



INSTITUTO POLITÉCNICO NACIONAL

CENTRO DE EDUCACIÓN CONTINUA  
UNIDAD OAXACA

## Curso de actualización ODONTOLOGÍA COSMÉTICA

C.D. Maurilio Ignacio García

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## CARILLAS DE PORCELANA

### MODULO II

C.D. Maurilio Ignacio García

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## Preparaciones dentarias

Tratamiento mecánico de la enfermedad  
o del daño de los tejidos  
dentarios.  
Restaurando un diente hasta  
su forma original.

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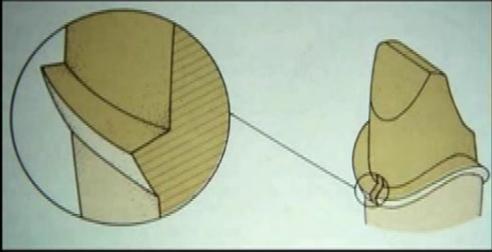
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## Hombro



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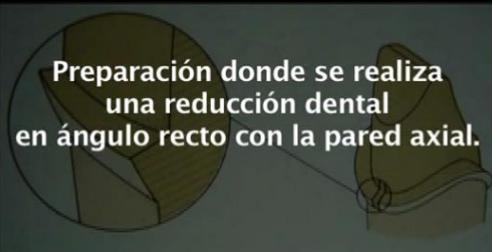
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## Hombro



Preparación donde se realiza una reducción dental en ángulo recto con la pared axial.

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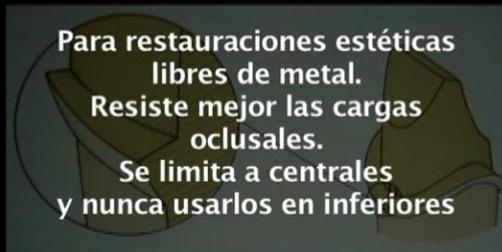
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## Hombro



Para restauraciones estéticas libres de metal.  
Resiste mejor las cargas oclusales.  
Se limita a centrales y nunca usarlos en inferiores

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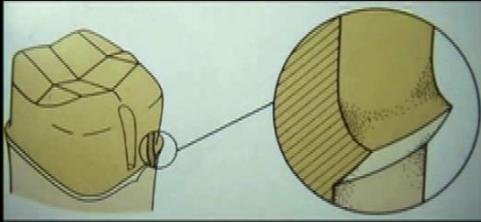
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## Chaflán (Chanfer)



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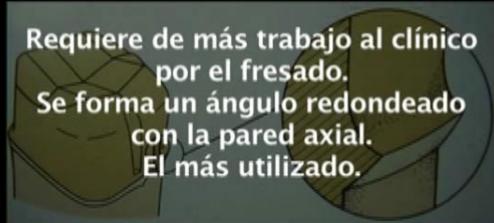
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## Chaflán (Chanfer)

Requiere de más trabajo al clínico por el fresado.  
Se forma un ángulo redondeado con la pared axial.  
El más utilizado.



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Preservación del tejido.  
Forma de retención y resistencia.  
Duración de la restauración.  
Integridad marginal.  
Preservación del periodonto.

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## Coronas libres de metal

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## Indicaciones

Mejorar la estética en sector anterior  
Para preservar tejido dentario  
En margenes que se encuentren  
supra gingivales y esmalte  
Dientes tratados endodónticamente  
y/o con postes de fibra de vidrio

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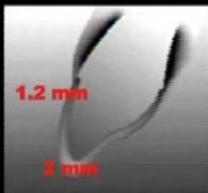
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## Características de diseño



Reducir un mínimo de 1.2 mm.

No exceder más de 2mm  
en el largo incisal.

Líneas de terminación a nivel  
de encía

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## Empress 2 ( ivoclar )

Baja sinterización ( 850- 1100°C)

Composición química vitrocerámicas

Técnica de cera perdida

Cerámica de vidrio, disilicato de litio

**Termo inyectada**

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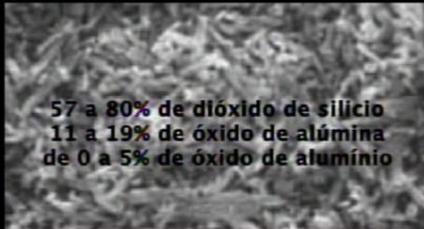
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**Se obtiene una cofia con  
una resistencia a la flexión  
de 340mpa**

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**Grabado de la porcelana  
(ácido fluorhídrico de 5 a 10%)**

