya-lāt´ĭd a-bŭt´ment\ (1998): any endosteal dental implant abutment that alters the long axis angulation between the dental implant and the dental implant abutment; *syn*, ANGLED ABUTMENT

ankyloglossia \ang´kĭ-lo-glos'e-ah, -glo-sha\ *n*: the binding of the tip of the tongue to the floor of the mouth or the alveolar ridge as a result of abnormal attachment of the lingual frenum. This often restricts movement of the tongue, often because of the position of the lingual frenulum, resulting in speech impediments; may be complete or partial; *syn*, *adherent tongue, lingua frenata, tongue-tie*

ankylosis *n* (1713)**: 1.** immobility and consolidation of a joint or tooth as a result of injury, disease, or a surgical procedure; -loses *pl*; **2.** pathological fusion between the alveolar bone and the cementum of teeth; -loses *pl syn*, *anchylosis*; *comp*, BONY ANKYLOSIS, EXTRACAPSULAR ANKYLOSIS, FIBROUS ANKYLOSIS, INTRACAPSULAR ANKYLOSIS, INFRAERUPTION, INFRAOCCLUSION, MALOCCLUSION

anneal \a-nēl´\ *vt* (1580)**: 1.** to heat a material, such as metal or glass, followed by controlled cooling to remove internal stresses and create a desired degree of toughness, temper, or softness to a material; **2.** to heat a material, such as gold foil, to volatilize and drive off impurities from its surface, thus increasing its cohesive properties; this process is termed degassing; **3.** to homogenize an amalgam alloy by heating in an oven

annular \ăn´ya-ler\ *n* (1571): a term used to describe a ring-like anatomic structure

anodontia \ăn´ō-dŏn´shē-a\ *n*: a rare congenital condition resulting in the absence of all teeth (both primary and permanent); *comp*, TOOTH AGENESIS, HYPODONTIA, OLIGODONTIA, MICRODONTIA, TAURODONTISM, AMELOGENESIS IMPERFECTA, DENTINOGENESIS IMPERFECTA

anodontism *n*; *syn*, ANODONTIA

anomalous trichromatic vision \a-nŏm´a-lus trī´krō-măt´ĭk vĭzh´un\: a form of defective color vision in which three stimuli are required for color matching, but the proportions in which they are matched differ significantly from those required by the normal trichromat. There are three forms of anomalous trichromatic vision: protanomalous, deuteranomalous, and tritanomalous

anomaly \a-nŏm´a-lē\ *n* (1664)**: 1.** something different, abnormal, peculiar, or not easily classified; **2.** an aberration or deviation from normal anatomic growth, development, or function; **3.** marked deviation from the normal standard, especially as a result of congenital defects; anomalies \a-nŏm´a-lēz\ *pl*

ANS: *acronym* for ANTERIOR NASAL SPINE; the outline of the anterior nasal spine as seen on the lateral cephalometric radiograph; used as a cephalometric landmark

antagonist \ăn-tăg´a-nĭst\ *n* (1599)**: 1.** a tooth in one jaw that articulates with a tooth in the other jaw; **2.** a substance that tends to nullify the actions of another, as a drug that binds to cell receptors without eliciting a biologic response; **3.** a muscle whose action is the direct opposite of another muscle; *syn*, *dental antagonist*

Ante's Law: *eponym*, in fixed prosthodontics, for the observation that the combined pericemental area of all abutment teeth supporting a fixed partial denture should be equal to or greater in pericemental area compared with the tooth or teeth to be replaced; as formulated for removable dental prosthodontics, the combined pericemental area of the abutment teeth plus the mucosal area of the denture base should be equal to or greater than the pericemental area of the missing teeth; *orig*, Irwin H. Ante, dentist, Toronto, Ontario, Canada; Ante IH. The fundamental principles, design and construction of crown and bridge prosthesis. Dent Item Int 1928;50:215-32

anterior \ăn-tîr´ē-or\ *adj* (1541)**: 1.** situated in front of or the front part; **2.** the forward or ventral position; **3.** a term used to denote the incisor or canine teeth or the forward region of the mouth

anterior deprogramming device \ăn-tîr´ē-or de prō´grăm´ĭng dĭ-vīs´\: an individually fabricated anterior guide table that allows mandibular motion without the influence of tooth contacts and facilitates the recording of maxillomandibular relationships; *syn*, LUCIA JIG

anterior disc displacement:; *syn*, DISC DISPLACEMENT

anterior guidance \ăn-tîr´ē-or gīd´ns**: 1.** the influence of the contacting surfaces of anterior teeth, limiting mandibular movements; **2.** the influence of the contacting surfaces of the guide pin and anterior guide table on articulator movements; **3.** the fabrication of a relationship of the anterior teeth preventing posterior tooth contact in all eccentric mandibular movements; *comp*, ANTERIOR GUIDE TABLE; *comp*, ANTERIOR PROTECTED ARTICULATION, GROUP FUNCTION, MUTUALLY PROTECTED ARTICULATION

anterior guide:; *syn*, ANTERIOR GUIDE TABLE

anterior guide pin \ăn-tîr´ē-or gīd pĭn\: that component of an articulator, generally a rigid rod attached to one member, contacting the anterior guide table on the opposing member. It is used for the purpose of maintaining the established vertical separation. The anterior guide pin and table, together with the condylar elements, direct the movements of the articulator's separate members

anterior guide table \ăn-tîr´ē-or gīd tā´bl\: that component of an articulator on which the anterior guide pin rests to maintain the occlusal vertical dimension and influence articulator movements; the guide table influences the degree of separation of the casts in all relationships; *comp*, CUSTOM ANTERIOR GUIDE TABLE

anterior nasal spine \ăn-tîr´ē-or nā´zal spīn\: *acronym* is ANS; a sharp median bony process, adjacent to the inferior margin of the anterior aperture of the nose and formed by the forward prolongation of the two maxillae

anterior open bite *obs*, *nonstand*; *syn*, ANTERIOR OPEN OCCLUSAL RELATIONSHIP

anterior open occlusal relationship \ăn-tîr´ē-or ō´pen a-klōō´zal rĭ-lā´shen-shĭp´\: the lack of anterior tooth contact in any occluding position of the posterior teeth; *comp*, APERTOGNATHIA

anterior protected articulation \ăn-tîr´ē-or prō-tĕk´tĭd är-tĭk´ya-lā´shun\: a form of mutually protected articulation in which the vertical and horizontal overlap of the anterior teeth disengage the posterior teeth in all mandibular excursive movements; *syn*, CANINE PROTECTED ARTICULATION

anterior reference point \ăn-tîr´ē-or rĕf´er-ens, rĕf´rens point\: any point located on the midface that, together with two posterior reference points, establishes a reference plane

anterior teeth \ăn-tîr´ē-or tēth\: the maxillary and mandibular incisors and canines

anterior tooth arrangement \ăn-tîr´ē-or tōōth a-rānj'ment\: the positioning of the anterior teeth for esthetics and phonetics

anterior tooth form \ăn-tîr´ē-or tōōth form\: the outline form as viewed in any selected plane and/or other contours of an anterior tooth

anteroposterior curve \ăn-ter-o-pŏ-stîr´ē-or kûrv\: the anatomic curve established by the occlusal alignment of the teeth, as projected onto the median plane, beginning with the cusp tip of the mandibular canine and following the buccal cusp tips of the premolar and molar teeth, continuing through the anterior border of the mandibular ramus, ending with the anterior most portion of the mandibular condyle; *orig*, Ferdinand Graf Spee, anatomist, Germany, 1890; *syn*, CURVE OF SPEE

anti-Monson curve:; *syn*, REVERSE CURVE; *comp*, PLEASURE CURVE, CURVE OF PLEASURE

anti-rotation \ăn´tē-rō-tā´shun\ (1998): a structural feature of some endosteal dental implant components that prevents relative rotation of fastened parts; this feature may exist between a dental implant body and the dental implant abutment, and/or the dental implant abutment and dental implant abutment element(s)

antiflux \ăn´tē-flŭks´\ *n*: materials that prevent or confine solder attachment or flow

antimetabolite \ăn´tē-ma-tăb´a-līt\ *n* (1945): a substance that competes with, replaces, or antagonizes a particular metabolite

antineoplastic \ăn´tē-nē´a-plăs´tĭk\ *adj* (1969)**: 1.** inhibiting or preventing the development of neoplasms; inhibiting the maturation and proliferation of malignant cells; **2.** an agent having such properties

antineoplastic drug \ăn´tē-nē´a-plăs´tĭk drŭg\: an agent used in treatment or palliation of the symptoms of cancer

antitragus \ăn´tī-trā´gŭs\ *n*: a projection of the cartilage of the auricle in front of the cauda helicis, just above the lobule and posterior to the tragus, from which it is separated by the intertragal notch; **antitragi** \ăn´tē-trā´jē\ *pl*

apatite \ăp´a-tīt´\ *n* (1803): calcium phosphate of the composition Ca5(PO4)3OH; one of the mineral constituents of teeth and bones (with CaCO3)

apertognathia *n*: a condition in which the anterior or posterior teeth are not in contact; *syn*, OPEN OCCLUSAL RELATIONSHIP

aperture \ăp´er-chur\ *n* (15c): an opening or open space; a hole

apex \ā´pĕks´\ *n* (1601)**: 1.** the uppermost point; the vertex; **2.** in dentistry, the anatomic end of a tooth root; **apexes** or **apices** *pl* \ā´pĭ-sēz´, ăp´ĭ-\

aphagia \a fā´jē-a, -ja\ *n*: inability to swallow; abstention from eating

aphasia \a-fā´zha\ *n* (1867): defect or loss of the power of expression by writing, speech or signs, or of comprehending written or spoken language as a result of disease of or injury to the brain

aphonia \ā-fō´nē-a\ *n* (1778): loss or absence of voice as a result of the failure of the vocal cords to vibrate properly

apical \ăp´ĭ-kal, -ā´pĭ-\ *adj* (1828): relating to or pertaining to the top or apex; **apically** *adv*

aplasia \a-plā´zha, -zhē-\ *n*: defective development or congenital absence of an organ or tissue

aplastic \ā-plăs´tĭk\ *adj*: devoid of form; without development

Applegate's Rules: *eponym* for rules of modification spaces that govern application of the Kennedy system

appliance *n*, *slang*, *obs* (1561); *syn*, DEVICE, PROSTHESIS

apposition \ăp'a-zĭsh'un\ *n* (15c)**: 1.** the process of drawing together; **2.** the quality of being close or near; **approximative** \a-prŏk´sĭ-mā´tĭv\ *adj*

apraxia \ā-prăk´sē-a\ *n* (1888): the loss of ability to carry out familiar, purposeful movements in the absence of paralysis or other sensory or motor impairment, especially the inability to make proper use of an object

apron *n*, *obs*, *slang*; *syn*, LINGUAL PLATE

arbitrary facebow:; *syn*, AVERAGE AXIS FACEBOW

arc of closure ărk ŭv klō´zhur\: the circular or elliptic arc created by closure of the mandible, most often viewed in the mid-sagittal plane, in relation to a reference point on the mandible (frequently the mesial incisal edge of either mandibular central incisor's mesial incisal edge)

arc therapy \ărk thĕr´a-pē\: in therapeutic radiology, external beam radiation in which the source of radiation is moved about the patient on an arc during treatment. Multiple arcs may be used. In some cases the beam is stationary and the patient is rotated in a vertical plane; *comp*, INTENSITY-MODULATED RADIATION THERAPY (IMRT)

arch bar \ärch bär\: a rigid bar and/or wire used for maxillomandibular fixation in the treatment of fractures of the maxillae and mandible and/or stabilization of injured teeth, generally attached to the remaining natural dentition and/or occlusal splints

arch form \ärch form\: the geometric shape of the dental arch when viewed in the horizontal plane (square, tapering, ovoid, etc.)

arch length discrepancy \ärch lĕngkth dĭ-skrĕp´ens-sē\: the abnormal relationship between the size of the mandible and/or maxillae and their component teeth, especially as viewed and analyzed in the occlusal plane

arch wire \ärch-wīr\ *n*: an orthodontic wire placed intraorally for the application of force

arcon \ar´kon\ *n*: contr, ARTICULATOR and CONDYLE; used to describe an articulator containing the condylar path elements within its upper member and the condylar elements within the lower member; *comp*, NONARCON ARTICULATOR

arcon articulator \ar'kon är-tĭk´ya-lā´tor\: an articulator that applies the arcon design; this instrument maintains anatomic guidelines by the use of condylar analogs in the mandibular element and fossae assemblies within the maxillary element

arrow point tracer \ăr´ō point trā´ser**: 1.** a mechanical device used to trace a pattern of mandibular movement in a selected plane, usually parallel to the occlusal plane; **2.** a mechanical device with a marking point attached to one jaw and a graph plate or tracing plane attached to the other jaw, it is used to record the direction and range of movements of the mandible; *Editorial note for usage:* EXTRAORAL TRACER (ING), INTRAORAL TRACER (ING), and TRACING DEVICE are the primary terms; *comp*, CENTRAL BEARING TRACING DEVICE, CEPHALOMETRIC TRACING, COBLE BALANCER, EXTRAORAL TRACING, GOTHIC ARCH TRACER, INTRAORAL TRACING, MANDIBULAR TRACING, *needle point tracing*, PANTOGRAPHIC TRACING, STYLUS TRACING, TRACING DEVICE

arrow point tracing:; *syn*, STYLUS TRACING

arthralgia \ăr-thrăl´ja, -jē-a\ *n* (ca. 1848): pain in a joint or joints

arthritis \är-thrī´tis\ *n* (14c): inflammation of a joint or joints

arthrodial joint \är-thrō´dē al joint\: a joint that allows gliding motion of the surfaces

arthrodial movement \är-thrō´dē al mōōv´ment\: gliding joint movement

arthrography \är-thrŏp´a-thē\ *n***: 1.** roentgenography of a joint after injection of an opaque contrast material; **2.** in dentistry, a diagnostic technique that entails filling the lower, upper, or both joint spaces of the temporomandibular joint with a contrast agent to enable radiographic evaluation of the joint and surrounding structures; used to diagnose or confirm disc displacements and perforations

arthropathy *n* (ca. 1860): a disease of a joint

arthroplasty \är-thrō´plăs-tē\ *n*: the surgical formation or reformation of a joint

arthrosis \är-thrō´sĭs\ *n* (1634)**: 1.** a joint or articulation; **2.** a degenerative disease of a joint

articular \är tĭk´ya-ler\ *adj* (15c): of or relating to a joint

articular capsule \är tĭk´ya-ler kăp'sel\: the fibrous ligament that encloses a joint and limits its motion; it is lined with the synovial membrane

articular cartilage \är tĭk´ya-ler kär´tl-ĭj\: a thin layer of hyaline cartilage located on the joint surfaces of some bones; not found on the articular surfaces of the temporomandibular joints, that are covered with an avascular fibrous tissue

articular disc: a ring of fibrocartilage that separates the articular surfaces of a joint. Relative to the temporomandibular joint, the articular disc is a fibrous connective tissue disc located between the articulating surfaces of the mandibular condyle and temporal bone; *comp*, TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT ARTICULAR DISC

[1]articulate \är-tĭk´ya-lāt´\ *vb* (1691)**: 1.** to join together as a joint; **2.** the relating of contacting surfaces of the teeth or their artificial replicas in the maxillae to those in the mandible

[2]articulate \är-tĭk´ya-lāt´ (1586): in speech, to enunciate clearly or be clearly spoken; -lĭt\ *adj*

articulating paper \är-tĭk´ya-lāt´ing pā´per\: ink-coated paper strips used to locate and mark occlusal contacts

articulation \är-tĭk´ya-lā´shun\ *n* (15c)**: 1.** the place of union or junction between two or more bones of the skeleton; **2.** in speech, the enunciation of words and sentences; **3.** in dentistry, the static and dynamic contact relationship between the occlusal surfaces of the teeth during function; *comp*, CRANIOMANDIBULAR ARTICULATION, TEMPOROMANDIBULAR ARTICULATION; *syn*, SPEECH ARTICULATION; *comp*, ANTERIOR PROTECTED ARTICULATION, BALANCED ARTICULATION, DENTAL ARTICULATION, FUNCTIONAL ARTICULATION, MONOPLANE ARTICULATION, MUTUALLY PROTECTED ARTICULATION

articulator \är-tĭk´ya-lā´tor\ *n*: an analog, whether mechanical or digital, to which maxillary and mandibular casts may be coupled to simulate some or all mandibular movements; articulators are divisible into four classes; Class I articulator: a simple holding instrument capable of accepting a single static registration; vertical motion is possible; Class II articulator: an instrument that permits horizontal as well as vertical motion but does not orient the motion to the temporomandibular joints; Class III articulator: an instrument that simulates condylar pathways by using averages or mechanical equivalents for all or part of the motion; these instruments allow for orientation of the casts relative to the temporomandibular joints and simulation of mandibular movements; they may be arcon or nonarcon instruments; Class IV articulator: an instrument that will accept 3D dynamic registrations; these instruments allow for orientation of the casts to the temporomandibular joints and simulation of mandibular movements; *comp*, NONADJUSTABLE ARTICULATOR, SEMI-ADJUSTABLE ARTICULATOR, FULLY ADJUSTABLE ARTICULATOR, FULLY ADJUSTABLE GNATHOLOGIC ARTICULATOR, DIGITAL ARTICULATOR, COMPLETELY ADJUSTABLE DIGITAL ARTICULATOR, MATHEMATICALLY SIMULATED DIGITAL ARTICULATOR

artifact \är´ti-făkt´\ *n* (1821)**: 1.** any characteristic product of human activity, i.e., any handmade object that could represent a particular culture or stage in its technologic development; **2.** a product of an artificial character caused by an extraneous agency; used in medicine to signify details or conditions that are misleading or unnatural because of imperfect materials or techniques; *comp*, IMAGE ARTIFACT, BEAM HARDENING ARTIFACT, METAL ARTIFACT, MOTION ARTIFACT, RING ARTIFACT

artificial crown \är´ti-fish´al kroun\: a restoration that restores missing tooth structure of three or more axial surfaces and the occlusal surface or incisal edge of a tooth with a material such as cast metal alloy, ceramics, resin, or a combination of materials; *comp*, COMPLETE CROWN, PARTIAL-COVERAGE CROWN, PARTIAL-COVERAGE RETAINER

artificial Intelligence *n* (1956): *acronym* is AI; the simulation of human-style intelligence and discernment processes by machines, especially computer systems; AI research also includes concepts of "thinking vs acting", and "acting humanly vs intelligently;" it uses and involves machine learning (ML), natural language processing (machine reading and understanding of language), machine perception (use of input sensors for facial, speech and object recognition), localization and motion planning (use of maps to be aware of environments, including those during medical surgeries) and social intelligence. In medicine, the area is often referred to as artificial intelligence in medicine; *syn*, artificial intelligence in medicine; *comp*, AUGMENTED REALITY (AR), MIXED REALITY (MR), VIRTUAL REALITY (VR), DIGITAL REALITY (DR), MACHINE LEARNING (ML)

artificial stone:; *syn*, DENTAL STONE

ascending ramus *n*: the anterior portion of the ramus of the mandible beginning at the junction between the buccinator and anterior belly of the temporalis muscle attachments and ending where the ramus divides into the condylar and coronoid processes; (ref: Goldstein G, Vyas S. Defining the ascending ramus: A search. J Prosthet Dent 2018;119:925-7); *comp*, RETROMOLAR PAD, PEAR-SHAPED PAD, MANDIBLE, CORONOID PROCESS, NECK OF THE CONDYLAR PROCESS, EXTERNAL OBLIQUE RIDGE

asepsis \a-sĕp´sĭs, ā-\ *n* (1892)**: 1.** free from infection; **2.** the prevention of contact with microorganisms

aseptic \a-sĕp´tĭk, ā-\ *adj* (ca. 1859): free of infection or septic material; sterile; free from pathogenic microorganisms; **aseptically** \a-sep ′ti ka′ le\ *adv*

ASTM Committee F42: *acronym* for American Society of Testing Materials; the committee responsible for the development of standards in additive manufacturing

asymmetrical \ā´sĭ-mĕt´rĭ-kal\ *adj* (1690): characterized by or pertaining to asymmetry

asymmetry \ā-sĭm´ĭ-trē\ *n* (1690): absence or lack of symmetry or balance; dissimilarity in corresponding parts or organs on opposite sides of the body

asymmetry of movement \ā-sĭm´ĭ-trē ŭv mōōv´mant\: the condition observed when mandibular movement has a lateral component on opening and closing, especially when viewed in the frontal plane

asymmetry of the mandible \ā-sĭm´ĭ-trē ŭv the măn´di-bul\: the condition that exists when the right and left sides of the mandible are not mirror images of each other

atrophic fracture \ă trŏf´ĭk frăk´cher\: spontaneous fracture as a result of atrophy

atrophy \ăt´ra-fē\ *n* (1601)**: 1.** a wasting away; **2.** a diminution in size of a cell, tissue, organ or part; **-phies** *pl* \-fēz\ **atrophic** *adj*; **atrophy** \ăt´r-fē\ *vb*; *comp*, ADIPOSE ATROPHY, AGE ATROPHY, BONE ATROPHY, DISUSE ATROPHY, MUSCULAR ATROPHY

attached gingiva \a-tăchd´ jĭn´ja-va \: the portion of the gingiva that is firm, dense, stippled, and tightly bound to the underlying periosteum, bone, and tooth

attachment \a-tăch´ment\ *n* (15c)**: 1.** a mechanical device for the fixation, retention, and stabilization of a prosthesis; **2.** a retainer consisting of a metal receptacle and a closely fitting part; the former (matrix component) is usually contained within the normal or expanded contours of the crown of the abutment tooth and the latter (patrix component), is attached to a pontic or the denture framework; *comp*, FRICTIONAL ATTACHMENT, EXTRACORONAL ATTACHMENT, INTERNAL ATTACHMENT, PARALLEL ATTACHMENT, PRECISION ATTACHMENT, RESILIENT ATTACHMENT, SLOTTED ATTACHMENT

attachment activation *n*: the process of placing, initiating, or maintaining the retentive elements within the attachment system; it may involve placement/replacement of the attachment insert, or manipulation/adjustment of portions of the metal components; *comp*, STUD ATTACHMENT, BAR ATTACHMENT, UNSPLINTED ATTACHMENT, SPLINTED ATTACHMENT, MATRIX, PATRIX, ATTACHMENT INSERT, O-RING, PRECISION ATTACHMENT, SEMIPRECISION ATTACHMENT

attachment apparatus \a-tăch´ment ăp´a-rā´tus, -răt´us\: in periodontics, a general term used to designate the cementum, periodontal ligament and alveolar bone

attachment insert *n*: a separate component made from a resilient material that is placed in one side of a semi-precision attachment assembly; the component can be of many designs such as an o-ring or an interlocking covering that engages the surfaces of the matrix or patrix; it is replaceable, and can come as part of a set that offers incremental changes in retentive capacity; *comp*, STUD ATTACHMENT, BAR ATTACHMENT, UNSPLINTED ATTACHMENT, SPLINTED ATTACHMENT, MATRIX, PATRIX, ATTACHMENT INSERT, O-RING, PRECISION ATTACHMENT, SEMIPRECISION ATTACHMENT

attachment screw: any component used to secure a fixed dental prosthesis; *comp*, ABUTMENT SCREW

attenuation of radiation \a-tĕn´yōō-ā´shun ŭv rā´dē-ā´shun\: the reduction in intensity of radiation as a result of scattering and absorption of radiation; attenuation of electron beams always lowers the average beam energy

attrition \a-trĭsh´un\ *n* (14c)**: 1.** the act of wearing or grinding down by friction; **2.** the mechanical wear resulting from mastication or parafunction, limited to contacting surfaces of the teeth; *comp* ABRASION, EROSION, ABFRACTION, BRUXISM, BIOCORROSION, PARAFUNCTION

atypical facial pain \ā-tĭp´ĭ-kul fā´shul pān\: a painful syndrome characterized by dull aching or throbbing, rather than paroxysms of pain, such as seen in trigeminal, glossopharyngeal, or postherpetic neuralgia, occurring in areas supplied by various nerve groups, including the fifth and ninth cranial nerves and the second and third cervical nerves; however, the distribution of atypical facial pain does not follow the established pathways of innervation of the major sensory nerves (i.e., trigeminal neuralgia); attacks last from a few days to several months and often occur after dental care or sinus manipulation, but examination of the teeth, nose, sinuses, ears, and temporomandibular joints seldom reveals any abnormalities; a psychogenic or vascular etiology has been suggested; this is believed by some to not be a specific disease entity but rather a symptom, the etiology of which has not been determined; *syn*, *atypical facial neuralgia, facial causalgia*

audiogram \ô´dē-ō-grăm\ *n* (1927): a record of the thresholds of hearing of an individual over various sound frequencies

audiology \ô´dē-ŏl-a-jē\ *n* (1946): the study of the entire field of hearing, including the anatomy and function of the ear, impairment of hearing, and the education or reeducation of the person with hearing loss

audiometer \ô´dē-ŏm´ĭ-ter\ *n* (1879): an instrument used to assess hearing at various intensity levels and frequencies

audition \ô-dĭsh´un\ *n* (1599): the power or sense of hearing

auditory discrimination \ô´dĭ-tôr´ē, -tōr´ē- dĭ-skrĭm´a-nā´shun\: ability to discriminate between sounds of different frequency, intensity, and pressure pattern components; ability to distinguish one speech sound from another

augment \ôg-mĕnt´\ *vb* (15c): to make greater, more numerous, larger, or more intense

augmentation \ôg´mĕn-tā´shun\ *n* (14c): to increase in size beyond the existing size. In alveolar ridge augmentation, bone grafts or alloplastic materials are used to increase the size of an atrophic alveolar ridge

augmented reality *n*: *acronym* is AR; a simulated and interactive experience, allowing a user to see and interact with real environments that have been constructively (additive) or destructively (masking) modified; *comp*, VIRTUAL REALITY (VR), MIXED REALITY (MR), ANALOG WORKFLOW, DIGITAL WORKFLOW, VIRTUAL WORKFLOW

auricle: the appendage of soft tissue and cartilage that is lateral to the external auditory meatus; the ear

auricular defect \ô-rĭk´ya-lar dē´fĕkt´, dĭ-fĕkt´\: absence or partial absence of the external ear

auricular prosthesis \ô-rĭk´ya-ler prŏs-thē´sĭs\: a removable maxillofacial prosthesis that artificially restores part of or the entire natural ear; *syn*, *artificial ear, ear prosthesis*

auriculectomy *n*: the surgical excision of the ear.; *comp*, RHINOTOMY, RHINECTOMY, MAXILLECTOMY, MANDIBULECTOMY, CONDYLECTOMY

auriculotemporal syndrome \ô-rĭ-kū-lō-tĕm´pral sĭn´drōm\: sweating and flushing in the preauricular and temporal areas when certain foods are eaten

auscultation \ô´skal-tā´shun\ *n* (ca. 1828): the process of determining the condition of various parts of the body by listening to the sounds they emit

autogenous \ô-tŏj´a-nus\ *adj* (1846): originating or derived from sources within the same individual; self-produced; self-generated; autologous

autogenous graft \ô-tŏj´a-nus grăft\: a graft taken from the patient's own body; *syn*, AUTOGRAFT

autoglaze *vb*: the production of a glazed surface by raising the temperature of a ceramic material to create surface flow; *comp*, OVERGLAZE

autograft \ô´ta-grăft\ *n* (ca. 1913): a graft of tissue derived from another site in or on the body of the organism receiving it; *syn*, *autochthonous graft*, AUTOGENOUS GRAFT, *autologous graft, autoplast*

autologous \ô-tŏl´ō-gŭs\ *adj* (ca. 1921): related to self; designating products or components of the same individual organism; *syn*, AUTOGENOUS

automated machine guidance *n*: *acronym* is AMG; a process of construction within a 3D environment, where actions of equipment involved in physical tasks (such as laying paving, completing earthworks) are guided by 3D engineered models and GPS tracking; it is an integrated form of computer-aided manufacture (CAM) in industry; *comp*, COMPUTER-AIDED MANUFACTURE

autonomic nervous system \ô´ta-nŏm´ĭk nûr´vus sĭs´tam\: the part of the nervous system that innervates the cardiovascular, digestive, reproductive, and respiratory organs; it operates outside of consciousness and controls basic life-sustaining functions, such as heart rate, digestion, and breathing; it includes the sympathetic nervous system and the parasympathetic nervous system

autopolymer \ô´tō-pŏl´a-mer\ *n*: a material that polymerizes by chemical reaction without external heat as a result of the addition of an activator and a catalyst

autopolymerization \ô´tō-pŏl´a-mĕr-zā´shun\ *n*: in resins, the chemical reaction of smaller molecular chain molecules with an activator to form a larger molecular chain; e.g., a tertiary amine activates the benzoyl peroxide, an initiator, which will react with the methylmethacrylate monomer to form polymethylmethacrylate; *syn*, CHEMICALLY-ACTIVATED POLYMERIZATION, POLYMERIZATION

autopolymerizing resin \ô´tō-pŏl-a-mĕr-ī´zing rĕz´ĭn\: a resin formed when polymerization occurs as a result of a chemical activator

average axis facebow \ăv´er-ĭj, ăv´rĭj ăk´sĭs fās bō\: a device used to relate the maxillary cast to the condylar elements of an articulator by using average anatomic landmarks to estimate the position of the transverse horizontal axis; *comp*, ARBITRARY FACEBOW, KINEMATIC FACEBOW

average axis facebow record: the registration of average anatomic landmarks to estimate the position of the transverse horizontal axis; *syn*, FACEBOW RECORD

average value articulator \ăv´rĭj văl´yōō är-tĭk´ya-lā´ter\: an articulator that is fabricated to permit motion based on mean mandibular movements; *syn*, *Class III articulator*

avulsion \a-vŭl´shun\ *n* (1622): a forcible separation or detachment, as in a tearing away of a body part surgically or accidentally

avulsion fracture \a-vŭl´shun frăk´cher\: a tearing away or traumatic separation of a part of a bone

axial contour: the shape of a body that is in its long axis

axial inclination \ăk´sē-al ĭn´kla nā´shun**: 1.** the relationship of the long axis of a body to a designated plane; **2.** in dentistry, the alignment of the long axis of a tooth to a selected plane, often the horizontal plane

axial loading \ăk´sē-al lō´dĭng\: the force down the long axis of the tooth, dental implant, or other object being described

axial reduction: the amount of tooth removal (alteration, preparation) along its long axis; *comp*, INCISAL REDUCTION, OCCLUSAL REDUCTION

axial surface: the exterior of a body that is oriented in its long axis

axial wall: 1. the side of a body that is in its long axis; **2.** in dentistry, the surface of a tooth preparation that is in its long axis

axis \ăk´sĭs\ *n* (14c): a line around which a body may rotate or about which a structure would turn if it could revolve; **axes** *pl* \ăk´sēz\ *comp*, CONDYLAR AXIS, SAGITTAL AXIS, TRANSVERSE HORIZONTAL AXIS, VERTICAL AXIS

axis of preparation \ăk´sĭs ŭv prĕp´a-rā´shun\: the planned line or path of placement and removal for a dental restoration

axis orbital plane \ăk´sĭs ôr´bĭ tăl plān\: the horizontal plane established by the transverse horizontal axis of the mandible with a point on the inferior border of the right or left bony orbit (orbitale); this plane can be used as a horizontal reference point

B

back pressure porosity \băk prĕsh´er pa-rŏs´ĭ-tē\: porosity produced in dental castings thought to be the result of the inability of gases in the mold to escape during the casting procedure; *syn*, OCCLUDED GAS POROSITY, SHRINK-SPOT POROSITY, SOLIDIFICATION POROSITY, SUCK-BACK POROSITY

backing \băk´ĭng\ *n* (1793): a metal support that attaches a veneer to a prosthesis

backscatter or backscattering *n* (1940); *syn*, SCATTERED RADIATION

balanced articulation \băl ansd är-tĭk´ya-lā´shun\: the bilateral, simultaneous occlusal contact of the anterior and posterior teeth in excursive movements; *comp*, CROSS-ARCH BALANCED ARTICULATION, CROSS-TOOTH BALANCED ARTICULATION

balanced bite *slang*; *syn*, BALANCED ARTICULATION

balanced occlusal concept *n*: the tooth contact pattern (dynamic occlusion) where teeth are in contact on both the mediotrusive and laterotrusive sides when moving sideways from and towards maximal intercuspal position; the contact pattern is considered desirable for complete removable prostheses, because functional movements may then have the capacity to discourage dislodgement of the prosthesis and improve oral comfort; *comp*, FREEDOM IN CENTRIC, CONVENIENCE OCCLUSION, LINGUALIZED OCCLUSION, CENTRIC RELATION

balanced occlusal contact:; *syn*, NONWORKING-SIDE OCCLUSAL CONTACT

balanced occlusion:; *syn*, BALANCED ARTICULATION

balancing condyle *obs*; *syn*, NONWORKING-SIDE CONDYLE

balancing contact:; *syn*, NONWORKING-SIDE OCCLUSAL CONTACT

balancing interference \băl´ans ĭng ĭn´ter-fear´ans\ *obs*; *syn*, MEDIOTRUSIVE OCCLUSAL CONTACT; NONWORKING-SIDE OCCLUSAL CONTACT

balancing occlusal contact:; *syn*, NONWORKING-SIDE OCCLUSAL CONTACT

balancing occlusal surfaces \băl´ans ĭng a klōō´zal sûr´fas es\: the working-side occlusal contacts (anteroposteriorly or laterally); these contacts with reciprocating nonworking-side occlusal contacts are developed for the purpose of stabilizing dentures (GPT-4); *syn*,

LATEROTRUSIVE OCCLUSAL CONTACT; *comp*, MEDIOTRUSIVE OCCLUSAL CONTACT

balancing side *obs*; *syn*, NONWORKING-SIDE

bar \bär\ *n* (12c): a straight or curvilinear piece of metal that is longer than it is wide. It may have several uses including a lever, barrier, fastener, handle, or support. In prosthodontics, it serves to connect two or more parts of a removable partial denture or fixed partial denture; *syn*, BAR CONNECTOR

bar attachment *n*: a generic name for a rigid bar connector spanning 2 or more abutments that acts as a patrix and is designed to enable a resilient or cast matrix contained within a removable prosthesis to clasp onto the connector to create an assembly that assists in retention of the prosthesis; eponyms include Dolder bar and Hader bar; *comp*, STUD ATTACHMENT, UNSPLINTED ATTACHMENT, SPLINTED ATTACHMENT, MATRIX, PATRIX, ATTACHMENT INSERT, O-RING, ATTACHMENT ACTIVATION, HADER BAR, DOLDER BAR, PRECISION ATTACHMENT, SEMIPRECISION ATTACHMENT

bar clasp \bär klăsp\: a clasp retainer whose body extends from a major connector or denture base, passing adjacent to the soft tissues and approaching the tooth from a gingivo-occlusal direction

bar clasp arm:; *syn*, BAR CLASP

bar connector \bär ka-nĕk´tor\: a metal component of greater length than width that serves to connect the parts of a removable complete denture, removable partial denture, or fixed dental prosthesis; *comp*, LABIAL BAR CONNECTOR, LINGUAL BAR CONNECTOR, MAJOR CONNECTOR, PALATAL BAR CONNECTOR, IMPLANT-SUPPORTED BAR CONNECTOR, *mesostructure*

bar retainer \bär rĭ-tā´ner\ *obs*: a metal bar usually resting on lingual surfaces of teeth to aid in their stabilization and to act as indirect retainer (GPT-4); *syn*, BAR CONNECTOR

Bartel index *n*: an ordinal scale used to measure performance (degree of assistance required) of an individual to undertake 10 specific activities that are part of activities of daily living (ADL); the activities reviewed are feeding, bathing, grooming, dressing, bowel control, bladder control, toileting, chair transfer, ambulation and stair climbing; *comp*, ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING (ADLs)

basal \bā´sal, -zal\ *adj* (1828): pertaining to or situated near the base

basal bone \bā´sak bōn\: the osseous tissue of the mandible and maxillae exclusive of the alveolar process

basal seat *obs*; *syn*, DENTURE FOUNDATION

basal surface *obs*; *syn*, DENTURE BASE

[1]base \bās\ *vt* (1587): the act of placing a lining material under a dental restoration

[2]base \bās\ *n* (14c): any substance placed under a restoration that blocks out undercuts in the preparation, acts as a thermal or chemical barrier to the pulp, and/or controls the thickness of the overlying restoration; *Editorial note for usage:* adjectives such as insulating base or therapeutic base may also be used; *syn*, BASE MATERIAL

[3]base \bās\ *n* (19c): the portion of a denture that supports the artificial dentition and replaces the deficient alveolar anatomy and gingival tissues; *comp*, DENTURE BASE

base material \bās mă-tîr´ē-al\ *obs*: any substance of which a denture base may be made, such as acrylic resin, vulcanite, polystyrene, or metal (GPT-4)

base metal \bās mĕt´l\: any metallic element that does not resist tarnish and corrosion; *comp*, HIGH NOBLE METAL ALLOY, NOBLE METAL ALLOY

base metal alloy \bās mĕt´l ăl´oi´\: an alloy composed of metals that are not noble; *comp*, HIGH NOBLE METAL ALLOY, NOBLE METAL ALLOY

baseplate \bās´plāt\ *n*: a rigid, relatively thin layer of wax, shellac, or thermoplastic (heat-, chemically-, or light-activated) polymer adapted over edentulous surfaces of a definitive cast to form a base which, together with an attached occlusion rim made of wax or similar material, serves as the record base; *syn*, RECORD BASE

baseplate wax \bās´plāt wăks\: a hard wax used for making occlusion rims, waxing dentures, and other dental procedures

basket endosteal dental implant \bās´kĭt ĕn´da-stēl´ dĕn´tl ĭm-plănt\: a perforated, cylindric, endosteal dental implant, the implant body of which is designed in the form of single, double, and/or triple contiguous cylinder(s)

bead-brush technique: a method of applying an auto polymerizing resin mix to a surface whereby a brush tip is first dipped in liquid monomer and then polymer powder forming a small bead that is incrementally applied to form the desired shape

beading \bē´dĭng\ *n*: creating an irregular surface by means of stipples, dots, speckles, or the like; bead *vb* \bē´d\

beam \bēm\ *n*, *obs*: a term once used instead of bar with specific reference to the bar connector; *comp*, CANTILEVER, CONTINUOUS BEAM, *simple beam* (GPT-4)

beam hardening artifact *n*: the artifact seen on radiographs, produced when x-ray beams pass through objects of high density, resulting in the selective attenuation of low energy photons; the artifacts can appear as streaking (multiple dark bands) or cupping (the center of the image has a decreased value); *comp*, ARTIFACT, IMAGE ARTIFACT, METAL ARTIFACT, MOTION ARTIFACT, RING ARTIFACT

bees' wax \bēz wăks´\ *n* (1676): a low-melting wax obtained from honeycomb and used as an ingredient of many dental impression waxes

Beilby layer: *eponym* for the molecular disorganized surface layer of a highly polished metal; a relatively scratch-free microcrystalline surface produced by a series of abrasives of decreasing coarseness; *orig*, Sir George Thomas Beilby, chemist, United Kingdom,1850-1924; Beilby GT. Aggregation and flow of solids; London Macmillan and Co., 1921

bench set \bĕnch sĕt**: 1.** the time necessary for casting investment to crystallize; **2.** a stage of resin processing that allows a chemical reaction to occur under the conditions present in the ambient environment; **3.** to describe the continuing polymerization of impression materials beyond the manufacture's stated set time

Bennett angle \Bĕn´ĕt ăng´gal\: *eponym* for the angle formed between the sagittal plane and the average path of the advancing nonworking-side condyle as viewed in the horizontal plane during lateral mandibular movements (GPT-4); *orig*, Sir Norman Godfrey Bennett, dental surgeon, United Kingdom, 1870-1947

Bennett movement: *orig*, Sir Norman Godfrey Bennett, dental surgeon, United Kingdom, 1870-1947; Bennett NG. A contribution to the study of the movements of the mandible. Proc Roy Soc Med (Lond) 1908;1:79-98 (Odont Section); *syn*, LATEROTRUSION

Bennett side shift: *orig*, Sir Norman Godfrey Bennett, dental surgeon, United Kingdom,1870-1947; Bennett NG. A contribution to the study of the movements of the mandible. Proc Roy Soc Med (Lond) 1908;1:79-98 (Odont Section); *syn*, MANDIBULAR LATERAL TRANSLATION

[1]bevel \bĕv´al\ *n* (1611): a slanting edge

[2]bevel \bĕv´al\ *vt*: the process of slanting the finish line and curve of a tooth preparation

beveled shoulder finish line: a shoulder finish line with the cavosurface angle modified with a bevel; *comp*, FINISH LINE

Bezold-Brücke effect: the apparent change in hue that accompanies a change in luminance; *orig*, Hermann Helmholtz, physician/physicist, Germany, 1867

BID: *acronym* for L. Bis In Di'e, twice a day

bifid condyle \bī´fĭd kŏn´dĭl´\: a condylar anomaly where an exaggerated central depression exists

bifurcation \bī´fur-kā´shu\ *n* (1615)**: 1.** division into two branches; **2.** the site where a single structure divides into two parts, as in two roots of a tooth

bilaminar zone:; *syn*, RETRODISCAL TISSUE

bilateral \bī-lăt´er-al\ *adj* (1775): having or pertaining to two sides

bilateral balanced articulation: the bilateral, simultaneous posterior occlusal contact of teeth in maximal intercuspal position and eccentric positions; *syn*, BALANCED ARTICULATION

bilateral distal-extension removable partial denture \bī-lăt´er-al dĭs´tal ĭk-stĕn´shun rĭ-mōō´va-bal pär´shal dĕn´chur\: a removable partial denture replacing the distal most tooth or teeth on each side of one arch of the mouth; *syn*, *Kennedy Class I RPD*; *comp*, KENNEDY CLASSIFICATION OF REMOVABLE PARTIAL DENTURES

bilateral maxillectomy *n*: the surgical removal of both maxillae (bilateral); *comp*, MAXILLECTOMY, RADICAL MAXILLECTOMY, TOTAL MAXILLECTOMY, SUBTOTAL MAXILLECTOMY, LIMITED MAXILLECTOMY, MANDIBULECTOMY, *maxilla resection*.

billet *n*: a generic name given to a block of desired material that requires further modification by machining; it is commonly refined with subtractive manufacture process, such as milling machines; *comp*, SUBTRACTIVE MANUFACTURING (SM)

bimanual manipulation technique: a method for manipulation of the mandible by using both thumbs on the chin and the fingers on the inferior border of the mandible to guide the jaw into centric relation

bimaxillary protrusion \bī-măk´sa-lĕr´ē prō-trōō´zhen\: a simultaneous dental or skeletal protrusion of both the maxillary and mandibular jaws and/or teeth

bimeter \bī-mē´ter\ *n* (20c): a gnathodynamometer equipped with a central bearing plate of adjustable height; *orig*, Ralph H. Boos, dentist, U.S.A.; Boos RH. Intermaxillary relation established by biting power. J Am Dent Assoc 1940;27:1192; *syn*, GNATHODYNAMOMETER

bio-col technique: the atraumatic extraction of a tooth and the multitude of techniques for the preservation of the residual ridge; *org*, Anthony G. Sclar, oral and maxillofacial surgeon, Florida, U.S.A., 1999

bioacceptability \bī´ō-ăk-sĕp´ta-bĭl´ĭ-tē´\ *n* (1998): the quality of compatibility in a living environment in spite of adverse or unwanted side effects

bioactivity *n*: reactive potential of implant material that allows interaction and bond formation with living tissues; active potential depends on material composition, topography, and chemical or physical surface variations

bioadhesion *n*: a chemical reactivity that results in attachment between biologic and other materials

biocompatible \bī´ō-kom-păt´a-bal\ *adj*: capable of existing in harmony with the surrounding biologic environment

biocorrodents *n*: chemical, biochemical or electrochemical agents that can affect the hard tooth substance; these agents can be chemical exogenous acids, biochemical endogenous acids, or biochemical proteolytic enzymes; piezoelectric effects can also act as biocorrodents; *comp*, BRUXISM, EROSION, ABFRACTION, BIOCORROSION, NON-CARIOUS TOOTH SURFACE LOSS

biocorrosion *n*: the chemical, biochemical or electrochemical action that causes the degradation of living tissues; *comp,* BRUXISM, EROSION, ABFRACTION, BIOCORRODENTS

biofeedback \bī´ō-fēd´băk´\ *n* (1971)**: 1.** the process of furnishing an individual information, usually in an auditory or visual mode, on the state of one or more physiologic variables such as blood pressure, skin temperature, muscle tonus, or heart rate; this procedure often enables an individual to gain some voluntary control over the variable being sampled; **2.** the instrumental process or technique of learning voluntary control over automatically regulated body functions

biofilm *n*: a thin but robust layer of mucilage adhering to a solid surface and containing a community of bacteria and other microorganisms; in the oral cavity, dental plaque is a structurally- and functionally-organized biofilm; plaque forms with an ordered method and has a diverse microbial composition that, in health, remains relatively stable over time (microbial homeostasis); *comp*, DENTURE STOMATITIS, ORAL MICROBIOME

biofunctional orthopedics:; *syn*, FUNCTIONAL JAW ORTHOPEDICS

biologic width \bī´a-lŏj´ĭ-kal\: the combined width of connective tissue and junctional epithelial attachment formed adjacent to a tooth and superior to the crestal bone. Garguilo described a "physiologic dentogingival junction" that he identified as being composed of an epithelial attachment that averaged 0.97 mm and a supracrestal connective tissue attachment that averaged 1.07 mm, creating an average total dimension of 2.04 mm; *orig*, D. Walter Cohen, periodontist, U.S.A.; Gargiulo AW, Wentz FM, Orban B, (posthumous). Dimensions and relations of the dentogingival junction in humans. J Periodontol 1961;32:261-67; The term "biologic width" was originated by D. W. Cohen in a lecture at Walter Reed Army Medical Center, June 3, 1962

biomaterial \bī´ō-ma-tîr´ē-al\ *n* (1966): substance that has been engineered to take a form which, alone or as part of a complex system, is used to direct, by control of interactions with components of living systems, the course of any therapeutic or diagnostic procedure, in human or veterinary medicine; (ref: Williams DF. On the nature of biomaterials. Biomaterials 2009;30:5897-909)

biomechanics \bī´ō-mĭ-kăn´iks\ *n*, *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr* (1933)**: 1.** the application of mechanical laws to living structures, specifically the locomotor systems of the body; **2.** the study of biology from the functional viewpoint; **3.** an application of the principles of engineering design as implemented in living organisms; *syn*, DENTAL BIOMECHANICS

biometry \bī-ŏm´ĭ-trē\ *n* (1831): the science of the application of statistical methods to biologic facts, as the mathematical analysis of biologic data

biopsy \bī´ŏp´sē\ *n* (1895): the removal of tissue for histologic examination and diagnosis; -sies \-sēz\ *pl*

biostatistics \bī´ō-sta-tĭs´tĭks\ *n*, *pl* but *sing* in *constr* (1950): the science of the application of statistical methods to biologic facts, as the mathematical analysis of biologic data; *comp*, BIOMETRY

biphasic pin fixation \bī´ō-fāz´ĭk pĭn fĭk-sā´shun\: the use of external pin fixation in the treatment of bone fractures

Bis-GMA: *acronym* for BISPHENOL-A GLYCIDYL DIMETHACRYLATE

Bisphenol-A glycidyl dimethacrylate: a high molecular weight resin constituent of most dental composite resins; *orig*, Rafael L. Bowen, inventor, U.S.A., 1959

bisphosphonate related osteonecrosis of the jaw *n*: *acronym* is BRONJ; a type of medication related osteonecrosis of the jaw (MRONJ) that presents as a severe adverse reaction to the bisphosphonate-class of drugs where bone has died and has

remained exposed in the mouth for more than 8 weeks; *comp*, OSTEONECROSIS, OSTEORADIONECROSIS, MEDICATION RELATED OSTEONECROSIS OF THE JAW, COMBINED THERAPY (PENTO)

bisque bake \bĭsk bāk\: a series of stages of maturation in the firing of ceramic materials relating to the degree of pyro chemical reaction and sintering shrinkage occurring before vitrification (glazing); *syn*, *biscuit bake*

bite \bīt\ *vb*: the act of incising or crushing between the teeth; *Editorial note for usage:* Because bite refers to incising, it would be slang if used to relate to occlusion or occlusion registration records

bite analysis *slang*; *syn*, OCCLUSAL ANALYSIS

bite block *slang*; *syn*, OCCLUSION RIM, RECORD RIM

bite closing *slang*; *syn*, DECREASED OCCLUSAL VERTICAL DIMENSION

bite guard *slang*; *syn*, OCCLUSAL DEVICE

bite opening *slang*; *syn*, OCCLUSAL VERTICAL DIMENSION

bite plane *slang*; *syn*, OCCLUSAL DEVICE

bite plate *slang*; *syn*, OCCLUSAL DEVICE

bite raising *slang*; *syn*, OCCLUSAL VERTICAL DIMENSION

bite registration *slang*: MAXILLOMANDIBULAR RELATIONSHIP RECORD

bite rim *slang*; *syn*, OCCLUSION RIM, RECORD RIM

bite splint *slang*: OCCLUSAL DEVICE

bite stick *slang*; *syn*, OCCLUSAL SEATING DEVICE

biting force: *nonstand*, OCCLUSAL FORCE

biting pressure: *nonstand*, OCCLUSAL FORCE

biting strength: *nonstand*, OCCLUSAL FORCE

bitmap:; *syn*, RASTER GRAPHICS IMAGE

black triangle *nonstand*; *syn*, INTERDENTAL GINGIVAL SPACE

blade endosteal dental implant \blād ĕn-dŏs-tē´al dĕn´tl ĭm-plănt\: a faciolingually narrowed, wedge-shaped dental implant body with openings or vents through which tissue may grow

blade implant:; *syn*, BLADE ENDOSTEAL DENTAL IMPLANT

block-out \blŏk out**: 1.** elimination of undesirable undercuts on a cast; **2.** the process of applying wax or another similar temporary substance to undercut portions of a cast so as to leave only those undercuts essential to the planned construction of a prosthesis; a blocked out cast may also include other surface modifications needed relative to the construction of the prosthesis

blowout fracture \blō´out frăk´chur\ *slang*: expression for a fracture of the orbital floor caused by a sudden increase in intraorbital pressure due to traumatic force

board-certified prosthodontist \bôrd-sûr´ta-fīd prŏs´tha-dŏn´tĭst\: in the United States, as defined by the American Board of Prosthodontics, a prosthodontist who has passed the certifying examination administered by the American Board of Prosthodontics

board-eligible prosthodontist \bôrd-ĕl´ĭ-ja-bal prŏs´tha-dŏn´tĭst\: in the United States, as defined by the American Board of Prosthodontics, a prosthodontist whose application for examination for certification is current and has been accepted for examination by the American Board of Prosthodontics

body porcelain: a porcelain blend used for the bulk of a ceramic restoration; *comp* INCISAL PORCELAIN, GINGIVAL PORCELAIN, SHOULDER PORCELAIN

boil out:; *syn*, WAX ELIMINATION

Boley gauge: a caliper-type sliding gauge used for measuring thickness and linear dimension

bolus \bō´lus\ *n* (1562): a rounded mass, as a large pill or soft mass of chewed food

bolus formation *n*: a small mass of food that is mixed with enzymes and lubricated with saliva, and which is formed early in the chewing sequence; *comp*, DYSPHAGIA, CHEWING ABILITY, CHEWING EFFICIENCY, CHEWING TEST, FOOD COMMINUTION

bond \bŏnd\ *n* (12c)**: 1.** the linkage between two atoms or radicals of a chemical compound; **2.** the force that holds two or more units of matter together; *comp*, SECONDARY BONDS, VAN DER WAALS BOND

bond strength \bŏnd strĕngkth, strĕngth\: the force required to break a bonded assembly with failure occurring in or near the adhesive/adherent interface

bonded bridge *slang*; *syn*, MARYLAND BRIDGE, RESIN-BONDED PROSTHESIS

bonding \bŏn´dĭng\ *n* (1955)**: 1.** joining together securely with an adhesive substance such as cement or glue; **2.** an adhesive technique in dentistry involving the acid etching of tooth enamel and/or dentin so as to create tags of resin within the tooth structure that results in mechanical retention of the restorative material; Buonocore MG. Simple method of increasing the adhesion of acrylic filling materials to enamel surfaces. J Dent Res 1955;34:849-53; *comp*, ADHESION

bonding agent \bŏn´dĭng ā´jent\: a material used to promote adhesion or cohesion between two different substances, or between a material and natural tooth structures; *comp*, ADHESIVE 1, ADHESIVE RESIN

bone \bōn\ *n* (bef. 12c): the hard portion of the connective tissue that constitutes the majority of the skeleton; it consists of an inorganic or mineral component and an organic component (the matrix and cells); the matrix is composed of collagenous fibers and is impregnated with minerals, chiefly calcium phosphate (approx. 85%) and calcium carbonate (approx. 10%), thus imparting the quality of rigidity; *syn*, *osseous tissue*; *comp* ALVEOLAR BONE, BASAL BONE, CANCELLOUS BONE, COMPACT BONE, CORTICAL BONE

bone atrophy \bōn ă-trō´fē\: bone resorption noted internally by a decrease in density and externally by a reduction in dimension

bone augmentation:; *syn*, AUGMENTATION

bone conduction \bōn kun-dŭk´shun\: the conduction of sound to the inner ear through the bones of the skull; *syn*, *cranial conduction, osteotympanic conduction, and tissue conduction*

bone curettage \bōn kyŏŏr´ĭ-tăzh\: the surgical shaving or smoothing of the bone's external surface

bone expansion \bōn ik-spăn´shun\: manipulation of a bony ridge by placement of an osteotome to split the cortical ridge and hence enhance bone width

bone factor \bōn făk´tor\: relative response of alveolar bone to stimulation or irritation; the ratio of osteogenesis to osteolysis

bone graft: in prosthodontics, the augmentation or replacement of the portion of the maxillary or mandibular bone with an osteogenic material

bone marrow \bōn măr´ō\: the soft vascular tissue that fills bone cavities and cancellous bone spaces, which consists primarily of fat cells, hematopoietic cells, and osteogenetic reticular cells

bone sounding: a procedure to determine the location of underlying bone by inserting a needle or sharp caliper through the anesthetized tissues until it contacts the bone

bone union *n*: the process of one bone joining another through adhesion

Bonwill triangle \Bŏn´wĭl trī´ăng´gl\: *eponym* for a 4-inch equilateral triangle bounded by lines connecting the contact points of the mandibular central incisor's incisal edge (or the midline of the mandibular residual ridge) to each condyle (usually its midpoint) and from one condyle to the other; *orig*, William Gibson Arlington Bonwill, dentist, U.S.A., 1833-1899; first used by Bonwill in 1858 while introducing his Anatomical Articulator; Bonwill WGA. Scientific articulation of the human teeth as founded on geometrical, mathematical and mechanical laws. Dent Items Int 1899;21:617-56, 873-80

bony ankylosis \bō´nē ăng´ka-lō´sĭs\: the bony union of the components of a joint resulting in complete immobility

boolean *adj*: as related to literature database searches, a computer binary logic that can recognize a search relationship of word associations; *orig*, George Boole, mathematician, Ireland, 1815-1864

boolean object *n*: an object created in a digital environment by the union ("or"), intersection ("and") or subtraction ("not") of other known objects; *comp*, 3D MODELLING, 3D MODEL, 3D RENDERING, WIREFRAME MODELLING, SURFACE MODELLING

border \bôr´der\ *n* (14c): the circumferential margin, edge or surface; a bounding line, edge, or surface; *comp*, DENTURE BORDER

border molding \bôr´der mōl´ding**: 1.** the shaping of impression material along the border areas of an impression tray by functional or manual manipulation of the soft tissue adjacent to the borders to duplicate the contour and size of the vestibule; **2.** determining the extension of a prosthesis by using tissue function or manual manipulation of the tissues to shape the border areas of an impression material

border movement \bôr´der mōōv´ment\: mandibular movement at the limits dictated by anatomic structures, as viewed in a given plane

border position:*; syn*, POSTERIOR BORDER MOVEMENT

border seal \bôr´der sēl\: the contact of the denture border with the underlying or adjacent tissues to prevent the passage of air or other substances

border tissue movements \bôr´der tish´ōō\: the action of the muscles and other tissues adjacent to the borders of a denture

boxing an impression \bŏk´sing ăn ĭm-prĕsh´an\: the enclosure (box) of an impression to produce the desired size and form of the base of the cast and to preserve desired details

boxing wax \bŏk´sing wăks\: wax used for boxing an impression

brachytherapy *n*: the use of radioactive implants in the form of seeds, ribbons, or capsules placed interstitially or intracavitary to aid in radiation delivery; *comp*, INTENSITY MODULATED PROTON THERAPY, GAMMA KNIFE RADIOSURGERY

bracing \brā´sĭng\ *adj*: the resistance to horizontal components of masticatory force

bracing arm *nonstand*; *syn*, RECIPROCAL CLASP

bracket \brăk´ĭt\ *n*: an orthodontic device attached to an individual tooth to hold arch wires

braze \brāz\ *vt* (1677): to join with a nonferrous alloy that melts at a lower temperature than that of the metals being joined; *syn*, SOLDER 2

brazing investment \brā´zing ĭn-vĕst´ment\: an investment having a binding system consisting of acidic phosphate, such as monoammonium phosphate, and a basic oxide, such as magnesium oxide

brazing material \brā´zing ma-tîr´ē-al\: an alloy suitable for use as a filler material in operations with which dental alloy(s) is/are joined to form a dental restoration

breakdown potential \brāk´doun´ pa-tĕn´shul\: the last noble potential where pitting and/or crevice corrosion will initiate and propagate

bridge *n*, *slang*; *syn*, FIXED PARTIAL DENTURE

bridgework *slang*; *syn*, FIXED DENTAL PROSTHESIS, FIXED PARTIAL DENTURE

brittle \brĭt´l\ *adj***: 1.** easily broken or shattered; fragile or crisp; **2.** prone to fracture or failure; the fracture that occurs when the proportional limit of a material is exceeded

Broadrick occlusal plane analyzer: *eponym* for a flag-like component attached superiorly to the upper member of an articulator; the technique incorporates Monson's spherical theory of occlusion to develop the occlusal plane; a compass is used to scribe two intersecting arcs with a four-inch radius; centers of rotation are located at the canine cusp tip and the distobuccal cusp tip of the second molar; the point of bisection of the arcs that are scribed on the Broadrich analyzer determines the center of rotation for the arc with a four inch radius that determines the occlusal plane

bruxism \brŭk-sĭz´em\ *n* (ca. 1940): a repetitive jaw-muscle activity characterized by clenching or grinding of the teeth and/or bracing or thrusting of the mandible; it has two distinct circadian manifestations relating to whether it occurs during sleep (sleep bruxism) or during wakefulness (awake bruxism); *comp,* PARAFUNCTION, EROSION, ABFRACTION, BIOCORROSION, *occlusal neurosis, tooth grinding*

bruxomania \brŭks-ō-mā´nē-a, -mān´ya\ *vb*, *obs*: the grinding of teeth occurring as a neurotic habit during the waking state (GPT-4); *syn*, BRUXISM

buccal \bŭk´al\ *adj* (ca. 1771): pertaining to or adjacent to the cheek

buccal flange \bŭk´al flănj\: the portion of the flange of a denture that occupies the buccal vestibule of the mouth

buccal vestibule \bŭk´al vĕs´ti-byōōl\: the portion of the oral cavity that is bounded on one side by the teeth, gingiva, and alveolar ridge (in the edentulous mouth, the residual ridge) and on the lateral side by the cheek posterior to the buccal frenula

bucco-occlusal contrabevel: a tooth preparation feature that follows the buccal cusp ridge contour of a partial-veneer preparation, connecting the mesial and distal boxes or grooves

buccolingual relationship \bŭk´o-lĭng´gwal rĭ-lā´shun-shĭp\: any position of reference relative to the tongue and cheeks

buccoversion \bŭk´kō-vûr´shun\ *n*: a deviation toward the cheek

bulb \bŭlb\ *n*, *slang*; *syn*, OBTURATOR, SPEECH AID PROSTHESIS

bulimia *n*: an eating disorder typified by binge eating and self-induced vomiting or laxative use; this life-threatening disorder can result in severe dental erosion, which may be the first sign of the disorder

BULL: *acronym* for Buccal of the Upper, Lingual of the Lower (cusps); applies to Clyde H. Schuyler's rules for occlusal adjustment of a normally related dentition in which those cusps contacting in maximal intercuspal position (mandibular buccal and maxillary lingual) are favored by adjustment of those cusps that are not in occlusal contact in maximal intercuspal position (maxillary buccal and mandibular lingual); *syn*, *bull rule*

bur \bûr\ *n* (14c): a steel or tungsten carbide rotary cutting instrument

bur head \bûr hĕd\ *n* (2005): the cutting portion of a dental bur

bur head length \bûr hĕd lĕngkth, lĕngth\ (2005): the axial dimension of the bur head

bur head shape \bûr hĕd shāp\ (2005): the geometrical outline form of the cutting surface edges, usually described successively by proximity from the shank to the tip end

bur shank \bûr shăngk\ *n* (2005): that component of a dental bur that fits into the hand piece; the shaft section of the dental bur that may be friction gripping or latch-type in form

burn out \burn out\ *n*; *syn*, WAX ELIMINATION

burnish \bûr´nĭsh\ *vt* (14c): to make shiny or lustrous by rubbing; also to facilitate marginal adaptation of restorations by rubbing the margin with an instrument

burnishability \bûr´nĭsh-a-bĭl´ĭ-tē\ *n*: the ease with which a material can be burnished

butt \bŭt\ *vb* (14c) *obs*: to bring any two flat-ended surfaces into contact without overlapping, as in a butt joint; *comp*, SHOULDER FINISH LINE

butt margin *nonstand*; *syn*, PORCELAIN MARGIN

button implant *obs*; *syn*, MUCOSAL INSERT

C

Ca: *abbr* for CArcinoma or CAncer

CAD-CAM *n*: *acronym* for COMPUTER-AIDED DESIGN-COMPUTER-AIDED MANUFACTURING (or Computer-Assisted Machining): the process of interacting with or manipulating data in a digital environment to create a 3D object for production via an additive or a subtractive process that is also guided or controlled in the digital environment; *comp*, CAD-CAM DENTISTRY

CAD-CAM dentistry *n*: a generic term used to refer to any aspect of dentistry where computer technology is used to assist the design or manufacturing aspects of patient care; *comp*, CAD-CAM

calcium hydroxide \kăl´sē-um hī-drŏk´sīd\: an odorless white powder that is slightly soluble in water and insoluble in alcohol; aqueous and non-aqueous suspensions of calcium hydroxide are often used as cavity liners to protect the dental pulp from the irritant action of restorative materials and as an antibacterial agent (Bystrom,1985); also it has regenerative effects in pulp capping, pulpotomy, and apexification procedures

calcium sulfate \kăl´sē-um sŭl´fāt´\: a product obtained by calcination of gypsum under steam pressure, the alpha form is composed of regularly shaped grains, with low porosity, and requiring little water for a satisfactory mix; forms include alpha, alpha-modified, and beta

calculus *n*: in dentistry, a chalky or dark deposit attached to tooth structure, essentially made of mineralized microbial plaque; found on tooth structure in a supragingival and/or a subgingival location

calibration *n*: the process of configuring an instrument to minimize measurement error

CAMBRA (2003): *acronym* for caries management by risk assessment; guidelines for evidence-based caries management by using risk assessment protocols for diagnosis, treatment, and prevention

cameo surface \kăm´ē-ō sûr´fas\: the viewable portion of a removable denture prosthesis; the portion of the surface of a denture that extends in an occlusal direction from the border of the denture and includes the facial, lingual, and palatal surface; it is the part of the denture base that is usually polished, and includes the buccal and lingual surfaces of the teeth (GPT-7); *syn*, DENTURE POLISHED SURFACE, POLISHED DENTURE SURFACE

Camper's line:; *syn*, ALA-TRAGUS LINE

Camper's plane \kăm´perz plān**: 1.** a plane established by the inferior border of the ala of the nose (or the average between the two) and the superior border of the tragus of each ear; **2.** a plane passing from the acanthion to the center of each bony external auditory meatus; also called acanthion-external auditory meatus plane; *syn*, ALA-TRAGUS LINE

camphoroquinone *n*: a visible-light-sensitive chemical responsible for initiating free-radical polymerization

cancellous bone \kăn-sĕl´us, kăn´se-lus bōn\ (1836): the reticular, spongy or lattice-like portion of the bone; the spongy bone tissue located in the medulla of the bone; this bone is composed of a variable trabecular network containing interstitial tissue that may be hematopoietic

candle \kăn´dl\ *n* (12c): a unit of luminous intensity, equal to 1/60 of the luminous intensity of a square centimeter of a black body heated to the temperature of the solidification of platinum (1773° C)

candle power \kăn´dl pou´er\: luminous intensity expressed in candles

canine eminence \kā´nīn´ ĕm´i-nans\: the labial prominence on the maxillary alveolar process corresponding to the position of the root of the canine tooth

canine guidance:; *syn*, CANINE PROTECTED ARTICULATION

canine protected articulation \kā´nīn pra-tĕk´tid är-tĭk´ya-lā´shun\: a form of mutually protected articulation in which the vertical and horizontal overlap of the canine teeth disclude the posterior teeth in the excursive movements of the mandible; *syn*, ANTERIOR PROTECTED ARTICULATION

canine protection:; *syn*, CANINE PROTECTED ARTICULATION

cantilever \kăn´tl-ē´ver\ *n* (1667): a projecting beam or member supported on one end

cantilever bridge *slang*; *syn*, CANTILEVER FIXED DENTAL PROSTHESIS

cantilever fixed dental prosthesis \kăn´tl-ē´ver fĭkst dĕn´tl prŏs-thē´sis\: a fixed complete or partial denture in which the pontic is cantilevered and retained and supported by one or more abutments

cap splint \kăp splĭnt\: a plastic or metallic device used in the treatment of maxillary or mandibular fractures and designed to cover the clinical crowns of the teeth and usually luted to them

capillary attraction \kăp´a-lĕr´ē a-trăk´shun\: that quality or state which, because of surface tension, causes elevation or depression of the surface of a liquid that is in contact with the solid walls of a vessel

capsular \kăp´su-ler\ *adj* (ca. 1730): pertaining to a capsule

capsular contracture:; *syn*, CAPSULAR FIBROSIS

capsular fibrosis \kăp´su-ler fī-brō´sĭs\: fibrotic contracture of the capsular ligament of the temporomandibular joint

capsular ligament \kăp´su-ler lĭg´a-ment\: as it relates to the temporomandibular joint, a fibrous structure that separately encapsulates the superior and inferior synovial cavities of the temporomandibular articulation; a fibrous structure that surrounds the temporomandibular joint, attaching to the temporal bone, the articular disc, and the neck of the condyle of the mandible.

capsule \kăp´sal,-sōōl\ *n* (1693): a fibrous sac or ligament that encloses a joint and limits its motion. It is lined with synovial membrane

capsulitis \kăp´sa-lī´tĭs\ *n*: the inflammation of a capsule, as that of the joint, lens, liver, or labyrinth

carat \kăr´at\ *n* (15c): a standard of gold fineness; the percentage of gold in an alloy, stated in parts per 24; pure gold is designated 24 carat

carbide bur: a rotary cutting instrument made from tungsten carbide

carbon fiber: filaments made by high temperature carbonizing of acrylic fiber; used in the production of high strength composite materials

caries *n*, *singular*: a dental disease causing the destruction of enamel, dentin, and/or cementum; the etiology is generally ascribed to acid-producing bacteria

cartilage \kär´tl-ĭj\ *n* (15c): a derivative of connective tissue arising from the mesenchyme; typically, hyaline cartilage is a flexible, rather elastic material with a semitransparent glass-like appearance; its ground substance is a complex protein through which there is distributed a large network of connective tissue fibers

case \kās\ *n*, *nonstand*, *chiefly dialect* (13c)**: 1.** the dental patient; **2.** a particular instance of a disease, as a case of diphtheria; sometimes used incorrectly to designate the patient with the disease process

case history *nonstand*; *syn*, PATIENT HISTORY

case series *nonstand*; *syn*, PATIENT SERIES

case study *nonstand*; *syn*, PATIENT STUDY

[1]cast \kăst\ *vb* (13c): to produce a desired form by pouring or injecting a molten liquid or plastic material into a mold

[2]cast \kăst\ *n* (14c): a life-size likeness of some desired form; it is formed from a material poured into a matrix or impression or from a CAM printed replica; *comp*, DENTAL CAST, DIAGNOSTIC CAST, final cast, PRELIMINARY CAST, REFRACTORY CAST, REMOUNT CAST

cast clasp: a removable partial denture clasp fabricated by the lost-wax casting process

cast connector: a cast metal union between the retainer(s) and/or between retainers and pontic(s) in a fixed partial denture

cast metal core: the foundation restoration made of a metal alloy for a fixed dental prosthesis that is laboratory fabricated by lost-wax casting

cast post-and-core: a one-piece foundation restoration for an endodontically treated tooth that comprises a post within the root canal and a core replacing missing coronal structure to form the tooth preparation

cast relator \kăst rĭ-lā´tor\: a mechanical device that orients opposing casts to each other without reference to anatomic landmarks; *comp*, ARTICULATOR

castable \kăst´a-bl\ *adj* (1998): any flowable material that can be solidified after it is poured or injected into a refractory mold

castable ceramic \kăst´a-bl se-răm´ik\: for dental applications, a glass-ceramic material that combines the properties of a restorative material for function with the capability to be cast using the lost-wax process

[1]casting \kăs´tĭng\ *n* (14c): something that has been cast in a mold; an object formed by the solidification of a fluid that has been cast into a refractory mold

[2]casting \kăs´tĭng\ *vt*: the action of pouring or injecting a flowable material into a refractory mold; *comp*, VACUUM CASTING

casting flask \kăs´tĭng flăsk\; *syn*, CASTING RING

casting ring \kăs´tĭng rĭng\: a metal or silicone tube in which a refractory mold is made for casting dental restorations

casting wax \kăs´tĭng wăks\: a composition containing various waxes with desired properties for making wax patterns to be formed into metal castings

CAT: *acronym* for *Computerized Axial Tomography*; *comp*, COMPUTERIZED TOMOGRAPHY

catalyst \kăt´l-ĭst\ *n* (1902): a substance that accelerates a chemical reaction without affecting the properties of the materials involved

cathode \kăth´ōd\ *n* (1834): the negative pole in electrolysis

cautery \kô´te-rē\ *n* (15c): the application of a caustic substance, hot instrument, electric current, or other agent used to burn, scar, or destroy tissue; -teries \-ter-rēz\ *pl*

cavity varnish \kăv´ĭ-tē\: a combination of copal resin or other synthetic resins dissolved in an organic solvent such as chloroform or ether

cavosurface angle: the angle formed by the junction of prepared and unprepared tooth surface

CBCT: *acronym* for CONE BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY

CD: *acronym* for COMPLETE DENTURE

CDA: *acronym* for *Certified Dental Assistant*

CDL: *acronym* for CERTIFIED DENTAL LABORATORY

CDT: *acronym* for CERTIFIED DENTAL TECHNICIAN

cellulitis \sĕl´ya-lī´tĭs\ *n* (1861): diffuse and especially subcutaneous inflammation of connective tissue

cellulose acetate: an ester of acetic acid; used as clear prefabricated crown forms for making interim restorations

[1]cement \sĭ-mĕnt\ *n* (14c)**: 1.** a binding agent used to firmly unite two approximating objects; **2.** a material that, on hardening, will fill a space or bind adjacent objects; *comp*, LUTING AGENT, ADHESIVE RESIN

[2]cement \sĭ-mĕnt\ *vt* (15c): to unite or make firm by or as if by cement; to lute

cementation \sē´mĕn-tā´shun**: 1.** the process of attaching parts by means of cement; **2.** attaching a restoration to natural teeth by means of a cement (GPT-4)

cemented pin \sĭ-mĕn´tĭd\: a small metal rod luted into a hole drilled into dentin to enhance retention

cemento-dentinal junction \sē´mĕn-tō dĕn´tĭ-năl jŭngk´shun\: the area of union of the dentin and cementum

cemento-enamel junction \sē´mĕn-tō ĭ-năm´al jŭngk´shun\: that area where the enamel and cementum meet at the cervical region of a tooth

cementoid \sĭ-mĕn´toid´\ *n*: the uncalcified surface layer of cementum including incorporated connective tissue fibers

cementum \sĭ-mĕn´tum\ *n* (1842): the thin calcified tissue of ectomesenchymal origin that covers the root of a tooth

cementum fracture \sĭ-mĕn´tum frăk´chur\: the tearing of fragments of the cementum from the tooth root

center of mastication of a denture *n*: in reference to the location on the occlusal surfaces of a complete denture where the highest chewing force can be produced; it is considered to be the lowest point of the mandibular ridge, where the maxillary and mandibular ridges are parallel, and is at right angles to the intercrestal line; most frequently, the center of mastication occurs in the region of the first mandibular molar

center of rotation:; *syn*, ROTATION CENTER

center of the ridge \sĕn´ter ŭv thē rĭj\: the faciolingual or buccolingual midline of the residual ridge

central bearing \sĕn´tral bâr´ĭng\ *obs*: the application of forces between the maxillae and mandible (by means of a central bearing tracing device) at a single point that is located as near as possible to the center of the supporting areas of the maxillary and mandibular jaws; it is used for the purpose of distributing closing forces evenly throughout the areas of the supporting structures during the registration and recording of maxillomandibular relations and during the correction of occlusal errors (GPT-4)

central bearing point \sĕn´tral bâr´ing point\ *obs*: the contact point of a central bearing device (GPT-4)

central bearing tracing \sĕn´tral bâr´ing trās´ing\: the pattern obtained on the horizontal plate used with a central bearing tracing device

central bearing tracing device \sĕn´tral bâr´ing trās´ing dĭ-vīs\: a device that provides a central point of bearing or support between the maxillary and mandibular dental arches; it consists of a contacting point that is attached to one dental arch and a plate attached to the opposing dental arch; the plate provides the surface on which the bearing point rests or moves and on which the tracing of the mandibular movement is recorded; it may be used to distribute occlusal forces evenly during the recording of maxillomandibular relationships and/or for the correction of disharmonious occlusal contacts; *orig*, Alfred Gysi, prosthodontist, Switzerland, 1910; *Editorial note for usage:* EXTRAORAL TRACER (ING), INTRAORAL TRACER (ING), and TRACING DEVICE are the primary terms; *comp*, ARROW POINT TRACER, CEPHALOMETRIC TRACING, COBLE BALANCER, EXTRAORAL TRACING, GOTHIC ARCH TRACER, INTRAORAL TRACING, MANDIBULAR TRACING, *needle point tracing*, PANTOGRAPHIC TRACING, STYLUS TRACING, TRACING DEVICE

centric check bite *slang*; *syn*, CENTRIC RELATION RECORD

centric interocclusal record:; *syn*, CENTRIC RELATION RECORD

centric jaw record:; *syn*, CENTRIC RELATION RECORD

centric jaw relation:; *syn*, CENTRIC RELATION

centric occlusion \sĕn´trĭk a-klōō´zhen\: the occlusion of opposing teeth when the mandible is in centric relation; this may or may not coincide with the maximal intercuspal position; *comp*, MAXIMAL INTERCUSPAL POSITION

centric position \sĕn´trĭk pa-zish´en\ *obs*: the position of the mandible when the jaws are in centric relation (GPT-1)

centric record:; *syn*, CENTRIC RELATION RECORD

centric relation \sĕn´trĭk rĭ-lā´shun\: *acronym* is CR; a maxillomandibular relationship, independent of tooth contact, in which the condyles articulate in the anterior-superior position against the posterior slopes of the articular eminences; in this position, the mandible is restricted to a purely rotary movement; from this unstrained, physiologic, maxillomandibular relationship, the patient can make vertical, lateral or protrusive movements; it is a clinically useful, repeatable reference position

centric relation interocclusal record:; *syn*, CENTRIC RELATION RECORD; *comp*, JAW RELATION RECORD

centric relation occlusion:; *syn*, CENTRIC OCCLUSION

centric relation position:; *syn*, CENTRIC RELATION

centric relation record \sĕn´trĭk rĭ-lā´shun rĭ-kōrd\: a registration of the relationship of the maxillae to the mandible when the mandible is in centric relation. The registration may be obtained either intraorally or extraorally

centric slide \sĕn´trĭk slīd\ *obs*: the movement of the mandible while in centric relation, from the initial occlusal contact into maximal intercuspal position (GPT-4)

centric stop \sĕn´trĭk stŏp\: opposing cuspal/fossae contacts that maintain the occlusal vertical dimension between the opposing arches

cephalogram *n*; *syn*, CEPHALOMETRIC RADIOGRAPH

cephalometer \sĕf´a-lom´a-ter\ *n*: an instrument for measuring the head or skull; an orienting device for positioning the head for radiographic examination and measurement

cephalometric radiograph \sĕf´a-lo-mĕt´rĭk rā´dē-ō-grăf´\: a standardized radiograph of the skull

cephalometric tracing \sĕf´a-lo-mĕt´rĭk trā´sing\: a line drawing of structural outlines of craniofacial landmarks and facial bones, made directly from a cephalometric radiograph

cephalometry \sĕf´a-lăm´a trē´\ *n***: 1.** the science of measurement of the dimensions of the head; **2.** in dentistry, certain combinations of angular and linear measurements developed from tracing frontal and lateral radiographic head films used to assess craniofacial growth and development on a longitudinal basis and to determine the nature of orthodontic treatment response; **cephalometric** \sĕf´a-lo-mĕt´rĭk\ *adj*

cephalostat \sĕf´a-lo-stăt\ *n*: an instrument used to position the head to produce spatially oriented, reproducible radiographs or photographs

ceram \sa-răm\ *vb*: to apply a heat treatment process that converts a specially formulated glass into a fine-grained glass-ceramic material

[1]ceramic \sa-răm´ik\ *adj* (1850): of or relating to the manufacture of any product made essentially from minerals by firing at a high temperature

[2]ceramic \sa-răm´ik\ *n* (1859); *syn*, CERAMICS

ceramic crown \sa-răm´ik kroun\: a ceramic fixed dental prosthesis that restores a clinical crown without a supporting metal framework

ceramic flux \sa-răm´ĭk flŭks\: a glass modifier; metallic ions, such as calcium, potassium, or sodium, usually as carbonates, which interrupt the oxygen/silica bond, thus enhancing fluidity

ceramic inlay: a ceramic intracoronal restoration

ceramic reinforced composite resin *n*: a resin (i.e. polymer) composite that has one phase (polymer) in which mineral particle (called fillers) are introduced to reinforce the material; new processing methods for CAD-CAM technology have introduced highly cross-linked resin matries reinforced by a very high percent of mineral particles; new terminology is used by manufacturers such as "resin nanoceramics (RNC)" but these materials are resin composites and not ceramics; *comp*, CERAMICS, COMPOSITE RESIN, FIBER-REINFORCED COMPOSITE RESIN

ceramics \sa-răm´iks\ *n* (1859)**: 1.** compounds of one or more metals with a nonmetallic element, usually oxygen; they are formed of chemical and biochemically stable substances that are strong, hard, brittle, and inert nonconductors of thermal and electrical energy; **2.** the art of making porcelain dental restorations; *syn*, *ceramic restorations*

ceramist or ceramicist \sa-răm´ist\ or \sa-răm´ĭ-sist´\ *n* (1855): one who has proficiency in ceramics

ceramometal restoration:; *syn*, METAL-CERAMIC RESTORATION

cermet \sûr´mĕt\ (1998): fused glass powder with silver particles formed through high temperature sintering of a mixture of the two minerals

Certified Dental Laboratory: *acronym* is CDL; in the United States, a dental laboratory that has met established specific standards for personnel skills, laboratory facilities, and infection control and is certified by the National Board for Certification of Dental Laboratories

Certified Dental Technician: *acronym* is CDT; in the United States, a dental technician who has met established specific standards and is certified by the National Board for Certification of Dental Laboratories

cervical \sûr´vĭ-kel\ *adj* (1681)**: 1.** in anatomy, pertaining to the cervix or neck; **2.** in dentistry, pertaining to the region at or near the cemento-enamel junction

cervix \sûr´viks\ *n* (15c)**: 1.** the neck; **2.** a constricted portion of a part or organ; **cervices** \sûr´vĭ-sis\ *pl*

[1]chamfer \chăm´fer\ *n*: **1.** a finish line design for tooth preparation in which the gingival aspect meets the external axial surface at an obtuse angle; **2.** a small groove or furrow; **3.** the surface found by cutting away the angle of intersection of two faces of a piece of material; a beveled edge; **chamfers** *pl*

[2]chamfer \chăm´fer\ *vb*: **1.** to prepare a furrow in; **2.** to make a chamfer on; to prepare or reduce to a chamfer; bevel; **3.** generally thought of as producing a curve from the axial wall to the cavosurface; **chamfered; chamfering** *vt*

chamfer angle \chăm´fer ăng´gel\ *n*: the angle between a chamfered surface and one of the original surfaces from which the chamfer is prepared; *syn*, CAVOSURFACE ANGLE

characterization *n*: the application of unique markings, indentations, coloration, and similar custom means of delineation on a tooth or dental prosthesis, thus enhancing natural appearance

characterize \kăr´ak-ta-rīz\: to distinguish, individualize, mark, qualify, singularize, or differentiate something

characterized denture base \kăr´ak-ter´izd dĕn´chur bās\: a denture base with coloring that simulates the color and shading of natural oral tissues; *syn*, TINTED DENTURE BASE; *comp*, DENTOGENICS

charge coupled device *n*: *acronym* is CCD; an analog silicon chip that contains a multi-channel array of photosensitive sites that can detect UV, visible and near-infra light, and convert the detected light into electrons; it has the capacity to capture high quality, low noise images, and is commonly used for digital cameras and spectroscopy; *comp*, COMPLEMENTARY METAL OXIDE SEMICONDUCTOR (CMOS)

check bite *slang*; *syn*, INTEROCCLUSAL RECORD

cheek retractors *n*: equipment that holds the cheeks laterally to assist with intraoral access for clinical or diagnostic procedures; the retractors can be disposable or reprocessable, unilateral or bilateral, and can incorporate simultaneous lip retraction; *syn*, *buccal retractors*; *comp*, LIP RETRACTORS

cheilitis \kī-lī´tĭs\: inflammation of the lip in the area of the modiolus

cheiloplasty: plastic surgery of the lip

cheilorrhaphy: surgical correction of the cleft lip deformity

cheiloschisis (1927): congenital cleft lip

cheilosis \kī-lō´sĭs\: a fissured condition of the lips and angles of the mouth; often associated with riboflavin deficiency

chemically-activated polymerization: a chemical reaction in which a tertiary amine activates an initiator, such as benzoyl peroxide, which will react with the methylmethacrylate monomer to form polymethylmethacrylate; *syn*, AUTOPOLYMERIZATION

chemotherapy *n*: a type of cancer treatment that uses one or more anti-cancer drugs as part of a standardized cancer therapy regimen; *comp*, RADIOTHERAPY

chew-in record *nonstand*; *syn*, FUNCTIONALLY GENERATED PATH, STEREOGRAPH, *stereographic record*

chewing ability *n*: a person's perception of his or her capacity for chewing, measured by patient reported outcome measures (PROMs) such as chewing function questionnaires; *comp*, DYSPHAGIA, BOLUS FORMATION, CHEWING EFFICIENCY, CHEWING TEST, FOOD COMMINUTION, PATIENT REPORTED OUTCOME MEASURES (PROMs)

chewing cycle:; *syn*, MASTICATORY CYCLE

chewing efficiency *n*: the proficiency to grind or comminute a certain portion of food during a given time or across a given number of chewing strokes; *comp*, DYSPHAGIA, BOLUS FORMATION, CHEWING ABILITY, CHEWING TEST, FOOD COMMINUTION

chewing force:; *syn*, MASTICATORY FORCE

chewing test *n*: an objective assessment that reviews chewing efficiency by observing the effect of chewing time or number of bite strokes on food comminution (and resultant particle size), food mixing (such as color mixing), and food bolus shape; *comp*, DYSPHAGIA, BOLUS FORMATION, CHEWING ABILITY, CHEWING EFFICIENCY, FOOD COMMINUTION

Christensen phenomenon \Krĭs´chen-senz fĭ-nŏm´a-nŏn´, -nen\: *eponym* for the space that occurs between opposing posterior occlusal surfaces during mandibular protrusion; *orig*, Carl Christensen, dentist/professor, Denmark; Christensen C. The problem of the bite. D Cosmos 1905;47:1184-95

chroma \krō´ma\ *n* (1889)**: 1.** the purity of a color, or its departure from white or gray; **2.** the intensity of a distinctive hue; saturation of a hue; **3.** chroma describes the strength or saturation of the hue (color); Munsell AH. A color notation. Baltimore, MD: Munsell Color Co.; 1975:14-17; *comp*, SATURATION

chromatic stimulus \krō-măt´ik stĭm´ya-lus\: a stimulus that under prevailing conditions of adaptation gives rise to a perceived chromatic color

chromaticity coordinates \krō´ma-tĭs´ĭ-tē kō-ôr´dĭ-nĭtz\: the two dimensions of any color order system that exclude the lightness dimension and describe the chromaticity. Unless otherwise specified, the term refers to the CIE coordinates x, y, and z for Illuminant C and 2 degrees (1931) Standard Observer; *syn*, *color coordinates*

chromaticity diagram \krō´ma-tĭs´ĭ-tē dī´a-grăm\: a plane diagram in which each point represents a different combination of dominant wavelength and purity and which is usually constructed in some form of a triangle with colorimetric primaries represented at the corners; the CIE standard chromaticity diagram is essentially a right-angle triangle representing hypothetical primaries and the complete chromaticity gamut of the CIE standard observer

chromaticness \krō´măt´ĭk-nĕs\ *n*: the intensity of hue as expressed in the Natural Color System

chromatopsia \krō´ma-tŏp´zha\ *n*: an abnormal state of vision in which colorless objects appear colored; a visual defect in which colored objects appear unnaturally colored and colorless objects appear color tinged

chronic \krŏn´ik\ *adj* (1601): marked by long duration or frequent recurrence; not acute; always present; **chronically** *adj*, **chronicity** *n*

chronic closed lock \krŏn´ik klōzd lŏk\ with respect to the temporomandibular joint, a restriction in motion of the joint caused by an anteriorly displaced intra-articular disc and usually characterized by pain, especially during function

chronic pain \krŏn´ik pān\: pain marked by long duration or frequent recurrence

CIE: *acronym* for Commission Internationale d'Eclairage

CIE standard illuminant \C I E stăn´dard ĭ-lōō´ma-nent\: the illuminants A, B, C, D_{65} and other illuminants, defined by the CIE in terms of relative spectral power distributions; A = Planckion radiation (a theoretical body that absorbs all incident optical radiant energy) a temperature of about 2856° K; B = direct solar radiation, 48,000° K; C = average daylight; D_{65} = daylight, including the ultraviolet region, 6500° K

CIELab system \C I E Lăb sĭs´tem\: CIE LAB relates the tristimulus values to a color space; this scale accounts for the illuminant and the observer; by establishing a uniform color scale, color measurements can be compared and movements in color space defined

cinefluoroscopy \sĭn ē´flō răh skă´ko pē\ *n*: dynamic fluoroscopic images recorded as a movie file

cineradiography \sĭn´a-rā´dē-ō-gră´fē\ *n*: the making of a movie file of successive radiographs with contrast medium in a fluoroscopic image appearing on a monitor

cingulum \sĭng´gya-lum\ *n* (1845): the lingual convexity of many anterior teeth; a convex protuberance at the lingual cervical one third of the anterior tooth's anatomic crown; **cingula** *pl*

cingulum rest \sĭng´gya-lum rĕst\: a portion of a removable partial denture that contacts the prepared recess in the cingulum of the tooth or artificial crown; *comp*, REST SEAT

circumferential clasp \ser-kŭm-fa-rĕn´shal klăsp\: a retainer that encircles a tooth by more than 180 degrees, including opposite angles, and which generally contacts the tooth throughout the extent of the clasp, with at least one terminal located in an undercut area

circumferential clasp arm:; *syn*, CIRCUMFERENTIAL CLASP

clamping force: the compressive force that a fastener exerts on a bolted joint. The stability of a bolted joint depends on the maintenance of the clamping force; *syn*, PRELOAD; *comp*, EMBEDMENT RELAXATION

clasp \klăsp\ *n* (14c): the component of the clasp assembly that engages a portion of the tooth surface and either enters an undercut for retention or remains entirely above the height of contour to act as a reciprocating element; generally it is used to stabilize and retain a removable partial denture; *comp*, AKERS CLASP, BAR CLASP, CIRCUMFERENTIAL CLASP, COMBINATION CLASP, CONTINUOUS CLASP, INFRABULGE CLASP, SUPRABULGE CLASP, WROUGHT WIRE CLASP

clasp arm:; *syn*, CLASP

clasp assembly \klăsp a-sĕm´blē\: the part of a removable partial denture that acts as a direct retainer and/or stabilizer for a prosthesis by partially encompassing or contacting an abutment tooth; *Editorial note for usage: components of the clasp assembly include the*; *comp*, RETENTIVE CLASP, RECIPROCAL CLASP, CINGULUM REST, INCISAL REST, OCCLUSAL REST, MINOR CONNECTOR

clasp guideline:; *syn*, SURVEY LINE

classification system:; *syn*, PROSTHODONTIC DIAGNOSTIC INDEX

clearance \klîr´ens\ *n* (1563): a condition in which bodies may pass each other without hindrance. Also, the distance between bodies (GPT-4)

[1]cleft \klĕft\ *n*: **1.** a space or opening made through splitting; **2.** a hollow between ridges or protuberances

[2]cleft \klĕft\ *adj*: partially split or divided

cleft palate \klĕft păl´ĭt\ *n* (1841)**: 1.** a congenital fissure or elongated opening in the soft and/or hard palate; **2.** an opening in the hard and/or soft palate as a result of improper union of the maxillary process and the median nasal process during the second month of intrauterine development; *syn*, PALATAL CLEFT; *comp*, COMPLETE CLEFT PALATE, OCCULT CLEFT PALATE

cleft palate prosthesis:; *syn*, SPEECH AID PROSTHESIS

cleft palate speech aid prosthesis:; *syn*, SPEECH AID PROSTHESIS

clenching \klĕn´chĭng\ *vt* (13c): the pressing and clamping of the jaws and teeth together frequently associated with acute nervous tension or physical effort

click \klĭk\ *n*: a brief, sharp sound, such as the snapping, cracking, or noise evident on excursions or opening of the mandible; a distinct snapping sound or sensation, usually audible (or by stethoscope) or on palpation, which emanates from the temporomandibular joint(s) during jaw movement; it may or may not be associated with internal derangements of the temporomandibular joint; **clicking** \klĭ´kĭng\ *n*; *comp*, EARLY CLOSING CLICK, EARLY OPENING CLICK, LATE CLOSING CLICK, LATE OPENING CLICK, MID OPENING CLICK, RECIPROCAL CLICK

clinical \klĭn´ĭ-kel\ *adj* (ca. 1755)**: 1.** of or related to or conducted in or as if within a clinic; **2.** analytical or detached; clinically *adv*

clinical crown \klĭn´ĭ-kel kroun\: the portion of a tooth that extends from the occlusal table or incisal edge to the free gingival margin

clinical decision support system *n*: *acronym* is CDSS; computer software that uses a knowledge based (algorithm, prediction rule) or non-knowledge based inference mechanism (machine learning) to analyze electronic clinical information from one or more sources to assist in patient care; *comp*, AUGMENTED REALITY (AR), MIXED REALITY (MR), VIRTUAL REALITY (VR), DIGITAL REALITY (DR), ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, MACHINE LEARNING

clinical outcome assessment *n*: *acronym* is COA; outcomes that relate to how patient outcomes in relation to health care; categories of outcomes include patient-reported outcomes (PROs): where the assessor is the patient; clinician reported outcomes (ClinROs): where the assessor is the clinician; observer reported outcomes (ObsROs): where the assessor is someone other than the patient or clinician; and performance outcomes (PerfOs): where results are based on the patient's performance of a defined task that requires patient motivation or volition; *comp*, PATIENT REPORTED OUTCOMES (PROs), PATIENT REPORTED OUTCOME MEASURES (PROMs), PATIENT REPORTED EXPERIENCE MEASURES (PREMs), CLINICIAN REPORTED OUTCOME MEASURES (ClinROMs), OBSERVER REPORTED OUTCOME MEASURES (ObsROs), PERFORMANCE OUTCOME MEASURES (PerfOMs), CORE DOMAIN SET

clinical remount:; *syn*, REMOUNT PROCEDURE

clinical target volume *n*: *acronym* is CTV; the tissue volume that contains the gross tumor volume and subclinical microscopic lesions; *comp*, GROSS TUMOR VOLUME, PLANNING TARGET VOLUME

clinician reported outcome measures *n*: *abbr* is ClinROMs or ClinROs; instruments used by a clinician that explore and record a patient's condition following assessment and observation; it is a type of clinical outcome assessment (COA); for example, pain rating scales; *comp*, PATIENT REPORTED OUTCOMES (PROs), PATIENT REPORTED OUTCOME MEASURES (PROMs), PATIENT REPORTED EXPERIENCE MEASURES (PREMs), OBSERVER REPORTED OUTCOME MEASURES (ObsROs), PERFORMANCE OUTCOME MEASURES (PerfOMs), CORE DOMAIN SET, CLINICAL OUTCOME ASSESSMENT (COA)

clinometer *n* (1811): a device for measuring angles of elevation, inclination or declination; **clinometric** *adj*; **clinometry** *n*

clip \klĭp\ *n*: **1.** any of numerous devices used to grip, clasp, or hook; **2.** a device used to retain a removable dental prosthesis or a maxillofacial prosthesis to a fixed tooth- or implant-supported restoration, i.e., a bar connector, coping, or other retainer

closed architecture *n*: proprietary systems with characteristics, processes, specifications and technology that is not disclosed to other agents and cannot be used outside the intended environment; *comp*, OPEN ARCHITECTURE, FREE AND OPEN-SOURCE SOFTWARE (FOSS), OPEN-SOURCE SOFTWARE

closed bite *slang*; *syn*, DECREASED OCCLUSAL VERTICAL DIMENSION

closed kinematic chains *n*: *acronym* is CKC; used in mechanical engineering modelling, and allows the coupling of multiple parts of digital models to function together, as guided by an algorithm, to form a building block to model more complex movements; *comp*, ALGORITHM, ALGORITHMIC DENTAL OCCLUSION (ADO), DEFORMABLE IMAGE REGISTRATION, DIFFERENCE MAPPING, MORPHOLOGICAL TOOTH ADAPTATION, MIRRORING, KINEMATIC STRAIN-FREE TOOTH MOVEMENT, KINEMATICS

closed lock \klōzd lŏk\: an internal derangement of the temporomandibular joint in which the disc is dislocated anteriorly and usually medial to the condyle; displacement or dislocation of the disc without spontaneous reduction on mouth opening; *comp*, ACUTE CLOSED LOCK, CHRONIC CLOSED LOCK, DISC DISPLACEMENT WITHOUT REDUCTION

closed mouth impression *n*: a negative likeness or copy in reverse of the teeth and adjacent structures of both the maxillary and mandibular arch simultaneously by using a tray with an intaglio surface to carry the impression material and a cameo surface that allows a patient to close the mouth while the impression material sets; often such techniques are used for impressions of edentulous areas, with the cameo surface created as a wax rim; the contact of the material with the supporting tissues can be modified by the patient closing and performing functional and border movements; *comp*, OPEN MOUTH IMPRESSION, CLOSED MOUTH DUAL-ARCH SECTIONAL IMPRESSION, CLOSED MOUTH DUAL-ARCH SECTIONAL IMPRESSION TRAY, IMPRESSION TECHNIQUE

closed mouth, dual-arch, sectional impression *n*: a negative likeness or copy in reverse of the teeth and adjacent structures using a tray with both an upper and lower intaglio surface to carry the impression material that is separated by a flexible structure such as mesh, capturing a record of the maxillary arch, the mandibular arch and the tooth contact relationship with the mouth in a closed position; often such techniques are used for impressions of single or short span fixed dental prosthesis units; *comp*, CLOSED MOUTH IMPRESSION, OPEN MOUTH IMPRESSION, CLOSED MOUTH DUAL-ARCH SECTIONAL IMPRESSION TRAY, IMPRESSION TECHNIQUE

