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Making a single veneer blend so naturally it’s undetectable

By L. Emery Karst, DDS

As patients get older, anterior teeth commonly show wear, chipping and discoloration. These changes are the result of a number of factors because of aging. There is increased awareness of these unattractive teeth and the desire to have a more youthful appearance. Because of the recent media attention to changing ones appearance with veneers, there is a much greater demand to have cosmetic dentistry done.

Over the years in the practice of dentistry, I have developed products and techniques that have improved my practice significantly. I wasn’t aware that other dentists might not be as innovative. It wasn’t until I took on an associate, who had been in practice for 18 years, and he informed me that these were new ideas to him as well as to other dentists he knew.

I’ve done veneers for more than 25 years and developed a technique that can make a single veneer blend so naturally with the other teeth that it is undetectable. Various nuances in technique make preparing and bonding veneers quick and easy.

I have a CEREC machine that works especially well for a single veneer. Six or eight veneers have been done on the CEREC, but it is rather time consuming. Two or three cases of the same number of teeth could have been prepared, impressions taken and sent to a lab in the same time frame. It is more cost effective to use a lab. But you have to have the best lab available to do this if you expect perfect results.

Feldspathic porcelain is the only material that will look natural. Pressed ceramics will look more opaque, somewhere between a PFM and a natural tooth. If the patient wants glaring white, then do it that way. Feldspathic porcelain can be just as white and one can adjust the color by the bonding composite used under the veneer.

Very little shade adjustment can be done under pressed ceramic porcelain. Flowable composites work the best and come in many shades, which make shade adjustments easy. The flowable composite by Kerr has the right consistency for veneers and the company has the strongest bonding agent, called OptiBond Solo.

The preparation requires only a little more than 0.5 mm of reduction so that it doesn’t go through the enamel, if possible. The bond is the best on enamel. There should be the same reduction over the total facial surface for the lab to make a perfect veneer. Cut three or four depth grooves of 0.5 mm then remove the enamel to the grooves.

If instant orthodontics is the treatment, then some teeth may need to be reduced more and some maybe hardly any. Run the prep interproximally from gingival to incisal to hide the margin visually, but not breaking the contact point.

The gingival margin should be at the gingival crest or a little below. It should have a chamfer for ease of finishing precluding any chipping at the margin. Some dentin will show through at the gingival margin because the enamel is less thick there. If there is room, insert a thin piece of gingival braid, which can be left there during the impression. Reduce the incisal about 1 mm so the finish line is on the lingual, and round the incisal-facial junction so that there are no potential fracture lines in the veneer.

When the veneers come back from an excellent lab there should be little or no adjustments necessary before bonding them on to the teeth. Etch them with hydrofluoric acid gel for at least three minutes. Rinse them thoroughly then neutralize them with a baking soda slurry and then rinse them thoroughly again. Dry them with a dry air source until a chalky appearance is visible on the interior of the veneer.

Ceramic primer is then applied for one minute. Dry until it is chalky. Rinse thoroughly then neutralize them with an acid etch and apply another coat of ceramic primer. Leave the primer on while the porcelain is placed, leaving just enough room to cure the composite one at a time. Cure the composite into the veneers one at a time with a curing light. Shield other areas of the tooth with a light to shine in between. Shield the rest of the veneers with your hand so that the light will not set any of the other composite except the interproximal space between veneers #5 and #6. Cure for only two seconds. Now cure the distal of veneer #5 for two seconds.

Move your hands to veneers #6 and #7, shielding the rest of the veneers and holding veneer #5 and #6 in place, leave just enough room to cure the space between #5 and #6 for two seconds. Repeat the same process for the rest of the veneers, moving from #7 to #9 and so on until all of the interproximal spaces have been cured for two seconds each, including the distal of the last veneer on the other side.

Now cure the center of each veneer for two seconds and then the lingual incisal of each for two seconds also. If cured more than this, it is very difficult to do the bonding. If not enough, the bonding will be weak.
ficult to remove the excess composite and a lot of time is consumed in the process. The first step in removing the excess composite is the use of a Bard-Parker #12 scalpel. With a palm grasp and your thumb resting on the incisal edge of a tooth, engage the flat side of the blade close to the incisal edge and push gingivally to loosen the interproximal composite.

Continue until most of the composite has been loosened and removed. Use a wedelstat in the same fashion to loosen the gingival composite. To break the contact, a serrated interproximal strip is used in a crosscut saw fashion.

The Bard-Parker #12 is used again to clean the interproximal more. Blue-tipped diamond strips are then used to remove any remaining composite and a yellow-tipped diamond strip is used to smooth. Adjust the bite, polish and you are done.

A Power Point webinar can be viewed online at your leisure or a DVD is available for this procedure. Each includes three hours of AGD continuing education credit. Call (800) 637-6611 or e-mail at ittakesanartist@gmail.com if interested.
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