

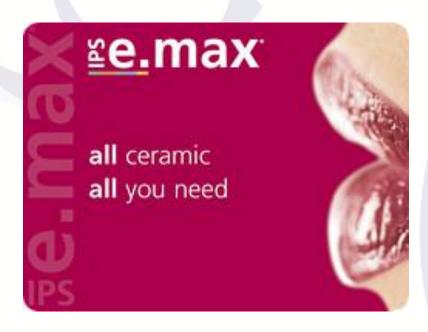
カテゴリー: 補綴治療,

Key word : e..max , flowable resin, cutback

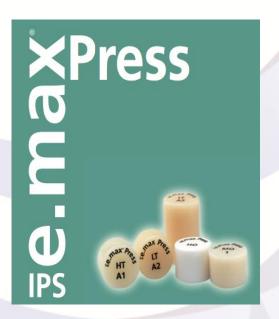
e.Max を修復・補綴材料に用いて審美と機能を回復した5症例

健造デンタルクリニック&インプラントセンター

鈴木健造







従来のエンプレス1は二ケイ酸リチウムガラス含有セラミックスのエンプレス2へとシフトしていた。 その同じ二ケイ酸リチウムガラス含有セラミックスの曲げ強度を400Mpaまで高めた素材がe-maxプレスである。

Press体をCUT-BACKした際にadd-onする専用陶材のe.maxセラムであるが、従来のエンプレス用陶材と比べ、かなり改善されている印象をうける。ナノフルオロアパタイト結晶により透光性、明度、オパール効果のコンビネーションが調節されている。また質感や色調も良好な印象をうけ、強度も上がっているように思われる。

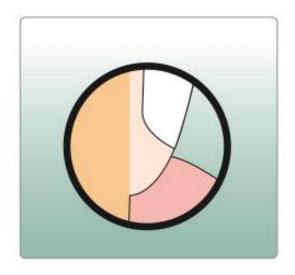


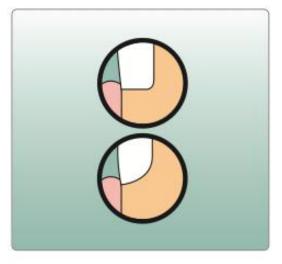
# Preparation guidelines

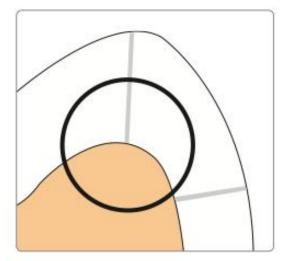
Successful results can only be achieved with IPS e.max Press if the guidelines and minimum layer thicknesses are strictly observed.

# Basic preparation guidelines for all-ceramic restorations

- no angles or sharp edges
- shoulder preparation with rounded inner edges and/or deep chamfer preparation
- the indicated dimensions reflect the minimum thickness for IPS e.max Press restorations



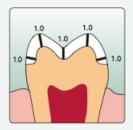




プレパレーションに関して基本的にはオールセラミックスのそれを踏襲する。

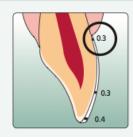


#### Table Top



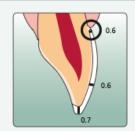
- Reduce the anatomical shape and observe the stipulated minimum thickness.
- Prepare a shoulder with rounded inner edges or a deep chamfer. Width of the shoulder/chamfer at least 1.0 mm.
- Reduce the occlusal by approx. 1.0 mm.

### Thin Veneer



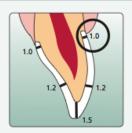
- If possible, the preparation should be located in the enamel
- The incisal preparation margins should not be located in the area of static or dynamic occlusal contact.
- The minimum layer thickness of the thin veneer in the cervical and labial area is 0.3 mm. A restoration thickness of 0.4 mm must be planned at the incisal edge.
- If there is enough space, preparation is not necessary.

## Veneer



- If possible, the preparation should be located in the enamel.
- The incisal preparation margins should not be located in the area of static or dynamic contacts.
- Reduce the cervical and/or labial area by 0.6 mm, and the incisal edge by 0.7 mm

#### Anterior Crown

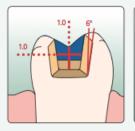


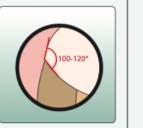
- Reduce the anatomical shape and observe the stipulated minimum thickness. Prepare a shoulder with rounded inner edges or a deep chamfer. Width of the shoulder/chamfer at least 1 mm.
- Reduce the incisal by approx. 1.5 mm.
- Reduce the facial and/or lingual area by approx.
  1.2 mm
- For conventional and/or self-adhesive cementation, the preparation must demonstrate retentive surfaces and sufficient preparation height.

様々な修復物のプロトコルが存在するが、Thin Veneer、0.3mmを最小の厚みとする修復が可能となっている。強度の改善が図られ適応症の拡大が期待できる。



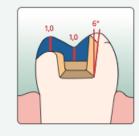
#### Inlays





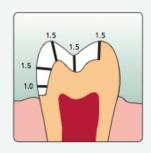
- static and dynamic occlusal contacts must be taken into consideration.
- The preparation margins must not be located on centric occlusal contacts.
- A preparation depth of at least 1.0 mm and an isthmus width of at least 1.0 mm must be observed in the fissure area.
- Prepare the proximal box with slightly diverging walls and observe an angle of 100°-120° between the proximal cavity walls and the prospective proximal inlay surfaces. In case of pronounced convex proximal surfaces without adequate support by the proximal shoulder, marginal ridge contacts on the inlay should be avoided.
- Round out internal edges and transitions in order to prevent stress concentration within the ceramic material.
- Do not prepare slice-cuts/bevels or feather edges.