Closed mouth, dual-arch, sectional impression tray *n*: a receptacle with both an upper and lower intaglio surface to carry the impression material that is separated by a flexible structure such as mesh, capturing a record of the maxillary arch, the mandibular arch and the tooth contact relationship with the mouth in a closed position; *comp*, CLOSED MOUTH IMPRESSION, OPEN MOUTH IMPRESSION, CLOSED MOUTH DUAL-ARCH SECTIONAL IMPRESSION, IMPRESSION TECHNIQUE

closed reduction of a fracture \klōzd rĭ-dŭk´shun ŭv ā frăk´chur\: reduction (repositioning) and fixation of fractured bones without making a surgical opening to the fracture site

closed tray implant impression technique *n*: an impression of the contours of an implant transfer coping(s) and the surrounding tissues and/or teeth; the coping(s) are removed from the mouth after the impression is removed, and are repositioned into impression contours before pouring the master cast; *comp*, IMPRESSION TRANSFER COPING, COPING IMPRESSION, COPING PICK UP IMPRESSION, PICK UP IMPRESSION, OPEN TRAY IMPLANT IMPRESSION TECHNIQUE, PICK-UP IMPLANT IMPRESSION TECHNIQUE

closest speaking space \klō´sĕst spē´king spās\: the space between the anterior teeth when the patient is speaking; according to Dr. Earl Pound, the space should not be more or less than 1 to 2 mm of clearance between the incisal edges of the teeth when the patient is unconsciously repeating the letter "S." Dr Meyer M. Silverman termed this *speaking centric*, which was defined as the closest relationship of the occlusal surfaces and incisal edges of the mandibular teeth to the maxillary teeth during function and rapid speech; this was later called *closest speaking level* by Dr Silverman and finally the *closest speaking space*; Silverman MM. Speaking centric. Dent Digest 1950;55:106-11; Silverman MM. Accurate measurement of vertical dimension by phonetics and speaking centric space. Dent Digest 1951;57:261-65; Silverman MM. The speaking method in measuring vertical dimension. J Prosthet Dent 1953;3:193-99; Pound E. Esthetics and phonetics in full denture construction. J Calif Dent Assoc 1950;20:179-85; Pound E. The mandibular movements of speech and their seven related values. J Prosthet Dent 1966;16:835-43; Pound E. The vertical dimension of speech, the pilot of occlusion. J Calif Dent Assoc 1975;6:42-47; Pound E. Let /s/ be your guide. J Prosthet Dent1977;38:482-89

cloud computing *n*: involves using Infrastructure-as-a-Service (IaaS), Platforms-as-a-Service (PaaS), Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) and Everything-as-a-Service (XaaS) by a computer over the internet, with the services used being stored on remote servers and the related software and hardware maintained by a third party for a fee.; *comp*, CLOUD SOURCING, CLOUD STORAGE, INFRASTRUCTURE-AS-A-SERVICE (IaaS), PLATFORMS-AS-A-SERVICE (PaaS), SOFTWARE-AS-A-SERVICE (SaaS), EVERYTHING-AS-A-SERVICE (XaaS)

cloud sourcing *n*: a general term, referring to the use of cloud based computer services; *comp*, CLOUD COMPUTING, CLOUD STORAGE , INFRASTRUCTURE-AS-A-SERVICE (IaaS), PLATFORMS-AS-A-SERVICE (PaaS), SOFTWARE-AS-A-SERVICE (SaaS), EVERYTHING-AS-A-SERVICE (XaaS)

cloud storage *n*: involves using cloud sourcing to save and store digital files on infrastructure that is owned and maintained by a third party for a fee, where the files are accessible when the user computer is connected to the depository via the internet; *comp*, CLOUD COMPUTING, CLOUD SOURCING, INFRASTRUCTURE-AS-A-SERVICE (IaaS), PLATFORMS-AS-A-SERVICE (PaaS), SOFTWARE-AS-A-SERVICE (SaaS), EVERYTHING-AS-A-SERVICE (XaaS)

clutch \klŭch\ *n*: a device placed in both the maxillary and mandibular arches for the purpose of supporting components used to record mandibular movement

coadapted \kō-a-dăp´tĭd\ *adj* (1836)**: 1.** mutually adapted, especially by natural selection; **2.** in medicine, the proper realignment of displaced parts; **coadaptation** *n*

cobalt chromium alloy: *abbr*, CoCr; a low-density, large-grained base metal dental casting alloy with prominent dendritic structure, composed from 60% to 75% Cobalt and up to 30% Chromium with trace elements that may include small amounts of Mo, Mn, Si, and N; chromium, by its passivation effect, ensures corrosion resistance of the alloy; *orig*, Elwood Hayes, metallurgist, industrialist, 1900

coblation therapy: *contr*, cold ablation; passing a radiofrequency bipolar electrical current through saline with the production of a plasma field of sodium ions; this resultant ion field can separate intracellular bonds at a low temperature (60° C); a therapy applied in treating obstructive sleep apnea and tonsillectomy

Coble balancer \Kō´bel băl´an-ser\: *eponym* for **1.** an intraoral balancing device used to determine centric relation and obtain the centric relation record; **2.** used to equilibrate fixed or removable complete dentures intraorally; *orig*, Lucian G. Coble, dentist, North Carolina, U.S.A.; Coble LG. Correct centric position must be established for good denture fit and function. Dent Survey 1951;27:1391-93; Coble LG. A complete denture technique for selecting and setting up teeth. J Prosthet Dent 1960;10:455-8.; *comp*, CENTRAL BEARING TRACING DEVICE, TRACING DEVICE

cognitive impairment *n*: a term used to describe a condition where a person who has trouble remembering, learning new things, concentrating, or making decisions that affect everyday life; it can range from mild to severe; *comp*, MULTI-MORBIDITY, COMORBIDITY, FRAILTY, PATIENT RESILIENCE, COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT, MINI MENTAL STATE EXAMINATION (MMSE)

cohesion \kō-hē´zhun\ *n* (1660)**: 1.** the act or state of sticking together tightly; **2.** the force whereby molecules of matter adhere to one another; the attraction of aggregation; **3.** molecular attraction by which the particles of a body are united throughout their mass

cohesive failure \kō-hē´sĭv fāl´yur\: bond failure within a dental material as a result of a tensile or shearing force; *comp*, ADHESIVE FAILURE

cold curing resin *nonstand*; *syn*, AUTOPOLYMERIZING RESIN

collarless metal ceramic restoration \kŏl´er-lĕs mĕ´l sa-răm´ĭk rĕs´ta-rā´shun\: a metal ceramic restoration with the extension of ceramic material onto the finish line of the preparation without visible metal substructure in the marginal area; porcelain crown margin is directly in contact with the prepared finish line; *comp*, PORCELAIN MARGIN

collateral ligaments \ka-lăt´er-al\: two or more ligaments paired to a single joint for the specific purpose of restricting extension and flexion within one plane only. Relative to the temporomandibular joint, there are two collateral (discal) ligaments, medial and lateral, which attach the articular disc to the medial and lateral poles of the condyle of the mandible. These ligaments have also been termed *polar ligaments*

colloid \kŏl´oid\ *n*: a material in which is suspended a constituent in a finely divided state that is invisible to the eye but capable of scattering light

colloidal silica: submicroscopic fumed silica frequently used as a suspension in a liquid and mixed with many phosphate-bonded casting investments to improve casting smoothness and control expansion

color \kŭl´or\ *n* (13c)**: 1.** a phenomenon of light or visual perception that enables one to differentiate otherwise identical objects; **2.** the quality of an object or substance with respect to light reflected or transmitted by it. Color is usually determined visually by measurement of hue, saturation, and luminous reflectance of the reflected light; **3.** a visual response to light consisting of the three dimensions of hue, value, and chroma; *comp*, PERCEIVED COLOR, PSYCHOPHYSICAL COLOR

color blindness \kŭl´or blīnd´nĭs\: abnormal color vision or the inability to discriminate certain colors, most commonly along the red-green axis

color constancy \kŭl´or kŏn´stan-sē\: relative independence of perceived color to changes in color of the light source

color deficiency \kŭl´or dĭ-fĭsh´en-sē\: a general term for all forms of color vision that yield chromaticity discrimination below normal limits, such as monochromatism, dichromatism, and anomalous trichromatism

color difference \kŭl´or dĭf´er-ens\: magnitude and character of the difference between two colors under specified conditions; referred to as △E

color difference equations \kŭl´or dĭf´er-ens ĭ-kwā´zhanz, -shanz\: equations that transform Commission Internationals d'Eclairage (CIE) coordinates into a more uniform matrix such that a specified distance between two colors is more nearly proportional to the magnitude of an observed difference between them regardless of their hue

color notation \kŭl´or nō-tā´shun\: the use of symbols in some orderly fashion by which the attributes of color may be defined or may be set down in written formula

color rendering index \kŭl´or rĕn´der-ing ĭn´dĕks\: a number from 1 to 100 given to a light source to indicate its relative equivalence to pure white light, which has a color rendering index (CRI) of 100. The closer the number is to 100, the more it resembles pure white light

color scale \kŭl´or skāl\: an orderly arrangement of colors showing graduated change in some attribute or attributes of color as a value scale

color solid \kŭl´or sŏl´ĭd\: a symbolic figure in three dimensions that represents the relations of all possible colors with respect to their primary attributes of hue, value, and chroma. Usually, value appears as the vertical axis of the figure with hue and chroma represented in polar coordinates about the value axis, chroma being radial. The boundaries of the solid are actually irregular, but it is sometimes represented as a cylinder, a sphere, or a cube

color standard \kŭl´or stăn´dard\: a color whose psychophysical dimensions have been accurately measured and specified

color stimulus \kŭl´or stĭm´yu-lus\: visible radiation entering the eye and producing a sensation of color, either chromatic or achromatic

color temperature \kŭl´or tĕm´per-a-chōōr´, tĕm´pra-\: the temperature in degrees Kelvin (Celsius plus 273°) of a totally absorbing or black body (object) that produces colors as the temperature changes; the range is from a dull red to yellow to white to blue; this term is sometimes used incorrectly to describe the color of "white" light sources; the correct term to describe the color of light sources is correlated color temperature

colorimeter \kŭl´a-rĭm´ĭ-ter\ *n* (ca. 1863): a device that analyzes color by measuring it in terms of a standard color, scale of colors, or certain primary colors; an instrument used to measure light reflected or transmitted by a specimen

coloring \kŭl´or-ĭng\ *n* (14c)**: 1.** the act of applying colors; **2.** something that produces color or color effects; **3.** the effect produced by applying or combining colors; *comp*, EXTRINSIC COLORING, INTRINSIC COLORING

combination clasp \kŏm´bi-nā´shun klăsp\: a circumferential retainer for a removable partial denture that has a cast reciprocal arm and a wrought wire retentive clasp

combination syndrome \kŏm´bi-nā´shun sĭn´drōm\: the characteristic features that occur when an edentulous maxillae is opposed by natural mandibular anterior teeth and a mandibular bilateral extension-base removable partial denture, including loss of bone from the anterior portion of the maxillary ridge, hyperplasia of the tuberosities, papillary hyperplasia of the hard palate's mucosa, supraeruption of the mandibular anterior teeth, and loss of alveolar bone and ridge height beneath the mandibular removable partial denture bases; Kelly E. Changes caused by a mandibular removable partial denture opposing a maxillary complete denture. J Prosthet Dent 1972;27:140-50; *syn*, *anterior hyperfunction syndrome*

combined therapy *n*: treatment for osteonecrosis of the jaw combining the use of Pentoxifylline and Tocopherol (PENTO); *syn*, *combined treatment*; *comp*, OSTEONECROSIS, OSTEORADIONECROSIS, MEDICATION RELATED OSTEONECROSIS OF THE JAW, BISPHOSPHONATE RELATED OSTEONECROSIS OF THE JAW

comminute \kŏm´a-nōōt\ (1626): to reduce food into small parts (GPT-4); **-nuted**; **-nuting** *vt*; **comminution** \kŏm´a-nōō´shun\ *n*

comminuted fracture \kŏm´a-nōō´tĭd frăk´chur\: a fracture in which the bone is broken in several places in the same region; a fracture in which the bone is crushed and splintered

commissure \kŏm´a-shōōr\ *n* (15c): a point of union or junction especially between two anatomic parts, i.e., corner of the mouth; commissural \kŏm´ĭz-ŭr´l\ *adj*; *syn*, MODIOLUS

commissure splint \kŏm´a-shōōr splĭnt\: a device placed between the lips that assists in achieving increased opening between the lips; use of such devices enhances opening where surgical, chemical, or electrical alterations of the lips has resulted in severe restriction or contractures; *syn*, *lip splint*; *comp*, *interocclusal expansion device*, OCCLUSAL DEVICE

community-dwelling elders *n*: an older person who resides in the community, with or without receiving care as necessary by partner- and visiting- caregivers; *comp*, ELDER PATIENTS, INSTITUTIONALIZED ELDERS

comorbidity *n*: the presence of additional morbidities experienced by a person who has a condition of interest; *comp*, MULTIMORBIDITY, FRAILTY, PATIENT RESILIENCE, COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT, FUNCTIONAL DECLINE

compact bone \kŏm´pakt´ bōn\: any osseous substance that is dense or hard; *syn*, CORTICAL BONE

comparing *n*: the process of using software for comparison of digital files or 3D models with a standard reference (such as a 3D model of a student preparation with a 3D model of a demonstrator preparation) or with another 3D model (to assess differences in scan accuracy); *syn*, *image comparison*

compensation curve \kŏm´pen-sā´shun kûrv**: 1.** the anteroposterior curving (in the median plane) and the mediolateral curving (in the frontal plane) within the alignment of the occluding surfaces and incisal edges of artificial teeth that is used to develop balanced occlusion; **2.** the arc introduced in the construction of complete removable dental prostheses to compensate for the opening influences produced by the condylar and incisal guidance's during lateral and protrusive mandibular eccentric movements; *syn*, *compensating curvature, compensating curve*

complementary colors \kom´pla-mĕn´ta-rē, -trē kŭl´orz**: 1.** two colors that, when mixed together in proper proportions, result in a neutral color; colored lights that are complementary when mixed in an additive manner form white light and follow the laws of additive color mixture; colorants that are complementary when mixed together form black or gray and follow the laws of subtractive colorant mixture; **2.** colors located in directly opposite positions on the color wheel

complementary metal oxide semiconductor *n*: *acronym* is CMOS; an electronic, digital chip that converts photons to electrons for digital processing; the CMOS sensors are faster, cheaper and require less power than charge coupled device (CCD) sensors; CMOS sensors are commonly used in industrial, medical, and scientific applications,and are starting to replace the CCD sensors in such devices; *comp*, CHARGE COUPLED DEVICE (CCD)

complete arch subperiosteal implant \kŏm-plēt´ ärch sŭb-pĕr´ē-ŏs-tēl ĭm-plănt\: a device placed under the periosteum on the residual ridge to provide abutments for supporting a removable or fixed complete denture in a fully edentulous arch; *Editorial note for usage:* such implants should be described by means of their relationship to their bases of support, the alveolar bone; as such, at placement, the implant is described as an eposteal dental implant; *comp*, EPOSTEAL DENTAL IMPLANT

complete cleft palate \kŏm-plēt´ klĕft păl´ĭt\: an opening extending through the anterior alveolar ridge, and primary and secondary palates; *syn*, PALATAL CLEFT

complete crown \kŏm-plēt kroun\; *syn*, ARTIFICIAL CROWN

complete denture \kŏm-plēt dĕn´chur\: a fixed or removable dental prosthesis that replaces the entire dentition and associated structures of the maxillae or mandible; *syn*, FIXED COMPLETE DENTURE, REMOVABLE COMPLETE DENTURE

complete denture prosthetics \kŏm-plēt dĕn´chur prŏs-thĕt´iks\ *obs***: 1.** the replacement of the natural teeth in the arch and their associated parts by artificial substitutes; **2.** the art and science of the restoration of an edentulous mouth (GPT-4); *syn*, COMPLETE DENTURE PROSTHODONTICS

complete denture prosthodontics \kŏm-plēt dĕn´chur prŏs´thodŏn´tĭks\: refers to that body of knowledge and skills pertaining to the restoration of the edentulous arch with a complete denture; *Editorial note for usage: complete denture prosthodontics* generally refers to the complete fixed and complete removable denture

complete facial moulage \kŏm-plēt fă´shal mōō-läzh\: an impression procedure used to record the soft tissue contours of the whole face

complete mouth rehabilitation *n*: this term applies to the restoration of teeth, with or without dental implants, with fixed dental protheses in the maxillae and mandible

completed denture base:; *syn*, DEFINITIVE DENTURE BASE

completely adjustable digital articulator *n*: a type of digital articulator that uses programmed algorithms to simulate the dynamic relationships between the digital representations of the maxillae and mandible, and the related tooth contours; settings can be used or not (such as curved Bennett movement), but cannot be directed by individual patient recordings; *comp*, DIGITAL ARTICULATOR, MATHEMATICALLY SIMULATED DIGITAL ARTICULATOR, DIGITAL MODEL, COMPUTER-AIDED TECHNOLOGIES (CAx), DIGITAL WORKFLOW

completely adjustable virtual articulator *nonstand*: *Editorial note for usage:* the articulator in the digital environment enables a user to see and interact with the related computerized files; in contrast to the virtual environment, the users do not have immersive interactions with the articulator in the digital environment; although this term is in common usage, reference to the entity as being "virtual" is inaccurate; *comp*, COMPLETELY ADJUSTABLE DIGITAL ARTICULATOR

complicated fracture \kŏm´plĭ-kā´tĭd frăk´chur\: a fracture with significant injury to adjacent soft tissues (i.e., neurovascular injury)

compomer \kŏm´pō-mĕr\ *n* (1998): a poly-acid modified composite resin, composed of non-reactive glass filler, acid-modified dimethacrylate resin, and an initiator; compomers do not have the capacity to chemically bond to tooth surfaces, therefore, they need primer/bonding resin agents for tooth bonding applications; *comp*, GLASS IONOMER, RESIN-MODIFIED GLASS IONOMER

components of mastication \kŏm-pō´nentz uv măs´tĭ-kā´shun\: those factors of food manipulation and comminution that precede deglutition

components of occlusion \kŏm-pō´nentz uv a-klōō´zhun\: the various elements that are involved in occlusion, such as the temporomandibular joints, the associated musculature, the teeth, their contacting surfaces and investing tissues, and/or the dental supporting structures; *syn*, DETERMINANTS OF MANDIBULAR MOVEMENT

composite resin: a highly cross-linked polymeric material reinforced by a dispersion of amorphous silica, glass, crystalline, or organic resin filler particles and/or short fibers bonded to the matrix by a coupling agent; *comp*, FIBER-REINFORCED COMPOSITE RESIN

composite resin laminate veneer: a thin, bonded composite resin restoration that restores the facial, incisal, and part of the proximal surfaces of teeth requiring esthetic restoration; *comp*, FACING

composite resin veneer: laboratory fabrication of a prosthesis with layered composite resin bonded to a framework; *comp*, FACING

compound *n*, *slang* (19c); *syn*, IMPRESSION COMPOUND, MODELING PLASTIC IMPRESSION COMPOUND

compound joint \kŏm-pound´ joint\: a joint involving three or more bones

compression molded denture *n*: a removable prosthesis that has been fabricated by pressing material into a refractory mold within a flask as part of an analog denture processing workflow; *syn*, *flask-pack-press method*; *comp*, MILLED DENTURE, 3D PRINTED DENTURE, INJECTION MOLDED DENTURE

compression molding \kom-prĕs´shun mōl´ding\: the act of pressing or squeezing together to form a shape within a mold; the adaptation, under pressure, of a plastic material into a mold

compression of tissue:; *syn*, TISSUE DISPLACEMENT

compressive stress \kŏm-prĕs´ĭv strĕs\: the internal induced force that opposes the shortening of a material in a direction parallel to the direction of the stresses; any induced force per unit area that resists deformation caused by a load that tends to compress or shorten a body

computer aided design-on *n*: *acronym* is CAD-on; the name used by Ivoclar® for a technique involving the application of a CAD-CAM technique to fabricate a tooth supported dental prosthesis; a framework is designed and milled in zirconia, a veneering layer is designed and milled in lithium disilicate, and each are fused together with a proprietary glass-material via a firing cycle; the resultant prosthesis is considered to be trilayered; *comp*, COMPUTER-AIDED DESIGN (CAD), COMPUTER-AIDED MANUFACTURE (CAM), ZIRCONIA, LITHIUM DISILICATE, PRESSED-ON-ZIRCONIA CERAMICS

computer numerical control *n*: *acronym* is CNC; a seamless integration of computer-aided design and computer-aided manufacturing programs for making 3D objects; it generally is used to control subtractive manufacturing techniques, but the technology can also be applied to additive techniques; in comparison with rapid prototyping, CNC processes aim to create objects that mimic form and function as planned by the CAD (rather than just the form), and can work with a larger variety of materials; *comp*, RAPID PROTOTYPING, ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING, SUBTRACTIVE MANUFACTURING, COMPUTER-AIDED MANUFACTURE (CAM)

computer numerical control machining *n*: *abbr* is CNC machining; a seamless integration of computer-aided design and computer-aided manufacturing programs for making 3D objects; when used for subtractive techniques, the process controls the movement and operation of mills (for milling), lathes (for turning), turn mills, and other cutting machines across three or more axes; the process works with multiple materials including woods, plastics, ceramics and composite materials; the term CNC is a process involved in subtractive manufacture, and a controlling process integrated into milling, but should not be used as a synonym for either process; *comp*, COMPUTER-AIDED MANUFACTURE (CAM), RAPID PROTOTYPING, SUBTRACTIVE MANUFACTURING

computer simulation *nonstand*; *syn*, COMPUTER-AIDED DESIGN (CAD), COMPUTER-AIDED ENGINEERING (CAE), IN SILICO

computer tomography guided surgery *n*: a type of computer-aided surgery (CAS); a surgical procedure that uses a device (surgical guide) that was designed and manufactured following assessment of pre-treatment computed tomography images; *comp*, COMPUTER-AIDED DESIGN (CAD), COMPUTER-AIDED MANUFACTURING (CAM), COMPUTER-AIDED SURGERY (CAS), COMPUTER-ASSISTED SURGICAL PLANNING, STEREOTACTIC SURGERY

computer-aided design *n*: *acronym* is CAD; the process of using digital software to assist in the inception, review, analysis and optimization of a proposed plan or design strategy; the process also has the capacity to create documents for communication, databases of design, and interaction opportunities with computer-aided manufacturing (CAM); *comp*, COMPUTER-AIDED TECHNOLOGIES (CAx), COMPUTER-AIDED DESIGN AND DRAFTING (CADD), COMPUTER-AIDED ENGINEERING (CAE)

computer-aided design and drafting *n*: *acronym* is CADD; the subfield of engineering that is associated with the designing and drafting of an object with the computer-aided design (CAD) process; *comp*, COMPUTER-AIDED TECHNOLOGIES (CAx), COMPUTER-AIDED DESIGN (CAD), COMPUTER-AIDED ENGINEERING (CAE)

computer-aided diagnosis *n*: *abbr* is CADx; the process of using computer algorithms or systems to assist in the interpretation of medical images; *syn*, *computer-aided detection (CADe)*

computer-aided engineering *n*: *acronym* is CAE; the process of using digital software and associated algorithms to assist in engineering analysis, through tasks including simulated performance, validation and optimization; CAE is often used to verify designs produced by CAD; examples include finite element analysis (FEA), computational fluid dynamics, multibody dynamics, durability and optimization; *comp*, COMPUTER-AIDED TECHNOLOGIES (CAx), COMPUTER-AIDED DESIGN (CAD), COMPUTER-AIDED DESIGN AND DRAFTING (CADD), *finite element analysis (FEA)*

computer-aided manufacturing *n*: *acronym* is CAM; the process of using digital software to control tools or processes required to manufacture products that have been designed by computer-aided design (CAD), and often also verified by computer-aided engineering (CAE); *syn*, *computer-aided modelling, computer-aided machining*; *comp*, COMPUTER-AIDED DESIGN (CAD), COMPUTER-AIDED TECHNOLOGIES (CAx)

computer-aided surgery *n*: *acronym* is CAS; the process of using computer technology for guiding or performing surgical interventions; to undertake CAS, data regarding the patient's anatomy is required, and can be sourced from ultrasound, radiographs, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) or conoscopic holography; *syn*, *computer-assisted surgery, computer-assisted intervention*; *comp*, COMPUTER-AIDED DESIGN (CAD), COMPUTER-AIDED MANUFACTURING (CAM) , COMPUTER TOMOGRAPHY GUIDED SURGERY, COMPUTER-ASSISTED SURGICAL PLANNING, STEREOTACTIC SURGERY

computer-aided technologies *n*: *abbr* is CAx; the process of using computer software and associated algorithms as a tool; this process is used across various fields including engineering, medical, dental, teaching, music, language translations, traffic control, mathematics, economy, security, law and entertainment; *comp*, COMPUTER-AIDED DESIGN (CAD), COMPUTER-AIDED MANUFACTURE (CAM)

computer-assisted surgical planning *n*: the process of using computer technology to assist in the planning of a surgical intervention; the process can involve pre-surgical manipulation of 3D images and models of an anatomic site for the purpose of measuring outcomes and to design devices, grafts, and techniques; the technique can assist in computer-aided surgery (CAS); *comp*, COMPUTER-AIDED DESIGN (CAD), COMPUTER-AIDED MANUFACTURING (CAM), COMPUTER-AIDED SURGERY (CAS), COMPUTER TOMOGRAPHY GUIDED SURGERY, STEREOTACTIC SURGERY, COMPUTER-AIDED DIAGNOSIS (CADx)

computerized tomography \kom-pyo͞o´ta-rīzd tō-mŏg´ra-fē\: *acronym* is CT; the technique by which multidirectional x-ray transmission data through a body is mathematically reconstructed by a computer to form an electrical cross-sectional representation of a patient's anatomy; CT is used as an *acronym* to designate any technical field associated with these techniques; *comp*, CBCT

computerized tomography *n*: *acronym* is CT; the technique by which multidirectional x-ray transmission data through a body is mathematically reconstructed by a computer to form an electrical cross-sectional representation of a patient's anatomy; CT is used as an acronym to designate any technical field associated with these techniques; also known as computer-aided tomography; *comp*, CONE BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY (CBCT), FELDKAMP-DAVIS-KRESS ALGORITHM, HOUNSFIELD UNIT SCALE

concrescence \kon-krĕs´ens\ *n*: the union of roots of approximating teeth via deposition of cementum

concretion \kon-krē´shun\ *n*: any inorganic mass in a natural cavity or organ

condensation *n*: **1.** amalgam condensation: the compaction of dental amalgam by using force to remove excess mercury and ensure continuity of the matrix phase; **2.** porcelain condensation:

the process of increasing the density of dental porcelains during processing by removing excess water with vibration and blotting

condensation reaction \kŏn´dĕn-sā´shun rē-ăk´shun\: any chemical reaction between two molecules to form a larger molecule, with the elimination of a smaller molecule

conditional color match \kon-dĭsh´a-nal kŭl´or măch\: a pair of colors that appear to match only under limited conditions, such as a particular light source and a particular observer; a metameric match

condylar agenesis \kŏn´da-lar ā-jĕn´ĭ-sĭs\: a developmental abnormality characterized by the absence of the condyle

condylar articulator \kŏn´da-lar är-tĭk´ya-la-tôr\: an articulator with the condylar path components as part of the upper member and whose condylar replica components are part of the lower member; *syn*, ARCON ARTICULATOR; *comp*, NONARCON ARTICULATOR

condylar axis \kŏn´da-lar ăk´sĭs\: a hypothetical line through the mandibular condyles around which the mandible may rotate

condylar dislocation \kŏn´da-lar dĭs´lō-kā´shun\: a non-self-reducing displacement of the mandibular condyle usually forward of the articular eminence

condylar displacement: positioning of the condyle out of its normal location in the glenoid fossa

[1]condylar guidance \kŏn´da-lar gīd´ns\ *vt*: mandibular guidance generated by the condyle and articular disc traversing the contour of the articular eminence

[2]condylar guidance \kŏn´da-lar gīd´ns\ *n*: the mechanical form located in the posterior region of an articulator that controls movement of its mobile member

condylar guide assembly \kŏn´da-lar gīd a-sĕm´blē\: the components of an articulator that guide movement of the condylar analogues

condylar guide inclination \kŏn´da-lar gīd ĭn´kla-nā´shun\: the angle formed by the inclination of a condylar guide control surface of an articulator and a specified reference plane; *comp*, LATERAL CONDYLAR INCLINATION

condylar hinge position \kŏn´da-lar hĭnj pa-zĭsh´an\ *obs*: the position of the condyles of the mandible in the glenoid fossae at which hinge axis movement is possible (GPT-4)

condylar inclination \kŏn´da-lar ĭn´kla-nā´shun\: the direction of the condyle path (GPT-4)

condylar path \kŏn´da-lar păth\: that path traveled by the mandibular condyle in the temporomandibular joint during various mandibular movements

condylar path element \kŏn´da-lar păth ĕl´a-ment\: the member of a dental articulator that controls the direction of condylar movement

condylar path tracing \kŏn´da-lar păth trā´sĭng\: a graphic registration of the movement of the condyle; *syn*, MANDIBULAR TRACING

condylar slant *nonstand*; *syn*, CONDYLAR PATH, LATERAL CONDYLAR PATH

condylar subluxation \kŏn´da-lar sŭb´lŭk-sā´shun\: a self-reducing incomplete or partial dislocation of the condyle

condylarthrosis \kŏn´da-lar-thrō´sĭs\ *n*: an ellipsoidal articulation; a modification of the ball/socket type of synovial joint in which the articular joint surfaces are ellipsoid rather than spheroid; owing to the arrangement of the muscles and ligaments around the joint, all movements are permitted except rotation about a vertical axis; *syn*, *articulation ellipsoidea, condylar articulation, condylar joint, condyloid joint, or ellipsoidal joint*

condyle \kŏn´dīl, -dl\ *n* (1634): an articular prominence of a bone, i.e., in the mandible; an ellipsoidal projection of bone that articulates with the articular eminence of the temporal bone, having a mediolateral dimension that is greater than its anteroposterior dimension; **condylar** *adj*; *comp*, CONDYLAR PATH, LATERAL CONDYLAR PATH, MANDIBULAR CONDYLE, NECK OF THE CONDYLAR PROCESS

condyle chord:; *syn*, CONDYLAR AXIS

condyle head:; *syn*, CONDYLE

condyle path:; *syn*, CONDYLAR PATH

condylectomy: surgical removal of the condyle

condylotomy: surgical cut through the neck of the condyloid process; also refers to surgical removal of a portion of the articulating surface of the mandibular condyle (called a *condylar shave*)

cone \kōn\ *n* (1562): one of the receptors of color vision found in the retinal layer of the eye and concentrated in the macula lutea

cone beam computed tomography *n*: *acronym* is CBCT; a dispersion of x-rays in a divergent pattern and captured for a digital volumetric data or voxels for anatomic imaging; *comp*, COMPUTERIZED TOMOGRAPHY, FELDKAMP-DAVIS-KRESS ALGORITHM

confluent defect of the sinus: an oronasal or oroantral communication as a result of an anatomic defect of the maxillae

confocal imaging *n*: an optical scanning technique where a pin hole is used to limit projection and acquisition of light, with the aim of improving 3D model sharpness; a light is projected through a pin hole toward an object, and the reflected light is captured by a sensor that also has a pin hole; the pin hole allows the light from one focal plane only at a time to be in focus on the digital scanner, with reflected light from above and the below the focal plane omitted; the scanning process modifies the projection of the light so that different focal planes are scanned, and the resultant point cloud is compiled by software algorithms to create a single sharp 3D model; *syn*, *"point-and-stitch" reconstruction, parallel confocal imaging*; *comp*, ACTIVE TRIANGULATION, ACTIVE WAVEFRONT SAMPLING (AWS), CONOSCOPIC HOLOGRAPHY, INTERFEROMETRY, PHOTOGRAMMETRY

conformer: the portion of a maxillofacial prosthesis that serves to fill a defect as a part of the prosthesis; *syn*, SECTION

congenital \kon-jĕn´ĭ-tl\ *adj* (1796): existing at, and usually before, birth; referring to conditions that are present at birth, irrespective of their causation

connecting bar:; *syn*, BAR CONNECTOR; *comp*, MAJOR CONNECTOR

connective tissue \ka-nĕk´tĭv tĭsh´ōō\: a tissue of mesodermal origin rich in interlacing processes that supports or binds together other tissues

[1]connector \ka-nĕk´tor\ *n* (15c): in removable prosthodontics, the portion of a removable partial denture that unites its components; *comp*, BAR CONNECTOR, CONTINUOUS BAR CONNECTOR, MAJOR CONNECTOR, MINOR CONNECTOR

[2]connector \ka-nĕk´tor\ *n*: in fixed prosthodontics, the portion of a fixed partial denture that unites the retainer(s) and pontic(s); *comp*, INTERNAL CONNECTOR, NONRIGID CONNECTOR, RIGID CONNECTOR, SUBOCCLUSAL CONNECTOR

connector bar:; *syn*, BAR CONNECTOR

conoscopic holography *n*: a technique that uses incoherent light (light with random and frequent changes of phase between photons) to record the direction and shape of the interference pattern of wavelengths to construct holograms (the 3D images generated by interfering beams of light that reflect real, physical objects); the holography can create surface scans, or provide data for image

guided surgery (CAS), moving from a digital workflow towards a virtual workflow for patient care; data from holography is considered more precise than that from triangulation techniques; *comp*, ACTIVE TRIANGULATION, ACTIVE WAVEFRONT SAMPLING (AWS), CONFOCAL IMAGING, INTERFEROMETRY, PHOTOGRAMMETRY

consultation \kŏn-sŭl´tā´shun\ *n* (15c): a deliberation between those who render health care regarding patient diagnosis and/or their treatment

[1]contact \kŏn´tăkt\ *n* (1626): the union or junction of surfaces; the apparent touching or tangency of bodies; *comp*, PROXIMAL CONTACT

[2]contact \kŏn´tăkt\ *vi* (1834): to make contact; to bring into contact; to enter or be in contact with; *comp*, BALANCING OCCLUSAL CONTACT, DEFLECTIVE OCCLUSAL CONTACT, INITIAL OCCLUSAL CONTACT, OCCLUSAL CONTACT

contact angle: the angle formed by a tangent to the drop of liquid and the solid surface; a measure of WETTABILITY

contact area \kŏn´tăkt âr´ē-a\: the region on the proximal surface of a tooth that touches an adjacent tooth; *syn*, INTERPROXIMAL CONTACT AREA

contact scanner *n*: a 3D-scanner acquisition of the surfaces of an object by mechanical contact and by using line tracings; *syn*, *mechanical scanner*; *comp*, COORDINATE MEASURING MACHINE (CMM), IMAGE SCANNER, ACQUISITION SCANNER

continuity defect *n*: the defect created by segmental mandibulectomy surgery where removal of a portion of bone results in a gap in the lower mandibular border; *comp*, MANDIBULOTOMY, MANDIBULECTOMY, TOTAL MANDIBULECTOMY, SEGMENTAL MANDIBULECTOMY, HEMIMANDIBULECTOMY

continuous bar connector \kon-tĭn´yōō-us bär ka-nĕk´tor\: a metal bar usually resting on the lingual surfaces of mandibular anterior teeth to aid in their stabilization and act as an indirect retainer in an extension-base removable partial denture

continuous bar indirect retainer:; *syn*, CONTINUOUS BAR CONNECTOR

continuous bar retainer:; *syn*, CONTINUOUS BAR CONNECTOR; *comp*, INDIRECT RETAINER

continuous clasp \kon-tĭn´yōō-us klăsp**: 1.** in removable prosthodontics, a circumferential retainer (clasp) whose body emanates from an occlusal rest and extends across the buccal or lingual surface of more than one tooth (hence, continuing on) before engaging an undercut on the proximal wall farthest from the occlusal rest; **2.** any one of several early 20th-century designs for clasping natural teeth to retain a removable partial denture; Kennedy E. Partial denture construction. Brooklyn, NY: Dental Items of Interest Publishing; 1928:377-90

continuous digital light processing *n*: *acronym* is CDLP; a photopolymerization additive computer-aided manufacture (CAM) technique that uses a UV light beam to expose the under surface of a transparent vat of light-reactive resin; as the 3D object rises from the vat, resin flows underneath, and the process is repeated, continuously; the process is substantially faster than stereolithography (SLA) and digital light processing (DLP); *syn*, *continuous light interface production (CLIP)*; *comp*, COMPUTER-AIDED MANUFACTURE (CAM), RAPID PROTOTYPING, ADDITIVE MANUFACTURE (AM), STEREOLITHOGRAPHY (SLA), DIGITAL LIGHT PROCESSING (DLP), DAYLIGHT POLYMER PRINTING (DPP)

continuous loop wire clasp \kon-tĭn´yōō-us lōōp wīr klăsp\ *obs*: this clasp assembly was used to completely encircle a tooth, particularly "a straight sided" tooth, by means of one wire. If the retainer was not continuous, it was described as an *open loop wire clasp*; *orig*, J. Wright Beach, dentist, Toronto, Canada; Roach FE. Partial dentures. The Dental Summary 1915:35:203-10

continuous positive airway pressure *n*: *acronym* is CPAP; a treatment for obstructive sleep apnea that provides a positive airway pressure while sleeping; *comp*, MANDIBULAR ADVANCEMENT DEVICE, SLEEP APNEA, UVULOPALATOPHARYNGOPLASTY

continuous spectrum \kon-tĭn´yōō-us spĕk´trum\: a spectrum or section of the spectrum in which radiations of all wavelengths are present; opposed to line spectra or band spectra

[1]contour \kŏn´tōōr\ *n* (1662): an outline, especially of a curving or irregular figure: the line representing this outline; the general form or structure of something; *comp*, HEIGHT OF CONTOUR

[2]contour \kŏn´tōōr\ *adj* (1844): following contour lines or forming furrows or ridges along them; made to fit the contour of something

[3]contour \kŏn´tōōr\ *vt* (1871): to shape the contour of; to shape so as to fit contours; to construct in conformity to a contour

contour graft:; *syn*, ONLAY GRAFT

contrabevel \kŏn´tra-bĕv´el\ *n* (20c)**: 1.** an external bevel arising from the occlusal surface or edge of a tooth preparation and placed at an angle that opposes or contrasts the angle of the surface from which it arises; **2.** an external bevel arising from the occlusal surface or edge of a preparation; *syn*, BEVEL 1

contraction \kon-trăk´shun\ *n* (15c): in muscle physiology, the development of tension in a muscle in response to a stimulus; *comp*, ISOMETRIC CONTRACTION, ISOTONIC CONTRACTION, POSTURAL CONTRACTION

contracture \kon-trăk´chur\ *n* (1658): a permanent shortening of a muscle; *syn*, MUSCLE CONTRACTURE, MYOFIBROTIC CAPSULAR CONTRACTURE, MYOSTATIC CONTRACTURE

contralateral \kŏn´tra-lăt´er-al\ *adj* (1882): occurring on or acting in conjunction with similar parts on an opposite side

contralateral condyle:; *comp*, NONWORKING-SIDE CONDYLE

contrast resolution *n*: the ability of a radiographic imaging system to distinguish between objects with multiple densities by creating images with multiple intensities that are distinguishable to the observer; *comp*, SPATIAL RESOLUTION, RADIODENSITY

convenience occlusion *n*: referring to an existing, well-adapted occlusal relationship that is different from centric relation (generally anterior to centric relation and at a reduced occlusal vertical dimension); the convenience occlusion can be copied for replacement dentures in patients with reduced neuroplasticity to minimize adaptation problems; *comp*, FREEDOM IN CENTRIC, BALANCED OCCLUSAL CONCEPT, LINGUALIZED OCCLUSION, CENTRIC RELATION, REPLACEMENT DENTURE, NEUROPLASTICITY

convergence angle \kon-vûr´jens ăng´gel\: the angle, measured in degrees as viewed in a given plane, formed by the axial walls when a tooth or machined surface on a metal or ceramic material is prepared for a fixed dental prosthesis; *Editorial note for usage:* the term *total occlusal convergence* applies to the angle formed between two opposing axial walls; the term taper applies to the angle formed between an axial wall and the path of placement onto the tooth or machined surfaces of a metal or ceramic material; *syn*, *angle of convergence*, TOTAL OCCLUSAL CONVERGENCE; *comp*, TAPER

coordinate measuring machine *n*: *acronym* is CMM; a general term referring to a machine involved in the acquisition of data from a real 3D object; data can be acquired with contact (such as mechanical probes) and non-contact (such as optical) techniques; *syn*, ACQUISITION SCANNER, IMAGE SCANNER, INTRAORAL SCANNER

coordination \kō-ôr´dn-ā´shun\ *n* (1643): smooth, controlled symmetrical movement

[1]cope \kōp\ *n* (bef.12c): the upper half of any flask used in casting; the upper or cavity side of a denture flask used in conjunction with the drag or lower half of the flask; *comp*, DRAG

[2]cope \kōp\ *vb*: to dress, cover, or furnish with a cope; to cover, as if with a cope or coping

coping \kō´pĭng\ *n* (ca. 1909): a thin covering or crown made of metal alloy or ceramic that is luted to an abutment supporting an overdenture, fixed partial denture, or fixed complete denture; *Editorial note for usage:* the metal casting for a *metal-ceramic crown* or *fixed partial denture* is referred to as a FRAMEWORK; *comp*, COPING IMPRESSION, FRAMEWORK, TRANSFER COPING

coping impression \kō´pĭng ĭm-prĕsh´an\: an impression, usually encompassing an entire dental arch, that uses metal or resin copings placed on prepared teeth. The copings are repositioned before the pouring of a working cast; *comp*, PICK-UP IMPRESSION

coping pick-up impression:; *syn*, COPING IMPRESSION; *comp*, PICK-UP IMPRESSION

coping prosthesis *obs*; *syn*, OVERDENTURE

copolymer resin \kō-pŏl´a-mer\: polymers formed from more than one type of molecular repeat unit

copper band \kŏp´er bănd\: a copper cylinder used as a matrix for making an impression

copy milling *n*: a subtractive computer-aided manufacturing (CAM) process, without computer-aided design (CAD), to produce a copy of an object that has been digitized via an acquisition scanning process; *comp*, COPY SCANNING

copy scanning *n*: a type of acquisition scan that aims to obtain digital data about a real object with the primary aim of creating another 3D object of the exact dimensions, without using a CAD process to interact with or modify the digital data; copy scanning is generally used in conjunction with copy milling; *comp*, ACQUISITION, COPY MILLING

coralliform \kŏr´al-ĭ´fŏrm\ *adj*: having the form of coral; branched like a coral; often with reference to certain types of hydroxylapatite implant materials

core \kôr, kōr\ *n* (14c)**: 1.** the center or base of a structure, **2.** the foundation restoration which restores sufficient coronal anatomy of a vital or endodontically treated tooth

core domain set *n*: developed by assessment of expert opinions stakeholder input, adverse events, setting/contextual factors of what are and are not critical to the assessment of defined patient/clinical outcomes; an iterative process is used to review and refine opinions, with the aim of gaining an appropriate level of consensus from patients, their proxies, caregivers, stakeholders and researchers; the items that are identified at the end of this process are deemed the core domain set; the core domain sets then help shape assessment of and interventions that relate to patient and disease outcomes; *syn*, *core outcome set*; *comp*, PATIENT REPORTED OUTCOMES (PROs), PATIENT REPORTED OUTCOME MEASURES (PROMs), PATIENT REPORTED EXPERIENCE MEASURES (PREMs), CLINICIAN REPORTED OUTCOME MEASURES (ClinROMs), OBSERVER REPORTED OUTCOME MEASURES (ObsROs), PERFORMANCE OUTCOME MEASURES (PerfOMs), CLINICAL OUTCOME ASSESSMENT (COA)

coronal \kôr´a-nal, kōr´-, ka-rō´nal\ *adj* (15c)**: 1.** of or relating to a corona or crown; **2.** relating to any longitudinal plane or section that passes through a body at right angles to the median plane; **3.** pertaining to the crown of a tooth

coronal plane \ka-rō-nal plān\: lying in the direction of the coronal suture, of or relating to the frontal plane, which passes through the long axis of a body

coronectomy: resection of the crown of a tooth while intentionally retaining the root in the alveolar bone; *syn*, DECORONATION

coronoid maxillary space \kôr´a-noid´, kŏr´- măk´sa-lĕr´ē spās\: the region between the medial aspect of the coronoid process of the mandible and the buccal aspect of the tuberosity of the maxillae, bounded anteriorly by the zygomatic arch

coronoid process \kôr´a-noid´, kŏr´- pro-sĕs\: the thin triangular rounded eminence originating from the anterosuperior surface of the ramus of the mandible; *comp*, HYPERPLASIA OF THE CORONOID PROCESS

coronoidectomy: surgical removal of the coronoid process

coronoplasty \kŏr´a-nō-plăs´tē\ *n* (20c); *syn*, OCCLUSAL RESHAPING, ESTHETIC RESHAPING

corrected cast:; *syn*, ALTERED CAST

corrective wax:; *syn*, DENTAL IMPRESSION WAX

correlated color temperature \kôr´a-lā´tid kŭl´er tĕm´per-a-chōōr\: the term describing the color of white light sources; specifically, it is the temperature of the Planckion (black body) light source that produces the chromaticity; it is measured in degrees Kelvin, to which a black body must be raised to provide the closest match, in chromaticity, to a particular light source

corrode \ka-rōd\ *vt* (15c)**: 1.** deterioration of a metal as a result of an electrochemical reaction within its environment; **2.** to eat away by degrees as if by gnawing; **3.** to wear away gradually usually by chemical action

corrosion \ka-rō´zhen\ *n* (15c): the action, process, or effect of corroding; a product of corroding; the loss of elemental constituents to the adjacent environment

corrosive \ka-rō´sĭv\ *adj* (14c): tending or having the power to corrode

cortical bone \kôr´tĭ-kal\: the peripheral layer of compact osseous tissue

Costen's syndrome: *eponym for TEMPOROMANDIBULAR DISORDERS*; *orig*, James Bray Costen, physician/otolaryngologist, U.S.A., 1895-1962; Costen JB. A syndrome of ear and sinus symptoms dependent upon disturbed functions of the temporomandibular joint. Ann Otol Rhinol Laryngol 1934;43:1-15

coupling \kŭp´lĭng\ *n*: a device that serves to link or connect the ends of adjacent parts or objects

coupling agent: chemical agent enhancing surface covalent bonding between organic and inorganic components; related to dental ceramics and nanoparticles in composite resins; silane is commonly used in dentistry for this purpose

coupling lug \kŭp´lĭng lŭg\: a small projecting part of a larger member; a projection or a casting to which a bolt or other part may be attached

covalent bond \kō-vā´lĕnt bŏnd\ *n* (1939): a chemical bond between two atoms or radicals formed by the sharing of a pair (single bond), two pairs (double bond), or three pairs (triple bond) of electrons; *syn*, *primary bond*

cover screw:; *syn*, HEALING SCREW

Craddock mounting: *eponym* for a technique for articulating dental casts by using Bonwill's four-inch equilateral triangle, such that equal distances exist between the condylar elements and the mandibular incisors at the occlusal vertical dimension (OVD); Craddock FW, Symmons HF. Evaluation of facebow. J Prosthet Dent 1952:633

cranial base \krā´nē-al bās\: the inferior part of the skull that is thought to be relatively stable throughout life and is used in cephalometrics as a landmark from which to measure changes as a result of growth, time, or treatment

cranial prosthesis \krā´nē-al prŏs-thē-sĭs\: a biocompatible, permanently implanted replacement (maxillofacial prosthesis) for a portion of the skull bones; an artificial replacement for a portion of the skull bones; *comp*, *cranial implant, cranioplasty prosthesis, skull plate*

cranialplate *n*: a replacement of the craniofacial skeleton with a biologically inert material; *comp*, RECONSTRUCTION PLATE

craniofacial defects \krā´nē-ō-fā´shal dē´fĕkts, dĭ´fĕkts\: malformations associated with the head and face as a result of congenital, acquired, traumatic injury.

craniofacial implants *n*: implants that are used in the head and neck when traditional dental implants cannot be used due to minimal bone and risk to surrounding structures; a common location would be the temporal bone to support or retain an auricular prostheses; *comp*, DENTAL IMPLANT

craniomandibular articulation \krā´nē-ō-măn-dĭb´ya-lar ärtĭk´ya-lā´shun\: both temporomandibular joints functioning together as a bilateral sliding hinge joint connecting the mandible to the cranium; *comp*, ARTHRODIAL JOINT, TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT

crater *n*: in periodontics, a saucer-shaped defect of soft tissue or bone

[1]craze \krāz\ *vb* (14c): to produce minute cracks on the surface; to develop a mesh of fine cracks; **crazed** \krāzd\ **crazing** \krā´zĭng\ *vt*

[2]craze \krāz\ *n* (1534): a crack in a surface or coating (as of glaze or enamel)

[1]creep \krēp\ *vi* (12c): to slip or gradually shift position; to change shape permanently as a result of prolonged stress or exposure to high temperature; **crept** \krĕpt\ **creeping** \krēp´ĭng\

[2]creep \krēp\ *n* (1818): the slow change in dimensions of an object as a result of prolonged exposure to high temperature or stress

crepitation \krĕp´ĭ-tā´shun\ *n*: a crackling or grating noise in a joint during movement; the noise made by rubbing together the ends of a fracture

crepitus *n*; *syn*, CREPITATION, JOINT CREPITUS

crest \krĕst\ *n* (14c): a ridge or prominence on a part of a body; in dentistry, the most coronal portion of the alveolar process

crest of the ridge \krĕst ŭv tha rĭj\: the most prominent continuous surface of the residual ridge; not necessarily coincident with the center of the ridge; *syn*, RESIDUAL RIDGE CREST; *comp*, RESIDUAL RIDGE

crevicular epithelium \krĕ´vĭ-kyōō´lar ĕp´a-thē´lē-um\ *nonstand*; *syn*, SULCULAR EPITHELIUM

crevicular fluid \krĕ´vĭ-cyōō´lar flōō´id\; *syn*, GINGIVAL CREVICULAR FLUID

cribriform plate \krĭb´ra-fôrm\ *obs*: in dentistry, the alveolar bone proper

cristobalite \krĭs´tō-bă´līt\ *n*: an allotropic form of crystalline silica used in dental casting investments

cross bite:; *syn*, REVERSE ARTICULATION

cross pinning \krôs, krŏs pĭn´ing\: the augmentation achieved in retention of a cast restoration by the placement of a pin through the axial wall of a dental casting into tooth dentin

cross-arch balance:; *syn*, CROSS-ARCH BALANCED ARTICULATION

cross-arch balanced articulation \krôs, krŏs ärch băl´ansd ärtĭk´ya-lā´shun\: the simultaneous contact of the buccal (excluding buccal cusp contact in LINGUALIZED OCCLUSION) and lingual cusps of the working-side maxillary denture teeth with the opposing buccal and lingual cusps of the mandibular teeth, concurrent with denture tooth contact of the nonworking-side maxillary lingual cusps with the mandibular buccal cusps in excursive movements

cross-arch stabilization \krŏs, krôs ärch stā´ba-lĭ´zā-shun\: resistance against dislodging or rotational forces obtained by using a fixed or removable partial denture design that uses natural teeth on the opposite side of the dental arch from the edentulous space to assist in stabilization

cross-bite occlusion:; *syn*, REVERSE ARTICULATION

cross-bite teeth:; *syn*, REVERSE ARTICULATION TEETH

cross-mounting: the interchangable mounting on an articulator of two or more maxillary and mandibular cast relationships

cross-tooth balance:; *comp*, BALANCED ARTICULATION, CROSS-TOOTH BALANCED ARTICULATION

cross-tooth balanced articulation \krôs, krŏs tōōth băl´ansd ärtĭk´ya-lā´shun\: the harmonious contact of opposing working-side buccal and lingual cusps with simultaneous denture tooth contact on the nonworking-side in excursive movements

[1]crown \kroun\ *n* (12c)**: 1.** the highest part, as the topmost part of the skull, head, or tooth; the summit; that portion of a tooth occlusal to the cementoenamel junction or an artificial substitute for this; **2.** an artificial replacement that restores missing tooth structure by surrounding part or all of the remaining structure with a material such as cast metal alloy, metal-ceramics, ceramics, resin, or a combination of materials

[2]crown \kroun\ *vt* (12c): to place on the head, as to place a crown on a tooth, dental implant, or tooth substitute; *Editorial note for usage:* implies fabrication of a restoration for a natural tooth, dental implant, and/or dental implant abutment

crown flask \kroun flăsk\: a sectional, box-like case in which a sectional mold is made of artificial stone or plaster for the purpose of processing dentures or other resinous restorations

crown fracture \kroun frăk´chur\: micro- or macroscopic cleavage in the coronal portion of a tooth

crown lengthening: a surgical procedure designed to increase the extent of supragingival tooth structure for restorative or esthetic purposes; *syn*, LENGTHENING OF THE CLINICAL CROWN, *apical repositioning surgery*

crown slitter or splitter \kroun slĭt´er\: a mechanical device used to debond the luting agent at the axial surface of an artificial crown to facilitate its removal (GPT-4)

crown-implant ratio: the physical relationship between the portion of the implant-supported restoration not within alveolar bone compared with the portion of the implant within alveolar bone, frequently determined by radiographic examination

crown-root ratio \kroun-rōōt rā´shō, rā´shē-ō´\: the physical relationship between the portion of the tooth not within the alveolar bone, as determined by a radiograph, compared with the portion of the tooth within alveolar bone

crucible \krōō´sa-bal\ *n* (15c): a vessel or container made of any refractory material (frequently ceramics) used for melting or calcining any substance that requires a high degree of heat

crucible former \krōō´sa-bal fôr´mer\: the base to which a sprue former is attached while the wax pattern is being invested in refractory investment; a convex rubber, plastic, or metal base that forms a concave depression or crucible in the refractory investment

crypt \krĭpt\ *n* (1789)**: 1.** a chamber wholly or partly underground; **2.** in anatomy, a pit, depression, or simple tubular gland

CT: *acronym* for COMPUTERIZED TOMOGRAPHY

cuff \kŭf\ *n* (14c): something that encircles; a band about any body

cul-de-sac \kŭl-dĭ-săk\ *n* (1738): a blind pouch or tubular cavity closed at one end

cumulative dose \kyōōm´ya-lā´tĭv, -ya-la-tĭv dōs\: the total accumulated dose resulting from a single or repeated exposure to radiation of the same region or of the whole body; if used in area monitoring, it represents the accumulated radiation exposure over a given period of time

cure *vb* (14c) *slang*; *syn*, POLYMERIZE

curve \kûrv\ *vb* (1594): to take a turn, change, or deviation from a straight line or planar surface without angularity or sharp breaks; a non-angular deviation from a straight line or surface; **curved** \kûrvd\ *adj*; **curving** \kûrv´ing\ *vi*; *comp*, REVERSE CURVE

curve of Monson \kûrv ŭv Mŏn-son\: *eponym* for a proposed ideal curve of occlusion in which each cusp and incisal edge touches or conforms to a segment of the surface of a sphere 8 inches in diameter with its center in the region of the glabella; *orig*, George S. Monson, dentist, Minnesota, U.S.A., 1869-1933; Monson GS. Occlusion as applied to crown and bridgework. J Nat Dent Assoc 1920;7:399-417; Monson GS. Some important factors which influence occlusion. J Nat Dent Assoc 1922;9:498-503

curve of occlusion \kûrv ŭv a-klōō´shun\: the average curve established by the incisal edges and occlusal surfaces of the anterior and posterior teeth in either arch

curve of Pleasure \kûrv ŭv Plĕzh´er**: 1.** *eponym* for a helicoid curve of occlusion that, when viewed in the frontal plane, conforms to a mediolaterally convex curve in which the lingual surfaces of the teeth are more coronal to the buccal surfaces, except for the last molars, which reverse that pattern; **2.** in excessive wear of the teeth, the obliteration of the cusps and formation of either flat or cupped-out occlusal surfaces, associated with reversal of the occlusal plane of the premolar, first and second molar teeth (the third molars being generally unaffected), whereby the occlusal surfaces of the mandibular teeth slope facially instead of lingually and those of the maxillary teeth incline lingually; *orig*, Max A. Pleasure, dentist, New York, U.S.A., 1903-1965; Pleasure MA. Prosthetic occlusion—a problem in mechanics. J Am Dent Assoc and Dent Cosmos 1937;24:1330-38; Pleasure MA. Practical full denture occlusion. J Am Dent Assoc and Dent Cosmos 1938;25:1606-17; *syn*, ANTI-MONSON CURVE, REVERSE CURVE

curve of Spee: *eponym for ANTEROPOSTERIOR CURVE*; *orig*, Ferdinand Graf Spee, Prosector of Anatomy, Kiel, Germany, 1855-1937; Spee FG. Die Verschiebrangsbahn des Unterkiefers am Schadell. Arch Anat Physiol (Leipz) 1890;16:285-94

curve of Wilson: 1. *eponym* for the MEDIOLATERAL CURVE; **2.** in the theory that occlusion should be spherical, the curvature of the cusps as projected on the frontal plane expressed in both arches; the curve in the mandibular arch being concave and the one in the maxillary arch being convex; *orig*, George H. Wilson, dentist, Ohio, U.S. A., 1855-1922; Wilson GH. A manual of dental prosthetics. Philadelphia Lea & Febiger, 1911:22-37

curvilinear \kûr´va-lĭn´ē-er\ *adj* (1710): consisting of or bounded by curved lines; represented by a curved line

cusp *n*: cone-shaped protuberance on the crown of a tooth

cusp angle \kŭsp ăng´gal\: the angle made by the average slope of a cusp with the cusp plane measured mesiodistally or buccolingually

cusp height \kŭsp hīt\: the perpendicular distance between the tip of a cusp and its base plane

cusp plane \kŭsp plān\: the plane determined by the two buccal cusp tips and the highest lingual cusp of a molar

cusp plane angle \kŭsp plān ăng´gal\: the incline of the cusp plane in relation to the plane of occlusion

cusp-fossa articulation scheme: an occlusal arrangement where the maxillary and mandibular centric cusps articulate with the opposing fossae in maximal intercuspal position

cusp-marginal ridge articulation scheme: an occlusal arrangement where the mandibular second premolar buccal cusp and mandibular molar mesiobuccal cusp articulate with the opposing occlusal embrasures in maximal intercuspal position

cuspal interference:; *syn*, DEFLECTIVE OCCLUSAL CONTACT

cuspid *nonstand*: *Editorial note for usage:* refers to terms relating to CANINE; *comp*, *cuspid guidance, cuspid lift, cuspid lifted articulation, cuspid protected occlusion, cuspid rise, cuspid rise articulation*

cuspless teeth \kŭsp´les tēth\: teeth designed without cusp height; *syn*, NONANATOMIC TEETH, ZERO-DEGREE TEETH

custom anterior guide table: used for transferring to an articulator the contacts of anterior teeth when determining their influence on border movements of the mandible. Acrylic resin is molded by using the articulator pin to record and preserve this information; Hobo S. Twin-tables technique for occlusal rehabilitation. Part II- Clinical procedures. J Prosthet Dent 1991;66:471-77; *comp*, MECHANICAL ANTERIOR GUIDANCE TABLE, ANTERIOR GUIDE TABLE

custom dental implant abutment:; *syn*, DENTAL IMPLANT ABUTMENT; *comp*, UCLA CROWN

custom tray \kŭs´tum trā\: an individualized impression tray made from a cast recovered from a preliminary impression; it is used in making a final impression

custom tray relief: an agent applied onto a preliminary cast in fabrication of a custom tray to aid in reduction or elimination of undesirable pressure or force from a specific region while making a definitive impression; *comp*, RELIEF

custom tray spacer: an agent applied onto a preliminary cast in fabrication of a custom tray to provide space for the impression material in order to make a definitive impression; *comp*, CUSTOM TRAY RELIEF

cyanoacrylate \sī´a-nō-ăk´ra-lāt\ *n* (20c): a single component, moisture-activated, thermoplastic group of adhesives characterized by rapid polymerization and excellent bond strength; mildly cytotoxic and absorbs water in wet environment

D

Dahl appliance *n*: a removable metal prosthesis, generally placed across the palatal surfaces of maxillary anterior teeth affected by tooth surface loss; it aims to create localized inter-occlusal restorative space without increasing the occlusal vertical dimension through a combination of passive eruption of teeth not covered by the appliance, and intrusion of teeth that are covered by the appliance; *comp*, DAHL TECHNIQUE

Dahl technique *n*: a technique that uses an introduced surface to cover some, but not all occluding surfaces in the same arch; and aims to create localized inter-occlusal restorative space without increasing the occlusal vertical dimension; the introduced surface may be a removable prosthesis (known as a Dahl appliance), luted prosthesis or definitive restorations; there is limited evidence regarding the efficacy of the technique; (ref: Goldstein G, Campbell S. The Dahl concept: Best evidence consensus statement. J Prosthodont 2022;31:196-200); *comp*, DAHL APPLIANCE

Davis crown *obs*: *eponym* for a dental restoration supported by a post in the root canal over which was cemented a porcelain artificial

crown in direct contact with the root face of the tooth; a later modification involved a gold casting that improved the fit between the root and artificial tooth; *orig*, Wallace Clyde Davis, dentist, Nebraska, U.S.A., 1866-1950; Davis WC. Essentials of operative dentistry. 1st ed. Lincoln, NE: Author; 1911; Davis WC. Essentials of operative dentistry. 2nd ed. St. Louis: Mosby; 1916

daylight polymer printing *n*: *acronym* is DPP; a photopolymerization additive computer-aided manufacture (CAM) technique that uses a liquid crystal display screen to expose a proprietary daylight sensitive resin, one layer at a time to create 3D objects; the process was developed by a company called Photocentric; *syn*, *liquid crystal display processing (LCD), Liquid crystal display (LCD) 3D printing*; *comp*, COMPUTER-AIDED MANUFACTURE (CAM), RAPID PROTOTYPING, ADDITIVE MANUFACTURE (AM), STEREOLITHOGRAPHY (SLA), DIGITAL LIGHT PROCESSING (DLP), CONTINUOUS DIGITAL LIGHT PROCESSING (CDLP)

debridement \dā´brēd-mäN´, dĭ-brēd´ment\ *n* (ca. 1842): the removal of inflamed, devitalized, contaminated tissue or foreign material from or adjacent to a lesion

deciduous dentition:; *syn*, PRIMARY DENTITION

decoronation:; *syn*, CORONECTOMY

decortication \dē-kôr´tĭ-kā´shun\ *n* (ca. 1623)**: 1.** a process of removing the outer covering (as in enamel, bark, husks, etc.) from something; **2.** surgical removal of the cortex of an organ, an enveloping membrane or fibrinous covering; **decorticate** \dē-kôr´tĭ-kāt\ *vt*; **decorticato**r \dē-kôr´tĭ-kā´tor\ *n*

decreased occlusal vertical dimension \dĭ-krēsd a-klōō´sal vûr´tĭ-kal dĭ-mĕn´shun\: a reduction in the distance measured between two anatomic points when the teeth are in occlusal contact

deep bite *nonstand*: excessive vertical overlap; *comp*, VERTICAL OVERLAP

deep heat therapy:; *syn*, DIATHERMY

defective color vision \dĭ-fĕk´tĭv kŭl´er vĭzh´un\: he condition in which color discrimination is significantly reduced in comparison with the normal trichromat; the forms of color defective vision can be divided into three main groups: dichromatic vision, anomalous trichromatic vision, and monochromatic vision; *comp*, COLOR BLINDNESS, COLOR DEFICIENCY

defective occlusal contact \dĭ-fĕk´tĭv a-klōō´sal kŏn´tăkt´\ *obs*; *syn*, DEFLECTIVE OCCLUSAL CONTACT

definitive cast \dĭ-fĭn´ĭ-tĭv kăst\: a replica of the tooth surfaces, residual ridge areas, and/or other parts of the dental arch and/or facial structures used to fabricate a dental restoration or prosthesis; *syn*, *final cast*, MASTER CAST

definitive denture base: refers to the polymerized removable base that will be incorporated into the definitive prosthesis (removable complete denture, removable partial denture, obturator); it covers the oral mucosa of the maxillae and/or mandible; it can be used to record jaw relations and allow try-in of artificial teeth, which will be attached by means of a second processing; *syn*, COMPLETED DENTURE BASE, PROCESSED DENTURE BASE

definitive obturator \dĭ-fĭn´ĭ-tĭv ŏb´ta-rā´ter\: a maxillofacial prosthesis that replaces a portion or all of one or both maxillae and associated anatomy as a result of surgery or trauma; a definitive obturator is made when tissue changes or recurrence of tumor are unlikely and a more long-term prosthetic rehabilitation can be achieved

definitive palatal lift prosthesis:; *syn*, PALATAL LIFT PROSTHESIS

definitive prosthesis \dĭ-fĭn´ĭ-tĭv prŏs-thē´sĭs\: any dental or maxillofacial prosthesis designed for long-term use

definitive speech aid prosthesis:; *syn*, SPEECH AID PROSTHESIS

deflection \dĭ-flĕk´shun\ *n* (1605)**: 1.** a turning aside or off course; **2.** a continuing eccentric displacement of the mandibular midline incisal path symptomatic of restriction in movement

deflective occlusal contact \dĭ-flĕk´tĭv a-klōō´sal kŏn´tăkt\: a contact that displaces a tooth, diverts the mandible from its intended movement or displaces a removable denture from its basal seat; *comp*, OCCLUSAL DISHARMONY, OCCLUSAL INTERFERENCE, OCCLUSAL PREMATURITY

deformable image registration *n*: an algorithm that enables structures from one image to be elastically deformed so that they can correspond with another image; the process is used to manage correspondence between different images when patients or internal organs may be positioned differently between images; *comp*, ALGORITHM, ALGORITHMIC DENTAL OCCLUSION (ADO), DIFFERENCE MAPPING, MORPHOLOGICAL TOOTH ADAPTATION, MIRRORING, CLOSED KINEMATIC CHAINS, KINEMATIC STRAIN-FREE TOOTH MOVEMENT, KINEMATICS

deformation \dē´fôr-mā´shun, dĕf´-er-\ *n* (15c): the change of form or shape of an object

degas \dē-găs´\ *vt* (1920)**: 1.** to remove gas from an object or substance; **2.** the name commonly used to denote the first heat cycle (oxidation cycle) in fabrication of a metal ceramic restoration that removes surface impurities from the metallic component and produces surface oxides prior to the application of opaque porcelain; **degassed** \dē-găsd´\ ; **degassing** \dē-găs´ing\

degenerative arthritis:; *syn*, OSTEOARTHRITIS

degenerative joint disease:; *syn*, OSTEOARTHRITIS

deglutition \dē´glōō-tĭsh´un\ *n* (1650): the coordination of voluntary and involuntary muscle contractions at the initiation of digestion; the act of swallowing

dehisce \dĭ-hĭs´\ *vt* (1658): to split or peel down along a natural line; to discharge the contents by so splitting; dehisced \dĭ-hĭsd\ dehiscing \dĭ-hĭs´sing\

dehiscence \dĭ-hĭs´sens\ *n* (ca. 1828): an act or instance of dehiscing, i.e., separation of wound margins

delayed dentition \dĭ-lād´ dĕn-tĭsh´en\: the eruption of the first teeth of the primary dentition or the permanent dentition considerably later than the normally expected time (after the 13th month of life for the primary dentition and after the 7th year of life for the permanent dentition in humans)

delayed dis-occlusion *nonstand*; *syn*, DELAYED DISCLUSION

delayed disclusion \dĭ-lād´ dĭs-klōō´shun\: deferred separation of the posterior teeth as a result of the anterior guidance

delivery *nonstand*; *syn*, INSERTION, PLACEMENT

delta E (△E) \dĕl´ta Ē\: total color difference computed by use of a color difference equation; it is generally calculated as the square root of the sums of the squares of the chromaticity difference and the lightness difference; it signifies the difference between a specimen and standard

demineralization \dē-mĭn´er-ă-lī-zā´shun\ *n* (ca. 1903)**: 1.** loss of minerals (as salts of calcium) from the body; **2.** in dentistry, decalcification, usually related to the dental caries process

denasality \dē-nā-zăl´ĭ-tē\ *n*: the quality of the voice when the nasal passages are obstructed to prevent adequate nasal resonance during speech; *syn*, HYPONASALITY

denervation \dē-nûr-vā´shun\ *n* (1905): resection of or removal of the nerves to an organ or part

dental \dĕn´tl\ *adj* (1594): of or pertaining to the teeth

dental appearance *n*: a subjective measure of facial form and harmony as it relates to a patient's smile, teeth and other oral

structures; it is a clinical outcome assessment (COA),and can be evaluated as a patient reported outcome (PROs), where the assessor is the patient; clinical reported outcomes (ClinRO), where the assessor is the clinician; observer reported outcomes (ObsROs), where the assessor is someone other than the patient or clinician (such as a laboratory technician or layperson); *comp*, ORAL COMFORT, DENTURE ADAPTATION, DENTURE SATISFACTION, CLINICAL OUTCOME ASSESSMENT (COA), PATIENT REPORTED OUTCOMES (PROs), PATIENT REPORTED OUTCOME MEASURES (PROMs), CLINICIAN REPORTED OUTCOME MEASURES (ClinROMs), OBSERVER REPORTED OUTCOME MEASURES (ObsROs)

dental arch \dĕn´tl arch\: the composite structure of the natural teeth and alveolar bone

dental articulation \dĕn´tl är-tĭk´ya-lā´shun\: the contact relationships of maxillary and mandibular teeth as they move against each other; Editorial term for usage: this is a dynamic process

dental biomechanics \dĕn´tl bī´ō-mĭ-kăn´iks\: the relationship between the biologic behavior of oral structures and the physical influence of a dental restoration; *syn*, *dental biophysics*

dental cast \dĕn´tl kăst\: a positive life-size reproduction of a part or parts of the oral cavity; *syn*, CAST 2

dental casting investment \dĕn´tl kăs´tĭng ĭn-vĕst´ment\: a material consisting principally of an allotrope of silica and a bonding agent; the bonding substance may be gypsum (for use in lower casting temperatures) or phosphates and silica (for use in higher casting temperatures)

dental dysfunction \dĕn´tl dĭs-fŭngk´shun\: abnormal functioning of dental structures; partial disturbance or functional impairment of a dental organ

dental engineering \dĕn´tl ĕn´ja-nîr´ing\ *obs*: **1.** the application of physical, mechanical, and mathematical principles to dentistry; **2.** the application of engineering principles to dentistry (GPT-4)

dental esthetics \dĕn´tl ĕs-thĕt´ĭks, ĭs\: the application of the principles of esthetics to the natural or artificial teeth and restorations

dental geriatrics \dĕn´tl jĕr´ē-ăt´rĭks\ *n*, *nonstand*: **1.** the branch of dental care involving problems peculiar to advanced age and aging; **2.** dentistry for the aged patient (GPT-9); *syn*, *geriatric dentistry*, GERODONTICS; *comp*, GERODONTOLOGY

dental implant \dĕn´tl ĭm-plănt\: **1.** a prosthetic device made of alloplastic material(s) implanted into the oral tissues beneath the mucosal and/or periosteal layer and on or within the bone to provide retention and support for a fixed or removable dental prosthesis; a substance that is placed into and/or on the jaw bone to support a fixed or removable dental prosthesis; **2.** the portion of an implant that provides support for the dental implant abutment(s) through adaptation on (eposteal), within (endosteal), or through (transosteal) the bone; *Editorial note for usage:* although dental implants may be classified by their silhouette or geometrical form (i.e., fin, screw, cylinder, blade, basket, root form, etc.) generally dental implants are classified based on their anchorage component as it relates to the bone that provides support and stability. Thus, there are three basic types of dental implants: *eposteal* dental implants, endosteal dental implants, and *transosteal* dental implants. Some dental implants possess both eposteal and endosteal components (by design or subsequent anchorage change); the decision as to what anchorage system provides the most support at initial placement determines which category is used to best describe the dental implant; the dental implant(s) provide bony support via the dental implant attachment while the dental implant abutment(s) connect the dental implant to the fixed or removable dental prosthesis; *syn*, ENDOSTEAL DENTAL IMPLANT, EPOSTEAL DENTAL IMPLANT, TRANSOSTEAL DENTAL IMPLANT; *comp*, MUCOSAL INSERT

dental implant abutment \ĭm´plănt´ a-bŭt´ment\: the supplemental component of a dental implant that is used to support and/or retain any fixed or removable dental prosthesis; *Editorial note for usage:* an *interim dental implant abutment* (*syn*, *healing abutment, temporary abutment*), used with endosteal dental implants, is changed to alter abutment design before a definitive dental prosthesis is fabricated; a definitive dental implant abutment (*syn*, custom abutment, prefabricated abutment, stock abutment) is used to support and/or retain the definitive prosthesis; dental implant abutments are frequently described by their form (i.e., cylindrical, with diameter and height specifications), material (i.e., ceramic, titanium, zirconia ceramic), or special design factors (i.e., internal hex lock, external hex lock, spline)

dental implant abutment analog: a replica of the dental implant abutment platform, not intended for patient intraoral procedures

dental implant analog: a replica of the entire dental implant, not intended for human implantation

dental implant attachment \ĭm´plănt´ a-tăch´ment\: **1.** the biochemical/mechanical interconnection between the dental implant and the connective tissue complex to which it is attached; **2.** the biochemical/mechanical interconnection between the dental implant and the bone to which it is attached; **3.** expression describing the mechanism for the retention of the dental implant abutment to the dental implant

dental implant loading: the process of placing axial or tangential force on a dental implant usually associated with the intentional exposure of the dental implant either at the time of initial surgical placement of the dental implant or subsequent to surgical exposure; such forces may come from any of a variety of sources including intentional and/or unintentional occlusal loading, unintentional forces from the tongue or other oral tissues, food bolus, as well as alveolar/osseous deformation; generally application of intentional occlusal forces may be termed *immediate loading, progressive loading, or delayed loading*; *comp*, AXIAL LOADING

dental implant system \ĭm´plănt sĭs´tem\ (1993): dental implant components that are designed to connect mechanically; an implant system can represent a specific concept, inventor, or patent; it consists of the necessary parts and instruments to complete the implant placement and abutment components

dental impression \dĕn´tl ĭm-prĕsh´en\: a negative imprint or a positive digital image display of intraoral anatomy; used to cast or print a 3D replica of the anatomic structure that is to be used as a permanent record or in the production of a dental restoration or prosthesis; *syn*, IMPRESSION

dental impression wax \dĕn´tl ĭm-prĕsh´en wăks\: any thermoplastic wax used to make impressions for dental use

dental midline: the reference to a vertical line drawn through the tip of the incisal embrasure between the two maxillary central incisors and parallel to the vertical lines of the esthetic frame of the face; *comp*, FACIAL MIDLINE

dental pellicle: a film of salivary proteins that covers enamel soon after a tooth surface is cleaned; it is a component in diffusion of enamel minerals and in the attachment of primary bacterial colonizers

dental plaster \dĕn´tl plăs´ter\: the beta-form of calcium sulfate hemihydrate; a fibrous aggregate of fine crystals with capillary pores that are irregular in shape and porous in character

dental prosthesis \dĕn´tl prŏs-thē´sis\: an artificial replacement (prosthesis) of one or more teeth (up to the entire dentition in either arch) and associated dental/alveolar structures; dental prostheses usually are subcategorized as either fixed dental prostheses or removable dental prostheses; *syn*, FIXED DENTAL PROSTHESIS,

REMOVABLE DENTAL PROSTHESIS; *comp*, MAXILLOFACIAL PROSTHESIS

dental prosthetic laboratory procedures \dĕn´tl prŏs-thĕt´ik lăb´ra-tôr´ē pra-sē´jerz\: the steps in the fabrication of a dental prosthesis without the presence of the patient for their completion

dental senescence \dĕn´tl sĭ-nĕs´enz\: that condition of the teeth and associated structures in which there is deterioration as a result of aging or premature aging processes

dental shade selection:; *syn*, TOOTH COLOR SELECTION

dental stone \dĕn´tl stōn\: the alpha-form of calcium sulfate hemihydrate with physical properties superior to the beta-form (dental plaster); the alpha-form, α-calcium sulfate hemihydrate, is created when the dihydrate of gypsum is heated under steam pressure resulting in the formation of dense rods or prisms, and is, therefore, more dense than the β-calcium sulfate hemihydrate (dental plaster); *syn*, GYPSUM

dentate \dĕn´tāt´\ *adj* (1760): having teeth or pointed conical, anatomic projections of multi-layered, hard tissues; *syn*, DENTULOUS

dentin \dĕn´tĭn\ *n* (1840): a calcareous material similar to but harder and denser than bone that comprises the principle mass of the tooth; **dentinal** \dĕn-tē´nal\ *adj*; also spelled **dentine** \dĕn´tēn\

dentin porcelain *obs*; *syn*, BODY PORCELAIN; *comp*, GINGIVAL PORCELAIN, INCISAL PORCELAIN, SHOULDER PORCELAIN

dentinogenesis imperfecta *n*: a group of autosomal dominant congenital disorders affecting tooth dentin, often referred to under the Shield's classification system; affected teeth have an altered appearance (yellow, brown, opalescent; common in type I and type II), are of reduced strength (wear, fracture) and can be described by type (type I, most variable; type II, all teeth generally and consistently affected; type III, often present with shell teeth (normal appearing, but large pulpal chambers and reduced dentin)); dentinogenesis imperfecta type I relates to changes in gene encoding of type I collagen and occurs with osteogenesis imperfecta (fragile bone condition); dentinogenesis imperfecta type II and III are both caused by a mutation in the DSPP gene; *comp*, AMELOGENESIS IMPERFECTA

dentition \dĕn-tĭsh´on\ *n* (1615): the teeth in the dental arch

dentofacial analyzer *n*: *acronym* is DFA; an instrument used to record esthetic parameters rather than anatomic parameters of the dentofacial region; it records the facial midline, and the relationship of the maxillary teeth to a bite fork; it also records a medio-lateral and anterio-posterior plane; it assists in transfers of this record to orient a maxillary dental cast; the instrument is not a facebow; *syn*, *plane analyzer, Kois Dentofacial analyzer (KDFA)*; *comp*, BROADRICK OCCLUSAL PLANE ANALYZER, FACEBOW, EARBOW

dentofacial orthopedics \dĕn´tō-fā´shal ôr´tha-pē´dĭks\: the branch of dentistry that treats abnormal jaw and tooth relationships

dentoform \dĕn´tō-fôrm\: having the likeness of a tooth; a tooth-like substitute

dentogenics: a concept of using gender, personality, and age as factors in denture tooth arrangement and anatomy; *orig*, John (Jack) Pollard Frush and Roland D. Fisher, dentists, U.S.A.; Frush JP, Fisher RD. How dentogenics interprets the personality factor. J Prosthet Dent 1956;6:441; "over characterization is artistically necessary because we are forced to use artificial media to create the illusion of reality" *comp*, SMILE DESIGN

dentulous \dĕn´cha-lus\ *adj* (1926): a condition in which natural teeth are present in the mouth; *syn*, DENTATE

denture \dĕn´chur\ *n* (1874): an artificial substitute for missing natural teeth and adjacent tissues; *comp*, COMPLETE DENTURE, DIAGNOSTIC DENTURE, DUPLICATE DENTURE, EXTENSION-BASE REMOVABLE PARTIAL DENTURE, FIXED PARTIAL DENTURE, IMMEDIATE DENTURE, INTERIM DENTURE, OVERDENTURE, PARTIAL DENTURE, PROVISIONAL DENTURE, ROTATIONAL PATH REMOVABLE PARTIAL DENTURE, TRANSITIONAL DENTURE, TREATMENT DENTURE, TRIAL DENTURE

denture adaptation *n*: a subjective measure of a patient's capacity to adapt to the use of removable prostheses; it is a self-reported clinical outcome assessment (COA), a patient reported outcome measure (PROM), and is explored and recorded with validated questionnaires; *comp*, DENTAL APPEARANCE, ORAL COMFORT, DENTURE SATISFACTION, CLINICAL OUTCOME ASSESSMENT (COA), PATIENT REPORTED OUTCOMES (PROs), PATIENT REPORTED OUTCOME MEASURES (PROMs)

denture adhesive \dĕn´chur ăd-hē´sĭv\: a material used to adhere a denture to the oral mucosa

denture basal surface:; *syn*, INTAGLIO; *comp*, DENTURE BASE

denture base \dĕn´chur bās\: the part of a denture that rests on the foundation tissues and to which teeth are attached; *comp*, CHARACTERIZED DENTURE BASE, DEFINITIVE DENTURE BASE, TINTED DENTURE BASE

denture base material \dĕn´chur bās mă-tîr´ē-al\: any substance of which a denture base may be made

denture bearing area:; *syn*, DENTURE FOUNDATION

denture border \dĕn´chur bôr´der**: 1.** the margin of the denture base at the junction of the cameo surface and the intaglio surface; **2.** the peripheral border of a denture base at the facial, lingual, and posterior limits

denture characterization \dĕn´chur kăr´ak-ter-ĭ-zā´shun\: modification of the form and color of the denture base and teeth to produce a more lifelike appearance

denture cleansability *n*: related to denture management, the design, contours and surface of a removable prosthesis that impacts on food stagnation and retention; as well as the capacity of patients to remove debris and stains; *comp*, DENTURE HYGIENE, DENTURE STORAGE METHOD, DENTURE STORAGE BOX, DENTURE CLEANSER, DENTURE MANAGEMENT, SELF-CLEANING DENTURE MORPHOLOGY

denture cleanser *n*: liquids or dissolvable tablets that contain or release chemicals to help remove malodor, stains and biofilm from removable prostheses; the prostheses are generally immersed in water, with the cleanser then added; *comp*, DENTURE HYGIENE, DENTURE CLEANSABILITY, DENTURE STORAGE METHOD, DENTURE STORAGE BOX

denture control *n*: the ability of patients to manipulate the position of removable prostheses in their mouth to supplement retention and aid stability during functional movements, and when at rest; it may be related to a patient's oral stereognostic ability and motor skills; *comp*, DENTURE MANAGEMENT, DENTURE USE, ORAL STEREOGNOSIS, TWO-POINT DISCRIMINATION, DENTURE HYGIENE

denture cross-sectional area *n*: the shape of the body of the removable prosthesis in the frontal plane

denture curing \dĕn´chur kyo͝or´ing\ *nonstand*; *syn*, DENTURE PROCESSING; *comp*, POLYMERIZATION

denture design \dĕn´chur dĭ-zīn\ *obs*: a planned visualization of the form and extent of a dental prosthesis arrived at after study of all factors involved (GPT-4)

denture desophistication *n*: the process of simplifying a removable prosthesis (retention mechanism or cleansability) to facilitate denture management and oral hygiene measures for patients who have suffered functional decline; *comp*, GERIATRIC DENTURE DESIGN, IMPLANT PROSTHESIS DESOPHISTICATION, SELF-CLEANING

DENTURE MORPHOLOGY, DENTURE MANAGEMENT, DENTURE HYGIENE, DENTURE CONTROL, FUNCTIONAL DECLINE, FRAILTY, PALLIATIVE DENTURE, DESOPHISTICATED DENTURE, DESOPHISTICATED IMPLANT-RELATED PROSTHESIS

denture duplication *n*: the process of making a copy of a removable prostheses for use as a diagnostic aid, additional prosthesis, or basis for construction of a new prosthesis; the process has the capacity to preserve or change the intaglio and cameo surfaces of the denture, and replicate occlusal determinants such as centric relation and occlusal vertical dimension; the clinician can decide which of the above features are maintained; construction of a new prosthesis, based on the replication process, enables the clinician to preserve characteristics of a previous well-adapted prosthesis and is particularly suited for geriatric patients with reduced neuroplasticity; *comp*, REPLACEMENT DENTURE

denture esthetics \dĕn´chur ĕs-thĕt´ĭks\: the effect produced by a dental prosthesis that affects the beauty and attractiveness of the person; *syn*, DENTOGENICS

denture fibroma *n*: an oral fibroma that is associated with a removable prosthesis; it is a common benign scar-like reaction to persistent long-standing irritation of the oral tissues; *syn*, *traumatic fibroma, focal intraoral fibrous hyperplasia*.

denture flange \dĕn´chur flănj\: the part of the denture base that extends from the cervical ends of the teeth to the denture border

denture flask: a metal or fiberglass vessel to support the gypsum mold used in the polymerization of a denture; *comp*, CASTING FLASK, COPE 1, CROWN FLASK, DRAG

denture foundation \dĕn´chur foun-dā´shun\: the oral anatomy available to support a denture

denture hygiene *n*: related to denture management, the practice of keeping removable prostheses clean and free of debris by processes that may involve mechanical debridement, chemical disinfection, microwave disinfection, and ultrasonic vibration; *comp*, DENTURE CLEANSABILITY, DENTURE STORAGE METHOD, DENTURE STORAGE BOX, DENTURE CLEANSER, DENTURE MANAGEMENT

denture labelling *n*: the process of adding unique markings to removable prosthesis(es) to assist with identification of the person wearing the removable prosthesis(es) (for example, for forensic dentistry), and of removable prostheses that have been misplaced; labelling can involve external marking methods (engraving, writing), or internal inclusion methods (labels, microchips, lenticular cards, radio transponders, radiographic foil, laser writing); *comp*, DENTURE STORAGE METHOD, DENTURE STORAGE BOX

denture management *n*: the ability of patients to handle (insert and remove), use, and maintain a removable prosthesis; *comp*, DENTURE CONTROL, DENTURE USE, DENTURE HYGIENE, DENTURE REMOVAL INSTRUMENT

denture occlusal surface \dĕn´chur a-klōō´săl sûr´fas\: the portion of the surface of a denture that makes contact with its antagonist

denture packing \dĕn´chur păk´ing\ *nonstand*: the act of pressing a denture base material into a refractory mold within a flask; *syn*, DENTURE RESIN PACKING

denture phonetics *n*: phonetics is the emission of voice related to the combination of phonemes at different frequencies, and is undertaken by the resonator system (oral cavity, larynx, pharynx, vocal folds, paranasal sinuses); denture phonetics relates to: **1.** use of phonetics to guide denture construction, assisting with anterior tooth position, occlusal vertical dimension, denture border extensions, and palatal plate shape and thickness; **2.** the impact that the presence of fixed or removable prostheses and their sequelae (such as increased saliva, altered movement of lips) can have on the vibration of frequencies by the resonator system; *comp*, LISP

denture placement:; *syn*, INSERTION, PLACEMENT

denture polished surface \dĕn´chur pŏl´ĭsht\ *obs*; *syn*, CAMEO SURFACE

denture processing \dĕn´chur pro-sĕs´ing**: 1.** the means by which the denture base materials are polymerized to the form of a denture; **2.** the conversion of the wax pattern of a denture or a portion of a denture into resin or other material

denture prognosis \dĕn´chur prŏg-nō´sĭs\: an opinion or judgment given in advance of treatment for the prospects for success in the fabrication of dentures and for their usefulness (GPT-4)

denture prosthetics \dĕn´chur prŏs-thĕt´iks\ *obs***: 1.** the replacement of the natural teeth in the arch and their associated parts by artificial substitutes; **2.** the art and science of the restoration of an edentulous mouth (GPT-4); *syn*, COMPLETE DENTURE PROSTHODONTICS

denture reline:; *syn*, RELINE; *comp*, TISSUE CONDITIONING

denture removal instrument *n*: an aid to assist patients and caregivers with the removal of prostheses from the mouth; *comp*, DENTURE LABELLING, DENTURE MANAGEMENT

denture resin packing \dĕn´chur rĕz´ĭn păk´ing\: filling and pressing a denture base material into a mold within a refractory flask

denture retention \dĕn´chur rĭ-tĕn´shun**: 1.** the resistance in the movement of a denture away from its tissue foundation especially in a vertical direction; **2.** a quality of a denture that holds it to the tissue foundation and/or abutment teeth; *comp*, DENTURE STABILITY

denture satisfaction *n*: a subjective measure of patients satisfaction with multiple aspects of their removable prostheses; it is a self-reported clinical outcome assessment (COA), a patient reported outcome measure (PROM), and is explored and recorded with validated questionnaires; *comp*, DENTAL APPEARANCE, ORAL COMFORT, DENTURE ADAPTATION, CLINICAL OUTCOME ASSESSMENT (COA), PATIENT REPORTED OUTCOMES (PROs), PATIENT REPORTED OUTCOME MEASURES (PROMs)

denture service \dĕn´chur sûr´vĭs\: the procedures that are involved in the diagnosis and subsequent fabrication and maintenance of artificial substitutes for missing natural teeth and associated structures

denture space \dĕn´chur spās**: 1.** the portion of the oral cavity that is or may be occupied by the maxillary and/or mandibular denture(s); **2.** the space between and around the residual ridges that is available for dentures; **3.** the area occupied by dentures where formerly the teeth, alveolar bone, and surrounding soft and hard tissues were located

denture stability \dĕn´chur sta-bĭl´ĭ-tē**: 1.** the resistance of a denture to movement on its tissue foundation, especially to lateral (horizontal) forces as opposed to vertical displacement (termed denture retention); **2.** a quality of a denture that permits it to maintain a state of equilibrium in relation to its tissue foundation and/or abutment teeth; *comp*, DENTURE RETENTION

denture stomatitis *n*: a common disorder affecting those who wear removable dental prostheses (dentures) and is considered the most common form of oral candidiasis; it is characterized by inflammation and erythema of the oral mucosal areas covered by the prosthesis; the etiology is generally accepted as relating to local and systemic factors including xerostomia, soft tissue trauma, denture hygiene, carbohydrate-rich diets, acidic salivary pH, and smoking; Candida albicans is almost always present; *comp*, MUCOSITIS, STOMATITIS, BIOFILM, ORAL MICROBIOME

denture storage box *n*: the container that is used by patients to store their removable prosthesis(es) when not in the oral cavity; *comp*, DENTURE HYGIENE, DENTURE STORAGE METHOD, DENTURE CLEANSER

denture storage method *n*: the techniques used to care for and store removable prostheses when they are not in the oral cavity; *comp*, DENTURE HYGIENE, DENTURE STORAGE BOX, DENTURE CLEANSER, DENTURE MANAGEMENT

denture supporting area:; *syn*, DENTURE FOUNDATION

denture supporting structures \děn´chur sa-pôr´tĭng strŭk´churz\ *obs*: the tissues (teeth and/or residual ridges) that serve as the foundation for removable partial or complete dentures (GPT-4)

denture surfaces:; *syn*, DENTURE POLISHED SURFACE, POLISHED DENTURE SURFACE; *comp*, CAMEO SURFACE, INTAGLIO SURFACE

denture tooth: a term commonly referring to an artificial tooth used in the fabrication of a resin base prosthesis

denture use *n*: the habits and routines of patients that relate to the wearing, or not wearing, of their removable prosthesis; for example, whether the prosthesis is worn while eating or sleeping; *comp*, DENTURE CONTROL, DENTURE MANAGEMENT, DENTURE HYGIENE

denturism \děn´chur-izum\ *n*: the fabrication and delivery of removable dentures by non-dentists

denturist \děn´chur-ist\ *n* (1965): anyone without an accredited dental school degree who makes, fits, and repairs removable dentures directly for the public

depassivation \dē-păs´sĭ-vā´shun\ *n*: loss of corrosion protection as a result of damage or removal of the protective oxide surface film on a passivated metal

deprogrammer \dē-prō´grăm´er\ *n*: various types of devices or materials used to alter the proprioceptive mechanism during mandibular closure

desktop optical scanner *n*: an optical image scanner usually comprised of a scanning box (hardware) computer and software, that captures and analyzes reflected light to generate 3-D images; objects for scanning are placed into the scanning box; *syn*, *lab scanner*; *comp*, COORDINATE MEASURING MACHINE (CMM), ACQUISITION SCANNER, IMAGE SCANNER

desophisticated denture *n*: a removable prosthesis that has been modified to simplify the retention mechanism to facilitate denture management and oral hygiene measures for patients who may be undergoing functional decline; *comp*, PALLIATIVE DENTURE, DESOPHISTICATED IMPLANT-RELATED PROSTHESIS, GERIATRIC DENTURE DESIGN, DENTURE DESOPHISTICATION, IMPLANT PROSTHESIS DESOPHISTICATION, SELF-CLEANING DENTURE MORPHOLOGY, FUNCTIONAL DECLINE, FRAILTY

desophisticated implant-related prosthesis *n*: an implant-related prosthesis and associated hardware that have been modified to facilitate denture management and oral hygiene measures for patients who may be undergoing functional decline; strategies may include replacement of a fixed prosthesis with a removable prostheses, replacement of bar attachments with stud attachments; *comp*, PALLIATIVE DENTURE, DESOPHISTICATED DENTURE, GERIATRIC DENTURE DESIGN, DENTURE DESOPHISTICATION, IMPLANT PROSTHESIS DESOPHISTICATION, SELF-CLEANING DENTURE MORPHOLOGY, FUNCTIONAL DECLINE, FRAILTY

determinants of mandibular movement \dĭ-tûr´ma-nent\: those anatomic structures that dictate or limit the movements of the mandible; the anterior determinant of mandibular movement is the dental articulation; the posterior determinants of mandibular movement are the temporomandibular articulations and their associated structures

detrusion \dē-trōō´shun\ *n*: downward movement of the mandibular condyle

deuteranomalous vision \dōō´ter-a-nŏm´a-lus, dyōō´-ter-a-nŏm´a-lus vĭzh´on\: a form of anomalous trichromatism in which the viewer requires more green in a mixture of red and green to match spectral yellow than does a normal trichromat; the relative spectral visual sensitivity does not differ noticeably from normal; hue discrimination is poor in the red to green region of the spectrum

deuteranopia \dōō´ter-a-nō´pē-a, dyōō´-\ *n* (ca. 1901): green color blindness

developmental anomaly \dĭ-vĕl´op-mĕn´tl a-nŏm´a-lē\: unusual sequelae of development; a deviation from normal shape or size

developmental dysmorphia \dĭ-vĕl´op-mĕn´tl dĭs´môr´fē-a\: anomaly of growth seemingly related to extrinsic interference from contiguous or adjacent structures

developmental dysplasia \dĭ-vĕl´op-mĕn´tl dĭs-plā´zha,-sē-a\: any abnormality of growth or disharmony between parts as a result of growth

developmental hyperplasia \dĭ-vĕl´op-mĕn´tl hī´per-plā´zha\: excessive growth development

developmental hypoplasia \dĭ-vĕl´op-mĕn´tl hī´pō-plā´zha\: diminution in growth development

devest \dĭ-vĕst\ *vb*: the retrieval of a casting or prosthesis from an investing medium

deviation \dē´vē-ā´shun\ *n* (15c): with respect to movement of the mandible, a lateral path of movement that ends in the centered position

device \dĭ-vīs\ *n*: something developed by the application of ideas or principles that are designed to serve a special purpose or perform a special function; most devices are intended for short term or special use; *comp*, CONFORMER, SPLINT 1, STENT, *carrier, guide*

devitrification \dē-vĭt´ra-fĭ-kā´shun\ *n* (1832): to eliminate vitreous characteristics partly or wholly; to crystallize

diagnosis \dī´ag-nō´sis\ *n* (ca. 1861): the determination of the nature of a disease; **diagnoses**\dī´ag-nō´sez*pl*

