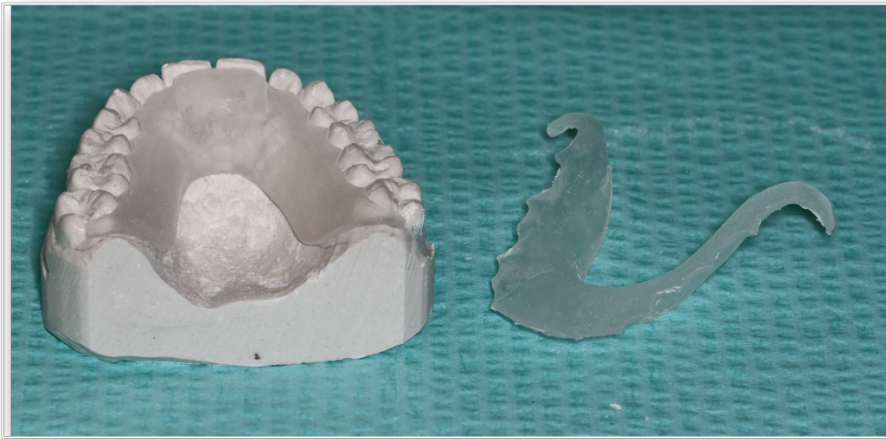


## **DPAS FABRICATION – Diagnostic Palatal Appliance with Anterior Stop**

**Dr. John Droter: D-pas using Bioacryl Ice acrylic (any acrylic) Material**



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### **PREPARATION**

1. Take Upper Alginates: visualize the Overjet
2. Apply 2 coats of Pledge Future Floor wax and dry thoroughly
3. Then apply 2 coats of Coe-Sep separating medium on upper model palate, distal of most posterior teeth, and along the lingual surface of upper teeth, especially in the anterior

### **DESIGN**

1. Draw anticipated shape of appliance with a pencil
  - a. On posteriors, try to stay below height of contour of the lingual surface of the upper teeth to avoid locking the appliance on the model
  - b. Approximately 12mm from the Premolar area on both sides (Any thinner may break)
  - c. Wrap around distal of 2<sup>nd</sup> molars or most posterior teeth about ½ to ¾ around the distal tooth.
    - i. It is this distal wraparound of the material in addition to the interproximal embrasures that provides the retention.
  - d. When extending the outline anteriorly, draw the line more incisally (coronal to the cingulum) on the lingual surface of the canines and the anteriors. Anterior Platform needs to Parallel to occlusal plane/perpendicular to arch or closure to avoid distalization effects

## **FABRICATION**

1. Pour 1 small dappen dish of monomer into a large dappen dish. Slowly add clear 2 small dappen dish of powder into the large dappen dish to achieve a 2:1 powder to liquid ratio
2. Carefully mix with spatula being careful not to incorporate bubbles
3. Once the material is not too runny (approximately 1min-1min 30 seconds), begin applying the putty mixture to the model.
4. Feel free to add some monomer or dip your spatula in the monomer to assist in shaping.
5. Once general shape is achieved, lightly hand articulate the models to ensure the lower model is resting on the anterior stop or make note of the overjet beforehand. No posterior teeth are touching. You can use your finger if need be to prop up the ramp or salt and pepper until you have adequate material
6. Use a wax carving instrument or explorer to shape/trim excess off of the teeth.
7. Finally, apply a thin coat of monomer to the acrylic and smooth any imperfections with the spatula or your finger.
8. Place model in a pressure pot if you have one for setting

## **TRIMMING**

1. Use a large stone wheel to do gross trimming and ensure both sides of the DPAS are of equal thickness. Also, thin out the palate area as patients will complain if it is too thick
2. Use a Brasseler E-Cutter bur with long strokes to smooth edges and remove any points. Everything should be rounded. The intaglio surface of the palatal area will be relined anyway, so there is no need to reduce that area too much
3. Depending on where the lower anterior teeth will articulate, you can reduce the anterior stop so it extends less onto the palate. This will be more comfortable for the patient and allow more space for the tongue.
4. Use a black silicone acrylic polisher to remove any finer scratches and round all edges including the palatal embrasure
5. Use a scotchbright brush to begin the polishing process
6. Pumice and Kenda 244-Blue High Luster Polishing on slow speed lathe

## **DELIVERY**

1. Reline of the anterior stop is CRITICAL to the success of the appliance.. If not relined, the appliance will flex against the palatal tissues.
  - a. You can reline with the same material or use Clear Triad and using Bonding agent and light cure (I have never had one separate from the acrylic material with Triad clear)
2. Apply a thin layer of acrylic to the intaglio surface of ONLY the anterior stop area and seat in the patients mouth until set
3. Trim and polish:
  - a. It is important that the appliance is extremely smooth for comfort and function