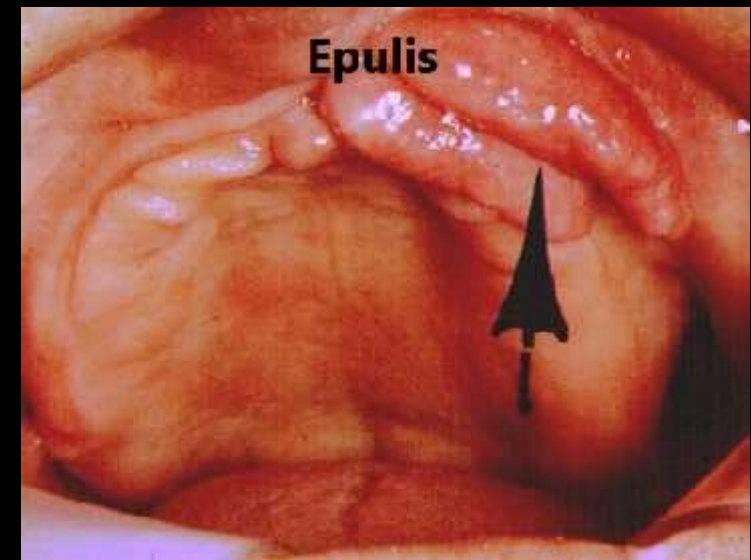
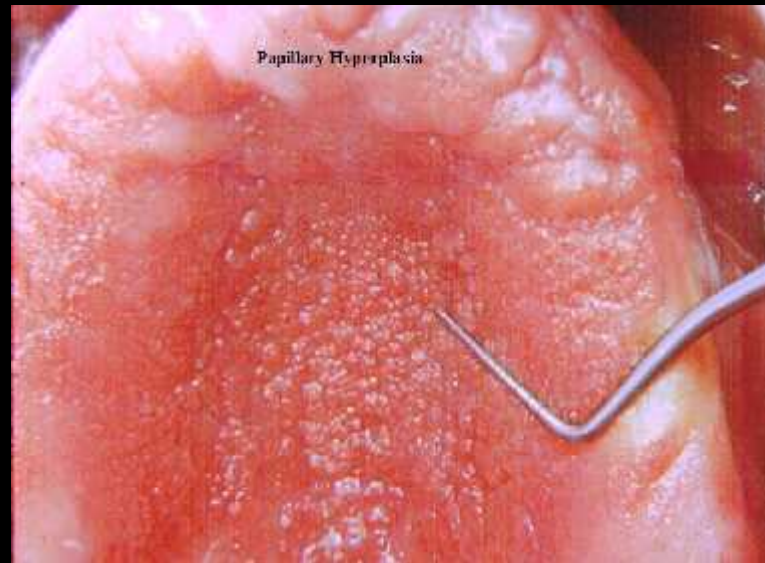


Tissue conditioners

Dr. Tiba A. Salman



- Many patients present with diseased tissues of the denture foundation areas secondary to ill fitting dentures.
- In other situations inaccurate centric relation records and underextended denture borders lead to instability of dentures.



Tissue conditioners

are soft, resilient, temporary relining materials which, by reducing and evenly distributing stresses on the mucosa of the basal seat, have a rehabilitating effect on unhealthy tissue and allow reversible conditions to return to normal states of health



Other uses of Tissue conditioners



Retain a temporary obturator.
Liners in surgical splints, cleft palate speech aids etc.

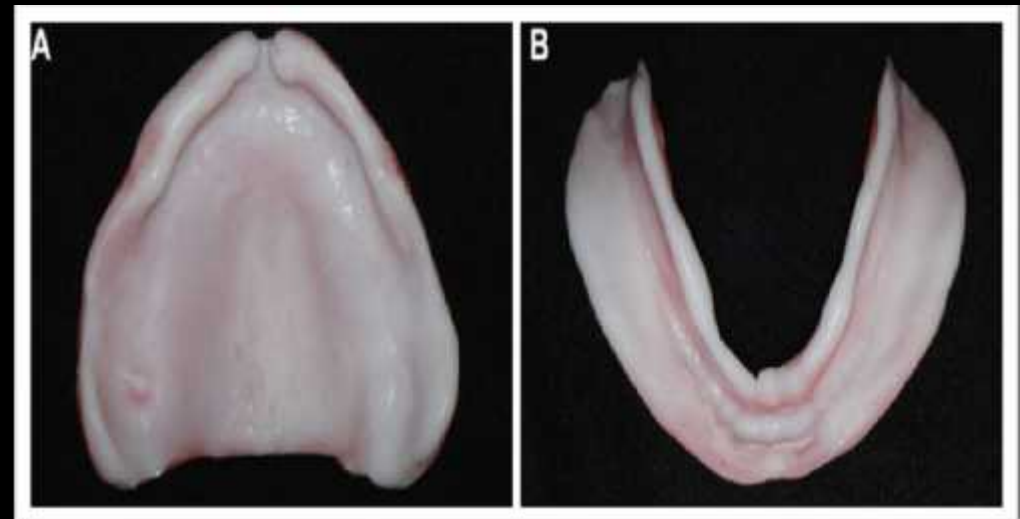


Other uses of Tissue conditioners

Temporary relining of immediate denture



Functional impression material.
Compensates for the volumetric shrinkage of acrylic resin.