[1]diagnostic \dī´ag-nŏs´tik\ *n* (1625): the practice of diagnosis

[2]diagnostic \dī´ag-nŏs´tik\ *adj* (1625): relating to or used in diagnosis

diagnostic cast \dī´ag-nŏs´tik kăst\: a life-size reproduction of a part or parts of the oral cavity and/or facial structures for the purpose of study and treatment planning

diagnostic denture \dī´ag-nŏs´tik dĕn´chur\: an interim removable dental prosthesis placed for the purpose of evaluation and planning later therapy

diagnostic denture wax-up:; *syn*, TOOTH ARRANGEMENT, TRIAL DENTURE, WAX TRY-IN, WAXING, WAX TRIAL DENTURE

diagnostic index:; *syn*, PROSTHODONTIC DIAGNOSTIC INDEX

diagnostic modelling *n*: the process of placement of provisional materials on dental casts or intraorally to establish esthetics, occlusal stability, and function for a limited time in preparation for the definitive prosthesis; and/or undertaking trial assessments of potential definitive prostheses in a digital workflow; the process aims to assess and verify therapeutic outcomes and patient acceptance before the definitive prostheses is completed; *comp*, SPACE ANALYSIS, PRETREATMENT RECORDS, COMPUTER-AIDED DESIGN (CAD), *trial restoration*

diagnostic mounting:; *syn*, MOUNTING 2

diagnostic occlusal adjustment: an evaluation of the process and implications of subtractive tooth preparation on articulator-mounted casts for the determination of the benefits and consequences of an occlusal adjustment

diagnostic prosthesis: a removable complete or partial denture, overdenture, or occlusal device, usually made of acrylic resin that

may include an overlay of the occlusal surfaces designed to evaluate a patient's response to extensive restorative intervention; *syn*, DIAGNOSTIC DENTURE, OCCLUSAL DEVICE

diagnostic radiation \dī´ag-nŏs´tik rā´dē-ā´shun\: the use of radiographs for the determination of the nature of a disease

diagnostic setups *slang*; *syn*, TOOTH ARRANGEMENT

diagnostic splint:; *syn*, OCCLUSAL DEVICE

diagnostic study cast:; *syn*, DIAGNOSTIC CAST, PRELIMINARY CAST, PREOPERATIVE CAST

diagnostic tooth preparation: preparations on dental casts performed to evaluate and optimize definitive tooth preparations

diagnostic waxing: a waxing of intended restorative contours on dental casts for the purpose of evaluation and planning restorations; a wax replica of a proposed treatment plan; *syn*, WAX-UP;; *comp*, TRIAL DENTURE

diarthrodial joint \dī´är-thrō-dē-al\: a freely moving joint

diarthrosis \dī´är-thrō´sĭs\ *n* (1578): a specialized articulation permitting more or less free movement; a synovial joint

diastema \dī´a-stē´ma\ *n* (1854): a space between two adjacent teeth in the same dental arch; -mata \-ma-ta\ *pl*

diathermy \dī´a-thûr´mē\ *n* (1909): tissue resistance-generated heat resulting from high-frequency electric current

diatoric \dī´a-tôr´ik\ *adj*: a channel placed in the ridge lap surface of denture teeth to serve as a mechanical means of retaining the teeth in a chemically dissimilar denture base material

dichromatic vision \dī´krō-măt´ĭk vĭzh´en\: defective color vision characterized by the absence of one of three cone pigments

dichromatism \dī-krō´ma-tĭz´um\ *n* (1884): a form of defective color vision in which the spectrum is seen as comprising only two regions of different hues separated by an achromatic band; a color blindness with the perception of only two out of the three primary colors; it can be subdivided into three types: protanopia, deuteranopia, and tritanopia

DICOM: *acronym* for DIGITAL IMAGING AND COMMUNICATIONS IN MEDICINE

die \dī\ *n* (14c): the positive reproduction of the form of a prepared tooth in any suitable substance

die relief: an agent applied to a die to provide space for the luting agent in the finished casting; *syn*, DIE SPACER

die spacer \dī spās´er\; *syn*, DIE RELIEF

difference mapping *n*: an algorithm that enables two or more images to be compared, and assessed for differences; the images can be of the same object separated by time (i.e. digital assessment of changes to tooth surface loss), or different but related objects (i.e. digital assessment of before and after treatment); the algorithm has research and clinical applications; *comp*, ALGORITHM, ALGORITHMIC DENTAL OCCLUSION (ADO), DEFORMABLE IMAGE REGISTRATION, MORPHOLOGICAL TOOTH ADAPTATION, MIRRORING, CLOSED KINEMATIC CHAINS, KINEMATIC STRAIN-FREE TOOTH MOVEMENT, KINEMATICS

differential diagnosis \dĭf´a-rĕn´shal dī´ag-nō´sĭs\: the process of identifying a condition by comparing the signs and symptoms of all pathologic processes that may produce similar signs and symptoms

differential treatment planning: the process of evaluating dentist-based and patient-based considerations in determining the most appropriate treatment from the field of alternatives, given the risk–benefit estimation for the patient

digital articulator *n*: a device in the digital environment that uses software programming to simulate the static and dynamic relationships between the digital representations of the maxillae and mandible, and the related tooth contours; there are two types: mathematically simulated, and completely adjustable; *comp*, COMPLETELY ADJUSTABLE DIGITAL ARTICULATOR, MATHEMATICALLY SIMULATED DIGITAL ARTICULATOR, DIGITAL MODEL, COMPUTER-AIDED TECHNOLOGIES (CAx), DIGITAL WORKFLOW

digital cast *n*: a type of digital model that is a life-size likeness of a desired form, and used to simulate a preoperative cast, diagnostic cast, preliminary cast, or master cast rather than the intraoral environment; it is a 3D model created following analysis of data gathered during an intraoral or desktop scan, which simulates the appearance of teeth and the supporting structures in a digital environment; the model can be seen by the user, and manipulated by software tools; *comp*, VIRTUAL MODEL, DIGITAL MODEL, DIAGNOSTIC CAST, PRELIMINARY CAST, PREOPERATIVE CAST

digital dentistry *slang*: commonly refers to the process of undertaking patient care by using at least one tool or process from the digital workflow in the digital environment; Editorial note for usage: dentistry can be digitally-supported to result in the reality of patient care; dentistry cannot be an entirely digital task; dentistry cannot exist entirely in the digital environment; *comp*, DIGITALLY SUPPORTED DENTISTRY, DIGITALLY SUPPORTED PROSTHODONTICS, DIGITAL ENVIRONMENT, DIGITAL REALITY

digital denture *nonstand*: commonly refers to a removable complete denture created with automation by using computer-aided design (CAD), computer-aided manufacture (CAM), and computer-aided engineering (CAE) iistead of conventional processes; a removable partial denture may also be digitally fabricated; *Editorial note for usage:* a denture is not a digital device; *syn*, DIGITALLY FABRICATED DENTURE; *comp*, PROSTHESIS, REMOVABLE COMPLETE DENTURE, REMOVABLE PARTIAL DENTURE

digital environment *n*: a general term referring to processes and interactions that occur which involve digital reality; *syn*, DIGITAL REALITY; *comp*, DIGITALLY SUPPORTED DENTISTRY, DIGITALLY SUPPORTED PROSTHODONTICS, AUGMENTED REALITY (AR), MIXED REALITY (MR), ANALOG WORKFLOW, DIGITAL WORKFLOW, VIRTUAL WORKFLOW, ANALOG ENVIRONMENT, VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENT

digital facebow *n*: an instrument or algorithm that has the capability to record and transfer data regarding the transverse horizontal axis of the TMJ and esthetic reference points to the digital environment; *comp*, FACEBOW, EARBOW, DENTOFACIAL ANALYZER, TRANSVERSE HORIZONTAL AXIS, STEREOTACTIC FACEBOW RECORD

digital imaging *n*: a general term used to refer to the process of creating and managing acquisitioned data; the data can be flat plane, 2D, 3D or volumetric, and refers to all stages of production and storage; *comp*, 3D, IMAGE CAPTURE, ACQUISITION

digital imaging and communications in medicine *n* (1985): *abbr* is DICOM; a data encoding system developed by American College of Radiology (ACR) and national Electrical Manufacturers Association (nEMA), which aimed to ensure medical image data could be understood, managed and shared; it groups data into different data sets (such as the image pixel data, patient details), and is used for storage and distribution of medical images; it includes a file format definition and a network communications protocol (via TPC/IP, reserved port numbers 104, 2761, 2762 and 11112); DICOM is used by imaging devices generating images, such as MRI, CT, CBCT, and also by devices associated with digital workflows such as in computer-aided design (CAD), computer-aided manufacture (CAM) and picture archiving and communication system (PACS); *syn*, *NEMA standard PS3, ISO standard 12052:2017*; *comp*, PICTURE ARCHIVING AND COMMUNICATION SYSTEM (PACS)

digital impression *slang*: *Editorial note for usage:* a digital impression is not a negative likeness or copy in reverse of the surface of an object; *syn*, DIGITAL SCAN

digital light processing *n*: *acronym* is DLP; a photopolymerization additive computer-aided manufacture (CAM) technique that uses a digital projector to flash an image with UV light across the entire surface of a vat of light-reactive resin, one layer at a time to create 3D objects; the process can be faster than SLA; the pixel size of the projected image impacts on the quality of the created object, with 3D representation of the pixels termed voxels; *comp*, COMPUTER-AIDED MANUFACTURE (CAM), RAPID PROTOTYPING, ADDITIVE MANUFACTURE (AM), STEREOLITHOGRAPHY (SLA), CONTINUOUS DIGITAL LIGHT PROCESSING (CDLP), DAYLIGHT POLYMER PRINTING (DPP)

digital model *n*: a 3D representation of an entity, which is not necessarily a life-size likeness; it is created following analysis of data gathered during an intraoral or desktop scan, which simulates the appearance of teeth and the supporting structures in a digital environment; when the model is specifically used to simulate a preoperative cast, diagnostic cast, or preliminary cast, rather than the intraoral environment or accurate dimensions, then the more specific term of digital cast is used; the model can be seen by the user, and manipulated by software tools; the term digital model is used when the model is within the digital environment, the term virtual model is used if the model is part of virtual, augmented or mixed reality; *comp*, VIRTUAL MODEL, DIGITAL CAST, DIAGNOSTIC CAST, PRELIMINARY CAST, PREOPERATIVE CAST

digital printing *n*: an additive computer-aided manufacture (CAM) technique generally referring to the generation of 2D products by creating a physical copy of images encoded by data; copies can be made onto any medium, and without the need for a physical printing plate or cylinder; printing types include digital press, dye sublimation, inkjet, laser, solid ink, thermal wax; *comp*, 3D PRINTING

digital reality *n*: *acronym* is DR; a simulated experience, allowing a user to see and interact with computerized files and environments; in contrast with virtual reality, digital reality does not include haptics, and the users do not have immersive interactions within the digital environment; *syn*, DIGITAL ENVIRONMENT; *comp*, DIGITALLY SUPPORTED DENTISTRY, DIGITALLY SUPPORTED PROSTHODONTICS, AUGMENTED REALITY (AR), MIXED REALITY (MR), ANALOG WORKFLOW, DIGITAL WORKFLOW, VIRTUAL WORKFLOW

digital scan *n*: **1.** the outcome of capturing the computer numerical format of raster images (bitmap) of a geometric object that can be viewed on a monitor screen (2D) or hologram (3D); **2.** in dentistry, the outcome of capturing the optical image directly of the patient's anatomy or indirectly of a definitive cast of the anatomy; *comp*, ACQUISITION SCANNER, IMAGE SCANNER, INTRAORAL SCANNER

digital sculpting *n*: the process of using software to manipulate 3D models to modify the contours; tools may enable functions such as push, pull, smooth, grab or pinch; *comp*, IMAGE COMPARISON, IMAGE STITCHING, *3D sculpting, sculpt modelling*

digital surgical planning *nonstand*; *syn*, COMPUTER-ASSISTED SURGICAL PLANNING

digitally supported dentistry *n*: in dentistry, referring to referring to the process of undertaking patient care by using at least one tool or process from the digital workflow in the digital environment; *comp*, DIGITALLY SUPPORTED PROSTHODONTICS, DIGITAL ENVIRONMENT, DIGITAL REALITY

digitally supported prosthodontics *n*: in dentistry, referring to referring to the process of undertaking prosthodontic patient care by using at least one tool or process from the digital workflow in the digital environment; *comp*, DIGITALLY SUPPORTED DENTISTRY, DIGITAL ENVIRONMENT, DIGITAL REALITY

digital workflow *n*: in dentistry, referring to the process of undertaking patient care including assessing, analyzing, recording, creating and manufacturing with computerized equipment and/or computerized manipulation of materials; such computerized data records information as a series of positive and non-positive strings; *comp*, DIGITALLY SUPPORTED DENTISTRY, DIGITALLY SUPPORTED PROSTHODONTICS, VIRTUAL WORKFLOW, ANALOG WORKFLOW, AUGMENTED REALITY (AR), VIRTUAL REALITY (VR), MIXED REALITY (MR)

digitally fabricated denture *n*: a removable complete or partial denture created with automation by using computer-aided design (CAD), computer-aided manufacture (CAM), and computer-aided engineering (CAE) instead of conventional processes; *comp*, PROSTHESIS, REMOVABLE COMPLETE DENTURE, REMOVABLE PARTIAL DENTURE

dilaceration \dĭl-ăs´a-rā´shun**: 1.** a tearing apart; **2.** in dentistry, a condition resulting from injury to a tooth during its development and characterized by a band or crease at the junction of the crown and root, or alternatively, by tortuous roots with abnormal curvatures

dimensional stability \dĭ-mĕn´shun-l sta-bĭl´ĭ-tē\: the ability of a material to retain its size and form

dimensions of color \dĭ-mĕn´shunz ŭv kŭl´er\: terms used to describe the three dimensional nature of color; in the Munsell color order system, the dimensions are named hue, value, and chroma, which are used to describe the color family (hue), the lightness/darkness (value), and the saturation (chroma)

diplopia *n*: seeing two images at once; *syn*, *double vision*; *comp*, EXOPHTHALMOS, EPIPHORA

direct bone impression \dĭ-rĕkt, dī- bōn ĭm-prĕsh´on\: a negative likeness of bone from which overlying tissues have been reflected

direct lift technique: a means of fabricating porcelain labial margins whereby porcelain is condensed directly onto the die; *comp*, PORCELAIN WAX TECHNIQUE

direct metal laser sintering *n*: *acronym* is DMLS; a powder bed fusion additive computer-aided manufacture (CAM) technique, used to create a physical copy of a 3D model that has been produced as part of a computer-aided design (CAD) process; the process uses a laser to emit photons which bonds or sinters metal alloy powders, incrementally, layer upon layer, to create a 3D object with the planned contours; *comp*, COMPUTER-AIDED MANUFACTURE (CAM) ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING (AM), RAPID PROTOTYPING, SELECTIVE LASER SINTERING (SLS), SELECTIVE LASER MELTING (SLM), ELECTRON BEAM MELTING (EBM), MULTIJET FUSION (MJF)

direct pulp capping \dĭ-rĕkt, dī- pŭlp kăp´ing\: application of a material to exposed vital pulpal tissue to protect it and promote healing

direct retainer \dĭ-rĕkt, dī- rĭ-tā´ner\: that component of a removable partial denture used to retain and prevent dislodgment, consisting of a clasp assembly or precision attachment

direct retention \dĭ-rĕkt, dī- rĭ-tĕn´shun\: retention obtained in a removable partial denture by the use of clasps or attachments that resist removal from the abutment teeth

disarticulation \dĭs´är-tĭk´ya-lā´shun\ *n*: separation of joint parts

disc \dĭsk\ *n* (1664): with respect to the temporomandibular joint, the avascular intra-articular tissue

disc degeneration \dĭsk dĭ-jĕn´a-rā´shun\: degenerative changes in the temporomandibular joint articular disc

disc derangement \dĭsk dĭ-rānj´ment\; *syn*, TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT DERANGEMENT

disc detachment: a peripheral separation of the disc from its capsular, ligamentous, or osseous attachments

disc dislocation:; *syn*, DISC DERANGEMENT

disc displacement:; *syn*, DISC DERANGEMENT

disc displacement with reduction \dĭsk dĭs-plās´ment wĭth rĭ-dŭk´shun\: disc displacement in which the temporomandibular joint disc is displaced at rest (usually in an anterior-medial direction) but resumes a normal position on mandibular movement, usually accompanied by a clicking sound

disc displacement without reduction \dĭsk dĭs-plās´ment wĭth-out rĭ-dŭk´shun\: disc displacement in which the temporomandibular joint disc is displaced at rest and does not resume a normal position on mandibular movement; *syn*, CLOSED LOCK

disc interference \dĭsk ĭn´ter-fĭr´ens\: interference with mandibular movement because of disc-related pathosis and/or dysfunction

disc locking \dĭsk lŏk´ing\: disc derangement that will not reduce or restore to its normal place or relationship

disc perforation \dĭsk pûr´fa-rā´shun\: a circumscribed tear in the articular disc, generally as the result of degenerative thinning in the central portion, usually with long-standing increased compressive forces, permitting communication between the superior and inferior joint spaces; there is no disruption at the peripheral attachments to the capsule, ligaments, or bone

disc prolapse \dĭsk prō-lăps\: rotation of the disc forward on the condyle

disc space \dĭsk spās\: the radiolucent area on a temporomandibular joint radiograph between the mandibular condyle and the articular fossa

disc thinning \dĭsk thĭn´ing\: degenerative decrease in disc thickness, usually as the result of long-standing increased compressive forces

disc-condyle complex \dĭsk-kŏn´dīl, -dl kŏm´plĕks´\ the condyle and its disc articulation that functions as a simple hinge joint

discal ligaments: relative to the temporomandibular joint, there are two discal ligaments, medial and lateral, which attach the articular disc to the medial and lateral poles of the condyle of the mandible; these ligaments have also been termed *polar ligaments*; *syn*, COLLATERAL LIGAMENTS

discectomy *n*: excision of the intra-articular disc

disclude \dĭs´ klōōd\ *vb*: to separate the opposing teeth during eccentric movements of the mandible

disclusion \dĭs´ klōō´zhen\ *n*: the separation of opposing teeth during eccentric movements of the mandible; *syn*, DISOCCLUSION

disjunctor \dĭs-jŭngk´tor\ *n*: any component of a prosthesis that serves to allow movement between two or more parts

dislocated fracture \dĭs´lō-kā´tĭd frăk´chur\: a fracture of a bone near an articulation, with displacement of the condyloid process out of the articular fossa

dislocation \dĭs´lō-kā´shun\ *n* (15c): the state or act of being dislocated, as displacement of one or more bones at a joint; *comp*, CONDYLAR DISLOCATION, FUNCTIONAL DISLOCATION, MANDIBULAR DISLOCATION, PARTIAL DISLOCATION

disocclude \dĭs´a-klōōd\ *vb*; *syn*, DISCLUDE

disocclusion \dĭs´a-klōō´zhen\ *n*: *nonstand*; *comp*, DELAYED DISOCCLUSION, DISCLUSION, IMMEDIATE DISOCCLUSION

displacement of the mandible \dĭs-plās´ment ŭv tha măn´da-bl\: any abnormal relationship of the mandible when at rest

distal \dĭs´tal\ *adj* (1808): remote; farther from the point of reference; away from the median sagittal plane of the face following the curvature of the dental arch

distal-extension partial denture:; *syn*, EXTENSION-BASE REMOVABLE PARTIAL DENTURE

disto-occlusion:; *comp*, ANGLE'S CLASSIFICATION OF OCCLUSION

distoversion \dĭs´tō-vûr´zhun\ *n*: a deviation toward the distal

distraction of the condyle \dĭ-străk´shun ŭv tha kŏn´dīl, -dl\: displacement of the condyle in an inferior direction

distraction osteogenesis: a procedure whereby a segment of the jaw is sectioned by osteotomy and gradually displaced by a controlled movement to increase the height of an edentulous ridge

distributed mandibular lateral translation:; *syn*, PROGRESSIVE MANDIBULAR LATERAL TRANSLATION

disuse atrophy \dĭs-yōōs´ ăt´ra-fē\: diminution in the size of a cell, tissue, organ, or part as a result of inactivity

divergence \dĭ-vûr´jens, dī-\ *n* (1656)**: 1.** a drawing apart as a surface extends away from a common point; **2.** the reverse taper of walls of a preparation for a restoration

divergence angle \dĭ-vûr´jens ăng´gl\ (1998): the sum of the angles of taper of opposing walls of a tooth preparation that diverge away from each other

docking device:; *syn*, RADIATION CONE LOCATOR

Dolder bar: *eponym* for one of many bar attachments that splint teeth or dental implants together while acting as an abutment for removable partial and complete dentures; the bar is straight with a round top; the sleeve or clip that fits over the bar gains retention by friction only; the bar may be of variable size and is pear-shaped in cross section, as is its accompanying sleeve; this clip allows for some measure of rotational movement about the bar and, therefore, is a resilient anchor attachment; *orig*, Eugene J. Dolder, prosthodontist, Switzerland; Dolder EJ. The bar joint mandibular denture. J Prosthet Dent 1961;11:689-707

donor site \dō´ner sīt\: an area of the body from which a graft is taken

dopant: contr of doping agent; an element incorporated into a dental material to alter its mechanical properties; e.g., yttria incorporated in a small amount into zirconia, resulting in stabilization

dose volume histogram *n*: a histogram relating radiation dose to tissue volume in radiation therapy planning that compares doses of different structures; *comp*, RADIATION DOSE FRACTIONATION, RADIOTHERAPY

double lip: hyperplasia of the mucosa of the upper lip producing a fold of tissue that gives the appearance of duplication of the lip

double wire clasp \dŭb´al wīr klăsp\ *obs*: a back-to-back wire circumferential clasp

dovetail \dŭv´tāl´\ *n* (1565): a widened portion of a prepared cavity used to increase retention and/or resistance

dowel \dou´al\ *n*, *obs*, *nonstand* (13c); *syn*, POST

dowel core crown *n*, *obs*, *nonstand*; *syn*, RICHMOND CROWN

dowel crown *n*, *obs*, *nonstand*; *syn*, DAVIS CROWN, RICHMOND CROWN

dowel pin \dou´al pĭn\: a metal pin used in stone casts to remove die sections and replace them accurately in the original position

drag \drăg\ *n*: the lower or cast side of a refractory flask to which the cope is fitted

draw \drô\ *vt*, *slang* (bef. 12c): the taper or convergence of walls of a preparation for a restoration; *syn*, *path of draw*, PATH OF INSERTION, PATH OF WITHDRAWAL, PATH OF PLACEMENT, TOTAL OCCLUSAL CONVERGENCE

dross \drŏs, drôs\ *n***: 1.** the solid scum formed on the surface of a metal when molten or melted, often formed from oxides of various metals but sometimes arising from impurities and waste materials; **2.** waste matter; refuse

dry milling *n*: a subtractive computer-aided manufacture (CAM) process, used to create a physical copy of a 3D model that has been produced as part of a computer-aided design (CAD) process; it is a subtractive process, where digital software controls the tools and processes required to remove unnecessary structure from a blank disk, ingot, or billet to reveal a 3D object with the planned contours; no water, liquid or lubricating agents are used, designating the process as "dry"; *syn*, *dry processing*; *comp*, COMPUTER-AIDED MANUFACTURE (CAM), SUBTRACTIVE MANUFACTURING (SM), COMPUTER NUMERICAL CONTROL (CNC) MACHINING, MILLING, WET MILLING

dual network ceramic polymer *nonstand*: *Editorial note for usage:* term used to refer to a porous ceramic network infiltrated by a polymer; *comp*, RESIN-MODIFIED CERAMIC, *hybrid ceramic*

dual scan *n*: the process of completing radiologic scans of an area of interest, with a reference object containing fiducial markers (such as a diagnostic guide) added to the second scan; *comp*, FIDUCIAL MARKER, FIDUCIAL MARKER REGISTRATION, REFERENCE SCAN, COMPUTER-AIDED DESIGN (CAD)

ductility \dŭk-tĭl´ĭ-tē\ *n* (14c): the ability of a material to withstand permanent deformation under a tensile load without rupture; ability of a material to be plastically strained in tension; a material is brittle if it does not have appreciable plastic deformation in tension before rupture

duplicate denture \dōō´plĭ-kĭt dĕn´chur\: a second denture intended to be a replica of the first

durometer \dōō´rŏm-ĭ-ter\ *n*: an instrument for measuring hardness of elastic materials (i.e., polymers, biological tissues); measured by scales A (softer) to D (harder) with each scale value of 0 (softest) to 100 (hardest); ASTM D2240; *orig*, Albert F. Shore, inventor, U.S.A., 1908; *syn*, *Shore Hardness Scale*

dwt: *abbr* [*denarius* + *weight*] pennyweight; a measurement of weight in the troy system equal to 24 grains, or 0.05 ounce; its metric equivalent is 1.555 grams

dye \dī\ *n*: a colorant that does not scatter light but absorbs certain wavelengths and transmits others

dynamic bite opener *slang*; *syn*, OCCLUSAL DEVICE

dynamic relations \dī-năm´ĭk rĭ-lā´shunz\ *obs*: relations of two objects involving the element of relative movement of one object to another, as the relationship of the mandible to the maxillae (GPT-4)

dynamic splint:; *syn*, INTERARCH EXPANSION DEVICE, OCCLUSAL DEVICE

dysesthesia \dĭs-ĕs-thē´zha, -zhē-a, ĭs-\ *n*: an unpleasant abnormal sensation

dysfunction \dĭs-fŭngk´shun\ *n* (ca. 1916): the presence of functional disharmony between the morphologic form (teeth, occlusion, bones, joints) and function (muscles, nerves) that may result in pathologic changes in the tissues or produce a functional disturbance

dysgeusia \dĭs-gyōō´zha, -zhē-a\ *n*: any disturbance in the sense of taste

dyskinesia \dĭs-kĭn´ĭs-zha, -ahē-a\ *n* (ca. 1706): impairment of the power of voluntary movement resulting in fragmentary or incomplete movement; *comp*, INCOORDINATION

dyslalia \dĭs-lă´lē-a\ *n*: defective articulation as a result of faulty learning or abnormality of the external speech organs and not because of lesions of the central nervous system

dysmasesis \dĭs-măs´ĭ-sĭs\ *n*: difficulty in mastication

dysostosis \dĭs-ŏs´ta-sĭs\ *n*: imperfect ossification

dysphagia \dĭs-plā´zha\ *n*: difficulty swallowing, as defined by an increase in time and effort to move oral contents (food and liquid) out of the oral cavity, or when oral contents is accidentally moved into the airway (aspiration); it can be accompanied by difficulty keeping the lips closed or an increase in salivary escape; diagnosis is made with barium swallow, endoscopy, CT scan, MRI scan or self report; *comp*, BOLUS FORMATION, CHEWING ABILITY, CHEWING EFFICIENCY, CHEWING TEST, FOOD COMMINUTION, TONGUE PRESSURE

dysphonia \dĭs-fō´nē-a\ *n* (ca. 1706): impairment in the voice; difficulty in creating sound and phonation with the vocal cords

dysplasia \dĭs-plā´zha\ *n* (ca. 1923): abnormality of development; *comp*, MANDIBULAR DYSPLASIA, MAXILLOMANDIBULAR DYSPLASIA

dystonia dĭs-tōn´ya\ *n*: acute irregular tonic muscular spasms, often with contortions of the tongue, jaw, eyes, neck, and sometimes the entire body

E

earbow \ir-bō\ *n* (20c): a type of facebow that indexes to the external auditory meatus and registers the relation of the maxillary dental arch to the external auditory meatus and a horizontal reference plane; this instrument is used to transfer the maxillary cast to the articulator; it provides an average anatomic dimension between the external auditory meatus and the horizontal axis of the mandible; *syn*, FACEBOW

early closing click \ûr´lē klōs´ing klĭk\: a click emanating from the temporomandibular joint that occurs at the initiation of retrusive translation

early mandibular lateral translation \ûr´lē măn-dĭb´ya-lar\: the translatory portion of lateral movement in which the greatest portion occurs early in the forward movement of the nonworking-side condyle as it leaves centric relation; *comp*, IMMEDIATE MANDIBULAR LATERAL TRANSLATION, MANDIBULAR TRANSLATION, PROGRESSIVE MANDIBULAR LATERAL TRANSLATION

early opening click \ûr´lē ō´pen-ing klĭk\: a temporomandibular joint click that occurs at initiation of the translation of the condyle(s)

EBA cement: *acronym* for ethoxybenzoic acid cement; reinforced zinc oxide-eugenol cement with part of the eugenol replaced by 2-ethoxybenzoic acid

eccentric \ĭk-sĕn´trĭk\ *adj* (14c)**: 1.** not having the same center; **2.** deviating from a circular path; **3.** located elsewhere than at the geometric center; **4.** any position of the mandible other than that which is its normal position

eccentric checkbite *nonstand*; *syn*, ECCENTRIC INTEROCCLUSAL RECORD

eccentric interocclusal record \ĭk-sĕn´trĭk ĭn´ter-a-klōō´sal rĕk´erd\: a registration of any maxillomandibular position other than centric relation

eccentric jaw record:; *syn*, ECCENTRIC INTEROCCLUSAL RECORD

eccentric jaw relation \ĭk-sĕn´trĭk jô rĭ-lā´shun\ *obs*: any relationship of the mandible to the maxillae other than centric relation (GPT-4)

eccentric occlusion \ĭk-sĕn´trĭk a-klōō´shun\: an occlusion other than maximal intercuspal position

eccentric position:; *syn*, ECCENTRIC RELATION

eccentric record:; *syn*, ECCENTRIC INTEROCCLUSAL RECORD

eccentric relation \ĭk-sĕn´trik rĭ-lā´shun\ *n*: any relationship of the mandible to the maxillae other than centric relation; *comp*, MAXIMAL INTERCUSPAL POSITION

ectopic \ĕk-tŏp´ĭk\ *adj* (1873): occurring in an abnormal position or in an unusual manner or form; ectopically \ĕk-tŏ´pĭk-lē\ *adv*

ectopic eruption \ĕk-tŏp´ik ĭ-rŭp´shun\ *n*: eruption of a tooth out of its expected place or position; *comp*, EXTRUSION, SUPRAERUPTION, ACTIVE ERUPTION, PASSIVE ERUPTION, TOOTH MIGRATION, PERIODONTIUM, ALTERED PASSIVE ERUPTION, PATHOLOGIC TOOTH

MIGRATION, INFRAERUPTION, INFRAOCCLUSION, SUPRAOCCLUSION, INTRUSION, MALOCCLUSION, ANKYLOSIS

edema \ĭ-dē´ma\ *n* (15c): abnormal accumulation of fluid in the tissues

edentulate \ē-dĕn´cha-lāt\ *vb*: to remove all teeth

edentulism \ē-dĕn´cha-lĭz-um\ (1998): the state of being edentulous; without natural teeth

edentulous \ē-dĕn´cha-lus\ *adj* (1782): without teeth, lacking teeth

edge-to-edge articulation \ĕj tōō ĕj är-tĭk´ya-lā´shun\: articulation in which the opposing anterior teeth meet along their incisal edges when the teeth are in maximal intercuspal position

edge-to-edge bite *nonstand*; *syn*, EDGE-TO-EDGE ARTICULATION

edge-to-edge occlusion:; *syn*, EDGE-TO-EDGE ARTICULATION

edges *n*: in reference to computer-aided design (CAD), a component of a polygon mesh that forms a connection between two vertices; *comp*, TOPOLOGY, MERGING, MESH, MESHING, POLYGON MESH, POLYHEDRAL MESH, TRIANGULAR MESH, VERTEX, COMPUTER-AIDED DESIGN (CAD), PLANNING SOFTWARE

educationally qualified prosthodontist \ĕj´a-kā´shun-a-lē kwŏl´a-fid prŏs´tha-dŏn´tĭs\: in the United States as defined by the American Board of Prosthodontics, a prosthodontist who has successfully completed an advanced educational program accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation and is eligible to apply for examination by the American Board of Prosthodontics

elastic \ĭ-lăs´tĭk\ *adj* (1653): susceptible to being stretched, compressed, or distorted and then tending to resume the original shape

elastic limit \ĭ-lăs´tĭk lĭm´it\: the greatest stress to which a material may be subjected and still be capable of returning to its original dimensions when such forces are released

elastic modulus \ĭ-lăs´tĭk mŏj´a-lus\: the stiffness or flexibility of a material within the elastic range; within the elastic range, the material deforms in direct proportion to the force applied as represented by Hooke's law

elasticity \ĭ-lă-stĭs´ĭ-tē\ *n* (1664): the quality that allows a structure or material to return to its original form on removal of an external force; *comp*, MODULUS OF ELASTICITY

elastomer \ĭ-lăs´ta-mer\ *n* (ca. 1934): a polymer that has a glass transition temperature that is below its service temperature (usually room temperature); these materials are characterized by low stiffness and extremely large elastic strains; **elastomeric** *adj*

elastomeric impression material: a group of flexible chemical polymers that are either chemically or physically cross-linked; generally, they can be easily stretched and rapidly recover their original dimensions when applied stresses are released

elder patient *n*: an older person who is receiving health care, or in need of health care; in contrast with a geriatric patient (one who is 65 years or older), an elder patient is not classified by age; an elder patient may or may not have frailty or functional decline; *syn*, *aged patient*; *comp*, INSTITUTIONALIZED ELDERS, COMMUNITY-DWELLING ELDERS, GERIATRIC PATIENT

electrical discharge machining \ĭ-lĕk´trĭ-kal dĭs-chärj ma-shēn´ing**: 1.** the process by which metal(s) is (are) altered in form by using electrical current through conductive objects brought into physical contact with the metal surface; **2.** a precision metal removal process using an accurately controlled electrical discharge (a spark) to erode metal, usually performed in a liquid dielectric medium; *syn*, *spark erosion*

electrical discharge machining *n*: *acronym* is EDM; a subtractive computer-aided manufacture (CAM) process that creates a planned shape by producing sparks through rapid reiterations of electrical current discharges between two electrodes, (the tool-electrode and the workpiece-electrode) that melt tiny portions of a metal blank; the process can be used for manufacturing prostheses and components in dentistry from electrically conductive materials and non-electrically conductive ceramics; *syn*, *spark machining, spark erosion, die sinking, wire burning, wire erosion*; *comp*, COMPUTER-AIDED MANUFACTURE (CAM), SUBTRACTIVE MANUFACTURING (SM), COMPUTER NUMERICAL CONTROL (CNC) MACHINING

electrode \ĭ-lĕk´trōd\ *n* (1834)**: 1.** a medium used between an electric conductor and the object to which it is to be applied; **2.** an x-ray tube component from which electrons emanate or to which they are attracted; the positive electrode is the anode; the negative electrode is the cathode

electrolarynx *n*: a battery operated medical device that allows electrical speech by placing against the skin under the mandible; *comp*, TRACHEOESOPHAGEAL PROSTHESIS, MAXILLOFACIAL PROSTHESIS

electromagnetic spectrum \ĭ-lĕk´trō-măg-nĕt´ĭk spĕk´trŭm\: the range of energy waves that extend from gamma rays to radio waves; the eye is sensitive to a very narrow band of wavelengths between about 380 and 760 nm

electromagnetic wave \ĭ-lĕk´trō-măg-nĕt´ĭk wāv\: a disturbance that propagates outward from any electric charge that oscillates or is accelerated; far from the charge, it consists of vibrating electric and magnetic fields that move at the speed of light and are at right angles to each other and to the direction of motion

electromyographic biofeedback \ĭ-lĕk-trō-mī-ō´gra-fĭk bī´ō-fēd´băk\: an instrumental process that helps patients learn control over muscle tension levels previously under automatic control

electromyography \ĭ-lĕk´trō-mī-ŏg´ra-fē\ *n* (1948): the graphic recording of the electrical potential of muscle; *comp*, NOCTURNAL ELECTROMYOGRAPHY

electron \ĭ-lĕk´trŏn\ *n* (1891): the elemental unit of electricity; a stable elementary particle that is the negatively charged constituent of ordinary matter, having a mass of approximately 9.11×10^{-28} g (equivalent to 0.511 MeV) and a charge of approximately -1.602×10^{-19} Coulomb; *comp*, *negative electron, negatron*

electron accelerator \ĭ-lĕk´trŏn ăk-sĕl´a-rā´ter\: a device used in radiation treatment that accelerates electrons to high energies

electron beam melting *n* (1993): *acronym* is EBM; a powder bed fusion additive computer-aided manufacture (CAM) technique, used to create a physical copy of a 3D model that has been produced as part of a computer-aided design (CAD) process; the process uses a high-energy beam of electrons that is guided by a magnetic field to melt a powdered metal, incrementally, layer upon layer, to create a 3D object with the planned contours; the history of the technique dates back to a patent in 1993; *comp*, COMPUTER-AIDED MANUFACTURE (CAM) ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING (AM), RAPID PROTOTYPING, SELECTIVE LASER SINTERING (SLS), SELECTIVE LASER MELTING (SLM), DIRECT METAL LASER SINTERING (DMLS), MULTIJET FUSION (MJF)

electron beam therapy \ĭ-lĕk´trŏn bēm thĕr´a-pē\: treatment by electrons accelerated to high energies by a machine such as the betatron

electron volt \ĭ-lĕk´trŏn vōlt\: *abbr*, *eV*; a unit of energy equal to the energy acquired by an electron when it passes through a potential difference of 1 volt in a vacuum; it is equal to $(1.602192 + 0.000007) \times 10^{-19}$ volt

electroplating \ĭ-lĕk´tro-plā´tĭng\ *vt* (ca. 1864): the process of covering the surface of an object with a thin coating of metal by means of electrolysis

electropolishing \ĭ-lĕk´trō-pŏl´ĭsh-ĭng\ *vt*: the electrolytic removal of a thin layer of metal to produce a bright surface

elements • endosteal dental implant abutment

elements \ĕl´a-ment\ *n* (1993): when used in reference to dental implants, component parts of a dental implant structure, such as the dental implant, dental implant abutment, and abutment screw

elevator muscle \ĕl´a-vā´ter mŭs´el\: one of the muscles that, on contracting, elevates or closes the mandible

elongation \ĭ-lông´gā´shun\ *n* (14c)**: 1.** deformation as a result of tensile force application; **2.** the degree to which a material will stretch before breaking; **3.** the overeruption of a tooth

embedment \ĕm-bĕd-ment\ *n* (1794)**: 1.** the process of using a ceramic powder mixed with water to surround a glass-ceramic casting; the purpose of the procedure is to prevent distortion and limit the shrinkage of the casting; **2.** with reference to the physics of threaded unions, localized plastic deformation that occurs in screw threads or the mated components when applying preload; *comp*, EMBEDMENT RELAXATION, INVEST

embedment relaxation: the settling effect on a screw connection as microscopic rough spots on the threads begin to flatten causing a reduction in the preload

embouchure \äm´bōō-shōōr\ *n* (1760): the position and use of the lips, tongue, and teeth in playing a wind instrument

embrasure \ĕm-brā´zher\ *n* (1702)**: 1.** the space formed when adjacent surfaces flair away from one another; **2.** in dentistry, the space defined by surfaces of two adjacent teeth; there are four embrasure spaces associated with each proximal contact area: occlusal or incisal, mesial, distal, and gingival

emergence angle \ĭ-mûr´jens ăng´gel\ (1993): the angle between the average tangent of the transitional contour relative to the long axis of a tooth, dental implant, or dental implant abutment; *comp*, EMERGENCE PROFILE

emergence profile \ĭ-mûr´jens prō´fīl\: the contour of a tooth or restoration, such as the crown on a natural tooth, dental implant, or dental implant abutment, as it relates to the emergence from circumscribed soft tissues; *syn*, *translational contour*; *comp*, PINK ESTHETIC SCORE

EMG: *acronym*, ELECTROMYOGRAPHY

eminence \ĕm´i-nens\ *n* (15c): an anatomic prominence or projection, especially one on the surface of a bone; *comp*, CANINE EMINENCE, *articular eminence*

empty mouth movement \ĕmp´tē mouth mōōv´ment\: voluntary or reflex movements of the mandible when not engaged in incision or mastication

enamel \ĭ-năm´el\ *n* (15c): in dentistry, the hard, thin, translucent layer of calcified substance that envelopes and protects the dentin of the coronal aspect of the tooth; it is the hardest substance in the body; *syn*, *adamantine layer*

enamel hypocalcification:; *syn*, ENAMEL HYPOMINERALIZATION

enamel hypomaturation *n*: a condition where the enamel present is of normal quantity (the enamel matrix secretion has not been affected), but is of deficient quality; the condition has affected the maturation (end) phase of mineralization during enamel formation, affecting the mineral accumulation; *comp*, ENAMEL HYPOPLASIA, ENAMEL HYPOMINERALIZATION, AMELOGENESIS IMPERFECTA, DENTINOGENESIS IMPERFECTA

enamel hypomineralization *n*: a condition where the enamel present is of normal quantity (the enamel matrix secretion has been unaffected), but is of deficient quality; the condition has affected the mineralization phase of enamel formation, resulting in a reduction in deposition of mineral; *syn*, *hypocalcification*; *comp*, ENAMEL HYPOPLASIA, ENAMEL HYPOMATURATION, AMELOGENESIS IMPERFECTA

enamel hypoplasia *n*: a condition where the enamel present is of normal quality, but is of deficient quantity; the condition has affected the secretion phase of enamel formation, where there is reduction in the amount of matrix protein secreted; *comp*, ENAMEL HYPOMINERALIZATION, ENAMEL HYPOMATURATION, AMELOGENESIS IMPERFECTA, DENTINOGENESIS IMPERFECTA

enamel projection \ĭ-năm´el pro-jĕk´shun\: an apical extension of enamel, usually toward a furcation in the roots

enameloplasty *n*; *syn* OCCLUSAL RESHAPING, ESTHETIC RESHAPING

enarthrosis \ĕn´är-thrō´sĭs\ *n* (1634): joints characterized with a ball and socket anatomy (e.g., hip)

endocrown *slang*; *comp*, ONE-PIECE ENDODONTIC CROWN

endodontic implants *obs*; *syn*, ENDODONTIC-ENDOSTEAL DENTAL IMPLANT

endodontic pin \ĕn´dō-dŏn´tĭk pĭn\ *obs*; *syn*, ENDODONTIC-ENDOSTEAL DENTAL IMPLANT

endodontic stabilizer *obs*; *syn*, ENDODONTIC-ENDOSTEAL DENTAL IMPLANT

endodontic-endosteal dental implant \ĕn´dō-dŏn´tĭks ĕn-dŏs´tē-l dĕn´tl ĭm-plănt´\ *obs*: a smooth and/or threaded pin implant that extends through the root canal of a tooth into periapical bone and is used to stabilize a mobile tooth; *syn*, *endodontic stabilizer*

endogenous \ĕn-dŏj´a-nus\ *adj* (1830): developing or originating within the organism

endoscope \ĕn´da-skōp\ *n* (1861): a flexible or rigid thin tube used for examining the interior of a structure

endosseous blade implant:; *syn*, BLADE ENDOSTEAL DENTAL IMPLANT

endosseous implant:; *syn*, ENDOSTEAL DENTAL IMPLANT

endosteal dental implant \ĕn-dŏs´tē-l dĕn´tl ĭm-plănt´\: a device placed into the alveolar and/or basal bone of the mandible or maxillae and transecting only one cortical plate; the endosteal dental implant is composed of an anchorage component, termed the *endosteal dental implant*, which, ideally, is within the bone, and a retentive component, termed the *endosteal dental implant abutment*; the dental implant abutment connects to the dental implant (by means of screws, thread/screw interfacing, compression/luting agent, etc., which can be termed *elements*), passes through the oral mucosa, and serves to support and/or retain the prosthesis (fixed prosthesis, removable prosthesis, maxillofacial prosthesis); descriptions of the dental implant and/or the dental implant abutment that use silhouette or geometric forms, such as cylinder, conical, pre-angled, angled, blade, basket, or endodontic, may be used as adjectives to enhance understanding of the geometry of any endosteal dental implant; descriptive adjectives may be used to delineate the materials from which they are made, such as, a *ceramic* dental implant abutment. *Interim* or *definitive dental implant abutments* may be composed of one or more individual component parts, each of which is termed an *element*; the dental implant abutment element(s) usually is (are) described by means of their geometric form, function or means of adaptation, such as, screw, coping, cylinder, lug, friction fitting, press-fit; hence, multiple adjectives may be used to describe both the endosteal dental implant and abutment; *comp*, BASKET ENDOSTEAL DENTAL IMPLANT, BLADE ENDOSTEAL DENTAL IMPLANT, DENTAL IMPLANT, ENDODONTIC-ENDOSTEAL DENTAL IMPLANT, EPOSTEAL DENTAL IMPLANT, TRANSOSTEAL DENTAL IMPLANT, *screw endosteal dental implant*

endosteal dental implant abutment \ĕn-dŏs´tē-l dĕn´tl ĭm-plănt´ a-bŭt´ment\ (1998): that element of the dental implant that passes through the oral mucosa and provides connection between the endosteal dental implant body and the prosthesis; the dental implant abutment may be for interim or definitive application; *comp*, *interim abutment, definitive abutment*

endosteal dental implant abutment element(s) \ĕn-dŏs´tē-l dĕn-tl ĭm-plănt a-bŭt´ment ĕl´a-ment\ (1998): any component used to secure either the dental implant abutment to the dental implant or the prosthesis to the dental implant abutment; *comp*, ELEMENTS

engram: synaptic maps in the motor cortex for skilled, somatic movement patterns; *orig*, John Hughlings Jackson, 1884

entrance port \ĕn-trăns port\: the area of the surface of a patient on which a radiation beam is incident

enucleation *n*: The surgical removal of the eye globe after severing the optic muscles and optic nerve

envelope of function \ĕn´va-lōp ŭv fŭngk´shun\: the 3D space contained within the envelope of motion that defines mandibular movement during masticatory function and/or phonation; *comp*, ENVELOPE OF MOTION

envelope of motion \ĕn´va-lōp ŭv mō´shun\: the 3D space circumscribed by mandibular border movements within which all unstrained mandibular movement occurs; ENVELOPE OF MOTION is known as Posselt's Envelope of Motion, *orig*, Ulf Posselt who first demonstrated this 3D space, Denmark, 1952; Posselt U. Studies in the mobility of the Human mandible, Acta Odontol Scand, 1952: 10:19-160; Pouselt U. Movement areas of the mandible. J Prosthet Dent 1957;7:375-85; Posselt U. Physiology of occlusion and rehabilitation. Philadelphia, PA: Davis; 1962

epiphora *n*: excessive tear production that results in watery eyes; *comp*, EXOPHTHALMOS, DIPLOPIA

epistaxis *n*: hemorrhagic discharge from the nose; it is either spontaneous or a result of trauma; *comp*, RHINORRHEA

epithelial attachment:; *syn*, JUNCTIONAL EPITHELIUM

epithelial cuff \ĕp´a-thē´lē-al kŭf\: a term used to describe the relationship between the mucosa and the dental implant and/or dental implant abutment; the use of this term implies a close adherence, but not necessarily a biochemical attachment, between the implant and mucosa

epithelium \ĕp´a-thē´-lē-um\ *n* (1748): the mucosal tissue serving as the lining of the intraoral surfaces. It extends into the gingival crevice and adheres to the tooth at the base of the crevice; **–lia** \-lē-a\ *pl comp*, JUNCTIONAL EPITHELIUM, SULCULAR EPITHELIUM

epithelization \ĕp´a-thē´lĭ-zā´shun\ *n* (ca. 1934): the process of becoming covered with or converted to epithelium; **epithelize** \ĕp´a-thē´līz\ *vt*

eposteal dental implant \ĕp´ŏs´tē-al dĕn´tl ĭm-plănt´\: any dental implant that receives its primary support by means of resting upon the bone; *Editorial note for usage:* a subperiosteal dental implant that conforms to the superior surface of an edentulous area of alveolar bone is an eposteal dental implant; any retaining screws or other elements that may secure the eposteal framework to the alveolar bone and pass through the bone represent endosteal dental implant components; should the eposteal framework penetrate the alveolar bone, technically, the framework becomes an endosteal dental implant; an eposteal dental implant's support system has, heretofore, been termed the implant frame, implant framework, or implant substructure; this is an integral component of that dental implant's form and is not subservient to any other component; *comp*, ENDOSTEAL DENTAL IMPLANT, SUBPERIOSTEAL DENTAL IMPLANT, TRANSOSTEAL DENTAL IMPLANT

epoxy resin \ĕp´ŏk´sē, ĭ-pŏk´- rĕz´ĭn\: a resin characterized by the reactive epoxy or ethyloxyline groups that possess unique characteristics in terms of adhesion to metals, woods, and glasses

epoxy resin die \ĕp´ŏk´sē, ĭ-pŏk´- rĕz´ĭn dī\: the reproduction in the form of epoxy resin of the prepared surfaces of a tooth or dental implant abutment

epulis fissuratum: overgrowth of intraoral tissue resulting from chronic irritation

equalization of pressure \ĭ-kwĭl´a-zā´shun ŭv prĕsh´ur\: the act of equalizing or uniformly distributing pressure

equilibrate \ĭ-kwĭl´a-brāt\ *vb* (1635): to bring or to place in equilibrium; -brated \-brā´tĭd\ ; -br ating \-brā´tĭng\ *vt*

equilibration \ĭ-kwĭl´a-brā´shun\ *n* (1635)**: 1.** the act or acts of placing a body in a state of equilibrium; **2.** the state or condition of being in equilibrium; *comp*, MANDIBULAR EQUILIBRATION, OCCLUSAL EQUILIBRATION

equilibrator \ĭ-kwĭl´a-brā´tor\ *n* (19c) *obs*: an instrument or device used in achieving or helping maintain a state of equilibrium (GPT-4)

equilibrium \ē´kwa-lĭb´rē-um, ĕk´wa-\ *n* (1608)**: 1.** a state of even adjustment between opposing forces; **2.** that state or condition of a body in which any forces acting on it are so arranged that their product at every point is zero; **3.** a balance between active forces and negative resistance

erosion \ĭ-rō´zhun\ *n* (1541): in dentistry, the dissolution of dental hard tissue due to a chemical process of acid dissolution not involving bacterial plaque acid and not directly associated with mechanical or traumatic factors; *comp,* BRUXISM, ABFRACTION, BIOCORROSION

Essig splint: *eponym* for a stainless steel wire passed labially and lingually around a segment of the dental arch and held in position by individual ligature wires around the contact areas of the teeth; it is used to stabilize fractured or repositioned teeth and the involved alveolar bone; variously ascribed to V. H. Jackson, dentist, NY, U.S.A., C. J.; Essig and *N.* S. Essig, dentists, PA, U.S.A., or W. H. Atkinson, dentist; Essig CJ, ed. The American textbook of prosthetic dentistry. Philadelphia, PA: Lea Brothers; 1896:187, 208; Essig NS. Prosthetic dentistry. Brooklyn, NY: Dental Items of Interest Publishing; 1937

esthetic \ĕs-thĕt´ĭk\ *adj***: 1.** pertaining to the study of beauty and the sense of beautiful; descriptive of a specific creation that results from such study; objectifies beauty and attractiveness, and elicits pleasure; **2.** pertaining to sensation; **esthetically** *adj syn*, *aesthetic*

esthetic frame of the face: the area on the human face, within which items of esthetic interest such as midlines, cants, and smile parameters are sensitively perceptible and objectively verifiable

esthetic reshaping \ĕs-thĕt´ĭk rē-shāp´ĭng\: the physical modification of the surfaces of teeth to improve appearance; *comp*, AXIAL REDUCTION, OCCLUSAL REDUCTION

esthetics \ĕs-thĕt´ĭks\ *n* (1798)**: 1.** the branch of philosophy dealing with beauty; **2.** in dentistry, the theory and philosophy that deal with beauty and the beautiful, especially with respect to the appearance of a dental restoration, as achieved through its form and/or color; those subjective and objective elements and principles underlying the beauty and attractiveness of an object, design, or principle; *comp*, DENTAL ESTHETICS, DENTOGENICS, DENTURE ESTHETICS

Estlander's operation: *eponym* for a lip switch operation; a triangular flap of tissue taken from the lower lip is transferred to the upper lateral lip; *orig*, Jakob August Estlander, surgeon, Finland, 1831-1881

[1]etch \ĕch\ *vb*,*vt* (1634)**: 1.** to produce a retentive surface; in dentistry on tooth enamel, glass or metal; ad modem corrosive action of an acid (etchant) to create a retentive surface; **2.** to delineate or impress clearly

[2]etch *n* (1896): the effect or action of an etching acid on a surface

etchant \ĕch´ănt\ *n*: a chemical agent that is capable of selective dissolution of a surface

etching \ĕch´ing\ *vt* (1632)**: 1.** the act or process of selective dissolution; **2.** in dentistry, the selective dissolution of the surface of tooth enamel, dentin, metal, or porcelain through the use of acids or other chemical agents (etchants) to create a retentive surface

ethylene oxide \ĕth´a-lēn ŏk´sīd´\: a bactericidal agent occurring as a colorless gas with a pleasant ethereal odor; the chemical in gas sterilization systems used for many items that cannot be sterilized in a high heat system

etiologic factors \ē´tē-ō-lŏj´ĭk făk´tors\: the elements or influences that can be assigned as the cause or reason for a disease; *comp*, LOCAL ETIOLOGIC FACTORS, SYSTEMIC ETIOLOGIC FACTORS

etiology \ē´tē-ŏl´a-jē\ *n* (1555)**: 1.** the factors implicated in the cause or origin of a disease or disorder; **2.** the study or theory of the factors causing disease

everything-as-a-Service *n*: *abbr* is XaaS; a cloud computing online service where entities pay third parties to enable scalable, individualized, customized and responsive data driven products and processes that are under the full control of the entity that has engaged the service; *comp*, CLOUD COMPUTING, CLOUD SOURCING, CLOUD STORAGE, INFRASTRUCTURE-AS-A-SERVICE (IaaS), PLATFORMS-AS-A-SERVICE (PaaS), SOFTWARE-AS-A-SERVICE (SaaS)

evidence-based dentistry *n*: *abbr* is EBD; an approach to oral healthcare that requires the judicious integration of systematic assessments of clinically relevant scientific evidence, relating to the patient's oral and medical condition and history, with the dentist's clinical expertise and the patient's treatment needs and preferences; American Dental Association, 2001

evisceration \ĭ-vĭs´a-rā´shun\ *n***: 1.** removal of the viscera or contents of a cavity; **2.** in ophthalmology, the removal of the contents of the eye globe, but leaving the sclera

evulsion \ĭ-vŭl´shun\ *n* (1611): extraction; removed, usually of a sudden nature

ex vivo *n*: the research approach referring to methodology related to experiments outside of a living body, with minimal alteration of the natural conditions; it differs from in vitro, by maintaining the components in a similar state to that which would be the natural environment, such that the components can be returned to the living body if planned; the term is derived from Latin and refers to "outside the living"; *comp*, IN SILICO, IN SITU, IN VITRO, IN VIVO

examination \ĭg-zăm´a-nā´shun\ *n* (14c): scrutiny or investigation for the purpose of making a diagnosis or assessment

excoriate \ex-skor-ee-ayt\ *vb*: to wear off the skin; to abrade

excoriation: a scratch or abrasion of the skin

excursion \ĭk-skûr´shun\ *n* (1577)**: 1.** a movement outward and back or from a mean position or axis; also, the distance traversed; **2.** in dentistry, the movement occurring when the mandible moves away from maximal intercuspal position

excursive \ĭk-skûr´sĭv\ *adj* (1673): constituting a digression; characterized by digression

excursive movement \ĭk-skûr´sĭv mōōv´ment\: movement occurring when the mandible moves away from maximal intercuspal position

exenteration \ĭk-zĕn´ta-rā´shun\ *n***: 1.** removal of an organ; **2.** used in connection with the eye, an *orbital exenteration* denotes the removal of the entire eye globe and surrounding structures; *comp*, EVISCERATION

exophthalmos *n*: an ocular condition where one or both eyes are proptopic (displaced forward), exhibiting 2mm or greater protrusion when compared with its usual location; *comp*, EPIPHORA, DIPLOPIA

exostosis *n*: bony projection extending beyond the normal contour of a bony surface

expansion prosthesis \ĭk-spăn´shun prŏth´ĭ-sĭs\: a maxillofacial prosthesis used to expand the lateral segment of the maxillae in a unilateral or bilateral cleft of the soft and hard palates and alveolar processes; *comp*, NASOALVEOLAR MOLDING

explant *vb*: to extract a dental implant

exposure \ĭk-spō´zher\ *n* (1606)**: 1.** the act of laying open, as a surgical or dental exposure; **2.** in radiology, a measure of the roentgen rays or gamma radiation at a certain place based on its ability to cause ionization; the unit of exposure is the roentgen (R); *comp*, RAD

extension \ĭk-stĕn´shun\ *n* (15c)**: 1.** the movement by which the two elements of any jointed part are drawn away from each other, the process of increasing the angle between two skeletal levers having end-to-end articulation with each other; the opposite of flexion; **2.** in maxillofacial prosthetics, that portion of a prosthesis added to fill a defect or provide a function not inherent in a dental restoration, e.g., palatal extension, pharyngeal extension; *comp*, CONFORMER, SECTION

extension bridge *slang*; *syn*, CANTILEVER FIXED DENTAL PROSTHESIS

extension outline \ĭk-stĕn´shun out´līn\ *obs***: 1.** the outline of the area of the entire basal seat of a denture; **2.** the outline on the surface of a cast or mucous membrane that includes the entire area to be covered by a denture (GPT-1)

extension-base removable partial denture \ĭk-stĕn´shun bās pär´shal rĭ-mōō´va-bal pär´shal dĕn´chur\: a removable partial denture that is supported and retained by natural teeth anterior to the denture base and in which a portion of the functional force vector of the base is carried by the residual ridge; *syn*, REMOVABLE PARTIAL DENTURE

external oblique ridge \ĭk-stûr´nal ō-blēk´ rĭj\: a smooth ridge on the buccal surface of the body of the mandible that extends from the anterior border of the ramus, with diminishing prominence, downward and forward to the region of the mental foremen; this ridge changes very little in size and direction throughout life

extirpate \ĕk´stir-pāt\ *vt* (1539)**: 1.** to pull up or out, to destroy completely; **2.** to cut out by surgery; **extirpation** \ĕk´stir-pā´shun\ *n*, **-pated** \-pā´tĭd\ **-pating** \-pā´tĭng\

extracapsular ankylosis \ĕk´stra-kăp´sa-lar ăng´ka-lō´sĭs\: ankylosis because of rigidity of any structure external to the joint capsule

extracapsular disorder \ĕk´stra-kăp´sa-lar dĭs-ôr´der\: a problem associated with the masticatory system in which the etiological factors are located outside of the temporomandibular joint capsule

extracoronal \ĕk´stra-kôr´a-nal, kŏr´-, ka-rō´nal\ *adj*: that which is outside or external to the crown portion of a natural tooth

extracoronal attachment: any prefabricated attachment for support and retention of a removable dental prosthesis; the retentive components (the matrix and patrix components or clasp) are positioned outside the normal contour of the abutment tooth; *comp*, INTRACORONAL ATTACHMENT, PRECISION ATTACHMENT

extracoronal retainer \ĕk´stra-kôr´a-nal, kŏr´-, ka-rō´nal rĭ-tā´ner\: that part of a fixed or removable partial denture uniting the abutment to the other elements of a prosthesis that surrounds all or part of the prepared crown

extraoral tracing \ĕk´stra-ôr´al, ōr´- trā´sĭng\: a tracing of mandibular movements made by means of devices that extend outside the oral cavity; a tracing made outside the oral cavity; *Editorial note for usage:* extraoral tracer (ing), intraoral tracer (ing), and tracing device are the primary terms

extrinsic \ĭk-strĭn´sĭk\ *adj* (1613): external, extraneous, as originating from or on the outside; **extrinsically** *adv*

extrinsic coloring \ĭk-strĭn´sĭk kŭl´or-ĭng\: coloring from without; applying color to the external surface of a prosthesis

extrusion \ĭk-strōō´zhun\ *n* (1540): additional movement of a tooth or teeth and associated periodontium in an occlusal direction after active eruption has finished that may result in discontinuity with the normal occlusal plane or gingival margin; *comp*, SUPRAERUPTION, ACTIVE ERUPTION, PASSIVE ERUPTION, TOOTH MIGRATION, PERIODONTIUM, ALTERED PASSIVE ERUPTION, PATHOLOGIC TOOTH MIGRATION, INFRAERUPTION, INFRAOCCLUSION, SUPRAOCCLUSION, INTRUSION, ECTOPIC ERUPTION, MALOCCLUSION, ANKYLOSIS

exudate \ĕks´yōō-dāt´\ *n*: **1.** exuded molten material; **2.** any fluid that gradually passes through tissues; *inflammatory exudate* is a fluid with a high content of serum proteins and leukocytes, formed as a reaction to tissue injury

F

fabrication \făb´rĭ-kā´shun\ *n* (1670): the building, making, or constructing of a restoration

face form \fās form\ *obs*: **1.** the outline form of the face; **2.** the outline form of the face from an anterior view, sometimes described geometrically as square, tapering, ovoid, or by various combinations of these basic forms (GPT-4); *syn*, ESTHETIC FRAME OF THE FACE, FACIAL FORM; *comp*, FACIAL MIDLINE

facebow \fās bō\: an instrument used to record the spatial relationship of the maxillary arch to some anatomic reference point or points and then transfer this relationship to an articulator; it orients the dental cast in the same relationship to the opening axis of the articulator; customarily the anatomic references are the mandibular transverse horizontal axis and one other selected anterior reference point; *syn*, EARBOW, HINGE BOW, KINEMATIC FACEBOW, AVERAGE AXIS FACEBOW, STEREOTACTIC FACEBOW RECORD, DENTOFACIAL ANALYZER, DIGITAL FACEBOW

facebow fork \fās bō fork\: that component of the facebow used to attach the occlusion rim and/or natural teeth to the facebow

facebow preservation: the maxillary occlusal registration record affixed to the mandibular member of an articulator useful in facilitating subsequent transfers of other maxillary casts or prostheses to the articulator; *syn*, REMOUNT RECORD INDEX

facebow record \fās bō rĕk´erd\: the registration obtained by means of a facebow; AVERAGE AXIS FACEBOW RECORD, KINEMATIC FACEBOW RECORD, STEREOTACTIC FACEBOW RECORD

facebow transfer: the process of transferring the facebow record of the spatial relationship of the maxillary arch and related anatomic reference point or points to an articulator

facet \fās´ĭt\ *n* (1625): a small, planar surface on any hard body; *Editorial note for usage:* the French spelling of facet, facette, has continued to confuse the profession regarding pronunciation; *syn*, WEAR FACET

facial \fā´shal\ *adj*: the surface of a tooth or other oral structure approximating the face (either the lips or the cheek; *comp*, BUCCAL, LABIAL

facial allotransplantation *n*: the replacement of a recipient face with a donor face; *comp*, GRAFT, GRAFT SURGERY

facial augmentation implant prosthesis \fā´shal ôg´mĕn-tā´shun ĭm-plănt prŏth´ĭ-sĭ\: **1.** a maxillofacial prosthesis made of implantable biocompatible material generally onlayed on an existing bony area beneath the skin tissue to fill in or selectively raise portions of the overlaying facial skin tissues to create acceptable contours; although some forms are pre-made, the facial augmentation implant prosthesis is usually custom made for surgical implantation for each individual patient because of the irregular or extensive nature of the facial deficit; **2.** an implantable biocompatible material generally laid on an existing bony area beneath the skin tissues to fill in or selectively raise portions of the overlaying facial skin tissues to create acceptable contours (GPT-7); *syn*, *facial implant*

facial form \fā´shal form\: the outline form of the face from an anterior view; *syn*, FACE FORM

facial midline: the vertical line bisecting a horizontal line originating at the exocanthion of one eye and meeting the exocanthion of the other eye; the facial midline is the midline of the esthetic frame of the face; Bidra AS, Uribe F, Taylor TD, Agar JR, Rungruanganunt P, Neace WP. The relationship of facial anatomic landmarks with midlines of the face and mouth. J Prosthet Dent 2009;102:94-103

facial moulage \fā´shal mōō-läzh\: a negative reproduction (impression) of the face that records soft tissue and bony contours of the face; used for diagnostic purposes or to fabricate a prosthesis; *comp*, COMPLETE FACIAL MOULAGE, MOULAGE, SECTIONAL FACIAL MOULAGE IMPRESSION

facial profile \fā´shal prō´fīl\: the outline form of the face from a lateral view

facial prosthesis \fā´shal prŏth´ĭ-sĭs\: a maxillofacial prosthesis that artificially replaces a deficient anatomy of the face as a result of surgery, trauma, or congenital absence; *syn*, *extraoral prosthesis*

facial prosthetic adhesive \fā´shal prŏs-thĕt´ĭk ăd-hē´sĭv\: a material used to adhere a facial prosthesis to the skin

facing \fā´sĭng\ *n* (1566): a veneer of any restorative material used on a natural tooth or prosthesis as a restoration to simulate a natural tooth; *comp*, COMPOSITE RESIN LAMINATE VENEER, COMPOSITE RESIN VENEER, PORCELAIN LAMINATE VENEER, PORCELAIN VENEER

fail-safe principle *n*: in reference to the clasp on a removable partial denture that is adjacent to the unbounded distal extension base; the retentive component of the clasp is designed to be located closer to the unabounded distal extension base than the fulcrum of the removable partial denture enabling the clasp to be disengage when the denture base is depressed under occlusal load; the aim is to protect the abutment tooth and avoid premature fatigue fracture of the clasp; the RPI clasp (rest, proximal plate, I-bar) is an example of the application of this principle; *comp*, RPI

failure \fa-tēg´ fāl´yer\ *n*: in dental materials, fracture of any physical material as a result of cyclic loading and unloading characterized by fracture below its ultimate tensile strength; in prosthodontics, the inability of a prosthesis to produce the expected desired outcome

Farrar appliance: Farrar WB. A clinical outline of temporomandibular joint diagnosis and treatment. 7th ed. Montgomery, AL: Walker Printing; 1983; *syn*, FARRAR DEVICE

Farrar device: *eponym* for a type of occlusal device used to position the mandible anteriorly; used in the treatment of some types of temporomandibular joint disc disorders; C. L. Goddard includes descriptions and illustrations of several devices used to retract teeth and "… for many other purposes"; *orig*, William B. Farrar, dentist, Alabama, U.S.A., who also is credited with various "push- and pull-

jacks" for tooth movement, and devices for orthodontic tooth movement; Essig CJ, ed. The American textbook of prosthetic dentistry. 1st ed. Philadelphia, PA: Lea Brothers; 1986:153-209

fasciculations *n*: spontaneous uncontrolled contraction of muscle fibers as a result to damage of the motor neurons

fatigue \fa-tēg´\ *vb*: **1.** to break or fracture a material caused by repeated cyclic or applied loads below the yield limit; *n* **2.** usually viewed initially as minute cracks followed by tearing and rupture; also termed *brittle failure or fracture*; *comp*, FAILURE, FRACTOGRAPHY

feather-edge finish line: the demarcation between prepared and unprepared tooth structure created by minimal tooth preparation without a defined visible line of reference for the cavosurface finish line such as a shoulder or chamfer finish line; *comp*, KNIFE-EDGE FINISH LINE

feature locating object *n*: *acronym* is FLO; a general term for a type of fiducial marker referring to a transfer coping that is connected to an implant analog in a master cast to enable the implant dimensions and position to be acquisitioned during a desktop optical scan; *comp*, FIDUCIAL MARKER, INTRAORAL FEATURE LOCATING OBJECT (IO FLO), SCAN BODY

feeding aid \fē´dĭng ād\ *obs*: a medically prescribed prosthesis that closes the oronasal cavity defect, thus enhancing sucking and swallowing, and maintains the right and left maxillary segments of infants with cleft palates in their proper orientation until surgery is performed to repair the cleft; *syn*, FEEDING PROSTHESIS

feeding appliance *obs*, *nonstand*; *syn*, FEEDING AID, FEEDING PROSTHESIS

feeding prosthesis \fē´dĭng prŏs-thē´sĭs\ *obs*: a prosthesis indicated for newborns with cleft palates to permit normal sucking and feeding; *syn*, FEEDING AID

Feldkamp-Davis-Kress algorithm *n* (1984): *acronym* is FDK; a type of filtered back-projection algorithm for 3D image reconstruction from cone beam projections; *syn*, *Feldkamp back projection*; *comp*, COMPUTERIZED TOMOGRAPHY, CONE BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY (CBCT)

feldspar \fĕld´spär, fĕl´-\ *n* (1757): **1.** any one of a group of minerals, principally aluminosilicate of sodium, potassium, calcium, or barium, which are essential constituents of nearly all crystalline rocks; **2.** a crystalline mineral of aluminum silicate with sodium, potassium, barium, and/or calcium; a major constituent of some dental porcelains

feldspathic \fĕld-spăth´ĭk, fĕl´-\ *adj* (ca. 1828): related to or containing feldspar; used especially with reference to porcelain glaze

feldspathic porcelain: porcelain fabricated from the natural mineral group feldspar; the material is composed of compounds of oxygen with lighter metals and nonmetals and is predominantly an amorphous (non-crystalline) matrix with one or more crystalline phases (such as leucite $K_2O \cdot Al_2O_3 \cdot 4SiO_2$)

ferroelastic domain switching: toughening mechanism for zirconium

ferrule \fĕr´al\ *n* (15c): **1.** a band or ring used to encompass the root or crown of a tooth; **2.** any short tube or bushing for making a tight joint

[1]festoon \fĕ-stōōn\ *n* (1630): **1.** any decorative chain or strip hanging between two points; **2.** in dentistry, carvings in the base material of a denture that simulate the contours of the natural tissues that are being replaced by the denture

[2]festoon \fĕ-stōōn\ *vt* (1800): to shape into festoons

FGP: *acronym* for FUNCTIONALLY GENERATED PATH

fiber-reinforced composite resin: *acronym* is FRC; composite resin impregnated with glass, carbon, or polyethylene fiber; fibers may be composite resin impregnated by the provider or pre-impregnated by the manufacturer; dental application includes resin-bonded prostheses and posts; Goldberg AJ, Burstone CJ. The use of continuous fiber reinforcement. Dental Mater 1992;8(3):197-202; *comp*, COMPOSITE RESIN

fiber-reinforced composite resin post: *acronym* is FRC post; composite resin-impregnated glass, carbon, or polyethylene fiber posts; these fibers may be composite resin impregnated by the provider or pre-impregnated by the manufacturer; *comp*, POST

fiber-reinforced composite resin prosthesis:; *syn*, RESIN-BONDED PROSTHESIS

fiberotomy *n*: a surgical procedure where supracrestal gingival fibers are separated from the circumference of a tooth; it may be completed after orthodontics and may reduce repositioning of teeth which have been relocated to a different position; it may be considered the first stage of tooth extraction; *syn*, *pericision, circumferential supracrestal fiberotomy*; *comp*, TOOTH MIGRATION

fibrointegration \fī´brō-ĭn´tĭ-grā´shun\ *n* (1982); *syn*, FIBROUS INTEGRATION

fibroosseous integration *obs*; *syn*, FIBROUS INTEGRATION

fibrosis \fī-brō´sĭs\ *n* (1873): the formation of fibrous tissue; fibroid or fibrous degeneration

fibrous \fī´brus\ *adj* (1626): composed of or containing fibers

fibrous adhesion \fī´brus ăd-hē´zhun\: a fibrous band or structure by which parts abnormally adhere

fibrous ankylosis \fī´brus ăng´ka-lō´sĭs\: reduced mobility of a joint as a result of proliferation of fibrous tissue

fibrous integration \fī´brus ĭn´tĭ-grā´shun\: the presence of a layer of intervening fibrous connective tissue between a dental implant and the adjacent bone indicative of failed osseointegration

fibula free graft: an autogenous composite graft that can include bone, muscle, connective tissue, and skin for the reconstruction of the maxillae or mandible; objectives include a microvascular free tissue transfer of the fibula and blood supply, which does not need to be staged like previous bone grafting procedures of this magnitude

fiducial marker *n*: a reference object or visual aid of known dimensions that has been added to the field so that it can be seen on a radiograph or photograph; examples include objects placed into the field such as a ruler added to a photograph, a radiopaque implant diagnostic guide added to a radiograph, or reticle added to the optical lens; *comp*, FEATURE LOCATING OBJECT (FLO), INTRAORAL FEATURE LOCATING OBJECT (IO FLO), SCAN BODY

fiducial marker registration *n*: the process of capturing the location and size of a reference object that has been intentionally added to the field for optical (photographic) or radiological assessment; *comp*, FIDUCIAL MARKER, DUAL SCAN

field \fēld\ *n* (bef. 12c): **1.** an area or open space, as an operative field or visual field; **2.** a range of specialization or knowledge, study, or occupation

filter \fĭl´ter\ *n* (1563): in radiology, a solid screen insert, usually of varying thicknesses and different metals (aluminum, copper, tin) placed to filter out photons of longer wavelengths

final flask closure \fī´nal flăsk klō´zher\: the last closure of a dental flask before polymerizing and after trial packing of the mold with a restorative material

final impression \fī´nal ĭm-prĕsh´on\: the impression that represents the completion of the registration of the surface or object

fine \fīn\ *adj* (13c)**: 1.** free from impurities; **2.** of a metal, having a stated proportion of pure metal in its composition, expressed in parts per thousand

fineness \fīn´nĕs´\ *n*: the proportion of pure gold in a gold alloy; the parts per 1000 of gold; e.g., a gold coin may have a fineness of 0.9265

finish \fĭn´ĭsh\ *n* (1779): to put a final coat or surface on; the refinement of form prior to polishing

finish line \fĭn´ĭsh līn\ *n* (1899)**: 1.** a line of demarcation determined by two points; **2.** in dentistry, the junction of prepared and unprepared tooth structure with the margin of a restorative material; **3.** the planned junction of different materials; *syn*, MARGIN; *comp*, BEVELED SHOULDER FINISH LINE, CHAMFER FINISH LINE, FEATHER-EDGE, SHOULDER FINISH LINE, KNIFE-EDGE FINISH LINE

firing \fir´ĭng\: the process of porcelain fusion; in dentistry, specifically to produce porcelain restorations

first stage dental implant surgery \fûrst dĕn´tal ĭm-plănt sûr´jarē\: the initial surgical procedure in dental implant placement; *comp*, SECOND STAGE DENTAL IMPLANT SURGERY

Fischer's angle: *eponym for the angle formed by the intersection of the protrusive and nonworking-side condylar paths as viewed in the sagittal plane when a recording of mandibular movement is made by using a device located lateral to the temporomandibular joints; however, Lundeen determined that when the nonworking and protrusive movements are recorded at the condyles, the nonworking and protrusive movements share the same opening and closing course during most of the movements, indicating there is no Fischer's angle present at the condylar level from a sagittal view; orig, Rudolf Fischer, dentist, Zurich, Switzerland; Fischer R. Beziehungen zwischen den Kieferbewegungen und der Kauflachenform der Zuhne. Schweizerische Monataschrift fur Zahnheilkunde Zurich; 1926:74; Fischer R. Die Offnungsbewegungen des Unterkiefers und ibre Wiedergabe am Artikulator. Schweizerische Monateschrift fur Zahnheilkunde 1935;45:867-99; Lundeen HC, Gibbs CH. The function of teeth. The physiology of mandibular function related to occlusal form and esthetics. L and G Publishers, Earleton, FL, U.S.A.; 2005:40-75*

fissure \fĭsh´ur\ *n* (15c): any cleft or groove, normally present or otherwise; a non-coalesced groove in the surface of a tooth, usually because of imperfect fusion of adjoining enamel lobes; distinguished from a groove or sulcus; *syn*, *enamel fissure*

fissured fracture \fĭsh´urd frăk´shur\: a fracture that extends partially through a bone with displacement of the bony fragments

fistula \fĭs´cha-la\ *n* (14c): a pathologic or abnormal passage resulting from incomplete healing; a communication between two internal organs or one that leads from an internal organ to the surface of a body; usually designated according to the parts that it communicates with, as oronasal fistula; −**las** \-lăs\ or −**lea** \lēa\ *pl*

fit \fĭt\ *vb* (1586)**: 1.** to be suitable or to be in harmony; **2.** to conform correctly to the shape or size by means of inserting and adjusting until correctly in place; to adapt one structure to another, as the adaptation of any dental restoration to its site, in the mouth; **fitted** \fĭt´ĭd\, also **fit** \fĭt\ **fitting** \fĭt´ĭng\ *vt*

fix \fĭks\ *vt* (14c): to make firm, stable, or stationery, to attach to another object so that separation of the parts cannot be accomplished without breaking of the mechanical and/or chemical bonds that hold the parts in spatial relationship with each other; to repair

fixed \fĭkst\ *adj* (14c): securely placed or fastened; stationary; not subject to change; immobile

fixed bridge *obs*, *slang*; *syn*, FIXED PARTIAL DENTURE

fixed complete denture: a fixed dental prosthesis that replaces the entire dentition and associated structures of the maxillae or mandible; it cannot be removed by the patient; descriptive terminology (modifiers) expressed as adjectives to each fixed dental prosthesis may include such items as the *method of retention, composition, nature of support, design characteristics, and/or form of anchorage*; Simon H, Yanase RT. Terminology for implant prostheses. Int J Oral Maxillofac Implants 2003;18:539-43

fixed dental prosthesis \fĭkst dĕn´tl prŏs-thē´sĭs\: the general term for any prosthesis that is securely fixed to a natural tooth or teeth, or to one or more dental implants/implant abutments; it cannot be removed by the patient; *syn*, ARTIFICIAL CROWN, FIXED COMPLETE DENTURE, FIXED PARTIAL DENTURE, *splinted crowns*

fixed dental prosthesis retainer \fĭkst dĕn´tl prŏs-thē´sĭs rĭ-tā´ner\: the part of a fixed partial denture or fixed complete denture that unites the abutment(s) to the remainder of the restoration

fixed partial denture \fĭkst pär´shal dĕn´chur\: any dental prosthesis that is luted, screwed, or mechanically attached or otherwise securely retained to natural teeth, tooth roots, and/or dental implants/abutments that furnish the primary support for the dental prosthesis and restoring teeth in a partially edentulous arch; it cannot be removed by the patient

fixed prosthodontics \fĭkst prŏs´tha-dŏn´tĭks\: the branch of prosthodontics concerned with the replacement and/or restoration of teeth by artificial substitutes that cannot be removed from the mouth by the patient

[1]fixture \fĭks´chur\ *n*: something that is fixed or attached, as a structural part or a permanent appendage

[2]fixture \fĭks´chur\ *nonstand* (1982): an endosteal dental implant; *syn*, ENDOSTEAL DENTAL IMPLANT, DENTAL IMPLANT

fixture cover \fĭks´chur kŭv´er\ *nonstand* (1982); *syn*, HEALING SCREW

flabby tissue \flăb´ē tĭsh´ōō\ *obs*: excessive, movable tissue (GPT-4)

[1]flange \flănj\ *n* (ca 1688): a rib or rim used for strength, for guiding or attachment of another object; *comp*, BUCCAL FLANGE, DENTURE FLANGE, LABIAL FLANGE

[2]flange \flănj\ *vt* (ca 1864): to furnish with a flange; *flanged* \flănjd\ *flanging* \flănj´ing\

flange contour \flănj kŏn´tōōr\ *obs*: the design of the flange of a denture (GPT-4)

flap surgery *n*: a surgical technique where tissue from the patient is harvested, together with an intact blood supply, and relocated to the recipient site; *comp*, GRAFT SURGERY, MICROVASCULAR FREE FLAP, PEDICLE FLAP, SKIN GRAFT

[1]flask \flăsk\ *n*: a metal case or tube used in investing procedures; *comp*, CASTING FLASK, CROWN FLASK

[2]flask \flăsk\ *vb*: to flask or surround; to invest

flask closure \flăsk klō´zher\: the procedure of bringing two halves, or parts, of a flask together; *comp*, FINAL FLASK CLOSURE, TRIAL FLASK CLOSURE

flasking \flăsk´ing\ *n* (20c)**: 1.** the act of investing in a flask; **2.** the process of investing the cast and a wax replica of the desired form in a flask preparatory to molding the restorative material into the desired product; *comp*, PROCESS 1

flexible resin removable partial denture: a metal-free removable partial denture constructed by using one or more thermoplastic resins classified according to ISO 1567 including acetal resins, polycarbonates (polyesters), acrylic resins, and polyamides (nylons) and

polyaryletherketones, including polyetheretherketone; *comp*, REMOVABLE PARTIAL DENTURE

flipper *slang*; *syn*, REMOVABLE PARTIAL DENTURE; *comp*, INTERIM DENTURE, INTERIM PROSTHESIS, *interim removable partial denture*, PROVISIONAL PROSTHESIS, PROVISIONAL RESTORATION

floss threader: a flexible, polymer needle-like device for threading dental floss under a fixed partial denture or between splinted restorations

flowable composite resin \flō´ā´bel kŏm-pŏz´ĭt rĕz´ĭn\ (1998): composite resin that is less highly filled than conventional composite resin and has improved *wettability*

fluorescence \flŏŏ-rĕs´ens\ *n* (1852): a process by which a material absorbs radiant energy and emits it in the form of radiant energy of a different wavelength band, all or most of whose wavelengths exceed that of the absorbed energy; fluorescence, as distinguished from phosphorescence, does not persist for an appreciable time after the termination of the excitation process

fluorescent \flŏŏ-rĕsent\ *adj* (1853): having or relating to fluorescence

fluoride applicator *nonstand*; *syn*, FLUORIDE GEL CARRIER

fluoride gel carrier \flŏŏr´īd jĕl kăr´ē-er\ (20c): a device that covers the teeth in either dental arch and is used to apply topical fluoride in close proximity to tooth enamel and dentin for several minutes daily; generally considered essential for all patients with any natural dentition who undergo oral radiation therapy to assist in prevention of extensive dental caries; *syn*, FLUORIDE APPLICATOR, FLUORIDE TRAY

fluoride tray *nonstand*; *syn*, FLUORIDE GEL CARRIER

flux \flŭks\ *n* (14c)**: 1.** in physics, the rate of flow of a liquid, particles, or energy; **2.** in ceramics, an agent that lowers the fusion temperature of porcelain; **3.** in metallurgy, a substance used to increase fluidity and to prevent or reduce oxidation of a molten metal; **4.** any substance applied to surfaces to be joined by brazing, soldering or welding to clean and free them from oxides and promote union

FMA: *acronym* for FRANKFORT MANDIBULAR PLANE ANGLE

foil \foil\ *n* (14c): an extremely thin, pliable sheet of metal, usually of variable thickness; *comp*, GOLD FOIL, PLATINUM FOIL, TINFOIL

food comminution *n*: the reduction in size of solid food particles to smaller sized particles during the masticatory process; *comp*, DYSPHAGIA, BOLUS FORMATION, CHEWING ABILITY, CHEWING EFFICIENCY, CHEWING TEST

force \fôrs\ *n* (14c): an agency or influence that, when exerted on a body, tends to set the body into motion or to alter its present state of motion; force applied to any material causing deformation of that material; *comp*, MASTICATORY FORCE, OCCLUSAL FORCE

forces of mastication \fôrs-es ŭv măs´tĭ-kā´shun\: the motive force created by the dynamic action of the muscles during the physiologic act of mastication (GPT-4)

[1]form \form\ *n* (13c): the shape or configuration of anything, as distinguished from its material

[2]form \form\ *vt* (13c): to give shape, to mold, to adapt

fornix \fôr´nĭks\ *n* (1681): an anatomical arch or fold; fornices \fôr´nĭ-sĕz\ *pl*

fossa \fŏs´a\ *n* (1771): an anatomical pit, groove, or depression; fossae \fŏs´ē´\ *pl*

foundation restoration \foun-dā´shun rĕs´ta-rā´shun\: the core buildup portion of a tooth that is prepared for an artificial crown

foveae palatinae \fō´vē-ē´ păl´a-tīn-ē\: two small pits or depressions in the posterior aspect of the palatal mucosa, one on each side of the midline, near the attachment of the soft palate to the hard palate

fractography *n*: means and methods for characterizing a fractured specimen or component; the study of fracture surfaces; the method may be used in failure analysis to determine the fracture origin or point of fracture initiation and propagation; it is also used in fracture mechanics to study models of crack growth behavior; *comp*, CERAMICS

[1]fracture \frăk´chur\ *n* (15c): the process or act of breaking; state of being broken; *comp*, AVULSION FRACTURE, BLOWOUT FRACTURE, CEMENTUM FRACTURE, CLOSED REDUCTION OF A FRACTURE, COMMINUTED FRACTURE, COMPLICATED FRACTURE, DISLOCATED FRACTURE, FISSURED FRACTURE, GREENSTICK FRACTURE, GUERIN'S FRACTURE, IMPACTED FRACTURE, INDIRECT FRACTURE, INTRACAPSULAR FRACTURE, MIDFACIAL FRACTURE, OPEN FRACTURE, PYRAMIDAL FRACTURE, ROOT FRACTURE, SECONDARY FRACTURE, SIMPLE FRACTURE, SUBCONDYLAR FRACTURE, SUBPERIOSTEAL FRACTURE, *spontaneous fracture*

[2]fracture \frăk´chur\ *vb* (1612): to cause a fracture in; to break, rupture, or tear; fractured \frăk´churd\ fracturing \frăk´chur-ĭng\ *vt*

fracture strength \frăk´chur strĕngkth\: stress required for material failure; represented by a line plotted on a stress-versus-strain graph; this strain may be less than the ultimate strength; i.e., the maximal strain on a sample prior to material failure

fracture toughness *n*: *abbr* is KIc: a generic term for measures of resistance of extension of a crack (ASTM c1421-01b, E399, E1823); K expresses the stress intensity factor; KIc is the critical stress intensity factor in mode I (tensile) fracture and expresses the fracture toughness; *comp*, FRACTURE STRENGTH

frailty *n*: an aging-related syndrome of physiological decline, characterized by marked vulnerability to adverse health outcome and reduced resilience to unexpected and stressful events; *comp*, MULTI-MORBIDITY, COMORBIDITY, PATIENT RESILIENCE, COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT, FUNCTIONAL DECLINE

framework \frām´wûrk\ *n* (1644)**: 1.** an interior or imbedded latticework or structural frame used to support some other object or objects; **2.** the skeletal portion of a prosthesis (usually metal, sometimes ceramic) around which and to which are attached the remaining portions of the prosthesis to produce a finished restoration; *Editorial note for usage:* for dental prostheses, the framework may be any metal or combination of metals or ceramic material, with various forms including designed slots, incorporated corrective angulation patterns, etc., which provide rigidity to a dental prosthesis; such a framework can be made in whole or made of component parts; frequently used to anchor or support a prosthesis to natural teeth or dental implant abutments or both

Frankfort horizontal plane \Frăngk´fort hôr´ĭ-zŏn´tl plān**: 1.** *eponym* for a plane established by the lowest point on the margin of the right or left bony orbit and the highest point on the margin of the right or left bony auditory meatus; **2.** a horizontal plane represented in profile by a line between the lowest point on the margin of the orbit to the highest point on the margin of the auditory meatus; adopted at the 13th General Congress of German Anthropologists (the "Frankfort Agreement") in Frankfort in 1882, and finally by the International Agreement for the Unification of Craniometric and Cephalometric Measurements in Monaco in 1906; *syn*, auriculo-orbital plane, eye-ear plane, Frankfort horizontal (FH), Frankfort horizontal line

Frankfort mandibular plane angle \Frăngk´fort măn´dĭ-bū´lăr plān ăng´gal\: *acronym* is FMA; *eponym* for the angle formed by the

intersection of the Frankfort horizontal plane with the mandibular plane

Frankfort plane:; *syn*, FRANKFORT HORIZONTAL PLANE

free and open-source software *n*: *acronym* is FOSS; software that is both free and open-source where anyone is freely licensed to use, copy, study, and change it in any way, and the source code is openly shared so that people are encouraged to voluntarily improve the design of the software; *comp*, OPEN ARCHITECTURE, CLOSED ARCHITECTURE, OPEN-SOURCE SOFTWARE

free gingiva \frē jĭn´ja-va\: the part of the gingiva that surrounds the tooth and is not directly attached to the tooth surface

free gingival groove: the line demarcating the junction between free and attached gingival tissue

free gingival margin \frē jĭn´ja-val mär´jĭn\: the unattached gingiva surrounding the teeth in a collar-like fashion and demarcated from the attached gingiva by a shallow linear depression, termed the *free gingival groove*

free mandibular movement \frē măn-dĭb´ya-lar mo͞ov´ment**: 1.** any mandibular movement made without interference; **2.** any uninhibited movement of the mandible

freedom in centric *n*: the contour of the occlusal surfaces where a relatively flat area is present in the central fossae upon which opposing cusps can contact that permits a degree of movement (0.5–1 mm) in early eccentric excursions uninfluenced by tooth inclines; and hence occurs without substantial changes in the occlusal vertical dimension; this occlusal design concept is considered to be particularly suited for elder patients with age-related latitude in the TMJ ligaments; *comp*, CONVENIENCE OCCLUSION, BALANCED OCCLUSAL CONCEPT, LINGUALIZED OCCLUSION, LONG CENTRIC ARTICULATION, CENTRIC RELATION

freedom in intercuspal position:; *syn*, INTERCUSPAL CONTACT AREA

freeway space *obs*, *slang*; *syn*, INTEROCCLUSAL REST DISTANCE, INTEROCCLUSAL REST SPACE

fremitus \frĕm´ĭ-tus\ *n* (1879): a vibration perceptible on palpation; in dentistry, a vibration palpable when the teeth come into contact

frenectomy: surgical excision of a frenum

frenulum \frĕn´ya-lem\ *n*(1706): a connecting fold of membrane serving to support or retain a part; –la \lă\ *pl*

frenum \frē´num\ *n*: frenums \frē´numz\ or frena *pl*; *syn*, FRENULUM

friction retained pin \frĭk´shun rĭ-tānd pĭn\: a metal rod driven into a hole drilled into dentin to enhance retention; retained solely by dentinal elasticity

frictional attachment \frĭk´shun-al a-tăch´ment\: a precision or semiprecision attachment that achieves retention by metal to metal contact, without springs, clips, or other mechanical means of retention; *syn*, PRECISION ATTACHMENT

[1]frit \frĭt\ *n* (1662)**: 1.** the calcined or partly fused matter of which glass is made; **2.** a mass of fused porcelain obtained by firing the basic constituents and plunging them into water while hot; the frit is ground to make porcelain powders

[2]frit \frĭt\ *vt* (1805)**: 1.** to prepare substances for glass by heating; to fuse; **2.** to convert into a frit; fritted \frĭ-tĭd\ friting \frĭ´tĭng\

frontal plane \frŭn´tl\: any plane parallel with the long axis of the body and at right angles to the median plane, thus dividing the body into front and back parts; so called because this plane roughly parallels the frontal suture of the skull

frontal plane rotation *n*: the movement of the mandible when the opposing remaining teeth fulcrum on each other upon closing the mandible in a patient who has a continuity defect due to segmental mandibulectomy surgery; *comp*, MANDIBULAR GUIDANCE THERAPY, MANDIBULECTOMY, SEGMENTAL MANDIBULECTOMY

fulcrum line \fo͝ol´krum līn**: 1.** a theoretical line passing through the point around which a lever functions and at right angles to its path of movement; **2.** an imaginary line, connecting occlusal rests, around which a removable partial denture tends to rotate under masticatory forces; the determinants for the fulcrum line are usually the cross-arch occlusal rests on the most distally located abutments; *comp*, FULCRUM LINE OF A REMOVABLE PARTIAL DENTURE, RETENTIVE FULCRUM LINE

fulcrum line of a removable partial denture \fo͝ol´krum līn ŭv a rĭ-mo͞ov´va-bal pär´shal dĕn´chur\: a theoretical line around which a removable partial denture tends to rotate

full denture *obs*; *syn*, FIXED COMPLETE DENTURE, REMOVABLE COMPLETE DENTURE

full denture prosthetics \fo͝ol dĕn´chur prŏs-thĕt´ĭks\ *obs*; *syn*, COMPLETE DENTURE PROSTHODONTICS

full veneer crown:; *syn*, COMPLETE CROWN

full-thickness graft \fo͝ol thĭk-nes\: a transplant of epithelium consisting of skin or mucous membrane with a minimum of subcutaneous tissue

fully adjustable articulator \fo͝ol´ē a-jŭst-a´bal är-tĭk´ya-lā´tor\: an articulator that allows replication of 3D movement of recorded mandibular motion; *syn* Class IV articulator

fully adjustable gnathologic articulator \fo͝ol´ē a-jŭst-a´bal năth´ō-lŏj´ik är-tĭk´ya-lā´tor\: an articulator that allows replication of 3D movement plus timing of recorded mandibular motion; *syn*, *class IV articulator*

fully stabilized zirconia *n*: *acronym* is FSZ; a term that refers to a zirconia mainly stabilized in the cubic phase (minimal tetragonal phase); it corresponds to 8 mol% of yttria or higher; *comp*, DOPANT, ZIRCONIA, MONOLITHIC ZIRCONIA, TRANSLUCENT ZIRCONIA, TETRAGONAL ZIRCONIA POLYCRYSTAL (TZP), PARTIALLY STABILIZED ZIRCONIA (PSZ), PHASE TRANSFORMATION TOUGHENING

functional articulation \fŭngk´sha-nal är-tĭk´ya-lā´shun\: the occlusal contacts of the maxillary and mandibular teeth during mastication and deglutition

functional chew-in record \fŭngk´sha-nal cho͞o-ĭn rĕk´ord\ *obs*: a record of the movements of the mandible made on the occluding surface of the opposing occlusion rim by teeth or scribing studs and produced by simulated chewing movements (GPT-4); *syn*, FUNCTIONALLY GENERATED PATH

functional decline *n*: the reduction in physical and/or cognitive functioning that occurs when a person is unable to engage in activities of daily living; common risk factors include frailty as well as a history of falls, acute illness, delirium, cognitive impairment, depression, medication side effects, malnutrition, pressure ulcers, and decreased mobility secondary to incontinence; *comp*, MULTIMORBIDITY, COMORBIDITY, FRAILTY, PATIENT RESILIENCE, COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT, MINI MENTAL STATE EXAMINATION (MMSE)

functional dislocation \fŭngk´sha-nal dĭs´lō-kā´shun\: dislocation of the articular disc of the temporomandibular joint as a result of a seriously impaired disc-condyle complex function

functional jaw orthopedics \fŭngk´sha-nal jô ôr´tha-pē´dĭks\: use of orthodontic prostheses that rely on the patient's own musculature for force application and that attempt to alter the skeletal structure of the face

functional mandibular movements \fŭngk´sha-nal măn-dĭb´ū-lar mo͞ov´ments\: all normal, proper, or characteristic movements of the mandible made during speech, mastication, yawning, swallowing, and other associated movements

functional occlusal harmony \fŭngk´sha-nal a-klōō´sal här´ma-nē\ *obs*: the occlusal relationship of opposing teeth in all functional ranges and movements that will provide the greatest masticatory efficiency without causing undue strain or trauma on the supporting tissues (GPT-4)

functional occlusal splint \fŭngk´sha-nal a-klōō´sal splĭnt\ *non-stand*; *syn*, OCCLUSAL DEVICE

functional occlusion \fŭngk´sha-nal a-klōō´shun\ *obs*: the contacts of the maxillary and mandibular teeth during mastication and deglutition (GPT-4)

functional record \fŭngk´sha-nal rĕk´ord\: a record of lateral and protrusive movements of the mandible made on the surfaces of an occlusion rim or other recording surface

functional wax:; *syn*, DENTAL IMPRESSION WAX

functionally generated path \fŭngk´sha-na-lē jĕn´a-rāt´ĭd păth\: a registration of the paths of movement of the occlusal surfaces of teeth or occlusion rims of one dental arch in plastic, wax, or other medium attached to the teeth or occlusal rims of the opposing arch

functioning condyle:; *syn*, WORKING-SIDE CONDYLE

furcation \fûr´kā´shun\ *n*: the anatomic region of a multi-rooted tooth where the roots diverge

fused deposition modelling *n*: *acronym* is FDM; a material fusion additive manufacture (AM) technique, that uses layering of a thermoplastic material to create a 3D object that has generally been planned by CAD, one layer at a time; *orig*, the term FDM is credited as first being used by S. Scott Crump in the late 1980's, and then commercialized by the Stratasyn company in 1990; *comp*, COMPUTER-AIDED MANUFACTURE (CAM), ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING (AM), MATERIAL FUSION

