Class II DO on Second Bicuspid

Procedure/Study by

Dr. Enrico Cogo, DDS

Composi-Tight. 3D Clear **





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By Enrico Cogo DDS

Dr. Cogo graduated from the University of Ferrara, Italy with a degree in Dentistry in 2005. Since 2006, he has been a visiting professor at the Dental School of the University of Ferrara. Dr. Cogo is also a frequent speaker at courses and conferences on dental bleaching and esthetics, as well as direct and indirect adhesive restorations. He is the author of several scientific articles in national and international journals, and with his associates, Pietro Sibilla and Roberto Turrini, wrote the book "Sbiancamento dentale: metodi per il successo," edited by Quintessenza Edizioni and translated into German. Dr Cogo also has private practices in Legnago (Verona), Ferrara, Goito (Mantova) and San Giuseppe (Ferrara).

Introduction:

3D rings are the real topic of Garrison's systems. The "v" shape of a ring that fits in the interproximal area allows a good fit between the cavity margins and the matrix in the buccal and palatal walls. This results in easier positioning of the composite masses close to the cavity margins, and final remodeling (usually necessary at the time of removal of the matrix) will be very minimal.

The rings also permit a divergence of the interproximal dental elements, which causes a great point of contact.

Garrison systems make second class restorations more simple and more predictable and also reduce the operating time of the finishes when the matrix is taken off.



Pre-op view of a caries in the distal surface of the element 1.5.



Dental elements are isolated with rubber dam to avoid contamination of the area and improve visibility.

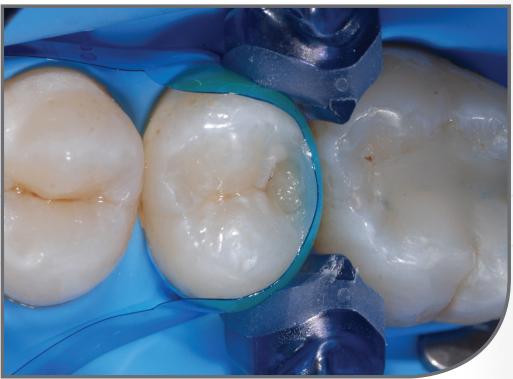


Cavity after removal of the caries. In the mesial surface of 1.6 there is a primitive lesion that is simply regularized with discs and rubber points.



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After the finishing of the cavity, a Garrison CLEAR matrix band, a wooden wedge and a Garrison 3D Clear ring are placed. The ring creates a perfect fit between the matrix and the buccal and palatal cavity margins; this allows an excellent anatomy and minimal finishing at the end of the restoration.



Initially the interproximal wall is restored in order to convert the second class in a first class, then a small amount of flowable composite is put on the bottom of cavity. Then a small layer of dentin composite is placed and polimerized.



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Situation after the removal of ring, matrix and wedge. Note the restoration already adequate on the margins and requires only a minimal finishing.



Application of enamel composite to complete the occlusal anatomy.



Post-op view after polishing and check occlusion. A good contact area is performed between elements 1.5 and 1.6.



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