Composition

- polyethylmethacrylate and a mixture of aromatic ester and ethyl alcohol.
- anti fungal agents were incorporated into the liners f
- harmless herbal extracts into the liners to prevent the side effects and also to overcome development of resistance to the commercially available antifungal agents by the Tissue conditioners are available as three component systems:
 - Polymer(Powder)
 - Monomer(Liquid)
 - Liquid plasticizer(Flow control)



Denture preparation

- ❑ Elimination defective or interfering occlusal contacts of old denture.
- ❑ Relieving the tissue side of denture bases sufficiently 1.5 mm to provide space for even thickness and distribution of conditioning material.



Manipulation:

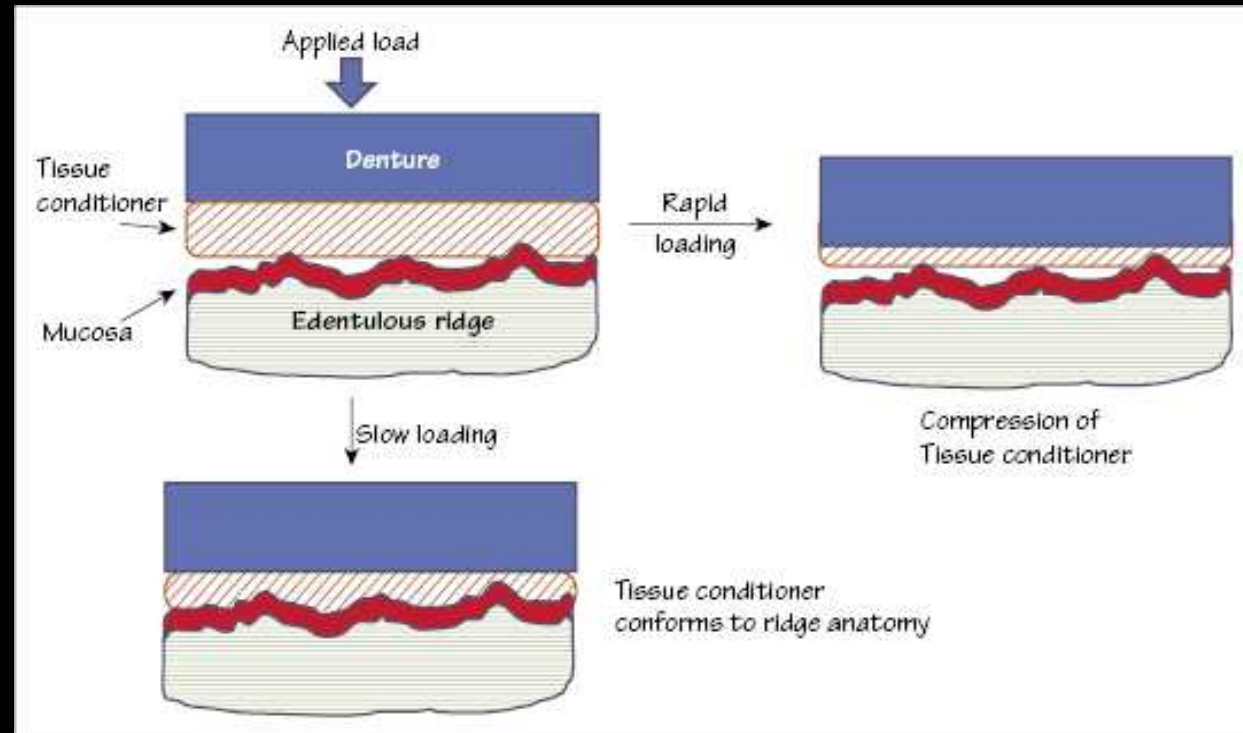
- ❖ Powder and liquid mixed and applied to the fitting surface of the denture.
- ❖ The patient is trained to close in the centric relation.
- ❖ Verify the vertical dimension of occlusion
- ❖ This position is maintained for 5-7 minutes following functional border molding is.





The excess material is trimmed and the tissue surface of the denture is examined.

- This material undergoes through:
- **1- Plastic Stage:-** this stage take few hours to few days “
- the material at this stage responds to functional and parafunctional movement or habits , so not indicated to be used as impression material
- ask the patient not to eat hard food or very hard materials , only remain in function for few days".
- Do not use hard brush or any chemical material to clean the denture,
- **2- Elastic Stage:-** act as cushion material helps in recovering of mucosa ,
- check periphery and borders which can be corrected locally after few days ,
- this stage takes one week to 10 days
- pour the impression with ordinary material " with stone or plaster of pairs".
- **3- Hard Stage:-** the material become hard after 10 days like polymerized resin , it's at this stage consideration relining material (not poured)



Care & maintenance

- Tissue conditioners should not be cleaned by scrubbing with a hard brush.
- The use of soft brush under running water is recommended.
- Their longevity against wear is very limited and they tend to harden and roughen within 4 to 8 weeks due to the loss of plasticizer. Hence, they require observation.