G

gag \găg\ *n* (1553)**: 1.** an involuntary contraction of the muscles of the soft palate or pharynx that results in retching; **2.** a surgical device for holding the mouth open

galvanic skin response \găl-văn´ĭk\: the change in the electrical resistance of the skin in response to diverse stimuli

galvanic stimulation \găl-văn´ik stĭm´ya-lā´shun\: stimulation of muscles through the application of varying amplitudes and pulsations of electrical current; used in the treatment of muscle disorders; *comp*, TRANSCUTANEOUS ELECTRICAL NEURAL STIMULATION

galvanism \găl´va-nĭz´um\ *n* (1797): accelerated corrosion of a metal as a result of electrical contact with a more noble metal in a corrosive electrolyte; the resulting current flow can produce nerve stimulation, unpleasant tastes, and other physiological reactions commonly associated with this term

gamma knife radiosurgery *n*: radiotherapy that is used instead of traditional surgery for abnormalities in the brain; it is a one time therapy; *syn*, *gamma knife therapy, gamma knife stereotactic radiosurgery*; *comp*, INTENSITY MODULATED PROTON THERAPY, BRACHYTHERAPY, RADIOTHERAPY

gavage \ga-väzh´\ *n* (1889): forced feeding especially through a tube passed into the stomach

generated occlusal path:; *syn*, FUNCTIONALLY GENERATED PATH

genial \jī-nĭ´al\ *adj* (1566): an anatomic term in reference to the chin

genial tubercles \jī-nĭ´al tōō´ber-kalz, tyōō-\: mental spines; rounded elevations (usually bilateral) clustered around the midline on the lingual surface of the lower portion of the mandibular symphysis; these tubercles serve as attachments for the genioglossus and geniohyoid muscles

genioplasty \jī-nĭ´ō-plăs´tē\ *n***: 1.** a surgical procedure performed to alter the contour of the mandibular symphysis; **2.** plastic surgery of the chin

geriatric denture design *n*: the considered design principles used when constructing a removable denture for patients with dental conditions related to oral aging; these patients may or may not present with frailty; *comp*, DENTURE DESOPHISTICATION, IMPLANT PROSTHESIS DESOPHISTICATION, SELF-CLEANING DENTURE MORPHOLOGY, DENTURE MANAGEMENT, DENTURE HYGIENE, DENTURE CONTROL, FUNCTIONAL DECLINE, FRAILTY, PALLIATIVE DENTURE, DESOPHISTICATED DENTURE, DESOPHISTICATED IMPLANT-RELATED PROSTHESIS

geriatric patient *n*: an older person who is receiving health care, or in need of health care, who is 65 years of age or older; an older patient who is not defined by age is referred to as an elder; a geriatric patient presents with comorbidities, frailty, or functional decline; *syn*, *aged patient*; *comp*, INSTITUTIONALIZED ELDERS, COMMUNITY-DWELLING ELDERS, ELDER PATIENTS

geriatrics \jĕr´ē-ăt´r´ks\ *n*, *pl* but *sing* in *constr* (1909): the branch of medicine that treats all problems peculiar to the aging patient, including the clinical problems of senescence and senility; *comp*, DENTAL GERIATRICS, *geriatric dentistry*, GERODONTICS, GERODONTOLOGY

gerodontics \jĕr´a-dŏn´tĭks\ *n*, *pl* but *sing* in *constr*: the treatment of dental problems of aging persons; also spelled geriodontics

gerodontology \jĕr´a-dŏn-tŏl´a-jē\ *n*: the branch of dentistry involving assessment and management of problems and care needs peculiar to elder patients; *comp*, *GERODONTICS*, *geriatric dentistry, dental geriatrics*

Gillett bridge *obs*: *eponym* for a removable partial denture using a Gillett clasp system, which was composed of an occlusal rest notched deeply into the occlusal-axial surface with a gingivally placed groove and a circumferential clasp for retention. The occlusal rest was custom made in a cast restoration; *orig*, Henry W. Gillett, dentist, New York, U.S.A.; Gillett, HW. Device for extension crowns. Dental Digest 1904;10:977-82; Kennedy E. The techniques of Gillett clasps in partial denture construction. Brooklyn, NY: Dental Items of Interest Publishing; 1928:292-317; Cohn LA. The physiologic basis for tooth fixation in precision-attached partial dentures. J Prosthet Dent 1956;6:220-44

gingiva \jĭn´ja-va, jĭn-jī-\ *n*: the fibrous investing tissue, covered by epithelium, that immediately surrounds a tooth and is contiguous with its periodontal ligament and with the mucosal tissues of the mouth; **−vae** \-vē´\ *pl*; *comp*, ATTACHED GINGIVA, FREE GINGIVA, MARGINAL GINGIVA

gingival clasp *n*: in reference to a retentive element of a provisional removable partial denture that is seated on the oral mucosa and engages natural undercuts of the alveolar ridge; for the gingival clasp to engage the retentive portion, a rotational path of insertion is used; this design principle is well adapted to a maxillary removable prostheses that replace missing posterior teeth, while the anterior teeth remain in-situ; *syn*, *pelotte pads*; *comp*, ROTATIONAL PATH REMOVABLE PARTIAL DENTURE, MULTI-DIRECTIONAL INSERTION PATH

gingival crevice \jĭn´ja-val krĕv´ĭs\; *syn*, GINGIVAL SULCUS

gingival crevicular fluid: the fluid that seeps through the junctional epithelium; this is usually increased in the presence of inflammation

gingival denture contour \jĭn´ja-val dĕn´chur kŏn´tōōr\: the form of the denture base or other material around the cervical regions of prosthetic teeth

gingival displacement \jĭn´ja-val dĭs-plās´ment\: the deflection of the marginal gingiva away from a tooth

gingival embrasure: the space between adjacent teeth that is cervical to the proximal contact area; *syn*, INTERDENTAL GINGIVAL SPACE

gingival mask: a polymeric material that overlays a gypsum die simulating the contour of the gingiva; *syn*, *gingival replica*

gingival porcelain: a porcelain blend used for the shaping of the gingiva and papillae of a ceramic restoration; *comp*, BODY PORCELAIN, INCISAL PORCELAIN, PORCELAIN MARGIN, SHOULDER PORCELAIN

gingival retraction:; *syn*, GINGIVAL DISPLACEMENT

gingival sulcus: a shallow fissure between the marginal gingiva and the enamel or cementum; it is bounded by the tooth surface on one side, the sulcular epithelium on the other, and the junctional epithelium at its most apical point

gingival trigone: the most gingival point of curvature along the free gingival margin of a tooth; *syn*, GINGIVAL ZENITH

gingival veneer prosthesis: a removable resin or elastomeric veneer covering the gingiva adjacent to natural teeth for the augmentation of interproximal and facial gingival tissues for esthetics and phonetics; *comp*, GINGIVAL MASK

gingival zenith:; *syn*; GINGIVAL TRIGONE

ginglymoarthrodial joint: any joint, such as the temporomandibular joint, capable of both hinging and gliding articulation

ginglymus joint \jĭn´gla-mŭs joint\ *n*: a type of synovial joint that allows movement in one plane only; -mi *pl*; -moid *adj*; *syn*, *hinge joint*

glare \glâr\ *n* (13c): the disturbance of the sensitivity of the eye experienced when portions of the field of view have a brightness or intensity greatly in excess of that of the average for the field of view

glass ionomer \glăs ī´a-nō´mer\ (1998): a cement, luting, or restorative agent composed of an acid-soluble glass, polyacrylic acid, and water that sets via an acid-base reaction

glass-ceramic \glăs sa-răm´ik\: a solid material, crystalline and partly glassy, formed by controlled crystallization of a glass

[1]glaze \glāz\ *vb* (14c)**: 1.** to cover with a glossy, smooth, reflective surface or coating; **2.** the final firing of porcelain in which the surface is vitrified until a high gloss and surface compression state are achieved;

[2]glaze: a ceramic veneer on a dental porcelain restoration after it has been fired, producing a nonporous, glossy or semi-glossy surface; *comp*, NATURAL GLAZE, OVERGLAZE, GLOSS

glenoid fossa: the concavity in the posterior-inferior aspect of the zygomatic process of the temporal bone that receives the mandibular condyle

gliding occlusion \glī´dĭng a-klōō´zhun\ *obs*: used in the sense of designating contacts of teeth in motion (GPT-4); *comp*, ARTICULATION, TRANSLATION

gloss: a specific light intensity reflectance on a surface with the incident angle equal and opposite to the reflectance angle; measured in gloss units (GU) by a *gloss meter*; amount of reflectance at a specific angle on black glass as a standard (100 GU) compared to a matte surface (0 GU); ISO 2813 and ASTM D523 are examples of standard tests; CIE entities of gloss include: (1) specular, (2) contrast, (3) reflection haze, (4) sheen; *comp*, GLOSS METER

gloss meter *n*: an instrument to measure the reflectance of light on a surface; measured in gloss units (GU)

glossalgia \glô´sal-ja\ *n*: pain in the tongue

glossectomy \glô´sĕk´ta-mē\ *n*: partial or total resection of the tongue

glossodynia *n*; *syn*, GLOSSOPYROSIS

glossoplasty \glô´sa-plăs-tē\ *n*: plastic surgery of the tongue

glossopynia \glô´sō-pĭn´ya\ *n*: painful or burning tongue

glossopyrosis \glô´sa-pĭ-rō´sĭs\ *n*: a form of paresthesia characterized by pain, burning, itching, and stinging of the mucosa of the tongue, without noticeable lesions; *syn*, *burning tongue*, GLOSSODYNIA

gnathic \năth´ĭk\ *adj* (1882): of or pertaining to the jaw or cheek

gnathion \năth´ēon\ *n*: the lowest bony point, in the median plane of the mandible

gnathodynamometer \năth´a-dīn-ă-mŏm´a-ter\ *n***: 1.** an instrument for measuring the force exerted in closing the jaws; **2.** an instrument used for measuring occlusal pressure

gnathology \năth´ŏl-a-gē\ *n*: a general term for the study of the biology of the masticatory mechanism and the kinematic recording of mandibular position; *orig*, Beverly B. McCollum, Harvey Stallard, Charles Stuart, dentists, U.S.A., 1925-1949; *comp*, *McCollum Gnathograph, McCollum Gnathoscope, organic occlusion, Stuart articulator*

Goddard's linear occlusion: *orig*, William H. Goddard, dentist, Kentucky, U.S.A., 1808-1883; *syn*, LINEAR OCCLUSION

gold foil \gōld**: 1.** pure gold rolled into extremely thin sheets (0.127 mm); **2.** a precious metal foil used in restoration of carious or fractured teeth

Golden Proportion: the ratio between succeeding terms in a mathematical progression; called the Fibonacci series; each number is the sum of the two immediately preceding it (i.e., 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, 144, and so on; the ratio converges on approximately 1.618 to 1; claims have been made that the Golden Proportion exists in natural dentitions in the ratio of the widths of incisors and canines as seen from the facial view; *orig*, Leonardo Pisano: nickname Fibonacci, mathematician, Italy, c1170-c124 *orig*, Leonardo Pisano: nickname Fibonacci, mathematician, Italy, c1170-c124

gothic arch tracer \gŏth´ik arch trā´ser\ *obs*: the device that produces a tracing that resembles an arrowhead or a gothic arch; the device is attached to the opposing arches; the shape of the tracing depends on the relative location of the marking point and the tracing table; the apex of a properly made tracing is considered to indicate *centric relation* (GPT-4); *Editorial note for usage: extraoral tracer (ing), intraoral tracer (ing)*, and *tracing device* are the primary terms; *comp*, ARROW POINT TRACER, CENTRAL BEARING TRACING DEVICE, CEPHALOMETRIC TRACING, COBLE BALANCER, EXTRAORAL TRACING, INTRAORAL TRACING, MANDIBULAR TRACING, *needle point tracing*, TRACING DEVICE

gothic arch tracing:; *comp*, GOTHIC ARCH TRACER, TRACING DEVICE

graft \graft\ *n* (14c): a tissue or material used to repair a defect or deficiency; *comp*, ALLOGRAFT, ALLOPLASTIC GRAFT, AUTOGENOUS GRAFT, AUTOGRAFT, FULL-THICKNESS GRAFT, HETEROGRAFT, HOMOGRAFT, ISOGRAFT, SPLIT-THICKNESS GRAFT, XENOGENIC GRAFT

graft surgery *n*: a surgical technique where tissue from the patient or from another source is harvested, without an intact blood supply, and relocated to the recipient site; *comp*, FLAP SURGERY, MICROVASCULAR FREE FLAP, PEDICLE FLAP, SKIN GRAFT, GRAFT

Grassman's laws: *eponym* for three empirical laws that describe the color-matching properties of additive mixtures of color stimuli; **1.** to specify a color match, three independent variables are necessary and sufficient; **2.** for an additive mixture of color stimuli, only their tristimulus values are relevant, not their spectral compositions; **3.** in an additive mixture of color stimuli, if one or more components of the mixture are gradually changed, the resulting tristimulus values also change gradually (laws do not hold for all observing conditions); *orig*, unknown author

Grasso clasp: *eponym* for a removable partial denture clasp assembly in which the horizontal retentive arm, originating from the latticework, is parallel to the occlusal plane, and the vertical reciprocal component, originating from the major connector, make simultaneous contact during placement; the occlusal rest originates from the distal guiding plate minor connector; *orig*, Dr Joseph E. Grasso, prosthodontist, CT, U.S.A.; Grasso JE. A new removable partial denture clasp assembly. J Prosthet Dent 1980;43:618-21

GRAY \grā\: *abbr*, Gy; a physical measuring unit of absorbed ionizing radiation dose equal to 100 RADS; absorption of one joule of radiation energy by one kilogram of matter; *comp*, RAD, SIEVERT

green stage: a physical state of glass-ceramics in pre-crystallized stage

greenstick fracture \grēn-stĭk\ *n* (1885): a fracture in which the break in the bone is not complete; the bone appears to be bent on one side while the other side of the bone is broken

Griffith flaws: *eponym* for a theory for brittle materials that the observed fracture strength is lower than the theoretical cohesive forces; the incremental crack extension's contribution to change in stress energy; *orig*, Alan Arnold Griffith, engineer, United Kingdom, 1893-1963; *syn*, MICROCRACK

grinding-in \grīn´dĭng-ĭn\ *obs*: a term used to denote the act of correcting occlusal disharmonies by grinding the natural or artificial teeth (GPT-1); *syn*, OCCLUSAL RESHAPING

groove \grōōv\ *n*: a long narrow channel or depression, such as the indentation between tooth cusps or the retentive features placed on tooth surfaces to augment the retentive characteristics of crown preparations

gross tumor volume *n*: *acronym* is GTV; the macroscopic disease palpated or visualized on planning to receive radiation therapy; *comp*, PLANNING TARGET VOLUME, CLINICAL TARGET VOLUME

group function \grōōp fŭngk´shun\: multiple contact relations between the maxillary and mandibular teeth in lateral movements on the working-side whereby simultaneous contact of several teeth acts as a group to distribute occlusal forces

Guerin's fracture: *eponym* for LE FORT I FRACTURE; *orig*, Alphonse Francois Marie Guerin, surgeon, France, 1816-1895

guidance \gīd´ns\ *n* (1590)**: 1.** providing regulation or direction to movement; a guide; **2.** the influence on mandibular movements by the contacting surfaces of the maxillary and mandibular anterior teeth; **3.** mechanical forms on the lower anterior portion of an articulator that guide movements of its upper member; *comp*, ADJUSTABLE ANTERIOR GUIDANCE, ANTERIOR GUIDANCE, CONDYLAR GUIDANCE 1, CONDYLAR GUIDANCE 2

guide pin \gīd pĭn\: the component of a dental implant system that is placed within the surgically prepared osseous site for an endosteal implant; it assists in determination of location and angulation of the site relative to soft tissue, bony landmarks, or other dental implants

guide plane \gīd plān\ *obs*: a plane that guides movement (GPT-4); *syn*, *guiding plane*

guide table \gīd tā´bal\: the anterior element of an articulator on which the incisal pin rests. It may be custom contoured or mechanically adjusted; *comp*, ANTERIOR GUIDE TABLE; CUSTOM ANTERIOR GUIDE TABLE

guided surgery:; *syn*, COMPUTER-AIDED SURGERY (CAS)

guided tissue regeneration \gī´dĭd tĭsh´ōō rĭ-jĕn´a-rā´shun\: any procedure that attempts to regenerate lost periodontal structures or alveolar process through differential tissue responses; barrier techniques, by using synthetic materials that may or may not resorb, to exclude epithelial ingrowth *(periodontal regeneration)* or connective tissue ingrowth (*alveolar process regeneration*) that is believed to interfere with regeneration

guiding occlusion \gī´dĭng a-klōō´shun\ *obs*: used in the sense of designating contacts of teeth in motion (GPT-4)

guiding planes \gī´dĭng plānz\: two or more vertically parallel surfaces on abutment teeth and/or fixed dental prostheses oriented so as to contribute to the direction of the path of placement and removal of a removable partial denture, maxillofacial prosthesis, and overdenture

guiding surfaces:; *syn*, GUIDING PLANES

gummy smile *n*, *slang*: *Editorial note for usage:* this descriptive has been used in relation to the appearance of excessive gingiva above the zenith of teeth when smiling, where those teeth have been affected by altered passive eruption; *syn*, ALTERED PASSIVE ERUPTION, *delayed passive eruption, retarded passive eruption*; *comp*, EXTRUSION, SUPRAERUPTION, ACTIVE ERUPTION, PASSIVE ERUPTION, TOOTH MIGRATION, PERIODONTIUM, PATHOLOGIC TOOTH MIGRATION, INFRAERUPTION, INFRAOCCLUSION, SUPRAOCCLUSION, INTRUSION, ECTOPIC ERUPTION, MALOCCLUSION, ANKYLOSIS

Gunning's splint: *eponym for a device fabricated from casts of edentulous maxillary and mandibular arches to aid in reduction and fixation of a fracture; Gunning's initial work described four types of splints used in treating jaw fractures (1866-1867), which allowed openings for saliva flow, nourishment, and speech; orig, Thomas Brian Gunning, dentist, U.S.A., born in United Kingdom, 1813-1889; Fraser-Moodie W. Mr. Gunning and his splint. Br J Oral Surg 1969;7:112-15*; *syn*, OCCLUSAL SPLINT, OCCLUSAL DEVICE

gustation \gŭ-stā´shun\ *n* (1599): the act of perceiving taste

gypsum \jĭp´sum\ *n* (14c): the natural hydrated form of calcium sulfate, CaSO4 • 2H2O gypsum dihydrate; *comp*, DENTAL STONE

gypsum-bonded investment: any casting investment with gypsum as a binder, also containing cristobalite or quartz as a refractory material; cristobalite and quartz are responsible for the thermal expansion of the mold during wax elimination; because gypsum is not chemically stable at temperatures exceeding 650° C (1200° F), these investments are typically restricted to castings of conventional Type II, III, and IV gold alloys

H

habitual centric *nonstand*; *syn*, MAXIMAL INTERCUSPAL POSITION

habitual occlusion *nonstand*; *syn*, MAXIMAL INTERCUSPAL POSITION

Hader bar: *eponym* for a rigid bar connector with two or more abutments, which, when viewed in cross section, resembles a keyhole, consisting of a rectangular bar with a rounded occlusal ridge that creates a retentive undercut for the matrix clip within the removable prosthesis; *orig*, Helmut Hader, tool and die technician, Switzerland; Breim SL, Renner RP. An overview of tissue bars. Gen Dent 1982;406-15

hamular notch:; *syn*, PTERYGOMAXILLARY NOTCH

Hanau's Quint (1926): rules for balanced denture articulation including incisal guidance, condylar guidance, cusp length, the plane of occlusion, and the compensating curve; *orig*, Rudolph L. Hanau, engineer, Buffalo, New York, U.S.A., born Capetown, South Africa, 1881-1930; Hanau R. Articulation defined, analyzed, and formulated. J Am Dent Assoc 1926;13:1694-709

haptics *n***: 1.** a technology providing tactile, vibration, or motion feedback relative to a digital presentation or virtual reality, enabling the user to experience and interact with the created environment; **2.** The science and technology of transmitting and understanding

information through the sense of touch; *syn*, *haptic technology*; *comp*, VIRTUAL REALITY (VR), MIXED REALITY (MR), AUGMENTED REALITY (AR)

hard palate \hard păl´ĭt\: the bony portion of the roof of the mouth

healing abutment: any dental implant abutment used for a limited time to assist in healing or modification of the adjacent tissues; *syn*, *interim implant abutment*; *comp*, HEALING SCREW

healing component:; *syn*, *interim implant abutment*;

healing screw \hē´lĭng skrōō\: the component of an endosteal dental implant system used to seal, usually on an interim basis, the dental implant during the healing phase after surgical placement; the purpose of the healing screw is to maintain patency of the internal threaded section for subsequent attachment of the abutment during the second stage surgery or until restored; *comp*, HEALING ABUTMENT

heat cured *slang*; *syn*, HEAT-ACTIVATED POLYMERIZATION, POLYMERIZATION

heat-activated polymerization: in resins, a thermal activation of smaller molecular chain molecules to form a larger molecular chain; heat activates the benzoyl peroxide, an initiator, which will react with the methylmethacrylate monomer to form polymethylmethacrylate; *syn*, POLYMERIZATION

heat-pressed ceramics: a ceramic material used to cast, in a molten phase, into a refractory mold

heel *n*, *slang*; *comp*, DISTAL

height of contour \hīt ŭv kŏn´tōōr´\: a line encircling a tooth and designating its greatest circumference at a selected axial position determined by a dental surveyor; a line encircling a body designating its greatest circumference in a specified plane; *syn*, SURVEY LINE

HEMA: *acronym* for *hydroxyethyl methacrylate*; with the addition of glutaraldehyde, it is one of the agents used in dentin-bonding; polymerizes to form the polymer polyhydroxyethylmethacrylate

hemiglossectomy \hĕm´ĭ-glô-sĕk´ta-mē\ *n*: resection of one side of the tongue

hemimandibulectomy *n*: a type of segmental mandibulectomy involving the surgical removal of the left or right half of the mandible; *comp*, MANDIBULOTOMY, MANDIBULECTOMY, TOTAL MANDIBULECTOMY, SEGMENTAL MANDIBULECTOMY, MARGINAL MANDIBULECTOMY, MAXILLECTOMY

hemisection \hĕm´ĭ-sĕk´shun\ *n*: the surgical separation of a multirooted tooth, especially a mandibular molar, through the furcation in such a way that a root and the associated portion of the crown may be removed or the roots restored as individual crowns

hemostatic agent: any chemical, such as aluminum chloride or ferric sulfate, that acts to control soft-tissue hemorrhage during impression making and restoration placement

heterograft \hĕt´a-rō-grăft´\ *n*: a graft taken from a donor of another specie; *syn*, XENOGENIC GRAFT

heterotopic pain \hĕt´er-a-tä´pĭk pān\: a general term designating pain felt in an area other than the true originating site

high fusing ceramics: a ceramic material with a maturation or fusion range of 1315° to 1370° C (2350° to 2500° F)

high fusing solder: any soldering alloy formulated to melt at approximately 1100° C (2012° F) used to form connectors before ceramic application

high lip line \hī lĭp līn\: the greatest height to which the inferior border of the upper lip is capable of being raised by muscle function

high noble metal alloy: as classified by the American Dental Association (1984), any dental casting alloy with at least 60% noble metal (Au, Pt, Pd, Rh, Ru, Ir, Os) by weight with at least 40% gold; American Dental Association: Classification system for cast alloys. J Am Dent Assoc 1984;109:766; *comp*, NOBLE METAL ALLOY

hinge axis:; *syn*, TRANSVERSE HORIZONTAL AXIS

hinge axis of the mandible:; *syn*, TRANSVERSE HORIZONTAL AXIS

hinge axis point:; *syn*, POSTERIOR REFERENCE POINTS

hinge bow:; *syn*, KINEMATIC FACEBOW

hinge joint \hĭnj joint\: a ginglymus joint; a joint that allows motion in one axis

hinge movement: rotation around a transverse axis; *comp*, TRANSVERSE HORIZONTAL AXIS

hinge position \hĭnj pa-zĭsh´an\ *obs*: the orientation of parts in a manner permitting hinge movement between them (GPT-4)

homograft \hō´ma-grăft´\ *n* (1923): a graft taken from one human and transplanted to another; *syn*, ALLOGRAFT

horizontal axis of the mandible:; *syn*, TRANSVERSE HORIZONTAL AXIS

horizontal condylar inclination: *acronym* is HCI; *syn*, SAGITTAL CONDYLAR INCLINATION

horizontal overlap \hôr´ĭ-zŏn-tl, hŏr´- ō´ver-lăp´\: the projection of teeth beyond their antagonists in the horizontal plane

horizontal plane \hôr´ĭ-zŏn´tl, hŏr- plān\: any plane passing through the body at right angles to both the median and frontal planes, thus dividing the body into upper and lower parts; in dentistry, the plane passing through a tooth at right angles to its long axis

horizontal plane of reference \hôr´ĭ-zŏn-tl, hŏr´- plān ŭv rĕf´er-ans, rĕf´rans\: a horizontal plane established on the face of the patient by one anterior reference point and two posterior reference points from which measurements of the posterior anatomic determinants of occlusion and mandibular motion are made

horizontal reference plane:; *syn*, HORIZONTAL PLANE OF REFERENCE

horseshoe plate \hôrs´shōō, hôrsh´- plāt\ *obs*, *slang*: a U-shaped major connector for a removable prosthesis

host site:; *syn*, RECIPIENT SITE

Hounsfield unit scale *n* (1975): a linear radiodensity scale range in Hounsfield units (HU) represented by water (0 HU) and air (1000 HU); used in CT, but not CBCT; *orig*, Godfrey N. Hounsfield, electrical engineer, United Kingdom, 1975; *comp*, COMPUTERIZED TOMOGRAPHY

House classification: the classification of a patient's personality into four categories: hysterical, exacting, indifferent, and philosophical; *orig*, Dr Ewell Neil, dentist, U.S.A.; Neil E. Full Denture Practice. Marshall & Bruce, Nashville, TN 1932; 1-5; House MM. Prepared from the notes of Study Club by Conley FJ, Dunn AL, Quesnell AJ, and Rogers RM, No. 1; 1950; Winkler S. House mental classification system of denture patients: The contribution of Milus M. House. J Oral Implantol 2005;31:301-303

hue \hyōō\ *n*: often referred to as the basic color, hue is the quality of sensation according to which an observer is aware of the varying wavelengths of radiant energy; the dimension of color dictated by the wavelength of the stimulus that is used to distinguish one family of color from another—as red, green, blue, etc; the attribute of color by means of which a color is perceived to be red, yellow, green, blue, purple, etc. White, black, and grays possess no hue; Munsell AH. A color notation. Baltimore, MD: Munsell Color Co.; 1975:14-16

hybrid \hī´brĭd\ *n*: **1.** anything of mixed origin; **2.** offspring of two plants or animals of different genus or species

hybrid ceramic *nonstand*: *Editorial note for usage:* term used to refer to porous ceramic network infiltrated by a polymer; *comp*, RESIN-MODIFIED CERAMIC, *hybrid ceramic*

hybrid denture \hī´brĭd dĕn´chur\ *slang*: used to describe a removable or fixed denture that is composed of different materials, types of denture teeth (porcelain, plastic, composite resin), variable acrylic denture resins, differing metals or design, etc.; *comp*, FIXED COMPLETE DENTURE

hybrid ionomer \hī´brĭd ī´a-nō´mĕr\: a conventional glass ionomer that has been modified to include methacrylate groups in the liquid component; may contain light-activated initiators; setting is by an acid-base reaction with light and dual polymerization; *syn*, RESIN-MODIFIED GLASS IONOMER; *comp*, GLASS IONOMER

hybrid layer *n*: an interface layer between dentin and adhesive materials resulting from the diffusion and impregnation of monomers around the collagen network of dentin that has been treated by acid etching

hybrid prosthesis \hī´brĭd prŏs-thē´sĭs\ *slang*: a nonspecific term applied to any prosthesis that does not follow conventional design; frequently used to describe a dental prosthesis that is composed of different materials, types of denture teeth (porcelain, plastic, composite resin), variable acrylic denture resins, differing metals or design, etc; may refer to a fixed dental prostheses, removable dental prostheses, or maxillofacial prostheses

hydrocolloid \hī´dra-kŏl´oid\ *n* (1916): a colloid system in which water is the dispersion medium; those materials described as a colloid sol with water that are used in dentistry as elastic impression materials; *comp*, IRREVERSIBLE HYDROCOLLOID, REVERSIBLE HYDROCOLLOID

hydroxyapatite ceramics \hī-drŏk´sē-ăp´a-tīt sa-răm´ĭk\: a composition of calcium and phosphate in physiologic ratios to provide a dense, non-resorbable, biocompatible ceramic material used for dental implants and residual ridge augmentation

hygienic pontic \hī´jē-ĕn´ĭk, hī-jĕn´- pŏn´tĭk\: a pontic that is easier to clean because it has a convex-shaped cervical form and does not overlap the edentulous ridge as a concave-shaped cervical form

hygroscopic expansion \hī´gra-skŏp´ĭk ĭk-spăn´shun\: expansion as a result of the absorption of moisture

hypalgesia \hī´păl-gē-a\ *n*: diminished sensitivity to pain

hyperactivity \hī´per-ăk´tĭv´ĭ-tē\ *n* (1867): excessive motor activity; frequently, but not necessarily, associated with internal tension or a neurologic disorder; usually the movements are more rapid than customary for the person

hyperalgesia \hī´per-ăl-gē´sē-a\ *n*: increased sensitivity or sensibility to pain; *comp*, PRIMARY HYPERALGESIA

hyperbaric chamber \hī´per-băr´ĭk\: an enclosed area in which a patient may be subjected to pressure of ambient gases greater than 1 atmosphere

hyperbaric oxygenation \hī´per-băr´ĭk ŏk´sĭ-ja-nā´shun\: the administration of oxygen under greater than atmospheric pressure; *syn*, *hyperbaric oxygen therapy*

hypercementosis \hī´per-sĭ-mĕn´tō´sĭs\ *n*: an excessive deposition of cementum

hyperesthesia \hī´per-ĭs-thē´zha *n* (1849): increased sensitivity to stimulation

hypernasality \hī´per-nā-zăl´ĭ-tē\ *n*: a perceived voice quality in which the nasal cavity acts as a resonating cavity for non-nasal sounds; generally associated with palatopharyngeal inadequacy

hyperosmia \hī´per-ŏz´mē-a\ *n*: abnormally increased sensitivity to odors

hyperplasia \hī´per-plā´zha\ *n* (1861): the abnormal multiplication or increase in the number of normal cells in normal arrangement in a tissue

hyperplasia of the coronoid process: pathologic growth of the coronoid process of the mandible after normal growth has ended; *syn*, *osteoma of the coronoid*

hyperplastic tissue \hī´per-plăs´tik tĭsh´ōō\: excessive tissue proliferation, usually as a response to chronic irritation

hypertrophy \hī-pûr´tra-fē\ *n* (1834): an enlargement or overgrowth of an organ or tissue beyond that considered normal as a result of an increase in the size of its constituent cells and in the absence of tumor formation

hypodontia \hī´pa-dŏn´zha\ *n*: a congenital condition resulting in the formation of less than a full complement of permanent or primary teeth, where fewer than 6 teeth (excluding third molars) are absent; in addition, many permanent teeth that have been formed are smaller than expected; *comp*, TOOTH AGENESIS, ANODONTIA, OLIGODONTIA, MICRODONTIA, TAURODONTISM, AMELOGENESIS IMPERFECTA, DENTINOGENESIS IMPERFECTA

hypoesthesia \hī´pō-ĭs-thē´zha\ *n*: diminished sensitivity to stimulation

hypogeusia \hī´pa-jē´us-ē´a\ *n*: diminished acuteness of the sense of taste; *syn*, HYPOGEUSESTHESIA

hyponasality \hī´pō-nā-zăl´ĭ-tē\ *n*: reduced nasal resonance usually from obstruction in the nasopharynx or nasal passages resulting in an alteration of m, n, and -ng sounds

hypoplasia \hī´pō-plā´zha\ *n* (1889): defective or incomplete development of an organ or tissue

hyposalivation *n*: an objective sign that there is a dryness across the oral cavity; diagnosis of hyposalivation occurs secondary to assessments of both stimulated (if less than 0.3 mL/min) and unstimulated (if less than 0.1mL per minute) salivary flow rates; *comp*, XEROSTOMIA, STIMULATED SALIVARY FLOW RATE, UNSTIMULATED SALIVARY FLOW RATE

hysteresis *n*: *the lagging or delay in the effect of a system's change; in dentistry, the effect of cooling and reheating of a casting investment can cause casting inaccuracy because the refractory and binder will not revert to their original forms*

I

I-bar clasp: an infrabulge retentive clasp that resembles an "I" as it approaches perpendicular to the facial height of contour; *comp*, CLASP

iatrogenic \ī-ăt´ra-jĕn´ĭk\ *adj* (1924): resulting from the activity of the clinician; applied to disorders induced in the patient by the clinician

idiopathic \ĭd´ē-ō-păth´ĭk\ *adj* (1669): self-originated; of unknown causation

illuminance \ĭ-lōō´ma-nans\ *n* (ca. 1938)**: 1.** density of luminous flux on a surface; **2.** luminous flux incident per unit area of a surface

illuminant \ĭ-lōō´ma-nant\ *adj* (15c): mathematical description of the relative spectral power distribution of a real or imaginary light source; i.e., the relative energy emitted by a source at each wave length in its emission spectrum; *comp*, CIE STANDARD ILLUMINANT

image artifact *n*: an image seen in reconstructed tomography data that is not real and not present in the object under investigation; it occurs when there is a discrepancy between the 3D reconstruction algorithms and the environment (such as patient movement,

scanner technology, noise and scatter); artifacts include extinction, beam hardening, partial volume effect, aliasing, ring, metal and motion artefacts; *comp*, ARTIFACT, BEAM HARDENING ARTIFACT, METAL ARTIFACT, MOTION ARTIFACT, RING ARTIFACT

image capture *n*: the process of acquiring digital data that represents objects within a field of view; *comp*, ACQUISITION

image comparison *n*: the process of using software for comparison of digital files or 3D models with a standard reference (such as a 3D model of a student preparation with a 3D model of a demonstrator preparation or with another 3D model (to assess differences in scan accuracy); *comp*, DIGITAL SCULPTING, IMAGE STITCHING

image registration *n*: a general term referring to the conforming of different images or sources into one coordinate system; *comp*, MEDICAL IMAGE REGISTRATION

image resolution *n*: that quality of an image determined by the ratio of the pixels in a digital image, to the size of the image, and it is commonly referred to as PPI (pixels per inch).; once the image is printed, the resolution of the actual image is measured in the same manner, but referred to as DPI (dots per inch); the higher the PPI/DPI, the higher the image resolution; the lower the PPI/DPI, the lower the image resolution; *comp*, IMAGE SCALING, IMAGE SIZE, PIXEL, VOXEL

image scaling *v*: changing the size of a digital image; *comp*, IMAGE RESOLUTION, IMAGE SIZE, PIXEL, VOXEL

image scanner *n*: any device that has the capacity to capture and digitally record 3D data to represent qualities about objects within a field of view including size, color, and texture; the device may use optical (an optical scanner), x-ray (micro CT scanner) or contact/mechanical technology; *syn*, ACQUISITION SCANNER, COORDINATE MEASURING MACHINE (CMM), IMAGE SCANNER

image size *n*: that quality of an image determined by the resolution multiplied by the height and the width of the image; *comp*, IMAGE RESOLUTION, IMAGE SCALING, PIXEL, VOXEL

image stitching *n*: the combination of multiple serial images via a computed algorithm to create a larger image without duplication or distortion of objects; *comp*, ALGORITHM

imbibition *n*: the act or process of imbibing or absorbing; in dentistry, an example is the absorption of water in hydrocolloid impression materials when stored in water and the resultant dimensional change that occurs

imbrication lines: lines in the dentin caused by changes in mineralization during formation; *orig*, Anton Gilbert Victor von Ebner, histologist, Austria, 1842-1925; *syn*, *incremental lines of Von Ebner*

immediate denture \ĭ-mē´dē-ĭt dĕn´chur\: any fixed or removable dental prosthesis fabricated for placement immediately following the removal of a natural tooth/teeth

immediate disclusion \ĭ-mē´dē-ĭt dĭs´ klo͞o´shun\: instantaneous separation of the posterior teeth as a result of the anterior guidance

immediate disocclusion \ĭ-mē´dē-ĭt dĭs´a-klo͞o´shun\ *nonstand*; *syn*, IMMEDIATE DISCLUSION

immediate insertion denture:; *syn*, IMMEDIATE DENTURE

immediate lateral translation:; *syn*, IMMEDIATE MANDIBULAR LATERAL TRANSLATION

immediate mandibular lateral translation \ĭ-mē´dē-ĭt măn-dĭb´ya-lar lăt´ar-al trăns-lā´shun\: *acronym* is IMLT; the translatory portion of lateral movement in which the nonworking-side condyle appears to move essentially in a straight line and medially, on a 2D tracing, as it leaves the centric relation position; *comp*, EARLY MANDIBULAR LATERAL TRANSLATION; PROGRESSIVE MANDIBULAR LATERAL TRANSLATION

immediate obturator:; *syn*, SURGICAL OBTURATOR

immediate replacement denture:; *syn*, IMMEDIATE DENTURE

immediate side shift *substand*; *syn*, IMMEDIATE MANDIBULAR LATERAL TRANSLATION

immediate temporary obturator:; *syn*, INTERIM OBTURATOR, SURGICAL OBTURATOR

impacted fracture \ĭm-păk´tĭd\: a fracture in which one fragment is driven into another portion of the same or an adjacent bone

[1]implant \ĭm-plănt´\ *vt* (1890): to graft or insert a material such as an alloplastic substance, an encapsulated drug, or tissue into the body of a recipient

[2]implant \ĭm-plănt´\ *n* (1809): any object or material, such as an alloplastic substance or other tissue, which is partially or completely inserted or grafted into the body for therapeutic, diagnostic, prosthetic, or experimental purposes; *syn*, DENTAL IMPLANT

implant connecting bar *slang*: *Editorial note for usage:* a connecting bar is not an implantable device; *syn*, BAR CONNECTOR; *comp*, FRAMEWORK, *mesostructure*

implant conversion prosthesis *n*: an implant-supported fixed dental prosthesis that has been made by modifying a removable dental prosthesis so that the intaglio surface of the prosthesis attaches to implants or implant abutments; often this prosthesis is made and inserted following implant placement; this prosthesis commonly serves as an interim prosthesis and assists with planning form and function of a future definitive prosthesis; *comp*, INTERIM PROSTHESIS

implant crown \ĭm´plănt´ kroun\ *slang*: *Editorial note for usage:* a crown is not an implantable device; *syn*, CROWN 1, IMPLANT-SUPPORTED CROWN

implant dentistry \ĭm´plănt´ dĕn´tĭ-strē\; *comp*, IMPLANT PROSTHODONTICS

implant denture \ĭm´plănt´ dĕn´chur\ *slang*: *Editorial note for usage:* a denture is not an implantable device; *syn*, PROSTHESIS

implant fixture *slang*, *obs*; *syn*, DENTAL IMPLANT

implant index cast: a gypsum cast with dental implant replicas that is useful in facilitating subsequent transfers and verification of implant-to-implant relationship; *Editorial note for usage:* an index cast may be a definitive or master cast if it replicates anatomy of the patient; it is an index cast (not a definitive or master cast) without the replication of anatomy; *syn*,VERIFICATION CAST

implant indexing device: used to make a registration record, or index, of dental implant positioning useful in facilitating subsequent transfers and verification of implant-to-implant relationship

implant interface \ĭm´plănt´ ĭn´ter-făs\: the junction of the surface of a dental implant and the surrounding host tissues; *syn*, OSSEOINTEGRATION

implant prosthesis \ĭm´plănt´ prŏs-thē´sĭs\ *slang*; *syn*, IMPLANT-SUPPORTED PROSTHESIS, PROSTHESIS

implant prosthesis desophistication *n*: the process of simplifying implant-related prostheses to facilitate denture management and oral hygiene measures for patients who have suffered functional decline; strategies may include replacement of a fixed prosthesis with a removable prostheses and replacement of bar attachments with stud attachments; *syn*, *back-off strategy*; *comp*, GERIATRIC DENTURE DESIGN, DENTURE DESOPHISTICATION, SELF-CLEANING DENTURE MORPHOLOGY, DENTURE MANAGEMENT, DENTURE HYGIENE, DENTURE CONTROL, FUNCTIONAL DECLINE, FRAILTY, PALLIATIVE DENTURE, DESOPHISTICATED DENTURE, DESOPHISTICATED IMPLANT-RELATED PROSTHESIS

implant prosthodontics \ĭm´plănt´ prŏs´tha-dŏn´tĭks\: the selection, planning, development, placement, replacement of missing

teeth and/or associated structures, and maintenance of restoration(s) with dental implants

implant stability quotient: *acronym* is ISQ; the result of a radiofrequency analysis that measures the stability of an implant at one point in time on a scale between 0 and 100

implant substructure \ĭm´plănt´ sŭb´strŭk´chur\ *slang*: the metal implantable component of an eposteal dental implant that is embedded beneath the soft tissues, in contact with the bone, and stabilized by means of endosteal screws; the periosteal tissues retain the framework to the bone; the framework supports the prosthesis, frequently by means of dental implant abutments and other superstructure components; *syn*, SUBPERIOSTEAL DENTAL IMPLANT SUBSTRUCTURE; *comp*, SUBPERIOSTEAL DENTAL IMPLANT SUPERSTRUCTURE

implant supported fixed dental prosthesis (intentionally angulated implants) *n*: *acronym* is ISFDP-IAI; a prosthesis that is fixed to and supported by more than one dental implant(s), where the planned placement of at least one implant has resulted in its long axis of inclination varying considerably from a parallel relationship with adjacent implants; the prosthesis cannot be removed by the patient; this term can be used with additional qualifies such as complete-arch and segmental; *comp*, INTENTIONALLY ANGULATED IMPLANT (IAI), ANGULATED DENTAL IMPLANT, ANGULATED DENTAL IMPLANT ABUTMENT

implant surgery \ĭm´plănt´ sûr´ja-rē\ (1993): the phase of implant dentistry concerning the selection, planning, and placement of the implant body and abutment

implant-abutment connection *n*: the geometric design that contributes to the retention of or acts as a location device for the implant abutment to the implant; *comp*, DENTAL IMPLANT ABUTMENT, DENTAL IMPLANT

implant-supported bar connector: a bar connector that receives support and stability from the dental implants through the dental implant abutments; *syn*, BAR CONNECTOR, MESOSTRUCTURE; *comp*, FRAMEWORK

implant-supported crown \ĭm´plănt´ kroun\: an artificial crown that receives support and stability from a dental implant; *syn*, ARTIFICIAL CROWN, DENTAL PROSTHESIS

implant-supported denture \ĭm´plănt´ dĕn´chur\: dental prosthesis, such as fixed complete denture, fixed partial denture, removable complete overdenture, removable partial overdenture, as well as maxillofacial prostheses, which can be supported and retained in part or whole by dental implants

implant-supported prosthesis \ĭm´plănt´ prŏs-thē´sĭs\: dental prosthesis, such as artificial crown, fixed complete denture, fixed partial denture, removable complete overdenture, removable partial overdenture, as well as maxillofacial prosthesis, which are supported and retained in part or whole by dental implants; *Editorial note for usage:* terminology to assist in understanding the means of retention and support should be limited to concatenation of three and no more than four adjectives to provide clarity; descriptive terminology may include the method of retention, composition, nature of support, design characteristics, and form of anchorage; Simon H, Yanase RT. Terminology for implant prostheses. Int J Oral Maxillofac Implants 2003;18:539-43

implantology \ĭm´plăn-tŏl´a-gē\ *obs*: a term historically conceived as the study or science of placing and restoring dental implants; *comp*, IMPLANT DENTISTRY, IMPLANT SURGERY, IMPLANT PROSTHODONTICS

implement *n*; *syn*, DEVICE

impression \ĭm-prĕsh´an\ *n* (14c): a negative likeness or copy in reverse of the surface of an object; an imprint of the teeth and adjacent structures for use in dentistry; *comp*, ALTERED CAST REMOVABLE PARTIAL DENTURE IMPRESSION, COPING IMPRESSION, DENTAL IMPRESSION, DIRECT BONE IMPRESSION, IMPRESSION AREA, IMPRESSION MATERIAL, IMPRESSION TRAY, MASTER IMPRESSION, PARTIAL DENTURE IMPRESSION, PICK-UP IMPRESSION, PRELIMINARY IMPRESSION, SECTIONAL IMPRESSION, TUBE IMPRESSION

impression area \ĭm-prĕsh´an âr´ē-a\: the surface that is recorded in an impression

impression compound *slang*; *syn*, MODELING PLASTIC IMPRESSION COMPOUND

impression material \ĭm-prĕsh´an mă-tîr´ē-al\: any substance or combination of substances used for making an impression or negative reproduction

impression post: used to facilitate transfer of the intraoral location of an implant or abutment to the relative position on a laboratory cast; it may screw into the dental implant or the dental abutment and is customarily subdivided into implant or abutment types; *syn*, IMPRESSION TRANSFER COPING; *comp*, *impression cap, transfer aid*, TRANSFER COPING

impression surface \ĭm-prĕsh´an sûr´fas\ *obs*: the portion of the denture surface that has its contour determined by the impression (GPT-4); *syn*, IMPRESSION AREA, INTAGLIO SURFACE

impression technique \ĭm-prĕsh´an tĕk´nēk\: a method and manner used in making a negative likeness (GPT-4)

impression transfer coping \ĭm-prĕsh´an kō´pĭng\ (1998): that component of a tooth or dental implant system used to provide a spatial relationship of a tooth or endosteal dental implant to the alveolar ridge and adjacent dentition or other structures; *open tray impression transfer copings* can be retained in the impression; *closed tray impression transfer copings* require detachment from the implants intraorally and replacement into the impression after attaching the analogs or replicas; *syn*, *impression cap, impression element*, IMPRESSION POST; *comp*, COPING PICK-UP IMPRESSION, IMPLANT INDEXING DEVICE, PICK-UP IMPRESSION

impression tray \ĭm-orĕsh´an trā\ *n*: a receptacle into which suitable material is placed to make a negative likeness; or a device that is used to carry, confine, and control suitable material while making an imprint of intraoral or extraoral structures; these devices can be classified by material of fabrication (metallic, non-metallic), method of fabrication (prefabricated stock, custom), proportion (complete-arch, sectional, quadrant, dentate, edentulous), retention method (perforated, non-perforated, rim lock, combination) and the ability to incorporate a coolant (water cooled vs non-water cooled); *comp*, CLOSED MOUTH DUAL-ARCH SECTIONAL IMPRESSION TRAY

impression wand *nonstand*: *Editorial note for usage:* an impression wand does not create a negative likeness or copy in reverse of the surface of an object; *comp*, SCANNING WAND

impression wax:; *syn*, DENTAL IMPRESSION WAX

IMRT: *acronym* for INTENSITY-MODULATED RADIATION THERAPY

in silico *n*: the research approach referring to methodology related to experiments involving computer-aided engineering and computer simulation; examples include machine learning, data mining, network analysis, finite element analysis and data analysis; the methodology can be used across many disciplines including medical, dental, scientific and engineering; the term is derived from Latin and refers to "in silicon"; *comp*, EX VIVO, IN SITU, IN VITRO, IN VIVO

in situ *n*: the research approach, or state, referring to entities that are "on site", or "in position"; the term is derived from Latin and refers to "in its original place"; *comp*, EX VIVO, IN SILICO, IN VITRO, IN VIVO

in vitro *n*: the research approach referring to methodology related to experiments outside of a living organism (human or animal),

using components of an organism that have been isolated from their usual biologic environment; it differs from ex vivo by how the environment is treated or how the components are generated; the term is derived from Latin and refers to "in glass"; *comp*, EX VIVO, IN SILICO, IN SITU, IN VIVO

in vivo *n*: the research approach referring to methodology related to experiments inside of a living organism (human or animal); the term is derived from Latin and refers to "within the living"; *comp*, EX VIVO, IN SILICO, IN SITU, IN VITRO

incisal guidance \ĭn-sĭ´zal gīd´ans**: 1.** the influence of the contacting surfaces of the mandibular and maxillary anterior teeth on mandibular movements; **2.** the influences of the contacting surfaces of the guide pin and guide table on articulator movements

incisal guide \ĭn-sĭ´zal gīd\ *obs*: the part of an articulator that maintains the incisal guide angle (GPT-4); *syn*, ANTERIOR GUIDE TABLE, CUSTOM ANTERIOR GUIDE TABLE

incisal guide angle \ĭn-sĭ´zal gīd ăng´gal**: 1.** anatomically, the angle formed by the intersection of the plane of occlusion and a line within the sagittal plane determined by the incisal edges of the maxillary and mandibular central incisors when the teeth are in maximal intercuspal position; **2.** on an articulator, that angle formed, in the sagittal plane, between the plane of reference and the slope of the anterior guide table, as viewed in the sagittal plane

incisal guide pin:; *syn*, ANTERIOR GUIDE PIN

incisal guide table:; *syn*, ANTERIOR GUIDE TABLE

incisal porcelain: a porcelain blend used for the incisal portion of a ceramic crown restoration; *comp*, BODY PORCELAIN, GINGIVAL PORCELAIN, SHOULDER PORCELAIN

incisal reduction: the amount of tooth structure removed at the incisal edge as a result of tooth preparation; *comp*, AXIAL REDUCTION, ESTHETIC RESHAPING, OCCLUSAL REDUCTION, OCCLUSAL RESHAPING

incisal rest \ĭn-sĭ´zal rĕst\: a rigid extension of a removable partial denture that contacts a tooth at the incisal edge

incisal restoration \ĭn-sĭ´zal rĕs´ta-rā´shun\: any restoration extending along the incisal edge of a tooth

incisive foramen \ĭn-sī´sĭv fôr´man\: a foramen located in the midline on the anterior of the hard palate; it transmits the nasopalatine nerves and vessels; *syn*, *nasopalatine foramen*

incisive papilla \ĭn-sī´sĭv pa-pĭl´a\: the elevation of soft tissue covering the foramen of the incisive or nasopalatine canal

incisor: anterior tooth located mesial to the canines that is adapted for cutting

inclined plane \ĭn-klīnd plān\: any of the inclined cuspal surfaces of a tooth

incomplete cleft palate \ĭn´kam-plē´tĭd klĕft păl´ĭt\: a cleft involving only a part of the hard and/or soft palate

incoordination \ĭn-kō-ôr´dn-ā´shun\ *n* (1876): inability to move in a smooth, controlled, symmetrical movement

index \ĭn´dĕks´\ *n* (1571): a core or mold used to record or maintain the relative position of dental implants or teeth, to a cast, or to some other structure; *comp*, IMPLANT INDEXING DEVICE, RECORD 2

indirect fracture \ĭn´dĭ-rĕkt´, -dī-\: a fracture at a point distant from the primary site of injury as a result of secondary forces; *comp*, FRACTOGRAPHY

indirect pulp capping \ĭn´dĭ-rĕkt´, -dī- pŭlp kăp´ĭng\: a procedure that seeks to stimulate formation of reparative dentin by placing a material over sound or carious dentin

indirect retainer \ĭn´dĭ-rĕkt´, -dī- rĭ-tā´ner\: the component of a removable partial denture that assists the direct retainer(s) in preventing displacement of the distal-extension denture base by functioning through lever action on the opposite side of the fulcrum line when the denture base attempts to move away from the tissues in pure rotation around the fulcrum line

indirect retention \ĭn´dĭ-rĕkt´, -dī- rĭ-tĕn´shun\: the effect achieved by one or more indirect retainers of a removable partial denture that reduces the tendency for a denture base to move in an occlusal direction or in a rotational path about the fulcrum line

indurate \ĭn´da-rāt\ *vb* (1538): to harden; -**rated** \rā´tĭd\ -**rating** \rā´tĭng\ **induration** \ĭn´da-rā´shun\ *n*; **indurative** \ĭn´da-rā´tĭv\ *adj*

indurated \ĭn´da-rā´tĭd\ *adj* (1604): having become firm or hard, especially by an increase in fibrous elements

infrabulge \ĭn´fra-bŭlj\ *n*: that portion of the crown of a tooth apical to the survey line

infrabulge clasp \ĭn´fra-bŭlj klăsp\: a removable partial denture retentive clasp that approaches the retentive undercut from a cervical or infrabulge direction

infraeruption \ĭn´fra-ĭ-rŭp´shun\ *n*: failure in eruption of a tooth to the established plane of occlusion; *comp*, EXTRUSION, SUPRAERUPTION, ACTIVE ERUPTION, PASSIVE ERUPTION, TOOTH MIGRATION, PERIODONTIUM, ALTERED PASSIVE ERUPTION, PATHOLOGIC TOOTH MIGRATION, INFRAOCCLUSION, SUPRAOCCLUSION, INTRUSION, ECTOPIC ERUPTION, MALOCCLUSION, ANKYLOSIS

infraocclusion \ĭn´fra-a-klōō´shun\ *n*: a malocclusion present after active eruption in which the tooth occlusal surface remains below the occlusal plane, and the periodontium may be more apically positioned that that of the surrounding teeth; it may occur due to infraeruption, tooth migration, pathologic tooth migration or intrusion; it can also be a sign of ankylosis; *syn*, submergence; *comp*, EXTRUSION, SUPRAERUPTION, ACTIVE ERUPTION, PASSIVE ERUPTION, TOOTH MIGRATION, PERIODONTIUM, ALTERED PASSIVE ERUPTION, PATHOLOGIC TOOTH MIGRATION, INFRAERUPTION, SUPRAOCCLUSION, INTRUSION, ECTOPIC ERUPTION, MALOCCLUSION, ANKYLOSIS

infrared radiation \ĭn´fra-rĕd\: electromagnetic radiation of wavelengths between 760 nm and 1000 nm

infrared soldering: joining the components of a fixed dental prosthesis (between retainers or retainer and pontic) with a specially designed unit that uses infrared light as its heat source; *comp*, OVEN SOLDERING

infrastructure \ĭn´fra-strŭk´chur\ *n*: a metal or ceramic framework onto which a second framework or prosthesis will be placed

infrastructure-as-a-Service *n*: *acronym* is IaaS; a cloud computing online service where entities can pay a third party to lease a server and all related functionality on an as-needed, and access it over the internet; the entity retains complete control over the infrastructure that it has leased, without having to physically maintain it; the user remains responsible for protection of the data; *syn*, cloud infrastructure service; *comp*, CLOUD COMPUTING, CLOUD SOURCING, CLOUD STORAGE, PLATFORMS-AS-A-SERVICE (PaaS), SOFTWARE-AS-A-SERVICE (SaaS), EVERYTHING-AS-A-SERVICE (XaaS)

ingot \ĭng´gat\ *n***: 1.** a mold in which metal is cast; **2.** a mass of metal cast into a shape convenient for storage and measure that can be remelted for later casting

initial occlusal contact \ĭ-nĭsh´al a-klōō´sal kŏn´tăkt\: during closure of the mandible, the first or initial contact of opposing teeth between the arches

initiator: in polymerization, it is a molecule that is activated by light, heat, or a chemical that reacts to produce a chemical chain reaction;

camphoroquinone is a light-activated initiator, benzoyl peroxide is a heat-activated initiator, and tertiary amine is the chemical activator for the initiation of benzoyl peroxide to undergo a chemically-activated atom transfer radical addition polymerization (ATRAP)

injection molded denture *n*: a type of removable prosthesis that has been fabricated by injecting material into a refractory mold as part of denture processing; the refractory mold can be manufactured with analog workflow processes, or with CAD-CAM workflow processes; *comp*, MILLED DENTURE, MONOBLOCK MILLED DENTURE, 3D PRINTED DENTURE, COMPRESSION MOLDED DENTURE, NYLON DENTURE, PEEK FRAMEWORK, POLYAMIDE, DIGITALLY FABRICATED DENTURE

injection molding \ĭn-jĕk´shun mōl´dĭng\: the adaptation of a plastic material to the negative form of a closed mold by forcing the material into the mold through appropriate gateways; *comp*, COMPRESSION MOLDING, *injection denture, pour denture*

inlay \ĭn-lā´, ĭn´lā´\ *n* (250 BCE-900 CE Mayan culture): a fixed intracoronal restoration; a dental restoration made outside of a tooth to correspond to the form of the prepared cavity, which is then luted into the tooth

inlay wax:; *syn*, CASTING WAX

inner seal *n*: the seal created between a removable prosthesis and anatomical regions of the mouth with the aim of excluding air to improve denture retention; the intraoral regions include: the outer third of the palatal mucosa and extensions to the crest of the alveolar ridge; an intimate inner seal is crucial for denture retention and can be achieved with a mucostatic impression technique and low viscosity impression materials

insertion *n*; *syn*, PLACEMENT

instances *n*: a process in computer-aided design (CAD) of storing information about digital components (or part-therefore) as a template that is used as an identical build component throughout a CAD design; changes to the component (the "instance") change all such components across the design; *comp*, ALGORITHM, COMPUTER-AIDED DESIGN (CAD), PLANNING SOFTWARE

instantaneous axis of rotation \ĭn´stan-tā´nē-as ăk´sĭs ŭv rō-tā´shun\: the hypothetical center of rotation of a moving body, viewed in a given plane, at any point in time; for any body that has planar motion, there exists, at any instant, some points that have zero velocity and will be fixed at a given instant; the line joining these points is the instantaneous axis of rotation; the intersection of this line with the plane of motion is called the instantaneous center of rotation

institutionalized elders *n*: an older person who resides in a facility that provides healthcare and residential care; *comp*, ELDER PATIENTS, COMMUNITY-DWELLING ELDERS

instrument \ĭn´stra-ment\ *n*: a tool or implement, especially one used for delicate work or for artistic or scientific purposes; *syn*, DEVICE

intaglio \ĭn-tăl´yō, -täl´-\ *n* (1644)**: 1.** an incised or engraved figure in stone or any hard material depressed below the surface of the material such that an impression from the design would yield an image in relief; **2.** something carved in intaglio, -ios \-yōs\ *pl*

intaglio surface \ĭn-tăl´yō, täl´- sûr´fas\: the portion of the denture or other restoration surface that has its contour determined by the impression; the interior or reversal surface of an object

integration:; *comp*; FIBROUS INTEGRATION, OSSEOINTEGRATION, TISSUE INTEGRATION

intensity modulated proton therapy *n*: *acronym* is IMPT; radiotherapy in multifield optimization to target specific tumor volumes and decrease integral doses; *syn*, *pencil beam proton therapy, proton therapy*; *comp*, GAMMA KNIFE RADIOSURGERY, BRACHYTHERAPY, RADIOTHERAPY

intensity-modulated radiation therapy: *acronym* is IMRT; computer optimized, precision delivery of radiation therapy; *comp*, *stereotactic body radiation therapy (SBRT)*

intentionally angulated implant *n*: *acronym* is IAI; a dental implant placed in the bone such that its long axis of inclination is planned and executed to be considerably different from a parallel relationship with an adjacent implant(s); *comp*, IMPLANT SUPPORTED FIXED DENTAL PROSTHESIS (INTENTIONALLY ANGULATED IMPLANTS) (ISFDP-IAI), ANGULATED DENTAL IMPLANT, ANGULATED DENTAL IMPLANT ABUTMENT

interalveolar space:; *syn*, INTERARCH DISTANCE

interarch distance \ĭn´ter-ärch\: the interridge distance; the vertical distance between the maxillary and mandibular dentate or edentulous arches under specified conditions; *comp*, REDUCED INTERARCH DISTANCE

interarch expansion device *slang*; *syn*, OCCLUSAL DEVICE

interceptive occlusal contact *slang*; *syn*, DEFLECTIVE OCCLUSAL CONTACT

intercondylar \ĭn´ter-kŏn´da-lar\ *adj*: situated between two condyles

intercondylar axis:; *syn*, CONDYLAR AXIS

intercondylar distance \ĭn´ter-kŏn´da-lar dĭs´tans\: the distance between the rotational centers of two condyles or their analogues

intercrestal line *n*: an imaginary line linking the crests of the maxillary and mandibular alveolar bone ridge; this line is used to guide the arrangement of posterior teeth and to determine whether the pontics are aligned with a positive or negative horizontal overlap (i.e. crossbite)

intercuspal contact \ĭn´ter-kŭs´păl kŏn´tăkt\: the contact between the cusps of opposing teeth

intercuspal contact area \ĭn´ter-kŭs´păl kŏn´tăkt âr´ē-a\: the range of tooth contacts in maximal intercuspal position

intercuspal occlusion:; *syn*, MAXIMAL INTERCUSPAL POSITION

intercuspal position:; *syn*, MAXIMAL INTERCUSPAL POSITION

intercuspation \ĭn´ter-kŭs-pā´shun\ *n*: the proximity of cusps of opposing teeth

interdental \ĭn´ter-dĕn´tl\ *adj*: between the proximal surfaces of the teeth within the same arch

interdental gingival space: any interproximal soft tissue loss as a result of periodontal disease, traumatic, mechanical or chemical preparation or crown lengthening procedures; *syn*, GINGIVAL EMBRASURE

interdental papilla \ĭn´ter-dĕn´tl pa-pĭl´a\: a projection of the gingiva filling the space apical to the proximal contact area of two adjacent teeth

interdental space:; *comp*, DIASTEMA, INTERARCH DISTANCE, INTERDENTAL GINGIVAL SPACE, INTERPROXIMAL SPACE

interdental splint \ĭn´ter-dĕn´tl splĭnt\: a splint for treatment of fractures and consisting of a metal or acrylic resin device that is wired to the teeth in the maxillae and mandible and joined to keep the segments immobile; *syn*, GUNNING'S SPLINT

interdigitated occlusion *n*, *slang*: *Editorial note for usage:* teeth do not interdigitate, but are intercuspated, fingers are interdigitated; *comp*, MAXIMAL INTERCUSPAL POSITION

interference \ĭn´ter-fîr´ans\ *n* (1783): in dentistry, any tooth contact that interferes with or hinders harmonious mandibular movement; an undesirable tooth contact

Interferometry *n*: an optical scanning method to measure 3D objects based on patterns generated by the interference of wave patterns; the technology can use light, radio or sound waves; *syn*, accordion fringe interferometry (AFI); *comp*, ACTIVE TRIANGULATION, ACTIVE WAVEFRONT SAMPLING (AWS), CONFOCAL IMAGING, CONOSCOPIC HOLOGRAPHY, PHOTOGRAMMETRY

interim denture:; *syn*, INTERIM PROSTHESIS

interim obturator \ĭn´ter-ĭm ŏb´ta-rā´tor\: a maxillofacial prosthesis, which is made following completion of initial healing from the surgical resection of a portion or all of one or both maxillae; this prosthesis replaces the surgical obturator, which is usually inserted at or immediately following the resection; generally, an interim obturator is made to facilitate closure of the resultant defect after initial healing has been completed; *Editorial note for usage:* unlike the surgical obturator, which usually is made prior to surgery and frequently revised in the operating room during surgery, the interim obturator is made when the defect margins are clearly defined and further surgical revisions are not planned; it is a provisional prosthesis; also, it frequently must be revised (termed an obturator prosthesis modification) during subsequent dental procedures (i.e., restorations, gingival surgery, etc.) as well as to compensate for further tissue shrinkage before a definitive obturator prosthesis is made; *comp*, OBTURATOR PROSTHESIS MODIFICATION, SURGICAL OBTURATOR

interim ocular prosthesis \ĭn´ter-ĭm ŏk´ya-lar prŏs-thē´sĭs\: an interim replacement generally made of clear acrylic resin for an eye lost as a result of surgery or trauma; no attempt is made to reestablish esthetics; *syn*, CONFORMER, SECTION, *ocular conformer*

interim palatal lift prosthesis:; *syn*, PALATAL LIFT PROSTHESIS

interim prosthesis \ĭn´ter-ĭ prŏs-thē´sĭs\: a fixed or removable dental prosthesis, or maxillofacial prosthesis, designed to enhance esthetics, stabilization, and/or function for a limited period of time, after which it is to be replaced by a definitive dental or maxillofacial prosthesis; often such prostheses are used to assist in determination of the therapeutic effectiveness of a specific treatment plan or the form and function of the planned for definitive prosthesis; *syn*, PROVISIONAL PROSTHESIS, PROVISIONAL RESTORATION

interlock \ĭn´ter-lŏk\ *n* (1874): a device connecting a fixed unit or a removable dental prosthesis to another fixed unit

interlocking cast core: a foundation restoration for an endodontically treated, multi-rooted tooth that comprises multiple castings to engage divergent roots

intermaxillary fixation: *acronym* is IMF; *syn*, MAXILLOMANDIBULAR FIXATION

intermaxillary record *slang*, *obs*: *Editorial note for usage:* this is not a relationship record between maxillae; *syn*, JAW RELATION RECORD, MAXILLOMANDIBULAR RELATIONSHIP RECORD

intermaxillary relation *slang*; *syn*, JAW RELATION RECORD, MAXILLOMANDIBULAR RELATIONSHIP

intermediary jaw movement \ĭn´ter-mē´dē-ĕr´ē jô mo͞ov´ment\ *obs*, *nonstand*: all movements between the extremes of mandibular excursions (GPT-3); *comp*, ECCENTRIC OCCLUSION, MAXIMAL INTERCUSPAL POSITION

intermediate abutment \ĭn´ter-mē´dē-ĭt a-bŭt´ment\: a natural tooth or implant abutment that is located between terminal abutments that serve to support a fixed or removable dental prosthesis

internal attachment:; *comp*, PRECISION ATTACHMENT, SEMIPRECISION ATTACHMENT

internal connector \ĭn-tûr´nal ka-nĕk´tor\: a nonrigid connector of varying geometric designs that uses a matrix to unite the members of a fixed partial denture

internal derangement \ĭn-tûr´nal dĭ-rānj´ment\; *syn*, TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT DERANGEMENT

internal rest:; *comp*, PRECISION REST, SEMIPRECISION REST

interocclusal \ĭn´ter-a-klo͞o´sal\ *adj*: between the occlusal surfaces of opposing teeth

interocclusal clearance \ĭn´ter-a-klo͞o´sal klĭr´ans\: the amount of reduction achieved during tooth preparation to provide for an adequate thickness of restorative material; *comp*, INTEROCCLUSAL DISTANCE

interocclusal distance \ĭn´ter-a-klo͞o´sal dĭs´tans\: the distance between the occluding surfaces of the maxillary and mandibular teeth when the mandible is in a specified position; *comp*, INTEROCCLUSAL REST DISTANCE

interocclusal gap *obs*; *syn*, INTEROCCLUSAL REST SPACE

interocclusal record \ĭn´ter-a-klo͞o´sal rĕk´ard\: a registration of the positional relationship of the opposing teeth or arches; a record of the positional relationship of the teeth or jaws to each other

interocclusal rest distance: the difference between the rest vertical dimension and the occlusal vertical dimension; *syn*, INTEROCCLUSAL REST SPACE; *comp*, INTEROCCLUSAL DISTANCE

interocclusal rest space \ĭn´ter-a-klo͞o´sal rĕst spās\; *syn*, INTEROCCLUSAL REST DISTANCE

interpenetrating phase composite: the penetration of a porous ceramic material by melted glass or by a polymer that can render a tougher dental material

interproximal contact area \ĭn´ter-prŏk´sa-mal kŏn´tăkt\: the area of a tooth that is in close association, connection, or contact with an adjacent tooth in the same arch; *syn*, CONTACT AREA

interproximal space \ĭn´ter-prŏk´sa-mal spās\: the space between adjacent teeth in a dental arch. It is divided into the *embrasure space*, occlusal to the contact point, and the *septal space*, gingival to the contact point; *comp*, GINGIVAL EMBRASURE, OCCLUSAL EMBRASURE

interradicular space: the space between roots of adjacent teeth in a dental arch

interridge distance:; *syn*, INTERARCH DISTANCE

intracapsular adhesion \ĭn´tra-kăp´sa-lar ăd-hē´zhen\: adhesions occurring within the joint capsule, resulting in reduced mobility

intracapsular ankylosis \ĭn´tra-kăp´sa-lar ăng´ka-lō´sĭs\: diminished joint motion as a result of disease, injury, or a surgical procedure within a joint capsule

intracapsular disorder \ĭn´tra-kăp´sa-lar dĭs-ôr´der\: a problem associated with the masticatory system in which the etiological factors are located within the temporomandibular joint capsule

intracapsular fracture \ĭn´tra-kăp´sa-lar frăk´chur\: a fracture of the condyle of the mandible occurring within the confines of the capsule of the temporomandibular joint; *syn*, *intra-articular fracture*

intracondylar \ĭn´tra-kŏn´dĭ´lar\ *adj*: within the condyle

intracoronal \ĭn´tra-kôr-a-nal\ *adj*: **1.** within the confines of the cusps and normal proximal/axial contours of a tooth; **2.** within the normal contours of the clinical crown of a tooth

intracoronal attachment: any prefabricated or custom-made attachment for support and retention of a fixed or removable dental prosthesis; the patrix and matrix components are positioned within the normal contours of the abutment tooth; *comp*, EXTRACORONAL ATTACHMENT, PRECISION ATTACHMENT

intramucosal \ĭn´tra-myo͞o-kō´sal\ *adj*: situated, formed by, or occurring within the mucosa

intramucosal implant:; *syn*, MUCOSAL INSERT

intramucosal insert:; *syn*, MUCOSAL INSERT

intraoral \ĭn´tra-ôr´al\ *adj*: within the mouth

intraoral feature locating object *n*: *acronym* is IO-FLO. a type of fiducial marker referring to a transfer coping that is connected to an implant intraorally to enable the implant dimensions and position to be acquisitioned during an optical scan; *comp*, FIDUCIAL MARKER, FEATURE LOCATING OBJECT (FLO), SCAN BODY

intraoral scanner *n*: *acronym* is IOS; an optical scanner (a type of image scanner) that is usually comprised of a handheld camera (hardware), computer and software, that captures and analyzes reflected light to generate 3D images which represent the intraoral environment: data formats include stantard tessellation language (STL) and polygon file format (PLY); *syn*, OPTICAL SCANNER; *comp*, ACQUISITION SCANNER, COORDINATE MEASURING MACHINE (CMM), IMAGE SCANNER

intraoral scanning *v*: the process of using an optical scanner (a type of image scanner) inside the mouth to capture and digitally record 3D data that represents qualities about objects within the field of view including size, color, and texture; *comp*, OPTICAL SCANNER

intraoral tracing \ĭn´tra-ôr´al trā´sĭng\: a tracing made within the oral cavity; *Editorial note for usage: extraoral tracer (ing), intraoral tracer (ing)*, and *tracing device* are the primary terms; *comp*, ARROW POINT TRACER, CENTRAL BEARING TRACING DEVICE, CEPHALOMETRIC TRACING, COBLE BALANCER, EXTRAORAL TRACING, GOTHIC ARCH TRACER, MANDIBULAR TRACING, *needle point tracing*, PANTOGRAPHIC TRACING, STYLUS TRACING, TRACING DEVICE

intraosseous \ĭn´tra-ŏs´ē-us\ *n*: within bone

intrinsic coloring \ĭn-trĭn´zĭk, -sĭk kŭl´ar-ĭng\: coloring from within; the incorporation of a colorant within the material of a prosthesis or restoration

intrusion \ĭn-trōō´zhen\ *n*: movement of a tooth in an apical direction; *comp*, EXTRUSION, SUPRAERUPTION, ACTIVE ERUPTION, PASSIVE ERUPTION, TOOTH MIGRATION, PERIODONTIUM, ALTERED PASSIVE ERUPTION, PATHOLOGIC TOOTH MIGRATION, INFRAERUPTION, INFRAOCCLUSION, SUPRAOCCLUSION, ECTOPIC ERUPTION, MALOCCLUSION, ANKYLOSIS

invariant color match \ĭn-vâr´ē-ant kŭl´ar măch\: a perfect color match under all light conditions

inverted cusp tooth \ĭn-vŭr´tĭd kŭsp tōōth\ *obs*: a nonanatomic posterior porcelain denture tooth that had circular indentations where cusps would normally be located

invest \ĭn-vĕst´\ *vb*: to surround, envelop, or embed in an investment material; *comp*, VACUUM INVESTING

investing \ĭn-vĕs´tĭng\ *n*: the process of covering or enveloping, wholly or in part, an object such as a denture, tooth, wax form, crown, etc., with a suitable investment material before processing, soldering, or casting

investment *n*; *comp*, DENTAL CASTING INVESTMENT, REFRACTORY INVESTMENT

investment cast \ĭn-vĕst´ment kăst\: a cast made of a material that will withstand high temperature without disintegration; *syn*, REFRACTORY CAST

ion exchange strengthening \ī´an, ī´ŏn´ ĭks-chănj´ strĕngk´thanĭng\: the chemical process whereby the surface of a glass is placed in compression by the replacement of a small ion by a larger one while maintaining chemical neutrality

ionizing radiation \ī´a-nī´zĭng rā´dē-ā-shun\: any radiation capable of displacing electrons from atoms or molecules, thereby producing ions

iridescent \ĭr´ĭ-dĕs´ant\ *adj* (1796): colors produced by interference, refraction, or diffraction

irreversible hydrocolloid \ĭr´ĭ-vûr´sa-bal hī´dra-kŏl´oid´\: a hydrocolloid consisting of a sol of alginic acid having a physical state that is changed by an irreversible chemical reaction forming insoluble calcium alginate; *syn*, ALGINATE, dental alginate

ischemia \ĭ-skē´mē-a\ *n* (ca. 1860): local and temporary deficiency of blood, chiefly resulting from the contraction of a blood vessel

isodose lines: a graphic curve when points of equal radiation therapy dosage are connected to form a line; an *isodose chart* is made with several *isodose curves*

isograft \ī´sa-grăft\ *n* (1909): a graft from one individual to another with the same genetic basis, as in identical twins; *syn*, *isogeneic graft, syngraft*

isometric contraction \ī´sa-mĕt´rĭk kon-trăk´shun\: muscular contraction in which there is no change in the length of the muscle during contraction

isotonic contraction \ī´sa-tŏn´ĭk kon-trăk´shun\: muscular contraction in which there is a shortening of the length of the muscle while the muscle maintains a constant tension

isotope \ī´sa-tōp´\ *n* (ca 1913): a chemical element having the same atomic number as another but possessing a different atomic mass

ISQ: *acronym* for IMPLANT STABILITY QUOTIENT

iterative reconstruction: non-linear inverse algorithms to create 3D images with incomplete data points; e.g., it is used in CBCT images

J

jacket crown *obs*, *slang*; *syn*, CERAMIC CROWN, RESIN CROWN

Jackson crib clasp *obs*: a one-piece clasp bent to engage the mesial and distal interproximal undercuts in adjacent natural teeth; usually it was made by hand bending of a straight wire of appropriate dimensions; *orig*, V. H. Jackson, dentist, New York, NY, U.S.A.; Kennedy E. The Jackson crib clasp technique in partial denture construction. Brooklyn, NY: Dental Items of Interest Publishing; 1928; Essig CJ. The American textbook of prosthetic dentistry. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers and Co., 1896:185-87

Jackson magnet: *eponym* for permanent magnetic alloy magnets using rare earth metals adapted for oral use; *orig*, Thomas R. Jackson, dentist, U.S.A.; Jackson TR. New rare earth magnetic technology: The Jackson solid-state attachment system. Trends Tech Contemp Dent Lab 1986;5:31-39

jaw \jô\ *n* (14c): the structure bearing the teeth; *syn*, MANDIBLE, MAXILLA

jaw malposition \jô măl´pa-zĭsh´an\ *obs*: any abnormal position of the mandible (GPT-3)

jaw movement:; *syn*, MANDIBULAR MOVEMENT

jaw record:; *syn*, MAXILLOMANDIBULAR RELATIONSHIP RECORD

jaw relation:; *syn*, MAXILLOMANDIBULAR RELATIONSHIP

jaw relation record:; *syn*, MAXILLOMANDIBULAR RELATIONSHIP RECORD; *comp*, CENTRIC RELATION RECORD, CENTRIC RELATION INTEROCCLUSAL RECORD

jaw repositioning:; *syn*, MANDIBULAR REPOSITIONING

jig \jĭg\: a device used to maintain mechanically a positional relationship between a piece of work and a tool or between components during assembly or alteration; *syn*, INDEX, RECORD 2

joint \joint\ *n* (13c): the place of union of two or more bones; *comp*, ARTHRODIAL JOINT, COMPOUND JOINT, DIARTHRODIAL

JOINT, GINGLYMUS JOINT, SIMPLE JOINT, TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT

joint crepitus \joint krĕp´ĭ-tŭs\: the grating sensation caused by the rubbing together of the bony surfaces of joints; *syn*, *articular crepitus*

joint derangement:; *syn*, TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT DERANGEMENT

joint photographic experts group (1992): *acronym* is JPEG; a common image filing format used in digital JPEG photography; JPEG 2000 offers improved image quality in better compression formats as compared with the standard JPEG

Joint Photographic Experts Group 2000 *n*: *acronym* is JPEG 2000; an image encoding system created in 2000 that uses a compression method based on discrete transformation of wavelengths, that provides much better image quality at smaller file sizes than the original JPEG method; the JPEG 2000 file format also provides improvements over some other file formats by supporting both lossless and lossy image compression within the same physical file; *syn*, JPEG 2000

JPEG 2000 *n*: *acronym* for Joint Photographic Experts Group 2000; *syn*, JOINT PHOTOGRAPHIC EXPERTS GROUP 2000 (JPEG 2000)

jump case *slang*; *comp*, REBASE, RELINE

junctional epithelium \jŭngk´shun-al ĕp´a-thē´lē-um\: a single or multi-layer of non-keratinizing cells adhering to the tooth surface at the base of the gingival sulcus; attachment with hemidesmosomes and internal basal lamina; *syn*, EPITHELIAL ATTACHMENT

K

kaolin \kā´a-lĭn\ *n* (1727): fine, usually white, clay that is used in ceramics and refractory materials as a filler or extender

keeper \kē´par\ *n* (14c): any one of various devices used for keeping something in position; *Editorial note for usage:* in dentistry, this is usually construed to mean an alloy attached to one element of a restoration to which a magnet may adhere

Kelly's syndrome: *orig*, Ellsworth Kelly, prosthodontist, U.S.A.; Kelly E. Changes caused by a mandibular removable partial denture opposing a maxillary complete denture. J Prosthet Dent 1972;27:140-50; *syn*, COMBINATION SYNDROME

keloid *n*: excessive tissue repair resulting in raised discolored tissue at the location of injury

Kelvin temperature: absolute temperature indicated by the symbol K; zero Kelvin = minus 273° C; *orig*, William Thomson (Lord Kelvin), mathematician/physicist, Irish born/Scotland, United Kingdom, 1824-1907

Kennedy bar: *orig*, Edward Kennedy, dentist, U.S.A.; Kennedy E. Partial denture construction. Brooklyn, NY: Dental Items of Interest Publishing; 1928; *syn*, CONTINUOUS BAR CONNECTOR

Kennedy bar connector: *orig*, Edward Kennedy, dentist, U.S.A.; Kennedy E. Partial denture construction. Brooklyn, NY: Dental Items of Interest Publishing; 1928; *syn*, CONTINUOUS BAR CONNECTOR

Kennedy classification of removable partial dentures: a classification of partially edentulous arches divisible into four classes. Class I: bilateral edentulous areas located posterior to the remaining natural teeth; Class II: a unilateral edentulous area located posterior to the remaining natural teeth; Class III: a unilateral edentulous area with natural teeth located both anterior and posterior to it; Class IV: a single bilateral edentulous area located anterior to the remaining natural teeth; edentulous areas, in addition to those determining the main types, were designated as modification spaces; *orig*, Edward Kennedy, dentist, U.S.A., variably dated 1923, 1925, and 1928; O. C. Applegate's Rules govern application of the Kennedy system; Kennedy E. Partial denture construction. Brooklyn, NY: Dental Items of Interest Publishing; 1928

keratin \kĕr´a-tĭn\ *n* (1847): a protein present in all cuticular (cornified) structures of the body, such as hair, epidermis, horns, and the organic matrix of the enamel of the teeth

keratinization \kĕr´a-tĭn-ĭ-zā-shun\ *n*: the process of maturation of keratinocytes; the formation of a protein layer (keratin) on the surface of some epithelia

keratinized gingiva \kĕr´a-tī-nīzd jĭn´ja-va\: the oral surface of the gingiva extending from the mucogingival junction to the gingival margin; the pattern of keratinization may be ortho- or para-

keyway \kē´wā´\ *n*, *slang*: an interlock with a matrix and patrix between the units of a fixed partial denture; it may serve two functions: (1) to hold the pontic in the proper relationship to the edentulous ridge and the opposing teeth during occlusal adjustment on the working cast (during application of any veneering material) and (2) to reinforce the connector after soldering; *syn*, ATTACHMENT

kinematic axis \kĭn´a-măt´ĭk ăk´sĭs\: the transverse horizontal axis connecting the rotational centers of the right and left condyles

kinematic facebow \kĭn´a-măt´ĭk fās-bō\ (1924): a facebow with adjustable caliper ends used to locate the transverse horizontal axis of the mandible; *orig*, Beverly B. McCollum, dentist, U.S.A., 1921

kinematic facebow record: a registration obtained that relates the maxillary cast to the condylar elements of an articulator by using the transverse horizontal axis reference points; *syn*, FACEBOW RECORD

kinematic strain-free tooth movement *n*: an algorithm constraining and dictating the manipulation of tooth objects in the digital environment; the algorithm dictates that the motion of the digital tooth object in space is treated as a rigid object, which cannot deform and that its movement is constrained by its surrounding environment (adjacent, opposite); *comp*, ALGORITHM, ALGORITHMIC DENTAL OCCLUSION (ADO), DEFORMABLE IMAGE REGISTRATION, DIFFERENCE MAPPING, MORPHOLOGICAL TOOTH ADAPTATION, MIRRORING, CLOSED KINEMATIC CHAINS, KINEMATICS

kinematics \kĭn´a-măt´ĭks\: the phase of mechanics that deals with the possible motions of a material body

kinematics *n*: the science and process of describing the motion of objects using words, diagrams, numbers, graphs, and equations; *comp*, ALGORITHM, ALGORITHMIC DENTAL OCCLUSION (ADO), DEFORMABLE IMAGE REGISTRATION, DIFFERENCE MAPPING, MORPHOLOGICAL TOOTH ADAPTATION, MIRRORING, CLOSED KINEMATIC CHAINS, KINEMATIC STRAIN-FREE TOOTH MOVEMENT

Kingsley splint \Kĭngz´lē´ splĭnt\ *obs*: *eponym* for a maxillary splint used to apply traction to reduce and immobilize maxillary fractures through wings attached to a head device by elastics; C. L. Goddard cites Dr Kingsley as first using "the occipital appliance" in 1866; *orig*; Norman William Kingsley, dentist, U.S.A., 1829-1913; Essig CJ. The American textbook of prosthetic dentistry. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers; 1896:204; Kingsley NW. Oral deformities. 1866:134

knife-edge finish line: a clearly defined junction of prepared and unprepared tooth structure that lacks a concavity at the gingival termination; *comp*, BEVELED SHOULDER FINISH LINE, CHAMFER 1, FEATHER-EDGE FINISH LINE, SHOULDER FINISH LINE

Knoop hardness number: *acronym* is KHN; an *eponym* for a measure of hardness obtained with a diamond pyramid indenter and rhombic base with included angles of 172.5 and 130 degrees; *KHN* is the ratio of the applied load to the area of the indentation; F Knoop, CG Peters, WB Emerson. A sensitive pyramidal-diamond tool for indentation measurements. J Res Natl Bur Stands (U.S.) 1939;23:39-61

Knoop hardness tests: *eponym* for a surface hardness test that uses a diamond stylus; used for harder materials and characterized by the diamond- or rhomboid-shaped indentation; the indentation microhardness test uses a rhombic-based pyramidal diamond indenter; the long diagonal of the resulting indentation is measured to determine the hardness; this test is suitable for most classes of materials including brittle and elastomeric; *orig*, Frederick Knoop, engineer, U.S.A.; Knoop F, Peters CG, Emerson WB. A sensitive pyramidal diamond tool for indentation measurements. J Res Nat Bur Stand 1939;12:39-45

Kubelka-Munk scattering coefficient: *eponym* for the multiple (diffuse) scattering coefficient for a unit of thickness and concentration of scattering material in a medium of a different refractive index as used in the Kubelka-Munk equation; it is the rate of increase of reflectance of a layer over black, as thickness is increased; hence, the assumption is made that the entire scattering is in the backward or reverse direction from that of the incident diffuse light; *orig*, P. Kubelka, 1948; Kubelka P. New contributions to the optics of intensely light scattering materials. Part 1. J Opt Soc Am 1948;38:448-57

Kubelka-Munk theory: *eponym* for a theory describing the optical behavior of materials containing small particles that scatter and absorb radiant energy; it is widely used for color matching; Kubelka P, Munk F. Ein Beitrag zur Optik der farbenstriche. Z Tech Phys 1931;12:593-601

L

labial \lā´bē-al\ *adj* (1594)**: 1.** of or pertaining to the lip; **2.** toward the lip; *comp*, BUCCAL, FACIAL

labial bar:; *syn*, LABIAL BAR CONNECTOR

labial bar connector \lā´bē-al bär ka-nĕk´tor\: a major connector located labial to the dental arch

labial flange \lā´bē-al flănj\: the portion of the flange of a denture that occupies the labial vestibule of the mouth

labial splint \lā´bē-al splĭnt\: a device of plastic, metal, or both, made to conform to the outer aspect of the dental arch and used in the management of jaw and facial injuries

labial vestibule \lā´bē-al vĕs´ta-byōōl\: the portion of the oral cavity that is bounded on one side by the teeth, gingiva, and alveolar ridge (in the edentulous mouth, the residual ridge) and on the other by the lips anterior to the buccal frenula

labioversion \lā´bē-ō-vûr´shun\ *n*: labial position of a tooth beyond the normal arch form

laboratory prescription *slang*; *syn*, LABORATORY WORK AUTHORIZATION, WORK AUTHORIZATION

laboratory work authorization: a signed written order provided by the dentist to the dental laboratory detailing the work to be performed; a component of the patient's dental record specifying the design and materials to be used; *syn*, WORK AUTHORIZATION

lamina dura \lăm´a-na dŭr´a\: the layer of compact bone forming the wall of a tooth alveolus

land area \lănd âr´ē-a\: the portion of a dental cast that extends beyond the impression's replica surface laterally that defines the area between the end of the replica's surface and the cast base

lap \lăp\ *vb* (14c)**: 1.** to fold over or around something; to wind about; to envelop entirely; **2.** to fold over in successive layers; **3.** to place over and cover a part of another; **4.** to dress smooth or to polish to a high degree by working two surfaces together with or without abrasives until a very close fit is achieved; **lapped** \(lăpd\ **lapping** \lă´pĭng\ *vt*

lapping device \lă´per\ *n*: a device used to dress smooth or polish by working two surfaces together

laryngectomy *n*: a permanent artificial opening into the larynx that provides an air passage directly to the trachea; it can be partial (preserving some of the larynx and some voice via the larynx) or total (removal of all of the larynx and voice via the larynx); *comp*, TRACHEOTOMY, STOMA BUTTON

laser \lā´zer\ *n* (1957): *acronym* for light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation; a device that transforms light of various frequencies into an intense, small, and nearly non-divergent beam of monochromatic radiation, within the visible range

laser scanner *nonstand*; *syn*, OPTICAL SCANNER; *comp*, ACQUISITION SCANNER, COORDINATE MEASURING MACHINE (CMM), IMAGE SCANNER

laser sintering *nonstand*; *syn*, SELECTIVE LASER SINTERING

laser therapy \lā´zer thĕr´a-pē\: the use of laser energy in the treatment of tissue pathosis

laser welding \lā´zer wĕl´dĭng\: the joining of metal components through the use of heat generated with a laser beam

late closing click \lāt klō´zĭng klĭk\: the sound emanating from the temporomandibular joint that occurs just prior to termination of closure in some patients with anteriorly displaced discs

late opening click \lāt ō´pa-nĭng klĭk\: the sound emanating from the temporomandibular joint that occurs just prior to termination of opening in some patients with anteriorly displaced discs

lateral \lăt´ar-al\ *adj* (15c)**: 1.** positions either right or left of the midsagittal plane; **2.** denotes a position farther from the median plane or midline of the body or structure

lateral checkbite *slang*; *syn*, LATERAL INTEROCCLUSAL RECORD

lateral condylar inclination \lăt´ar-al kŏn´da-lar ĭn´kla-nā´shun\: the angle formed by the path of the moving condyle within the horizontal plane compared with the median plane (anterior-posterior movement) and within the frontal plane when compared with the horizontal plane (superior-inferior movement); *comp*, LATEROTRUSION

lateral condylar path \lăt´ar-al kŏn´da-lar păth\: the path of movement of the nonworking condyle-disc assembly in the joint cavity when a lateral mandibular movement is made

lateral incisor \lăt´ar-al ĭn-sī´zor\: the second incisor

lateral interocclusal record \lăt´ar-al ĭn´ter-a-klōō´sal rĕk´ard´\: a registration of the positional relationship of opposing teeth or arches made in either a right or left lateral position of the mandible

lateral mandibular movement:; *syn*, MANDIBULAR LATERAL TRANSLATION

lateral mandibular relation \lăt´ar-al măn-dĭb´ya-lar rĭ-lā´shun\: the relationship of the mandible to the maxillae in a position to the left or right of the midsagittal plane

lateral movement \lăt´ar-al mōōv´ment\ *obs*: a movement from either right or left of the midsagittal plane (GPT-4)

lateral protrusion:; *syn*, LATEROPROTRUSION

lateral relation \lăt´ar-al rĭ-lā´shun\ *obs*: the relation of the mandible to the maxillae when the lower jaw is in a position to either side of centric relation (GPT-4)

lateral side shift *substand*; *syn*, MANDIBULAR TRANSLATION

laterodetrusion \lăt´ar-ō-de-trōō´zhun\ *n*: lateral and downward movement of the condyle on the working-side;; *comp*, LATEROTRUSION

lateroprotrusion \lăt´ar-al-prō-trōō´zhun\ *n*: a protrusive movement of the mandibular condyle in which there is a lateral component; *comp*, LATEROTRUSION

lateroretrusion \lăt-ar-ō-rĭ-trōō´shun\ *n*: lateral and backward movement of the condyle on the working-side;; *comp*, LATEROTRUSION

laterosurtrusion \lăt-ar-ō-sûr-trōō´shun\ *n*: lateral and upward movement of the condyle on the working-side;; *comp*, LATEROTRUSION

laterotrusion \lăt-ar-ō-trōō´shun\ *n*: condylar movement on the working-side in the horizontal plane; this term may be used in combination with terms describing condylar movement in other planes; *comp*, LATERODETRUSION, LATEROPROTRUSION, LATERORETRUSION, LATEROSURTRUSION

latticework: the cast metal alloy minor connector extension for a removable partial denture or maxillofacial prosthesis designed for the retention of a polymerized resin base; *syn*, *open lattice, mesh, meshwork, bead, or nailhead*

Le Fort fracture: *eponym* for a midfacial fracture, classified into three categories (I, II, III); *orig*; Leon Clement Le Fort, surgeon, France, 1829-1893

Le Fort I fracture: *eponym* for a horizontal segmented fracture of the alveolar process of the maxillae, in which the teeth are usually contained within the detached portion

Le Fort II fracture: *eponym* for a pyramidal fracture of the midfacial skeleton with the principal fracture lines meeting at an apex at or near the superior aspect of the nasal bones

Le Fort III fracture: *eponym* for a craniofacial dysjunction fracture in which the entire maxillae and one or more facial bones are completely separated from the craniofacial skeleton

leaf gauge \lēf gāj\: a set of blades or leaves of increasing thickness used to measure the distance between two points or to provide metered separation; *orig*, James Hart Long, prosthodontist, Daytona Beach, Florida, U. S.A.; Long JH. Locating centric relation with a leaf gauge. J Prosthet Dent 1973;29:608-10

lengthening of the clinical crown \lĕngk´tha-nĭng ŭv tha klĭn´ĭ-kal kroun\: a surgical procedure designed to increase the extent of supragingival tooth structure for restorative or esthetic purposes; *syn*, CROWN LENGTHENING

LET: *acronym* for *linear energy transfer*; the energy dissipation of ionizing radiation over a given linear distance; highly penetrating radiations such as gamma rays cause low ion concentration and thus have a relatively low LET, x-rays and beta particles exhibit intermediate LET, and alpha particles have a high LET

leucite *n*: a potassium alumino-silicate crystal with a high thermal expansion coefficient; contributes to flexural strength in ceramics

light \līt\ *n* (bef. 12c): the aspect of electromagnetic radiation of which the human observer is aware through the visual sensations that arise from the stimulation of the retina of the eye

light source \līt sors\: an object that emits light or radiant energy to which the human eye is sensitive; the emission of a light source can be described by the relative amount of energy emitted at each wavelength in the visible spectrum; the emission may be described in terms of its correlated color temperature

light-activated polymerization *n*: a chemical reaction wherein photons activate an initiator, such as camphoroquinone, which will react in the presence of an aliphatic amine with the urethane dimethacrylate oligomer and an acrylic copolymer; *syn*, POLYMERIZATION

light-cured *slang*, *obs*; *syn*, LIGHT-ACTIVATED POLYMERIZATION

lightness \līt´nĭs\ *n* (bef. 12c)**: 1.** achromatic dimension necessary to describe the 3D nature of color, the others being hue and saturation; the lightness dimension may also be called brightness; in the Munsell color order system, the lightness dimension is called value; **2.** perception by which white objects are distinguished from gray and light objects from dark ones; equivalent to shading in grays

limbus \lĭm´bas\ *n*: a border or interface especially if marked by a difference in color or structure between adjoining parts

limited maxillectomy *n*: the surgical removal of a portion of the maxilla (unilateral), limited to one wall of the antrum; *comp*, MAXILLECTOMY, RADICAL MAXILLECTOMY, BILATERAL MAXILLECTOMY, TOTAL MAXILLECTOMY, SUBTOTAL MAXILLECTOMY, MANDIBULECTOMY, *maxilla resection*.