## Onlay



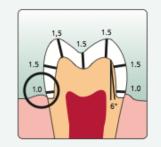
- Static and dynamic occlusal contacts must be taken into consideration.
- The preparation margins must not be located on centric occlusal contacts.
- A preparation depth of at least 1.0 mm and an isthmus = width of at least 1.0 mm must be observed in the fissure area.
- Prepare the proximal box with slightly diverging walls and observe an angle of 100°-120° between the proximal cavity walls and the prospective proximal onlay surfaces. For onlays with pronounced convex cavity walls without adequate support by the proximal shoulder, marginal ridge contacts should be avoided.
- Round out internal edges in order to prevent stress concentration within the ceramic material.
- Do not prepare slice-cuts/bevels or feather edges.
- Provide at least 1.0 mm of occlusal clearance.

#### Partial crown



- Static and dynamic occlusal contacts must be taken into consideration.
- The preparation margins must not be located on centric occlusal contacts.
- Provide at least 1.5 mm of reduction in the cusp areas.
- Prepare a shoulder with rounded inner edges or a deep chamfer. Width of the shoulder/chamfer should be at least 1.0 mm.

## Posterior crown



- Reduce the anatomical shape and observe the stipulated minimum thickness. Prepare a shoulder with rounded inner edges or a deep chamfer. Width of the circular shoulder/chamfer should be at least 1.0 mm.
- Reduce the occlusal by approx. 1.5 mm.
- Reduce the buccal and/or lingual area by approx.
  1.5 mm.
- For conventional and/or self-adhesive cementation, the preparation must demonstrate retentive surfaces and sufficient preparation height

また、臨床においてe.maxを用いた頻度の多い修復は現状においてインレー・アンレーであると思われる。マージン部を含めて最低1.0mm~1.5mm以上のクリアランスが必要であるが、とくに咬合面中央溝でクリアランスが薄くなりやすい。また隣接面においての高低差のある鋭角なボックス形態の付与などは修復物の安定性に関わるため窩洞形態には細心の注意を要する。





窩洞形成、歯面処理

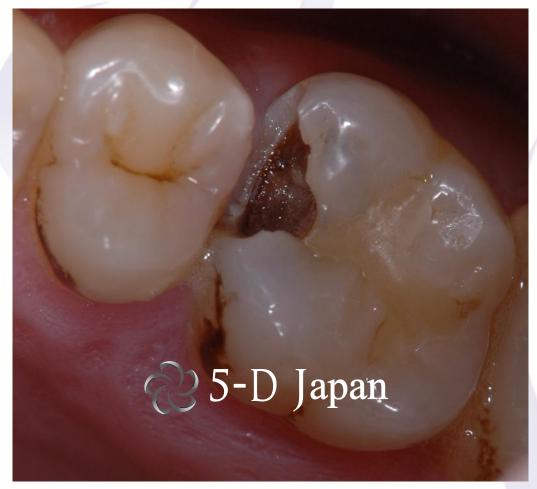


修復物装着後

技工手順としてPRESSを選択する場合、CADではないため窩洞形態にそこまで神経質にならなくても良いが、Flowableresin を用いたリライニングによりなるべくステップがなく応力集中の生じにくい移行的な形態を窩底部に付与することは望ましい。



# 26:MO インレー





初診時

治療終了時



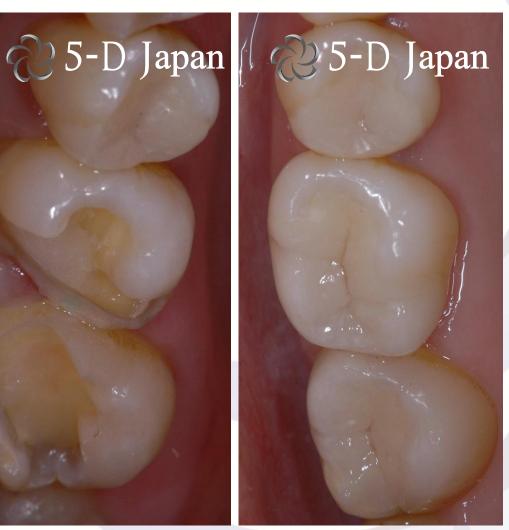


初診時

17:MOBアンレー、16:ODBアンレー、15:ODインレー



窩洞形成、歯面処理 終了時



治療終了時











37:MOBインレー、36:MODBインレー、35:ODインレー、46:MODBインレー







初診時

治療終了時

下顎前歯部の審美障害を主訴に来院。43、42、31はコンポジットレジン修復とし、41、32、33はe.max pressをCUT-BACK後、e.max ceramによりキャラクタライゼーションクラウンとした。



# まとめ:

CADあるいはPRESSされた二ケイ酸リチウムを用いた修復・補綴は従来のレイヤーポーセレンのWEAK POINT をカバーし、 天然歯とより調和させる事の出来る材料学的に優れたマテリアルの可能性がある。しかしセラミックスマテリアルを用い た修復の安定性を左右する因子は様々考えられ、とくに内側面形態や厚みをコントロールした窩洞形態の付与、修復物自 体の物性と歯面への接着に関しては細心の注意が必須となる。