

BPR

Bonded Partial Restoration

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基本認知/考題解答

1. 現今製作BPR的方式主要有哪兩種? 寫出兩種
熱壓式(pressed), CAD/CAM(milled)
2. 寫出現今最常用的BPR材質有哪些? 寫出一種
IPS e.max (lithium disilicate), VITABLOCK Mark II, VITA Suprinity, VITA ENAMIC
3. 以Cerec來說, 加工機中車磨瓷塊的內緣面, 通常是用哪一種bur?
Step bur
4. 以Cerec說, 加工機中車磨瓷塊的咬合面, 通常是用哪一種bur?
Cylinder pointed bur
5. 以cad/cam製造的BPR, 其邊緣需要儘可能平順, 是或否?
是
6. 黏著BPR時, 使用哪一類的黏膠?
樹脂黏膠(只要是resin cement都算答對)
7. 以傳統方式製作BPR, 相較於CAD/CAM有什麼好處?寫出一點即可
較無車磨時高潤設計的限制, 內部密合度較好, 不必費口操機
8. 以CAD/CAM製作BPR, 相較於傳統方式有什麼好處?寫出一點即可
成品品質的可預期度較高, 瓷塊較均質, 適合評估及檢查, 製程較快可能當日完成
9. 蛀牙率高的患者, 適不適合製作BPR?
不適合
10. BPR 是什麼的縮寫?
Bonded porcelain restoration, 或是 bonded partial restoration

需要了解

- 為何做
-適應症/非適應症, 優缺點
- 怎麼做
-case評估、材料、步驟

為何做BPR?

- 有比crown好嗎?
- 有比crown好做嗎?

不一定

沒有

BPR優點/適應症

- 優點
保留齒質
減少endo機會
endo後的修復
support咬合的OD可用
裂齒症好用
PFM瓷裂可用
後牙墊高咬合可用

BPR缺點/非適應症

- 缺點
步驟多又煩
比色/接縫較明顯
車的時候要用腦
常常會不fit
材料選項較受限
口衛不良的患者別做
以為假牙是稱斤賣的患者別做

如何做BPR?(步驟)

- 車牙-印模-黏著
- 觀察-觀察-再觀察

如何做BPR?(步驟)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 觀察(最重要!!!)• 計畫• 清潔/整理• 再觀察/再計畫• Base補強• 車牙• 再觀察/調整• 印模• 鑲牙or Cerec 當天製作 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 觀察• 清潔/噴沙• try-in/調整• 觀察/評估• 瓷塊處理/齒面處理• 黏著劑塗布/黏膠塗布• 清潔/調整• 咬合• x-ray check/follow |
|---|---|

如何做BPR?(步驟)

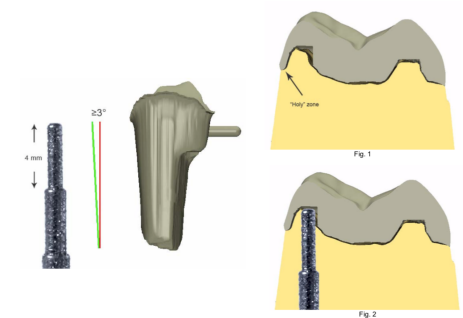
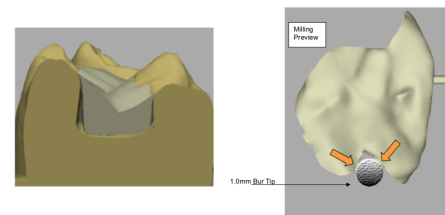
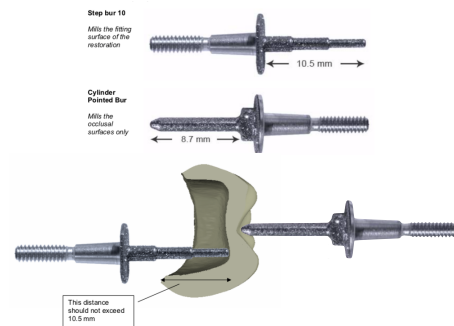
- 車牙-印模-黏著
- 觀察-觀察-再觀察

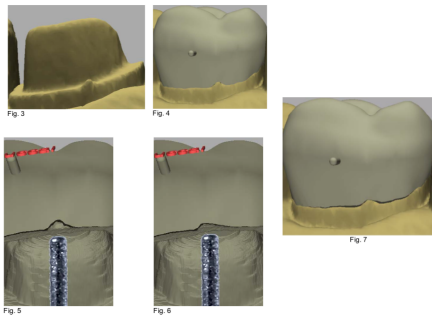
以下的slides就沒文字說明囉~

DME是啥?