line angle \līn ang´gal\: the point of convergence of two planes in a tooth preparation or on a tooth surface

line of occlusion \līn ŭv a-klōō´shun\: the alignment of the occluding surfaces of the teeth as viewed in the horizontal plane; *syn*, OCCLUSAL PLANE

linear coefficient of thermal expansion: the fractional change in length of a given material per degree change in temperature

linear occlusion \lĭn´ē-ar a-klōō´shun\ *obs*: the occlusal arrangement of artificial teeth, as viewed in the horizontal plane, wherein the masticatory surfaces of the mandibular posterior artificial teeth have a straight, long, narrow occlusal form resembling that of a line, usually articulating with opposing monoplane teeth; Frush JP. Linear occlusion. Ill Dent J 1966;35:788-94

lingual \lĭng´gwal\ *adj* (15c): pertaining to the tongue; next to or toward the tongue

lingual apron *slang*; *syn*, LINGUAL PLATE

lingual bar:; *syn*, LINGUAL BAR CONNECTOR

lingual bar connector \lĭng´gwal bär ka-nĕk´tor\: a mandibular major connector of a removable partial denture located lingual to the dental arch

lingual blanket *slang*; *syn*, LINGUAL PLATE

lingual flange \lĭng´gwal flănj\: the portion of the flange of a mandibular denture that occupies the alveololingual sulcus

lingual inclination \lĭng´gwal ĭn-kla-nā´shun\: deviation of the coronal portion of a tooth from the vertical plane toward the tongue

lingual plate \lĭng´gwal plāt\: the portion of the major connector of a removable partial denture contacting the lingual surfaces of the natural teeth; *syn*, *linguoplate*

lingual rest \lĭng´gwal rĕst\: a metallic extension of a removable partial denture framework that fits into a prepared depression within an abutment tooth's lingual surface

lingual rest seat \lĭng´gwal rĕst sēt\: the depression prepared on the lingual surface of an abutment tooth to accept the metal rest of a removable partial denture (the lingual rest)

lingual splint \lĭng´gwal splĭnt\: a dental splint conforming to the inner aspect of the dental arch

lingual strap *slang*, *obs*; *syn*, LINGUAL PLATE

lingualized occlusion \lĭng´gwa-līzd a-klōō´shun\: *orig*, this concept was first described by S. Howard Payne, prosthodontist, U.S.A., 1941; this form of denture occlusion articulates the maxillary lingual cusps with the mandibular occlusal surfaces in centric occlusion, working and nonworking mandibular positions; *orig*, the term originated from Earl Pound, prosthodontist, U.S.A.; Payne SH. A posterior set-up to meet individual requirements. Dent Digest 1941;47:20-22; Pound E. Utilizing speech to simplify a personalized denture service. J Prosthet Dent 1970;24:586-600

linguocclusion \lĭng´gwa-a-klōō´shun\ *n*: an occlusion in which a tooth or group of teeth is located lingual to its normal position

linguoversion \lĭng´gwa-vûr´zhun, -shun\ *n*: lingual or palatal position of a tooth beyond the normal arch form

lip line:; *comp*, HIGH LIP LINE, LOW LIP LINE

lip retractors *n*: equipment that holds the maxillary lip superiorly and the mandibular lip inferiorly to the oral cavity to assist with intraoral access for clinical or diagnostic procedures; the retractors can be disposable or reprocessable, and can incorporate simultaneous cheek retraction; *comp*, CHEEK RETRACTORS

lip switch operation \lĭp swĭch ŏp´a-rā´shun\: tissues borrowed from one lip and transferred to the other; also used to describe a modified vestibuloplasty procedure; Kiethley JL, Gamble JW. The lip switch: a modification of Kazanjian's labial vestibuloplasty. J Oral Surg 1978;36:701-705; *comp*, ABBE FLAP, ESTLANDER'S OPERATION

lisp *n*: a speech defect in which "s" is pronounced like "th" (as in "thick"), and "z" is pronounced like "th" (as in "this"); a lisp can relate to the tooth alignment; *comp*, DENTURE PHONETICS

lithium ceramics: a class of ceramic characterized by lithium silicate crystal nuclei in a network of silica glass

lithium disilicate: a medium-strength glass-ceramic characterized by a network of SiO4 tetrahedra surrounding primarily lithium disilicate (Li2Si2O5) crystals

loading:; *comp*, DENTAL IMPLANT LOADING

lobe \lōb\ *n* (1525): a curved or rounded projection or division, especially of a body organ or part

local etiologic factors \lō´kal ē´tē-a-lŏj´ĭk făk´tarz\: the environmental influences that may be implicated in the causation, modification, and/or perpetuation of a disease entity

localization film \lō´ka-lĭ-zā´shun fĭlm\: a radiograph made with radiopaque markers to localize the position of a body (i.e., a tumor) relative to external landmarks

logette de rinçage *n*: in reference to the clearance underneath an occlusal rest of a removable partial chromium cobalt cast denture (approximately 3x3x3 mm), aiming to prevent caries and periodontal disease on the abutment tooth by providing access of saliva to the dental and periodontal tissues; it is only applicable in nonesthetic zones; the term is derived from the French language and refers to the "rinsing space" or "rinsing compartment"

long axis \lŏng ăk´sĭs\: a theoretical line passing lengthwise through the center of a body

long centric articulation *nonstand*; *syn*, INTERCUSPAL CONTACT AREA

longitudinal axis:; *syn*, SAGITTAL AXIS

lossless images *n*: a process of encoding, restructuring or otherwise modifying data to reduce a file size, without altering the quality of the image represented by the data; file format examples include PDF, RAW, BMP, GIF, PNG.; *comp*, LOSSY IMAGES

lossy images *n*: a process of encoding, restructuring or otherwise modifying data to reduce a file size, where data is permanently removed, resulting in a permanent alteration of the image represented by the data; file format examples include JPEG, MPEG, MP3; *comp*, LOSSLESS IMAGES

lost-wax casting technique: the casting of metal alloy or ceramics into a mold produced by surrounding *(investing)* an expendable *(wax)* pattern with a refractory slurry that sets at room temperature, after which the pattern is removed through the use of heat; *comp*, INVESTMENT CAST

low lip line \lō lĭp līn**: 1.** the lowest position of the inferior border of the upper lip when it is at rest; **2.** the lowest position of the superior border of the lower lip during smiling or voluntary retraction

lower impression \lō´ar ĭm-prĕsh´an\ *slang*: an impression of the mandibular jaw or dental structures (GPT-4); *syn*, MANDIBULAR IMPRESSION

lower ridge slope \lō´ar rĭj slōp\ *obs***: 1.** the slope of the mandibular residual ridge in the second and third molar region as seen from the buccal side (GPT-1); **2.** the portion of the lower residual ridge, either lingual, labial, or buccal, between the crest of the ridge and the mucobuccal fold or flexion line of the peripheral tissues (GPT-1)

Lucia jig: *eponym* for ANTERIOR DEPROGRAMMING DEVICE; *orig*, Victor O. Lucia, prosthodontist, New Jersey and New York, U.S.A.; Lucia VO. A technique for recording centric relation. J Prosthet Dent 1964;14:492-505

lug \lŭg\ *n*: something that projects away from an object and is generally used as a support or for connection to a body

luminance \lōō´ma-nans\ *n* (1880): the intensity of light per unit area

[1]lute \lōōt\ *n* (15c): a substance, such as cement or clay, used for placing a joint or coating a porous surface to make it impervious to liquid or gas; *syn*, CEMENT 1

[2]lute \lōōt\ *vt*: to fasten, attach, or seal; **luted** \lōō´tĭd\ **luting** \lōō´tĭng\ *syn*, CEMENT 2

luting agent: any material used to attach or cement indirect restorations to prepared teeth

luxation *n* (1552): an abnormal anterior displacement of the mandibular condyle away from the glenoid fossa that is self-reducing; traumatic displacement of a tooth away from the socket

M

machine axes *n*: the geometry that is involved in the movement of subtractive milling or turning machines; there are six potential axes; X axis: left to right; Y axis: front to back; Z axis: up and down; A axis: 180 degree rotation around the X axis: B axis: 180 degree rotation around the Y axis; C axis: 180 degree rotation around the Z axis; *comp*, SUBTRACTIVE MANUFACTURE, COMPUTER NUMERICAL CONTROL (CNC) MACHINING, 3-AXIS MACHINE, 4-AXIS MACHINE, 5-AXIS MACHINE, MULTI-AXIS MACHINE, MULTI-AXIS TURN MILL MACHINE

machine learning *n*: *acronym* is ML; a subset of artificial intelligence, referring to the capacity of computer algorithms to improve automatically from past data and experience without direct programming; *comp*, AUGMENTED REALITY (AR), MIXED REALITY (MR), VIRTUAL REALITY (VR), DIGITAL REALITY (DR), ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, CLINICAL DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM (CDSS)

macroglossia \măk´rō-glŏ´zha\ *n*: excessive size of the tongue

macula \măk´ya-la\ *n* (1863): a patch of tissue that is altered in color but usually not elevated; usually characteristic of various diseases; **maculae** *pl*

magnetic flux density: *abbr*, T for Tesla; a measure of the strength of a magnetic field (*abbr*, G for Gauss) at a given distance through a permeable medium

maintenance dose \mān´ta-nans dōs\: the quantity of a drug necessary to maintain a normal physiologic state or a desired blood or tissue level of drug

major connector \mā´jar ka-nĕk´tor\: the part of a removable partial denture that joins the components on one side of the arch to those on the opposite side

malalignment: inappropriately positioned; *comp*, MALOCCLUSION

malleable \măl´ē-a-bal\ *adj* (14c): capable of being extended or shaped with a hammer or with the pressure of rollers

malocclusion \măl´a-klōō´shun\ *n* (1888)**: 1.** any deviation from a physiologically acceptable contact between the opposing dental arches; **2.** any deviation from a normal occlusion; *comp*, ANGLE'S CLASSIFICATION OF OCCLUSION

mamelon \măm´a-lŏn\ *n*: one of three tubercles sometimes found on the incisal edges of incisor teeth; *mamelonated* \măm´a-la-nā´tĭd\ *adj*, *mamelonation* \măm´a-la-nā´shun\ *n*

mandible \măn´da-bal\ *n* (15c): the lower jawbone

mandibular \măn-dĭb´ya-lar\ *adj*: of or pertaining to the mandible

mandibular advancement device *n*: *acronym* is MAD; a custom prosthesis used to temporarily advance the mandible and tongue with the aim or reducing constriction in the oropharynx and reducing sleep apnea events; *syn*: *mandibular advancement splint (MAS), mandibular repositioning device (MRD)*; *comp*, SLEEP APNEA, CONTINUOUS POSITIVE AIRWAY PRESSURE, UVULOPALATOPHARYNGOPLASTY

mandibular advancement splint *nonstand*; *syn*, MANDIBULAR ADVANCEMENT DEVICE

mandibular anteroposterior ridge slope \măn-dĭb´ya-lar ăn´ter-pŏ-stîr´ē-ar rĭj slōp\: the slope of the crest of the mandibular residual ridge from the third molar region to its most anterior aspect in relation to the lower border of the mandible as viewed in profile

mandibular axis:; *comp*, SAGITTAL AXIS, TRANSVERSE HORIZONTAL AXIS, VERTICAL AXIS

mandibular condyle: the articular process of the mandible; *syn*, CONDYLE, *head of the mandible*

mandibular dislocation \măn-dĭb´ya-lar dĭs´lō-kā´shun\: a non-self-reducing displacement of the mandibular condyle out of the glenoid fossa

mandibular dyskinesia *n*: involuntary, purposeless, repetitive movements of the mandible, tongue, and lips; a common cause is long-term treatment with antispychitic medications; *comp*, OROFACIAL MOVEMENT DISORDERS (OMD), OROMANDIBULAR DYSTONIA (OMDy), OROMANDIBULAR DYSKINESIA, DYSKINESIA, DYSFUNCTION, *tardive dyskinesia*

mandibular dysplasia \măn-dĭb´ya-lar dĭs-plā´zha\: disharmony in size or form between the right and left halves of the mandible

mandibular equilibration \măn-dib´ya-lar ē´kwa-lĭb´rē-ā´shun**: 1.** the act or acts performed to place the mandible in equilibrium; **2.** a condition in which all of the forces acting on the mandible are neutralized

mandibular glide \măn-dib´ya-lar glīd\ *obs*: the side to side, protrusive, and intermediate movement of the mandible occurring when the teeth or other occluding surfaces are in contact (GPT-4)

mandibular guidance therapy *n*: the process of using physical therapy or prosthetic therapy to guide the mandible into appropriate occlusion in a patient who has a continuity defect due to segmental mandibulectomy surgery; *comp*, FRONTAL PLANE ROTATION, MANDIBULECTOMY, SEGMENTAL MANDIBULECTOMY

mandibular guide plane prosthesis *obs*; *syn*, MANDIBULAR RESECTION PROSTHESIS

mandibular hinge position \măn-dĭb´ya-lar hĭnj pa-zish´an\ *obs*: the position of the mandible in relation to the maxillae at which opening and closing movements can be made on the hinge axis (GPT-4)

mandibular impression \măn-dĭb´ya-lar ĭm-prĕsh´an\: an impression of the mandibular jaw or dental structures

mandibular lateral translation:; *syn*, MANDIBULAR TRANSLATION

mandibular micrognathia \măn-dĭb´ya-lar mī´krō-nā´thē´a\: an abnormally small mandible with associated recession of the chin

mandibular movement \măn-dĭb´ya-lar mōōv´ment\: any movement of the lower jaw

mandibular nerve \măn-dĭb´ya-lar nûrv\: the third division of the trigeminal nerve that leaves the skull through the foremen ovale and provides motor innervation to the muscles of mastication, to the tensor veli palatini muscle, the tensor tympani muscle, the anterior belly of the digastric muscle, and the mylohyoid muscle; it also provides the general sensory innervation to the mandibular teeth and gingivae, the floor of the mouth, the epithelium of the anterior two-thirds of the tongue, and the skin of the lower portion of the face

mandibular orthopedic repositioning device \măn-dĭb´ya-lar ôr´tha-pē´dĭk rē´pa-zĭsh´a-nĭng dĭ-vīs\: a removable device that creates a different, yet temporary, dental occlusal position that guides the mandible to close into a predetermined and altered position

mandibular plane \măn-dĭb´ya-lar plān\: in cephalometrics, a plane that passes through the inferior border of the mandible

mandibular protraction \măn-dĭb´ya-lar prō´trăk´shun, pra-\: a type of facial anomaly in which the gnathion lies anterior to the orbital plane; *comp*, ANGLE'S CLASSIFICATION OF OCCLUSION

mandibular relationship record \măn-dĭb´ya-lar rĭ-lā´shun-shĭp\: any registration of the relationship of the mandible to the maxillae

mandibular repositioning \măn-dĭb´ya-lar rē´pa-zĭsh´a-nĭng\: guidance of the mandible to cause closure in a predetermined, altered position

mandibular resection \măn-dĭb´ya-lar rĭ-sĕk´shun\: the surgical removal of a portion or all of the mandible and the related soft tissues; *syn*, MANDIBULECTOMY

mandibular resection prosthesis \măn-dĭb´ya-lar rĭ -sĕk´shun prŏs-thē´sĭs\: a maxillofacial prosthesis used to maintain a functional position for the jaws (maxillae and mandible), improve speech and deglutition following trauma and/or surgery to the mandible and/or adjacent structures; *syn*, MANDIBULAR GUIDE PLANE PROSTHESIS, *mandibular resection prosthesis with guide, mandibular resection prosthesis without guide, resection prosthesis*

mandibular rest position:; *syn*, PHYSIOLOGIC REST POSITION, VERTICAL DIMENSION OF REST

mandibular retraction \măn-dĭb´ya-lar rĭ-trăk´shun\: a type of facial anomaly in which gnathion lies posterior to the orbital plane; *comp*, ANGLE'S CLASSIFICATION OF OCCLUSION

mandibular side-shift *substand*; *syn*, MANDIBULAR TRANSLATION

mandibular staple \măn-dĭb´ya-lar stā´pal\ *obs*: a transosteal dental implant placed from the inferior border of the mandible with posts (abutments) that extend through the mucosa into the oral cavity in the mandibular anterior region; *syn*, *transmandibular implant*, TRANSOSTEAL DENTAL IMPLANT

mandibular tracing \măn-dĭb´ya-lar trā´sĭng\: a graphic representation or record of the movements of the mandible within a given plane; *Editorial note for usage:* extraoral tracer (ing), intraoral tracer (ing), and tracing device are the primary terms; *comp*, ARROW POINT TRACER, CENTRAL BEARING TRACING DEVICE, CEPHALOMETRIC TRACING, COBLE BALANCER, EXTRAORAL TRACING, GOTHIC ARCH TRACER, INTRAORAL TRACING, *needle point tracing*, PANTOGRAPHIC TRACING, STYLUS TRACING, TRACING DEVICE

mandibular translation \măn-dĭb´ya-lar trăns-lā´shun\: the translatory (medio-lateral) movement of the mandible when viewed in the frontal plane; while this has not been demonstrated to occur as an immediate horizontal movement when viewed in the frontal plane, it could theoretically occur in an essentially pure translatory form in the early part of the motion or in combination with rotation in the latter part of the motion or both; *comp*, EARLY MANDIBULAR

LATERAL TRANSLATION, IMMEDIATE MANDIBULAR LATERAL TRANSLATION, PROGRESSIVE MANDIBULAR LATERAL TRANSLATION

mandibular trismus \măn-dĭb´ya-lar trĭz´mas\: reduced mobility of the mandible resulting from tonic contracture of the elevator muscles of the mandible

mandibulectomy \măn-dĭb´ū-lĕk´ta-mē\ *n*: the surgical removal of part of, or the entire mandible; it is classified by the amount of the mandible that is removed: total, segmental, hemi-, and marginal; *comp*, MANDIBULOTOMY, TOTAL MANDIBULECTOMY, SEGMENTAL MANDIBULECTOMY, HEMIMANDIBULECTOMY, MARGINAL MANDIBULECTOMY, MAXILLECTOMY

mandibulotomy *n*: the process of creating an osteotomy of the mandible in order to obtain access for surgery where direct access is difficult; the mandible is then approximated and fixated following tumor resection; *comp*, MANDIBULECTOMY, TOTAL MANDIBULECTOMY, SEGMENTAL MANDIBULECTOMY, HEMIMANDIBULECTOMY, MARGINAL MANDIBULECTOMY, MAXILLECTOMY

mandrel \măn´dral\ *n* (1790)**: 1.** usually a tapered or cylindrical axle, spindle, or arbor placed in a hole to support it during machining; **2.** a metal bar that serves as a core about which material may be cast, molded, compressed, forged, bent, or shaped; **3.** the shaft and bearings on which a tool is mounted

margin \mär´jĭn\ *n* (14c): the outer edge of a crown, inlay, onlay, or other restoration; a boundary surface of a tooth preparation is termed the finish line or finish curve; *comp*, FINISH LINE

margin demarcation *n*: the process used to delineate the location and contour of the finish line of the recorded tooth preparation on the die of the master cast; *comp*, DEFINITIVE CAST, *master cast*

margin ditching *slang*; *syn*, MARGIN DEMARCATION

marginal gingiva \mär´ja-nal jĭn´ja-va\: the most coronal portion of the gingiva; often used to refer to the free gingiva that forms the wall of the gingival crevice in health

marginal mandibulectomy *n*: the surgical removal of a segment of the mandible, without resulting in a continuity defect; *comp*, MANDIBULOTOMY, MANDIBULECTOMY, TOTAL MANDIBULECTOMY, SEGMENTAL MANDIBULECTOMY, HEMIMANDIBULECTOMY, MAXILLECTOMY

marginal ridge \mär´ja-nal rĭj\: a component of the tooth structure forming the occlusal proximal margin of a premolar or molar and lingual proximal margin of anterior teeth

Maryland bridge *nonstand*: Livaditis GJ, Thompson VP. Etched castings: an improved retentive mechanism for resin-bonded retainers J Prosthet Dent 1982;47(1):52-58; *syn*, RESIN-BONDED PROSTHESIS

masking \măs´kĭng\ *n*: the process of applying an opaque covering to camouflage the metal component of a prosthesis

master cast:; *syn*, DEFINITIVE CAST

master impression \măs´tar ĭm-prĕsh´an\: the negative likeness made for the purpose of fabricating a prosthesis

masticating cycles \măs´tĭ-kā´tĭng sī´kalz\ *obs*: the patterns of mandibular movements formed during the chewing of food (GPT-1)

mastication \măs´tĭ-kā´shun\ *n* (1649): the process of chewing food for swallowing and digestion

masticatory apparatus:; *syn*, MASTICATORY SYSTEM

masticatory cycle \măs´tĭ-ka-tôr´ē, -tōr´ē sī´kal\: a 3D representation of mandibular movement produced during the chewing of food

masticatory efficiency \măs´tĭ-ka-tôr´ē, -tōr´ē ĭ-fĭsh´an-sē\: the effort required to achieve a standard degree of comminution of food

masticatory force \măs´tĭ-ka-tôr´ē fôrs, fōrs\: the force applied by the muscles of mastication during chewing

masticatory movements \măs´tĭ-ka-tôr´ē mōōv´mentz\: mandibular movements used for chewing food; *syn*, MASTICATORY CYCLE

masticatory mucosa: firmly attached, keratinized oral mucosa with a lamina propria that is fused to the underlying periosteum; *comp*, MUCOSA

masticatory muscle \măs´tĭ-ka-tôr´ē mŭs´al\: any of the muscles that elevate the mandible to close the mouth (temporalis muscle, superficial and deep masseter muscle, medial pterygoid muscles); *syn*, ELEVATOR MUSCLE, *muscle of mastication*

masticatory pain \măs´tĭ-ka-tôr´ē pān\: discomfort about the face and mouth induced by chewing or other use of the jaws but independent of local disease involving the teeth and mouth

masticatory performance \măs´tĭ-ka-tôr´ē par-fôr´mans\: a measure of the comminution of food attainable under standardized testing conditions

masticatory system \măs´tĭ-ka-tôr´ē sĭs´tam\: the organs and structures primarily functioning in mastication; these include the teeth with their supporting structures, craniomandibular articulations, mandible, positioning and accessory musculature, tongue, lips, cheeks, oral mucosa, and the associated neurologic complex

material fusion *n*: a general term used for additive computer-aided manufacture (CAM) technique that uses a continuous filament of thermoplastic or paste-like material that is heated and pushed through a nozzle to create a 3D object that has generally been planned by computer-aided design (CAD), one layer at a time; materials include thermoplastics such as polyamides (PA, nylon), polyether ether ketone (PEEK), acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS), polylactic acid (PLA), high-impact polystyrene (HIPS), thermoplastic polyurethane (TPU), polyetherimide (PEI); and paste-like materials such as ceramics, concrete and chocolate; *syn*, *fused filament fabrication*; *comp*, FUSED DEPOSITION MODELLING (FDM)

material template library file format *n*: *acronym* is MTL; a file format that is related to and used in conjunction with the object file format (OBJ); this file format stores information about a 3D image that relates to the color, texture, and material, and allows this information to be transferred to the computer-aided manufacture (CAM) process; *comp*, COMPUTER-AIDED MANUFACTURING (CAM), 3D FILE FORMATS, ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING FILE (AMF), 3D MANUFACTURING FORMAT (3MF), STANDARD TESSELLATION LANGUAGE (STL), OBJECT FILE FORMAT (OBJ), VIRTUAL REALITY MODELLING LANGUAGE (VRML), POLYGON FILE FORMAT (PLY)

mathematically simulated digital articulator *n*: a type of digital articulator that uses individual patient recordings (registered via movements of the jaw) to simulate the dynamic relationships between the digital representations of the maxillae and mandible, and the related tooth contours; jaw movements can be registered dynamically (for example, via ultrasonic-based, electromagnetic-based, visual/light-based), or statically by recording/denoting traditional border movements (protrusion, retrusion, laterotrusion, interincisal movements); *comp*, DIGITAL ARTICULATOR, COMPLETELY ADJUSTABLE DIGITAL ARTICULATOR, DIGITAL MODEL, COMPUTER-AIDED TECHNOLOGIES (CAx), DIGITAL WORKFLOW

mathematically simulated virtual articulator *nonstand*: *Editorial note for usage:* the articulator in the digital environment enables a user to see and interact with the related computerized files; in contrast, with the virtual environment, the users do not have immersive interactions with the articulator as they do in the digital environment; although this term is in common usage, reference to the entity as being "virtual" is inaccurate; *comp*, MATHEMATICALLY SIMULATED DIGITAL ARTICULATOR

matrix \mā´trĭks\ *n* (15c)**: 1.** a mold or impression in which something is formed; **2.** the portion of an attachment system that receives the patrix; matrices \mā´trĭ-sēz´\ *pl*

matrix *n***: 1.** a mold or impression in which something is formed; **2.** the portion of an attachment system that receives the patrix; plural is matrices; *comp*, STUD ATTACHMENT, BAR ATTACHMENT, UNSPLINTED ATTACHMENT, SPLINTED ATTACHMENT, ATTACHMENT INSERT, O-RING, ATTACHMENT ACTIVATION, PRECISION ATTACHMENT, SEMIPRECISION ATTACHMENT

maxilla \măk-sĭl´a\ *n* (15c): the irregularly shaped bone that, with its contralateral maxilla, forms the upper jaw; it assists in the formation of the orbit, the nasal cavity, and the hard palate; it contains the maxillary teeth; maxillae \măk-sĭl´ē\ *pl*

maxilla resection *nonstand*; *syn*, MAXILLECTOMY

maxillary impression \măk´sa-lĕr´ē\: an impression of the maxillary jaw or dental structures

maxillary micrognathia \măk´sa-lĕr´ē mī´krō-nă-thē´a\: abnormally small maxillae with associated retraction of the middle third of the face

maxillary protraction \măk´sa-lĕr´ē prō-trăk´shun, pra-\: a type of facial anomaly in which subnasion lies anterior to the orbital plane

maxillary resection \măk´sa-lĕr´ē rĭ-sĕk´shun\: the surgical removal of a part or all of the maxillae; *syn*, MAXILLECTOMY

maxillary sinus \măk´sa-lĕr´ē sī´nas\: the anatomic space located superior to the posterior maxillary alveolus

maxillary tuberosity \măk´sa-lĕr´ē tōō´ba-rŏs´ĭ-tē\: the most distal portion of the maxillary alveolar ridge

maxillectomy \măk´sa-lĕk´ta-mē\ *n*: the removal of part or all of the maxillae; *syn*, MAXILLARY RESECTION

maxillectomy *n*: the surgical removal of part of, or the entire maxilla (unilateral); it is classified by the amount of maxilla removed: limited (one wall of the antrum), subtotal (at least 2 walls including palate), or total (complete resection of the maxilla); *comp*, RADICAL MAXILLECTOMY, BILATERAL MAXILLECTOMY, TOTAL MAXILLECTOMY, SUBTOTAL MAXILLECTOMY, LIMITED MAXILLECTOMY, MANDIBULECTOMY, *maxilla resection*

maxillofacial \măk´sa-la-fā´shul\ *adj*: pertaining to the dental arches, the face, head, and neck structures

maxillofacial prosthesis \măk´sa-la-fā´shul prŏs-thē´sĭs\: any prosthesis used to replace part or all of any stomatognathic and/or craniofacial structures. *Editorial note for usage:* the taxonomy for maxillofacial prostheses may include modifiers (adjectives) to provide descriptive evidence of the nature of the prosthesis including *anatomic location, retention, support, time, materials*, and *form*; frequently, the means of retention is used, and may encompass descriptive adjectives, such as the adjacent tissue, teeth, dental/craniofacial implants, or a combination of such, thus appropriate terminology can include *tissue-retained MP, tooth-retained MP, implant-retained MP, tissue/implant-retained MP*; descriptive terminology may also be included to delineate time utilization for the prosthesis, such as *surgical, interim*, and *definitive*.

maxillofacial prosthetic adhesive \măk´sa-la-fā´shul prŏs-thĕt´ĭk ăd-hē´sĭv\: a material used to adhere external maxillofacial prostheses to skin and associated structures around the periphery of an external anatomic defect

maxillofacial prosthetics \măk´sa-la-fā´shul prŏs-thĕt´iks\: the branch of prosthodontics concerned with the restoration and/or replacement of stomatognathic and craniofacial structures with prostheses that may or may not be removed on a regular or elective basis

maxillomandibular dysplasia \măk´sa-la-măn-dĭb´ya-lar dĭs-plā´zha,-zhē-a\: disharmony between the maxillae and the mandible

maxillomandibular fixation: fastening together of the maxillary and mandibular teeth, as for immobilization of a mandibular fracture; *syn*, INTERMAXILLARY FIXATION

maxillomandibular record:; *syn*, MAXILLOMANDIBULAR RELATIONSHIP RECORD

maxillomandibular registration:; *syn*, MAXILLOMANDIBULAR RELATIONSHIP RECORD

maxillomandibular relation:; *syn*, MAXILLOMANDIBULAR RELATIONSHIP

maxillomandibular relationship \măk´sa-la-măn-dĭb´ya-lar rĭ-lā´shun-shĭp´\: any spatial relationship of the maxillae to the mandible; any one of the infinite relationships of the mandible to the maxillae

maxillomandibular relationship record \măk´sa-la-măn-dĭb´ya-lar rĭ-lā´shun-shĭp´ rĕk´ard´\: a registration of any positional relationship of the mandible relative to the maxillae; these records may be made at any vertical, horizontal, or lateral orientation; *syn*, JAW RELATION RECORD

maximal intercuspal contacts \măk´sa-mal ĭn´ter-kŭs´pal´ kŏn´tăkts´\: tooth contact in the maximal intercuspal position

maximal intercuspal position \măk´sa-mal ĭn´ter-kŭs´pal´ pa-zĭsh´an\: *acronym* is MIP; the complete intercuspation of the opposing teeth independent of condylar position, sometimes referred to as the best fit of the teeth regardless of the condylar position; *comp*, CENTRIC OCCLUSION

mean foundation plane \mēn foun-dā´shun plān\ *obs*: the mean of the various irregularities in form and inclination of the basal seat (GPT-4)

meatus \mē-ā´tus\ *n* (1665): a natural body passage; a general term for any opening or passageway in the body; *meatuses* or *meati pl*

meatus obturator prosthesis *n*: an obturator prosthesis that divides the nasopharynx and oropharynx by extending superiorly, laterally, and posteriorly when the soft palate anatomy is absent; *comp*, OBTURATOR, SPEECH AID PROSTHESIS, MAXILLOFACIAL PROSTHESIS

mechanical anterior guidance table: an adjustable articulator component that guides the movement of the incisal pin of the articulator to simulate lateral and anterior guidance during mandibular movement; *comp*, CUSTOM ANTERIOR GUIDE TABLE, ANTERIOR GUIDE TABLE

mechanically balanced occlusion \mĭ-kăn´ĭ-ka´lē băl´ansd a-klōō´shun\ *obs*: a balanced occlusion without reference to physiologic considerations, as on an articulator (GPT-4)

mechanosensation *n*: the transmission of mechanical stimuli detected by mechanoreceptions into neural signals that relate to sensations of light touch, hearing, proprioception, and nociception; *comp*, TACTILE SENSITIVITY, PASSIVE TACTILE THRESHOLD, ACTIVE TACTILE THRESHOLD, OSSEOPERCEPTION, ORAL STEREOGNOSIS, TWO-POINT DISCRIMINATION

median line \mē´dē-an līn\: the centerline dividing a body into the right and left

median mandibular point \mē´dē-an măn-dĭb´a-lar point\ *obs*: a point on the anteroposterior center of the mandibular ridge in the median sagittal plane (GPT-4)

median plane \mē´dē-an plān\: an imaginary plane passing longitudinally through the body, from front to back, and dividing it into left and right halves

medical image registration *n*: a process to establish correspondences between different images displaying views relating to the same objects or organs; these images may be acquired at different times, from different devices or perspectives; for example, a combination of data from CT, MRI, SPECT and PET scans; also known as warping, fusion, stitching, or coregistration; *comp*, IMAGE REGISTRATION

medication related osteonecrosis of the jaw *n*: *acronym* is MRONJ; a severe adverse drug reaction where bone has died and has remained exposed in the mouth for more than 8 weeks; it can occur in relation to multiple classes of drugs including bisphosphonates, RANK ligand inhibitors and antiangiogenic therapies for cancer; *comp*, OSTEONECROSIS, OSTEORADIONECROSIS, BISPHOSPHONATE RELATED OSTEONECROSIS OF THE JAW, COMBINED THERAPY (PENTO)

mediolateral curve \mē´dē-ō-lăt´ar-al kûrv\: in the mandibular arch, that curve (viewed in the frontal plane), which is concave and contacts the buccal and lingual cusp tips of the mandibular molars; in the maxillary arch, that curve (viewed in the frontal plane), which is convex and contacts the buccal and lingual cusp tips of the maxillary molars.

mediotrusion \mē´dē-ō-trōō´shun\ *n*: a movement of the condyle medially; *syn*, *nonworking-side movement*

mediotrusive occlusal contact:; *syn*, NONWORKING-SIDE OCCLUSAL CONTACT

membrane \měm´brān\ *n* (15c)**: 1.** a thin soft pliable sheet or layer, especially of plant or animal origin; **2.** a thin layer of tissue that lines a cavity, envelops a vessel or part, or separates a space or organ; **3.** a barrier used in guided tissue and bone regeneration surgical procedures

meniscectomy: excision of the intra-articular disc; *syn*, DISCECTOMY

meniscus \ma-nĭs´kas\ *n*: *menisci* \ma-nĭs´ī\ *pl*; *syn*, DISC

merging *n*: a process in computer-aided design (CAD) of combining all individual elements involved in the CAD process (collections of vertices, edges and faces; collections of polygons; collections of meshes) into one or more meshes that represent a complete or portion of a 3D model that can then used for computer-aided manufacture (CAM); *comp*, TOPOLOGY, TESSELLATION, SMOOTHING, MESH, MESHING, POLYGON MESH, POLYHEDRAL MESH, EDGES, TRIANGULAR MESH, VERTEX, COMPUTER-AIDED DESIGN (CAD), PLANNING SOFTWARE, 3D MODEL

mesh *n*: in reference to computer-aided design (CAD), a general term referring to a geometric object being represented by a set of other elements, creating an interlaced structure; the more detailed the mesh, the more accurate the CAD, and the greater the ability to create the appearance of curves; *comp*, TOPOLOGY, TESSELLATION, SMOOTHING, MERGING, MESHING, POLYGON MESH, POLYHEDRAL MESH, EDGES, TRIANGULAR MESH, VERTEX, COMPUTER-AIDED DESIGN (CAD), PLANNING SOFTWARE

meshing *n*: a process in computer-aided design (CAD) to represent a geometric object with smaller elements; it can relate to triangularization of the 3D model (to create an STL file), generation of a model with elements suitable for a finite element analysis (FEA) package (mesh file with tetrahedrals), and creation of correspondence between isocurves to allow the user to visually review the quality of a surface; *comp*, TOPOLOGY, TESSELLATION, SMOOTHING, MERGING, MESH, MESHING, POLYHEDRAL MESH, EDGES, TRIANGULAR MESH, VERTEX, COMPUTER-AIDED DESIGN (CAD), PLANNING SOFTWARE

mesial \mē´zē-al\ *adj* (1803): near or toward the centerline of the dental arch; toward the median sagittal plane of the face, following the curvature of the dental arch

mesial drift \mē´zē-al drĭft\: movement of teeth toward the midline

mesio-occlusion *n*: any occlusion in which the mandibular teeth articulate with the maxillary teeth in a position anterior to neutro-occlusion;; *comp*, ANGLE'S CLASSIFICATION OF OCCLUSION

mesioversion \mē´zē-ō-vûr´zhun, -shun\: with reference to a tooth, nearer than normal in its position toward the median line of the face

[1]metal \mĕt´l\ *n* (13c): any strong and relatively ductile substance that provides electropositive ions to a corrosive environment and that can be polished to a high luster; characterized by metallic atomic bonding

[2]metal \mĕt´l\ *vt* (1610): to cover or furnish with metal; -aled or -alled; -aling or -alling

metal artifact *n*: the artifact seen on radiographs, produced when x-ray beams pass through metallic objects such as restorations, surgical hardware, and dental implants; these artifacts appear as dark and bright streaks across the reconstructed image; their appearance adversely impacts on image quality and diagnostic value; *comp*, ARTIFACT, IMAGE ARTIFACT, BEAM HARDENING ARTIFACT, MOTION ARTIFACT, RING ARTIFACT

metal base \mĕt´l bās\: the metallic portion of a denture base forming a part or the entire basal surface of the denture; it serves as a base for the attachment of the resin portion of the denture base and the teeth

metal collar: a narrow band of highly polished metal immediately adjacent to the margin on a metal-ceramic restoration; *comp*, PORCELAIN MARGIN

metal insert teeth \mĕt´l ĭn-sûrt tēth\: denture teeth containing metal cutting edges; teeth designed to contain metal cutting edges in the occlusal surface; *comp*, *Hardy cutters, Sosin blades*

metal saddle \mĕt´l săd´l\ *obs*, *slang*: a metal denture base (GPT-4)

metal-ceramic restoration \mĕt´l sa-răm´ĭk rĕs-ta-rā´shun\: an artificial crown or fixed complete or partial denture that uses a metal substructure and porcelain veneer; *syn*, PORCELAIN-FUSED-TO-METAL RESTORATION

metamer \mĕt´a-mer´\ *n*: one of a pair of objects whose colors match when viewed under particular viewing conditions, but do not match under all viewing conditions

metameric pair \mĕt´a-mer´ik pâr\: a pair of objects whose colors match when viewed under particular viewing conditions, but do not match if the viewing conditions are changed; thus a metameric pair of samples exhibit the same tristimulus values for a described set of viewing conditions (observer, light source, geometry of the illumination, and viewing arrangement) but have different spectral distributions; hence, they exhibit a match that is conditional

metamerism \ma-tăm´a-rĭz´um\ *n* (1877): pairs of objects that have different spectral curves but appear to match when viewed in a given hue; metamerism should not be confused with the terms *flair* or *color constancy*, which applies to apparent color change exhibited by a single color when the spectral distribution of the light source is changed or when the angle of illumination or viewing is changed

methyl methacrylate resin \měth´al měth-ăk´ra-lāt rĕz´ĭn\: a transparent, thermoplastic acrylic resin that is used in dentistry by mixing liquid methyl methacrylate monomer with the polymer powder; the resultant mixture forms a pliable plastic mass termed dough, which is packed into a mold prior to initiation of polymerization

micro-computed tomography: *abbr*, micro-CT; a radiological technique at ranges of 40 to 50 microns

microcrack \mī´krō-krăk\ *n*: in porcelain, one of the numerous surface flaws that contribute to stress concentrations and result in material strengths below those theoretically possible; *syn*, GRIFFITH FLAWS

microdontia *n*: a condition in which one (localized) or more (generalized) teeth have contours which are smaller than normal; the condition most commonly affects the contours of the upper lateral incisors and third molars; *comp*, TOOTH AGENESIS, ANODONTIA, HYPODONTIA, OLIGODONTIA

microglossia \mī´krō-glô´zha\ *n*: presence of a small tongue

micrognathia \mī´krō-nā´thē-a\ *n*: a congenital or acquired condition characterized by an abnormally small jaw; *syn*, MANDIBULAR MICROGNATHIA, MAXILLARY MICROGNATHIA

micromaxillae *n*; *syn*, MAXILLARY MICROGNATHIA

microstomia \mī´krō-stôm´ya\ *n*: an abnormally small oral orifice

microtia \mī´krō-sha\ *n*: a developmental anomaly characterized by hypoplasia or aplasia of the pinna of the ear, associated with an impatent or absent external auditory meatus

microvascular free flap *n*: a flap of tissue that has been harvested from a distant site, where the vasculature is anastomosed and sutured at the recipient site with microsurgical techniques (surgery using an operating microscope); *syn*, *microvascular free tissue transfer, free flap, transplantation*; *comp*, FLAP SURGERY, GRAFT SURGERY, PEDICLE FLAP, SKIN GRAFT

mid opening click \mĭd-ō´pa-nĭng klĭk\: the abnormal sound emanating from the temporomandibular joint that occurs during mid protrusive translation of the condyles

midfacial deficiency \mĭd-fā´shul dĭ-fĭsh´an-sē\: failure of the mid-third of the face, including the maxillae, to grow in proportion to the upper and lower thirds

midfacial fracture \mĭd-fā´shul frăk´chur\: fractures of the zygomatic, maxillary, nasal, and associated bones

MIE theory: the theory that relates the scattering of a single spherical particle in a medium to the diameter of the particle, the difference in refractive index between the particle and the medium, and the wavelength of radiant energy in the medium that is incident on the particle; this theory relates to the direct observation of the scattering of a single particle as compared with the Kubelka-Munk theory and also takes into account the absorption that the particle may also exhibit

[1]mill \mĭl\ *n*: a machine or device used for working or forming materials into a desired form, to blend materials, or to perform other mechanical operations

[2]mill \mĭl\ *vt* (1570)**: 1.** to subject to an operation or process in a mill; to grind; **2.** to shape or dress by means of instruments; *comp*, MILLING

mill in \mĭl ĭn\ *vb***: 1.** the procedure of refining occluding surfaces through the use of abrasive materials; **2.** the machining of boxes or other forms in cast restorations to be used as retainers for fixed or removable prostheses

milled ceramics *n*: a desired form made with a subtractive computer-aided manufacture (CAM) process by refining a homogeneous ceramic block; some ceramics are worked via a dry milling process (such as Y-TZP), and some ceramics are worked via a set milling process (such as lithium disilicate); *comp*, DRY MILLING, WET MILLING, MILLING

milled denture *n*: type of digitally fabricated removable prosthesis made by using a subtractive manufacturing process to create the required intaglio and cameo surfaces; the teeth can also be fabricated during the same manufacturing process ("monoblock"), or prefabricated or separately milled and subsequently bonded; *comp*, MONOBLOCK MILLED DENTURE, 3D PRINTED DENTURE, DIGITALLY FABRICATED DENTURE, SUBTRACTIVE MANUFACTURE, CAD-CAM, BILLET, COMPRESSION MOLDED DENTURE, INJECTION MOLDED DENTURE

milled in curve *obs*; *syn*, MILLED IN PATH

milled in path \mĭld ĭn păth\: a contour pattern carved into the occlusal surface of an occlusion rim during various mandibular movements by teeth or studs placed in the opposing arch

milling \mĭl´ĭng\ *n***: 1.** a subtractive computer-aided manufacture (CAM) process to create 3D objects from digital files (CAD or scanned images) by refining blocks of materials (blanks, ingots or billets) to remove those portions of the material that are not part of the design; the process can be in a dry (dry milling) or wet (wet milling) environment; the milling machine can be 3-axis or multi-axis; **2.** the process of spinning the cutting tool against a stationary block; **3.** the process of creating of proximal boxes, recesses, or other forms on cast restorations to be used as retainers for fixed or removable prostheses; *comp*, COMPUTER-AIDED MANUFACTURE (CAM), COMPUTER NUMERICAL CONTROL (CNC) MACHINING, DRY MILLING, WET MILLING

milling in \mĭl´ĭng ĭn\: the procedure of refining or perfecting the occlusion of teeth by the use of abrasives between their occluding surfaces while the dentures are rubbed together in the mouth or on the articulator (GPT-3); *syn*, MILL IN

mini implant: a dental implant that is fabricated with a reduced diameter (less than 3.0 mm) and shorter in length with the same biocompatible material as compared with standard dental implants; *syn*, *temporary implants, provisional implants, orthodontic implants, small diameter implant*

mini mental state examination *n*: *acronym* is MMSE; a test of cognitive function that assesses orientation, attention, memory, language and visual-spatial skills; *comp*, FRAILTY, COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT, FUNCTIONAL DECLINE

mini nutritional assessment *n*: *acronym* is MNA; a validated nutrition screening and assessment tool that can identify geriatric patients age 65 and above who are malnourished or at risk of malnutrition; *comp*, NUTRITIONAL STATUS, ORAL WELL-BEING

minor connector \mī´nar ka-nĕk´tor\: the connecting link between the major connector or base of a removable partial denture and the other units of the prosthesis, such as the clasp assembly, indirect retainers, occlusal rests, or cingulum rests

mirroring *n*: the process of using an algorithm to take a reverse, mirrored copy of a selected object (such as a tooth or ear); the mirrored copy can then be used as part of the computer-aided design (CAD) process; *comp*, ALGORITHM, ALGORITHMIC DENTAL OCCLUSION (ADO), DEFORMABLE IMAGE REGISTRATION, DIFFERENCE MAPPING, MORPHOLOGICAL TOOTH ADAPTATION, CLOSED KINEMATIC CHAINS, KINEMATIC STRAIN-FREE TOOTH MOVEMENT, KINEMATICS

mixed dentition \mĭkst dĕn-tĭsh´an\: a stage of development during which the primary and permanent teeth function together in the mouth; *syn*, *transitional dentition*

mixed reality *n*: *acronym* is MR; a simulated and interactive experience that combines elements of both augmented reality and mixed reality, specifically where virtual objects and real objects can interact; *comp*, AUGMENTED REALITY (AR), VIRTUAL REALITY (VR), ANALOG WORKFLOW, DIGITAL WORKFLOW, VIRTUAL WORKFLOW

MMF: *acronym* for MAXILLOMANDIBULAR FIXATION

mobile \mō´bal, -bēl, -bīl\ *adj* (15c): capable of moving or being moved; movable

mock up *slang*; *syn*, DIAGNOSTIC MODELLING

model \mŏd´l\ *n* (1575): a facsimile used for display purposes; a miniature representation of something; an example for imitation or emulation; *comp*, CAST 2

model scanning *v*: the process of taking a scan (optical or contact) of a 3D object extraorally, usually with a desktop scanner, for the purposes of representing that object in the digital environment; the digital image can then be used as part of a computer-aided design (CAD) process, or stored for archiving; *syn*, *lab scanning*; *comp*, DESKTOP OPTICAL SCANNER, COORDINATE MEASURING MACHINE (CMM), SCANNER, IMAGE SCANNER

modeling composition *obs*; *syn*, MODELING PLASTIC IMPRESSION COMPOUND

modeling compound *obs*; *syn*, MODELING PLASTIC IMPRESSION COMPOUND

modeling plastic:; *syn*, MODELING PLASTIC IMPRESSION COMPOUND

modeling plastic impression compound \mŏd´lĭng plăs´tĭk ĭm-prĕsh´an kŏm-pound´\: a thermoplastic dental impression material composed of wax, rosin, resins, and colorants; *syn*, IMPRESSION COMPOUND, *modeling compound*

modeling wax \mŏd´lĭng wăks\: a wax suitable for making patterns in the fabrication of restorations

modes of appearance \mōdz ŭv a-pîr´ans\: various manners in which colors can be perceived, depending on spatial distributions and temporal variations of the light causing the sensation

modified cast:; *syn*, ALTERED CAST

modified ridge lap \mŏd´a-fīd´ rĭj lăp\: a ridge lap surface of a pontic that is adapted only to the facial aspect of the residual ridge

modifier \mŏd´a-fi´ar\ *n*: a substance that alters or changes the color or properties of a substance

modiolus \mō-dī´a-las\ *n*: the area near the corner of the mouth where eight muscles converge; it functionally separates the labial vestibule from the buccal vestibule

modulus of elasticity \mŏj´a-las ŭv ĭ-lă-stĭs´ĭ-tē, ē-lă-\: in metallurgy, the coefficient found by dividing the unit stress, at any point up to the proportional limit, by its corresponding unit of elongation (tension) or strain; a ratio of stress to strain; as the modulus of elasticity rises, the material becomes more rigid

modulus of resilience \mŏj´a-las ŭv rĭ-zĭl-yans\: the work or energy required to stress a cubic inch of material (in one direction only) from zero up to the proportional limit of the material, measured by the ability of the material to withstand the momentary effect of an impact load while stresses remain within the proportional limit

molar *n*: a posterior tooth adapted for grinding and having a somewhat quadrilateral-shaped crown with four or five cusps

monoblock milled denture *n*: a type of digitally fabricated removable prosthesis made by using subtractive manufacturing processes where the required occlusal, intaglio and cameo surfaces are created from a single resin billet; *comp*, MILLED DENTURE, 3D PRINTED DENTURE, DIGITALLY FABRICATED DENTURE, SUBTRACTIVE MANUFACTURE, CAD-CAM, BILLET, COMPRESSION MOLDED DENTURE, INJECTION MOLDED DENTURE

monochromatic vision \mŏn´a-krō-măt´ĭk vĭsh´an\: vision in which there is no color discrimination

monolithic *adj*: an object with the same chemical and physical properties throughout its thickness

monolithic zirconia *n*: a full-contour zirconia without any veneering ceramic layering; it often has a thin glaze and coloring added pigments for esthetic purposes; *comp*, DOPANT, ZIRCONIA, TRANSLUCENT ZIRCONIA, TETRAGONAL ZIRCONIA POLYCRYSTAL (TZP), PARTIALLY STABILIZED ZIRCONIA (PSZ), FULLY STABILIZED ZIRCONIA (FSZ), PHASE TRANSFORMATION TOUGHENING

monomer \mŏn´a-mar\ *n* (1914): a chemical compound that can undergo polymerization; any molecule that can be bound to a similar molecule to form a polymer

monoplane \mŏn´a-plān\ *adj*: an arrangement of denture teeth in a single plane that is medio-laterally and antero-posteriorly flat

monoplane articulation \mŏn´a-plān ăr-tĭk´ya-lā´shun\: the arrangement of teeth by which they are positioned in a flat plane

monoplane occlusion \mŏn´a-plān a-klōō´shun\: an occlusal arrangement wherein the posterior teeth have masticatory surfaces that lack any cuspal height

Monson curve:; *syn*, CURVE OF MONSON

MORA device: *acronym* for mandibular orthopedic repositioning appliance; a type of removable device with a modification to the occlusal surfaces used with the goal of repositioning the mandible to improve neuromuscular balance and jaw relationship; Gelb H. Clinical management of head, neck and TMJ pain and dysfunction. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders; 1977:314; *syn*, MANDIBULAR ORTHOPEDIC REPOSITIONING DEVICE

morphological tooth adaptation *n*: an algorithm or software process in the computer-aided design (CAD) environment that enables a structural change to the appearance of a tooth that is represented as a polygon mesh or 3D object to accommodate adjacent and opposing environmental constraints or structures; *comp*, ALGORITHM, ALGORITHMIC DENTAL OCCLUSION (ADO), DEFORMABLE IMAGE REGISTRATION, DIFFERENCE MAPPING, MIRRORING, CLOSED KINEMATIC CHAINS, KINEMATIC STRAIN-FREE TOOTH MOVEMENT, KINEMATICS

morse taper *n* (1864): referring to an internal connection between two conical structures, a cone inside a cone, where the trunnion (the internal cone) and the bore (the hollow-shaped cone) are both uniformly tapered; this engineering principal was developed by Stephen A. Morse, in 1864

motion analyzer tool *n*: a tool to record mandibular movement and assist in digital articulation; it is an ultrasonic motion capture unit, where motion is detected by measuring the travel time of ultrasonic impulses emitted from a device attached to the mandibular dentition by sensors attached to a facebow device; an example includes the Jaw Motion Analyzer (JMA); *comp*, DIGITAL ARTICULATOR, DIGITAL MODEL, COMPUTER-AIDED TECHNOLOGIES (CAx), DIGITAL WORKFLOW

motion artifact *n*: a patient-based artifact that creates a disturbance to the appearance of an image because of voluntary or involuntary patient movement during image acquisition; also known as a misregistration artefact; *comp*, ARTIFACT, IMAGE ARTIFACT, BEAM HARDENING ARTIFACT, MOTION ARTIFACT, RING ARTIFACT

moulage \mōō-läzh´\ *n* (1902)**: 1.** the negative impression of a body structure; **2.** an impression or cast made for use, especially as evidence in a criminal investigation; **3.** impression of an anatomic part that produces a gypsum cast or a positive replica

mould \mōld\ *n* (13c)**: 1.** a cavity in which a substance is shaped, as a matrix for casting metal or plastics; a negative form in which an object is cast or shaped; **2.** the size and shape of an artificial tooth or teeth; *syn*, *mold*

mould chart \mōld chart\: an illustration of the manufacturer's shapes and sizes of denture teeth; *syn*, *mold chart*

mould guide \mōld gīd\: a selection of denture teeth demonstrating the moulds offered by a manufacturer; *syn*, *mold guide*

[1]mounting \moun´tĭng\ *vb*: the laboratory procedure of attaching a cast to an articulator or cast relater

[2]mounting \moun´tĭng\ *n*: the relationship of dental casts to each other and the instrument to which they are attached; *comp*, SPLIT-CAST MOUNTING

mounting plate \moun´tĭng plāt\: a removable metal or resin device that attaches to the superior and inferior members of an articulator, and is used to attach casts to the articulator

mounting ring:; *syn*, MOUNTING PLATE

mouth guard \mouth gard\: a removable occlusal device that is useful in reducing mouth injuries and protecting the teeth and surrounding structures from injury; *syn*, OCCLUSAL DEVICE

mouth rehabilitation \mouth rē´ha-bĭl´ĭ-tā´shun\ *obs*: restoration of the form and function of the masticatory apparatus to as near normal as possible (GPT-4); *comp*; COMPLETE MOUTH REHABILITATION

mouth stick \mouth stĭk\: a device held in the mouth by a disabled person that aids in performing certain functions

MRI: *acronym* for MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING; *syn*, *nuclear magnetic resonance*

mucobuccal fold \myōō´kō-bŭk´al fōld\: the line of flexure of the mucous membrane as it passes to the cheek

mucogingival *adj*: pertaining to intraoral specialized soft tissue, the alveolar mucosa and gingiva

mucogingival junction \myōō´kō-jĭn´ja-val, jĭn´jī-\: the junction of gingiva and alveolar mucosa

mucolabial fold \myōō´kō-lā´bē-al\: the line of flexure of the oral mucous membrane as it passes from the maxillary or mandibular alveolar process or residual alveolar ridge to the lip

mucoperiosteum \myōō´kō-pĕr´ē-ŏs´tē-am\ *n*: a term synonymous with a full-thickness flap implying the inclusion of both mucosa and periosteum during flap elevation

mucosa \myōō-kō´sa\ *n* (1880): a mucous membrane comprised of epithelium, basement membrane, and lamina propria; *syn*, ALVEOLAR MUCOSA, ORAL MUCOSA

mucosal implant *nonstand*; *syn*, MUCOSAL INSERT

mucosal insert \myōō-kō´sal ĭn-sûrt\: any metal form attached to the intaglio of a removable dental prosthesis that mechanically engages undercuts in a surgically prepared mucosal site; *Editorial note for usage:* mucosal inserts are not indwelling and are not considered dental implants; *comp*, *button implant, intramucosal insert*, MUCOSAL IMPLANT

mucositis \myōō´kō-sī´tĭs\ *n*: inflammation of the mucous membrane

mucositis *n*: an inflammation or ulceration of the mucous membranes along any portion of the gastrointestinal tract; oral mucositis is known as stomatitis; symptoms include pain, burning and redness, sometimes swelling, and if ulcers are present there is an increased risk for bleeding and infection; *comp*, STOMATITIS, DENTURE STOMATITIS, *oral mucositis*

mucostatic \myōō´kō-stăt´ĭk\ *adj*: the state of the oral mucosa when not displaced by external forces

muffle \mŭf´al\ *n*: the portion of a furnace, usually removable or replaceable, in which material may be placed for processing without direct exposure to a heating element

multi-axis machine *n*: a general term referring to a machine that is used as part of a subtractive computer-aided manufacturing (CAM) process where the tools controlled by the software (usually computer numerical control (CNC)) have the capacity to move in 4 or more directions; the additional flexibility of movement during machining enables the creation of more complex geometries; *comp*, SUBTRACTIVE MANUFACTURE, COMPUTER NUMERICAL CONTROL (CNC) MACHINING, 3-AXIS MACHINE, 4-AXIS MACHINE, 5-AXIS MACHINE, MULTI-AXIS TURN MILL MACHINE, *index machines, continuous machines*

multi-axis turn mill machine *n*: a machine involved in a subtractive computer-aided manufacture (CAM) process where the material blank is modified by both milling and turning processes; these machines have continuous function (all parts can move around any axis at any stage of operation); *comp*, SUBTRACTIVE MANUFACTURE, COMPUTER NUMERICAL CONTROL (CNC) MACHINING, 3-AXIS MACHINE, 4-AXIS MACHINE, 5-AXIS MACHINE, MULTI-AXIS MACHINE, *index machines, continuous machines*

multi-directional insertion path *n*: a design for a removable prosthesis with a path of insertion that occurs across more than one plane, to enable different rigid components to engage different undercuts, and often also enable deletion of esthetically undesirable clasps; this design principle is well adapted to removable prostheses that replace maxillary anterior teeth; *comp*, ROTATIONAL PATH REMOVABLE PARTIAL DENTURE, GINGIVAL CLASP

multi-morbidity *n*: the presence of two or more chronic conditions needing treatment by medications at the same time; these conditions occur simultaneously, and differs from comorbidity; *comp*, COMORBIDITY, FRAILTY, PATIENT RESILIENCE, COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT, FUNCTIONAL DECLINE

multijet fusion *n*: *acronym* is MJF; a powder bed fusion additive computer-aided manufacture (CAM) technique where agents are sprayed across a bed of nylon powder, and together they are fused by a heat source into a solid layer; *comp*, COMPUTER-AIDED MANUFACTURE (CAM), ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING (AM), RAPID PROTOTYPING, SELECTIVE LASER SINTERING (SLS), SELECTIVE LASER MELTING (SLM), DIRECT METAL LASER SINTERING (DMLS), ELECTRON BEAM MELTING (EBM)

Munsell chroma: *eponym* for the Munsell color system chroma, which is that quality by which a strong color is distinguished from one that is weak; the intensity of a distinctive hue color intensity; *orig*, Alfred H. Munsell, artist/teacher, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 1858-1918; *syn*, SATURATION

Munsell color order system: *eponym* for a color order system, developed in 1905, which places colors in an orderly arrangement encompassing the three attributes of hue, value, and chroma; *orig*, Alfred H. Munsell, artist/teacher, Massachusetts, U.S. A.,1858-1918; Munsell AH. A color notation. Baltimore, MD: Munsell Color Co.; 1975:14-16

Munsell hue: *eponym* for that quality by which one color family is distinguished from another, as red from yellow, and green from blue or purple; the dimension of color determined by wavelength; *orig*, Alfred H. Munsell, artist/teacher, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 1858-1918

Munsell value: *eponym* for the relative brightness of a color; the quality of grayness in comparison to white (high value) and black, (low value); in the Munsell color system; the value of a color is determined by which gray on the value scale it matches in lightness/darkness (black is assigned a value of zero; white a value of 10); *orig*, Alfred H. Munsell, artist/teacher, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 1858-1918

muscle \mŭs´al\ *n* (14c): an organ that by contraction produces movements of an animal; a tissue composed of contractile cells or fibers that effect movement of an organ or part of the body

muscle contraction \mŭs´al kan-trăk´shun\: the shortening and development of tension in a muscle in response to stimulation;

isometric muscle contraction relates to tension in the muscle without changing the length

muscle contracture \mŭs´al kan-trăk´chur\: a condition of high resistance to passive stretching of a muscle resulting from fibrosis of the tissues supporting the muscle or the joint; sustained increased resistance to passive stretch with reduced muscle length

muscle hyperalgesia \mŭs´al hī´par-ăl-gē´sha\: increased sensitivity to pain in a muscle evoked by stimulation at the site of pain in the muscle

muscle hypertenseness \mŭs´al hī´par-tĕns´nĕs\ *obs*: increased muscular tension that is not easily released but that does not prevent normal lengthening of the muscles involved (GPT-4)

muscle hypertonicity: increased contractile activity in some motor units driven by reflex arcs from receptors in the muscle and/or alpha motor neurons of the spinal cord

muscle marking *slang*; *syn*, BORDER MOLDING

muscle relaxant \mŭs´al rĭ-lăk´sant\: a drug or therapy that diminishes muscle tension

muscle spasm \mŭs´al spăz´am\: a sudden involuntary contraction of a muscle or group of muscles attended by pain and interference with function; it differs from muscle splinting in that the contraction is sustained even when the muscle is at rest and the pain/dysfunction is present with passive and active movements of the affected part; *syn*, MYOSPASM

muscle spasticity \mŭs´al spă-zĭs´ĭ-tē\: increased muscular tension of antagonists preventing normal movement and caused by an inability to relax (a loss of reciprocal inhibition)

muscle splinting \mŭs´al-splĭnt´ĭng\: involuntary contraction (rigidity) of muscles occurring as a means of avoiding the pain caused by movement of the part (resistance to passive stretch); the involved muscle(s) relaxes at rest; *syn*, *protective muscle co-contraction*

muscle trimming *slang*; *syn*, BORDER MOLDING

muscular atrophy \mŭs-kya´lar ăt´ra-fē\: a wasting of muscular tissue resulting from the lack of use

musculoskeletal pain \mŭs´kya-lō-skĕl´ĭ-tl pān\: deep, somatic pain that originates in skeletal muscles, facial sheaths, and tendons (myogenous pain), bone and periosteum (osseous pain), joint, joint capsules, and ligaments (arthralgic pain), and in soft connective tissues

mutually protected articulation \myōō´chōō-al-lē pra-tĕk´tĭd ăr-tĭk´ya-lā´shun\: an occlusal scheme in which the posterior teeth prevent excessive contact of the anterior teeth in maximal intercuspal position, and the anterior teeth disengage the posterior teeth in all mandibular excursive movements.

mutually protected occlusion:; *syn*, MUTUALLY PROTECTED ARTICULATION

myalgia \mī-ăl´jē-a\ *n* (1860): pain in a muscle or muscles

mycotic \mī-kō´tĭk\ *n*: pertaining to a mycosis; caused by fungi

mylohyoid fossa \mī´la-hoid kŏn-kăv´ĭ-tē\: the concavity in the mandible inferior to the mylohyoid line in the molar region

mylohyoid groove or canal \mī´la-hoid grōōv ôr ka-năl´\: the groove in the mandible running downward and forward toward the submandibular fossa, which contains the mylohyoid muscle, nerve, and vessels

mylohyoid region \mī´la-hoid rē´jan\ *obs*: the region on the lingual surface of the mandible marked by the mylohyoid ridge and the attachment of the mylohyoid muscle (GPT-4)

mylohyoid ridge \mī´la-hoid rĭj\: an oblique ridge on the lingual surface of the mandible that extends from the level of the roots of the last molar teeth and that serves as a bony attachment for the mylohyoid muscles forming the floor of the mouth

myo-monitor \mī´ō-mon´ē tĕr\: a digital electronic pulse generator specifically optimized for bilateral transcutaneous electrical neural stimulation of the stomatognathic system; an electrical device introduced in 1969 by Bernard Jankelson, DDS as a means of applying muscle relaxation as a prerequisite to obtain an occlusal position that would sustain a relaxed musculature; Jankelson B, Sparks S. Crane PF, Radke JC. Neural conduction of the Myo-monitor stimulus: a quantitative analysis. J Prosthet Dent 1975;34:245-53

myocentric \mī´ō sĕn´trĭk\ *adj*: that terminal point in space in which, with the mandible in the rest position, subsequent clonic muscle contraction will raise the mandible through the interocclusal space along the myocentric (muscle balanced) trajectory; also described as the initial occlusal contact along the myocentric trajectory (isotonic closure of the mandible from rest position); Jankelson B. Dent Clin North Am 1979;23:157-68; Jankelson BR, Polley ML. Electromyography in clinical dentistry. Seattle: Myotronica Research; 1984:52

myofascial trigger point \mī´a-făsh´al trĭg´ar point\: a hyperirritable spot, usually within a skeletal muscle or in the muscle fascia that is painful on compression and can give rise to characteristic referred pain, tenderness (secondary hyperalgesia), and autonomic phenomena

myofibrotic capsular contracture \mī´a-fī-bra´tĭk kăp´sa-lar kan-trăk´chur\: muscle contracture resulting from the formation of excessive fibrous tissue within the muscle or its sheath

myofunctional \mī´a-fŭngk´sha-nal\: relating to the function of muscles; in dentistry, the role of muscle function in the cause or correction of muscle related problems

myofunctional therapy \mī´a-fŭngk´sha-nal thĕr´a-pē\: the use of exercises to improve the action of a group of muscles used as an adjunct to orthodontic or craniomandibular dysfunction treatment

myogenous pain \mī´a-jēn´ŭs\: deep somatic musculoskeletal pain originating in skeletal muscles, fascial sheaths, or tendons

myositis \mī´a-sī-tĭs\ *n* (ca. 1819): inflammation of muscle tissue

myospasm *n*; *syn*, MUSCLE SPASM

myostatic contracture \mī´a-stăt´ĭk kan-trăk´chur\: muscle contracture resulting from reduced muscle stimulation

myotonia \mī´a-tō´nē-a\ *n* (1896): increased muscular irritability and contractility with decreased power of relaxation; tonic muscle spasms

N

NA: *acronym* for NAsion; a cephalometric landmark located where the intranasal and nasofrontal sutures meet

NAM: *acronym* for NASOALVEOLAR MOLDING

nanometer \năn´a-mē´tar\ *n* (1963): unit of length used to measure the wavelength of light. It is equivalent to 1 × 10-9 m or 10 angstroms; 1 nm = 1/1,000,000 mm

narrative report \năr´a-tĭv\: a complete description of the clinical findings, diagnosis, and treatment rendered for a given patient

nasal grimace \nā´zal grĭm´ĭs, grĭ-măs´\: movements in the tissue of the nares reflecting the attempts of the oronasal system to compensate for palatopharyngeal insufficiency

nasal prosthesis \nā´zal prŏs-thē´sĭs\: a removable maxillofacial prosthesis that artificially restores the nose, partially or in its entirety; *nonstand/syn*, *artificial nose*

nasal septal prosthesis \nā´zal sĕp´tal prŏs-thē´sĭs\: a maxillofacial prosthesis used to occlude (obturate) a hole within the nasal septal wall; *nonstand/syn*, *septal button, septal plug*

nasal spine \nā´zal spīn\: a sharp bony protuberance of the lower margin of the anterior aperture of the nares formed by the forward prolongation of the two maxillae

nasal stent \nā´zal stĕnt\: a removable intranasal maxillofacial prosthesis used to support the form of the nose

nasal turbulence \nā´zal tûr´bya-lans\: the excessive "noise" or air passing over resistance in the nasal passages

nasality \nā-zăl´ĭ-tē\ *n* (1656): the quality of speech sounds when the nasal cavity is used as a resonator

nasion \nā´zhun\ *n*: a bony cephalometric landmark at which the nasofrontal suture is bisected by the midsagittal plane

nasion relator: an adjustable average value facebow component that engages the outer point of intersection between the nasion-sella line and the soft tissue profile to stabilize the facebow while recording the position of the maxillary teeth

nasoalveolar molding *n* (1950): *acronym* is NAM; a medically prescribed device with the objective of molding the maxillae at the oronasal cavity defect, thus enhancing suckling and swallowing; approximating lip and the right and left maxillary segments of infants with cleft palates in their proper orientation until surgery is performed to repair the cleft; *orig*, C. K. McNeil, U.S.A., 1950; *Editorial note for usage:* this could be considered a device and a prosthesis because it also replaces anatomy; *comp*, *presurgical infant orthopedic (PSIO) device, presurgical nasoalveolar molding (PNAM) device*

nasopharynx \nā´zō-făr´ĭngks\ *n* (1877): the part of the pharynx situated above the soft palate

natural color system \năch´ar-al, năch´ral kul´ar sĭs´tam\ (1976): a color order system that defines six color perceptions by using the concept of percentage for localizing nuances within the three-part system; the six perceptions are white, black, red, green, yellow, and blue; *orig*, Anders Hard et al., Sweden

natural dentition \năch´ar-al, năch´ral dĕn-tĭsh´an\: the natural teeth, as considered collectively, in the dental arch, which may be deciduous, permanent, or mixed

natural glaze \năch-ar-al, năch´ral glāz\: the production of a glazed surface by the vitrification of the material itself and without addition of other fluxes or glasses

natural head position *n*: a standardized and reproducible position of the head, aligned by positioning the visual axis at the horizontal, and achieved with the eyes looking at a mark in the distance that is positioned at eye-level; the alignment has been used by artists, anatomists, and anthropologists to study the face; it is commonly used for positioning for radiologic assessments (lateral cephalometric) and standardized clinical photographs

neck dissection *n*: the surgical excision of lymph nodes in the neck that may contain metastasized cancer cells

neck of the condylar process \nĕk ŭv tha kŏn´dah lĕr prŏ sĕs\: the constricted inferior portion of the mandibular condylar process that is continuous with the ramus of the mandible; that portion of the condylar process that connects the mandibular ramus to the condyle

necrosis \na-krō´sĭs, nĕ-\ *n* (1665): localized death of living tissue; *necroses* \sēz\ *pl needle point tracing*: *Editorial note for usage: extraoral tracer (ing), intraoral tracer (ing), and tracing device are the primary terms*; *comp*, ARROW POINT TRACER, CENTRAL BEARING TRACING DEVICE, CEPHALOMETRIC TRACING, COBLE BALANCER, EXTRAORAL TRACING, GOTHIC ARCH TRACER, INTRAORAL TRACING, MANDIBULAR TRACING, PANTOGRAPHIC TRACING, STYLUS TRACING, TRACING DEVICE

Nesbit prosthesis: *eponym* for a unilateral removable partial denture that restores missing teeth on one side of the arch only, without a cross-arch major connector; *orig*, Dr Norman Nesbit, dentist, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 1915; *comp*, PARTIAL DENTURE

neuralgia \nŏŏ-răl´ja\ *n* (ca. 1822): neurogenous pain felt along the peripheral distribution of a nerve trunk

neuritis \nŏŏ-rĭ´tĭs\ *n* (1840): inflammation of a nerve

neurogenous pain \nŏŏ-rŏj´a-nŭs pān\: pain that is generated within the nervous system as a result of some abnormality of neural structures

neuromuscular dysfunction: a collective term for muscle disorders of the masticatory system with two observable major symptoms: pain and dysfunction; common observations include muscle fatigue, muscle tightness, myalgia, spasm, headaches, decreased range of motion and acute malocclusion; the five types of masticatory muscle disorders include protective co-contraction (*muscle splinting*), local muscle soreness (*noninflammatory myalgia*), myofascial pain (*trigger point myalgia*), myospasm (*tonic contraction myalgia*), and chronic centrally mediated myalgia (chronic myositis); Okeson JP. Management of temporomandibular disorders and occlusion. 4th ed. Maryland Heights, MO: Mosby; 1997:180-82

neuropathy \nŏŏ´rŏp-ă-thē\ *n* (1857): a general term used to designate an abnormality or pathologic change in a peripheral nerve

neuroplasticity *n*: the ability of the nervous system to change its activity in response to intrinsic or extrinsic stimuli by reorganizing its structure, functions, or connections.; *syn*, *neural plasticity, brain plasticity*; *comp*, ORAL STEREOGNOSIS

neutral zone \nōō´tral, nyōō´- zōn\: the potential space between the lips and cheeks on one side and the tongue on the other; that area or position where the forces between the tongue and cheeks or lips are equal

neutro-occlusion:; *comp*, ANGLE'S CLASSIFICATION OF OCCLUSION

nickel-chromium alloy: a low-density, large-grained base metal dental casting alloy with prominent dendritic structure, composed of up to 30% Cr and 70% Ni with trace elements that may include small amounts of Mo, Mn, Si, C, and Al; chromium, by its passivation effect, ensures corrosion resistance of the alloy; increased nickel content tends to result in reduced strength, hardness, modulus of elasticity, and fusion temperature while ductility may increase

nidus \nī´das\ *n* (1742): a place or substance in an animal or plant where bacteria or other organisms lodge and multiply; **nidi** \dī´\ or **niduses** *pl*

night guard *nonstand*: any removable device, usually made of hard polymethylmethacrylate, which covers the occlusal and incisal surfaces of all the teeth in one arch and maintains precise occlusal contact with the opposing teeth; *syn*, *bite guard*, OCCLUSAL DEVICE, *occlusal appliance, occlusal splint*; *comp*, DEVICE

NMR: *acronym* for nuclear magnetic resonance; a radiologic procedure that gives images in any plane without radiation or any biologic aftereffect by measuring the radiofrequency from resonating hydrogen nuclei; *syn*, *magnetic resonance imaging*

noble metal \nō´bal mĕt´l\: those metal elements that resist oxidation, tarnish, and corrosion during heating, casting, or soldering and when used intraorally; examples include gold and platinum; *comp*, BASE METAL

noble metal alloy: as classified by the American Dental Association (1984), any dental casting alloy containing a minimum of 25% by weight of Au, Pt, and/or Pd; American Dental Association: Classification system for cast alloys. J Am Dent Assoc 1984;109:766; *comp*, HIGH NOBLE METAL ALLOY

nociceptive \na-sĭ-sĕp´tĭv\ *adj* (1904): applicable to a neuron receptive to painful sensations

nociceptive pathway \na-sĭ-sĕp´tĭv păth´wā´, päth´-\: an afferent neural pathway that mediates pain impulses

nociceptor \na-sĭ-sĕp´tor\ *n*: a sensory receptor preferentially sensitive to noxious or potentially noxious stimuli

nocturnal electromyography \nŏk-tûr´nal ĭ-lĕk´trō-mī-ŏg´ra-fē\: electromyographic registrations made during sleep

non-carious tooth surface loss *obs*: commonly used to refer to loss of tooth surfaces secondary to process such as erosion and abrasion; *Editorial note for usage:* this term implies that the loss of tooth structure is a surface phenomena only, negating the phenomena of subsurface loss, and hence is not considered appropriate for use; *comp,* BRUXISM, ABRASION, EROSION, ABFRACTION, BIOCORROSION

non-uniform rational B-spline *n*: *acronym* is NURBS; algorithms enabling creation and editing of curves and surfaces by software tools commonly used in computer-aided design (CAD), computer-aided manufacture (CAM) and computer-aided engineering (CAE); *comp*, ALGORITHM, PIVOT POINT, SMOOTHING, TESSELLATION, TEXTURE MAPPING, SURFACE MODELLING, COMPUTER-AIDED DESIGN (CAD), PLANNING SOFTWARE

nonadjustable articulator \nŏn-a-jŭst´ă-bal är-tĭk´ya-lā´tor\: an articulator that does not allow adjustment to replicate mandibular movements; *comp*, CAST RELATOR

nonanatomic teeth \nŏn-a-nō´tŏm-ĭk tēth\: artificial teeth with occlusal surfaces that are not anatomically formed; the term nonanatomic as applied to artificial posterior teeth, and especially their occlusal forms, means that such teeth are designed in accordance with mechanical principles rather than from the viewpoint of anatomic replication; I. R. Hardy, DDS, first introduced nonanatomic teeth with flat occlusal surfaces set to a flat occlusal plane; Hardy IR. Technique for use of nonanatomic acrylic posterior teeth. Dent Digest 1942;48:562-66; Sears VH. Thirty years of nonanatomic teeth. J Prosthet Dent 1953; 3:596-617

nonarcon articulator: any articulator design in which the condylar element (analog) is part of the upper member of the articulator and may be used to simulate the 3D motions of the left and right condylar compartments; *comp*, ARCON, ARCON ARTICULATOR

noncarious cervical lesion: the pathologic loss of hard tooth substance caused by biomechanical loading forces; such loss is thought to be the result of flexure and chemical fatigue degradation of enamel and/or dentin at some location distant from the actual point of loading; *syn*, ABFRACTION; *comp* ABLATION, ABRASION, ATTRITION, and EROSION

nonfunctional cusp bevel: a feature of a crown preparation, prepared at an angle to the path of placement, which ensures provision of adequate restorative material thickness; on the axial surface of a non-centric cusp; in normal occlusion, this refers to the lingual cusp of mandibular teeth and buccal cusp of maxillary teeth

nonfunctioning condyle *nonstand*; *syn*, NONWORKING-SIDE CONDYLE

nonpivoting condyle *obs*, *nonstand*; *syn*, NONWORKING-SIDE CONDYLE

nonprecious metal:; *syn*, BASE METAL

nonresorbable \nŏn-rē-sŏrb´a-bal\ *adj*: the property exhibited by substances that demonstrate relatively limited in-vivo degradation

nonrigid connector \nŏn-rĭj´ĭd ka-nĕk´tor\: any connector that permits limited movement between otherwise independent members of a fixed partial denture

nonworking-side \nŏn-wûr´kĭng sīd\: that side of the mandible that moves toward the medial line in a lateral excursion; the condyle on that side is referred to as the NONWORKING-SIDE CONDYLE

nonworking-side condyle \nŏn-wûr´kĭng sīd kŏn´dĭl\: the condyle on the nonworking-side

nonworking-side condyle path \nŏn-wûr´kĭng sīd kŏn´dĭl păth\: the path the condyle traverses on the nonworking-side when the mandible moves in a lateral excursion, which may be viewed in the three reference planes of the body

nonworking-side interference \nŏn-wûr´kĭng sīd ĭn´tar-fîr´ans\; *comp*, NONWORKING-SIDE OCCLUSAL CONTACT

nonworking-side occlusal contact \nŏn-wûr´kĭng sīd a-klōō´sal kŏn´tăkt´\: contact of the teeth on the side opposite to the direction of laterotrusion of the mandible; an undesirable contact of opposing occlusal surfaces on the nonworking-side when it interferes with anterior guidance or group function on the working-side; nonworking-side contacts are desirable with removable complete dentures when establishing balanced articulation; *syn*, MEDIOTRUSIVE OCCLUSAL CONTACT

notch *n*; *syn*, PTERYGOMAXILLARY NOTCH

noxious stimulus \nŏk´shas stĭm´ya-las\: a tissue-damaging stimulus

nuance \nōō-äns´, nyōō-, nōō´äns´, nyōō´-\ *n* (1781)**: 1.** a subtle distinction or variation, such as in tone or color; **2.** a subtle quality; **3.** delicate shading; **nuanced** *adj*

null detector \nŭl dĭ-tĕk´tor\: a detector of the point at which there is no color difference between two samples; the human eye is an excellent null detector; it is considerably less trustworthy in estimating how large a given difference is

nutritional status *n* (1970): an individual's health condition as it is influenced by the intake and utilization of nutrients; (ref: Todhunter E. A guide to nutrition terminology for indexing and retrieval. US National Institutes of Health 1970:270); *comp*, MINI NUTRITIONAL ASSESSMENT (MNA), ORAL WELL-BEING

nylon denture *n*: a removable prosthesis where the framework (major connectors, minor connectors, and clasp assemblies) and denture base regions are made with polyamide; or where the polyamide is used in combination with portions of a metal framework; polyamide materials are known as "nylons", and are a type of thermoplastic resin derived from diamine and dibasic acid monomers; the material is flexible, enabling use for clasps; but it is then contraindicated for components that require stiffness such as occlusal rests; the literature recommends avoiding the use of this material when substantial components of the denture are required to maintain the occlusal vertical dimension; the material can be used for patients who have an allergy to methyl methacrylate; the denture fabrication can be by 3D printing or injection molding; *comp*, POLYAMIDE, 3D PRINTED DENTURE, INJECTION MOLDED DENTURE, DIGITALLY FABRICATED DENTURE, INJECTION MOLDED DENTURE

O

o-ring *n*: a type of matrix that engages the surfaces of a spheric patrix (ball attachment); the retention mechanism is assured by a rubber ring; *comp*, STUD ATTACHMENT, BAR ATTACHMENT, UNSPLINTED ATTACHMENT, SPLINTED ATTACHMENT, MATRIX, PATRIX, ATTACHMENT INSERT, ATTACHMENT ACTIVATION, PRECISION ATTACHMENT, SEMIPRECISION ATTACHMENT

OBJ *n*: *abbr* for OBJECT FILE FORMAT; *syn*, OBJECT FILE FORMAT (OBJ)

object file format *n*: *abbr* is OBJ; a file format used in the display of 3D objects and for 3D printing; shape geometry data is encoded by a series of tessellations made from various shapes (triangles, polygons, quadrilaterals, at the users discretion), and there is some capacity to represent curved surfaces; the file format also has the capacity to store information about color, texture, and material (in a separate but related material template library file (MTL)); *comp*,

COMPUTER-AIDED MANUFACTURING (CAM), 3D FILE FORMATS, ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING FILE (AMF), 3D MANUFACTURING FORMAT (3MF), STANDARD TESSELLATION LANGUAGE (STL), MATERIAL TEMPLATE LIBRARY FILE FORMAT (MTL), VIRTUAL REALITY MODELLING LANGUAGE (VRML), POLYGON FILE FORMAT (PLY)

oblique ridge \ō-blēk´, a-blēk´ rĭj\: the elevation in the enamel that runs obliquely across the occlusal surface of a maxillary molar

observer reported outcome measures *n*: *abbr* is ObsROs; instruments used by observers that explore and record a patient's condition through observable signs, events or behaviors; the observer may be non-clinical care givers and family members; outcomes such as cognition and performance of daily activities are recorded; *comp*, PATIENT REPORTED OUTCOMES (PROs), PATIENT REPORTED OUTCOME MEASURES (PROMs), PATIENT REPORTED EXPERIENCE MEASURES (PREMs), CLINICIAN REPORTED OUTCOME MEASURES (ClinROMs), PERFORMANCE OUTCOME MEASURES (PerfOMs), CORE DOMAIN SET, CLINICAL OUTCOME ASSESSMENT (COA)

obtundent \ŏb-tŭn´dant\ *n*: an agent or remedy that lessens or relieves pain or sensibility

obturator \ŏb´ta-rā´tar\ *n* (ca. 1727)**: 1.** a maxillofacial prosthesis used to close a congenital or acquired tissue opening, primarily of the hard palate and/or contiguous alveolar/soft tissue structures (GPT-7); **2.** that component of a prosthesis that fits into and closes a defect within the oral cavity or other body defect; **3.** a maxillofacial prosthesis used to close, cover, or maintain the integrity of the oral and nasal compartments resulting from a congenital, acquired, or developmental disease process, such as cancer, cleft palate, osteoradionecrosis of the palate; the prosthesis facilitates speech and deglutition by replacing those tissues lost because of the disease process and can, as a result, reduce nasal regurgitation and hypernasal speech, improve articulation, deglutition, and mastication; an obturator prosthesis is classified as surgical, interim, or definitive and reflects the intervention time period used in the maxillofacial rehabilitation of the patient; prosthodontic restoration of a defect often includes use of a surgical obturator, interim obturator, and definitive obturator; *comp*, DEFINITIVE OBTURATOR, INTERIM OBTURATOR, SPEECH AID PROSTHESIS, SURGICAL OBTURATOR

obturator prosthesis modification \ŏb´ta-rā´tar prŏs-thē´sĭs mŏd´a-fĭ-kā´shun\: revision or alteration of an existing obturator (surgical, interim, or definitive); possible revisions include the relief of the denture base to alleviate tissue compression and for the augmentation of the seal or border regions to affect adequate sealing or separation between the nasal and oral cavities

occlude \a-klōōd´\ *vb* (1597)**: 1.** to bring together; to shut; **2.** to bring or close the mandibular teeth into contact with the maxillary teeth; occluded; occluding *vt*

occluded gas porosity \a-klōō´dĭd găs pa-rŏs´ĭ-tē\: porosity produced in a casting as a result of the inability of gasses in the mold to escape; *syn*, BACK PRESSURE POROSITY, SHRINK-SPOT POROSITY, SOLIDIFICATION POROSITY, SUCK-BACK POROSITY

occluding frame \a-klōōd´ĭng frām\ *obs*: a name given to a device for relating casts to each other for the purpose of arranging teeth (GPT-1)

occlusal \a-klōō´zal, -sal\ *adj* (1897): pertaining to the masticatory surfaces of the posterior teeth, prostheses, or occlusion rims

occlusal adjustment \a-klōō´zal, -sal a-jŭst´mant\; *syn*, OCCLUSAL RESHAPING; *comp*, ESTHETIC RESHAPING

occlusal analysis \a-klōō´zal,-sal a-năl´ĭ-sĭs\: a systematic examination of the occlusion with special consideration to the interocclusal relations of mounted casts

occlusal appliance *slang*; *syn*, DEVICE, OCCLUSAL DEVICE

occlusal balance \a-klōō´zal, -sal băl´ans\: a condition in which there are simultaneous contacts of opposing teeth or tooth analogues on both sides of the opposing dental arches during eccentric movements within the functional range

occlusal clearance *nonstand*; *syn*, INTEROCCLUSAL CLEARANCE

occlusal contact \a-klōō´zal, -sal kŏn´tăkt´**: 1.** the touching of opposing teeth on elevation of the mandible; **2.** any contact relation of opposing teeth; *comp*, DEFLECTIVE OCCLUSAL CONTACT, INITIAL OCCLUSAL CONTACT

occlusal correction:; *syn*, OCCLUSAL ADJUSTMENT, OCCLUSAL RESHAPING

occlusal curvature \a-klōō´zal, -sal kûr´va-chōōr´, -char\: the curve of the dentition in which the occlusal surfaces lie, when viewed in the frontal and sagittal planes

occlusal device \a-klōō´zal, -sal dĭ-vīs´\: any removable artificial occlusal surface affecting the relationship of the mandible to the maxillae used for diagnosis or therapy; uses of this device may include, but are not limited to, occlusal stabilization for treatment of temporomandibular disorders, diagnostic overlay prior to extensive intervention, radiation therapy, occlusal positioning, and prevention of wear of the dentition or damage to brittle restorative materials such as dental porcelain; *comp*, *bite guard*, DEVICE, guard, MOUTH GUARD, *occlusal appliance*, OCCLUSAL SPLINT, ORTHOTIC DEVICE, STENT, SURGICAL SPLINT

occlusal disharmony \a-klōō´zal, -sal dĭs-hăr´ma-nē\: a phenomenon in which contacts of opposing occlusal surfaces are not in harmony with other tooth contacts and/or the anatomic and physiologic components of the craniomandibular complex

occlusal dysesthesia \a-klōō´zal, -sal dĭs-thē´zha\: unusual sensory perceptions during occlusal contact

occlusal embrasure \a-klōō´zal, -sal ĕm-brā´zhar\: the interdental space that is coronal to the contact area

occlusal equilibration \a-klōō´zal, -sal ĭ-kwĭl´a-brā´shun\: the modification of the occlusal form of the teeth with the intent of equalizing occlusal stress, producing simultaneous occlusal contacts or harmonizing cuspal relations

occlusal facet:; *syn*, WEAR FACET

occlusal force \a-klōō´zal, -sal fôrs, fōrs\: the result of muscular force applied on opposing teeth; the force created by the dynamic action of the muscles during the physiologic act of mastication; the result of muscular activity applied to opposing teeth

occlusal form \a-klōō´zal, -sal form\: the form the occlusal surface of a tooth or a row of teeth (GPT-4)

occlusal harmony \a-klōō´zal, -sal här´ma-nē\: *obs*: a condition in maximal intercuspal position and eccentric jaw relation in which there are no interceptive or deflective contacts of occluding surfaces (GPT-4)

occlusal interference \a-klōō´zal, -sal ĭn´tur-fîr´ans**: 1.** any tooth contact that inhibits the remaining occluding surfaces from achieving stable and harmonious contacts; **2.** any undesirable occlusal contact

occlusal overload *n*: when the occlusal force produced by teeth or prostheses contacting is high and greater than can be withstood by the teeth or periodontium, resulting in a physiologic or structural change; indications of occlusal overload include pulpitis, increased thickness of the periodontal ligament, tooth mobility, tooth migration, pathologic tooth migration, fissures/fractures in tooth structure and fissures/fractures in prosthetic materials; *comp*, OCCLUSAL FORCE, OCCLUSAL TRAUMA, PRIMARY OCCLUSAL TRAUMA, SECONDARY OCCLUSAL TRAUMA, PATHOLOGIC TOOTH MIGRATION, TOOTH MIGRATION

occlusal path \a-klōō´zal, -sal păth, path\ *obs*: **1.** a gliding occlusal contact; **2.** the path of movement of an occlusal surface (GPT-4)

occlusal pattern \a-klōō´zal, -sal păt´arn\: the form or design of the masticatory surfaces of a tooth or teeth based on natural, modified anatomic or nonanatomic teeth

occlusal plane \a-klōō´zal,-sal plān**: 1.** the average plane established by the incisal and occlusal surfaces of the teeth; generally, it is not a plane but represents the planar mean of the curvature of these surfaces; **2.** the surface of wax occlusion rims contoured to guide in the arrangement of denture teeth; **3.** a flat or curved template used in arranging denture teeth; *comp*, CURVE OF OCCLUSION

occlusal position \a-klōō´zal, -sal pa-zĭsh´an\ *obs*: the relationship of the mandible and maxillae when the jaw is closed and the teeth are in maximal intercuspal position; this position may or may not coincide with centric occlusion (GPT-4)

occlusal prematurity \a-klōō´zal prē´ma-tyōōr´ĭ-tē\; *syn*, DEFLECTIVE OCCLUSAL CONTACT

occlusal pressure \a-klōō´zal, -sal prĕsh´ar\ *obs*: any force exerted on the occlusal surfaces of teeth (GPT-4)

occlusal reduction: the quantity (usually measured in millimeters) of tooth structure that is removed to establish adequate space for a restorative material between the occlusal aspect of the tooth preparation and the opposing dentition

occlusal reshaping \a-klōō´zal, -sal rē-shāp´ĭng\: any change in the occlusion intended to alter the occlusal surfaces of the teeth or restorations to change their form; *syn*, OCCLUSAL ADJUSTMENT, SELECTIVE GRINDING; *comp*, ESTHETIC RESHAPING, INCISAL REDUCTION, OCCLUSAL REDUCTION

occlusal rest \a-klōō´zal, -sal rĕst\: a rigid extension of a removable partial denture that contacts the occlusal surface of a tooth or restoration, the occlusal surface of which is commonly prepared to receive this rest; *comp*, REST SEAT

occlusal rest arm \a-klōō´zal, -sal rĕst ärm\ *obs*: a minor connector used to attach an occlusal rest to a major part of a removable partial denture (GPT-1)

occlusal rim:; *syn*, OCCLUSION RIM

occlusal seating device *n*: a tool that is used to assist with seating of a single crown or fixed dental prosthesis during cementation; the tool could be solid or compressible, pre-fabricated or custom made

occlusal splint:; *syn*, OCCLUSAL DEVICE

occlusal stability \a-klōō´zal, -sal sta-bĭl´ĭ-tē\: the equalization of contacts that prevents tooth movement

occlusal stop *slang*; *syn*, OCCLUSAL REST

occlusal strength *nonstand*; *syn*, MASTICATORY FORCE

occlusal surface \a-klōō´zal, -sal sûr´fas\: a surface of a posterior tooth or occlusion rim that is intended to make contact with an opposing occlusal surface (GPT-1)

occlusal system \a-klōō´zal, -sal sĭs´tam\ *obs*: the form or design and arrangement of the occlusal and incisal units of a dentition or the teeth on a denture (GPT-4)

occlusal table \a-klōō´zal, -sal tā´bal\: the portion of the occlusal surfaces of posterior teeth that lies within the perimeter of the cusp tips and marginal ridges; the functional portion(s) of the occlusal surface(s) of a posterior tooth or teeth

occlusal trauma \a-klōō´zal, -sal trou´ma, trô´-\: trauma to the periodontium from functional or parafunctional forces causing damage to the attachment apparatus of the periodontium by exceeding its adaptive and reparative capacities; it may be self-limiting or progressive; *comp*, PRIMARY OCCLUSAL TRAUMA, SECONDARY OCCLUSAL TRAUMA

occlusal vertical dimension \a-klōō´zal, -sal vûr´tĭ-kal dĭ-mĕn´shun\: the distance between two selected anatomic or marked points (usually one on the tip of the nose and the other on the chin) when in maximal intercuspal position; *syn*, VERTICAL DIMENSION OF OCCLUSION

occlusal wear \a-klōō´zal, -sal wâr\: loss of substance on opposing occlusal units or surfaces as the result of attrition or abrasion

occlusion \a-klōō´zhun\ *n* (1645)**: 1.** the act or process of closure or of being closed or shut off; **2.** the static relationship between the incising or masticating surfaces of the maxillary or mandibular teeth or tooth analogues; *comp*, ARTICULATION, CENTRIC OCCLUSION, COMPONENTS OF OCCLUSION, ECCENTRIC OCCLUSION, LINE OF OCCLUSION, LINEAR OCCLUSION, MONOPLANE OCCLUSION, PATHOGENIC OCCLUSION, SPHERICAL FORM OF OCCLUSION

occlusion analysis \a-klōō´zhun a-năl´ĭ-sĭs\ *obs*; *syn*, OCCLUSAL ANALYSIS

occlusion record \a-klōō´zhun rĕk´ard\ *obs*: a registration of opposing occluding surfaces made at any maxillomandibular relationship (GPT-4)

occlusion rim \a-klōō´zhun rĭm\: occluding surfaces fabricated on interim or final denture bases for the purpose of making maxillomandibular relation records and arranging teeth; *syn*, RECORD RIM, OCCLUSAL RIM

occlusosonics *n*: occlusal sounds that can be produced by tooth tapping, and can be analyzed to detect premature contacts

occult cleft palate \a-kŭlt´, ŏ-kŭlt´, ō-kŭlt´ klĕft păl´ĭt\: a separation of muscle in the soft palate with mucous membrane covering the defect; this is often characterized by a notch in the hard palate, bifurcation of the uvula, displaced musculature, and an attenuated raphe; *syn*, SUBMUCOUS CLEFT PALATE

ocular prosthesis \ŏk´ya-lar prŏs-thē´sĭs\: a maxillofacial prosthesis that artificially replaces an eye missing as a result of trauma, surgery, or congenital absence; the prosthesis does not replace missing eyelids or adjacent skin, mucosa or muscle; *slang*, *artificial eye*, *glass eye*; *comp*, INTERIM OCULAR PROSTHESIS, ORBITAL PROSTHESIS

odontalgia \ō-dŏn´tăl-ja\ *n*: toothache; pain in a tooth

odontogenous pain \ō-dŏn-taj´a-nus pān\: deep somatic pain originating in the dental pulp and/or periodontal ligament

odontograph \ō-dŏn´ta-grăf\ *n*: a device used to demonstrate irregularities occurring in the surface of tooth enamel

odontoplasty \ō-dŏn´ta-plăs-tē\ *n*: the reshaping of a portion of a tooth

oligodontia \ŏl´ĭ-gō-dŏn´cha\ *n*: a congenital condition resulting in the formation of less than a full complement of permanent or primary teeth, where 6 or more teeth (excluding third molars) are absent; in addition, many permanent teeth that have been formed, are smaller than expected; *comp*, TOOTH AGENESIS, ANODONTIA, HYPODONTIA, MICRODONTIA, ENAMEL HYPOPLASIA, TAURODONTISM, AMELOGENESIS IMPERFECTA, DENTINOGENESIS IMPERFECTA

one-piece endodontic crown *n*: a crown that extends into the pulpal chamber of a pulpless tooth and restores the anatomic form of the crown of the tooth; retention is obtain through adhesive luting and traditional preparation techniques; a post is not involved; *comp*, RICHMOND CROWN, DAVIS CROWN

onlay \ŏn´lā, ôn´-\ *n*: a partial-coverage restoration that restores one or more cusps and adjoining occlusal surfaces or the entire occlusal surface and is retained by mechanical or adhesive means; *comp*, PARTIAL-COVERAGE CROWN

onlay graft \ŏn´lā, ôn- grăft\ (1998): augmentation of the height or width of the alveolar ridge with autologous bone or bone substitutes placed beneath the periosteum

opacity \ō-păs´ĭ-tē\ *n* (1611): the quality or state of a body that makes it impervious to light

opaque \ō-pāk´\ *adj* (1641): the property of a material that absorbs and/or reflects all light and prevents any transmission of light

opaque dentin: modified body porcelain with increased opacity, used where fewer translucencies are required, such as in the gingival area of a pontic or incisal mamelon to mimic existing anatomic features of adjacent natural teeth

opaque modifier: colored dental porcelain formulated to be selectively mixed with opaque porcelain to increase the saturation of the desired pigment

opaque porcelain: the first porcelain layer applied in the metal-ceramic technique to the underlying metal framework to establish the bond between the porcelain and metal while simultaneously masking the dark color of the metallic oxide layer; opaque porcelain provides the primary source of color for the completed restoration

open architecture *n*: systems with characteristics, processes, specifications and technology that are known to other agents, allowing use across and integration with other environments and outside vendors; *comp*, CLOSED ARCHITECTURE, FREE AND OPEN-SOURCE SOFTWARE (FOSS), OPEN-SOURCE SOFTWARE

open bite *slang*; *syn*, OPEN OCCLUSAL RELATIONSHIP; APERTOGNATHIA

open fracture \ō´pan frăk´chur\: any fracture in which there is an external wound leading to a break in the bone; *syn*, *compound fracture*

open mouth impression *n*: a negative likeness or copy in reverse of the teeth and adjacent structures using a tray with an intaglio surface to carry the impression material to contact with the supporting tissues and into an approximate relation to the peripheral tissues when the mouth is opened and without applied pressure; often such techniques are used for impressions of edentulous areas; *comp*, CLOSED MOUTH IMPRESSION, CLOSED MOUTH DUAL-ARCH SECTIONAL IMPRESSION, CLOSED MOUTH DUAL-ARCH SECTIONAL IMPRESSION TRAY, IMPRESSION TECHNIQUE

open occlusal relationship \ō´pan a-klōō´zal, -sal rĭ-lā´shun-shĭp´\: the lack of tooth contact in an occluding position; *comp*, ANTERIOR OPEN OCCLUSAL RELATIONSHIP, APERTOGNATHIA, POSTERIOR OPEN OCCLUSAL RELATIONSHIP

open tray implant impression technique *n*: an impression of the contours of screw-retained implant transfer coping(s) and the surrounding tissues and/or teeth; the coping(s) are retained within the impression when removed from the mouth; the copings must be unscrewed from the implant fixture before the impression can be removed; *comp*, IMPRESSION TRANSFER COPING, COPING IMPRESSION, COPING PICK UP IMPRESSION, PICK UP IMPRESSION, CLOSED TRAY IMPLANT IMPRESSION TECHNIQUE, PICK-UP IMPLANT IMPRESSION TECHNIQUE

open-source software *n*: software that is licensed for unrestricted use and access to source codes, allowing use across and integration with other environments and outside vendors; *comp*, OPEN ARCHITECTURE, CLOSED ARCHITECTURE, FREE AND OPEN-SOURCE SOFTWARE (FOSS)

opening movement \ō´pa-nĭng\: movement of the mandible executed during jaw separation (GPT-1); *syn*, ENVELOPE OF MOTION

optical coherence tomography *n*: *acronym* is OCT; a type of interferometry imaging technique that uses low coherence light to penetrate a few millimeters into an object of interest and capture subsurface 2D and 3D detail by sensing changes to the properties of the backscattered light; it is a non-contact and non-destructive imaging method; it is used to take images of the retina in ophthamology and can be used in dentistry to detect soft tissue changes such as cancer, and hard tissue changes such as caries; *comp*, INTERFEROMETRY, ACTIVE TRIANGULATION, ACTIVE WAVEFRONT SAMPLING (AWS), CONFOCAL IMAGING, CONOSCOPIC HOLOGRAPHY, PHOTOGRAMMETRY

optical scanner *n*: an optical device that has the capacity to capture and digitally record 3D data to represent qualities about objects within a field of view including size, color and texture; the scanner detects the light reflected from the objects of interest on a charge coupled device (CCD) or complementary metal oxide semiconductor (CMOS) sensor and records the 3D coordinates for each measured point; the density of object points measured relates to the resolution of the image; the reflectivity of the surface of interest must be sufficient to permit reflection of incident light; *comp*, ACQUISITION SCANNER, COORDINATE MEASURING MACHINE (CMM), IMAGE SCANNER

oral aging *n*: refers to changes in the condition of oral structures such as teeth, gingiva, mucosa, and the temporomandibular region, as well as changes in functional parameters such as muscular coordination, which are secondary to physiological aging (such as tissue thinning, or dentin deposition), life-style factors (smoking, alcohol consumption, and oral hygiene habits), morbidities (the presence of diseases) and the sequelae of treatment for such morbidities (such as effects from medications); *comp*, PHYSIOLOGICAL AGING, PSYCHO-SOCIAL AGING, ORAL HYPOFUNCTION

oral comfort *n*: a subjective measure of the absence of discomfort across the mouth; it is a self reported clinical outcome assessment (COA), and can be evaluated as a patient-reported outcome (PROs), where the assessor is the patient; and assessment can relate to food bolus management, texture, taste, irritation, tenderness and pain that occurs at rest or during the actions of mastication and swallowing; identifying and managing oral comfort can have an impact on nutrition, eating behaviors and general well-being; *comp*, ORAL WELL-BEING, DENTAL APPEARANCE, DENTURE ADAPTATION, DENTURE SATISFACTION, CLINICAL OUTCOME ASSESSMENT (COA), PATIENT REPORTED OUTCOMES (PROs), PATIENT REPORTED OUTCOME MEASURES (PROMs)

oral flora \ôr´al,- flôr´a, ōr´- flōr´a\: the various bacterial and other microbiota inhabiting the oral cavity

oral hypofunction *n*: the presentation of seven oral signs or symptoms: oral uncleanness, oral dryness, decline in occlusal force, decline in motor function of the tongue and lips, decline in tongue pressure, decline in chewing function, and decline in swallowing function; (ref: Minakuchi S. et al. Oral hypofunction in the older population: Position paper of the Japanese Society of Gerodontology in 2016. Gerodontology 2018;35:317-24. doi: 10.1111/ger.12347); *comp*, PHYSIOLOGICAL AGING, PSYCHO-SOCIAL AGING, ORAL AGING

oral mechanism \ôr´al, ōr´- mĕk´a-nĭz´um\: the functioning structures of the oral cavity

oral microbiome *n*: a community of microorganisms, predominantly bacteria, found within the mouth of humans and animals; the special environment of the mouth is ideal for the growth of certain microorganisms and as a result the oral microbiome is distinct from gut and skin microbiomes; *comp*, DENTURE STOMATITIS, BIOFILM

oral mucosa \ôr´al, ōr´- myōō-kō´sa\: the lining of the oral cavity

oral orifice \ôr´al, ōr´- ôr´a-fĭs, ŏr´-\: the longitudinal opening of the mouth between the lips that provides the entrance to the oral cavity

oral orthopedics • osseoperception

oral orthopedics \ôr´al, ōr´- ôr´tha-pē´dĭks**: 1.** a concept in dentistry concerned with postural relationships of the jaws, both normal and abnormal; **2.** analysis of the harmful effects of an improper relationship of the mandible and the maxillae on dental and other related structures; **3.** the diagnosis and correction of such unfavorable relationships and the treatment and/or prevention of the resulting discontinuities between the mandible and maxillae

oral stereognosis *n*: a neurosensory ability that allows the perception of the location and shape of 3D objects and anatomical structures within the mouth to enable recognition and discrimination, and interaction with the objects or oneself; *comp*, TACTILE SENSITIVITY, PASSIVE TACTILE THRESHOLD, ACTIVE TACTILE THRESHOLD, MECHANOSENSATION, OSSEOPERCEPTION, TWO-POINT DISCRIMINATION, DENTURE CONTROL

oral well-being *n*: the state of being comfortable, healthy and content in relation to the orofacial region and its functions; it is a combination of experiencing positive emotions in relation to the region, as well as having an absence of negative associated emotions, dysfunction, and pain; *comp*, ORAL COMFORT

orbital prosthesis \ôr´bĭ-tăl prŏs-thē´sĭs\: a maxillofacial prosthesis that artificially restores the eye, eyelids, and adjacent hard and soft tissues; *comp*, OCULAR PROSTHESIS

orbiting condyle:; *syn*, NONWORKING-SIDE CONDYLE

organ of mastication \ôr´gan ŭv măs´tĭ-kā´shun\: the combination of all the structures involved in the reception, mastication, and deglutition of food; *syn*; MASTICATORY SYSTEM

organic occlusion *obs*; *syn*, ANTERIOR PROTECTED ARTICULATION

orifice \ôr´a-fĭs, ōr´-\ *n* (15c): an opening into a body cavity

ORMOCER: *acronym* for *ORganically MOdified CERamic*; a three-dimensionally cross-linked copolymer with polymerizing side chains resulting in low volumetric polymerization shrinkage and less residual monomer

orofacial movement disorders *n*: *acronym* is OMD; a group of conditions that affect the motor aspect of the trigeminal, facial, and hypoglossal cranial nerves, affecting the muscles of mastication, muscles of facial expression, and muscles of tongue movements; orofacial movement disorders can include oromandibular dystonia (OMDy; muscle "contractions"), oromandibular dyskinesia (muscle "twisting"), and bruxism (sleep and awake); *comp*, OROMANDIBULAR DYSTONIA (OMDy), OROMANDIBULAR DYSKINESIA, BRUXISM, DYSKINESIA, DYSFUNCTION

orofacial simulation *n*: a single or integrated representation of the alignment, appearance and movement capacities of the orofacial region or part thereof that allows the dentist and other team members to assess, diagnose and manage patients in need of oral rehabilitation; it can be represented by single entities (such as study casts on analog articulators) or integrated entities (such as digital or holography images of the teeth, mouth, bones and associated structures); it can be used to enable analog, digital, augmented or virtual workflow processes; types of devices supporting orofacial simulation include: analog articulators and digital articulators; research continues into the creation and use of articulators for the virtual environment; *comp*, DIGITAL ARTICULATOR, COMPLETELY ADJUSTABLE DIGITAL ARTICULATOR, MATHEMATICALLY SIMULATED DIGITAL ARTICULATOR, DIGITAL MODEL, COMPUTER-AIDED TECHNOLOGIES (CAx), DIGITAL WORKFLOW, ANALOG WORKFLOW, NONADJUSTABLE ARTICULATOR, SEMI-ADJUSTABLE ARTICULATOR, FULLY ADJUSTABLE ARTICULATOR, FULLY ADJUSTABLE GNATHOLOGIC ARTICULATOR

oromandibular dyskinesia *n*: a condition that affects the motor aspect of the trigeminal, facial, and hypoglossal cranial nerves and presents as involuntary muscle rhythmic and repetitive movements of the muscles of mastication, muscles of facial expression, and muscles of the tongue; the condition can be idiopathic, peripherally induced (such as associations with ill-fitting dentures), secondary (such as associated with Parkinson's disease), or medication effects (tardive dyskinesia); dystonias are differentiated from dyskinesias, with the former being "a type of muscle stiffness" and the latter being a "type of muscle twisting"; *comp*, OROFACIAL MOVEMENT DISORDERS (OMD), OROMANDIBULAR DYSTONIA (OMDy), OROMANDIBULAR DYSKINESIA, DYSKINESIA, DYSFUNCTION

oromandibular dystonia *n*: *abbr* is OMDy; a condition that affects the motor aspect of the trigeminal, facial, and hypoglossal cranial nerves and presents as involuntary muscle contractions of the muscles of mastication, muscles of facial expression, and muscle of the tongue; these dystonias can be subclassified into jaw-opening, jaw-closing, jaw-deviating, perioral and lingual oromandibular dystonias; the condition can be idiopathic, or secondary to pathology of the central nervous system (such as tumor), or medication effects (tardive dystonia); dystonias are differentiated from dyskinesias, with the former being "a type of muscle stiffness" and the latter being a "type of muscle twisting"; *comp*, OROFACIAL MOVEMENT DISORDERS (OMD), OROMANDIBULAR DYSKINESIA, DYSKINESIA, DYSFUNCTION

oronasal fistula \ôr´a-nā´zal fĭs´cha-la\: a pathologic opening between the oral and nasal cavities; *syn*; CONFLUENT DEFECT OF THE SINUS, *oroantral communication*

oropharynx \ôr´a-făr´ĭngks\ *n* (1887): the part of the pharynx lying between the soft palate and the upper edge of the epiglottis; *syn*, *oral pharynx, pars oralis pharyngis, pharyngo oral cavity, vestibule of the pharynx*

orthodontic band \ôr´tha-dŏn´tĭk\: a metal orthodontic device that holds a bracket or tube and encircles a tooth

orthognathic surgery: surgical repositioning of all or part of the maxillae or mandible

orthognathous \ŏr´thŏg-năth´ĭk\ *adj*: pertaining to or characterized by minimal protrusion of the mandible or minimal prognathism