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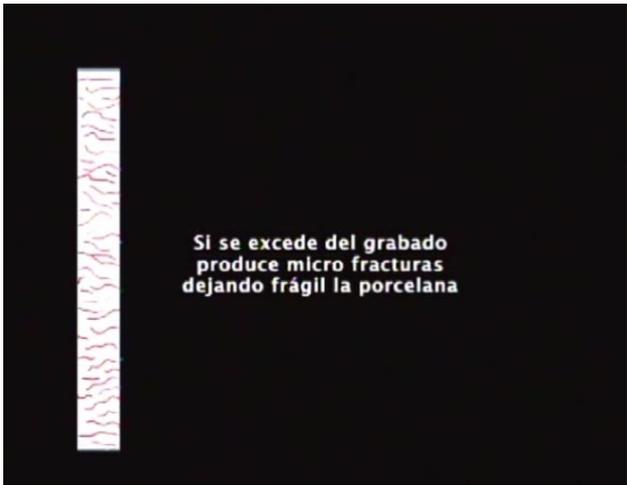
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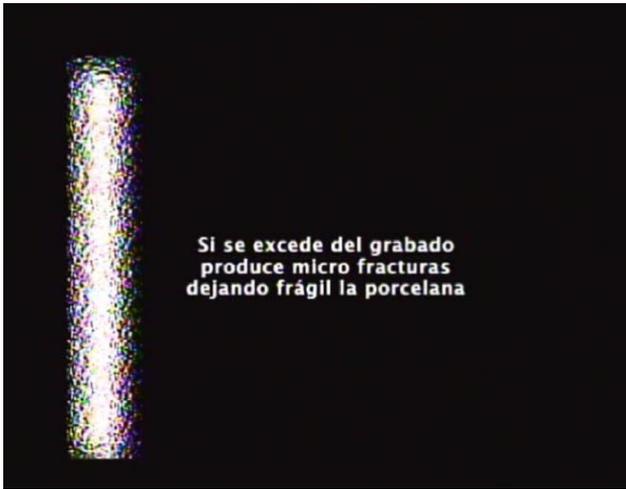
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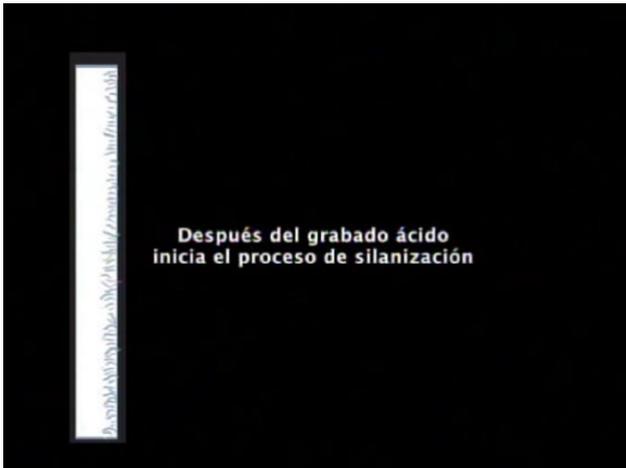
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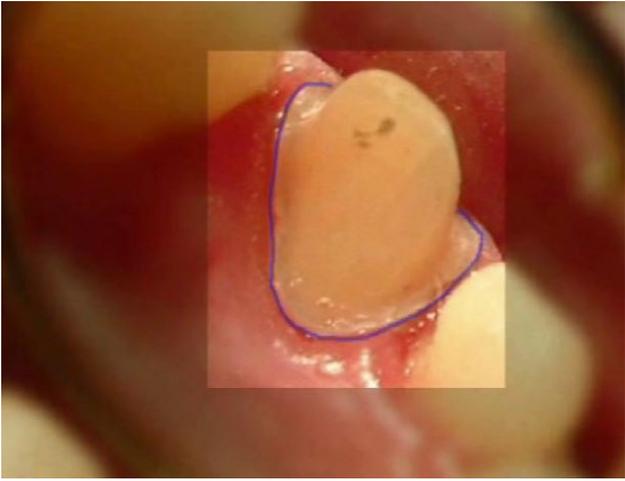
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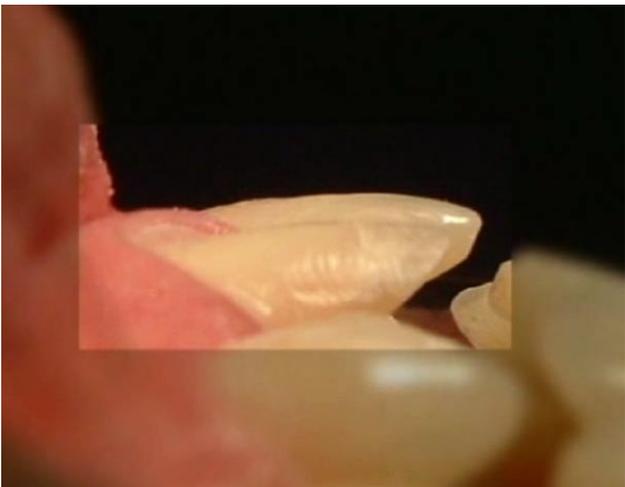
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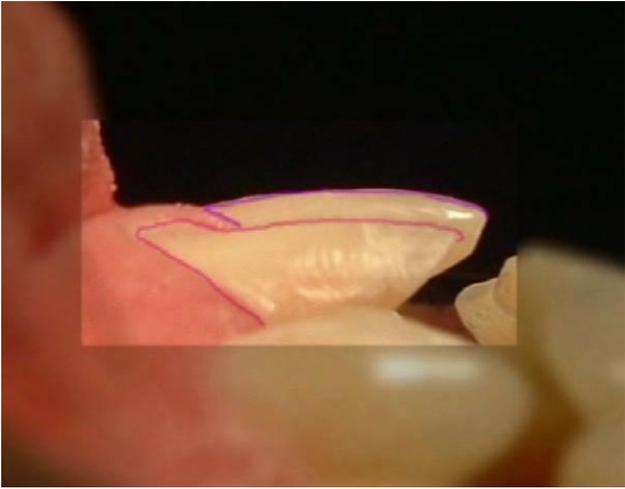
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## Carillas

