شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها علي هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات

يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأقراص المدمجة بعيدا عن الغبار

بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة

بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالأصل

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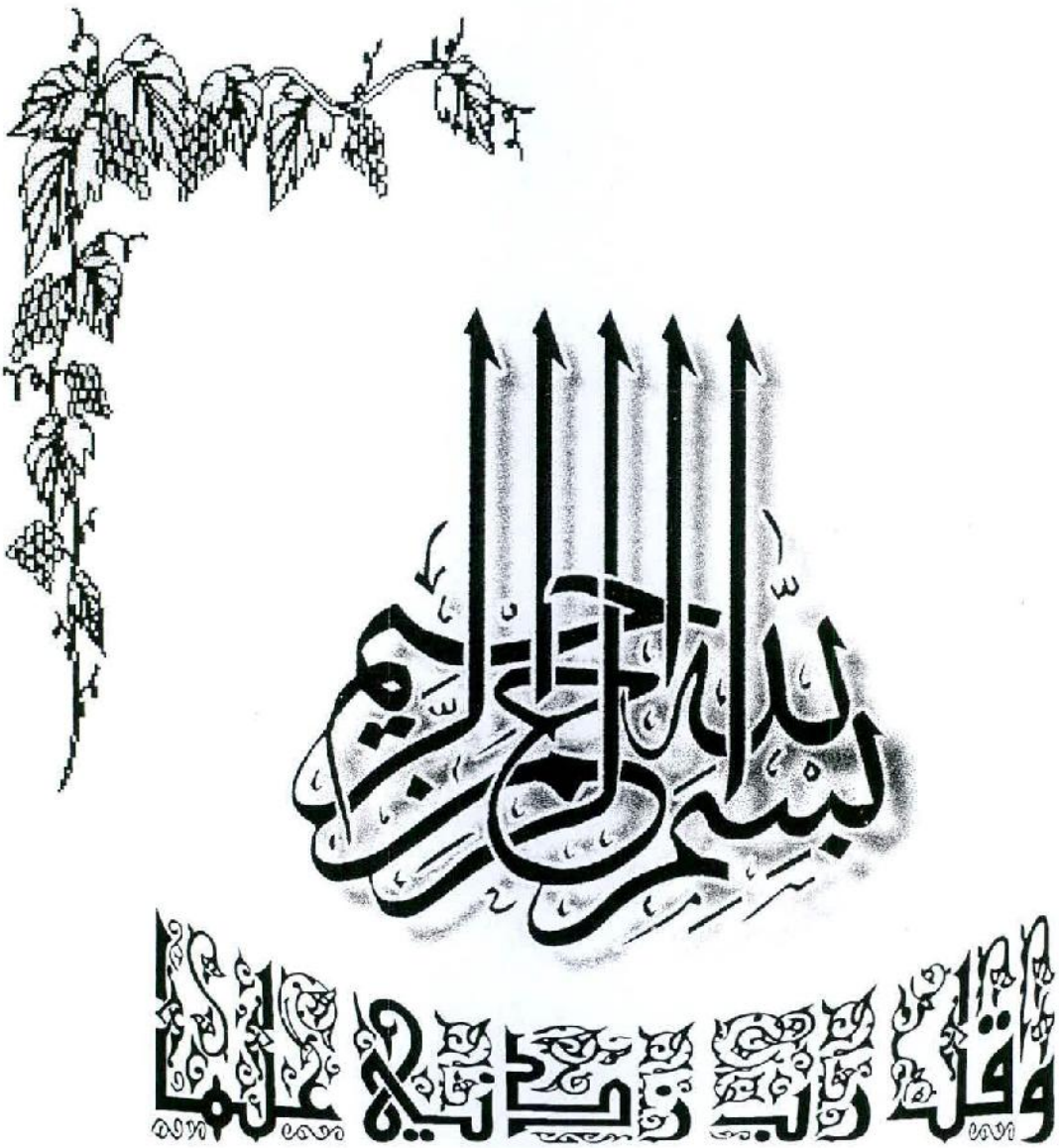
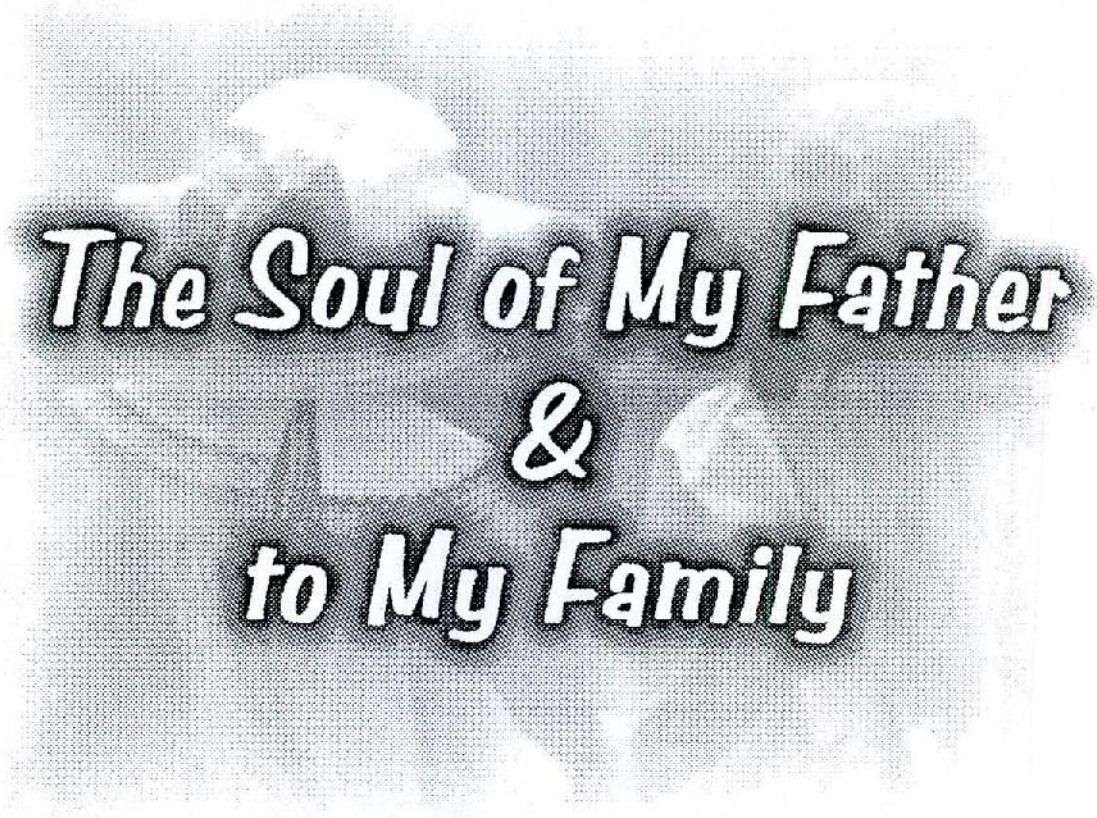

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
وقل رب زدني علما

Dedicated To



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Amal

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Overdenture treatment is considered a valuable and valid approach to preventive prosthodontics. Overdentures help to decrease the rate of alveolar bone resorption, improve vertical support, retention and stability. They also maintain the proprioceptive guidance by the retained roots. All these advantages are reflected on the psychological condition of the patient [1].

Overdentures may be of the conventional type (with no mechanical means of retention) or of the retentive type (with attachments)[2]. Attachments are mechanical interlocking devices of different designs. Stud attachments are snap fasteners that are mainly used for overdenture support, retention and stability [3].

Despite their advantages, it has been proved that incorporating attachments in a prosthesis induces more stresses to the supporting structures [4]. Several stud attachments are available, however, the resilient ball and socket type appears to transfer the stresses in a more favourable manner to the remaining structures [1].

Several studies compared different designs of stud attachments regarding the amount of stresses they transmit to the supporting structures of the abutments. However, these studies concentrated on the extraradicular portion of the male component [4, 5].

Recently, with the advent of different post designs, it was necessary to cast light on the effect of the intraradicular portion of the male component (post) on the supporting structures of the abutment teeth.