Orthopantomogram *adj*, trade name; *syn*, PANORAMIC RADIOGRAPH

orthopedic craniofacial prosthesis \ôr-tha-pē´dĭk\ (1998): a dynamic orthopedic maxillofacial prosthesis used to maintain or position the craniofacial osseous segments that are malaligned as a result of trauma or craniofacial anomalies

orthotic device \ôr-thŏ´tĭk dĭ-vīs´\: a device designed to brace, activate, or supplement a weakened limb; in dentistry, any removable artificial occlusal surface affecting the relationship of the mandible to the maxillae used for diagnosis or therapy; *syn*, OCCLUSAL DEVICE, *orthopedic repositioning appliance*; *comp*, DEVICE

osseointegration *n***: 1.** the apparent direct attachment or connection of osseous tissue to an inert, alloplastic material without intervening fibrous connective tissue; **2.** the process and resultant apparent direct connection of an exogenous material's surface and the host bone tissues, without intervening fibrous connective tissue present; **3.** the interface between alloplastic materials and bone; *orig*, Per-Ingvar Branemark, physician/professor/surgeon, Sweden, 1982

osseoperception *n*: a sensation arising from the mechanical stimulation of a bone-anchored prosthesis, such as dental and other body implants; in relation to jaw function, osseoperception is defined as mechanoreception, in the absence of a functional periodontal mechanoreceptive input, derived from the tempromandibular joint, muscle, cutaneous, mucosal, and periosteal

mechanoreceptors that provide mechanosensory information for oral kinesthetic sensibility in relation to jaw function and the contacts of artificial teeth; *comp*, TACTILE SENSITIVITY, PASSIVE TACTILE THRESHOLD, ACTIVE TACTILE THRESHOLD, MECHANOSENSATION, ORAL STEREOGNOSIS, TWO-POINT DISCRIMINATION

osseous \ŏs´ē-as\ *adj* (1707): bony

osseous graft:; *syn*, BONE GRAFT

ossification \ŏs´a-fĭ-kā´shun\ *n* (1697)**: 1.** the natural process of bone formation; the hardening into a bony substance; **2.** a mass of ossified tissue

ostectomy \ŏs-tĕk´tō-mē\ *n*: the excision of bone or a portion of a bone, usually by means of a saw or chisel, for the removal of a sequestrum, the correction of a deformity, or any other purpose

osteitis \ŏs´tē-ī´tĭs\ *n* (ca. 1839): inflammation of bone

osteoarthritis \ŏs´tē-ō-är-thrī´tĭs\ *n* (1878): chronic degeneration and destruction of the articular cartilage and/or fibrous connective tissue linings of the joint components and discs, leading to bony spurs, pain, stiffness, limitation of movement, and changes in bone morphology; advanced conditions may involve erosions and disc degeneration with crepitus; *syn*, DEGENERATIVE JOINT DISEASE

osteoconduction: the process whereby bone grows on a surface or on a scaffolding that is conductive to bone deposition; this is a passive process; *comp*, OSTEOINDUCTION

osteoconductive graft: a graft material that serves as a scaffold for new bone growth; this is a passive process

osteogenesis \ŏs´tē-ō-jĕn´ĭ-sĭs\ *n*: development of bone; formation of bone

osteoinduction \ŏs´tē-ō-ĭn-dŭk´shun\ *n*: the capability of chemicals or procedures to induce bone formation through the differentiation and recruitment of osteoblasts; phenotypic conversion of mesenchymal cells into osteoblasts; *comp*, OSTEOCONDUCTION

osteonecrosis *n*: bone breakdown due to lack of blood supply and or changes in bone metabolism; *comp*, OSTEORADIONECROSIS, MEDICATION RELATED OSTEONECROSIS OF THE JAW, BISPHOSPHONATE RELATED OSTEONECROSIS OF THE JAW, COMBINED THERAPY (PENTO)

osteoporosis \ŏs´tē-ō-pa-rō´sĭs\ *n* (1846): a medical condition characterized by a decrease in bone mass with diminished density and concurrent enlargement of bone spaces, which produces porosity and fragility of bone; **-roses** \-rō´sĕz\ *pl*; **osteoporotic** *adj*

osteoradionecrosis *n*: *abbr* is ORN; bone breakdown due to lack of blood supply as a complication from radiation therapy to the head and neck; *comp*, OSTEONECROSIS, MEDICATION RELATED OSTEONECROSIS OF THE JAW, BISPHOSPHONATE RELATED OSTEONECROSIS OF THE JAW, COMBINED THERAPY (PENTO)

osteotome \ŏs´tē-ō-tōm\ *n*: a chisel for use in cutting bone

osteotomy \ŏs´tē-ŏt´a-mē\ *n*: the surgical cutting of a bone; frequently used to also describe smoothing, leveling, or altering external contours of the bone; *comp*, ALVEOLECTOMY, ALVEOLOPLASTY

outline form: the shape of the area of a tooth preparation that is included within the cavosurface margins

ovate pontic: a pontic that is elliptically shaped on its tissue surface in two dimensions, typically partially submerged in a surgically prepared, soft-tissue depression to enhance the illusion that a natural tooth is emerging from the soft tissues

oven soldering: any soldering procedure that uses heat from a furnace to melt and fuse the solder as opposed to using a gas-air torch, gas-oxygen torch, or laser as the heat source; *comp*, LASER WELDING, SOLDER 2

overbite \ō´var-bīt´\ *n*, *slang*; *syn*, VERTICAL OVERLAP

overclosure \ō´var-klō´zhar\ *n*: an occluding vertical dimension at a reduced interarch distance; an occluding vertical dimension that results in excessive interocclusal distance when the mandible is in the rest position; it results in a reduced interridge distance when the teeth are in contact

overdenture \ō´var-dĕn´chur\ *n*: any removable dental prosthesis that covers and rests on one or more remaining natural teeth, the roots of natural teeth, and/or dental implants; a dental prosthesis that covers and is partially supported by natural teeth, natural tooth roots, and/or dental implants; *nonstand/*; *syn*, OVERLAY DENTURE, OVERLAY PROSTHESIS

overglaze \ō´var-glāz\ *adj* (1879): the production of a glazed surface by the addition of a fluxed glass that usually vitrifies at a lower temperature

overhang \ō´var-hăng\ *n* (1864): excess restorative material projecting beyond a cavity or preparation margin

overjet *n substand*; *syn*, HORIZONTAL OVERLAP

overlap *n substand* (1726); *comp*, HORIZONTAL OVERLAP, VERTICAL OVERLAP

overlay denture *nonstand*; *syn*, OVERDENTURE

overlay prosthesis *nonstand*; *syn*, OVERDENTURE

P

[1]pack \păk\ *vt* (14c)**: 1.** to make into a compact form; **2.** to completely fill; **3.** to crowd together; **4.** to compress; **packability** \păk´a-bĭl´ĭ-tē\ *n*; **packable** \păk´a-bal\ *adj*

[2]pack \păk\ *n*: any material used to protect tissue, fill space or prevent hemorrhage

packing \păk´ĭng\ *vt*: the act of filling a mold; *comp*, DENTURE PACKING

PACS: *acronym* for PICTURE ARCHIVING AND COMMUNICATION

PAEK: *acronym* for POLYARYLETHERKETONE; comprising a family of semi-crystalline thermoplastic polymers exhibiting high strength and shape stability over a wide range of temperatures; *comp*, PEEK

pain \pān\ *n* (13c): a subjective unpleasant sensory (afferent) and emotional experience associated with actual or potential tissue damage or described in terms of such damage; *comp*, ACUTE PAIN, CHRONIC PAIN, HETEROTOPIC PAIN, MASTICATORY PAIN, MUSCULOSKELETAL PAIN, MYOGENOUS PAIN, NEUROGENOUS PAIN, ODONTOGENOUS PAIN, PRIMARY PAIN, PROJECTED PAIN, SECONDARY PAIN, VASCULAR PAIN, VISCERAL PAIN

palatal augmentation prosthesis \păl´a-tal ôg´mĕn-tā´shun prŏs-thē´sĭs\: a removable maxillofacial prosthesis that alters the hard and/or soft palate's topographical form adjacent to the tongue; it allows reshaping of the hard palate to improve tongue/palate contact during speech and swallowing to compensate for impaired tongue mobility as a result of surgery, trauma, or neurological or motor deficits

palatal bar: *syn*, PALATAL BAR CONNECTOR

palatal bar connector \păl´a-tal bär ka-nĕk´tōr\: a major connector of a maxillary removable partial denture that crosses the palate and has a characteristic shape that is half-oval anteroposteriorly with its thickest portion at the center of the bar connector

palatal cleft \păl´a-tal klĕft**: 1.** an opening in the roof of the mouth and/or in the functional soft palate; a deformity of the palate from

improper union of the maxillary processes with the median nasal process during the second month of intrauterine development; **2.** a cleft in the palate between the two palatal processes; if both the hard and soft palate are involved, it is termed URANOSTAPHYLOSCHISIS; if only the soft palate is divided, it is termed URANOSCHISIS; *syn*, CLEFT PALATE, COMPLETE CLEFT PALATE, OCCULT CLEFT PALATE

palatal drop prosthesis *slang*; *syn*, PALATAL AUGMENTATION PROSTHESIS

palatal expansion \păl´a-tal ĭk-spăn´shun\: in orthodontics, the lateral movement of the maxillae to increase palatal width

palatal incompetence \păl´a-tal ĭn-kŏm´pĭ-tans\: the inability of an anatomically intact soft palate to contribute to a functional palatopharyngeal sphincter usually because of disease or trauma of a neurogenic or muscular nature; lack of effective closure between the soft palate and one or more of the pharyngeal walls affecting swallowing or speech sounds that require high intraoral pressure; nasal reflux of fluids, escape of air during speech or hypernasality may result; *syn*, PALATOPHARYNGEAL INCOMPETENCE, VELOPHARYNGEAL DEFICIENCIES

palatal insufficiency \păl´a-tal ĭn´sa-fĭsh´an-sē\: an acquired or congenital anatomic inadequacy of the soft palate that makes the palatopharyngeal sphincter incomplete; lack of effective closure between the soft palate affecting swallowing or speech sounds that require high intraoral pressure; nasal reflux of fluids, escape of air during speech or hypernasality may result; *syn*, PALATOPHARYNGEAL INSUFFICIENCY, VELOPHARYNGEAL DEFICIENCIES

palatal lift prosthesis \păl´a-tal lĭft prŏs-thē´sĭs\: a maxillofacial prosthesis that elevates the soft palate superiorly and aids in restoration of soft palate functions that may be lost because of an acquired, congenital or developmental defect; a definitive palatal lift prosthesis is usually made for patients whose experience with a diagnostic palatal lift has been successful, especially if surgical alterations are deemed unwarranted; an interim palatal lift prosthesis is usually made as a diagnostic aid to assess the level of possible improvement in speech intelligibility; some clinicians believe use of a palatal lift prosthesis may stimulate an otherwise flaccid soft palate to increase functional activity, subsequently lessening its need

palatal lift prosthesis modification \păl´a-tal lĭft prŏs-thē´sĭs\: alterations in the adaptation, contour, form, or function of an existing palatal lift prosthesis necessitated to correct tissue impingement, lack of function, poor clasp adaptation, or the like

palatal plate \păl´a-tal plāt\: a major connector of a removable partial denture that covers a significant portion of the palatal surface

palatal seal:; *syn*, POSTERIOR PALATAL SEAL, *postpalatal seal*

palatal stent:; *syn*, SURGICAL STENT

palatal strap \păl´a-tal străp\: a major connector of a maxillary removable partial denture having an anterioposterior dimension not less than 8 mm that directly or obliquely traverses the palate; it is generally located in the area of the second premolar and first molar; *comp*, PALATAL BAR CONNECTOR, PALATAL PLATE

palatal vault \păl´a-tal volt**: 1.** the deepest and most superior part of the palate; **2.** the curvature of the palate; *comp*, SPACE OF DONDERS

palate \păl´ĭt\ *n* (14c); *comp*, HARD PALATE, SOFT PALATE

palatogram \pă-lĭt´a-grăm\ *n*: a graphic representation of the area of the palate contacted by the tongue during a specified activity, usually speech

palatopharyngeal closure \pă-lĭt´a-fa-rĭn´jē-al, -jal, -făr´ĭn-jē´al klō´zhur\: a sphincteric action sealing the oral cavity from the nasal cavity during swallowing and phonation by the synchronous movement of the middle third of the soft palate in a superior and posterior direction, the lateral pharyngeal wall medially, and the posterior walls of the pharynx anteriorly; *syn*, VELOPHARYNGEAL CLOSURE

palatopharyngeal inadequacy \pă-lĭt´a-fa-rĭn´jē-al, -jal, -făr´ĭn-jē´al ĭn-ăd´ĭ-kwa-sē\: a condition where there is lack of effective closure between the soft palate and one or more of the pharyngeal walls during swallowing or speech sounds that require high intraoral pressure; nasal reflux escape of air during speech or hypernasality may result; this lack of closure may be the result of palatal incompetence, palatal insufficiency, or from lack of movement of the pharyngeal walls; *comp*, PALATAL INCOMPETENCE, PALATAL INSUFFICIENCY

palatopharyngeal incompetence \pă-lĭt´a-fa-rĭn´jē´al ĭn-kŏm´pĭ-tans\; *syn*, PALATAL INCOMPETENCE; *comp*, PALATAL INSUFFICIENCY

palatopharyngeal insufficiency \pă-lĭt´a-fa-rĭn´jē´al ĭn´sa-fĭsh´an-sē\; *syn*, PALATAL INSUFFICIENCY; *comp*, PALATAL INCOMPETENCE

palatopharyngeal sphincter \pă-lĭt´a-fa-rĭn´-jē´al sfĭngk´tar\: the functional sphincter that separates the nasopharynx and oropharynx during swallowing and phonation, formed by the posterior and superior movement of the middle third of the soft palate, the anterior movement of the posterior pharyngeal wall, and the medial movement of the lateral pharyngeal walls; *comp*, PALATOPHARYNGEAL CLOSURE; *syn*, *velopharyngeal sphincter*

palatorrhaphy: surgical repair of a cleft palate

palliative \păl´ē-ā´tĭv\ *adj* (1543): affording relief but not a cure

palliative denture *n*: a removable prosthesis that is constructed in a sufficiently non-complex and non-intrusive manner to meet the needs of the patient, where the needs may be simplified, and where the patient may be undergoing functional decline or suffering from terminal illness; *comp*, DESOPHISTICATED DENTURE, DESOPHISTICATED IMPLANT-RELATED PROSTHESIS, GERIATRIC DENTURE DESIGN, DENTURE DESOPHISTICATION, IMPLANT PROSTHESIS DESOPHISTICATION, SELF-CLEANING DENTURE MORPHOLOGY, FUNCTIONAL DECLINE, FRAILTY

palpate \păl´pāt´\ *vb* (1849): to examine by touch; **palpated** \păl-pā´tĭd\ **palpating** \păl-pā´tĭng\ *vt*, **palpation** \păl-pā´shun\ *n*

panoramic radiograph \păn´a-răm´ĭk rā´dē-ō-grăf´\: a tomogram of the maxillae and mandible taken with a specialized machine; designed to present a panoramic view of the full circumferential lengths of the maxillae and mandible on a single film

panoramic radiography \păn´a-răm´ĭk rā´dē-ŏg´ra-fē\: a method of radiography by which a continuous radiograph of the maxillary and mandibular dental arches and their associated structures may be obtained

Panorex *adj*, *trade name* (1966); *syn*, PANORAMIC RADIOGRAPH

pantogram *n*; *syn*, PANTOGRAPHIC TRACING

pantograph \păn´ta-grăf´\ *n* (1723)**: 1.** an instrument used for copying a planar figure to any desired scale; **2.** in dentistry, an instrument used to graphically record, in one or more planes, the paths of mandibular movement and to provide information for the programming of an articulator; *Editorial note for usage:* extraoral tracer (ing), intraoral tracer (ing), and tracing device are the primary terms; *comp*, ARROW POINT TRACER, CENTRAL BEARING TRACING DEVICE, CEPHALOMETRIC TRACING, COBLE BALANCER, EXTRAORAL TRACING, GOTHIC ARCH TRACER, INTRAORAL TRACING, MANDIBULAR TRACING, *needle point tracing*, PANTOGRAPHIC TRACING, STYLUS TRACING, TRACING DEVICE

pantographic tracing \păn´ta-gräf´ĭk trā´sĭng\: a graphic record of mandibular movement usually recorded in the horizontal and sagittal planes as registered by styli on the recording tables of a pantograph or by means of electronic sensors

papilla \pa-pĭl´a\ *n*, (1713): any small, sessile or pedunculated tissue elevation; papillae \-pĭl´ē\ *pl*; *comp*, INCISIVE PAPILLA, INTERDENTAL PAPILLA

papillary index: a visual analog score that uses a reference line bisecting a line between the gingival zenith of the teeth adjacent to the papilla and the tooth contact area; score values range from 0 (absent papilla), 1, 2, 3, 4 (hyperplasia); *orig*, Torsten Jemt, prosthodontist, Sweden, 1997; *comp*, PINK ESTHETIC SCORE

parafunction \păr´a-fŭngk´shun\ *adj*: disordered or perverted function; *comp,* BRUXISM, EROSION, ABFRACTION, BIOCORROSION, *occlusal neurosis, tooth grinding*

parallax \păr´a-lăks´\ *n*: a difference in the perceived location of an object when observed from two different points not on a straight line with the object

parallel attachment:; *syn*, PRECISION ATTACHMENT

parallel confocal imaging:; *syn*, CONFOCAL IMAGING

parallelometer \păr´a-lĕ-lŏm´ĭ-tar\ *n*: **1.** an instrument used for determining the exact parallel relationships of lines, structures, and surfaces in dental casts and prostheses; **2.** an apparatus used for making one object parallel with another object, as in paralleling attachments and abutments for fixed dental prostheses or precision attachments for removable dental prostheses; *syn*, SURVEYOR

paralysis \pă-răl´ĭ-sĭs\ *n* (1525): loss or impairment of motor function as the result of a trauma or pathosis

paresthesia \păr´ĭs-thē´zha\ *n*: lacking normal afferent sensation, such as tingling or burning

partial denture \pär´shal dĕn´chur\: a removable partial denture or a fixed partial denture that restores a partially edentulous arch; *Editorial note for usage:* a partial denture can be described as a removable partial denture or a fixed partial denture based on the patient's capability to remove or not remove the prosthesis, respectively; adjectives (modifiers) may be added to the clinical description of the partial denture, if needed, to designate the means of mechanical retention, such as, a screw retained fixed partial denture; any such prosthesis luted to dental implants (in the same manner as luting a fixed partial denture to natural teeth) needs no additional designation as to its means of retention; *comp*, BILATERAL DISTAL-EXTENSION REMOVABLE PARTIAL DENTURE, FIXED PARTIAL DENTURE, NESBIT PROSTHESIS, REMOVABLE PARTIAL DENTURE, PROSTHESIS

partial denture construction \pär´shal dĕn´chur kon-strŭk´shun\ *obs*: the science and techniques of designing and constructing partial dentures (GPT-4)

partial denture impression \pär´shal dĕn´chur ĭm-prĕsh´an\: a negative likeness of all supporting teeth and/or dental implants and tissues of a partially edentulous arch

partial denture rest \pär´shal dĕn´chur rĕst\: a rigid extension of a fixed or removable partial denture that prevents movement toward the mucosa and transmits functional forces to the teeth or dental implant

partial denture retention \pär´shal dĕn´chur rĭ-tĕn´shun\: the ability of a removable partial denture to resist movement away from its foundation area and/or abutments

partial dislocation \pär´shal dĭs´lō-kā´shun\: displacement of the articular disc resulting in a seriously impaired disc-condyle complex function

partial-coverage crown: an artificial replacement that restores missing tooth structure by surrounding part of the remaining structure with a material such as cast metal alloy, ceramics, or resin; it is retained by mechanical or adhesive means; *syn*, ONLAY, THREE-QUARTER CROWN

partial-coverage restoration *n*; *syn*, ONLAY, PARTIAL-COVERAGE CROWN, PARTIAL-COVERAGE RETAINER, THREE-QUARTER CROWN

partial-coverage retainer: the component for a fixed partial denture that is an artificial replacement that restores missing tooth structure by surrounding part of the remaining structure with a material such as cast metal alloy, ceramics, or resin; it is retained by mechanical or adhesive means

partial-veneer crown \pär´shal va-nîr´ kroun\ *n*, *nonstand*: *Editorial note for usage:* this is a nonspecific term that does not distinguish between the partial-coverage crown restoration of the tooth and the partial veneering of an artificial crown; *syn*, PARTIAL-COVERAGE CROWN, PARTIAL-COVERAGE RETAINER

partially stabilized zirconia *n*: *acronym* is PSZ; a term that usually refers to zirconia stabilized only partially in the tetragonal phase as a second cubic phase is increasingly present depending on the mol% of yttria (typically 4-to 6 mol of yttria are PSZ); *comp*, DOPANT, ZIRCONIA, MONOLITHIC ZIRCONIA, TRANSLUCENT ZIRCONIA, TETRAGONAL ZIRCONIA POLYCRYSTAL (TZP), FULLY STABILIZED ZIRCONIA (FSZ), PHASE TRANSFORMATION TOUGHENING

partitive color mixing \pär´tĭ-tĭv\: color mixing in which both additive and subtractive principles are involved; the eye interprets tiny dots of subtractive color too small to be individually resolved at the viewing distance; the resultant color will be the average of the colors used

Passavant's pad:; *syn*, PASSAVANT'S RIDGE

Passavant's ridge: *eponym* for a prominence on the posterior wall of the nasal pharynx formed by contraction of the superior constrictor muscle of the pharynx during swallowing; contraction occurs at the level of the plane of the hard palate; *orig*, Philip Gustav Passavant, physician/surgeon, Germany, 1815-1893; Passavant PG. Uber die Verschliesung des Schlunmdes beim Sprechen. Virchows Archiv Pathol Anat (Berlin) 1869;1-31; *syn*, *passavant's cushion*, PASSAVANT'S PAD

passivate \păs´ĭ-vāt\ *vb* (1913)**: 1.** to render inactive or less reactive; **2.** to protect against contamination by coating or surface treating; **-ated; -ating** *vt*

passivation \păs´ĭ-vā´shun\ *n*: a process whereby metals and alloys are made more corrosion resistant through surface treatment; this process produces a thin and stable inert oxide layer on the external surfaces

passive \păs´ĭv\ *adj* (14c)**: 1.** not active or in operation; inert; latent; **2.** resistant to corrosion; **3.** existing or occurring without being active, direct, or open

passive eruption *n*: exposure of additional surfaces of a tooth or teeth after active eruption has finished due to further nonpathologic apical migration of the gingival tissues; the process exposes more coronal tooth structure; *comp*, EXTRUSION, SUPRAERUPTION, ACTIVE ERUPTION, TOOTH MIGRATION, PERIODONTIUM, ALTERED PASSIVE ERUPTION, PATHOLOGIC TOOTH MIGRATION, INFRAERUPTION, INFRAOCCLUSION, SUPRAOCCLUSION, INTRUSION, ECTOPIC ERUPTION, MALOCCLUSION, ANKYLOSIS

passive tactile threshold *n*: the minimum force that a patient can detect on a tooth or prosthesis; it is determined by placing and incrementally increasing a load on the tooth/prosthesis, and the first sensation that is provoked with the minimal force is termed the passive tactile threshold; *syn*, *absolute threshold of perception, passive tactile perception, passive tactile sensibility*; *comp*, TACTILE SENSITIVITY, ACTIVE TACTILE THRESHOLD, MECHANOSENSATION, OSSEOPERCEPTION, ORAL STEREOGNOSIS, TWO-POINT DISCRIMINATION

passivity \pă-sĭv´ĭ-tē\ *n* (14c): the quality or condition of inactivity or rest assumed by the teeth, tissues, and denture when a removable partial prosthesis is in place but not under masticatory pressure

path of insertion: the specific direction in which a prosthesis is placed on the residual alveolar ridge, abutment teeth, dental implant abutment(s), or attachments; *syn*, PATH OF PLACEMENT

path of placement \păth, path ŭv plās´mant\: the specific direction in which a prosthesis is placed on the residual alveolar ridge, abutment teeth, dental implant abutment(s), or attachments; *syn*, PATH OF INSERTION

path of withdrawal:; *syn*, PATH OF INSERTION, PATH OF PLACEMENT

pathogenic occlusion \păth´a-jĕn´ĭk\: an occlusal relationship capable of producing pathologic changes in the stomatognathic system

pathologic tooth migration *n*: additional movement of a tooth or teeth after active eruption has finished, in any direction, with or without accompanied movement of the periodontal tissues, where that movement is secondary to a disease process such as periodontitis or orthodontically foreshortened tooth roots; *comp*, EXTRUSION, SUPRAERUPTION, ACTIVE ERUPTION, PASSIVE ERUPTION, TOOTH MIGRATION, PERIODONTIUM, ALTERED PASSIVE ERUPTION, INFRAERUPTION, INFRAOCCLUSION, SUPRAOCCLUSION, INTRUSION, ECTOPIC ERUPTION, MALOCCLUSION, ANKYLOSIS, PRIMARY OCCLUSAL TRAUMA, SECONDARY OCCLUSAL TRAUMA

patient history: the collected data about an individual, family, environmental factors (including medical and dental history), and any other information that may be useful in analyzing and diagnosing conditions or for instructional purposes

patient reported experience measures *n*: *acronym* is PREMs; instruments used by patients that explore and record a person's perception of their own experience with a health care of service through questionnaires while receiving treatment; they can review experiences such as time spent waiting for services, ability to navigate services, involvement in care decisions, knowledge of care pathways; they should be designed to have consistency and validity; they can be relational or functional; *comp*, PATIENT REPORTED OUTCOMES (PROs), PATIENT REPORTED OUTCOME MEASURES (PROMs),CLINICIAN REPORTED OUTCOME MEASURES (ClinROMs), OBSERVER REPORTED OUTCOME MEASURES (ObsROs), PERFORMANCE OUTCOME MEASURES (PerfOMs), CORE DOMAIN SET, CLINICAL OUTCOME ASSESSMENT (COA)

patient reported outcome measures *n*: *acronym* is PROMs; instruments used by patients that explore and record a person's perception of their own health through questionnaires; the questionnaires generally refer to quality of life, satisfaction, function, symptoms and concerns; they should be designed to have consistency and validity; they can be generic or disease specific; *comp*, PATIENT REPORTED OUTCOMES (PROs), PATIENT REPORTED EXPERIENCE MEASURES (PREMs), CLINICIAN REPORTED OUTCOME MEASURES (ClinROMs), OBSERVER REPORTED OUTCOME MEASURES (ObsROs), PERFORMANCE OUTCOME MEASURES (PerfOMs), CORE DOMAIN SET, CLINICAL OUTCOME ASSESSMENT (COA)

patient reported outcomes *n*: *acronym* is PROs; outcomes reported by a person that relate to the perception of their own health, including their oral health; methods to record such outcomes are called patient reported outcome measures (such as validated questionnaires or instruments); *comp*, PATIENT REPORTED OUTCOME MEASURES (PROMs), PATIENT REPORTED EXPERIENCE MEASURES (PREMs), CLINICIAN REPORTED OUTCOME MEASURES (ClinROMs), OBSERVER REPORTED OUTCOME MEASURES (ObsROs), PERFORMANCE OUTCOME MEASURES (PerfOMs), CORE DOMAIN SET, CLINICAL OUTCOME ASSESSMENT (COA)

patient resilience *n*: the capacity of a patient to recover from difficulties; resilience is impacted by local and systemic factors such as health, aging, frailty, and well-being; *comp*, MULTI-MORBIDITY, CO-MORBIDITY, FRAILTY, COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT, FUNCTIONAL DECLINE, MINI MENTAL STATE EXAMINATION (MMSE)

patient series: a collection of common diagnostic findings or treatment modalities within a group of patients

patient study: presentation of the diagnostic findings and treatment for a patient

patrix \pa-trĭks\ *n*: the extension of a dental attachment system that fits into the recessed extension of the attachment, the matrix; patri ces \pa-trē´sĭz\ *pl*

patrix *n*: the extension of a dental attachment system that fits into the recessed extension of the attachment, the matrix; plural is patrices; *comp*, STUD ATTACHMENT, BAR ATTACHMENT, UNSPLINTED ATTACHMENT, SPLINTED ATTACHMENT, MATRIX, ATTACHMENT INSERT, O-RING, ATTACHMENT ACTIVATION, PRECISION ATTACHMENT, SEMIPRECISION ATTACHMENT

pattern \păt´urn\ *n* (14c): a form that is used to make a mold; a model for making a mold; *comp*, OCCLUSAL PATTERN

pear-shaped area:; *syn*; PEAR-SHAPED PAD

pear-shaped pad \pâr-shāpd păd\: the most distal extension of attached keratinized mucosa overlying the mandibular ridge crest formed by the scarring pattern after extraction of the most posterior molar; it should be differentiated from the retromolar pad

pediatric speech aid prosthesis \pē´dē-ăt´rĭk spēch ād prŏs-thē´sĭs\: a temporary or interim maxillofacial prosthesis used to close a defect in the hard and/or soft palate of an infant or child; it may replace tissue lost as a result of developmental or surgical alterations. It is necessary for the production of intelligible speech; normal lateral growth of the palatal bones necessitates replacement of this prosthesis occasionally; intermittent revisions of the obturator section can assist in maintenance of palatal pharyngeal closure (termed a SPEECH AID PROSTHESIS MODIFICATION); frequently, such prostheses are not fabricated before the deciduous dentition is fully erupted because clasp retention is often essential; *comp*, BULB, CLEFT PALATE PROSTHESIS, PHARYNGEAL SPEECH AID PROSTHESIS, OBTURATOR, PROSTHETIC SPEECH AID, SPEECH AID

pedicle flap *n*: a flap of tissue that has been harvested from a distant site, but can be is transferred to a recipient site without ever detaching it fully from the body or the original blood supply; *comp*, FLAP SURGERY, GRAFT SURGERY, MICROVASCULAR FREE FLAP, SKIN GRAFT

pedicle graft: an autogenous skin flap sustained by a blood-carrying stem from the donor site during transfer; in periodontal surgery, a flap used to increase the width of attached gingiva, or to cover a root surface, by moving the attached gingiva, which remains joined at one side with intact blood supply and then suturing the free end to an adjacent position

PEEK: *acronym* for POLY(ETHERETHERKETONE); poly (oxy-1,4-phenyleneoxy-1,4-phenylenecarbonyl-1,4-phenylene); a member of the PAEK family; a highly ordered, flexible, resilient, shape-stable, biocompatible polymer machined to final shape, used for removable partial denture frameworks and implant components; *comp*, PAEK

PEEK framework *n*: that portion of a partial removable prosthesis comprising of the major connectors, minor connectors and clasp assemblies (the framework) which is made with beige colored polyetheretherketone (PEEK) polymer; the denture base regions supporting the teeth are made with a different material and are supported by the framework; PEEK is a semicrystalline, thermoplastic material, made by the polymerization of the dialkylation

bisphenolate salts; the material can be fabricated into the desired shape with additive or subtractive manufacturing processes; *comp*, DIGITALLY FABRICATED DENTURE, ADDITIVE MANUFACTURE, SUBTRACTIVE MANUFACTURE, CAD-CAM, MILLED DENTURE, 3D PRINTED DENTURE

peg lateral incisor \pĕg lăt´ar-al\: an undersized, tapered maxillary lateral incisor

pellucid \pa-lo͞o´sĭd\ *adj*: reflecting light evenly from all surfaces without diffusion or distortion

pennyweight *n*: *abbr*, dwt (from Latin denarius, a small silver coin + weight); *abbr*, pwt is also sometimes seen in publications; a unit of mass in the troy system used to measure precious metals and equivalent to 1.555 grams. Defined also as 24 grains in a pennyweight and 20 pennyweights in the troy ounce

PENTO *n*: the abbreviation used to refer to mediction used as part of combined therapy for treatment for osteonecrosis of the jaw, Pentoxifylline and Tocopherol (PENTO); *comp*, COMBINED THERAPY, *combined treatment*

perceived color \par-sēvd´ kŭl´ar\: attribute of visual perception that can be described by color names: white, gray, black, yellow, orange, brown, red, green, blue, purple, etc., or by a combination of names

percussion \pur-kŭsh´an\ *n* (1544)**: 1.** the act of striking a part with sharp blows as an aid in diagnosing the condition of the underlying parts by means of the sound obtained; **2.** in dentistry, striking a part with short, sharp blows as a diagnostic aid in evaluation of a tooth or dental implant by the sound obtained

performance outcome measures *n*: *abbr* is PerfOMs or PerfOs; instruments used to explore and record the performance of a patient, often in relation to an action; the instruments could be used by rater who is a clinician or observer; results are not impacted by the observer's judgement; the patient action or activity typically involves a defined task that requires motivation and volition; it is the capacity for patient involvement (or not) in the activity, and the neutrality of the rater, which classifies PerfOMs as a clinical outcome assessment (COA); for example, chewing function tests; *comp*, PATIENT REPORTED OUTCOMES (PROs), PATIENT REPORTED OUTCOME MEASURES (PROMs), PATIENT REPORTED EXPERIENCE MEASURES (PREMs), CLINICIAN REPORTED OUTCOME MEASURES (ClinROMs), OBSERVER REPORTED OUTCOME MEASURES (ObsROs), CORE DOMAIN SET, CLINICAL OUTCOME ASSESSMENT (COA)

peri-implant health *n*: peri-implant health is characterized by the absence of erythema, bleeding on probing, swelling, and suppuration; it is not possible to define a range of probing depths compatible with health; peri-implant health can exist around implants with reduced bone support; (ref: Berglundh T, et al. Peri-implant diseases and conditions: Consensus report of workgroup 4 of the 2017 world workshop on the classification of periodontal and peri-implant diseases and conditions. J Clin Periodontol 2018;45:S286-91); *comp*, PERI-IMPLANTITIS, PERI-IMPLANT MUCOSITIS, PERIODONTIUM

peri-implant mucositis *n*: peri-implant mucositis is an inflammatory lesion of the soft tissues surrounding an endosseous implant in the absence of loss of supporting bone or continuing marginal bone loss; (ref: Heitz-Mayfield, LJA, Salvi GE. Peri-implant mucositis. J Periodontal 2018;89:S257-66); *comp*, PERI-IMPLANTITIS, PERI-IMPLANT HEALTH, PERIODONTIUM

peri-implantitis \pĕr´ĭ-ĭm-plăn-tī´tĭs\ *n*: peri-implantitis is a pathological condition occurring in tissues around dental implants, characterized by inflammation in the peri-implant connective tissue and progressive loss of supporting bone; (ref: Schwarz F, Derks J, Monje A, Wang HL. Peri-implantitis. J Periodontal 2018;89:S267-90); *comp*, PERI-IMPLANT MUCOSITIS, PERI-IMPLANT HEALTH, PERIODONTIUM

periapical \pĕr´ĭ-ăp´ĭ-kal, ā´pĭ-\ *adj*: relating to tissues surrounding the apex of a tooth, including the alveolar bone and periodontal ligament

perikymata: small transverse ridges on the surface of the enamel of permanent teeth that represent overlapping prism groups within the enamel

perimolysis \pĕr´ĭ-mŏl´ĭ-sĭs\ (1998): acidic erosion of the teeth as a result of chronic gastric regurgitation. House RC, Grisius R, Biziotes MM, Licht JH. Perimolysis: unveiling the surreptitious vomiter. Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Path 1981;51(2):152-55

periodontal \pĕr´ē-ō-dŏn´tl\ *adj*: pertaining to or occurring around a tooth

periodontium *n*: the tissues surrounding and investing into teeth that include the cementum, the periodontal ligament (PDL), alveolar bone, and gingiva; *syn*, *supporting structures of the teeth, periodontal tissues*; *comp*, EXTRUSION, SUPRAERUPTION, ACTIVE ERUPTION, PASSIVE ERUPTION, TOOTH MIGRATION, ALTERED PASSIVE ERUPTION, PATHOLOGIC TOOTH MIGRATION, INFRAERUPTION, INFRAOCCLUSION, SUPRAOCCLUSION, INTRUSION, ECTOPIC ERUPTION, MALOCCLUSION, ANKYLOSIS

periodontometry \pĕr´ē-ō-dŏn´tŏm´ĭ-trē\ *n*: the measurement of tooth mobility

periosteum \pĕr´ē-ŏs´tē-am\ *n* (1597): the membrane of connective tissue that closely invests all bones except at articular surfaces; –**tea** \tē-a\ *pl*

peripheral seal:; *syn*, BORDER SEAL

periphery *n* (1571): -**eries** *pl*; *syn*, DENTURE BORDER

periradicular \pĕr´ĭ-răd´ĭ-kyo͞o-lar\ *adj*: around or surrounding a tooth root

permanent dentition \pûr´ma-nant dĕn-tĭsh´an\: the teeth that erupt after the primary dentition that do not shed under normal conditions

pharyngeal flap \fa-rĭn´jē-al, -jal, făr´ĭn-jē´al\: tissue elevated from the posterior pharyngeal wall and inserted into the soft palate to correct palatopharyngeal inadequacy

pharyngeal speech aid prosthesis:; *comp*, DEFINITIVE OBTURATOR, INTERIM OBTURATOR, SPEECH AID PROSTHESIS, SURGICAL OBTURATOR

pharyngeal walls \fa-rĭn´jē-al, -jal, făr´ĭn-jē-ăl\: posterior and lateral walls of the naso- and oropharynx

pharynx \făr´ingks\ *n* (ca. 1693): an orifice of muscle and tissue between the mouth, nares, and the esophagus, which is the common pathway for food and air; the nasopharynx is above the level of the soft palate; the oropharynx lies between the upper edge of the epiglottis and the soft palate, whereas the laryngopharynx lies below the upper edge of the epiglottis and the openings into the esophagus and larynx; **pharynges** \fa-rĭn´jēz\ *pl*

phase transformation toughening *n*: a zirconia stabilized in the tetragonal phase has the ability under a given localized applied stress to transform from tetragonal to monoclinic; the monoclinic crystallographic grain is larger in volume than the tetragonal and will therefore create a localized compression state at the crack tip; this compression increases resistance to crack propagation through a phase transformation ability for tetragonal to monoclinic is known as a "toughening" effect; *comp*, DOPANT, ZIRCONIA, MONOLITHIC ZIRCONIA, TRANSLUCENT ZIRCONIA, TETRAGONAL ZIRCONIA POLYCRYSTAL (TZP), PARTIALLY STABILIZED ZIRCONIA (PSZ), FULLY STABILIZED ZIRCONIA (FSZ)

phosphate-bonded investment: any casting investment with a binder formed from magnesium oxide and mono-ammonium phosphate; the resulting colloidal multimolecular material (NH4MgPO4·6H2O)n coagulates around MgO and fillers; this is combined with silica in the form of quartz, cristobalite or both in a concentration of approximately 80% upon heating, the binder undergoes several changes believed to be responsible for increased strength at higher temperatures; these investments exhibit considerable thermal expansion and can be used when casting higher fusing metal-ceramic alloys and partial denture frameworks

phosphorescence \fŏs´fa-rĕs´ans\ *n* (1796): a form of photoluminescence based on the properties of certain molecules to absorb energy (either near ultraviolet or visible) and emit it in the form of visible radiation at a higher wavelength; distinguished from fluorescence in that light continues to be emitted for some time after the exciting energy has ceased; *comp*, FLUORESCENCE, LUMINANCE

photoactivation *n*; *syn*, LIGHT-ACTIVATED POLYMERIZATION

photoactive \fō´tō-ăk´tĭv\ *adj*: reacting chemically to visible light or ultraviolet radiation

photogrammetry *n* (ca 1400s): relates to the application of geometric algorithms to analyze photographic image data and determine reliable 2D and 3D information about the reassociated environments and objects; (ref: according to Wikepedia, the term photogrammetry was coined by the Prussian architect Albrecht Meydenbauer, and appeared in his 1867 article "Die Photometrographie"); *comp*, STEREOPHOTOGRAMMETRY, ACTIVE TRIANGULATION, ACTIVE WAVEFRONT SAMPLING (AWS), CONFOCAL IMAGING, CONOSCOPIC HOLOGRAPHY, INTERFEROMETRY

photography contraster *n*: device with a dark, non-reflective surface used to enhance intraoral photographic images

photometer \fō-tŏm´ĭ-ter\ *n* (1884): an instrument for the measurement of emitted, reflected, or transmitted light; for the measurement of luminous intensity, a visual receptor element (the eye) may be used as the measuring device, or a physical receptor element may be used that can be related to the calculated response of a standard observer; *comp*, PHYSICAL PHOTOMETER, SPECTROPHOTOMETER, *visual photometer*

photon \fō´tŏn *n* (ca. 1922): a massless particle, the quantum of the electromagnetic field, carrying energy, momentum, and angular momentum; *syn*, *light quantum*

photopic vision \fō-tŏp´ĭk vĭzh´an\: vision as it occurs under illumination sufficient to permit the full discrimination of colors; it is the function of the retinal cones and is not dependent on the retinal rods; also called daylight vision as contrasted with twilight or scotopic vision

photopolymerization *n* (1984): a general term used for an additive manufacture (AM) technique that uses UV light to polymerize liquid photopolymer resin contained in a vat to create 3D objects; the apparatus consists of a vat, liquid photopolymer resin (UV or daylight sensitive), light source (laser, UV, digital screen, LCD screen) and a platform; techniques include stereolithography (SLA), digital light processing (DLP), continuous digital light processing (CDLP) and daylight polymer printing (DPP); resins of different color and properties (transparency, flexibility, strength, low residue for casting) can be used; technique limitations include the build size, which is limited by the size of the vat, and the object strength, which is limited by the resin material; *orig*, the photo sculpturing principle is credited to Francois Willeme, 1860; the term and manufacturing process is credited to Charles Hull, 1984; *syn*, *vat photopolymerization*; *comp*, VAT, COMPUTER-AIDED MANUFACTURE (CAM), RAPID PROTOTYPING, ADDITIVE MANUFACTURE (AM), STEREOLITHOGRAPHY (SLA), DIGITAL LIGHT PROCESSING (DLP), CONTINUOUS DIGITAL LIGHT PROCESSING (CDLP), DAYLIGHT POLYMER PRINTING (DPP)

photoreceptor process \fō´tō-rĭ-sĕp´tar prŏs´ĕs´, prō´sĕs´\: that specific process that is set in motion in a visual sensory end organ or other photic receptor by the incidence of its adequate stimulus, i.e., light

physical photometer \fĭz´ĭ-kal fō-tŏm´ĭ-ter\: a photometer in which the measurement is made by some physical or chemical effect instead of by visual methods

physiologic \fĭz´ē-a-lŏj´ĭk\ *adj* (1814)**: 1.** characteristic of or conforming to the innate function of a tissue or organ; **2.** pertaining to organic processes or to functions in an organism or in any of its parts; **3.** the opposite of pathologic; *syn*, physiological \fĭz´ē-a-lŏj´ĭ-kal\ *adj*

physiologic occlusion \fĭz´ē-a-lŏj´ik a-klōō´zhun\: occlusion in harmony with the functions of the masticatory system (GPT-4)

physiologic rest position \fĭz´ē-a-lŏj´ĭk rĕst pa-zĭsh´un\; *syn*, REST VERTICAL DIMENSION, VERTICAL DIMENSION OF REST

physiological aging *n*: progressive, general and irreversible age related changes, considered part of the normal aging process, resulting in a decline in function across all body systems; *comp*, PSYCHO-SOCIAL AGING, ORAL AGING, ORAL HYPOFUNCTION

physiologically balanced occlusion \fĭz´ē-a-lŏj´ĭ-ka-lē băl´ansd a-klōō´zhun\ *obs*: a balanced occlusion that is in harmony with the temporomandibular joints and the neuromuscular system (GPT-4)

pick-up implant impression technique *n*: a general term referring to an impression of the contours of an implant transfer coping(s) and the surrounding tissues and/or teeth; the technique can either be a closed tray or open tray technique; *comp*, IMPRESSION TRANSFER COPING, COPING IMPRESSION, COPING PICK UP IMPRESSION, PICK UP IMPRESSION, CLOSED TRAY IMPLANT IMPRESSION TECHNIQUE, OPEN TRAY IMPLANT IMPRESSION TECHNIQUE

pick-up impression *n*: an impression that incorporates a prosthesis, framework, copings, or attachments for the purpose of making a cast as a relationship record within the arch; *comp*, COPING PICK-UP IMPRESSION, *transfer impression*

[1]pickle \pĭk´al\ *n* (15c): a solution or bath for preserving or cleaning; any of various baths used in cleaning or processing

[2]pickle \pĭk´al\ *vt* (1552): to treat, preserve, or clean in or with an agent; **pickled** \pĭk´ald\, **pickling** \pĭk´lĭng

picture archiving and communication system *n*: *acronym* is PACS; a medical imaging system for consolidating, securely storing, and transmitting images originating from many sources; a PACS has four major components: the imaging system (such as MRI, CBCT), a secured network to transfer patient-related data, workstations for viewing and managing images, and archive capacities for storage and retrieval; it supports remote access, integration into other computer systems, radiology workflow, and reduces reliance on physical copies; *comp*, PLANNING SOFTWARE

pier abutmen:; *syn*, INTERMEDIATE ABUTMENT

pigment \pĭg´mant\ *n* (14c): finely ground, natural or synthetic, inorganic or organic, insoluble dispersed particles (powder), which, when dispersed in a liquid vehicle, may provide, in addition to color, many other essential properties such as opacity, hardness, durability, and corrosion resistance; the term is used to include an extender, white or colored pigments; the distinction between powders that are pigments and those that are dyes is generally considered on the basis of solubility; pigments are insoluble and dispersed in the material, and dyes are soluble or in solution as used

pin \pĭn\ *n* (bef. 12c): a small cylindrical piece of metal; *comp*, ANTERIOR GUIDE PIN, CEMENTED PIN, FRICTION RETAINED PIN, SELF-THREADING PIN, STEINMANN'S PIN

pin-retained cast metal core: a cemented cast foundation restoration for an extensively damaged vital tooth, retained by cast tapered pins that are incorporated into the core and insert into corresponding pinholes prepared in the tooth; an extracoronal restoration is subsequently placed over the core

pin-retained restoration: a restoration for an extensively damaged tooth that in part relies on threaded or cemented pins placed in the dentin for its retention and resistance form

pinhole *n*: a feature of a tooth preparation used to provide retention and resistance to displacement; typically a 1-2 mm hole is prepared into the dentin

pink esthetic score: a visual analog scale applied to the esthetics of gingiva; the seven parameters include: presence of a mesial papilla, presence of a distal papilla, curvature of the buccal tissues, level of the buccal mucosa, buccal convexity, color, texture; a value of 0 (disapproved), 1, or 2 (approve) is assigned to each parameter in comparison to a control; Rudolf Furhauser, prosthodontist, Austria, 2005; *comp*, PAPILLARY INDEX

pink porcelain *nonstand*: a term for the porcelain that replaces gingival tissues; *syn*, GINGIVAL PORCELAIN

pinledge \pĭn´lĕj\ *n* (1998): a partial-coverage crown or retainer that incorporates pins that insert into corresponding pinholes prepared in the tooth

pivot point *n*: in reference to computer-aided design (CAD) processes, it defines the position around which objects or components are rotated and scaled; *comp*, ALGORITHM, TRANSFORMATIONS, COMPUTER-AIDED DESIGN (CAD), PLANNING SOFTWARE

pixel *n*: contr of Picture (shortened to PIX) and ELement; in digital imaging, it is the smallest element of an image; the smaller the pixel, the higher the resolution of the image; *comp*, IMAGE RESOLUTION, IMAGE SCALING, IMAGE SIZE, VOXEL

placement \plās´mant\ *vb*: *the process of directing a prosthesis to a desired location; the introduction of a prosthesis into a patient's mouth*; *syn*, DELIVERY, INSERTION, DENTURE PLACEMENT, PROSTHESIS PLACEMENT

plane \plān *n* (1570): a flat surface defined by three points; *comp*, AXIS ORBITAL PLANE, CAMPER'S PLANE, CORONAL PLANE, CUSP PLANE, FRANKFORT HORIZONTAL PLANE, FRONTAL PLANE, HORIZONTAL PLANE, INCLINED PLANE, MANDIBULAR PLANE, MEDIAN PLANE, OCCLUSAL PLANE, SAGITTAL PLANE

plane motion \plān mō´shun**: 1.** motion that is a combination of rotation and translation in a given plane; the motion is described by instantaneous centers of rotation; **2.** the combined motions of translation and rotation of a rigid body within a given plane

plane of occlusion: *syn*, OCCLUSAL PLANE

plane of reference \plān ŭv rĕf´ar-ans\: any plane with defined landmarks from which measurements can be made; *syn*, HORIZONTAL PLANE OF REFERENCE

planning software *n*: a general term referring to computer software that can receive acquisition data or interact with digital file formats from one or more sources, enabling a user to see, assess, or manipulate an associated 3D model, mesh, or associated digital data as part of computer-aided design (CAD), and then enable utilities such as computer-aided engineering (CAE), computer-aided manufacture (CAM) or computer-aided surgery (CAS); *syn*, *CAD software*; *comp*, PICTURE ARCHIVING AND COMMUNICATION SYSTEM (PACS)

planning target volume *n*: *acronym* is PTV; the tissue volume that contains the clinical target volume plus the additional volume to account for microscopic disease extension and to compensate for patient variations in setup and patient anatomy; *comp*, GROSS TUMOR VOLUME, CLINICAL TARGET VOLUME

plaster \plăs´tar\ *n*: in dentistry, the term "plaster" applies to a mixture consisting of water and β-calcium sulfate hemihydrate (CaSo4 • ½ H2O); β-calcium sulfate hemihydrate (dental plaster) crystals are irregular and porous, created by dry heating the gypsum dihydrate under atmospheric conditions; dental stone is physically superior to dental plaster; *obs*, *dental plaster of Paris*

[1]plastic \plăs´tĭk\ *adj* (1632)**: 1.** capable of being shaped or formed; **2.** pertaining to the alteration or reformation of living tissues

[2]plastic \plăs´tĭk\ *n* (ca. 1909): any of numerous organic synthetic or processed materials that generally are thermoplastic or thermosetting polymers, usually of high molecular weight; they can be cast, extruded, molded, drawn, or laminated into films, filaments, and objects

plastic base \plăs´tĭk bās\ *obs*: a denture or record base made of a plastic material (GPT-4)

platform switching: a concept of using a dental implant abutment of smaller diameter than the dental implant; longitudinal radiographic observation has demonstrated decreased vertical bone resorption

platforms-as-a-Service *n*: *acronym* is PaaS; a cloud computing online service where entities can pay third parties to use a platforms, accessed over the internet, which are used to create software and tools built on the background of the platform; the platforms manage the operating systems, updates, storage and infrastructure, enabling the companies to focus on development; the user remains responsible for protection of the data; *comp*, CLOUD COMPUTING, CLOUD SOURCING, CLOUD STORAGE, INFRASTRUCTURE-AS-A-SERVICE (IaaS), SOFTWARE-AS-A-SERVICE (SaaS), EVERYTHING-AS-A-SERVICE (XaaS)

platinum foil \plăt´n-um foil\: a precious-metal foil with a high fusing point that makes it suitable as a matrix for various soldering procedures, as well as to provide an internal form for porcelain restorations during their fabrication

Pleasure curve: *eponym* for a type of curve of occlusion; *orig*, Max Pleasure, dentist, U.S.A., 1903-1965; *syn*, CURVE OF PLEASURE

plumper prosthesis *n*: a prosthesis that is used to support facial structures where contour or volume may be lacking due to surgery intervention or neural innervation; it can be classified further as a lip plumper prosthesis or a cheek plumper prosthesis; it can be stand alone, detachable from another prosthesis or a component of another prosthesis; *comp*, MAXILLOFACIAL PROSTHESIS, *lip plumper prosthesis, cheek plumper prosthesis*

plunger cusp \plŭn´jer kŭsp\: a cusp that tends to force food into interproximal areas

pogonion \pa-gōn´yun\ *n*: the most anterior point on the mandible

point A \point Ā\: a bony landmark representing the deepest point of the premaxillary concavity between the anterior nasal spine and prosthion as viewed on a lateral cephalometric radiograph

point angle \point ăng´gal\: in the development of a cavity preparation, that place of convergence of three planes or surfaces; *comp*, LINE ANGLE

point B:; *syn*, SUPRAMENTALE

point cloud *n*: the analyzed output of the 3D scanning process, containing the 3D coordinates of each point of each object within the scan field; the data is then available for analysis with various software algorithms to generate the 3D model; *comp*, POINTS OF INTEREST (POI)

points of interest *n*: *acronym* is POI, the points of the part of the object illuminated by the scanner light during data acquisition that

are selected by a software algorithm for analysis, and determining of the 3D coordinates (x, y, z); with those coordinates then forming the points cloud; *comp*, POINT CLOUD

[1]polish \pŏl´ĭsh\ *vb* (14c): to make smooth and glossy, usually by friction; giving luster; the act or process of making a denture or casting smooth and glossy

[2]polish \pŏl´ĭsh\ *n* (1704): a smooth, glossy surface; having luster

polished denture surface \pŏl´ĭsht dĕn´chur sûr´fas\ *obs*; *syn*, CAMEO SURFACE

polished layer:; *syn*, BEILBY LAYER

polishing \pŏl´ĭsh-ĭng\ *vb*: **1.** to make smooth and glossy, usually by friction; to give luster to (GPT-1); **2.** the act or process of making a denture or casting smooth and glossy (GPT-1)

polishing agent \pŏl´ĭsh-ĭng ā´jants\: any material used to impart luster to a surface

poly(aryletherketone): *acronym* is PAEK; a family of semi-crystalline thermoplastic polymers exhibiting high strength and shape stability over a wide range of temperatures; *comp*, PEEK, POLY(ETHERETHERKETONE), *poly(etherketoneketone)*

poly(etheretherketone): *acronym* is PEEK; a member of the PAEK family; a highly ordered, flexible, strong, shape-stable, biocompatible polymer machined to final shape, used for removable partial denture frameworks and dental implant components; *comp*, POLY(ARYLETHERKETONE), *poly(etherketoneketone)*

poly(methylmethacrylate) *n*: a stable, hard transparent resin of marked clarity with a Knoop hardness number ranging from 18-20, a tensile strength of approximately 60 MPa, a density of 1.19 and a modulus of elasticity of approximately 2.4 GPa

poly(oxymethylene): a thermoplastic polyaldehyde exhibiting flexibility, toughness, and clinically acceptable shape stability. The flexural modulus of these acetal resins exceeds that of all other thermoplastic, thermoformed flexible resins; *syn*, *acetal resin*

poly(vinyl siloxane) \pŏl´ē-vī´nal sī-lŏks´ān´\ *n*: an addition reaction silicone elastomeric impression material of silicone polymers having terminal vinyl groups that cross-link with silanes on activation by a platinum or palladium salt catalyst.

polyamide *n*: a crystalline thermoplastic resin polymer derived from diamine and dibasic acid monomers, and is used in dentistry for fabrication of removable prostheses by additive or subtractive manufacture; it has acceptable abrasion resistance, good fracture resistance, good flexibility, elastic memory, creep resistance and performs acceptably under cyclic loading; it is flexible, enabling use for clasps, but it is then contraindicated for components that require stiffness such as occlusal rests; literature recommended to avoid use of this material when substantial components of the denture are required to maintain the occlusal vertical dimension; the material can be used for patients who have an allergy to methyl methacrylate; *syn*, *nylon*; *comp*, NYLON DENTURE

polycarboxylate cement:; *syn*, ZINC POLYCARBOXYLATE CEMENT

polyether \pŏl´ē-ē´thar\ *n*: an elastomeric impression material of ethylene oxide and tetra-hydrofluro copolymers that polymerizes under the influence of an aromatic ester

polygon file format *n*: *abbr* is PLY; a file format for describing an object as a polygonal model; this file format can record color, transparency and texture of dental tissues; *syn*, *Stanford Triangle Format*; *comp*, COMPUTER-AIDED MANUFACTURING (CAM), 3D FILE FORMATS, ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING FILE (AMF), 3D MANUFACTURING FORMAT (3MF), OBJECT FILE FORMAT (OBJ), MATERIAL TEMPLATE LIBRARY FILE FORMAT (MTL), VIRTUAL REALITY MODELLING LANGUAGE (VRML)

polygon mesh *n*: in reference to computer-aided design (CAD), a collection of elements known as vertices, edges and faces that form polygons and surfaces, with a collection of polygons forming a mesh, and a collection of one or more meshes forming the shape of a 3D model; polygons are figures with at least 3 sides and faces; *comp*, TOPOLOGY, TESSELLATION, SMOOTHING, MERGING, MESH, MESHING, POLYHEDRAL MESH, EDGES, TRIANGULAR MESH, VERTEX, COMPUTER-AIDED DESIGN (CAD), PLANNING SOFTWARE

polyhedral mesh *n*: in reference to computer-aided design (CAD), a form of polygon mesh that can be realized with flat plates, such as glass or wood; *comp*, TOPOLOGY, TESSELLATION, SMOOTHING, MERGING, MESH, MESHING, POLYGON MESH, EDGES, TRIANGULAR MESH, VERTEX, COMPUTER-AIDED DESIGN (CAD), PLANNING SOFTWARE

polymer \pŏl´a-mar\ *n* (1866): a chemical compound consisting of large organic molecules built by repetition of smaller monomeric units

polymer interpenetrating ceramic network material *n*, *nonstand*: *acronym* is PICN; *Editorial note for usage:* term used to refer to porous ceramic network infiltrated by a polymer; *comp*, RESIN-MODIFIED CERAMIC, *hybrid ceramic*

polymerization \pa-lĭ´ar-ī-zā´shun\ *n* (1872): the forming of a compound by the joining together of molecules of small molecular weight into a compound of large molecular weight; the reaction uses chemical, heat, or light activation; *comp*, AUTOPOLYMERIZATION, CHEMICALLY-ACTIVATED POLYMERIZATION, HEAT-ACTIVATED POLYMERIZATION, LIGHT-ACTIVATED POLYMERIZATION

polymerize \pŏl´a-ma-rīz´, pa-lĭm´a-\ *vb*: to affect a chemical reaction by joining together individual molecules to form large molecules made up of many repeated units

polysomnography \pŏl´ĭ-sŏm-ŏg´ră-fē\ *n*: the all-night recording of a variety of physiologic parameters (e g., brain waves, eye movements, muscle tonus, respiration, heart rate) as an aid in the diagnosis of sleep related disorders

polysulfide \pŏl´ē-sŭl´fīd\ *n* (1849): an elastomeric impression material of polysulfide polymer (mercaptan) that cross-links under the influence of oxidizing agents such as lead peroxide

pontic \pŏn´tĭk\ *n*: an artificial tooth on a fixed partial denture that replaces a missing natural tooth, restores its function, and usually restores the space previously occupied by the clinical crown

porcelain \pôr´sa-lĭn, pōr´-\ *n* (known in France, ca. 1540): a ceramic material formed of infusible elements joined by lower fusing materials; most dental porcelains are glasses and are used in the fabrication of artificial teeth for dentures, pontics and facings, metal-ceramic restorations, including fixed dental prostheses, as well as all-ceramic restorations such as crowns, laminate veneers, inlays, onlays, and other restorations

porcelain butt margin *nonstand*; *syn*, PORCELAIN MARGIN

porcelain jacket crown *obs*, *nonstand*; *syn*, CERAMIC CROWN

porcelain laminate veneer: a thin, bonded ceramic restoration that restores the facial, incisal, and part of the proximal surfaces of teeth requiring esthetic restoration; *comp*, FACING

porcelain margin \pôr´sa-lĬn, pōr´- lā´bē-al mär´jĭn\: the extension of ceramic material to the finish line of the preparation without visible metal substructure in the marginal area; *syn*, COLLARLESS METAL CERAMIC RESTORATION, PORCELAIN BUTT MARGIN, SHOULDER PORCELAIN; *comp*, SHOULDER FINISH LINE

porcelain release agent: any coating that facilitates separation of unfired porcelain from a die

porcelain veneer: layered porcelain that is bonded to a framework; *comp*, FACING, METAL-CERAMIC RESTORATION

porcelain wax technique: application of a mixture of body porcelain and wax (approximately 6:1 ratio by weight) to the die to achieve optimal adaptation of a porcelain margin of a metal-ceramic restoration

porcelain-fused-to-metal restoration:; *syn*, METAL-CERAMIC RESTORATION

porcelain-fused-to-zirconia restoration:; *comp*, ZIRCONIA RESTORATION

porosity \pa-rŏs´ĭ-tē, pô-\ *n* (14c)**: 1.** the presence of voids or pores within a structure; **2.** the state or quality of having minute pores, openings, or interstices; -ties *pl*; *comp*, BACK PRESSURE POROSITY, OCCLUDED GAS POROSITY, SHRINK-SPOT POROSITY, SOLIDIFICATION POROSITY

positional record \pa-zĭsh´a-nal rĕk´ard\ *nonstand*; *syn*; JAW RELATION RECORD, MAXILLOMANDIBULAR RECORD, MAXILLOMANDIBULAR REGISTRATION, MAXILLOMANDIBULAR RELATION, MAXILLOMANDIBULAR RELATIONSHIP RECORD

post: a post usually made of metal or fiber-reinforced composite resin that is fitted into a prepared root canal of a natural tooth; yttria-stabilized zirconia is also used as a post material; when combined with a core, it provides retention and resistance for an artificial crown; it is also used as a platform for retentive attachment systems and for a non-retentive overdenture post-coping

post dam:; *syn*, POSTERIOR PALATAL SEAL

post dam area:; *syn*, POSTPALATAL SEAL AREA

post-and-coping: a post with an incorporated coping; the coping encompasses the tooth root and functions as an abutment for an overdenture, fixed partial denture, or fixed complete denture; *obs/nonstand/syn*, POST-AND-DOME;; *syn*, *post-coping*

post-and-core: a post with incorporated core; it provides retention and resistance for an artificial crown; it is also used as a platform for retentive attachment systems and non-retentive overdenture abutments

post-and-core crown \pōst-kôr,kōr kroun\; *syn*, RICHMOND CROWN

post-and-dome *obs*, *nonstand*; *syn*, POST-AND-COPING

post-ceramic solder: 1. a soldering procedure to join metal-ceramic restorations after final shaping and glazing of the ceramic veneer; also used to join Type III or Type IV gold castings to metal-ceramic units; **2.** an alloy formulated for post-ceramic soldering

posterior \pŏ-stîr´ē-ar, pō-\ *adj* (1534)**: 1.** situated behind or in back of; caudal; **2.** in human anatomy, dorsal

posterior bite collapse *slang*; *syn*, POSTERIOR OVERCLOSURE

posterior border movement \pŏ-stîr´ē-ar, pō- bôr´dar mōōv´mant\: movements of the mandible along the posterior limit of the envelope of motion; *comp*, ENVELOPE OF MOTION

posterior determinants of mandibular movement \pŏ-stîr´ē-ar, pō- dĭ-tûr´ma-nant ŭv măn´dĭb-ū-lar mōōv´mant\: the temporomandibular articulations and associated structures; *syn*, DETERMINANTS OF MANDIBULAR MOVEMENT

posterior determinants of occlusion:; *syn*, DETERMINANTS OF MANDIBULAR MOVEMENT

posterior open bite *slang*; *syn*, POSTERIOR OPEN OCCLUSAL RELATIONSHIP; *comp*, APERTOGNATHIA

posterior open occlusal relationship \pŏ-stîr´ē-ar ō´pan a-klōō´zal rĭ-lā´shun-shĭp\: lack of posterior tooth contact in any occluding position of the anterior teeth; *comp*, APERTOGNATHIA

posterior opening movement \pŏ-stîr´ē-ar ō´pa-nĭng mōōv´mant\ *obs*: the opening movement of the mandible about the terminal hinge axis (GPT-4)

posterior overclosure \pŏ-stîr´ē-ar ō´var-klō´zher\: the loss of occluding vertical dimension as a result of the loss or drifting of posterior teeth

posterior palatal seal: that portion of the intaglio surface of a maxillary removable complete denture, located at its posterior border, which places pressure, within physiologic limits, on the posterior palatal seal area of the soft palate; this seal ensures intimate contact of the denture base to the soft palate and improves retention of the denture; *syn*, *postpalatal seal*

posterior palatal seal area: the soft tissue area limited posteriorly by the distal demarcation of the movable and nonmovable tissues of the soft palate and anteriorly by the junction of the hard and soft palates on which pressure, within physiologic limits, can be placed; this seal can be applied by a removable complete denture to aid in its retention; *syn*, POSTPALATAL SEAL AREA

posterior reference points \pŏ-stĭr´ē-ar rĕf´ar-ans points\: two points, located one on each side of the face in the area of the transverse horizontal axis, which, together with an anterior reference point, establish the HORIZONTAL PLANE OF REFERENCE

posterior tooth form \pŏ-stĭr´ē-ar tōōth form\: the distinguishing contours of the posterior teeth

postpalatal seal area \pōst-păl´a-tal sēl âr´ē-a\; *syn*, POSTERIOR PALATAL SEAL AREA

postsurgical mandibular prosthesis: a maxillofacial prosthesis used to optimize intraoral/extraoral contours to improve speech and deglutition after mandibular or contiguous soft tissue surgery because of a tumor ablation or the reconstruction of acquired or congenital defects where mandibular continuity is maintained or reestablished

postsurgical maxillary prosthesis: a maxillofacial prosthesis used to optimize maxillary contours to improve speech and deglutition after a maxillary resection as a result of a tumor or the reconstruction of acquired or congenital defects of the maxillae where there is no oroantral or oronasal communication

postsurgical prosthesis:; *comp*, DEFINITIVE OBTURATOR, INTERIM OBTURATOR, POSTSURGICAL MANDIBULAR PROSTHESIS, POSTSURGICAL MAXILLARY PROSTHESIS

postural contraction \pŏs´chur-al kan-trăk´shun\: that minimal tonic muscle activity necessary to resist the forces of gravity and thus maintain posture; maintenance of muscle tension (usually isometric) sufficient to maintain posture, dependent on muscle tone

postural position \pŏs´chur-al pa-zĭsh´an\: any mandibular relationship occurring during minimal muscle contraction

Pound's triangle: *eponym* for a triangle that extends from the mesial proximal contact of the mandibular canine to the buccal and lingual aspects of the retromolar pad; this triangle is used as a guide for the positioning of mandibular artificial teeth; the lingual surfaces of the posterior teeth should be within this triangle, close to the lingual line; Pound E. Esthetic dentures and their phonetic values. J Prosthet Dent 1951;1:98-111

pour hole \pôr, pōr hōl\ *obs*: an aperture in investment or any other mold material leading to the prosthesis space into which prosthetic material is poured (GPT-4)

powder bed fusion *n*: a general term used for additive computer-aided manufacture (CAM) technique that uses a heat source (laser, electron beam) to incrementally consolidate material in powder form, to create a 3D object with the planned contours; it is considered that the objects created can be precise, and have complex geometric form; techniques include selective laser sintering (SLS), selective laser melting (SLM), direct metal laser sintering (DMLS), electron beam melting (EBM,) and multijet fusion (MJF); *comp*, COMPUTER-AIDED MANUFACTURE (CAM), ADDITIVE

MANUFACTURING (AM), RAPID PROTOTYPING, SELECTIVE LASER SINTERING (SLS), SELECTIVE LASER MELTING (SLM), DIRECT METAL LASER SINTERING (DMLS), ELECTRON BEAM MELTING (EBM), MULTI-JET FUSION (MJF)

pre-ceramic soldering: a soldering procedure joining framework components of a metal-ceramic prosthesis prior to application of the ceramic veneer

pre-extraction cast:; *comp*, DIAGNOSTIC CAST, PRELIMINARY CAST

precious metal \\prĕsh´as mĕt´l\: a metal containing primarily elements of the platinum group, gold, and silver

precious metal alloy \prĕsh´as mĕt´l ăl´oi´, a-loi´\: an alloy predominantly composed of elements considered precious, such as gold, the six metals of the platinum group (platinum, osmium, iridium, palladium, ruthenium, and rhodium), and silver

precision attachment \prĭ-sĭzh´un a-tăch´mant**: 1.** a retainer consisting of a metal receptacle (matrix) and a closely fitting part (patrix); the matrix is usually contained within the normal or expanded contours of the crown on the abutment tooth/dental implant and the patrix is attached to a pontic or a removable partial denture; **2.** an interlocking device, one component of which is fixed to an abutment or abutments, and the other is integrated into a removable partial denture to stabilize and/or retain it; *syn*, ATTACHMENT

precision rest \prĭ-sĭzh´un rĕst\: a prefabricated, rigid metallic patrix in a fixed or removable partial denture that fits intimately into the matrix portion of a precision attachment in a restoration

preliminary cast \prĭ-lĭm´a-nĕr´ē\: a cast formed from a preliminary impression for use in diagnosis and/or the fabrication of a custom impression tray; *syn*, DIAGNOSTIC CAST, PREOPERATIVE CAST, STUDY CAST

preliminary impression \prĭ-lĭm´a-nĕr´ē ĭm-prĕsh´an\: a negative likeness made for the purpose of diagnosis, treatment planning, and/or the fabrication of a custom impression tray

preload *n*: the tension created in a screw, especially the threadings, when tightened; an engineering term used in dentistry to describe the degree of tightness or clamping force of a screw, usually in implant prosthodontics; *comp*, EMBEDMENT RELAXATION

premature contact:; *syn*, DEFLECTIVE OCCLUSAL CONTACT

prematurity *n*, *obs*; *syn*, DEFLECTIVE OCCLUSAL CONTACT

premolar *n*: a tooth that replaces a deciduous molar and is located distal to the canine and mesial to the permanent molar teeth; premolars have two or three cusp

preoperative cast \prē-ŏp´ar-a-tĭv, -ŏp´ra-, -ŏp´a-rā- kăst\: a positive likeness of a part or parts of the oral cavity for the purpose of diagnosis and treatment planning; *syn*, DIAGNOSTIC CAST, PRELIMINARY CAST, STUDY CAST

preoperative record \prē-ŏp´ar-a-tĭv, -ŏp´ra-, -ŏp´a-rā- rĕk´ard\ *obs*: any record made for the purpose of study or treatment planning (GPT-4)

preoperative wax try-in: a dental diagnostic procedure in which planned restorations are developed in wax on a diagnostic cast to determine optimal clinical and laboratory procedures necessary to achieve the desired esthetics and function; *syn*, DIAGNOSTIC DENTURE WAX-UP, SETUP, WAX TRY-IN

preprosthetic surgery \prē-prŏs-thĕt´ĭk sûr´ja-rē\: surgical procedures designed to facilitate fabrication of a prosthesis or to improve the prognosis of prosthodontic care

presolder *nonstand*; *syn*, PRE-CERAMIC SOLDERING

pressed ceramics *n*: a technique designed to produce a desired form by injecting a molten homogeneous ceramic material into a mold

pressed-on-metal ceramics: a technique designed to produce a desired form by injecting a molten homogeneous ceramic material into a mold containing a metal framework that is veneered with opaque porcelain; *comp*, METAL-CERAMIC RESTORATION

pressed-on-zirconia ceramics: a technique designed to produce a desired form by injecting a molten homogeneous ceramic material into a mold containing a zirconia framework that may be veneered with porcelain; *comp*, ZIRCONIA RESTORATION

pressure area \prĕsh´ar\ *n*: region of gingiva or mucosa that is being subjected to excessive pressure or friction from a dental prosthesis; such pressure areas can present as ulcerations and lacerations or as regions where unbroken mucosa has become painful

pressure flask *n*: equipment that uses heat, water or compressed air to create an internal environment of increased pressure to assist with the processing of a dental prosthesis made from acrylic resin; *comp*, FLASK 1, FLASK 2, DENTURE FLASK

pressure indicating paste \prĕsh´ar ĭn´dĭ-kā-tĭng pāst\: *acronym* is PIP; any substance applied to a dental prosthesis that when seated on a structure, demonstrates the adaptation of the prosthesis to the structure it opposes

pressure relief \prĕsh´ar rĭ-lēf´\ *obs*: alteration of the denture-bearing surface of a denture to reduce force on the underlying tissues (GPT-4)

pressure welding \prĕsh´ar wĕl´dĭng\: bonding of two metals together by sufficiently large force applied perpendicular to the surfaces; such force must be of magnitude to produce permanent distortions that expose a film-free metal contact

pretreatment records \prē-trēt´mant rĕk´ardz\: any records made for the purpose of diagnosis, recording of the patient history, or treatment planning in advance of therapy

primary colors \prī´mĕr´ē, -ma-rē kŭl´erz\: three basic colors used to make most other colors by mixture, either additive mixture of lights or subtractive mixture of colorants

primary colors (additive) \prī´mĕr´ē, -ma-rē kŭl´erz ăd´ĭ-tĭv\: three colored lights from which all other colors can be produced by additive mixture; the three must be selected so that no one of them can be produced by mixture of the other two; generally, red, green, and blue are used; additive primaries are the complements of the subtractive primaries

primary colors (subtractive) \prī´mĕr´ē, -ma-rē kŭl´erz sab-trăk´tĭv\: colors of three colorants or colored materials which, when mixed together subtract from one another, resulting in black or a very dark neutral color; subtractive primaries are generally cyan, magenta, and yellow

primary dentition \prī´mĕr´ē dĕn-tĭsh´an\: the teeth that erupt first and are normally shed and replaced by permanent (succedaneous) teeth; *syn*, DECIDUOUS DENTITION

primary hyperalgesia \prī´mĕr´ē hī´par-ăl-gē´zha\: stimulation evoked primary pain as a result of lowered pain threshold

primary impression *nonstand*; *syn*, PRELIMINARY IMPRESSION

primary occlusal trauma \prī´mĕr´ē a-klōō´al trou´ma\: the effects induced by abnormal or excessive occlusal forces acting on teeth with normal periodontal support

primary pain \prī´mĕr´ē pān\: pain that identifies the true source of nociceptive input

primary stability: contributing factors of mechanical stabilization of a dental implant during the healing phase

[1]process \prŏs´ĕs, prō´sĕs´\ *n* (14c)**: 1.** in anatomy, a prominence or projection of bone; **2.** in dentistry, any technical procedure that incorporates a number of steps; **3.** the procedure of bringing about

polymerization of dental resins for prostheses or bases; **processes** *pl*; *syn*, DENTURE PROCESSING

[2]process \prŏs´ĕs, prō´sĕs´\ *vb* (14c): in dentistry, to perform any technical procedure to polymerize dental resins for prostheses; *comp*, DENTURE PROCESSING, REBASE, RELINE, *reveneer*

processed denture base \prŏ´sĕsd dĕn´chur bās\; *syn*, DEFINITIVE DENTURE BASE

profile prō´fil´\ *n* (ca. 1656): an outline or contour, especially one representing a side view of a human head

profile record \prō´fil rĕk´ard\: a registration or record of the facial profile of a patient; *comp*, EMERGENCE PROFILE

proglissement *n*: movement, tilting or displacing a mandibular removable prosthesis anteriorly in the mouth secondary to occlusal loads; it occurs when the chewing center of the prosthesis is placed on an oblique slope of the edentulous ridge rather than its deepest point

prognathic \prŏg-năth´ĭk, -nā´thĭk\ *n*: a protruded position of the mandible in relation to the maxillae; *obs*, *caput progeneum, exognathia, progenia, prognathia*

prognathism \prŏg-na-thĭz´um\ *n* (ca. 1864): an overgrowth of the mandible in an anteroposterior direction; a protrusion of the mandible in relation to the maxillae

prognosis \prŏg-nō´sĭs\ *n* (1655): a forecast as to the probable result of a disease or a course of therapy

progressive loading \pra-grĕs´ĭv lō´dĭng\ (1998): the gradual increase in the application of force on a dental implant whether intentionally applied with a dental prosthesis or unintentionally applied with forces placed by adjacent anatomic structures or parafunctional loading

progressive mandibular lateral translation \pra-grĕs´ĭv măn-dĭb´ya-lar lăt´ar-al trăns-lā´shun\: *acronym* is PMLT; the translatory portion of mandibular movement as viewed in a specific body plane that occurs at a rate or amount that is directly proportional to the forward movement of the nonworking-side condyle; *syn*, MANDIBULAR TRANSLATION; *comp*, EARLY MANDIBULAR LATERAL TRANSLATION, IMMEDIATE MANDIBULAR LATERAL TRANSLATION, MANDIBULAR TRANSLATION

progressive side shift: *syn*, MANDIBULAR TRANSLATION, PROGRESSIVE MANDIBULAR LATERAL TRANSLATION

projected pain \pra-jĕk´tĭd pān\: heterotopic pain felt in the anatomical peripheral distribution of the same nerve that mediates the primary pain

proportional limit \pra-pôr´sha-nal lĭm´ĭt\: that unit of stresses beyond which deformation is no longer proportional to the applied load

proprioception \prō´prē-ō-sĕp´shun\ *n* (1906): the reception of stimulation of sensory nerve terminals within the tissues of the body that give information concerning movements and the position of the body; perception mediated by proprioceptors

prosthesis \prŏs-thē´sĭs\ *n* (1900) [Figure 1]: an artificial replacement of part of the human anatomy restoring form, function, and esthetics; **–ses** \-sēz´\ *pl*; *comp*, DEFINITIVE PROSTHESIS, DENTAL PROSTHESIS, INTERIM PROSTHESIS, MAXILLOFACIAL PROSTHESIS, PROVISIONAL PROSTHESIS, SURGICAL PROSTHESIS

prosthesis placement: *syn*, PLACEMENT

prosthetic \prŏs-thĕt´ĭk\ *adj*(ca. 1890): relating to a prosthesis or prosthetics; prosthetically \prŏs-thĕt´ĭ-kă-lē\ *adv*

prosthetic dentistry:; *syn*, PROSTHODONTICS

prosthetic dressing: a maxillofacial interim prosthesis veneered with a gauze-like dressing that artificially replaces a deficient anatomy of the face as a result of surgery, trauma, or congenital absence

Prosthesis

Fixed Complete Denture	Removable Complete Denture	Maxillofacial Prosthesis
Cement retained	Tissue supported	Auricular
Screw retained	Tooth (implant) and tissue supported (*removable complete overdenture*)	Cranial
	Implant supported	Mandibular resection
Fixed Partial Denture	**Removable Partial Denture**	Nasal
Cement retained	Tooth (implant) and tissue supported (*removable partial denture*)	Obturator
Screw retained	Tooth (implant) and tissue supported (*removable partial overdenture*)	Ocular
		Orbital
		Platala Augmentation/speech aid
		Palatal lift

Figure 1.