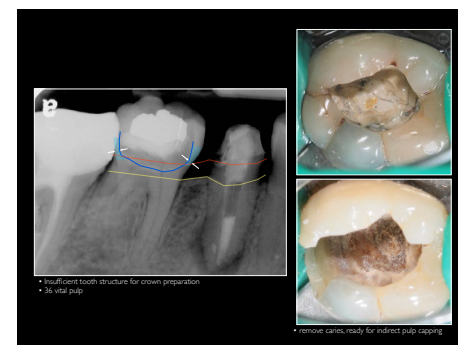
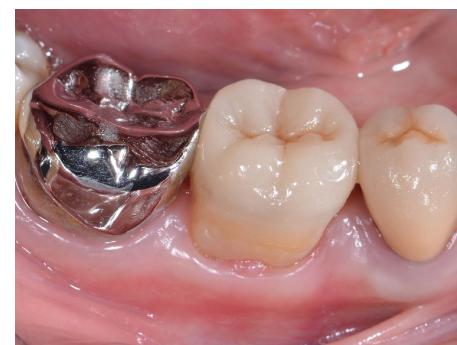
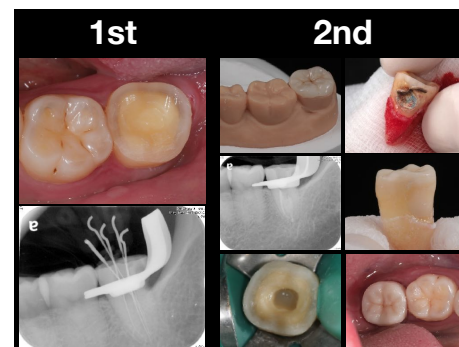
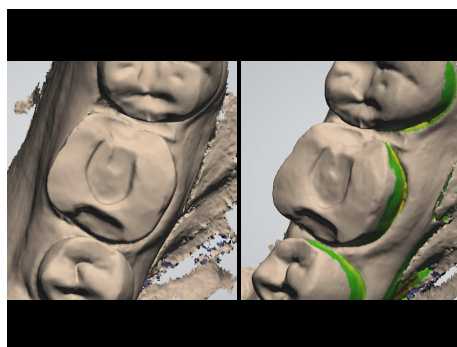
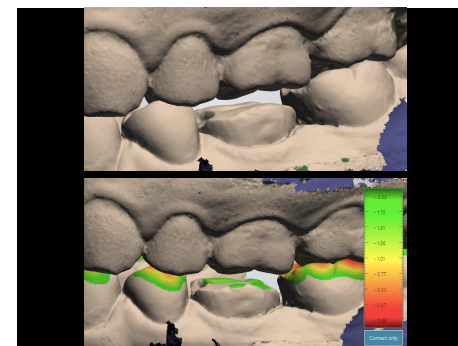
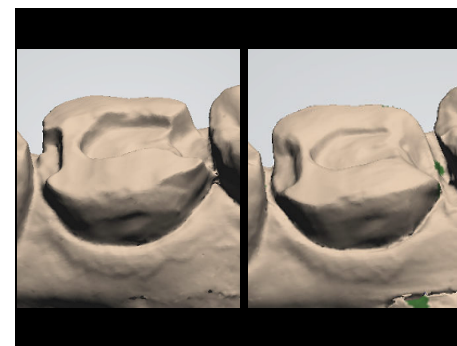
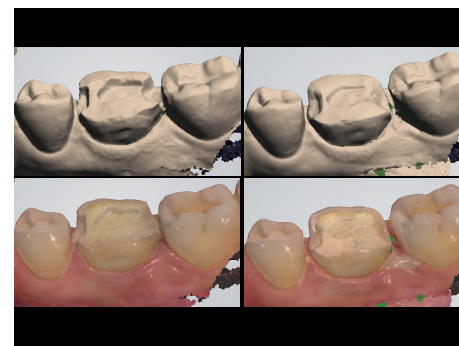
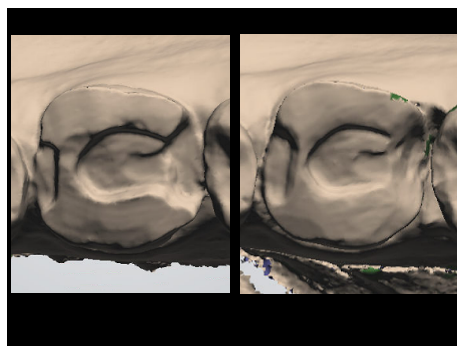
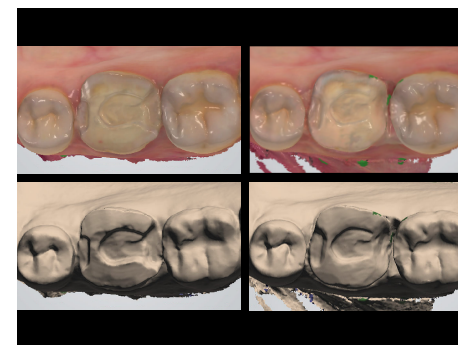
IDS是啥?

