



3. Soft Tissue Residual Augmentation using Laser

This technique follows same principal as above, except the armamentarium used i.e., instead of rotary instruments, soft and hard tissue lasers are used.



Disadvantages of Ovate Pontic

- I. Cleaning the pontic is difficult
- II. More of ridge augmentation required
- III. Cannot be indicated in knife edge ridges

Modified Ovate Pontic

Modified pontic was coined by Liu in 2003. The modified ovate pontic design was developed to circumvent the problems encountered with the ovate pontic. The modification of the ovate pontic involves moving the height of contour at the tissue surface from the center of the base to a more labial position. The modified ovate pontic

does not require as much faciolingual thickness to create an emergence profile. It is much easier to clean compared with the ovate pontic owing to the less convex design. Its major advantage over the ovate type is that often there is little or no need for surgical augmentation of the ridge.

Advantages

- I. Excellent esthetics because it produce exact emergence profile
- II. Fulfill functional requirement
- III. Greater ease for cleaning
- IV. Effective air seal
- V. Appearance of free gingival margin
- VI. Minimizes the black triangle in between teeth
- VII. Little or no ridge augmentation

Conclusion

Within the limitations of this study, a clinically healthy mucosa was maintained with an ovate pontic designed restoration, providing that the contact to the mucosa was tight but noncompressive and the infrapontic area was regularly cleaned

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