prosthetic outrigger *n*: that portion of a mandibular resection appliance which extends into the lingual vestibule to assist in stability and retention; *comp*, MANDIBULAR RESECTION PROSTHESIS, MANDIBULAR GUIDE PLANE PROSTHESIS, MANDIBULAR GUIDANCE THERAPY, MAXILLOFACIAL PROSTHESIS, *mandibular resection prosthesis with guide, mandibular resection prosthesis without guide, resection prosthesis*

prosthetic privacy *n*: an individual's privacy as it relates to personal space and health, and the individual's right to seclude information from any other individual or group (such as the "wearing of a denture")

prosthetic restoration \prŏs-thĕt´ĭk\ *obs*: an artificial replacement for an absent part of the human body (GPT-4)

prosthetic speech aid:; *syn*, ADULT SPEECH AID PROSTHESIS, PEDIATRIC SPEECH AID PROSTHESIS

prosthetics \prŏs-thĕt´ĭks\ *n*, *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr* (ca. 1894): the art and science of supplying artificial replacements for missing parts of the human body; *comp*, MAXILLOFACIAL PROSTHETICS

prosthetist \prŏs´thĭ-tĭst\ *n*: a person involved in the construction of an artificial replacement for any part of the human body

prosthodontia *n*, *obs*; *syn*, PROSTHODONTICS

prosthodontic diagnostic index: a clinical diagnostic index classification for (1) the edentulous patient, (2) the partially edentulous patient, and (3) the completely dentate patient; (refer to Appendix B, C and D) the classifications use specific diagnostic criteria to delineate treatment complexity into four classes: Class I (minimally compromised), Class II (moderately compromised), Class III (substantially compromised), or Class IV (severely compromised); copyrighted, American College of Prosthodontists © (2004); McGarry TJ, Nimmo A, Skiba JF, Ahlstrom RH, Smith CR, Koumjian JH. Classification system for complete edentulism. American College of Prosthodontists. J Prosthodont 1999 Mar;8(1):27-39; McGarry TJ, Nimmo A, Skiba JF, Ahlstrom RH, Smith CR, Koumjian JH, Arbree NS. Classification system for partial edentulism. J Prosthodont 2002 Sep;11(3):181-93; McGarry TJ, Nimmo A, Skiba JF, Ahlstrom RH, Smith CR, Koumjian JH, Guichet GN; American College of Prosthodontists. Classification system for the completely dentate patient. J Prosthodont 2004 Jun;13(2):73-82

prosthodontics \prŏs´tha-dŏn´tĭks\ *n*, *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr* (1947): prosthodontics is the dental specialty pertaining to the

diagnosis, treatment planning, rehabilitation, and maintenance of the oral function, comfort, appearance, and health of patients with clinical conditions associated with missing or deficient teeth and/or maxillofacial tissues by using biocompatible substitutes; *comp*, FIXED PROSTHODONTICS, IMPLANT PROSTHODONTICS, MAXILLOFACIAL PROSTHETICS, REMOVABLE PROSTHODONTICS

prosthodontist \prŏs´tha-dŏn-tĭst\ *n* (1917)**: 1.** a specialist in prosthodontics; **2.** a dentist who has successfully completed an advanced education program in prosthodontics that is accredited by the appropriate accrediting body; in the United States, that authoritative body is the Commission on Dental Accreditation of the American Dental Association; *comp*, BOARD-CERTIFIED PROSTHODONTIST, BOARD-ELIGIBLE PROSTHODONTIST, EDUCATIONALLY QUALIFIED PROSTHODONTIST

protanomalous vision \prō´ta-nŏm´a-lŭs vĭzh´un\: a form of color-deficient vision in which the ability to perceive blue and yellow is retained; hue discrimination is poor in the red to green region of the spectrum

protanopia \prō´ta-nō´pē-a\: a form of dichromatism in which red and blue-green stimuli are confused

protrusion \prō-trōō´zhan\ *n* (1646): a position of the mandible anterior to centric relation without lateral deviation; *comp*, LATEROPROTRUSION

protrusive \prō-trōō´sĭv, -zĭv\ *adj* (1676): thrusting forward; adjective denoting protrusion; **protrusively** \prō-trōō´sĭv-lē\ *adv*; **protrusiveness** \prō-trōō´sĭv-nĕs\ *n*

protrusive checkbite *slang*; *syn*, PROTRUSIVE INTEROCCLUSAL RECORD

protrusive condylar inclination: the angle formed by the path of the moving condyles within the sagittal plane compared with the horizontal plane (anterior-posterior movement); *syn*, SAGITTAL CONDYLAR INCLINATION

protrusive condylar path \prō-trōō´sĭv kŏn´dĭl´, -dl păth\: the path the condyle travels when the mandible is moved forward from its initial position

protrusive deflection \prō-trōō´sĭv dĭ-flĕk´shun\: a continuing eccentric displacement of the midline incisal path on protrusion, symptomatic of a restriction of movement

protrusive deviation \prō-trōō´sĭv dē´vē-ā´shun\: discursive movement on protrusion that ends in the centered position and is indicative of interference during movement

protrusive interocclusal record \prō-trōō´sĭv ĭn´tar-a-klōō´zal rĕk´ard\: a registration of the mandible in relation to the maxillae when both condyles are advanced in the glenoid fossa

protrusive jaw relation \prō-trōō´sĭv jô rĭ-lā´shun\ *obs*: a jaw relation resulting from a protrusion of the mandible (GPT-4)

protrusive movement: mandibular movement anterior to centric relation; *comp*, ECCENTRIC POSITION

protrusive occlusion \prō-trōō´sĭv a-klōō´zhun\: an occlusion of the teeth when the mandible is protruded (GPT-4)

protrusive record:; *syn*, PROTRUSIVE INTEROCCLUSAL RECORD

protrusive relation \prō-trōō´sĭv rĭ-lā´shun\: the relation of the mandible to the maxillae when the mandible is thrust forward (GPT-4)

provisional cementation: cementation of an interim or definitive restoration with a luting agent that has weak retentive properties to allow the planned future removal of the restoration

provisional denture:; *syn*, INTERIM PROSTHESIS, PROVISIONAL PROSTHESIS

provisional prosthesis: a fixed or removable dental prosthesis, or maxillofacial prosthesis designed to enhance esthetics, stabilization, and/or function for a limited period of time, after which it is to be replaced by a definitive dental or maxillofacial prosthesis; often such prostheses are used to assist in determination of the therapeutic effectiveness of a specific treatment plan or the form and function of the planned definitive prosthesis; *syn*, INTERIM PROSTHESIS

provisional restoration:; *syn*, INTERIM PROSTHESIS, PROVISIONAL PROSTHESIS

provisional splint \pra-vĭzh´a-nal splĭnt\: an interim device designed to stabilize teeth during diagnosis or therapy; *syn*, *interim splint*

provisionalization *nonstand*; *syn*, TEMPORIZATION

proximal \prŏk´sa-mal\ *adj* (1727)**: 1.** situated close to; **2.** next to or nearest the point of attachment or origin, a central point especially, located toward the center of a body; proximally, *adj comp* DISTAL

proximal contact:; *syn*, INTERPROXIMAL CONTACT AREA

pseudoisochromatic color tests \sōō´dō-ī´sa-krō-măt´ĭk kŭ´lar tĕsts\: tests for detecting color vision deficiency; the charts are made up of colored spots that yield a legible pattern (number, letter, figure, etc.,) for a normal observer but yield no legible pattern for observers with anomalous types of color vision

psycho-social aging *n*: biologic ageing that relates to psychological changes (such as anxiety, depression, dementia, delirium), and social changes (the changes in the person's roles and relationships); such changes are impacted by common social and emotional experiences such as loss of autonomy, grief, fear, loneliness, financial constraints and lack of social networks; *comp*, PHYSIOLOGICAL AGING, ORAL AGING, ORAL HYPOFUNCTION

psychophysical \sī´kō-fĭz´ĭ-kal\ *adj* (1847): used to describe the sector of color science that deals with the relationship between physical description or specification of stimuli and the sensory perception arising from them

psychophysical color \sī´kō-fĭz´ĭ-kal kŭ´lar\: a specification of color stimulus in terms of operationally defined values, such as three tristimulus value

pterygoid implant: an endosseous implant placed through the maxillary tuberosity and engaging the pterygoid plate; indicated for retention of a dental prosthesis or maxillofacial prosthesis in the maxillae

pterygoid notch:; *syn*, PTERYGOMAXILLARY NOTCH

pterygoid plates \tĕr´ĭ-goid´ plāts\: broad, thin, wing-shaped processes of the sphenoid bone separated by the pterygoid fossa. The inferior end of the medial plate terminates in a long curved process or hook for the tendon of the tensor veli palatini muscle. The lateral plate gives attachment to the medial and lateral pterygoid muscles

pterygomaxillary notch \tĕr´ĭ-ga-măk´sa-lĕr´ē nŏch\: the palpable notch formed by the junction of the maxilla and the pterygoid hamulus of the sphenoid bone; *syn*, HAMULAR NOTCH, PTERYGOID NOTCH

puck *n*: a type of billet used in computer-aided manufacturing (CAM); it is a block of material refined with subtractive manufacture process, such as milling machines, to create the contours of a physical object that has been designed with computer-aided design (CAD); *comp*, BILLET, SUBTRACTIVE MANUFACTURE (SM), COMPUTER-AIDED MANUFACTURE (CAM)

pulp \pŭlp\ *n*: the richly vascularized connective tissue of mesodermal origin with much innervation contained in the central cavity of the tooth

pulp capping \pŭlp kăp´ĭng\: application of a material to protect the pulp from external influences and promote healing, done either directly or indirectly

pulpectomy \pŭlp-ĕk´tō-mē\ *n*: the complete removal of the dental pulp

pulpitis \pŭl´pī-tĭs\ *n*: inflammation of the dental pulp

pulpotomy \pŭl-pa-ta´mē\ *n*: surgical amputation of the coronal portion of the dental pulp

[1]pumice \pŭm´ĭs\ *n* (15c)**: 1.** a type of volcanic glass used as an abrasive. It is prepared in various grits and used for finishing and polishing; **2.** a polishing agent, in powdered form, used for natural teeth and fixed and removable restorations

[2]pumice \pŭm´ĭs\ *vt* (15c): to finish or dress with pumice; pumiced \pŭm´ĭsd\ pumicing \pŭm´ĭ-sĭng\

PVAc-PE: *acronym* for vinyl acetate-ethylene copolymers; used in thermomolding

pyramidal fracture \pĭr´a-mĭd frăk´chur\: a fracture of the midfacial bones, with the principal fracture lines meeting at an apex in the area of the nasion; *syn*, LE FORT II FRACTURE

Q

QD: *acronym for L. Qad'que Di'e, every day*

QH: *acronym for L. Qua'que Ho'ra, every hour*

QID: *acronym for L. Qua'ter In Di'e, four times a day*

QL: *acronym for L. Quan'tum Li'bet, as much as desired*

QQH: *acronym for L. Qua'que Qua'ta Ho'ra, every 4 hours; commonly noted as Q4H*

quadrant \kwŏd´rant\ *n* (15c)**: 1.** any of the four quarters into which something is divided by two real or imaginary lines that intersect each other at right angles; **2.** in dentistry, one of the four sections of the dental arches, divided at the midline; *comp*, SEXTANT

quartz \kwôrts\ *n* (ca. 1631): an allotropic form of silica; the mineral SiO2 consisting of hexagonal crystals of colorless, transparent silicon dioxide

quick-cure resin *slang*; *syn*, AUTOPOLYMERIZING RESIN; CHEMICALLY-ACTIVATED POLYMERIZATION

R

rad *obs* (1953): *acronym* for *radiation absorbed dose*, a unit of measurement of the absorbed dose of ionizing radiation; the biologic effect of one rad varies with the type of radiation to which tissue is exposed; *comp*, GRAY, SIEVERT

radiation \rā´dē-ā´shun\ *n* (1570): the emission of electromagnetic waves, such as light, short wave, radio, ultraviolet, or x-rays, or particulate rays such as alpha, beta, and gamma

radiation bite block *n*: custom made prosthesis aimed at positioning the jaw to assist in the precise application of radiation and reduce radiation to surrounding structures; *syn*, *radiation bite stent*; *comp*, TISSUE POSITIONER, *tissue molding prosthesis*

radiation carrier \rā´dē-ā´shun kăr´ē-ar\: device used to administer radiation to confined areas by means of capsules, beads, or needles of radiation-emitting materials such as radium or cesium; its function is to hold the radiation source securely in the same location during the entire period of treatment; radiation oncologists occasionally request these devices to achieve a close approximation and controlled application of radiation to a tumor deemed amiable to eradication; *syn*, *carrier prosthesis, intracavity applicator, intracavity carrier, radiation applicator, radium carrier, radiotherapy device*

radiation cone locator \rā´dē-ā´shun kōn lō´kātar\: a device used to direct and reduplicate the path of radiation to an oral tumor during a split course of irradiation; *syn*, DEVICE, DOCKING DEVICE

radiation dose fractionation *n*: the process of dividing a dose of radiation into multiple fractions in the treatment of cancer; *comp*, DOSE VOLUME HISTOGRAM, RADIOTHERAPY

radiation shield \rā´dē-ā´shun shēld\: a intraoral device designed to shield adjacent tissues from radiation during orthovoltage treatment of malignant lesions of the head and neck region; *syn*, DEVICE, *lead shield*, RADIATION STENT, *tongue protector*

radiation shield positioner \rā´dē-ā´shun shēld/pa-zĭsh´nar\: a custom-made device to direct, align, and protect adjacent tissues during irradiation; the shield/positioner will prevent radiation damage to tissues that are unaffected by a tumor; *syn*, DEVICE

radiation source device \rā´dē-ā´shun sôrs, sōrs dĭ-vīs´\: custom-made device designed to align a radiation source to a specific anatomic site; *syn*, DEVICE

radiation stent:; *syn*, DEVICE, RADIATION SHIELD

radical maxillectomy *n*: the surgical removal of the maxilla and orbital contents (unilateral); *comp*, MAXILLECTOMY, BILATERAL MAXILLECTOMY, TOTAL MAXILLECTOMY, SUBTOTAL MAXILLECTOMY, LIMITED MAXILLECTOMY, MANDIBULECTOMY, *maxilla resection*

radicular \ră-dĭ-kyōō´lar\ *adj* (1830): pertaining to the root of a tooth

radiodensity *n*: the relative transparency of a material to x-rays and other radiation; *comp*, CONTRAST RESOLUTION, SPATIAL RESOLUTION, *radiolucent, radiopaque*

radiogram *n*; *syn*, RADIOGRAPH

[1]radiograph \rā´dē-ō-grăf´\ *n* (1880): an image produced on any detector, either photographic (emulsion coated acetate) or amorphous silicon photodiode (digital), by means of electromagnetic radiation other than light

[2]radiograph \rā´dē-ō-grăf´\ *vt* (1896): to make a radiograph of

radiolucent \rā´dē-ō-lōō´sant\: permitting the passage of radiant energy with relatively little attenuation by absorption

radiopaque \rā´dē-ō-pāk´\ (1917): a structure that strongly inhibits the passage of radiant energy

radiotherapy *n*: *abbr* is RTx; a type of cancer treatment that uses ionizing radiation to control or kill malignant cells; *syn*, *radiation therapy*; *comp*, CHEMOTHERAPY; GAMMA KNIFE RADIOSURGERY, INTENSITY MODULATED PROTON THERAPY

ramus endosteal implant \rā´mas ĕn-dŏs´tē-al ĭm-plănt´\: an endosteal dental implant that is attached, in part, to the ramus of the mandible

ramus frame endosteal implant \rā´mas frām ĕn-dŏs´tē-al ĭm-plănt´\: a dental implant design that consists of a horizontal intraoral supragingival abutment in the form of a bar and endosteal implant body segments that are placed into the rami and symphysis areas as one section (implants fabricated from one piece of metal), or two sections (implants of anterior and horizontal segments that are connected at the time of placement), or five sections (an implant consisting of five sections in which the endosteal implant body segments are independently placed and connected with fitted components); *orig*, Frank H Skinner, 1915; Harold D. Roberts, 1972

range of motion \rānj ŭv mō´shun\: the range, measured in degrees of a circle, through which a joint can be extended or flexed. The range of the opening, lateral, and protrusive excursions of the temporomandibular joint

raphe \rā´fē\ *n* (1753)**: 1.** line of union of symmetrical parts; **2.** in dentistry, the pterygomandibular raphe represents the tendinous union of the buccinator and superior pharyngeal constrictor muscle

rapid prototyping *n*: a general term used when referring to the production of 3D objects by computer-aided manufacture (CAM) for visual representations of prototypes or components in a "high speed" manner; rapid prototyping generally uses additive manufacturing (AM) techniques, but can also use subtractive (high-speed machining) and compressive (casting, molding and extruding) processes as a tool; *comp*, COMPUTER-AIDED MANUFACTURE (CAM), ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING (AM), COMPUTER NUMERICAL CONTROL (CNC), SUBTRACTIVE MANUFACTURING (SM)

raster graphics image *n*: the file format of an image that is a spatial grid of pixels; examples are BMP, TIFF, GIF, and JPEG; *syn*, BITMAP

reattachment \rē-a-tăch´mant\ *n*: in periodontics, the reunion of epithelial and connective tissues with root surfaces and bone such as occurs after incision or injury

rebase \rē-bās´\ *n*: the laboratory process of replacing the entire denture base material on an existing prosthesis

receptor sites \rĭ-sĕp´tar sīts\: specific sites at which molecular binding occurs that results in specific biologic responses

recipient site \rĭ-sĭp´ē-ant sīt\: the site into or onto which a graft or transplant material is placed

reciprocal \rĭ-sĭp´ra-kal\ *adj*: the manner in which one part of a prosthesis is made to counter the effect created by another part (GPT-1)

reciprocal arm:; *syn*, BRACING ARM, RECIPROCAL CLASP

reciprocal clasp \rĭ-sĭp´ra-kal klăsp\: a component of the clasp assembly specifically designed to provide reciprocation by engaging a reciprocal guiding plane; it counteracts the action of the clasp during removal and insertion of a removable partial denture; *syn*, BRACING ARM, RECIPROCAL ARM

reciprocal click \rĭ-sĭp´ra-kal klĭk\: clicks emanating from the temporomandibular joint, one of which occurs during opening movement and the other during closing movement

reciprocation \rĭ-sĭp´ra-kā´shun\ *n* (1561)**: 1.** the mechanism by which lateral forces generated by a retentive clasp passing over a height of contour are counterbalanced by a reciprocal clasp passing along a reciprocal guiding plane; **2.** a mutual exchange; **3.** an alternating motion; **reciprocative** \rĭ-sĭp´ra-kā´tĭv\ *adj*

reconstruction plate *n*: a titanium material that may be used to join two segments of bone together, or to reinforce existing bone that is limited in volume; *comp*, CRANIALPLATE

[1]record \rĭ-kōrd\ *vb* (14c)**: 1.** to register data relating to specific conditions that exist currently or previously; **2.** to register permanently by mechanical means, such as jaw relationship; *comp*, INDEX

[2]record \rĭ-kōrd\ *n* (14c)**: 1.** an official document; **2.** a body of known or recorded facts about someone or something; **3.** a registration of jaw position; *comp*, CENTRIC RELATION RECORD, ECCENTRIC INTEROCCLUSAL RECORD, INTEROCCLUSAL RECORD, TERMINAL JAW RELATION RECORD, *occluding jaw record*

record base \rĕk´ard bās\: an interim denture base used to support the record rim material for recording maxillomandibular records

record rim \rĕk´ard rĭm\: the occlusal surfaces fabricated on a record base for the purpose of making maxillomandibular relationship records and/or arranging teeth; *syn*, OCCLUSION RIM

reduced interarch distance \rĭ-dōōsd´ ĭn´tar-ärch\: an occluding vertical dimension that results in an excessive interocclusal rest distance when the mandible is in the rest position and in a reduced inter-ridge distance when the teeth are in contact; *syn*, OVERCLOSURE

reduction \rĭ-dŭk´shun\ *n* (1546)**: 1.** the correction of a fracture or dislocation; the restoration by surgical or manipulative procedures of a part to its normal anatomic location; **2.** the removal of tooth structure to allow adequate thickness of a restorative material

reference plane locator \rĕf´ar-ans, rĕf´rans plān lō´kā´tar\: a device used to facilitate location of the horizontal reference plane on the face of a patient

reference scan *n***: 1.** the process of creating a "gold standard" by scanning an object of interest for the purposes of future comparison with different techniques, often used for research purposes; **2.** The process of scanning an object containing fiducial markers alone (reference scan), and again in-situ, and often used with diagnostic surgical guides; **3.** the process of scanning any object (such as a diagnostic waxing), for use as part of the CAD process; *comp*, FIDUCIAL MARKER, FIDUCIAL MARKER REGISTRATION, DUAL SCAN, COMPUTER-AIDED DESIGN (CAD)

reflectance \rĭ-flĕk´tans\ *n* (1926): the ratio of the intensity of reflected radiant flux to that of the incident flux. In popular usage, it is considered as the ratio of the intensity of reflected radiant flux to that reflected from a defined reference standard; specular reflection is the angle of reflection equal to the angle of incidence; surface reflection is associated with objects having optically smooth surfaces; these objects are usually termed glossy; *comp*, GLOSS

reflection \rĭ-flĕk´shun\ (14c) *n***: 1.** the elevation and folding back of all or part of the mucosa to expose underlying structures; **2.** the return of light or sound waves from a surface

refraction \rĭ-frăk´shun\ *n* (1603): the deflection of light or energy waves from a straight path that occurs when passing obliquely from one medium into another in which its velocity is different

refractory \rĭ-frăk´ta-orē\ *adj* (1606): difficult to fuse or corrode; capable of enduring high temperatures

refractory cast \rĭ-frăk´ta-rē kăst\: a cast made of a material that will withstand high temperatures without disintegrating; *syn*, INVESTMENT CAST

refractory die: any die material that is capable of enduring the high temperatures that occur during firing or casting procedures; the die is an integral part of the mold; the restoration is directly cast, molded, or fired onto the refractory die

refractory flask:; *syn*, CASTING FLASK

refractory investment \rĭ-frăk´ta-rē ĭn-vĕst´mant\: an investment material that can withstand the high temperatures used in soldering or casting

refractory mold \rĭ-frăk´ta-rē mōld\: a refractory cavity into which a substance is shaped or cast

refractory prosthodontic patient: a patient unable to achieve treatment expectations despite the thoroughness or frequency of the treatment provided

regeneration \rĭ-jĕn´a-rā´shun\ *n* (14c): renewal or restoration of a body or bodily part after injury or as a normal process; *syn*, GUIDED TISSUE REGENERATION

registration \rĕj´ĭ-strā´shun\ *n* (1566)**: 1.** the making of a record of the jaw relationships present, or those desired, thus allowing their transfer to an articulator to assist in the fabrication of a dental prosthesis; **2.** a record made of the desired maxillomandibular relationship and used to relate casts to an articulator; *syn*, JAW RELATION RECORD, MAXILLOMANDIBULAR RELATIONSHIP RECORD, RECORD 1

reimplantation \rē-ĭm-plăn-tā´shun\ *n*: the act of replacing a tooth in the same alveolar socket from which it had been removed, either surgically or as a result of trauma

relief \rĭ-lēf´\ *n***: 1.** the reduction or elimination of undesirable pressure or force from a specific region under a denture base,

artificial crown, or coping; **2.** the creation of space in an impression tray for impression material; **3.** coating of a die with a paint-on material to produce an oversized die dimension that allows for the flow of luting agent during cementation and eliminates any undesirable binding at the intaglio surface; *comp*, CUSTOM TRAY RELIEF

relief area \rĭ-lēf´ âr´ē-a\: that portion of the dental prosthesis that is reduced to eliminate excessive pressure; that portion of a die that is relieved with a paint-on material

relief chamber:; *syn*, RELIEF AREA

reline \rē-līn´\ *vt* (1851): the procedures used to resurface the intaglio of a removable dental prosthesis with new base material, thus producing an accurate adaptation to the denture foundation area; *comp*, REBASE

remodel \rē-mŏd´l\ *vt*: the morphologic change in bone as an adaptive response to altered environmental demands. The bone will progressively remodel where there is a proliferation of tissue with regressive remodeling when osteoclastic resorption is evident

remount cast \rē-mount´\: a cast formed inside the intaglio of a prosthesis for the purpose of mounting the prosthesis on an articulator

remount procedure \rē-mount´ pra-sē´jur\: any method used to relate restorations to an articulator for analysis and/or to assist in development of a plan for occlusal equilibration or reshaping

remount record index \rē-mount´ rĕk´ard ĭn´dĕks´\: a record of maxillary structures affixed to the mandibular member of an articulator useful in facilitating subsequent transfers; *syn*, FACEBOW PRESERVATION

removable appliance *slang*; *syn*, REMOVABLE DENTAL PROSTHESIS

removable bridge *slang*; *syn*, REMOVABLE DENTAL PROSTHESIS

removable complete denture: a removable dental prosthesis that replaces the entire dentition and associated anatomy of the maxillae or mandible; the removable complete denture can be readily inserted and removed from the mouth by the patient; *comp*, COMPLETE DENTURE

removable dental prosthesis \rĭ-mōō´va-bal prŏs-thē´sĭs\: a removable complete or partial denture, overdenture, or maxillofacial prosthesis that replaces some or all missing teeth; the dental prosthesis can be readily inserted and removed by the patient.

removable die system: a segmented definitive cast system that permits accurate removal and replacement of dies of individually prepared teeth and partially edentulous areas

removable partial denture \rĭ-mōō´va-bal păr´shal dĕn´chur\: a removable denture that replaces some teeth in a partially edentulous arch; the removable partial denture can be readily inserted and removed from the mouth by the patient

removable prosthodontics \rĭ-mōō´va-bal prŏs-tha-dŏn´tĭks\: the branch of prosthodontics concerned with the replacement of teeth and contiguous structures for edentulous or partially edentulous patients by artificial substitutes that are readily removable from the mouth by the patient

replacement denture *n*: a denture that replaces an existing, well-adapted denture; *comp*, CONVENIENCE OCCLUSION, DENTURE DUPLICATION

replica \rĕp´lĭ-ka\ *n* (1852)**: 1.** a reproduction or facsimile of an original; **2.** a copy or duplicate, such as, a duplicate of the surface of a component of a dental implant used to process a restoration

repositioning \rē-pa-zĭsh´a-nĭng\ *n adj*: the changing of any relative position of the mandible to the maxillae, usually by altering the occlusion of the natural or artificial teeth

repositioning splint \rē-pa-zĭsh´a-nĭng splĭnt\ *nonstand*, *n*; *syn*, OCCLUSAL DEVICE

residual bone \rĭ-zĭj´ōō-al bōn\: that component of maxillary or mandibular bone that remains after the teeth are lost

residual ridge \rĭ-zĭj´ōō-al rĭj\: the portion of the residual bone and its soft tissue covering that remains after the removal of teeth

residual ridge crest \rĭ-zĭj´ōō-al rĭj krĕst\: the most prominent continuous surface of the residual ridge, not necessarily coincident with the center of the ridge; *syn*, CREST OF THE RIDGE; *comp*, RESIDUAL RIDGE

residual ridge resorption \rĭ-zĭj´ōō-al rĭj rē-sôrb´shun, -zôrb´-\: a term used for the diminishing quantity and quality of the residual ridge after the teeth are extracted; Atwood DA. Some clinical factors related to rate of resorption of residual ridges. J Prosthet Dent 1962;12:441-50; Ortman HR. Factors of bone resorption of the residual ridge. J Prosthet Dent 1962;12:429-40

resilient \rĭ-zĭl´yant\ *adj* (1674): characterized or noted by resilience, as (1) capable of withstanding shock without permanent deformation or rupture or (2) tending to recover from or easily adjust to change; resiliently *adv*; *syn*, ELASTIC

resilient attachment \rĭ-zl´yant a-tăch´mant\ (1998): an attachment designed to give a tooth-, soft tissue-, or implant-borne removable dental prosthesis sufficient mechanical flexion to withstand the variations in seating of the prosthesis as a result of deformations of the mucosa and underlying tissues to avoid placing excessive stress on the abutments

resilient denture liner: an interim (ethyl methacrylate with phthalate plasticizers) or definitive (processed silicone) liner of the intaglio surface of a removable complete denture, removable partial denture, or intraoral maxillofacial prosthesis

resin \rĕz´ĭn\ *n* (14c)**: 1.** any of various solid or semisolid amorphous natural organic substances that usually are transparent or translucent and brown to yellow; usually formed in plant secretions; are soluble in organic solvents but not water; are used chiefly in varnishes, inks, plastics, and medicine; and are found in many dental impression materials; **2.** a broad term used to describe natural or synthetic substances that form plastic materials after polymerization; they are named according to their chemical composition, physical structure, and means for activation of polymerization; *comp*, AUTOPOLYMERIZING RESIN, COPOLYMER RESIN

resin crown \rĕz´ĭn kroun\: a resin restoration that restores a clinical crown without a metal substructure

resin nanoceramics *n*, *nonstand*: *acronym* is RNC; *Editorial note for usage:* a term used by manufacturers to refer to materials that are chemically, ceramic reinforced composites; these materials are resin composites and not ceramics; *comp*, CERAMIC REINFORCED COMPOSITE RESIN

resin-bonded prosthesis \rĕz´ĭn-bŏn´dĭd prŏs-thē´sĭs\: a fixed partial denture that is luted to tooth structures, primarily enamel, which has been etched to provide micro mechanical retention for the resin luting agent; early designs incorporated perforations on the lingual partial-coverage retainer (ROCHETTE BRIDGE) through which the resin luting agent passed to achieve a mechanical lock; subsequently, use of acid etching of the metal partial-coverage retainer (MARYLAND BRIDGE or RESIN-BONDED PROSTHESIS) eliminated the need for perforations; recently, ADHESIVE RESINS that bond to the metallic oxides of non-acid etched alloy or to the triborosilicate-coated alloy have been used; also recently, the resin impregnated fiber-reinforced composite resin (FRC) retainer and framework has eliminated the metal alloy; glass, polyethylene, and carbon fibers are used in resin-bonded prostheses; Rochette AL. Attachment of a splint to enamel of lower anterior

teeth. J Prosthet Dent 1973;30:418-23; Livaditis GJ, Thompson VP. Etched castings: an improved retentive mechanism for resin-bonded retainers. J Prosthet Dent 1982;47-52; Goldberg AJ, Burstone CJ. The use of continuous fiber reinforcement. Dent Mater 1992;8(3):197-202

resin-bonded splint \rĕz´ĭn bŏn´dĭd splĭnt\: a fixed splint made of heavy wire, fibrous resin materials, and/or cast metal that is bonded to the labial or lingual surfaces of natural teeth with an acid-etch technique; it is used to stabilize traumatically displaced or periodontally compromised teeth

resin-modified ceramic *n*: a polymer interpenetrating ceramic network material (PICN); a porous ceramic material interpenetrated by a polymer that can render a tougher but less ridgid dental material (lower E modulus); (ref: Coldea A et al, Mechanical properties of polymer-infiltrated-ceramic-network materials. Dental Materials 2013;29:419-26); *comp*, INTERPENETRATING PHASE COMPOSITE, *resin matrix ceramics, hybrid ceramic, polymer interpenetrating ceramic network material (PICN), dual network ceramic polymer*

resin-modified glass ionomer: a modified glass ionomer cement that incorporates polymerizing resin monomer and a cross-linking agent; this type of cement has a longer working time and is less sensitive to water contamination than conventional glass ionomer cements; *syn*, HYBRID IONOMER; *comp*, GLASS IONOMER

resin-retained prosthesis:; *syn*, RESIN-BONDED PROSTHESIS

resin-veneered restoration: a fixed restoration that uses a metal framework on which an esthetic resin veneer is applied

resistance form \rĭ-zĭs´tans form\: the features of a tooth preparation that enhance the stability of a restoration and resists dislodgment along an axis other than the path of placement

resorption \rē-sôrp´shun, zôrp´-\ *n* (1818): the loss of tissue substance by physiologic or pathologic processes; *syn*, ALVEOLAR RESORPTION

rest \rĕst\ *n* (15c)**: 1.** a projection or attachment, usually on the side of an object; **2.** a rigid extension of a removable partial denture that contacts the occlusal, incisal, cingulum, or lingual surface of a tooth or restoration, the surface of which is commonly prepared to receive it; *comp*, CINGULUM REST, INCISAL REST, LINGUAL REST, OCCLUSAL REST, PARTIAL DENTURE REST, PRECISION REST, SEMIPRECISION REST

rest area:; *syn*, REST SEAT

rest bite *slang*; *syn*, PHYSIOLOGIC REST POSITION

rest jaw relation \rĕst jô rĭ-lā´shun\ *obs*: the postural jaw relation when the patient is resting comfortably in an upright position and the condyles are in a neutral, unstrained position in the glenoid fossae (GPT-4); *syn*, PHYSIOLOGIC REST POSITION, VERTICAL DIMENSION OF REST

rest occlusion:; *syn*, PHYSIOLOGIC REST POSITION

rest position:; *syn*, PHYSIOLOGIC REST POSITION

rest relation:; *syn*, PHYSIOLOGIC REST POSITION

rest seat \rĕst sēt\: the prepared recess in a tooth or restoration developed to receive the occlusal, incisal, cingulum, or lingual rest; *syn*, *rest preparation*, REST AREA

rest vertical dimension \rĕst vûr´tĭ-kal dĭ-mĕn´shun\: the postural position of the mandible when an individual is resting comfortably in an upright position and the associated muscles are in a state of minimal contractual activity; *syn*, PHYSIOLOGIC REST POSITION, VERTICAL DIMENSION OF REST

restoration \rĕs´ta-rā´shun\ *n* (1660): a broad term applied to any material or prosthesis that restores or replaces lost tooth structure, teeth, or oral tissues

retainer \rĭ-tā´nar\ *n* (1540): any type of device used for the stabilization or retention of a prosthesis; *comp*, DIRECT RETAINER, FIXED DENTAL PROSTHESIS RETAINER, INDIRECT RETAINER

retention \rĭ-tĕn´shun\ *n* (15c): that quality inherent in the dental prosthesis acting to resist the forces of dislodgment along the path of placement; *comp*, DIRECT RETENTION, INDIRECT RETENTION

retention arm \rĭ-tĕn´shun ärm\; *syn*, RETENTIVE CLASP

retention form \rĭ-tĕn´shun form\: the feature of a tooth preparation that resists dislodgment of a crown in a vertical direction or along the path of placement; *syn*, *retentive form*

retention of the denture \rĭ-tĕn´shun ŭv the dĕn´chur\: the resistance of a denture to dislodgment (GPT-4)

retentive circumferential clasp \rĭ-tĕn´tĭv sur-kŭm´fa-rĕn´shal klăsp\: a circumferential clasp arm that is flexible and engages the infrabulge area of the abutment tooth at the terminal end of the arm

retentive clasp \rĭ-tĕn´tĭv klăsp**: 1.** a clasp specifically designed to provide retention by engaging an undercut; **2.** a flexible segment of a removable partial denture that engages an undercut on an abutment and that is designed to retain the prosthesis

retentive fulcrum line \rĭ-tĕn´tĭv fŭl´krum līn**: 1.** an imaginary line connecting the retentive points of clasp arms on retaining teeth adjacent to mucosa-borne denture bases; **2.** an imaginary line, connecting the retentive points of clasp arms, around which the removable partial denture tends to rotate when subjected to dislodging forces

retinal fovea \rĕt´n-al fō´vē-a\: a small elliptical-shaped depression in the central region of the retina somewhat less than a degree of visual angle in maximal diameter and characterized by the sharpest cone vision; the fovea centralis is the normal center for visual fixation and attention

retrodiscal tissue \rĕt´rō-dĭs´kal tĭsh´ōō\: a mass of loose, highly vascular and highly innervated, connective tissue attached to the posterior band of the articular disc and extending to and filling the loose folds of the posterior capsule of the temporomandibular joint; it contains collagen fibers, elastic fibers, fat cells, numerous blood and lymph vessels, and nerves; this zone of tissue has been described by using multiple names such as *posterior attachment, bilaminar zone*, and *retrodiscal pad*; this retrodiscal tissue has a superior and an inferior lamina (layer) of connective tissue with many elastic fibers in the superior lamina, hence the name bilaminar zone

retrognathic \rĕt´rō-nā´thĭk\ *adj*: a retruded position of the mandible in relation to the maxillae

retromolar pad \rĕt´ra-mō´lar păd\: a mass of tissue comprised of non-keratinized mucosa located posterior to the retromolar papilla and overlying loose glandular connective tissue; this freely movable area should be differentiated from the pear-shaped pad

retromolar trigone: triangular area of mucosa with the base posterior to the mandibular third molar, superior apex posterior to maxillary third molar, laterally limited to lateral buccal sulcus, medially limited to anterior tonsillar pillar; underlying anatomy includes the buccinator muscle, and superior pharyngeal constrictor muscle, the tendinous pterygomandibular raphe, and the deep tendon of the temporalis muscle

retromylohyoid area \rĕt´rō-mī´lō- hyoid âr-ē-a\; *syn*, RETROMYLOHYOID SPACE

retromylohyoid space \rĕt´rō-mī´lō-hyoid spās\: an anatomic area in the alveololingual sulcus just lingual to the retromolar pad bounded anteriorly by the mylohyoid ridge, posteriorly by the

retromylohyoid curtain, inferiorly by the floor of the alveololingual sulcus, and lingually by the anterior tonsillary pillar when the tongue is in a relaxed position; retromylohyoid fossa

retruded contact \rĭ-trōō´dĭd kŏn´tăkt\: contact of a tooth or teeth along the retruded path of closure; initial contact of a tooth or teeth during closure around a transverse horizontal axis; *comp*, CENTRIC OCCLUSION

retrusion \rĭ-trōō´shun\ *vb*: movement toward the posterior

retrusive \rĭ-trōō´sĭv\ *adj*: denotes a posterior location

reverse articulation \rĭ-vûrs´ ăr-tĭk´ya-lā´shun\: an occlusal relationship in which the mandibular teeth are located facial to the opposing maxillary teeth; the maxillary buccal cusps are positioned in the central fossae of the mandibular teeth

reverse articulation teeth \rĭ-vûrs´ ăr-tĭk´ya-lā´shun tēth\: posterior teeth designed to accommodate the buccal cusps of the maxillary teeth positioned in the fossae of the mandibular teeth

reverse curve \rĭ-vûrs´ kŭrv\: a helicoid curve of occlusion that, when viewed in the frontal plane, conforms to a curve in which the lingual surfaces of the teeth are more coronal to the buccal surfaces; in excessive wear of the teeth, the obliteration of the cusps and formation of either flat or cupped-out occlusal surfaces, associated with reversal of the occlusal plane of the premolar, first and second molar teeth (the third molars being generally unaffected), whereby the occlusal surfaces of the mandibular teeth slope facially instead of lingually and those of the maxillary teeth incline lingually; anteroposterior curve slopes inferiorly; *comp*, CURVE OF PLEASURE, CURVE OF SPEE

reverse occlusal curve:; *syn*, REVERSE CURVE

reverse swallow:; *syn*, TONGUE THRUSTING

reversible hydrocolloid \rĭ-vûr´sa-bal hī´dra-kŏl´oid´\: colloidal gels in which the gelation is brought about by cooling and can be returned to the sol condition when the temperature is sufficiently increased

reversible splint \rĭ-vûr´sa-bal splĭnt\: any means of stabilizing teeth that does not irreversibly alter the structure of the teeth

rhinectomy *n*: the surgical excision of the nose; *comp*, RHINOTOMY, AURICULECTOMY, MAXILLECTOMY, MANDIBULECTOMY, CONDYLECTOMY

rhinorrhea *n*: a discharge from the nose consisting of clear, thin fluid; *comp*, EPISTAXIS

rhinotomy *n*: the surgical excision of a portion of the nose; *comp*, RHINECTOMY, AURICULECTOMY, MAXILLECTOMY, MANDIBULECTOMY, CONDYLECTOMY

Richmond crown *obs*: **1.** *eponym* for a post-retained crown made for an endodontically treated tooth that uses a porcelain facing; **2.** an artificial crown with an attached metal post that fits the prepared natural tooth and inserts into the endodontically treated root canal; *orig*, C. M. Richmond, dentist, U.S.A., 1835-1902; *obs*, porcelain-faced dowel crown; Richmond CM. New method of attaching gold crowns to natural roots of teeth. Am J Dent Sci 1878;79:425

ridge \rĭj\ *n* (bef. 12c): an elevated body part; a long, narrow, raised crest; *comp*, ALVEOLAR RIDGE, CENTER OF THE RIDGE, CREST OF THE RIDGE, RESIDUAL RIDGE

ridge augmentation \rĭj ôg´mĕn-tā´shun\: any procedure designed to enlarge or increase the size, extent, or quality of a deformed residual ridge

ridge crest \rĭj krĕst\: the highest continuous surface of the residual ridge not necessarily coincident with the center of the ridge

ridge lap \rĭj lăp\: the surface of a pontic for a fixed partial denture that has been shaped to accommodate the residual ridge; the tissue surface of a ridge lap design is concave and envelops both the buccal and lingual surfaces of the residual ridge

ridge preservation *n*: the outcome of techniques employed to maintain the external contours of the alveolar ridge; *comp*, RIDGE PRESERVATION TECHNIQUE

ridge preservation technique *n*: a technique that aims to minimize remodelling of the external contours of the alveolar ridge; it can be undertaken at the time of or following tooth extraction; it can use techniques such as the placement of graft materials inside a tooth socket, and the use membranes or soft tissue to contain the graft; *comp*, RIDGE PRESERVATION

ridge relation:; *syn*, RIDGE RELATIONSHIP

ridge relationship \rĭj rĭ-lā´shun-shĭp\: the positional relationship of the mandibular residual ridge to the maxillary residual ridge

ridge resorption:; *syn*, RESIDUAL RIDGE RESORPTION

ridge slope \rĭj slōp\ *obs*: the slope of the crest of the mandibular residual ridge from the third molar region to its most anterior aspect in relation to the inferior border of the mandible as viewed in profile (GPT-4)

rigid connector \rĭj´ĭd ka-nĕk´tar\: a cast, soldered, or fused union between the retainer(s) and pontic(s) or splinted crowns

ring artifact *n*: a hardware-related artifact seen on radiographs caused by defective or uncalibrated detector elements; *comp*, ARTIFACT, IMAGE ARTIFACT, BEAM HARDENING ARTIFACT, METAL ARTIFACT, MOTION ARTIFACT

ringless investment technique: an investing technique that uses a removable cylindrical outer form permitting unrestricted expansion of the investment by comparison to the use of a steel casting ring

Roach clasp: *eponym* for INFRABULGE CLASP; *orig*, Finnis Ewing (Frank) Roach, prosthodontist, U.S.A., 1865-1960; Roach FE. Principles and essentials of bar clasp partial dentures. J Am Dent Assoc 1930;17:124-38

Rochette Bridge: a resin-bonded fixed partial denture incorporating holes within the metal framework that lutes to the lingual aspect of teeth adjacent to an edentulous space and replaces one or more teeth; *orig*, Alain L. Rochette, physician/dentist, France; Rochette AL. Attachment of a splint to enamel of lower anterior teeth. J Prosthet Dent 1973;30:418-23; *syn*, RESIN-BONDED PROSTHESIS

Rockwell hardness number: *acronym* is RHN; a hardness measurement obtained from the depth of an indentation after use of either a steel ball or conical diamond point; the Rockwell hardness number is designated to the particular indenter and load used

rod \rŏd\ *n* (bef. 12c): the photoreceptor in the retina that contains a light-sensitive pigment capable of initiating the process of scotopic vision; i.e., low intensity for achromatic sensations only

[1]roentgen \rĕnt´gan, -jan, rŭnt´-\ *adj*: relating to x-rays; *orig*, W. C. Roentgen, physicist, Germany, 1845-1923

[2]roentgen \rĕnt´gan, -jan, rŭnt´-\ *n* (ca. 1929): the international unit of measurement of x or gamma radiation in air; abb r or R

roentgen ray \rĕnt´gan, -jan, rŭnt´- rā\ *n*, often cap 1st R (1898): **1.** the electromagnetic radiation [greater than 100eV] emitted from a highly evacuated tube, excited by the bombardment of the target anode with a stream of electrons from a heated cathode; **2.** electromagnetic radiation produced by the excitation of the inner orbital electron of an atom

roentgenogram \rĕnt´gan-a-grăm, -jan-, rŭnt´-\ *n* (1904) *obs*: a photograph made with x-rays

roentgenograph \rĕnt´gan-a-grăf, -jan-, rŭnt´-\ *n* (ca. 1905) *obs*: a shadow image record made on a sensitized film or plate by roentgen rays

roentgenographic interpretation \rĕnt´gan-a-grăf´ĭk ĭn-tûr´prĭ-tā´shun\ *obs*: an opinion formed from the study of a roentgenograph (GPT-1)

Rohner technique *n*, *nonstand*: *Editorial note for usage:* a type of computer-assisted surgical planning technique; *comp*, COMPUTER-ASSISTED SURGICAL PLANNING

root \rōōt, rŏŏt\ *n* (bef. 12c): the portion of the tooth apical to the cemento-enamel junction that is normally covered by cementum and is attached to the periodontal ligament and hence to the supporting bone

root fracture \rōōt frăk´chur\: a microscopic or macroscopic cleavage of the root in any direction

rotating condyle *obs*; *syn*, WORKING-SIDE CONDYLE

rotation \rō-tā´shun\ *n* (1555)**: 1.** the action or process of rotating on a mechanical center or on an axis; **2.** the movement of a rigid body in which the parts move in circular paths with their centers on a fixed line called the axis of rotation; the plane of the circle in which the body moves is perpendicular to the axis of rotation

rotational center \rō-tā´shun sĕn´tur\: a point around which all other points in a body move

rotational line *obs*; *syn*, FULCRUM LINE

rotational path removable partial denture \rō-tā´shun-al păth rē-mōōv´a-bal pär´shal dĕn´chur\: a removable partial denture that incorporates a curved, arcuate, or variable path of placement allowing one or more of the rigid components of the framework to gain access to and engage an undercut area

rouge \rōōzh\ *n* (1753): a compound composed of ferric oxide and binders used for imparting a high luster to a polished surface of glass, metal, or gems

RPD: *acronym* for REMOVABLE PARTIAL DENTURE

RPI: *acronym* for *rest, proximal plate*, and *I-BAR*; the clasp components of one type of removable partial denture clasp assembly; Kratochvil FJ. Influence of occlusal rest position and clasp design on movement of abutment teeth. J Prosthet Dent 1963;13:114-12; Krol AJ. Clasp design for extension-base removable partial dentures. J Prosthet Dent 1973;29:408-15

rugae \rōō´ga *n*, *pl*·gae \-gĕ´, -gī\ (ca. 1775): an anatomic fold or wrinkle—usually used in the plural sense; the irregular fibrous connective tissue ridges located in the anterior third of the hard palate

rugae area:; *syn*, RUGAE

rugae zone:; *syn*, RUGAE

S

saddle *n*, *obs*, *slang*; *syn*, DENTURE BASE

saddle pontic *obs*, *slang*; *syn*, RIDGE LAP

sagittal \săj´ĭ-tl\ *adj* (1541): situated in the plane of the cranial sagittal suture or parallel to that plane; *syn*, SAGITTAL PLANE

sagittal axis \săj´ĭ-tl ăk´sĭs\: an imaginary anteroposterior line around which the mandible may rotate when viewed in the frontal plane

sagittal axis of the mandible:; *syn*, SAGITTAL AXIS

sagittal condylar inclination: *acronym* is SCI; the angle formed by the path of the moving condyles within the sagittal plane compared with the horizontal plane (anterior-posterior movement); *syn*, HORIZONTAL CONDYLAR INCLINATION

sagittal plane \săj´ĭ-tl plān\: any vertical plane or section parallel to the median plane of the body that divides a body into right and left portions

sand-blasting *nonstand*; *syn*, AIR ABRASION, AIRBORNE-PARTICLE ABRASION

sandwich technique: a restorative technique when applying a glass ionomer to dentin and then overlaying it with composite resin; the synergy of the two materials provides a physiomechanical and esthetic property; *orig*, John McLean, dentist, United Kingdom, 1985

sanitary bridge *obs*; *syn*, HYGIENIC PONTIC

sanitary pontic *obs*: a trade name originally designed as a manufactured convex blank with a slotted back; the name was used occasionaly as a synonym for a hygienic pontic, wherein the pontic does not contact the residual ridge; *syn*, HYGIENIC PONTIC

saturation \săch´a-rā´shun\ *n* (1554): the attribute of color perception that expresses the degree of color (hue) intensity; *syn*, CHROMA

scaffold \skăf´ald\ *n* (14c): a supporting surface, either natural or prosthetic, which maintains the contour of tissue; a supporting framework

[1]scallop \skŏl´ap\ *n* (15c): one of a continuous series of circles

[2]scallop \skŏl´ap\ *vt* (1737): to shape, cut, or finish in scallops; segments or angular projections forming a border

scan body *n*: a type of fiducial marker referring to a transfer coping that is connected to an implant intraorally or to an implant analog in a master cast to enable the implant dimensions and position to be acquisitioned during an optical scan; *syn*, INTRAORAL FEATURE LOCATING OBJECT (IO-FLO); *comp*, FIDUCIAL MARKER, FEATURE LOCATING OBJECT (FLO)

scanner *nonstand*; *syn*, IMAGE SCANNER, COORDINATE MEASURING MACHINE (CMM), ACQUISITION SCANNER

scanning electron micrograph: *acronym* SEM; a micrograph of specimens that are coated with heavy metal and then scanned by an electron beam; the image is built up on a monitor screen (in the same way as the raster builds a conventional television image); the resolution is less than transmission electron microscopy, but the preparation is easier (often by fixation followed by critical point drying); the depth of focus is relatively large allowing significant magnification and observation of the specimen's surface

scanning wand *n*: the handheld hardware of an intraoral scanner; *syn*, *handheld scanner*; *comp*, INTRAORAL SCANNER

scar band *n*: the tissue joining the native mandibular buccal mucosa and the partial thickness skin graft that remains after a maxillectomy

scattered radiation \skăt´ard rā´dē-ā´shun\: radiation that during passage through a substance has been deviated in direction; it may also have been modified by an increase in wavelengths. It is one form of secondary radiation

scattering \skăt-a-rĭng\ *n* (14c): diffusion or redirection of radiant energy encountering particles of a different refractive index; scattering occurs at any such interface, at the surface, or inside a medium containing particles

scattering coefficient \skăt´ar-ĭng kō´ĭ-fĭsh´ant\: single scattering coefficient of a particle in a medium with a different refractive index, expressed as a ratio between scattering cross section and geometric cross section of the particle; it should properly be called scattering efficiency, but in popular use, called scattering coefficient

scene file format *n*: *acronym* is SFF; a file format related to computer-aided design (CAD); it stores information regarding particular render setting such as lighting, background, shading, and texture that can be applied to a CAD to create a digital image with a specific or realistic appearance; file extension is .scn; *comp*, COMPUTER-AIDED DESIGN (CAD)

scotopic vision \ska-tō´pĭk vĭ´shun\: vision that occurs in faint light or dark adaptation and is attributable to the retinal rods; the maximum of the relative spectral visual sensitivity is shifted to 510 nm and the spectrum is seen uncolored

screwmentable implant prosthesis *slang*: *Editorial note for usage:* terms should define the entity produced and not the method used; implant supported prostheis(es) may have the crown(s) and abutment(s) fabricated in multiple ways including being cast as a single unit, milled as a single unit, or luted to an intermediary; the outcome of all methods is the production of an implant prosthesis that is supported by the implant and retained in-situ with a screw; *syn*, IMPLANT-SUPPORTED PROSTHESIS

scribe \skrīb\ *vt* (1678): to write, trace, or mark by making a line or lines with a pointed instrument; scribed \skrībd\, scribing \skrī´bĭng\

second stage dental implant surgery \sĕk´and stăj dĕn´tl ĭm-plănt sûr´ja-rē**: 1.** for eposteal dental implant surgery, the term refers to the procedure involving placement of the eposteal framework fabricated after the first stage implant surgery; **2.** for endosteal dental implant surgery, after surgical reflection, the occlusal aspect of the dental implant is exposed, the healing screw is removed, and either the interim or definitive dental implant abutment is placed; after these procedures, the investing tissues are (when needed) sutured

secondary bonds \sĕk´an-dĕr-ē bŏndz\: weak interatomic bonds arising from dipoles within atoms or molecules

secondary crown:; *syn*, TELESCOPIC CROWN

secondary dentition:; *syn*, PERMANENT DENTITION

secondary fracture \sĕk´an-dĕr-ē\: a fracture occurring as a consequence of infection, necrosis, or some other disease of the bone

secondary occlusal trauma \sĕk´an-dĕr-ē a-klōō´zal\: the effects induced by normal occlusal force acting on teeth with decreased periodontal support

secondary pain \sĕk´an-dĕr-ē pān\: heterotopic pain and/or secondary hyperalgesia induced by deep somatic pain as a central excitatory effect

section \sĕk´shun\ *n*: the portion of a maxillofacial prosthesis that serves to fill a defect as a part of the prosthesis; *syn*, CONFORMER

sectional facial moulage impression: a procedure used to record the soft tissue contours of a portion of the face; occasionally several separate sectional impressions are made, and then reassembled to provide a full facial contour cast; the impression is used to create a partial facial moulage and generally is not reusable

sectional impression \sĕk´shun-al ĭm-prĕsh´an\: a negative likeness that is made in sections

segment \sĕg´mant\ *n* (1570): any of the parts into which a body naturally separates or is divided either actually or by an imaginary line or plane

segmental mandibulectomy *n*: a type of mandibulectomy involving the surgical removal of a portion of the mandible; *comp*, MANDIBULOTOMY, MANDIBULECTOMY, TOTAL MANDIBULECTOMY, HEMIMANDIBULECTOMY, MARGINAL MANDIBULECTOMY, MAXILLECTOMY

Seibert classification: *eponym* for the classification of residual alveolar ridge form into three categories identified as class I, II, and III. Class I defects—faciolingual loss of tissue width with normal ridge height; Class II defects—loss of ridge height with normal ridge width; Class III defects—a combination of loss in both dimensions; Seibert JS. Reconstruction of deformed, partially edentulous ridges, using full-thickness onlay grafts. Part I. Technique and wound healing. Compend Contin Educ Dent 1983;4:437-53

selective grinding:; *syn*, OCCLUSAL RESHAPING

selective laser melting *n*: *acronym* is SLM; a powder bed fusion additive computer-aided manufacture (CAM) technique, used to create a physical copy of a 3D model that has been produced as part of a computer-aided design (CAD) process; this process uses a laser to emit photons that bonds or sinters powdered non-alloy metals, incrementally, layer upon layer, to create a 3D object with the planned contours; *comp*, COMPUTER-AIDED MANUFACTURE (CAM), ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING (AM), RAPID PROTOTYPING, SELECTIVE LASER SINTERING (SLS), DIRECT METAL LASER SINTERING (DMLS), ELECTRON BEAM MELTING (EBM), MULTIJET FUSION (MJF)

selective laser sintering *n*: *acronym* is SLS; a powder bed fusion additive computer-aided manufacture (CAM) technique by sintering plastics (polyamides), glass, alumide (blend of plastic and aluminum) into 3D structures; *comp*, COMPUTER-AIDED MANUFACTURE (CAM) ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING (AM), RAPID PROTOTYPING, SELECTIVE LASER MELTING (SLM), DIRECT METAL LASER SINTERING (DMLS), ELECTRON BEAM MELTING (EBM), MULTIJET FUSION (MJF)

self-cleaning denture morphology *n*: the considered contour of the intaglio and cameo surfaces of removable protheses that aim to prevent stagnation of food debris and create a surface where the movement of saliva, liquid, tongue, lips or cheeks is sufficient to remove particulate matter; *comp*, GERIATRIC DENTURE DESIGN, DENTURE DESOPHISTICATION, IMPLANT PROSTHESIS DESOPHISTICATION, DENTURE MANAGEMENT, DENTURE HYGIENE, DENTURE CONTROL, FUNCTIONAL DECLINE, FRAILTY

self-curing resin *slang*; *syn*, AUTOPOLYMERIZING RESIN

self-etching primer: a solution composed of acidic resin and volatile ingredients that simultaneously etches and primes dentin prior to the restorative composite resin bonding

self-separating plaster \sĕlf-sĕp´a-rāt´ĭng plăs´tar\ *obs*: an impression plaster that disintegrates in hot water (GPT-4)

self-threading pin \sĕlf-thrĕd´ĭng pĭn\: a pin screwed into a hole prepared in dentin to enhance retention

sella turcica \sĕl-lă tŭr-sē´kă\: a cephalometric landmark in the geometric center of the pituitary fossa of the sphenoid bone; a bony anatomic landmark

semi-adjustable articulator \sĕm´ē-a-jŭst´a-bal är-tĭk´ya-lā-tor\: an articulator that allows adjustment to simulate mandibular movements; *syn*, *Class III articulator*

semi-anatomical teeth: modified denture tooth occlusal forms with a 20-degree or less cuspal incline

semiprecious metal alloy \sĕm´ē-prĕsh´as mĕt´l ăl´oi´, a-loi´\ *nonstand*: an alloy composed of precious and base metals; there is no distinct ratio of components separating semiprecious alloys from another group. *Editorial note for usage:* the preferred terminology to be used with dental alloys is HIGH NOBLE ALLOY, NOBLE ALLOY, and BASE METAL

semiprecision attachment: a laboratory fabricated rigid metallic patrix of a fixed or removable partial denture that fits into a matrix in a cast restoration, allowing some movement between the components; attachments with plastic components are often called semiprecision attachments even if prefabricated (not laboratory fabricated); *comp*, PRECISION ATTACHMENT

semiprecision rest \sĕm´ē-prĭ-sĭzh´an rĕst\: a rigid metallic extension of a fixed or removable partial denture that fits into an intracoronal preparation in a cast restoration

separating medium \sĕp´a-rāt´ĭng mē´dē-am**: 1.** a coating applied to a surface and serving to prevent a second surface from adhering to the first; **2.** a material, usually applied on an impression, to facilitate removal of the cast; *comp*, TINFOIL SUBSTITUTE

septum \sĕp´tum\ *n* (1726): a dividing wall or membrane, especially between bodily spaces or masses; **septa** \sĕp´ta\ *pl*

sequestrectomy: surgical removal of a sequestrum

sequestrum: a portion of devitalized bone entirely separated from the adjacent vital bone

setting expansion \sĕt´tĭng ĭk-spăn´shun\: the dimensional increase that occurs concurrent with the hardening of various materials, such as dental stone, die stone, and dental casting investment

setup *n*, *obs*; *syn*, DIAGNOSTIC DENTURE WAX-UP, TOOTH ARRANGEMENT, TRIAL PLACEMENT, TRIAL DENTURE

sextant \sekstənt\ *n*, New Latin *sextant-*, *sextans*, from Latin, sixth part of anything, from *sextus* sixth +*-ant-*, *-ans*, *-ant***: 1.** the sixth part of a circle; **2.** in dentistry, a subdivision of the dental arch by adjacent tooth grouping; the maxillary and mandibular arches may be divided into a total of 6 areas each termed a SEXTANT; in the maxillae, the right posterior sextant extends from third molar to first premolar, the anterior maxillary sextant extends from canine to canine, and the left posterior maxillary sextant extends from first premolar to third molar; the mandibular arch may be divided into three similar sextants

shade \shād\ *n***: 1.** a term used to describe a particular hue, or variation of a primary hue, such as a greenish shade of yellow; **2.** a term used to describe a mixture with black (or gray) as opposed to a tint that is a mixture with white; *comp*, TOOTH COLOR SELECTION

shade selection:; *syn*, TOOTH COLOR SELECTION

shearing stress \shîr´ĭng strĕs\: the internal induced force that opposes the sliding of one plane on an adjacent plane or the force that resists a twisting action

shell crown \shĕl kroun\ *obs***: 1.** an artificial crown swaged from a metal plate; **2.** an artificial crown that is adapted like a shell or cap over the remaining clinical crown of a tooth; the space between the crown and the shell is filled with cement

shellac base \sha-lăk´ bās\ *obs*: a record base constructed by using a shellac-based wafer that has been adapted to the cast with heat (GPT-4)

shim stock *n*: a thin (8-12 micrometer) strip of polyester film used to identify the presence or absence of occlusal or proximal contacts

shoulder finish line \shŏl´dar fĭn´ĭsh līn\ *n*: a finish line design for a tooth preparation in which the gingival floor meets the external axial surfaces at approximately a right angle

shoulder porcelain: a low-shrinkage porcelain applied for an artificial crown margin design for a PORCELAIN MARGIN; *comp*, BODY PORCELAIN, INCISAL PORCELAIN, GINGIVAL PORCELAIN

shrink-spot porosity \shrĭngk-spŏt pa-rŏs´ĭ-tē\ *nonstand*; *syn*, BACK PRESSURE POROSITY, OCCLUDED GAS POROSITY, SOLIDIFICATION POROSITY, SUCK-BACK POROSITY

sialorrhea: excessive flow of saliva

side-shift:; *syn*, MANDIBULAR TRANSLATION

Sievert: *abbr*, Sv; a unit of radiation therapy relating health effects using the International System of Units (SI); *comp*, GRAY

silent period \sī´lant pĭr´ē-ad\: a momentary electromyographic decrease in elevator muscle activity on initial tooth contact presumably as the result of the inhibitory effect of stimulated periodontal ligament receptors

silica \sĭl´ĭ-ka\ *n* (ca. 1301): silicon dioxide occurring in crystalline, amorphous, and usually impure forms (as quartz, opal, and sand)

silica-bonded investment: a casting investment with ethyl silicate or a silica gel as a binder, the latter reverting to silica upon heating; this is combined with cristobalite or quartz as the refractory material; such investments exhibit considerable thermal expansion and can be used when casting higher fusing chromium alloys

simple fracture \sĭm´*pl* frăk´chur\: a linear bony fracture that is not in communication with the exterior

simple joint \sĭm´pul joint\: a joint in which only two bones articulate

simulation film \sĭm´ya-lā´shun fĭlm\: radiographs made with the same field size, source-to-skin distance, and orientation for the visualization of a therapeutic beam

[1]sinter \sĭn´tar\ *n* (1780): a deposit formed by evaporation of lake or spring water

[2]sinter \sĭn´tar\ *vt* (1871): to cause to become a coherent mass by heating without melting; *comp*, SELECTIVE LASER SINTERING

sinus tract: an abnormal passage from a pathological process to an external surface

skiagraph \skī´a-grăf´, -gräf´\ *n*, *obs* (1801)**: 1.** a figure formed by shading in the outline of a shadow; **2.** a radiograph; *syn*, skiagram (GPT-1)

skin graft *n*: the portion of skin without an associated blood supply, that is surgically harvested from one area of the body and attached to a recipient site on another area of the body; *comp*, FLAP SURGERY, GRAFT SURGERY, MICROVASCULAR FREE FLAP, PEDICLE FLAP, GRAFT, BONE GRAFT

SLA: *acronym* for STEREOLITHOGRAPHY

sleep apnea *n*: a sleep disorder when the body repeatedly stops and starts breathing; it may present in the form of central sleep apnea, obstructive sleep apnea or complex sleep apnea syndrome; *comp*, MANDIBULAR ADVANCEMENT DEVICE, CONTINUOUS POSITIVE AIRWAY PRESSURE, UVULOPALATOPHARYNGOPLASTY

sleeper \slē´par\ *slang*: any dental implant body not used for support and stabilization of a dental prosthesis

sliding movement:; *syn*, TRANSLATION

slip-cast ceramics: a fine-grain ceramic material that is partially sintered to form a porous substructure; the ceramic material can be either aluminum oxide, magnesium aluminum oxide, or a combination of aluminum oxide and zirconium oxide; the porous substructure is subsequently infused with a molten glass to form a strong framework for a fixed dental prosthesis

slotted attachment *nonstand*; *syn*, PRECISION ATTACHMENT

SLS: *acronym* for SELECTIVE LASER SINTERING

[1]sluice \slo͞os\ *n* (14c): an artificial passage for water fitted with a valve or gate for stopping or regulating the flow

[2]sluice \slo͞os\ *vb* (1593)**: 1.** to draw off by or via a sluice; **2.** to wash with or in water through or from a sluice; **3.** to drench with a sudden flow; **sluiced** \slo͞osd\ **sluicing** \slo͞o´sĭng\ *vt*

smile design: a contemporary term for DENTOGENICS; a concept of using gender, personality, and age as factors in tooth arrangement and anatomy by means of waxing of casts, interim composite resin on teeth, or digital image enhancements; *syn*, DENTOGENICS

smoothing *n*: a process in computer-aided design (CAD) that uses an algorithm to artificially flatten adjacent straight edges through manipulation of the related vertices of a polygon mesh, to create the appearance of curves on 3D models or 3D renders; *comp*, PIVOT POINT, NON-UNIFORM RATIONAL B-SPLINE (NURBS), TESSELLATION, TEXTURE MAPPING, SURFACE MODELLING, COMPUTER-AIDED DESIGN (CAD), POLYGON MESH, PLANNING SOFTWARE

SNA angle: *acronym* for Sella-Nasion-A point; in cephalometrics, an angle measuring the anteroposterior relationship of the maxillary basal arch to the anterior cranial base; it relates to the degree of maxillary prognathism

snap impression *obs*; *syn*, PRELIMINARY IMPRESSION

SNB angle: *acronym* for *Sella-Nasion-B* point; in cephalometrics, an angle showing the anterior limit of the mandibular basal arch in relation to the anterior cranial base

socket \sŏk´ĭt\ (15c): any opening or hollow that forms a holder for something, e.g., a tooth

socket preservation technique *slang*: *Editorial note for usage:* the technique aims to graft the socket to minimize resorption in the region, not to preserve the socket; *comp*, RIDGE PRESERVATION TECHNIQUE, RIDGE PRESERVATION

socket shield *n* (2010): a technique that aims to minimize resorption of the buccal bony wall of the alveolus following tooth extraction; it involves sectioning of a tooth during extraction, retaining a portion of that tooth root attached to the buccal wall of the socket, and subsequent placement of an implant in contact with the tooth fragment; *syn*, *partial extraction therapy, root membrane technique, partial root retention*; *comp* RIDGE PRESERVATION, RIDGE PRESERVATION TECHNIQUE

soft palate \soft, sŏft păl´ĭt\: the displaceable part of the palatal anatomy posterior to the hard palate

soft palate obturator:; *syn*, SPEECH AID PROSTHESIS

soft splint \soft, sŏft splĭnt\: a resilient device covering either the maxillary or the mandibular teeth for the purpose of preventing trauma to the dentition or acting as a deprogrammer

software-as-a-Service *n*: *acronym* is SaaS; a cloud computing online service where entities can pay third parties to use software available and accessed over the internet, and used directly on web browsers; the user remains responsible for protection of the data; examples include Google Workspace, Dropbox, GoToMeeting; *syn*, *cloud application service*; *comp*, CLOUD COMPUTING, CLOUD SOURCING, CLOUD STORAGE, INFRASTRUCTURE-AS-A-SERVICE (IaaS), PLATFORMS-AS-A-SERVICE (PaaS), EVERYTHING-AS-A-SERVICE (XaaS)

[1]solder \sŏd´ar\ *n* (15c): a fusible metal alloy, distinguishable between the two uniting metals, used to unite the edges or surfaces of two pieces of metal; something that unites or cements

[2]solder \sŏd´ar\ *vb*: to unite, bring into, or restore to a firm union; the act of uniting two pieces of metal by the proper alloy of metals; **soldered** \sŏd´ard\ **soldering** \sŏd´ar-ĭng\ *syn*, BRAZE

solderability \sŏd´ar-ă-bĭl´ĭ-tē\ *n*; **solderer** \sŏd´ar-er\ *n*

soldering antiflux: a material, such as iron oxide (rouge) dissolved in a suitable solvent, such as turpentine, placed on a metal surface to confine the flow of molten solder

soldering flux: a material such as borax glass (Na2B4O7) applied to a metal surface to remove oxides or prevent their formation to facilitate the flow of solder

soldering index: 1. a mold used to record the relative position of multiple cast restorations prior to investing for a soldering procedure; **2.** a rigid resin connection between multiple cast restorations fixing their relative position prior to a soldering procedure

solidification porosity \sa-lĭd´a-fĭ-kā´shun pa-rŏs´ĭ-tē\: an area of porosity in cast metal that is caused by shrinkage of a portion of the metal as it solidifies from the molten state without flow of additional molten metal from surrounding areas; *syn*, BACK PRESSURE POROSITY, OCCLUDED GAS POROSITY, SHRINK-SPOT POROSITY, SUCK-BACK POROSITY

sonicate \sŏn´ĭ-kāt\ *vt* (1961): to disrupt (i.e., bacterial membranes or surface particle contaminants) by means of application of high-frequency sound waves; **–cated** \-kā´tĭd\ **-cating** \-kā´tĭng\ **sonication** \sŏn´ĭ-kā´shun\ *n*

sore spot *nonstand*; *syn*, PRESSURE AREA

space \spās\ *n* (14c): a delimited, 3D region; physical space independent of what occupies it; *comp*, DENTURE SPACE, INTERDENTAL GINGIVAL SPACE, INTEROCCLUSAL REST SPACE, INTERPROXIMAL SPACE, INTERRADICULAR SPACE, RETROMYLOHYOID SPACE, SPACE OF DONDERS

space analysis *n*: treatment planning for the prosthesis dimensions necessary for restorative materials relative to supporting anatomy; this procedure applies to, but is not limited to, dental implant components, tooth or implant overdentures, extracoronal attachments, pontic design, and smile design; in the digital workflow, the process can form part of computer-aided design (CAD) and computer-aided surgery (CAS); *comp*, PREOPERATIVE RECORD, COMPUTER-AIDED DESIGN (CAD), COMPUTER-AIDED SURGERY (CAS), COMPUTER-AIDED DIAGNOSIS (CADx)

space of Donders: *eponym* for the space that lies above the dorsum of the tongue and below the hard and soft palates when the mandible and tongue are in the rest position; *orig*, F.C. Donders; Donders FC. Ueber den Mechanismus des Saugens. Pflugers Archiv fur die Gesamte Physiologie Des Menschen Und Der Tiere 1875;10:91-94

span length \spăn lĕngkth\: the length of a beam between two supports

spatial resolution *n*: the ability of a radiographic imaging system to create images that allows the operator to distinguish that two neighboring structures are separate; *comp*, CONTRAST RESOLUTION, RADIODENSITY

spatula \spăch´a-la\ *n* (1525): a flat-bladed instrument used for mixing or spreading materials

[1]spatulate \spăch´a-lĭt\ *adj* (1760): shaped like a spatula

[2]spatulate \spăch´a-lĭt\ *vt*: to work or treat with a spatula; **-ed/-ing/**-s

spatulation \spăch´a-lā´shun\ *n*: the manipulation of material with a spatula to produce a homogenous mass

speaking space \spē´kĭng spās\: the space that occurs between the incisal and/or occlusal surfaces of the maxillary and mandibular teeth during speech

spectral curve:; *syn*, SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC CURVE

spectral reflection \spĕk´tral rĭ-flĕk´shun\: reflection in which the angle of reflection is equal to the angle of incidence; associated with objects having optically smooth (glossy) surfaces; *syn*, *mirrored reflection*

spectrophotometer \spĕk´trō-fō-tŏm´ĭ-tar\ *n*: a photometry device for the measurement of spectral transmissions, reflectance, or relative emissions; spectrophotometers are normally equipped with dispersion optics (prism or grating) to give a continuous spectral curve

spectrophotometric curve \spĕk´trō-fō-ta-mĕt´rĭk kûrv\: a curve measured on a spectrophotometer, hence, a graph of relative reflectance or transmittance (or absorption) as the ordinate, plotted versus wavelengths or frequency as the abscissa; the most common curves in the visible region use wavelength units of a nanometer, with the short wavelength to the left of the scale; the word spectral is frequently used in place of the longer *spectrophotometric*, but they are not necessarily synonymous

spectrum \spĕk´trum\ *n*: **1.** band of colors produced when sunlight is passed through a prism; **2.** spatial arrangements of components

of radiant energy in order of their wavelengths, wave numbers, or frequency; **spectral** *adj*

speech aid \spēch ād\: any therapy or any instrument, apparatus, or device used to improve speech quality

speech aid prosthesis \spēch ād prŏs-thē´sĭs\: a removable maxillofacial prosthesis used to restore an acquired or congenital defect of the soft palate with a portion extending into the pharynx to separate the oropharynx and nasopharynx during phonation and deglutition, thereby completing the palatopharyngeal sphincter; *comp*, ADULT SPEECH AID PROSTHESIS, PEDIATRIC SPEECH AID PROSTHESIS, PHARYNGEAL SPEECH AID PROSTHESIS, CLEFT PALATE PROSTHESIS

speech aid prosthesis modification \spēch ād prŏs-thē´sĭs mŏd´a-fĭ-kā´shun\: any revision of a pediatric or adult speech aid prosthesis not necessitating its replacement

speech articulation \spēch är-tĭk´ya-lā´shun**: 1.** the phonation of sounds in connected discourse; **2.** the movement and placement during speech of the organs that serve to interrupt or modify the voiced or unvoiced air stream into meaningful sounds; **3.** the speech function performed largely through the movements of the lower jaw, lips, tongue, and soft palate

speech bulb:; *syn*, SPEECH AID PROSTHESIS

speech prosthesis:; *syn*, SPEECH AID PROSTHESIS

spherical form of occlusion \sfĭr´ĭ-kal, sfĕr´- form ŭv a-klōō´shun\ *obs*: an arrangement of teeth that places their occlusal surfaces on the surface of an imaginary sphere (usually 8 inches in diameter) with its center above the level of the teeth (GPT-4); *syn*, CURVE OF MONSON

sphincter \sfĭngk´ter\ *n* (1578): a ringlike band of muscle fibers that constricts to close an orifice or passage

[1]splint \splĭnt\ *n* (14c)**: 1.** a rigid or flexible device that maintains in position a displaced or movable part; also used to keep in place and protect an injured part; **2.** a rigid or flexible material used to protect, immobilize, or restrict motion in a part; *comp*, ANDERSON SPLINT, CAP SPLINT, ESSIG SPLINT, FUNCTIONAL OCCLUSAL SPLINT, GUNNING'S SPLINT, INTERDENTAL SPLINT, KINGSLEY SPLINT, LABIAL SPLINT, LINGUAL SPLINT, PROVISIONAL SPLINT, RESIN-BONDED SPLINT, SOFT SPLINT, SURGICAL SPLINT, WIRE SPLINT

[2]splint \splĭnt\ *vb* (1543): to immobilize, support, or brace

splinted attachment *n*: the use of multiple precision or semiprecision attachment in a series, where each individual attachment is attached to another component, such as a bar, to create a splinted design; *comp*, STUD ATTACHMENT, BAR ATTACHMENT, UNSPLINTED ATTACHMENT, MATRIX, PATRIX, ATTACHMENT INSERT, O-RING, ATTACHMENT ACTIVATION, PRECISION ATTACHMENT, SEMIPRECISION ATTACHMENT

splinting \splĭn´tĭng\ *n***: 1.** in dentistry, the joining of two or more teeth into a rigid unit by means of fixed or removable restorations or devices; **2.** in physiology, prolonged muscle contraction that inhibits or prevents movement

split-cast method \splĭt-kăst měth´ad\; *syn*, SPLIT-CAST MOUNTING

split-cast mounting \splĭt-kăst moun´tĭng**: 1.** a procedure for placing indexed casts on an articulator to facilitate their removal and replacement on the instrument; **2.** the procedure for verifying the accuracy of the maxillomandibular relation record; Needles JW. Mandibular movements and articulator design. J Am Dent Assoc 1923;10:927 -35

split-dowel crown \splĭt-dou´al kroun\ *obs*: an artificial crown supported and retained by a post that was split longitudinally in an attempt to use spring retention in an undersized post space; *syn*, DAVIS CROWN

split-thickness graft \splĭt-thĭk´nĭs grăft\: a transplant of skin or mucous membrane consisting of epithelium and a portion of the dermis (skin) or lamina propria (mucous membrane)

spontaneous anterior dislocation:; *syn*, MANDIBULAR DISLOCATION

sports dentistry \sports, spōrts dĕn´tĭ-strē\: all aspects of dentistry, either preventive or therapeutic, directly or indirectly involved with sports and recreation

spot grinding:; *syn*, OCCLUSAL ADJUSTMENT, OCCLUSAL RESHAPING

sprue \sprōō\ *n* (1880)**: 1.** the channel or hole through which plastic or metal is poured or cast into a gate or reservoir and then into a mold; **2.** the cast metal or plastic that connects a casting to the residual sprue button

sprue button \sprōō bŭt´n\: the excess material remaining at the base of the mold after a dental casting

sprue former \sprōō fôr´mar\: a wax, plastic, or metal pattern used to form the channel or channels allowing molten metal to flow into a mold to make a casting

sprue pin:; *syn*, SPRUE FORMER

stability \stă-bĭl´ĭ-tē\ *n* (15c)**: 1.** that quality of maintaining a constant character or position in the presence of forces that threaten to disturb it; the quality of being stable; to stand or endure; **2.** the quality of a complete or removable partial denture to be firm, steady, or constant, to resist displacement by functional horizontal or rotational stresses; **3.** resistance to horizontal displacement of a prosthesis; *comp*, DENTURE STABILITY, DIMENSIONAL STABILITY, OCCLUSAL STABILITY

stabilization \stā´ba-lĭ-zā´shun\ *n*, *obs*: the seating of a fixed or removable denture so that it will not tilt or be displaced under pressure (GPT-1)

stabilize \stā´ba-līz´\ *vb* (1861)**: 1.** to make firm, steadfast, stable; **2.** to hold steady, as to maintain the stability of any object by means of a stabilizer; **-lized** \līzd\ **-lizing** \lī-zĭng\ *vt*, **stabilization** \stā´ba-lĭ-zā´shun\ *n*

stabilized record base \stā´ba-līzd rĕk´ard bās\ *obs*: a record base lined with a material to improve its fit and adaptation to the underlying supporting tissues; *syn*, RECORD BASE; *comp*, DEFINITIVE DENTURE BASE

stabilizing circumferential clasp \stā´ba-lī´zĭng sar-kŭm´fa-rĕn´shul klăsp\: a circumferential clasp that is relatively rigid and contacts the height of contour of the tooth without retentive force

[1]stain \stān\ *n* (1583)**: 1.** a soiled or discolored spot; a spot of color in contrast to the surrounding area; **2.** a preparation used in staining; **3.** in dentistry, the discoloration of a tooth surface or surfaces as a result of ingested materials, bacterial action, tobacco, and/or other substances; this may be intrinsic, extrinsic, acquired, or developmental; *syn*, *characterization*

[2]stain \stān\ *vb* (14c)**: 1.** to suffuse with color; **2.** to color by processes affecting chemically or otherwise the material itself; **3.** in dentistry, to intentionally alter restorations through the application of intrinsic or extrinsic colorants to achieve a desired effect; *syn*, *to characterize* a restoration

stanch \staw nch\ *vb***: 1.** to check or stop the flow of; to stop the flow of blood from (a wound); **2.** to stop or check in its course; **3.** to make watertight

standard abutment: dental implant abutment with screw specifically referring to the original Branemark design; DENTAL IMPLANT ABUTMENT

standard illuminant \stăn´dard ĭ-lōō´ma-nant\: the illuminants A, B, C, D, (and others) defined by the CIE in terms of their relative power

distribution curves. "A" is an illuminant with a Planckion temperature of approximately 2854 K. It is intended to represent a common tungsten filament source. "B" approximates solar radiation— 4870 K—and is obsolete. "C" is average daylight, 6740 K. "D" is daylight with the near ultraviolet source included

standard light source \stăn´dard līt sôrs, sōrs\: a reference light source whose spectral power distribution is known

standard observer \stăn´dard ob-zûr´vur\: a hypothetical observer with a visual response mechanism possessing the calorimetric properties defined by the CIE in 1931 as representative of the human population having normal color vision

standard of care: the level of care that reasonably prudent healthcare providers in the same or a similar locality would provide under similar circumstances

standard tessellation language *n*: (1987) *acronym* is STL; a file format used in the display of 3D objects and for 3D printing; shape geometry data is encoded by a series of triangular tessellations, limiting the capacity to represent curved surfaces; the file format does not have the capacity to store information about color, texture and material; it has high compatibility across multiple software and hardware platforms; first released in 1987; *comp*, COMPUTER-AIDED MANUFACTURING (CAM), 3D FILE FORMATS, ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING FILE (AMF), 3D MANUFACTURING FORMAT (3MF), OBJECT FILE FORMAT (OBJ), MATERIAL TEMPLATE LIBRARY FILE FORMAT (MTL), VIRTUAL REALITY MODELLING LANGUAGE (VRML), POLYGON FILE FORMAT (PLY)

staphyloschisis: a bifid uvula with or without cleft palate

static \stăt´ĭk\ *adj*: related to bodies at rest or forces in equilibrium

static fatigue \stăt´ĭk fa-tēg\: the delayed failure of glass and ceramic materials resulting from stress-enhanced reactions aided by water vapor acting on surface cracks; analogous to stress corrosion occurring in metals

static relation \stăt´ĭk rĭ-lā´shun\: the relationship between two parts that are not in motion

steam cleaning: the process of debris removal from a restoration, framework, or dental prosthesis through use of pressurized steam

Steinmann's pin: *eponym* for a firm metal pin that is sharpened on one end; used for the internal fixation of fractures; *orig*, Fritz Steinmann, surgeon, Switzerland, 1872-1932

stenosis \sta-nō´sĭs\ *n* (ca. 1860): a narrowing or constriction in the diameter of a passage or orifice; -noses *pl*; stenotic \sta-nŏt´ĭk\ *adj*

stent \stĕnt\ *n*: *eponym for any supplementary device used in conjunction with a surgical procedure to keep a skin graft in place; often modified with acrylic resin or dental modeling plastic impression compound that was previously termed Stent's mass; also refers to any device or mold used to hold a skin graft in place or provide support for anastomosed structures; orig*, *Charles R. Stent, dentist, United Kingdom, 1845-1901*; *syn*, SURGICAL STENT; *comp*, NASAL STENT

Stephan curve: a line graph representing the decreasing pH of dental plaques relative to time following a sugar or carbohydrate exposure

stereograph \stĕr´ē-ō-grăf´, stĭr´-\ *n* (1859); *syn*, PANTOGRAPH

stereolithography *n*: *acronym* is SLA; a photopolymerization additive computer-aided manufacture (CAM) technique that uses UV light or laser to initiate a light-reactive resin housed in a vat, layer upon layer, to create 3D objects; the *acronym* SLA originally referred to the stereolithography apparatus, but now is used to refer to the process itself; *syn*, *optical fabrication, photo-solidification, resin printing*; *comp*, COMPUTER-AIDED MANUFACTURE (CAM), RAPID PROTOTYPING, ADDITIVE MANUFACTURE (AM), PHOTOPOLYMERIZATION, DIGITAL LIGHT PROCESSING (DLP), DAYLIGHT POLYMER PRINTING (DPP), *continuous liquid interface production (CLIP), vat photopolymerization*

stereophotogrammetry *n*: a type of photogrammetry that relates to the use of two or more photographic images taken from different positions to create 3D image using a collection of points obtained along the cartesian plane (x, y, z coordinate); it can employ synchronized high resolution digital cameras, and use different software algorithms to merge overlapping images; it can be used for digital imaging of extraoral structures such as the face; *comp*, PHOTOGRAMMETRY

stereotactic facebow record *n*: the maxillary occlusal registration record obtained by means of a radiographic image and viewed as a raster graphic image; *comp*, FACEBOW, EARBOW, DENTOFACIAL ANALYZER, TRANSVERSE HORIZONTAL AXIS

stereotactic surgery *n* (1908): a type of computer-aided surgery (CAS); surgery guided with the use of endoscope or radiologic imaging; *orig*, Sir Victor Horsley, neurosurgeon, United Kingdom and Robert H. Clark, physiologist, United Kingdom, 1908; *comp*, COMPUTER-AIDED DESIGN (CAD), COMPUTER-AIDED MANUFACTURING (CAM), COMPUTER-AIDED SURGERY (CAS), COMPUTER TOMOGRAPHY GUIDED SURGERY, COMPUTER-ASSISTED SURGICAL PLANNING, TRANSORAL ROBOTIC SURGERY, *robotic surgery, stereotactic body radiation therapy (SBRT), stereotactic radiosurgery*

sterile \stĕr´al\ *adj* (1558): free from living microorganisms; aseptic

sterile technique \stĕr´al tĕk-nēk´\: a standard surgical technique in which an aseptic area is established and maintained, including proper sterilization of instruments, drapes, gowns, gloves, and the surgical area; with respect to dental implant placement, the systematic maintenance of asepsis with special emphasis on noncontamination of instruments and implant elements throughout an implant placement procedure

sterilization \stĕr´a-lī-zā´shun\ *n*: the process of completely eliminating microbial viability

stimulated salivary flow rate *n*: saliva that is present in the mouth, following stimulation of the salivary glands; for assessment, saliva is stimulated commonly by **1.** patient mastication of wax/gum; **2.** application of citric acid solution or; **3.** application of pilocarpine solution; and the yield then assessed; a volume of less than 0.3mL per minute is considered an objective sign of hyposalivation; *comp*, HYPOSALIVATION, XEROSTOMIA, UNSTIMULATED SALIVARY FLOW RATE

stipple \stĭp´al\ *vt* (1760)**: 1.** to make small pointed indentations that together produce an even or softly graded shadow; **2.** to speckle or fleck; **stippled** \stĭ´puld\ **stippling** \stĭp´lĭng\ **stippler** \stĭp´lar\ *n*

STL: *acronym* for STANDARD TESSELLATION LANGUAGE; *syn*, STANDARD TESSELLATION LANGUAGE (STL)

stock tray *coll*: a metal or plastic prefabricated impression tray typically available in various sizes and used principally for preliminary impressions; *comp*, CUSTOM TRAY

stoma \stō´ma\ *n* (ca. 1684)**: 1.** any simple bodily opening; **2.** an artificial permanent opening usually made surgically; **stomata** \stō´ma-ta\ *pl*, also **stomas** \stō´mäs\

stoma button *n*: a silicone device that helps maintain the opening of a stoma due to a tracheostomy or laryngectomy; *comp*, TRACHEOTOMY, LARYNGECTOMY, MAXILLOFACIAL PROSTHESIS

stomatitis *n*: an inflammation or ulceration of the mucous membranes in the oral cavity; symptoms include pain, burning and

redness, sometimes swelling; if ulcers are present there is an increased risk for bleeding and infection; it can be caused by tissue trauma from removable prostheses, orthodontic appliances, mastication, but also from poor oral hygiene, general health issues or the sequelae of cancer management; *comp*, MUCOSITIS, DENTURE STOMATITIS, *oral mucositis*

stomatognathic \stō-măt´a-nā´thĭk\ *n*: denoting the jaws and mouth collectively

stomatognathic system \stō-măt´a-nā´thĭk sĭs´tum\: the combination of structures involved in speech, receiving food, mastication, and deglutition as well as parafunctional actions; *syn*, MASTICATORY SYSTEM

stomatology \stō´mă-tŏl´a-jē\ *n*: the study of the structures, functions, and diseases of the mouth

stone *n*; *syn*, DENTAL STONE; GYPSUM

stone die: a replica of a prepared tooth in dental stone used in the fabrication of a dental restoration; *comp*, MODEL, REPLICA

strain \strān\ *n*: change in length per unit length when stress is applied; the change in length/original length; the deformation caused in a body by an external force

stress \strĕs\ *n* (14c): force per unit area; a force exerted on one body that presses on, pulls on, pushes against, or tends to invest or compress another body; an internal force that resists an externally applied load or force; it is normally defined in terms of mechanical stress, which is the force divided by the perpendicular cross sectional area over which the force is applied; *comp*, COMPRESSIVE STRESS, SHEARING STRESS, TENSILE STRESS

stress breaker:; *syn*, STRESS DIRECTOR

stress concentration: an area or point of significantly higher stress associated with a structural discontinuity such as a crack or pore

stress director \strĕs dĭ-rĕk´tar, dī-\: a device or system that relieves specific dental structures of part or all of the occlusal forces and redirects those forces to other load bearing structures or regions

stress distribution *n*: avoiding stress concentration; allowing stresses to be dispersed; *comp*, STRESS

stress-bearing area:; *syn*, STRESS-BEARING REGION

stress-bearing region \strĕs-bâr´ĭng**: 1.** the surfaces of oral structures that resist forces, strains, or pressures brought on them during function; **2.** the portion of the mouth capable of providing support for a denture; *syn*, DENTURE FOUNDATION

stress-strain curve: the graphic representation of the tensile or compressive stress and associated strain of a material

structured-light scanner *n*: a type of optical scanner that directs an LED light source of patterns at an object, detects the light reflected from the objects of interest on a charge coupled device (CCD) or complementary metal oxide semiconductor (CMOS) sensor, analyzes the information with the coherence interferometry technique, and records the 3D coordinates for each measured point; *syn*, WHITE LIGHT SCANNER; *comp*, OPTICAL SCANNER

stud attachment *n*: a type of precision or semi-precision attachment where the metallic rigid patrix is shaped as a ball or stud, attached to an implant or tooth and the matrix is embedded in the denture; the matrix can be designed to create a precision attachment (as a close fitting metal receptacle) or a semiprecision attachment (made to allow resilience and some movement, often incorporating an attachment insert from materials other than metal); attachments can be used singularly or in series; if in series, they can stand alone as unsplinted ball attachment, or be attached to another component such as a bar, to create a splinted design; *comp*, BAR ATTACHMENT, UNSPLINTED ATTACHMENT, SPLINTED ATTACHMENT, MATRIX, PATRIX, ATTACHMENT INSERT, O-RING, ATTACHMENT ACTIVATION, PRECISION ATTACHMENT, SEMI-PRECISION ATTACHMENT, *ball attachment*

study cast *obs*; *syn*, DIAGNOSTIC CAST, PRELIMINARY CAST, PRE-OPERATIVE CAST

stumpf shade: blunt or dull; in dentistry, a term referring to the tooth's dentin shade; *syn*, stump shade

stylus tracing \stī´lus trā´sĭng\: a planar tracing that resembles an arrowhead or gothic arch made by means of a device attached to the opposing arches; the shape of the tracing depends on the location of the marking point relative to the tracing table, i.e., in the incisal region as opposed to posteriorly; the apex of a properly made anterior tracing is considered to indicate the centric relation position; *Editorial note for usage:* extraoral tracer (ing), intraoral tracer (ing), and tracing device are the primary terms; *comp*, ARROW POINT TRACER, CENTRAL BEARING TRACING DEVICE, CEPHALOMETRIC TRACING, COBLE BALANCER, EXTRAORAL TRACING, GOTHIC ARCH TRACER, INTRAORAL TRACING, MANDIBULAR TRACING, *needle point tracing*, PANTOGRAPHIC TRACING, TRACING DEVICE

sub-antral augmentation \sŭb´ăn-trăl ôg´mĕn-tā´shun\: augmentation of the antral floor with autologous bone or bone substitutes to provide a host site for dental implants; *syn*, *sinus lift, antralplasty*

subcondylar fracture \sŭb-kŏn´dĭ-lar frăk´chur\: a fracture beneath the condylar head and within the condylar neck

subgingival finish line: the tooth preparation finish line that is located apical to the crest of the free gingival margin; *syn*, *intracrevicular finish line*

subgingival margin: the restoration margin that is located apical to the crest of the free gingival margin; *syn*, *intracrevicular margin*

sublingual \sŭb´lĭng´gwal\ *adj* (1661): pertaining to the region or structures located beneath the tongue

sublingual crescent \sŭb´lĭng´gwal krĕs´ant\: the crescent-shaped area at the anterior floor of the mouth formed by the lingual wall of the mandible and the adjacent sublingual fold. It is the area of the anterior alveolingual sulcus

sublingual fold \sŭb´lĭng´gwal fōld\: the crescent-shaped area at the floor of the mouth following the inner wall of the mandible and tapering toward the molar region; formed by the sublingual gland and submandibular ducts

sublingual fossa \sŭb´lĭng´gwal fŏs´a\: a smooth depression on the lingual surface of the body of the mandible near the midline, above the mylohyoid line and below the alveolus; this fossa accommodates part of the sublingual gland

subluxation \sŭb´lŭk-sā´shun\ *n* (ca. 1688): an incomplete or partial dislocation that is self-reducing;; *comp*, CONDYLAR SUBLUXATION

submersible endosteal implant *obj*; *syn*, ENDOSTEAL DENTAL IMPLANT

submersible implant *obj*; *syn*, ENDOSTEAL DENTAL IMPLANT

submucosal insert:; *syn*, MUCOSAL IMPLANT

submucous cleft palate:; *syn*, OCCULT CLEFT PALATE

subocclusal connector \sŭb´a-klōō´zal ka-nĕk´tar\: an interproximal nonrigid connector positioned apical to and not in communication with the occlusal plane

subperiosteal dental implant \sŭb-pĕr´ē-ŏs´tē-al dĕn´tl ĭm-plănt´\: an eposteal dental implant that is placed beneath the periosteum while overlying the bony cortex; *orig*, G.S. Dahl, dentist, Sweden; Dahl GS. Om mojlighenten for implantation, kaken av metall skelett som bas eller retention for fasta eller avatagbara protesor. Odontol Foren Tidskr 1943;51:440; Goldberg NI, Gershkoff A. The implant

lower denture. Dent Digest 1945;55:490; Linkow LI. Evolutionary design trends in the mandibular subperiosteal implant. J Oral Implant 1984;11:402-38

subperiosteal dental implant abutment \sŭb-pĕr´ē-ŏs´tē-al dĕn´tl ĭm-plănt a-bŭt´mant\: that portion of the implant that protrudes through the mucosa into the oral cavity for the retention or support of a crown, a fixed partial denture, or an overdenture; *syn*, ABUTMENT

subperiosteal dental implant substructure \sŭb-pĕr´ē-ŏs-tē-al ĭm-plănt sŭb´strŭk´chur\: a cast metal framework of an eposteal dental implant that is embedded on the residual ridge beneath the periosteum and provides support for a dental prosthesis by means of abutments or other mechanisms protruding through the mucosa; *syn*, SUBPERIOSTEAL DENTAL IMPLANT

subperiosteal dental implant superstructure \sŭb-pĕr´ē-ŏs-tē-al dĕn´tl ĭm-plănt´ sōō´par-strŭk´chur\: *nonstand*: the metal framework of an eposteal dental implant; usually within a removable overdenture that fits onto the dental implant abutment(s) or bar connector and provides retention for artificial teeth and the denture base material of the prosthesis; *syn*, *complete overdenture, partial overdenture*; *comp*, BAR CONNECTOR

subperiosteal fracture \sŭb-pĕr´ē-ŏs-tē-al frăk´chur\: a bony fracture occurring beneath the periosteum, without displacement

subtotal maxillectomy *n*: the surgical removal of a portion of the maxilla (unilateral), including at least two walls and the palate; *comp*, MAXILLECTOMY, RADICAL MAXILLECTOMY, BILATERAL MAXILLECTOMY, TOTAL MAXILLECTOMY, LIMITED MAXILLECTOMY, MANDIBULECTOMY, *maxilla resection*.

subtractive color system \sub-trăk´tĭv kŭ´lar sĭs´tum\: the system whereby light is removed by filtration or absorption from a white source; the primary colors of the subtractive system are magenta, cyan, and yellow; *syn*, *pigment mixture color system*

subtractive manufacturing *n*: *acronym* is SM; a type of computer-aided manufacture (CAM), used to create a physical copy of a 3D model that has been produced as part of a computer-aided design (CAD) process, or from a copy scanning technique; it uses digital software to control the tools and processes required to remove unnecessary structure from a blank disk, ingot or billet to reveal a 3D object with the planned contours; types of processes include milling, turning, turn milling, and electrical discharge machining (EDM); *comp*, COMPUTER-AIDED MANUFACTURE (CAM), COMPUTER NUMERICAL CONTROL (CNC) MACHINING, MILLING, TURNING, ELECTRICAL DISCHARGE MACHINING (EDM)

subtractive primary colors \sub-trăk´tĭv prī´mĕr´ē, -ma-rē\: the primary colorant substances for pigment and filtering mixtures typically evoking responses of cyan (blue-green), magenta (red-blue), and yellow (red-green); the complementary colors of the subtractive primary colors are red, green, and blue; magenta is a mixture of red and blue and is the complement of green; cyan is a mixture of blue and green and is the complement of red; yellow is a mixture of red and green and is the complement of blue

suck-back porosity *coll*: a shrinkage void in a solidified casting opposite the location of the sprue attachment, resulting from a heat swell and localized lingering of molten metal after the casting, as a whole, has solidified; *syn*, BACK PRESSURE POROSITY, OCCLUDED GAS POROSITY, SHRINK-SPOT POROSITY, SOLIDIFICATION POROSITY, SUCK-BACK POROSITY

suck-down *n*, *slang*; *syn*, VACUUM THERMOMOLD

suction chamber \sŭk´shun chăm´bar\ *obs*: relief provided in the midline palatal area of a maxillary denture in an attempt to obtain additional retention by means of the theoretical vacuum created (GPT-4)

sulcular epithelium: the non-keratinized epithelium of the gingival sulcus that makes the transition between the junctional epithelium and the gingival epithelium

sulcus *n*; *syn*, GINGIVAL CREVICE

superjacent \soo-per-JAY-sunt\ *adj*: lying above or upon; overlying

superstructure \sōō´par-strŭk´chur\ *n*, *obs*, *nonstand*: a fixed or removable dental prosthesis retained by a bar connector; *syn*, OVERDENTURE

[1]support \sa-pôrt, -pōrt\ *n* (14c): the foundation area on which a dental prosthesis rests; with respect to dental prostheses, the resistance to forces directed toward the basal tissue or underlying structures