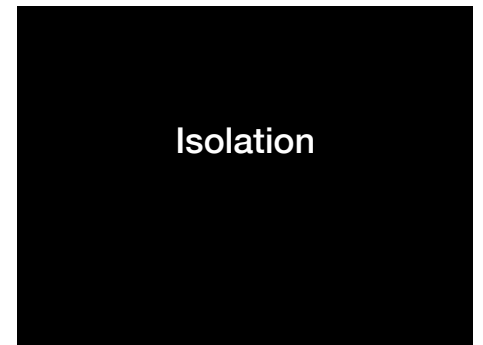
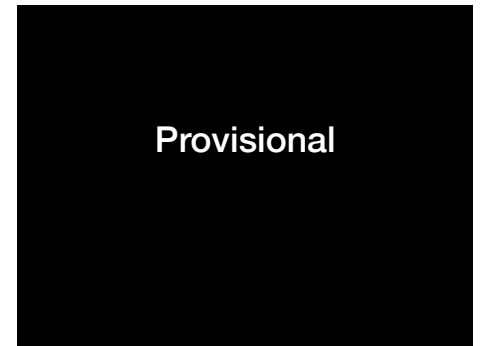
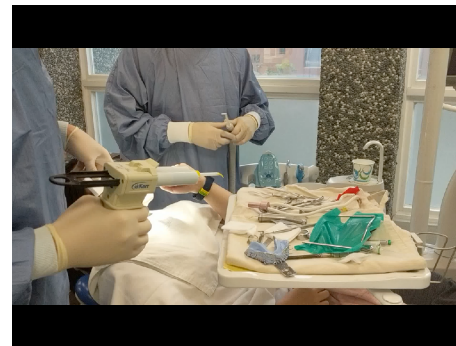
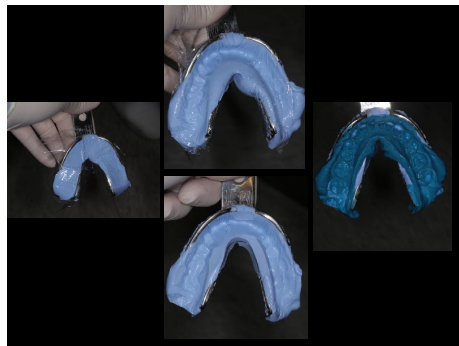
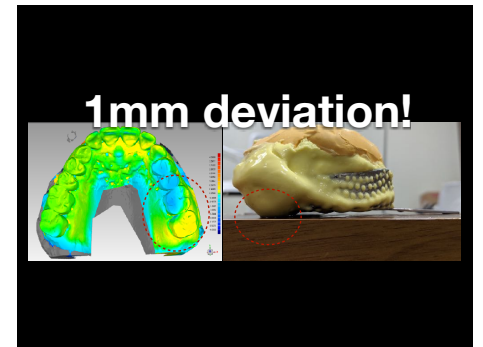
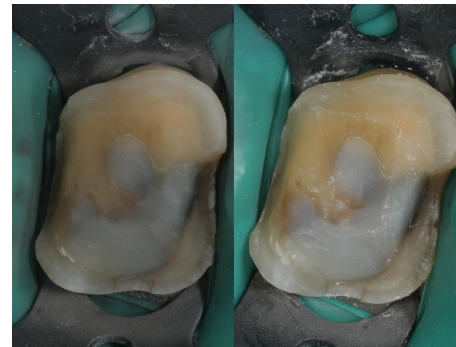
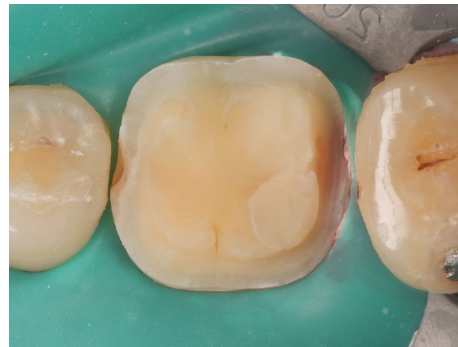
Cavity prepare原則

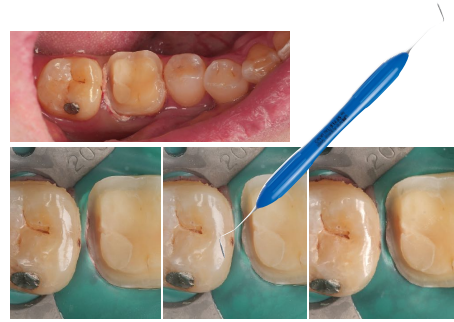
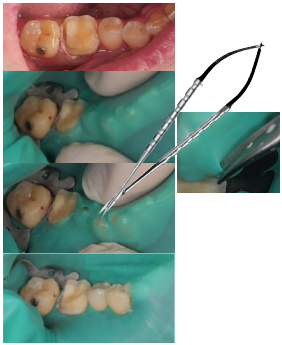




Cavity prepare 實例



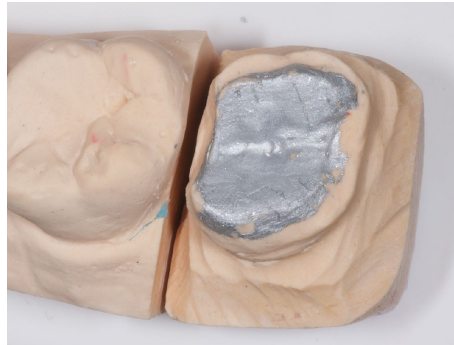




比色



Die及製造



Cementation