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## Indicaciones

Modificar color de un diente.  
Forma, longitud y alineación  
Fracturas  
Cierre de diastemas

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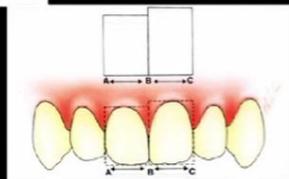
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Alineación

Proporciones



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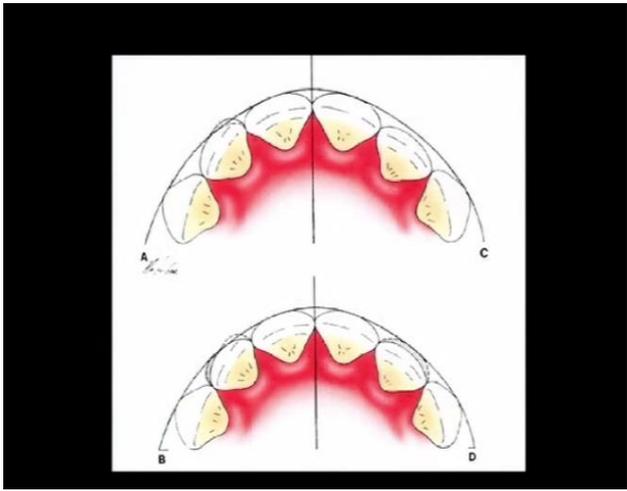
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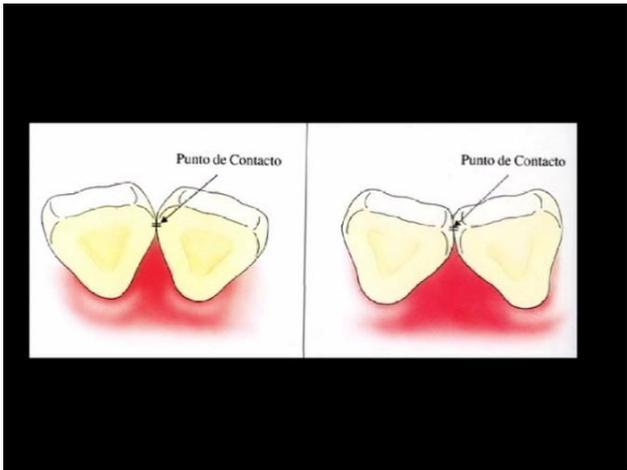
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Edad  
Sexo  
Personalidad  
Diseño  
Color  
Comunicación con el laboratorio  
Contornos  
Provisionales  
Cementado definitivo

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Principios de adhesión  
Superficies lisas en íntimo contacto