[2]support \sa-pôrt, -pōrt\ *vt* (14c): to hold up, serve as a foundation, or prop

supporting area \sa-pôrt´ĭng âr-ē´a**: 1.** the surface of the mouth available for support of a denture (GPT-1); **2.** those areas of the maxillary and mandibular edentulous ridges that are considered best suited to carry the forces of mastication when the dentures are in function (GPT-1)

supporting cusps \sa-pôrt´ĭng kŭsps\: those cusps of teeth that contact in and support maximal intercuspal position; usually facial cusps of the mandibular posterior teeth and the maxillary palatal cusps

suprabulge \sōō´pra-bŭlj\ *adj*: that portion of a tooth or crown that converges toward the occlusal surface, i.e., above the height of contour

suprabulge clasp \sōō´pra-bŭlj klăsp\: any removable partial denture retentive clasp that approaches the retentive undercut from an occlusal or suprabulge direction

supraeruption *n*: additional movement of a tooth or teeth in an occlusal direction after active eruption has finished that is not accompanied by occlusal migration of the periodontium; *comp*, EXTRUSION, ACTIVE ERUPTION, PASSIVE ERUPTION, TOOTH MIGRATION, PERIODONTIUM, ALTERED PASSIVE ERUPTION, PATHOLOGIC TOOTH MIGRATION, INFRAERUPTION, INFRAOCCLUSION, SUPRAOCCLUSION, INTRUSION, ECTOPIC ERUPTION, MALOCCLUSION, ANKYLOSIS

supragingival \sōō´pra-jĭn´ja-val\ *adj***: 1.** located above the gingiva; **2.** that portion of a natural or artificial tooth that is coronal to the gingival crest

supramentale \sōō´pra-mĕn´tāl\ *n*: a landmark representing the deepest point of the symphyseal cavity between infradentale and pogonion

supraocclusion \sōō´pra-a-klōō´zhun\ *n*: malocclusion in which the occluding surfaces of teeth extend beyond the normal occlusal plane; it may occur due to supraeruption, extrusion, ectopic eruption, tooth migration or pathologic tooth migration; *comp*, EXTRUSION, SUPRAERUPTION, ACTIVE ERUPTION, PASSIVE ERUPTION, TOOTH MIGRATION, PERIODONTIUM, ALTERED PASSIVE ERUPTION, PATHOLOGIC TOOTH MIGRATION, INFRAERUPTION, INFRAOCCLUSION, INTRUSION, ECTOPIC ERUPTION, MALOCCLUSION, ANKYLOSIS

surface modelling *n*: a process in computer-aided design (CAD) of using a quilt of curved surface patches to model the 3D shape, based on the collected and analyzed data; *comp*, 3D MODELLING, 3D MODEL, BOOLEAN OBJECT, 3D RENDERING, WIREFRAME MODELLING, *surface model*

surface tension \sûr´fas tĕn´shun\: a property of liquids in which the exposed surface tends to contract to the smallest possible area, as in the spherical formation of drops; a phenomenon attributed to the attractive forces, or cohesion, between the molecules of the liquid

surfactant *n*: a surface active substance (as a detergent) applied to a substrate to facilitate its wetting by another material

surgical baseplate *nonstand*; *syn*, SURGICAL OBTURATOR

surgical guide *n*: **1.** any device used as a guide for surgically shaping the alveolar process or positioning of gingival tissues; **2.** a guide used to assist in proper surgical placement and angulation of dental implants; **3.** a guide used to assist in establishing the desired occlusion during orthognathic or grafting surgery; *syn*, SURGICAL TEMPLATE; *comp*, SURGICAL STENT, COMPUTER-AIDED SURGERY (CAS)

surgical maxillomandibular relation \sûr´jĭ-kal măk-sĭl´ō-măn-dĭb´ya-lar rĭ-lā´shun\: the establishing and recording of the vertical dimension and centric relation between a surgically exposed bone surface and opposite arch at the time of making a surgical bone impression

surgical obturator \sûr´jĭ-kal ŏb´ta-rā´tor\: a temporary maxillofacial prosthesis inserted during or immediately following surgical or traumatic loss of a portion or all of one or both maxillae and contiguous alveolar structures (i.e., gingival tissue, teeth); frequent revisions of surgical obturators are necessary during the ensuing healing phase (approximately six months); further surgical revisions may require fabrication of another interim obturator (i.e., an initially planned small defect may be surgically revised and greatly enlarged after the final pathologic report indicates margins are not free of cancer); *comp*, INTERIM OBTURATOR

surgical prosthesis \sûr´jĭ-kal prŏs-thē´sĭs\: any interim prosthesis prepared for insertion during a surgical procedure and intended for short-term use

surgical protective prosthesis *n*: a prosthesis that is designed to provide protection to surrounding tissues at the time of surgery; *comp*, TISSUE POSITIONER, MAXILLOFACIAL PROSTHESIS

surgical splint \sûr´jĭ-kal splĭnt\: any device designed to use existing teeth and/or alveolar processes as points of anchorage to assist in stabilization and immobilization of broken bones during healing; it is used to re-establish, as much as possible, normal occlusal relationships, during the process of immobilization; frequently, an existing prosthesis (i.e., a patient's removable complete denture) can be modified to serve as a surgical splint; frequently surgical splints have arch bars added to facilitate intermaxillary fixation. Rubber elastics may be used to assist in this process; circummandibular eyelet hooks can be used for enhanced stabilization with wiring to adjacent bone; *comp*, GUNNING'S SPLINT, KINGSLEY SPLINT, LABIAL SPLINT, *fenestrated splint, labiolingual splint, modified Gunning's splint*

surgical stay plate *nonstand*, *slang*; *syn*, SURGICAL OBTURATOR

surgical stent \sûr´jĭ-kal stĕnt\: *eponym* for a device used to apply pressure to soft tissues to facilitate healing and prevent cicatrization or collapse; *orig*, Charles R. Stent, dentist, United Kingdom, 1807-1885; *syn*, STENT; *comp*, *columellar stent, periodontal stent, skin graft stent*, SURGICAL GUIDE, SURGICAL TEMPLATE

surgical template \sûr´jĭ-kal tĕm´plĭt\ *nonstand*; *syn*, SURGICAL GUIDE; *comp*, SURGICAL STENT

survey \sur-vā´, sûr´vā´\ *vb*: **1.** to examine as to condition, value, or situation; to appraise; **2.** to determine the form and position of a given entity by means of taking linear and angular measurements; **3.** to inspect or scrutinize; **4.** the procedure of locating and delineating the contour and position of the abutment teeth and associated structures before designing a removable partial denture (GPT-1); **surveyed, surveying**

survey line \sûr´vā´ līn\: a line produced on a cast by a surveyor marking the greatest prominence of contour in relation to the planned path of placement of a restoration; *syn*, HEIGHT OF CONTOUR

surveyed definitive cast for removable partial denture: a master cast after tooth preparations with survey for blockout and duplication or optical scan for a removable partial denture; this cast is used to determine an acceptable path of placement, guiding planes, location and measurement of retentive undercuts indicative with clasp flexibility, location of tooth and bony undercuts, location of occlusal contacts relative to design, location of horizontal height of contours, and placement of tripodal marks; *comp*, DIAGNOSTIC CAST, MASTER CAST

surveyed diagnostic cast for fixed partial denture: a diagnostic cast after tooth preparations with the essential survey for diagnosis and treatment planning for a fixed partial denture; the cast is commonly used to ensure an acceptable path of placement and may be used to evaluate locations of precision attachments

surveyed diagnostic cast for removable partial denture: a diagnostic cast before tooth preparations with essential survey for diagnosis and treatment planning for a removable partial denture; the cast is used to determine an acceptable path of placement, guiding planes, location and measurement of retentive undercuts indicative with clasp flexibility, location of tooth and bony interferences, a favorable design relative to aesthetics, charting of existing foundation restorations relative to design, location of occlusal contacts relative to design, location of horizontal height of contours, and placement of tripodal marks; *comp*, DEFINITIVE CAST, DIAGNOSTIC CAST

surveying \sur-vā´ĭng\ *n*: an analysis and comparison of the prominence of intraoral contours associated with the fabrication of a dental prosthesis

surveyor \sur-vā´or\ *n* (15c): a paralleling instrument used in making a dental prosthesis to locate and delineate the contours and relative positions of abutment teeth and associated structures; *syn*, PARALLELOMETER

suturing \sōō´chur-ĭng\ *vt* (1777): the process of uniting the tissues separated by either a traumatic or a surgical wound in a specific manner by using an appropriate material

[1]swage \swāj\ *n* (ca. 1812): any tool used for shaping metal by striking with a hammer or sledgehammer

[2]swage \swāj\ *vt* (1881): to shape a material by hammering or adapting it onto a die with a swage instrument; **swaged** \swājd\ **swaging** \swāj´ĭng\

swallowing threshold \swŏl´ō-ĭng thrĕsh´ōld\: the critical moment of reflex action initiated by sufficient stimulation before the act of deglutition

swarf *n*: waste material created by the removal of unwanted material from a disk, blank or billet as part of the dry milling process; *comp*, DRY MILLING

swing-lock removable complete dental prosthesis *n*: an artificial substitute for missing natural teeth and adjacent tissues in an edentulous arch that incorporates retentive elements attached to minor connector(s) that can rotate away from and towards intraoral tissues; the swing-lock feature allows the retentive elements to disengage from tissue undercuts for removal, and engage tissue undercuts for retention; the minor connector(s) are stabilized when the denture is in-situ with a clasp; *comp*, REMOVABLE DENTAL PROSTHESIS

swing-lock removable partial dental prosthesis *n*: an artificial substitute for some missing natural teeth and adjacent tissues in a partially edentulous arch that incorporates infrabulge retention clasps attached to a minor connector(s) that can rotate away from and toward intraoral tissues; the swing-lock feature allows the retentive elements to disengage from undercuts for removal, and engage undercuts for retention; the minor connector(s) is stabilized

when the denture is in-situ with a clasp; *comp*, REMOVABLE DENTAL PROSTHESIS

Sydney modified Alberta reconstruction technique *n*, *nonstand*: *acronym* is SM-ART; *Editorial note for usage:* a type of computer-assisted surgical planning technique; *comp*, COMPUTER-ASSISTED SURGICAL PLANNING

sympathetic nervous system \sĭm´pa-thĕt´ĭk nûr´vas sĭs´tum\: the part of the autonomic nervous system that responds to dangerous or threatening situations by preparing a person physiologically for "fight or flight"; *comp*, *parasympathetic nervous system*

symphysis \sĭm´fĭ-sĭs\ *n* (ca. 1578)**: 1.** a type of cartilaginous joint in which the opposed bony surfaces are firmly united by a plate of fibrocartilage; **2.** the immovable dense midline articulation of the right and left halves of the adult mandible; -**physes** *pl*

symptom \sĭm´tum, sĭmp-\ *n* (14c): subjective evidence of a disease or physical disturbance; something that indicates the presence of a bodily disorder

syndrome \sĭn´drōm´\ *n* (1541): a group of signs and/or symptoms that occur together

syneresis *n*: the separation of water from its component base, for example, a gel or impression material

synovial fluid \sĭ-nō´vē-al flōō´ĭd\: a viscid fluid contained in joint cavities and secreted by the synovial membrane

synovial membrane: the articular membrane composed of specialized endothelial cells capable of producing synovial fluid filling the joint cavity surrounded by the membrane

systemic etiologic factors \sĭ-stĕm´ĭk ē´tē-ō-lŏj´ĭk făk´turs\: generalized biologic factors that are implicated in the causation, modification, and/or perpetuation of a disease entity

T

table \tā´bal\ *n* (bef. 12c): a flat surface; a raised horizontal surface; *comp*, GUIDE TABLE, OCCLUSAL TABLE

tactile sensitivity *n*: the conscious sensation, or perceptual experience, evoked by physical contact between teeth and a foreign body such as food particle or any other externally applied force; *comp*, PASSIVE TACTILE THRESHOLD, ACTIVE TACTILE THRESHOLD, MECHANOSENSATION, OSSEOPERCEPTION, ORAL STEREOGNOSIS, TWO-POINT DISCRIMINATION

taper: in dentistry, the angle, measured in degrees as viewed in a given plane, formed between an external wall and the path of placement of a tooth preparation or machined surfaces on a metal or ceramic material when prepared for fixed dental prosthesis; *comp*, CONVERGENCE ANGLE, TOTAL OCCLUSAL CONVERGENCE

taurodontism *n*: a disorder of tooth development that most commonly affects permanent molar teeth, but can affect teeth across the primary and permanent dentition; the teeth present with an elongated pulpal chamber, and a more apically positioned furcation, shortening roots and root canal systems; the condition is associated with the failure of or late invagination of Hertwig's epithelial root sheath; *comp*, TOOTH AGENESIS, TAURODONTISM, AMELOGENESIS IMPERFECTA, DENTINOGENESIS IMPERFECTA

technique \tĕk-nēk´\ *n* (1817): a body of technical methods; a method of accomplishing a desired end; the method or procedure and its details

telescopic coping:; *syn*, COPING

telescopic crown \tĕl´a-skŏp´ĭk kroun\: an artificial crown (framework) constructed to fit over a coping, another crown, a bar connector or any other suitable rigid support for the dental prosthesis; *comp*, COPING

telescopic denture *nonstand*; *syn*, OVERDENTURE

template \tĕm´plĭt\ *n* (1877)**: 1.** a pattern, mold, or gauge used as a guide; **2.** a curved or flat surface pattern that is used as an aid in visualizing anatomic form; *syn*, SURGICAL GUIDE, DEVICE

temporary base:; *syn*, RECORD BASE

temporary denture:; *syn*, INTERIM PROSTHESIS

temporary prosthesis:; *syn*, INTERIM PROSTHESIS

temporary restoration:; *syn*, INTERIM PROSTHESIS

temporization: to establish esthetics, occlusal stability, and function for a limited time in preparation for the definitive prosthesis; to verify therapeutic outcome and patient acceptance before the definitive prostheses; *syn*, PROVISIONALIZATION

temporomandibular articulation:; *syn*, TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT

temporomandibular disorders \tĕm´pa-rō´măn-dĭb´ya-lar dĭs-ôr´derz\: *acronym* is TMD; **1.** conditions producing abnormal, incomplete, or impaired function of the temporomandibular joint(s) and/or the muscles of mastication; **2.** (*obs*) a collection of symptoms frequently observed in various combinations first described by Costen (1934, 1937), which he claimed to be reflexes because of irritation of the auriculotemporal and/or chorda tympanic nerves as they emerged from the tympanic plate caused by altered anatomic relations and derangements of the temporomandibular joint associated with loss of occlusal vertical dimension, loss of posterior tooth support, and/or other malocclusions; the symptoms can include headache about the vertex and occiput, tinnitus, pain about the ear, impaired hearing, and pain about the tongue

temporomandibular dysfunction syndrome:; *syn*, TEMPOROMANDIBULAR DISORDERS

temporomandibular joint \tĕm´pa-rō´măn-dĭb´ya-lar joint**: 1.** the articulation between the temporal bone and the mandible. It is a bilateral diarthrodial, bilateral ginglymoid joint; **2.** the articulation of the condylar process of the mandible and the intra-articular disc with the mandibular fossa of the squamous portion of the temporal bone; a diarthrodial, sliding hinge (ginglymus) joint; movement in the upper joint compartment is mostly translational, whereas that in the lower joint compartment is mostly rotational; the joint connects the mandibular condyle to the articular fossa of the temporal bone with the TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT ARTICULAR DISC interposed

temporomandibular joint articular disc: relative to the temporomandibular joint, the articular disc is a fibrous connective tissue disc located between the articulating surfaces of the mandibular condyle and the temporal bone; *syn*, ARTICULAR DISC, DISC

temporomandibular joint derangement: a deviation in position or form of the tissues within the capsule of the temporomandibular joint; an abnormal relationship of the articular disc to the condyle, fossa, and/or articular eminence; *syn*, INTERNAL DERANGEMENT, JOINT DERANGEMENT

temporomandibular joint hypermobility \tĕm´pa-rō´măn-dĭb´ya-lar joint hī´par-mō´bĭl´ĭ-tē\: excessive mobility of the temporomandibular joint

temporomandibular joint remodeling:; *syn*, REMODEL

temporomandibular joint syndrome:; *syn*, TEMPOROMANDIBULAR DISORDERS

TENS: *acronym*, TRANSCUTANEOUS ELECTRICAL NEURAL STIMULATION

tensile stress \tĕn´sal, -sĭl strĕs\: the internal induced force that resists the elongation of a material in a direction parallel to the direction of the stresses

tension \tĕn´shun\ *n* (1533): the state of being stretched, strained, or extended

terminal dentition *n*: an intraoral condition where clinical assessment and diagnosis determines that it is impractical to retain, rehabilitate or treat the remaining teeth; such teeth may be affected by severely reduced structure, complex endodontic needs and/or complex periodontal needs; the capacity for such teeth to be treated is considered by both assessment of both the intraoral presentation and the patient's physical and mental health; the teeth may be retained and stabilized in a palliative manner, be planned for removal when complications occur, be planned for removal in a staged manner, or be removed as part of a full clearance; *comp*, PROGNOSIS

terminal hinge axis:; *syn*, TRANSVERSE HORIZONTAL AXIS

terminal hinge position:; *syn*, CENTRIC RELATION

terminal jaw relation record \tûr´ma-nal jô rĭ-lā´shun rĕk´ard\; *syn*, CENTRIC RELATION RECORD

tessellation *n*: a process in computer-aided design (CAD) to repeatedly modify the surfaces of a polygon mesh into surfaces with smaller, more numerous polygons creating finer mesh, which progressively increases the apparent surface detail and the creates appearance of smooth surfaces; *comp*, ALGORITHM, TOPOLOGY, SMOOTHING, NON-UNIFORM RATIONAL B-SPLINE (NURBS), TEXTURE MAPPING, SURFACE MODELLING, POLYGON MESH, COMPUTER-AIDED DESIGN (CAD), PLANNING SOFTWARE

tetragonal zirconia polycrystal *n*: *acronym* is TZP; an oxide of zirconium stabilized in the tetragonal phase by a dopant such as yttria (Y-TZP); for example, 3 mol% of yttria will be termed 3Y-TZP (tetragonal zirconia polycrystal) referring to a phase stabilizing mainly in the tetragonal phase; *comp*, DOPANT, ZIRCONIA, MONOLITHIC ZIRCONIA, TRANSLUCENT ZIRCONIA, PARTIALLY STABILIZED ZIRCONIA (PSZ), FULLY STABILIZED ZIRCONIA (FSZ), PHASE TRANSFORMATION TOUGHENING

texture mapping *n*: a graphic design process in computer-aided design (CAD) in which a 2D surface containing specific textures or color details (known as the texture map, and often used in the form of a raster image) is "wrapped around" a 3D object to create a surface that mimics the characteristics of that map; *comp*, ALGORITHM, SMOOTHING, TESSELLATION, SURFACE MODELLING

thermal expansion \thûr´mal ĭk-spăn´shun\: expansion of a material caused by heat

thermal tempering: creating a differential in cooling rate between the external and interior of a glass-ceramic resulting in a surface compressive layer and increased flexural strength

thermocycling *n*: in dentistry, it refers to a laboratory method of experimentally exposing samples to a repeated series of temperature ranges similar to those of the intraoral environment; it is considered a method to simulate the physiological aging experienced by biomaterials; *syn*, *temperature cycling, thermal cycle testing*

thermomolding: heat transfer to a sheet of vinyl acetate-ethylene copolymer (PVAc-PE) material without a chemical change. Softened PVAc-PE, polypropylene, polyethylene terephthalate (glycol) can be adapted to the surface of a refractory cast by using vacuum, air, or mechanical pressure (sponge or putty); *syn*, VACUUM THERMOMOLDING

thermoplastic \thûr´ma-plăs´tĭk\ *adj* (1883): a characteristic or property of a material that allows it to be softened by heating and then return to the hardened state on cooling; **thermoplasticity** *n*

thread \'thred\ *n* (before 12c)**: 1.** a filament, a group of filaments grouped together, or a filamentous length formed by spinning and twisting short fibers into a continuous strand; **2.** a projecting helical rib (as on a pipe) by which parts can be screwed together; a screw thread

thread crest: the top part of the thread; for external threads, the thread crest is the region of the thread, which is on its outer surface, whereas for internal threads, it is the region that forms the inner diameter

thread flank: the thread flanks join the thread roots to the crest of a screw

thread root: the bottom of the thread where it meets the shaft of the screw

thread run out: that portion at the end of a threaded shank that is not cut or rolled to full depth, but which provides a transition between full depth threads and the fastener shank

threaded post: any post used for the restoration of endodontically treated teeth that has a screw thread to engage radicular dentin

three dimensional:; *syn*, 3D

three-quarter crown:; *syn*, PARTIAL-COVERAGE CROWN, PARTIAL-COVERAGE RETAINER

tic \tĭk\ *n* (ca. 1822): an intermittent, involuntary, spasmodic movement of a group of muscles, often without a demonstrable external stimulus

TID: *acronym*, *L. Ter In Di'e, three times a day*

tilted dental implant *nonstand*; *syn*, ANGULATED DENTAL IMPLANT

tinfoil \tĭn´foil´\ *n* (15c)**: 1.** paper thin metal sheeting usually of a tin-lead alloy or aluminum (a misnomer); **2.** a base-metal foil used as a separating material between the cast and denture base material during flasking and polymerizing

tinfoil substitute: sodium alginate with ammonia, glycerine in a soluble form that will react with the calcium in the gypsum cast to form calcium alginate, the insoluble salt of alginic acid; the insoluble salt acts as a barrier between the polymerizing resin and the moisture and salts of the gypsum; *orig*, George R. Dickson and Irl C. Schooner, inventors, U.S.A., 1942; *comp*, SEPARATING MEDIUM

tinners' joint: 1. an overlapping folded joint between two abutting sheets of metal of uneven length in which the longer portion is first folded over the shorter after which the combined layers are folded over once more resulting in a quadruple layer of material; originally used by tinsmiths to join sheets of tin; **2.** in dentistry, it is used to secure a thin platinum matrix that is applied to a die of a prepared tooth to support dental porcelain during firing

tinnitus \tĭn´ĭtus\ *n* (1843): a noise in the ears, often described as ringing or roaring

tinted denture base \tĭnt´ĭd dĕn´chur bās\; *syn*, CHARACTERIZED DENTURE BASE

tissue \tĭsh´ōō\ *n* (1771)**: 1.** the various cellular combinations that make up the body; **2.** an aggregation of phenotypically similar cells united in the performance of a particular function; *syn*, CHARACTERIZED DENTURE BASE

tissue conditioner: 1. a resilient denture liner resin placed into a removable prosthesis for a short duration to allow time for tissue healing; **2.** used in functional removable relining procedures to evaluate denture function and patient acceptance prior to laboratory reline processing

tissue conditioning: a procedure in prosthodontics usually performed by relining a removable complete denture, removable partial denture, or a maxillofacial prosthesis with a resilient resin and allowing a short duration of time for the patient's soft tissue to heal

tissue displaceability \tĭsh´ōō dĭs-plās´a-bĭl´ĭ-tē**: 1.** the quality of oral tissues that permits them to be placed in other than a relaxed position; **2.** the degree to which tissues permit displacement

tissue displacement \tĭsh´ōō dĭs-plās´mant\: the change in the form or position of tissues as a result of pressure; frequently used to describe gingival tissue placement prior to impression making

tissue engineering: a field of research for the growth of tissues or organs used as therapeutic placement in the human body

tissue equivalent bolus *n*: a material that is placed over the target volume to improve radiation dose build up and beam flatness on an irregular surface; the prosthetic material is homogenous and equivalent in Hounsfield Units of tissue; *comp*, RADIATION BITE BLOCK, TISSUE POSITIONER, *radiation bite stent*

tissue integration \tĭsh´o͞o ĭn´tĭ-grā´shun\: as clinically observed, the apparent direct and healthy attachment of living tissue to an alloplastic material, i.e., a dental implant; *syn*, OSSEOINTEGRATION

tissue molding:; *syn*, BORDER MOLDING

tissue molding prosthesis *nonstand*; *syn*, TISSUE POSITIONER

tissue positioner *n*: prosthetic materials used to assist in the precise application of radiation and reduce radiation to surrounding structure; tissue positioners may also be used to mold tissues; *syn*, *tissue molding prosthesis*; *comp*, RADIATION BITE BLOCK, TISSUE EQUIVALENT BOLUS, SURGICAL PROTECTIVE PROSTHESIS, *radiation bite stent*

tissue reaction \tĭsh´o͞o rē-ăk´shun\: the response of tissues to a condition

tissue registration \tĭsh´o͞o rĕj´ĭ-strā´shun\ *obs*: **1.** the accurate registration of the shape of tissues under any condition by means of a suitable material (GPT-1); **2.** an impression (GPT-1)

tissue trimming:; *syn*, BORDER MOLDING

tissue-bearing area:; *syn*, DENTURE FOUNDATION

tissue-integrated prosthesis: any dental implant-supported fixed complete or partial denture supported by osseointegrated dental implants; *orig*, P-I. Branemark, physician/professor/surgeon, Sweden, 1929-2014; *syn*, IMPLANT-SUPPORTED CROWN, IMPLANT-SUPPORTED DENTURE, IMPLANT-SUPPORTED PROSTHESIS

titanium: *abbr*, Ti; the 22nd element in the periodic table; in dentistry, titanium is used for non-cast prosthodontic restorations and endosseous dental implants; it is a biocompatible surface, promoting cell growth on the titanium oxide surface; cell activity on the surface is dependent on cell type, sterilization protocol, surface cleaning, and surface topography; physical property advantages include high yield strength and noncorrosiveness

TMD: *acronym*, TEMPOROMANDIBULAR DISORDERS

tomogram \tŏm´a-grăm\ *n* (1940): a radiograph made by using a tomograph

tomograph \tŏm´a-grăf\ *n*: a radiograph produced from a machine that has the source of radiation moving in one direction and the film moving in the opposite direction

tomography \tō-mŏg´ra-fē\ *n*: a general term for a technique that provides a distinct image of any selected plane through the body, while the images of structures that lie above and below that plane are blurred; also, the term body-section radiography has been applied to the procedure, although the several ways of accomplishing it have been given distinguishing names

tongue equator *n*: the largest circumference of the tongue, corresponding to the transition of the upper side of the tongue (that has papillae), to the lower side (that has smooth mucosa)

tongue habit \tŭng hăb´ĭt\: conscious or unconscious movements of the tongue that are not related to purposeful functions; such habits may produce malocclusion or injuries to tissues of the tongue or the attachment apparatus of the teeth

tongue pressure *n*: the force applied by the tongue per unit area on an object, generally on the hard palate; it can be measured during isometric contractions or function (swallowing) and across different surfaces (anterior, posterior, laterally); it can be impacted by dental parameters (arch length) and patient factors (weight, health); tongue pressure relates to research including the fields of dysphagia, obstructive sleep apnea, tongue resection, and Down's syndrome; *comp*, DENTURE CONTROL, DYSPHAGIA

tongue thrusting \tŭng thrŭst-ĭng\: the infantile pattern of suckle-swallow in which the tongue is placed between the incisor teeth or alveolar ridges during the initial stages of deglutition, resulting sometimes in an anterior open occlusion, deformation of the jaws, and/or abnormal function

tooth \to͞oth\ *n* (bef. 12c): any hard calcified structure in the alveolar processes of the maxillae or mandible used for the mastication of food; teeth \tēth\ *pl comp*, ANATOMIC TEETH, CUSPLESS TEETH, METAL INSERT TEETH, NONANATOMIC TEETH, REVERSE ARTICULATION TEETH, TUBE TEETH, ZERO-DEGREE TEETH

tooth agenesis *n*: the congenital condition resulting in the absence of one or more teeth (permanent or primary); it can be classified as syndromic or nonsyndromic; when syndromic it is a phenotypic feature of conditions such as ectodermal dysplasia, cleft lip, cleft palate, Down's syndrome, and Van der Woude syndrome; *comp*, ANODONTIA, HYPODONTIA, OLIGODONTIA, MICRODONTIA, TAURODONTISM, AMELOGENESIS IMPERFECTA, DENTINOGENESIS IMPERFECTA, CLEFT PALATE

tooth arrangement \to͞oth a-rānj´mant\: **1.** the placement of teeth on a denture with definite objectives in mind; **2.** the placement of teeth on trial bases; *syn*, ANTERIOR TOOTH ARRANGEMENT, TOOTH PLACEMENT, WAX TRIAL DENTURE, WAX TRY-IN, WAXING

tooth bleaching:; *syn*, TOOTH WHITENING

tooth borne:; *syn*, TOOTH-SUPPORTED

tooth color selection \to͞oth kŭl´ar sĭ-lĕk´shun\: the determination of the color and other attributes of appearance of an artificial tooth or set of teeth for a given individual; *syn*, SHADE SELECTION

tooth drifting:; *syn*, TOOTH MIGRATION

tooth form \to͞oth form\: the characteristics of the curves, lines, angles, and contours of various teeth that permit their identification and differentiation; *comp*, ANTERIOR TOOTH FORM, POSTERIOR TOOTH FORM

tooth migration *n*: additional movement of a tooth or teeth after active eruption has finished, in any direction, with or without accompanied movement of the periodontium; *syn*, *tooth drifting*; *comp*, EXTRUSION, SUPRAERUPTION, ACTIVE ERUPTION, PASSIVE ERUPTION, PERIODONTIUM, ALTERED PASSIVE ERUPTION, PATHOLOGIC TOOTH MIGRATION, INFRAERUPTION, INFRAOCCLUSION, SUPRAOCCLUSION, INTRUSION, ECTOPIC ERUPTION, MALOCCLUSION, ANKYLOSIS

tooth placement:; *syn*, ANTERIOR TOOTH ARRANGEMENT, TOOTH ARRANGEMENT, TRIAL DENTURE, TRIAL PLACEMENT, WAX TRY-IN, WAXING

tooth preparation: 1. the process of removal of diseased and/or healthy enamel and dentin and cementum to shape a tooth to receive a restoration; **2.** the resulting prepared tooth

tooth selection \to͞oth sĭ-lĕk´shun\: the selection of a tooth or teeth of a shape, size, and color to harmonize with the individual characteristics of a patient; *comp*, DENTOGENICS

tooth size discrepancy \to͞oth sīz dĭ-skrĕp´an-sē\: abnormally sized teeth or groups of teeth

tooth whitening *n*: the application of an agent (a form of carbamide or hydrogen peroxide) or abrasive to the surface of the tooth to enhance esthetics, or alter appearance; the process is intended to lighten the tooth shade; *comp*, TOOTH WHITENING (EXTERNAL), TOOTH WHITENING (INTERNAL)

tooth whitening (external) *n*: the application of an agent (a form of carbamide of hydrogen peroxide) or abrasive to the external surface of a tooth or multiple teeth; the process is intended to lighten the tooth shade; *comp*, TOOTH WHITENING (INTERNAL), TOOTH WHITENING

tooth whitening (internal) *n*: the application of an agent (a form of carbamide or hydrogen peroxide) to the internal surface of the coronal portion of an endodontically treated tooth, covering the agent with a provisional restoration, and allowing it to remain in-situ for a period of time; the agent can be replaced and the procedure repeated; a restoration is generally placed below the agent to minimize its ingress more apically than the cemento-enamel junction; the process is intended to lighten the tooth shade; *comp*, TOOTH WHITENING (EXTERNAL), TOOTH WHITENING

tooth-supported \tōṓth sa-pôr´tĭd\: a term used to describe a dental prosthesis or part of a prosthesis that depends entirely on the natural teeth for support

tooth-supported base \tōṓth-sa-pôr´tĭd bās\: a removable dental prosthesis base that restores an edentulous region that has abutment teeth at each end for support. The tissue that it covers is not used for primary support

tooth-supported denture:; *syn*, OVERDENTURE

topology *n*: **1.** a branch of mathematics concerned with the distortion of shapes under continuous deformation, where those shapes can be stretched and contracted, but not broken; **2.** in reference to computer-aided design (CAD), the understanding of the geometric entities involved in the process and the interrelationships that govern how they are bounded and connected; *comp*, COMPUTER-AIDED DESIGN (CAD)

torque \tôrk\ *n* (ca. 1884): a twisting or rotary force; the movement of a system of forces producing rotation

torus \tôr´us\ *n* (1563)**: 1.** a smooth rounded anatomical protuberance; **2.** in dentistry, a bony prominence sometimes seen on the lingual surface of the mandible and the midline of the hard palate; tori \tôr´ī, tōr´ī\ *pl*

total elasticity of muscle \tōt´l\ *obs*: the combined effect of physical and physiologic elasticity of muscle (GPT-4)

total mandibulectomy *n*: the surgical removal of the entire mandible; *comp*, MANDIBULOTOMY, MANDIBULECTOMY, SEGMENTAL MANDIBULECTOMY, HEMIMANDIBULECTOMY, MARGINAL MANDIBULECTOMY, MAXILLECTOMY

total maxillectomy *n*: the surgical removal of the entire maxilla (unilateral); *comp*, MAXILLECTOMY, RADICAL MAXILLECTOMY, BILATERAL MAXILLECTOMY, SUBTOTAL MAXILLECTOMY, LIMITED MAXILLECTOMY, MANDIBULECTOMY, *maxilla resection*

total occlusal convergence: the total angle of convergence, measured in degrees as viewed in a given plane, formed by opposing axial walls when a tooth or machined surfaces of a metal or ceramic material is prepared for a fixed dental prosthesis; *comp*, CONVERGENCE ANGLE, TAPER

toughness \tŭf´nĕs\ *n*: the ability of a material to withstand stresses and strains without breaking; resistance to fracture

toxic dose \tŏk´sĭk\: the amount of a drug that causes untoward symptoms in most persons

toxicity \tŏk-sĭs´ĭ-tē\ *n*: the adverse reactions (dose-response-time relationships) of tissues to selected foreign substances resulting in unacceptable in vivo interactions; the toxicity can be at the local or systemic level depending on the amount, rate of release, and specific type of substance available to the tissues in vivo is in italics

tracer *n* (ca. 1552); *syn*, TRACING DEVICE

tracheoesophageal prosthesis *n*: indwelling voice prosthesis usually inserted after a fistula is created between the trachea and esophagus; *comp*, ELECTROLARYNX, MAXILLOFACIAL PROSTHESIS

tracheotomy *n*: **1.** an artificial opening on the anterior aspect of the neck created by a surgical incision that provides direct access to the trachea; **2.** the surgical procedure that results in the creation of a direct access to the trachea through the anterior aspect of the neck; *comp*, LARYNGECTOMY, STOMA BUTTON

tracing \trā´sĭng\ *n* (15c)**: 1.** a line or lines scribed by a pointed instrument; **2.** a traced copy of a drawing, photograph, radiograph, or similar entity; *comp*, TRACING DEVICE

tracing device \trā´sĭng dĭ´vīs\: a device that provides a central point of bearing, or support, between maxillary and mandibular occlusion rims or dentures, it consists of a contacting point that is attached to one occlusion rim or denture and a plate attached to the opposing occlusion rim or denture that provides the surface on which the bearing point rests or moves; *Editorial note for usage: extraoral tracer (ing), intraoral tracer (ing)*, and *tracing device* are the primary terms; *comp*, ARROW POINT TRACER, CENTRAL BEARING TRACING DEVICE, CEPHALOMETRIC TRACING, COBLE BALANCER, EXTRAORAL TRACING, GOTHIC ARCH TRACER, INTRAORAL TRACING, MANDIBULAR TRACING, PANTOGRAPHIC TRACING, STYLUS TRACING, *needle point tracing*

transcranial oblique radiograph \trăns-krā´nē-al ō-blēk´, a-blēk´ rā´dē-ō-grăf´\: a flat radiographic projection in which the central beam travels across the cranium and through the temporomandibular joint on the opposite side showing an oblique lateral view of the condyle

transcutaneous electrical neural stimulation \trăns-kyōō-tā´nē-us ĭ-lĕk´trĭ-kal nōōr´al stĭm´yu-lā´shun\: *acronym* is TENS; application of low-voltage electrical stimulation through the skin to nerves to interfere with the sensation of pain in the brain and increase blood flow to the region

transepithelial \trăns-ĕp´a-thē´lē-al\ *adj*: penetrating or passing through the epithelium, as in a dental implant

transepithelial abutment \trăns-ĕp´a-thē´lē-al a-bŭt´mant\ *slang*; *syn*, DENTAL IMPLANT ABUTMENT

transfer coping \trăns-fûr´, trăns´fur kō´pĭng\: a metallic, acrylic resin, or other covering or cap used to position a die in an impression; *comp*, *implant transfer coping*

transformations *n*: in reference to computer-aided design (CAD), the process of modifying the appearance of the object (viewing transformations) or the object itself (geometric transformations; such as translation, rotation, scaling) in the digital environment; *comp*, ALGORITHM, COMPUTER-AIDED DESIGN (CAD), PLANNING SOFTWARE

transit dose \trăn´sĭt, -zĭt dōs\: a measure of the primary radiation transmitted through the patient and measured at a point on the central ray at some point beyond the patient

transitional denture \trăn-zĭsh´an-al dĕn´chur\: a removable partial denture serving as an interim prosthesis to which artificial teeth will be added as natural teeth are lost and that will be replaced after post-extraction tissue changes have occurred; a removable transitional denture may become an interim complete removable prosthesis when all of the natural teeth in the dental arch have been extracted (or used as overdenture abutments); *syn*, INTERIM PROSTHESIS

transitional prosthesis:; *syn*, INTERIM PROSTHESIS

translating condyle:; *syn*, NONWORKING-SIDE CONDYLE

translation \trăn-zĭsh´an, -sĭsh´-\ *n* (14c): that motion of a rigid body in which a straight line passing through any two points always

remains parallel to its initial position; the motion may be described as a sliding or gliding motion

translatory movement \trăns-lă´tōr-ē\ *obs*: the motion of a body at any instant when all points within the body are moving at the same velocity and in the same direction (GPT-1); *syn*, TRANSLATION

translucency \trăns´lōō´san-sē\ *n* (1611): having the appearance between complete opacity and complete transparency; partially opaque

translucency parameters: optical coefficient measurements of translucent dental materials taking into account the *edge effect*

translucent zirconia *n*: a term that describe a zirconia with improved optical properties; it is obtained currently by increasing the addition of stabilizing oxides (such as yttria); 4 to 6 mol% of yttria will significantly increase the amount of cubic phase that increases translucency of the material compared with the classic 3Y-TZP; translucent zirconia is often used as a monolithic material with only a thin glaze covering; the material is less tough and less resistant to fracture compared with the classic 3Y-TZP; *comp*, DOPANT, ZIRCONIA, MONOLITHIC ZIRCONIA, TETRAGONAL ZIRCONIA POLYCRYSTAL (TZP), PARTIALLY STABILIZED ZIRCONIA (PSZ), FULLY STABILIZED ZIRCONIA (FSZ), PHASE TRANSFORMATION TOUGHENING

transmucosal \trăns-myōō-kō´sal\ *adj*: passing through the gingiva or oral mucosa

transoral robotic surgery *n*: *acronym* is TORS; a type of computer-aided surgery (CAS) that uses 3D magnification, small surgical instruments, and a robot to perform minimally invasive surgery; *comp*, COMPUTER-AIDED SURGERY (CAS), COMPUTER TOMOGRAPHY GUIDED SURGERY, COMPUTER-ASSISTED SURGICAL PLANNING, STEREOTACTIC SURGERY, *computer-assisted surgery, computer-assisted intervention, robotic surgery*

transosteal \trăns-ŏs´tē-al\ *adj*: the penetration of both the internal and external cortical plates of a bone

transosteal dental implant \trăns´ŏs-tē-al dĕn´tl ĭm-plănt´**: 1.** a dental implant that penetrates both cortical plates and passes through the full-thickness of the alveolar and basal bone; **2.** a dental implant composed of a metal plate with retentive pins to hold it against the inferior border of the mandible that supports transosteal pins that penetrate through the full thickness of the mandible and pass into the mouth in the parasymphyseal region; *syn*, *staple bone implant, mandibular staple implant, transmandibular implant*

transverse axis:; *syn*, TRANSVERSE HORIZONTAL AXIS

transverse facial fracture:; *syn*, LE FORT III FRACTURE, MIDFACIAL FRACTURE

transverse horizontal axis \trăns-vûrs´, trănz-, trăns´vûrs´, trănz´-\: an imaginary line around which the mandible may rotate within the sagittal plane

transversion \trăns-vûr´shun\ *n*: displacement of a tooth from its usual position or proper numerical position in the jaw

trauma \trou´ma, trô´-\ *n* (1693): an injury or wound, whether physical or psychic; **traumata** \trou´ma-ta\ *pl* or traumas \trou´-mas\ *pl*; traumatic \trou´măt-ĭk\ *adj*; **traumatically** \trou´măt-ĭ-kă-lē\ *adv*

trauma from occlusion:; *syn*, OCCLUSAL TRAUMA

traumatic occlusion:; *syn*, OCCLUSAL TRAUMA

traumatogenic \trou´ma-ta-jĕn´ĭk\ *adj*: capable of producing a wound or injury

traumatogenic occlusion \trou´ma-ta-jĕn´ĭk a-klōō´zhun\ *obs*: an occluding of the teeth that is capable of producing injury to oral structures (GPT-4)

treatment denture \trēt´mant dĕn´chur**: 1.** a removable denture used for the purpose of treating or conditioning the tissues that are called on to support and retain it; **2.** a denture that is placed in preparation for future therapy; *syn*, INTERIM PROSTHESIS

treatment plan \trēt-mant plăn\: the sequence of procedures planned for the treatment of a patient after diagnosis; *syn*, DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT PLANNING

treatment position: a treatment position of maximal intercuspal position (MIP) if it differs from the preoperative position

trephine *n*: a hollow rotary instrument (resembling a hole saw) used to make circular cuts. Used in dentistry to create a trough around pins or posts in a natural tooth prior to their removal or for removal of a dental implant from bone

trial base \trī´al bās\: an interim material or device representing the base of a removable denture or maxillofacial prosthesis; used for making maxillomandibular relationship records and for the waxing of the trial denture; *comp*, DEFINITIVE DENTURE BASE

trial denture \trī´al dĕn´chur\: a preliminary arrangement of artificial teeth that has been prepared for placement into the patient's mouth to evaluate esthetics, phonetics, and maxillomandibular relationships; *comp*, DEFINITIVE DENTURE BASE

trial flask closure \trī´al flăsk klō´zhar\: any preliminary closure made for the purpose of eliminating excess material and ensuring that the mold is completely filled

trial placement \trī´al plās´mant\: the process of placing a trial denture in the patient's mouth for evaluation; *syn*, TRIAL DENTURE, WAX TRY-IN

triangular mesh *n*: in reference to computer-aided design (CAD), a type of polygon mesh, where the faces are triangular in shape; *comp*, TOPOLOGY, MERGING, MESH, MESHING, POLYGON MESH, POLYHEDRAL MESH, EDGES, VERTEX, COMPUTER-AIDED DESIGN (CAD), PLANNING SOFTWARE

triangulation *n*: an optical scanning method to measure 3D objects by detecting the behavior of emitted and reflected light to measure the x,y coordinates of a point of interest, and using geometric algorithms to compute the depth; triangulation can be considered active (and uses structured light) or passive (and uses unstructured light); *comp*, ACTIVE TRIANGULATION, ACTIVE WAVEFRONT SAMPLING (AWS), CONFOCAL IMAGING, INTERFEROMETRY, PHOTOGRAMMETRY

tribochemical silica airborne-particle abrasion: a method to activate a metal surface with airborne-particle abrasion to form a resin bonding surface; *syn*, *cold silicatization*

tribology: the science of surface interactions that result in abrasion and wear

tricalcium phosphate \trī-kăl´sē-um fŏs´fāt\: an inorganic particulate or solid form of relatively biodegradable ceramic material that is used as a scaffold for bone regeneration; it may be used as a matrix for new bone growth

trichromatic system \trī-krō-măt´ĭk sĭs´tam\: a system for specifying color stimuli in terms of the tristimulus value based on matching colors by additive mixtures of three primary colored lights

trichromatism \trī-krō´ma-tĭz´um\ *n*: a type of vision in which the colors seen require, in general, three independently adjustable primaries (such as red, green, and blue) for their duplication by mixture; trichromatism may be either anomalous trichromatism or normal vision

trigger area:; *syn*, TRIGGER POINT

trigger point \trĭg´ur point\: a focus of hyperirritability in tissue that when palpated, is locally tender and gives rise to heterotopic pain

trigger spot:; *syn*, TRIGGER POINT

trigger zone:; *syn*, TRIGGER POINT

trigone:; *syn*, GINGIVAL TRIGONE, GINGIVAL ZENITH

triple tray *slang*; *syn*, CLOSED MOUTH DUAL-ARCH SECTIONAL IMPRESSION TRAY

tripod markings \trĭg´ur mär´kĭng\: those marks or lines drawn on a cast in a single plane perpendicular to the survey rod to assist with repositioning the cast on a dental surveyor in a previously defined orientation; *comp*, SURVEY, SURVEYED DIAGNOSTIC CAST FOR REMOVABLE PARTIAL DENTURE, SURVEYED DEFINITIVE CAST FOR REMOVABLE PARTIAL DENTURE, *tripodal markings*

tripodization \trĭp´a-dĭ-zā´shun\ *n*: an occlusal scheme characterized by a cusp to fossa relationship in which there are three points of contact about the cusp and opposing fossa with no contact on the cusp tip

trismus *n* (ca. 1693); *syn*, MANDIBULAR TRISMUS

trismus appliance \trĭz´mus a-plī´ans\ *n*, *slang*; *comp*, DYNAMIC BITE OPENER, OCCLUSAL DEVICE

tristimulus value \trī-stĭm´ya-lus văl´yōō\: (R, G, B: X, Y, Z, etc.) amounts of the three reference color stimuli, in a given trichromatic system, required to match the color of the stimulus considered

tritanopia \trī-tă´nō-pē´a\ *n*: form of dichromatism in which reddish blue and greenish yellow stimuli are confused; a common result of retinal disease but may be inherited; *syn*, *blue blindness, tritanope*

try-in:; *syn*, TRIAL PLACEMENT

tube impression \tōōb, tyōōb ĭm-prĕsh´an**: 1.** a cylinder used as a tray to confine and direct impression material to make an impression of a single tooth; **2.** the impression resulting from this procedure; *syn*, *copper-band impression*

tube teeth \tōōb tēth\: artificial teeth with an internal, vertical, cylindrical aperture extending from the center of the base upward into the body of the tooth, into which a pin may be placed or cast for the attachment of the tooth to a fixed or removable denture base

tubercule \tōō-bûr´kyōōl\ *n* (1578): a small bony prominence or excrescence; a nodule

tuberosity *n* (ca. 1611): -ties *pl syn*, MAXILLARY TUBEROSITY

tunnel dissection \tŭn´ul\: a dissection of the periosteum from bone through a small incision, in a tunnel-like fashion

turgid \tûr´jĭd\ *adj* (1620): being on a state of distention; swollen

turn milling *n*: a general term referring to a subtractive computer-aided manufacture (CAM) process where the material blank rotates against the cutting tool, and the cutting tool rotates against the material blank to create the planned shape from a digital file; *comp*, TURNING, MILLING, SUBTRACTIVE MANUFACTURING, COMPUTER NUMERICAL CONTROL (CNC) MACHINING

turning *n*: a subtractive computer-aided manufacture (CAM) process where the material blank rotates against the cutting tool; *syn*, *lathe*; *comp*, COMPUTER-AIDED MANUFACTURE (CAM), COMPUTER NUMERICAL CONTROL (CNC) MACHINING

two-point discrimination *n*: the ability to discern that two nearby objects touching the skin are two distinct points, rather than one; *comp*, TACTILE SENSITIVITY, PASSIVE TACTILE THRESHOLD, ACTIVE TACTILE THRESHOLD, MECHANOSENSATION, OSSEOPERCEPTION, ORAL STEREOGNOSIS

two-step impression technique *n*: the process of recording the contour and dimensions of oral structures with one material for the edentulous ridges (that is allowed to come to a complete set), followed by a second material to connect the first impression with the abutment teeth or implants; the second material generally has properties that allow it to capture additional surface details; for example, recording abutment teeth or implants with a light-body polyvinyl siloxane that is placed as a second impression layer over a set zinc-oxide eugenol impression; the application of moderate pressure during the second impression can be used to imitate displacement of tissues in edentulous areas; *comp*, ALTERED CAST REMOVABLE PARTIAL DENTURE IMPRESSION, *altered cast technique*

typodont \tī´pō-dĕnt\: a replica of the natural dentition and alveolar mucosa, set to average condylar motions, used in training students in dental care; *syn*, *typodent, dentoform*

U

UCLA abutment *nonstand*: a colloquial term used to describe a dental abutment that is attached directly to the implant body by means of a screw; *syn*, CUSTOM DENTAL IMPLANT ABUTMENT, DENTAL IMPLANT ABUTMENT

UCLA crown: a dental crown that is attached directly to the implant body by means of a screw without an intervening abutment

ultimate strength \ŭl´ta-mĭt\: the greatest stress that may be induced in a material at the point of rupture; *syn*, *ultimate tensile strength*

ultraviolet \ŭl´tra-vī´a-lĭt\: radiant energy of wavelengths shorter than extreme violet and lying beyond the ordinarily visible spectrum; usually assigned to wavelengths shorter than 380 nm

[1]undercut \ŭn´dur-kŭt\ *n* (1859)**: 1.** the portion of the surface of an object that is below the height of contour in relationship to the path of placement; **2.** the contour of a cross-sectional portion of a residual ridge or dental arch that prevents the insertion of a dental prosthesis; **3.** any irregularity in the wall of a prepared tooth that prevents the withdrawal or seating of a wax pattern or indirect restoration

[2]undercut \ŭn´dur-kŭt\ *vb* (ca. 1598): to create areas that provide mechanical retention for dental materials placement

uniform color space \yōō´na-fôrm kŭl´ar spās\: color space in which equal distances are intended to represent threshold or above threshold perceived color differences of equal size

unilateral \yōō´na-lăt´ur-al\ *adj* (1802): relating to one side; one-sided

unilateral partial denture: a removable partial denture that restores lost or missing teeth on only one side of the arch and without a cross-arch major connector; *Editorial note for usage:* this term is incorrectly used for a Kennedy class II or III removable partial denture that has a cross-arch major connector; *syn*, NESBIT PROSTHESIS

unilateral subperiosteal implant \yōō´na-lăt-ur-al sŭb-pĕr´ē-ŏs´tē-al ĭm-plănt´\: an eposteal dental implant that provides abutments for support of a removable or fixed partial denture in a partially edentulous arch

unsplinted attachment *n*: the use of multiple precision or semi-precision attachments in series, where each individual attachment stands alone and is not connected to adjacent attachments; *syn*, *free standing attachment*; *comp*, STUD ATTACHMENT, BAR ATTACHMENT, SPLINTED ATTACHMENT, MATRIX, PATRIX, ATTACHMENT INSERT, O-RING, ATTACHMENT ACTIVATION, PRECISION ATTACHMENT, SEMI-PRECISION ATTACHMENT

unstimulated salivary flow rate *n*: saliva that is present in the mouth, at rest, and without gustatory provocation; commonly, it is measured to be the amount of saliva that can be expectorated by a patient over a 15 minute period without gustatory or masticatory provocation with volume of less than 1.5 mL of saliva in 15 min

considered an objective sign of hyposalivation; *comp*, HYPOSALIVATION, XEROSTOMIA, STIMULATED SALIVARY FLOW RATE

upper impression *slang*; *syn*, MAXILLARY IMPRESSION

upright \ŭp´rīt\ *adj*: the movement of a tooth into an erect or normal position

uranoschisis *n* (1927): congenital hard palate cleft; *comp*, PALATAL CLEFT

uranostaphyloschisis /yur a nō stāf a lŏsk ĭsĭs/ *n*: cleft of the hard and soft palate; *comp*, PALATAL CLEFT

uvulopalatopharyngoplasty *n*: *abbr* is UPPP; a surgical procedure to remove excess tissue in the oropharynx to increase the width of the airway; *comp*, MANDIBULAR ADVANCEMENT DEVICE, SLEEP APNEA, CONTINUOUS POSITIVE AIRWAY PRESSURE

V

vacuum casting \väk´yōō-um kăst´ĭng\: the casting of a material (i.e., metal, plastic) in the presence of a partial vacuum

vacuum investing \väk´yōō-um ĭn-vĕst´ĭng\: the process of investing a pattern within a partial vacuum

vacuum mixing \väk´yōō-um mĭks´ĭng\: a method of mixing a material, such as dental stone or casting investment, below atmospheric pressure

vacuum thermomold: a polymeric material formed by vacuum thermomolding; a polymer matrix; *syn*, MATRIX, *vacuum mold*

vacuum thermomolding: primary term for making a vacuum thermomold; heat transfer to a sheet of vinyl acetate-ethylene copolymer (PVAc-PE) material; softened PVAc-PE can be adapted to the surface of a refractory cast by using vacuum, air, or mechanical pressure (sponge or putty)

value \văl´yōō\ *n* (14c): the quality by which a light color is distinguished from a dark color, the dimension of a color that denotes relative blackness or whiteness (grayness, brightness); value is the only dimension of color that may exist alone; Munsell AH. A color notation. Baltimore, MD: Munsell Color Co.; 1975:14-17; *comp*, MUNSELL VALUE

van der Waals bond (ca. 1926): *eponym* for a bond that involves weak interatomic attractions such as variation in physical mass or location of electrical charge; e.g., molecular polarization, electrical dipoles, and dispersion effects—hydrogen bridges; *orig*, Johannes D. van der Waals, physicist, Netherlands; *syn*, SECONDARY BONDS

vascular pain \văs´kya-lur pān\: a type of deep somatic pain of visceral origin that emanates from the afferent nerves that innervate blood vessels

vat *n*: **1.** a large tank or tub used to hold liquid, especially in industry; **2.** the container storing the liquid components involved in additive manufacturing; *comp*, PHOTOPOLYMERIZATION, *vat photopolymerization*

velopharyngeal closure:; *syn*, PALATOPHARYNGEAL CLOSURE

velopharyngeal deficiencies:; *comp*, PALATAL INCOMPETENCE, PALATAL INSUFFICIENCY

velum \vĕl´um\ *n* (1771): a covering; a general term for a veil-like structure; *comp*, SOFT PALATE

veneer \va-nîr´\ *n* (1702)**: 1.** a thin sheet of material usually used as a finish; **2.** a protective or ornamental facing; **3.** a superficial or attractive display in multiple layers, frequently termed a laminate veneer

[1]vent *n*: **1.** a small auxiliary sprue to aid and improve casting procedures; **2.** a small perforation placed in a cast restoration to facilitate complete cementation by minimizing hydraulic pressure

[2]vent *vb*: **1.** to place an auxiliary sprue; **2.** to place a perforation; venting p.pr

verification cast *substand*; *syn*, IMPLANT INDEX CAST

vertex *n*: in reference to computer-aided design (CAD), a component of a polygon mesh that depicts a single position in 3D space, represents/guides an intersection of edges, and also can contain information about the object at that position including color, position, and texture; *comp*, TOPOLOGY, MERGING, MESH, MESHING, POLYGON MESH, POLYHEDRAL MESH, TRIANGULAR MESH, EDGES, COMPUTER-AIDED DESIGN (CAD), PLANNING SOFTWARE

vertical axis:; *syn*, VERTICAL AXIS OF THE MANDIBLE

vertical axis of the mandible \vûr´tĭ-kul ăk´sĭs ŭv tha măn´dĭ-bal\: an imaginary line around which the mandible may rotate through the horizontal plane

vertical dimension \vûr´tĭ-kal dĭ-mĕn´shun\: the distance between two selected anatomic or marked points (usually one on the tip of the nose and the other on the chin), one on a fixed and one on a movable member; *comp*, OCCLUSAL VERTICAL DIMENSION, REST VERTICAL DIMENSION, VERTICAL DIMENSION OF REST, VERTICAL DIMENSION OF OCCLUSION, VERTICAL DIMENSION OF SPEECH

vertical dimension decrease \vûr´tĭ-kal dĭ-mĕn´shun dĭ-krēs\: decreasing the vertical distance between the mandible and the maxillae by modifications of teeth, the positions of teeth or occlusion rims, or through alveolar or residual ridge resorption (GPT-1); *comp*, OCCLUSAL VERTICAL DIMENSION

vertical dimension increase \vûr´tĭ-kal dĭ-mĕn´shun\: increasing the vertical distance between the mandible and the maxillae by modifications of teeth, the positions of teeth, or occlusion rims (GPT-1); *comp*, OCCLUSAL VERTICAL DIMENSION

vertical dimension of occlusion: the distance between two selected anatomic or marked points (usually one on the tip of the nose and the other on the chin) when in maximal intercuspal position; *syn*, OCCLUSAL VERTICAL DIMENSION

vertical dimension of rest:; *syn*, PHYSIOLOGIC REST POSITION, REST VERTICAL DIMENSION

vertical dimension of speech \vûr´tĭ-kal dĭ-mĕn´shun ŭv spēch\: that distance measured between two selected points when the occluding members are in their closest proximity during speech

vertical opening:; *syn*, VERTICAL DIMENSION

vertical overlap \vûr´tĭ-kal ō´var-lăp**: 1.** the distance teeth lap over their antagonists as measured vertically; especially the distance the maxillary incisal edges extend below those of the mandibular teeth; it may also be used to describe the vertical relations of opposing cusps; **2.** the vertical relationship of the incisal edges of the maxillary incisors to the mandibular incisors when the teeth are in maximal intercuspal position

verticentric \vûr´tē-sĕn´trĭk\ *n*: a record used in removable complete denture fabrication; it involves the simultaneous recording of the vertical dimension of occlusion with the jaws in centric relation; *orig*, Earl Pound, prosthodontist, U.S.A., 1901-1986

vestibule \vĕs´ta-byōōl\ *n* (ca. 1728)**: 1.** any of various bony cavities, especially when serving as or resembling an entrance to another; **2.** the portion of the oral cavity that is bounded on the medial side by the teeth, gingiva, and alveolar ridge or the residual ridge, and on the lateral side by the lips and cheeks; *syn*, BUCCAL VESTIBULE, LABIAL VESTIBULE

vestibuloplasty \vĕ-stĭb´ū-lō-plăs-tē\ *n*: a surgical procedure designed to increase the effective residual ridge height by lowering muscles attaching to the buccal, labial, and lingual aspects of the jaws

vibrating line \vī´brā-tĭng līn\: an imaginary line across the posterior part of the soft palate marking the division between the movable and immovable tissues; this line can be identified when the movable tissues are functioning

Vickers hardness number: *acronym* is VHN; a measure of hardness obtained with a diamond pyramidal indenter with a square base and an angle of 136 degrees; VHN is proportional to the ratio of the applied load to the area of the indentation; *orig*, by engineers at Vickers, Ltd. in the United Kingdom, 1920s

videofluoroscopy \vĭd´ē-ō´flōō´a-rŏs´ka-pē, flōō-rŏs´-\ *n*: dynamic x-rays recorded on videotape

viewing conditions \vyōō´ĭng kun-dĭsh´unz\: various conditions under which visual observation is made including the size of the stimulus, characteristics of the surrounding area, nature of the illuminant, angle of viewing, area of the retina, etc.

virtual articulator *nonstand*: *Editorial note for usage:* the articulator in the digital environment enables a user to see and interact with the related computerized files; in contrast to the virtual environment, the users do not have immersive interactions with the articulator in the digital environment; although this term is in common usage, reference to the entity as being "virtual" is inaccurate; *comp*, DIGITAL ARTICULATOR

virtual environment *n*: a general term referring to processes and interactions that occur which involve virtual reality; *syn*, VIRTUAL REALITY; *comp*, AUGMENTED REALITY (AR), VIRTUAL REALITY (VR), MIXED REALITY (MR), ANALOG WORKFLOW, DIGITAL WORKFLOW, VIRTUAL WORKFLOW, HAPTICS, ANALOG ENVIRONMENT, DIGITAL ENVIRONMENT

virtual model *n*: a 3D model created following analysis of data gathered during an intraoral or desktop scan, which simulates the appearance of teeth and the supporting structures in a digital environment; the model can be seen by the user, manipulated by software tools and become part of the virtual, augmented or mixed reality; in contrast, the term digital model is used when the model remains within the digital environment (seen and manipulated only); *comp*, DIGITAL MODEL

virtual reality *n*: *acronym* is VR; a simulated experience, allowing a user to see and be immersed in a digital environment that can be similar to or different from the real world; virtual reality that includes haptics, enables the user to interact with the digital environment in additional ways; *comp*, AUGMENTED REALITY (AR), MIXED REALITY (MR), ANALOG WORKFLOW, DIGITAL WORKFLOW, VIRTUAL WORKFLOW, HAPTICS

virtual reality modeling language *n* (1994): *acronym* is VRML; the first web-based 3D format; it has been succeeded by X3D.; *comp*, COMPUTER-AIDED MANUFACTURING (CAM), 3D FILE FORMATS, ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING FILE (AMF), 3D MANUFACTURING FORMAT (3MF), STANDARD TESSELLATION LANGUAGE (STL), OBJECT FILE FORMAT (OBJ), MATERIAL TEMPLATE LIBRARY FILE FORMAT (MTL), POLYGON FILE FORMAT (PLY), X3D

virtual surgical planning *nonstand*: *Editorial note for usage:* although this term is in common usage, computer-aided surgical planning occurs in the digital environment where users can see and interact with computerized files; it does not occur in the virtual environment, as immersive experience involving additional senses such as those enabled by haptics are not yet available; *comp*, DIGITAL SURGICAL PLANNING, SPACE ANALYSIS

virtual workflow *n*: in dentistry, referring to the process of undertaking patient care, including assessing, analyzing, recording, creating, and manufacturing with computerized equipment and/or computerized manipulation of materials with digital techniques; this workflow further enables users to interact with elements of these processes in virtual reality; *comp*, DIGITAL WORKFLOW, ANALOG WORKFLOW, VIRTUAL REALITY, AUGMENTED REALITY (AR), VIRTUAL REALITY (VR), MIXED REALITY (MR)

visagism *n*: a concept relating to visage (French for face); it was first used in hairdressing and cosmetics; in dentistry, it is used to refer to the appearance of a face and smile that is described in terms of, or is designed to expresses harmony between the appearance and the patient's personality, values, and attitudes; it aims to emphasize a person's own uniqueness and beauty

visceral pain \vĭs´ur-al pān\: deep somatic pain originating in visceral structures, such as mucosal linings, walls of hollow viscera, parenchyma of organs, glands, dental pulps, and vascular structures

visible spectrum \vĭz´a-bal spĕk´trum\: the section of the electromagnetic spectrum that is visible to the human eye; it ranges from 380 nm to 760 nm

visible-light polymerization:; *syn*, LIGHT-ACTIVATED POLYMERIZATION, POLYMERIZATION

visual adaptation \vĭzh´ōō-al ăd´äp-tā´shun\: adjustive change in visual sensitivity as a result of continued visual stimulation or lack of stimulation; three recognized types are (1) *scotopic* or dark adaptation, (2) *photopic* or light adaptation, and (3) *chromatic* or color adaptation

visual photometry \vĭzh´ōō-al fō-tŏm´ĭ-trē\: the measurement of luminous radiation based on its effect on the visual receptors

vitrification *n*: in ceramics, the progressive fusing of porcelain at high temperatures into an amorphous, more glassy material; *comp*, SINTER 2

voxel *n*: contr of Volume and piXEL; a volumetric digital image in a 3D grid; *syn*, *volumetric pixel, volumetric picture element*; *comp*, IMAGE RESOLUTION, IMAGE SCALING, IMAGE SIZE, PIXEL

VRML *n* (1994): *acronym* for virtual reality modeling language; *syn*, VIRTUAL REALITY MODELING LANGUAGE

vulcanite \vŭl´ka-nīt\ *n*: an obsolete denture base material that is a combination of caoutchouc and sulfur; these harden in the presence of suitable heat and application of pressure

vulcanize \vŭl´ka-nīz´\ *vb* (1846): to produce flexible or hard rubber, as desired, by subjecting caoutchouc, in the presence of sulfur, to heat and high steam pressure in a processing unit, termed a vulcanizer, made for that purpose; -nized; -nizing *vt*

W

walking bleach technique *nonstand*; *comp*, TOOTH WHITENING (INTERNAL)

warp \wôrp\ *vt* (13c): torsional change of shape or outline; to turn or twist out of shape

wash impression *slang*; *syn*, FINAL IMPRESSION

wave length \wāv lĕngkth\: the distance at any instant between two adjacent crests (or identical phases) of two series of waves that are advancing through a uniform medium; the wavelength varies inversely with the vibration rate or number of waves passing any given point per unit period of time

wax \wăks\ *n* (bef. 12c): one of several esters of fatty acids with higher alcohols, usually monohydric alcohols; dental waxes are combinations of various types of waxes compounded to provide desired physical properties; *comp*, BASEPLATE WAX, BOXING WAX, CASTING WAX, DENTAL IMPRESSION WAX, MODELING WAX

wax addition technique: the process used to develop a wax pattern through organized sequential addition of wax to shape the individual components of the desired anatomic form

wax elimination \wăks ĭ-lĭm´a-nā´shun\: the removal of wax from a mold, usually by heat

wax expansion \wăks ĭk-spăn´shun\: a method of expanding a wax pattern to compensate for the shrinkage of gold during the casting process

wax model denture:; *syn*, TRIAL DENTURE

wax pattern \wăks păt´urn\: a wax form that is the positive likeness of an object to be fabricated

wax trial denture:; *syn*, TRIAL DENTURE; *comp*, DIAGNOSTIC DENTURE WAX-UP

wax try-in: the placement of a wax trial denture or diagnostic waxing in the mouth for the purpose of evaluating aesthetics and phonetics; *syn*, TOOTH ARRANGEMENT, TRIAL DENTURE, TRIAL PLACEMENT

wax-up *n*; *syn*, DIAGNOSTIC WAXING

waxing \wăks´ĭng\ *vb*: the contouring of a wax pattern or the wax base of a trial denture into the desired form (GPT-1); *comp*, DIAGNOSTIC DENTURE WAX-UP, DIAGNOSTIC WAXING, TOOTH ARRANGEMENT, TRIAL DENTURE

wear facet \wâr făs´ĭt\: any wear line or plane on a tooth surface caused by attrition; *syn*, OCCLUSAL FACET

Weber-Fergusson incision: *eponym* for a facial incision used in exposing the maxillary bone in a maxillectomy procedure; *orig*, Sir E. S. Fergusson, surgeon, Scotland, United Kingdom, dates vary: 1808-1877 or 1871-1944; Zange J. Operationen im Bereich der nase und ibver nebenholen. In: Theil R, ed. Opthalmologische, Operationslehre. Leipzig: Vebthieme; 1950

Weibull modulus: *eponym* for a parameter in the distribution formula relating the tensile strength of brittle materials; *orig*, Waloddi Weibull, engineer/mathematician, Sweden, 1939

[1]weld \wĕld\ *n* (1831): a welded joint; the state or condition of being welded

[2]weld \wĕld\ *vb*: to unite or fuse two pieces by hammering, compression, or by rendering soft by heat with the addition of a fusible material

wet milling *n*: a subtractive computer-aided manufacture (CAM) process, used to create a physical copy of a 3D model that has been produced as part of a computer-aided design (CAM) process; it is a subtractive process, where digital software controls the tools and processes required to remove unnecessary structure from a blank disk, ingot or billet to reveal a 3D object with the planned contours; the process uses distilled water with additives that act as a lubricant and coolant for the tools and material; *comp*, DRY MILLING, COMPUTER-AIDED MANUFACTURE (AM) SUBTRACTIVE MANUFACTURING (SM), COMPUTER NUMERICAL CONTROL (CNC) MACHINING, MILLING

wettability:; *syn*, CONTACT ANGLE

white esthetic score: a visual analog scale applied to esthetics of dental implant-supported crowns; parameters include tooth form, outline/volume, color (hue/value), surface texture, translucency/characterization; score values range is 0 (disapprove), 1, or 2 (approve); *orig*, Urs Belzer prosthodontist, Switzerland, 2009

white light scanner:; *syn*, STRUCTURED-LIGHT SCANNER

whitening:; *syn*, TOOTH WHITENING

whitening gel carrier: a device that covers the teeth in either dental arch and is used to apply tooth whitening agent in close proximity to tooth enamel

whitening tray:; *syn*, WHITENING GEL CARRIER

whiting \hwī´tĭng, wī´-\ *n*: pure white chalk (calcium carbonate) that has been ground and washed; used for polishing dental materials

wire splint \wīr splĭnt\: a device used to stabilize teeth in the maxillae or mandible loosened by an accident or by a compromised periodontium; a device to reduce and stabilize maxillary or mandibular fractures by application to both arches and connection with intermaxillary wires or elastic bands

wireframe modelling *n*: a process in CAD of creating an outline form representing a 3D model where the external, internal, and opposing (usually hidden) surfaces, vertices, and edges are visible; *comp*, 3D MODELLING, 3D MODEL, BOOLEAN OBJECT, 3D RENDERING, SURFACE MODELLING, *wireframe model*

Wolff's Law: *eponym* for the principle that a bone, either normal or abnormal, will develop the structure most suited to resist those forces acting on it; *orig*, Julius Wolff, anatomist, Germany, 1836-1902

work \work\ *n* (bef. 12c): the product of a force acting on a body and the distance through which the point of application of the force moves

work authorization: a signed written order provided by the dentist to the dental laboratory detailing the work to be performed; a component of the patient's dental record specifying the design and materials to be used; *syn*, LABORATORY WORK AUTHORIZATION

working articulation \wûr´kĭng ăr-tĭk´ya-lā´shun\: the occlusal contacts of teeth on the side toward which the mandible is moved

working bite *slang*; *syn*, WORKING ARTICULATION

working bite relation *slang*; *syn*, WORKING ARTICULATION

working cast *nonstand*; *syn*, DEFINITIVE CAST, final cast, MASTER CAST

working condyle:; *syn*, WORKING-SIDE CONDYLE

working contacts \wûr´kĭng kŏn´tăkts\ *obs*: contacts of teeth made on the side of the occlusion toward which the mandible has been moved (GPT-1); *syn*, WORKING-SIDE CONTACTS

working model *nonstand*; *syn*, CAST 2

working occlusal surface \wûr´kĭng a-klōō´zal sûr´făs\ *obs*: the surface or surfaces of teeth on which mastication can occur (GPT-1)

working occlusion \wûr´kĭng a-klōō´zhun\ *obs*: the occlusal contacts of teeth on the side to which the mandible is moved (GPT-1)

working-side \wûr´kĭng sīd\: the side toward which the mandible moves in a lateral excursion; *syn*, LATEROTRUSION

working-side condylar path \wûr´kĭng sīd kŏn´dĭl păth\: the path the condyle travels on the working-side when the mandible moves in laterotrusion

working-side condyle \wûr´kĭng sīd kŏn´dĭl\: the condyle on the laterotrusive side

working-side contacts \wûr´kĭng sīd kŏn´tăkts\: contact of teeth made on the side of the articulation toward which the mandible is moved during working movements

wrought \rôt\ *adj* (13c): worked into shape; formed, hammered

wrought wire clasp: a suprabulge or infrabulge retainer for a removable partial denture or maxillofacial prosthesis that has a wrought wire retentive clasp with reciprocating arm or plate; it has comparatively more flexibility and adjustability than a cast clasp; *comp*, AKERS CLASP, COMBINATION CLASP

X

[1]x-ray \ĕks´rā\ *vt* (1896): the process of exposing objects to roentgen rays and projecting their shadow on sensitized surfaces

[2]x-ray \ĕks´rā\ *n* (1900); *syn*, ROENTGEN RAY

x-ray picture:; *syn*, ROENTGENOGRAM

xenogenic graft \zĕn´a-jĕn´ĭk\: a graft from one species to another species; *syn*, *heterologous graft*

xerostomia \zîr´a-stō´mē-a\ *n*: a person's perception and subjective symptom that there is a dryness across the oral cavity; this may occur in the presence or absence of hyposalivation; *comp*, HYPOSALIVATION, STIMULATED SALIVARY FLOW RATE, UNSTIMULATED SALIVARY FLOW RATE

Y

Y-TZP ceramics: *acronym* for yttria-stabilized tetragonal zirconia polycrystalline ceramics

yield strength \yēld strĕngkth\: the strength at which a small amount of permanent (plastic) strain occurs, usually 0.1% or 0.2%, and most frequently measured in MPa or psi

Young's modulus: *eponym* for the constant of proportionality expressed in the stress–strain plot as the slope in the elastic region where elastic recovery occurs upon release of the stress inducing the strain; usually given the symbol E. A higher modulus (GPa, psi) denotes a greater stiffness or material rigidity; *orig*, Thomas Young, physician/physicist, United Kingdom, 1773-1829; *syn*, MODULUS OF ELASTICITY

yttria-stabilized zirconia: *acronym* is Y-TZP; a dopant-stabilized zirconia ceramic; *syn*, ZIRCONIA

Z

zenith:; *syn*, GINGIVAL ZENITH, GINGIVAL TRIGONE

zero-degree teeth \zĭr´ō-dĭ-grē´, zē´rō´- tēth\: posterior denture teeth having 0-degree cuspal angles in relation to the plane established by the horizontal occlusal surface of the tooth; *syn*, *zero-degree nonanatomic teeth*, NONANATOMIC TEETH

zinc oxide eugenol cement: a cement or luting agent resulting from mixing zinc oxide with eugenol (oil of cloves), typically dispensed in the form of a powder and liquid or sometimes two pastes. ANSI/ADA Type I or Type II zinc oxide and eugenol cements are respectively designated for provisional or permanent cementation of restorations fabricated outside of the mouth; *syn*, EBA CEMENT

zinc phosphate cement: a cement or luting agent resulting from mixing zinc oxide (powder component) with phosphoric acid, water, aluminum phosphate, and zinc phosphate (liquid component); magnesium oxide is often used as the principal modifier

zinc polycarboxylate cement: a cement or luting agent resulting from mixing zinc oxide, magnesium oxide, and sometimes stannous oxide (powder component) with an aqueous solution of polyacrylic acid and copolymers

zirconia *n*: *abbr* is ZrO2; an oxide of zirconium; a polymorphe that exists in three allotropes: monoclinic (room temperature), tetragonal (above 1170°C) and cubic (above 2370°C); it is stabilized in either cubic or tetragonal phase by dopants that are oxides such as yttria, ceria, magnesia or calcia; the most common dopant used for dental zirconia is yttria; the amount of mol% will determine together with the sinter schedule the final crystal structure and % of phases present (cubic, tetragonal); a 3 mol% of yttria will be termed 3Y-TZP (tetragonal zirconia polycrystal) referring to a phase stabilizing mainly in the tetragonal phase; *comp*, DOPANT, MONOLITHIC ZIRCONIA, TRANSLUCENT ZIRCONIA, TETRAGONAL ZIRCONIA POLYCRYSTAL (TZP), PARTIALLY STABILIZED ZIRCONIA (PSZ), FULLY STABILIZED ZIRCONIA (FSZ), PHASE TRANSFORMATION TOUGHENING

zirconia ceramic post: a ceramic post used in the restoration of endodontically treated teeth, especially when a metal post may compromise esthetics; typically used with composite resin or pressed-on-ceramics to form the core

zirconia restoration: a prosthesis fabricated from a zirconia framework; the types of restorations include monolithic zirconia or porcelain-veneered zirconia (a zirconia framework enhanced with veneering porcelain or pressed-on-ceramics); *comp*, PORCELAIN-FUSED-TO-ZIRCONIA RESTORATION, PRESSED-ON-ZIRCONIA CERAMICS

zirconium: *abbr*, Zr; a metal element with atomic number 40

zygoma \zĭ-gō´ma\ *n* (ca. 1684): the area formed by the union of the zygomatic bone with the zygomatic processes of the temporal and maxillary bones

zygomatic implant: a long (4.4 × 30 to 45 mm), angled, endosseous implant placed into the zygoma as an augmentation procedure for the severely atrophic maxillae

APPENDIX A
Tables and Measures

Celsius / Fahrenheit Conversion Table

°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F
-40	-40.0	9	48.2	58	136.4
-39	-38.2	10	50.0	59	138.2
-38	-36.4	11	51.8	60	140.0
-37	-34.6	12	53.6	61	141.8
-36	-32.8	13	55.4	62	143.6
-35	-31.0	14	57.2	63	145.4
-34	-29.2	15	59.0	64	147.2
-33	-27.4	16	60.8	65	149.0
-32	-25.6	17	62.6	66	150.8
-31	-23.8	18	64.4	67	152.6
-30	-22.0	19	66.2	68	154.4
-29	-20.2	20	68.0	69	156.2
-28	-18.4	21	69.8	70	158.0
-27	-16.6	22	71.6	71	159.8
-26	-14.8	23	73.4	72	161.6
-25	-13.0	24	75.2	73	163.4
-24	-11.2	25	77.0	74	165.2
-23	-9.4	26	78.8	75	167.0
-22	-7.6	27	80.6	76	168.8
-21	-5.8	28	82.4	77	170.6
-20	-4.0	29	84.2	78	172.4
-19	-2.2	30	86.0	79	174.2
-18	-0.4	31	87.8	80	176.0
-17	+1.4	32	89.6	81	177.8
-16	3.2	33	91.4	82	179.6
-15	5.0	34	93.2	83	181.4
-14	6.8	35	95.0	84	183.2
-13	8.6	36	96.8	85	185.0
-12	10.4	37	98.6	86	186.8
-11	12.2	38	100.4	87	188.6
-10	14.0	39	102.2	88	190.4
-9	15.8	40	104.0	89	192.2
-8	17.6	41	105.8	90	194.0

Multiples and Submultiples of the Metric System

Multiples and Submultiples	Prefix	Symbol	
1,000,000,000,000	(10^{12})	tera-	T
1,000,000,000	(10^{9})	giga-	G
1,000,000	(10^{6})	mega-	M
1,000	(10^{3})	kilo-	k
100	(10^{2})	hecto-	h
10	(10^{1})	deka-	da
0.1	(10^{-1})	deci-	d
0.01	(10^{-2})	centi-	c
0.001	(10^{-3})	mill-	m
0.000,001	(10^{-6})	micro-	μ
0.000,000,001	(10^{-9})	nano-	n
0.000,000,000,001	(10^{-12})	pico-	p
0.000,000,000,000,001	(10^{-15})	femto-	f
0.000,000,000,000,000,001	(10^{-18})	atto-	a

Avoirdupois to Metric Weight Conversion Table

OUNCES	GRAMS	OUNCES	GRAMS	POUNDS	GRAMS	KILOGRAMS
1/16	1.772	7	198.447	1 16 oz	453.59	
1/8	3.544	8	226.796	2	907.18	
1/4	7.088	9	255.146	3	1360.78	1.36
1/2	14.175	10	283.495	4	1814.37	1.81
1	28.350	11	311.845	5	2267.96	2.27
2	56.699	12	340.194	6	2721.55	2.72
3	85.049	13	368.544	7	3175.15	3.18
4	113.398	14	396.893	8	3628.74	3.63
5	141.748	15	425.243	9	4082.33	4.08
6	170.097	16 (1 lb)	453.59	10	4535.92	4.54

Measures of Capacity

Metric to Apothecary Liquid Measure

Metric	Approximate Apothecary Equivalent
1000 ml	1 quart
750 ml	1 ½ pints
500 ml	1 pint
250 ml	8 fluid ounces
200 ml	7 fluid ounces
100 ml	3 ½ fluid ounces
50 ml	1 ¾ fluid ounces
30 ml	1 fluid ounce
15 ml	4 fluid drams
10 ml	2 ½ fluid drams
8 ml	2 fluid drams
5 ml	1 ¼ fluid drams
4 ml	1 fluid dram
3 ml	45 minims
2 ml	30 minims
1 ml	15 minims
0.75 ml	12 minims
0.60 ml	10 minims
0.50 ml	8 minims
0.30 ml	5 minims
0.25 ml	4 minims
0.20 ml	3 minims
0.10 ml	1 ½ minims
0.06 ml	1 minim
0.05 ml	¾ minim
0.03 ml	½ minim

Apothecaries' – Metric Liquid Measure Table

MINIMS	MILLILITERS	FLUID DRAMS	MILLILITERS	FLUID OUNCES	MILLILITERS
	0.06	1	3.70	1	29.57
	0.12	2	7.39		59.15
3	0.19	3	11.09	3	88.72
4	0.25	4	14.79	4	118.29
5	0.31	5	18.48		147.87
10	0.62	6	22.18	6	177.44
15	0.92	7	25.88	7	207.01
20	1.23	8 (1 fl oz)	29.57	8	236.58
25	1.54			9	266.16
30	1.85			10	295.73
35	2.16			11	325.30
40	2.46			12	354.88
45	2.77			13	384.45
50	3.08			14	414.02
55	3.39			15	443.59
60 (1 fl dr)	3.70			16 (1 pt)	473.17
				32 (1 qt)	946.33
				128 (1 gal)	3785.32

Metric – Apothecaries' Liquid Measure Table

MILLILITERS	MINIMS	MILLILITERS	FLUID DRAMS	MILLILITERS	FLUID OUNCES
1	16.231	5	1.35	30	1.01
2	32.5	10	2.71	40	1.35
3	48.7	15	4.06	50	1.69
4	64.9	20	5.4	500	16.91
5	81.1	25	6.76	1000 (1 L)	33.815
		30	7.1		

Apothecaries' (Wine) Measure Table

MINIMS	Fluid DRAMS	Fluid OUNCES	GILLS	PINTS	QUARTS	GALLONS	Cubic Inches	Milliliter	Cubic Centimeters
1	0.0166	0.002	0.0005	0.00013			0.00376	0.06161	0.06161
60	1	0.125	0.0312	0.0078	0.0039	-	0.22558	3.6967	3.6967
480	8	1	0.25	0.0625	0.0312	0.0078	1.80468	29.5737	29.5737
1920	32	4	1	0.25	0.125	0.0312	7.21875	118.2948	118.2948
7680	128	16	4	1	0.5	0.125	28.875	473.179	473.179
15360	256	32	8	2	1	0.25	57.75	946.358	946.358
61440	1024	128	32	8	4	1	231	3785.434	3785.434

Measures of Mass

Avoirdupois Weight Table

GRAINS	DRAMS	OUNCES	POUNDS	METRIC EQUIVALENTS (grams)
1	0.0366	0.0023	0.00014	0.0647989
27.34	1	0.0625	0.0039	1.772
437.5	16	1	0.0625	28.350
7000	256	16	1	453.5924277

Apothecaries' Weight Table

Equivalents	Grains	Scruples	Drams	Pounds	Metric Ounces
1	0.05	0.0167	0.0021	0.00017	0.0647989
20	1	0.333	0.042	0.0035	1.296
60	3	1	0.125	0.0104	3.888
480	24	8	1.000	0.0833	31.103
5760	288	96	12.000	1.0000	373.24177

Metric Weight Table

MICRO-GRAM	MILLI-GRAM	CENTI-GRAM	DECI-GRAM	GRAM	DECA-GRAM	HECTO-GRAM	KILO-GRAM	METRIC TON	EQUIVALENTS Avoirdupois	Apothecaries'
1	-						0.000015 gr			
103	1	-					0.015432 gr			
10′	10	1	-			-	0.154323 gr			
105	100	10	1	-			1.543235 gr			
108	1000	100	10	1	-		15.432356 gr			
107	10a	1000	100	10	1	-	5.6438 dr	7.7162 scr		
108	106	10°	1000	100	10	1	-	3.527 oz	3.215 oz	
109	106	106	10′	1000	100	10	1	-	2.2046 lb	2.6792 lb
1012	109	108	107	106	105	10′	1000	1	2204.6223 lb	2679.2285 lb

Troy Weight Table

GRAINS	PENNYWEIGHTS	OUNCES	POUNDS	METRIC EQUIVALENTS (grams)
1	0.042	0.002	0.00017	1.0647989
24	1	0.05	0.0042	1.555
480	20	1	0.083	31.103
5760	240	12	1	373.24177

Metric Measures of Length Table

MICRO-METER	MILLI-METER	CENTI-METER	DECI-METER	METER	DEKA-METER	HECTO-METER	KILO-METER	MEGA-METER	EQUIVALENTS
1	0.001	10-′							0.000039 inch
10^3	1	10-′							0.03937 inch
10^4	10	1	-						0.3937 inch
10^5	100	10	1	-	-				3.937 inches
10^6	1000	100	10	1	-				39.37 inches
10^7	104	1000	100	10	1	-			10.9361 yards
10^8	10^5	104	1000	100	10	1	-		109.3612 yards
10^9	10^6	10^5	10^4	1000	1000	10	1		1093.6121 yards
10^{10}	10^7	10^6	10^5	104	1000	100	10	-	6.2137 miles
10^{12}	10^9	10^8	10^7	10^6	10^5	10^4	1000	1	621.370 miles

Apothecary to Metric Weight Conversion Table

GRAINS	GRAMS	GRAINS	GRAMS	SCRUPLES	GRAMS
1/150	0.0004	2/5	0.03	1	1.296(1.3)
1/120	0.0005	1/2	0.032	2	2.592(2.6)
1/100	0.0006	3/5	0.04	3 (1 3)	3.888(3.9)
1/90	0.0007	2/3	0.043	DRAMS	GRAMS
1/80	0.0008	3/4	0.05		
1/64	0.001	7/8	0.057	1	3.888
1/60	0.0011	1	0.065	2	7.776
1/50	0.0013	1 1/2	0.097(0.1)	3	11.664
1/48	0.0014	2	0.12	4	15.552
1/40	0.0016	3	0.20	5	19.440
1/36	0.0018	4	0.24	6	23.328
1/32	0.002	5	0.30	7	27.216
1/30	0.0022	6	0.40	8 (1 3)	31.103
1/25	0.0026	7	0.45	OUNCES	GRAMS
1/20	0.003	8	0.50		
1/16	0.004	9	0.60	1	31.103
1/12	0.005	10	0.65	2	62.207
1/10	0.006	15	1.00	3	93.310
1/9	0.007	20 (1 3)	1.30	4	124.414
1/8	0.008	30	2.00	5	155.517
1/7	0.009			6	186.621
1/6	0.01			7	217.724
1/5	0.013			8	248.828
1/4	0.016			9	279.931
1/3	0.02			10	311.035
				11	342.138
				12 (1 lb)	373.242

Metric to Apothecary Weight Conversion Table

MILLIGRAMS	GRAINS	GRAMS	GRAINS	GRAMS	EQUIVALENTS	
1	0.015432	0.1	1.5432	10	2.572	
2	0.030864	0.2	3.0864	15	3.858	"
3	0.046296	0.3	4.6296	20	5.144	"
4	0.061728	0.4	6.1728	25	6.430	"
5	0.077160	0.5	7.7160	30	7.716	"
6	0.092592	0.6	9.2592	40	1.286 oz	
7	0.108024	0.7	10.8024	45	1.447	"
8	0.123456	0.8	12.3456	50	1.607	"
9	0.138888	0.9	13.8888	100	3.215	"
10	0.154320	1.0	15.4320	200	6.430	"
15	0.231480	1.5	23.1480	300	9.644	"
20	0.308640	2.0	30.8640	400	12.859	"
25	0.385800	2.5	38.5800	500	1.34	lb
30	0.462960	3.0	46.2960	600	1.61	"
35	0.540120	3.5	54.0120	700	1.88	"
40	0.617280	4.0	61.728	800	2.14	"
45	0.694440	4.5	69.444	900	2.41	"
50	0.771600	5.0	77.162	1000	2.68	"
100	1.543240	10.0	154.324			

Metric Fluid Measure Table

MICRO-LITER	MILLI-LITER	CENTI-LITER	DECI-LITER	LITER	DEKA-LITER	HECTO-LITER	KILO-LITER	MEGA-LITER	EQUIVALENTS (Apothecaries' Fluid)
1							0.01623108 min		
103	1	-					16.23 min		
104	10	1	-				2.7 fl dr		
105	100	10	1	-			3.38 fl oz		
106	103	100	10	1			2.11 pts		
107	104	103	100	10	1	-	2.64 gal		
108	105	104	103	100	10	1	-	-	26.418 gals
109	106	105	104	103	100	10	1	-	264.18 gals
1012	109	108	107	105	105	104	103	1	26418 gals

1 liter = 2.113363738 pints (Apothecaries')

Metric to Apothecary Weight Conversions

Metric	Approximate Apothecary Equivalents
30.0 g	1 ounce
15.0 g	4 drams
10.0 g	2 ½ drams
7.50 g	2 drams
6.00 g	90 grains
5.00 g	75 grains
4.00 g	60 grains (1 dram)
3.00 g	45 grains
2.00 g	30 grains (1/2 dram)
1.50 g	22 grains
1.00 g	15 grains
750 mg	12 grains
600 mg	10 grains
500 mg	7 ½ grains
400 mg	6 grains
300 mg	5 grains
250 mg	4 grains
200 mg	3 grains
150 mg	2 ½ grains
125 mg	2 grains
100 mg	1 ½ grains
75 mg	1 $^{1}/_{4}$ grains
60 mg	1 grain
50 mg	$^{3}/_{4}$ grain
40 mg	2/3 grain
30 mg	½ grain
25 mg	3/8 grain
20 mg	1/3 grain
15 mg	$^{1}/_{4}$ grain
12 mg	1/5 grain
10 mg	1/6 grain
6 mg	1/10 grain
5 mg	1/12 grain
4 mg	1/15 grain
3 mg	1/20 grain
2 mg	1/30 grain
1 mg	1/60 grain

APPENDIX B
Prosthodontic Diagnostic Index (PDI) for Complete Edentulism

The official classification system for edentulism developed by the American College of Prosthodontists. The system classifies edentulous patient treatment complexity using four diagnostic criteria: (a) mandibular bone height, (b) maxillo-mandibular relationship, (c) maxillary residual ridge morphology, and (d) muscle attachments. These four criteria identify patients as Class 1 (ideal or minimally compromised), Class 2 (moderately compromised), Class 3 (substantially compromised), or Class 4 (severely compromised).

The PDI for the Edentulous Class 1 Patient

A patient who presents with ideal or minimally compromised complete edentulism that can be treated successfully by conventional prosthodontic techniques. The Class 1 patient exhibits (a) a residual mandibular bone height of at least 21 millimeters measured at the area of least vertical bone height, (b) a maxillo-mandibular relationship permitting normal tooth articulation and an ideal ridge relationship, (c) a maxillary ridge morphology that resists horizontal and vertical movement of the denture base, and (d) muscle attachment locations conducive to denture base stability and retention.

The PDI for the Edentulous Class 2 Patient

A patient who presents with moderately compromised complete edentulism and continued physical degradation of the denture supporting anatomy. The Class 2 patient exhibits (a) a residual mandibular bone height of 16-20 millimeters measured at the area of least vertical bone height, (b) a maxillo-mandibular relationship permitting normal tooth articulation and an appropriate ridge relationship, (c) a maxillary residual ridge morphology that resists horizontal and vertical movement of the denture base, and (d) muscle attachments that exert limited compromise on denture base stability and retention.

The PDI for the Edentulous Class 3 Patient

A patient who presents with substantially compromised complete edentulism and exhibits (a) limited interarch space of 18-20 millimeters and/or temporomandibular disorders, (b) a residual mandibular bone height of 11-15 millimeters measures at the area of least vertical bone height, (c) an Angle Class I, II, or III maxillomandibular relationship, (d) muscle attachments that exert a moderate compromise on denture base stability and retention, and (e) a maxillary residual ridge morphology providing minimal resistance movement of the denture base

The PDI for the Edentulous Class 4 Patient

A patient who presents with the most debilitated form of complete edentulism, where surgical reconstruction is usually indicated and specialized prosthodontic techniques are required to achieve an acceptable outcome. The Class 4 patient exhibits (a) a residual mandibular bone height of 10 millimeters or less, (b) an Angle Class I, II, or III maxillomandibular relationship, (c) a maxillary residual ridge morphology providing no resistance to movement of the denture base, and (d) muscle attachments that exert a significant compromise on denture base stability and retention.

APPENDIX C
Prosthodontic Diagnostic Index (PDI) for the Partially Edentulous Patient

The official classification system for the partially edentulous patient developed by the American College of Prosthodontists. The system classifies the partially edentulous treatment complexity based on four diagnostic criteria: (a) the location and extent of the edentulous areas, (b) the condition of the abutment teeth, (c) the occlusal scheme, and (d) the residual ridge. These four criteria identify patients as Class 1 (ideal or minimally compromised), Class 2 (moderately compromised), Class 3 (substantially compromised), or Class 4 (severely compromised).

PDI for the Partially Edentulous (PE) Class 1 Patient

A patient who presents with (a) partial edentulism confined to a single arch, (b) minimal compromise to the abutment teeth, (c) an ideal or minimally compromised occlusion, (d) an Angle Class I molar and jaw relationships, and (e) an Angle Class I residual ridge (refer to the PDI for the Class I Completely Edentulous Patient, Appendix B). The PE Class 1 patient includes those with any anterior maxillary span not exceeding two incisors, any anterior mandibular span not exceeding four missing incisors, and any posterior span not exceeding two premolars or one premolar plus a molar.

PDI for the Partially Edentulous Class 2 Patient

A patient who presents with (a) partial edentulism that is moderately compromised, confined to a single arch, (b) moderate compromise to the abutment teeth in at least one sextant, (c) a moderately compromised occlusal scheme that requires adjunctive therapy, (d) an Angle Class I molar and jaw relationships, and (e) an Angle Class II residual ridge (refer to PDI for the Class II Completely Edentulous Patient, Appendix B). The PE Class 2 patient includes those with any anterior maxillary span not exceeding all incisors, any anterior mandibular span not exceeding four missing incisors, and any posterior span not exceeding two premolars or one premolar plus a molar or any missing canine.

PDI for the Partially Edentulous Class 3 Patient

A patient who presents with (a) partial edentulism that is substantially compromised, in multiple areas in one or both arches, (b) substantial compromise to the abutment teeth in three sextants, (c) a substantially compromised occlusal scheme requiring reestablishment of the entire occlusal scheme without a change in the vertical dimension, (d) an Angle Class II molar and jaw relationship, and/or (e) an Angle Class III residual ridge description (refer to PDI for the Class III Completely Edentulous Patient, Appendix B).

PDI for the Partially Edentulous Class 4 Patient

A patient who presents with (a) partial edentulism that is severely compromised in multiple areas and opposing arches, (b) severe compromise to the abutment teeth in four or more sextants, (c) a severely compromised occlusal scheme requiring reestablishment of the entire occlusal scheme and a change in the vertical dimension, (d) an Angle Class II and/or Angle Class III molar and jaw relationships, and (e) at least one edentulous ridge having a guarded prognosis. The PE Class 4 patient also includes congenital or maxillofacial defects, those with at least one severely compromised edentulous arch, severe manifestations of local or systemic disease, severe ataxia or dyskinesia and the refractory patient.

APPENDIX D
Prosthodontic Diagnostic Index (PDI) for the Completely Dentate Patient

The official classification system for the completely dentate patient developed by the American College of Prosthodontists. This standardized identification grouping of dentate patient treatment complexities is based on two criteria: (a) the condition of the teeth and (b) the occlusal scheme. These criteria identify patients as Class 1 (ideal or minimally compromised), Class 2 (moderately compromised), Class 3 (substantially compromised), or Class 4 (severely compromised).

Prosthodontic Diagnostic Index for the Completely Dentate Class 1 Patient

A patient who presents with (a) a dentition that is minimally compromised and (b) with contiguous, intact dental arches requiring prosthodontic treatment on three teeth or less that do not require adjunctive therapy (periodontal treatment, endodontic treatment, orthodontic treatment, etc.).

Prosthodontic Diagnostic Index for the Completely Dentate Class 2 Patient

A patient who presents with (a) a dentition that is moderately compromised with no edentulous areas, (b) an intact anterior guidance, (c) pathology affecting the coronal morphology of 4 or more teeth in only one sextant, and (d) teeth that require adjunctive treatment (periodontal treatment, endodontic treatment, orthodontic treatment, etc.) on four or more teeth in one sextant.

Prosthodontic Diagnostic Index for the Completely Dentate Class 3 Patient

A patient who presents with (a) a dentition that is substantially compromised with no edentulous areas, (b) an impaired anterior guidance, (c) substantial posterior occlusal wear and a normal vertical dimension, (d) pathology affecting the coronal morphology of 4 or more teeth in three or more sextants, and (e) teeth that are substantially compromised requiring adjunctive therapy (periodontal treatment, endodontic treatment, orthodontic treatment, etc.) in two sextants.

Prosthodontic Diagnostic Index for the Completely Dentate Class 4 Patient

A patient who presents with (a) a dentition that is severely compromised with no edentulous areas, (b) an impaired anterior guidance, (c) severe posterior occlusal wear with loss of vertical dimension, (c) the need for the reestablishment of the entire occlusion with a change in vertical dimension, and (d) teeth that require adjunctive therapy (periodontal treatment, endodontic treatment, orthodontic treatment, etc.) in three or more sextants.