



Dental Procedure Information

Crown

Introduction

A crown refers to the placement of an artificial crown on a tooth. It acts as a 'cap' that fits over the tooth which has been previously shaped and contoured, suitable for protecting brittle tooth following root canal treatment.



Source:
<https://keysdentalspecialists.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/PorcelainCrown-1080x675.jpg>

- Materials:
- Full Porcelain (Zirconia or Lithium Disilicate)
Properties:
 - The color and translucency can match the natural teeth.
 - Zirconia is very strong.Disadvantage:
 - Certain thickness of tooth substance has to be removed in order to provide enough bulk of the material.
 - Removal of Zirconia crown can be difficult due to its strength.Application:
 - It is suitable for use from the first front tooth to the back molars for its fidelity, color and translucency.
 - Porcelain Fused to Gold
Properties:
 - Aesthetic: colour of the outer surface is similar to a natural tooth.
 - More affordable.Disadvantage:
 - More tooth substance needs to be removed from the facial surface of the tooth than full gold crown preparation.
 - Not aesthetic as full porcelain crown: due to low transparency compared to full porcelain crown. Porcelain fused to a gold crown will show the darkened metal margin.Application: Used on anterior and posterior teeth.
 - Full Gold Alloy
Properties:
 - Durable.
 - High wear resistance.
 - Gold alloy crown can be quite thin: only a small amount of tooth substance needs to be removed to accommodate it.Disadvantage: Metallic colour, unaesthetic.
Application: Used at high stress-bearing areas where good aesthetics is not a must, for example, posterior teeth that had not undergone root canal treatment.

Outcomes

The purposes of this procedure are to restore the original shape and function of teeth. Also, it can improve the aesthetics of teeth, such as shape, size and colour. Moreover, it can restore the masticatory function of root canal-treated teeth.

Procedures

1. A thin layer of tooth substance on all surfaces of the crown is removed.
2. Impressions of the upper and lower teeth are taken and the bite registration is recorded. The prepared tooth is protected by a temporary crown.
3. The crown is fabricated in the dental laboratory.
4. 1 to 2 weeks later, temporary crown is removed and the tooth surface is cleaned.
5. The crown is cemented onto the tooth.

Pre-procedure Preparations

The reason, procedure and possible complications will be explained by the dentist.

Points to note after Preparation

1. Contact the dentist if the temporary crown dislodges, since it can affect the fitting of the future crown.
2. You may experience some sensitivity after making the crown. If the sensitivity persists or the condition worsens, please contact the dentist for further examination.
3. Initially, you may notice a difference between the new crown and the original teeth, but will soon become accustomed to it.
4. Please keep your teeth clean and visit the dentist regularly in order to maintain good oral health.

Should there be any enquiries or concerns, please consult the dentist.

Under the professional care of the dentist, you will gradually recover. We wish you all the best during your treatment and recovery.

If you have any questions after reading the entire leaflet, please write them down in the spaces provided in order for the dentist to further follow-up.

Compiled by Union Hospital Operating Theatre (OT) Governance Committee

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