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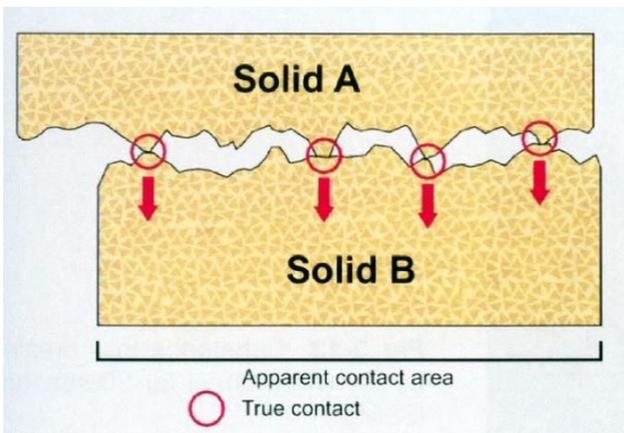
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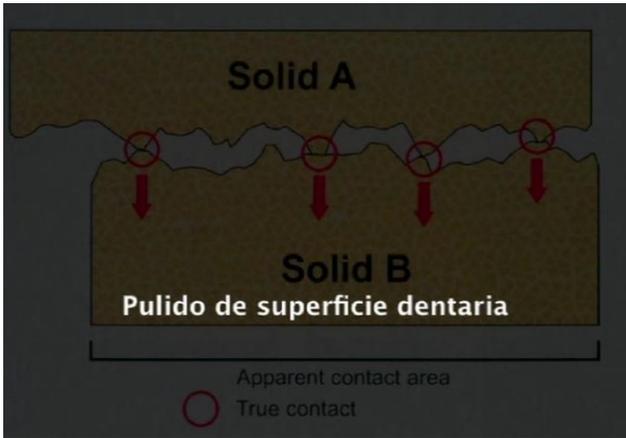
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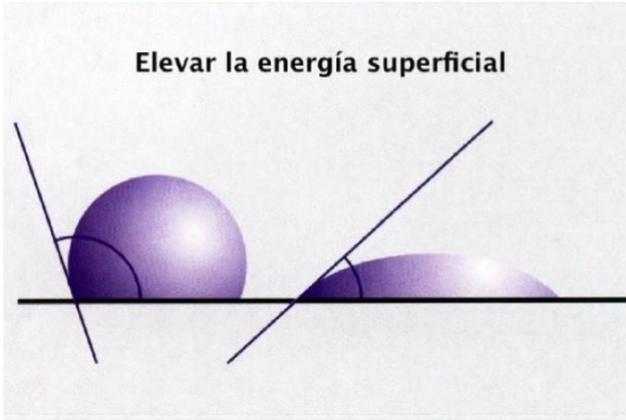
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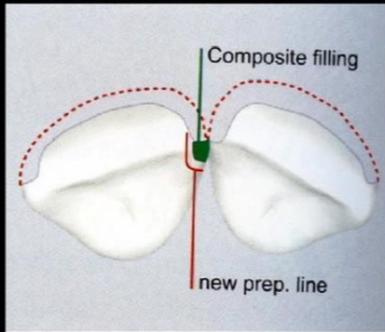
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## Presencia de restauraciones



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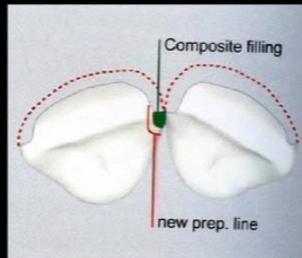
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## Evaluar:

- Estado de la restauración
- Material de la rest.
- Extensión de rest.
- Nueva línea de terminación



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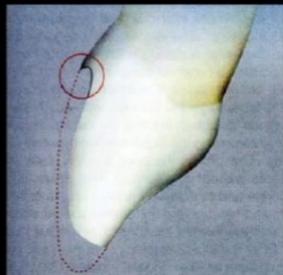
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## Tomar en cuenta que...

- Desgaste mínimo
- Terminación supragingival
- Mejor adhesión en esmalte vestibular



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## Color

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### Esto sólo se consigue si...

1. Los conocimientos del clínico con respecto al color son adecuados
2. La interpretación de los mismos son comunicados al lab
3. El lab realizó la estratificación adecuada y la anatomía correcta para la restauración

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- Muchos de los sistemas de toma de color fueron basados por la contribución de autores como:

- Bergen, Munsell, Sorensen, Yamamoto, Ubassy

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### Recomendaciones

- Toma de color antes (esmalte)

- Toma de color después de la preparación

- Translucidez del esmalte y las pigmentaciones a nivel cervical

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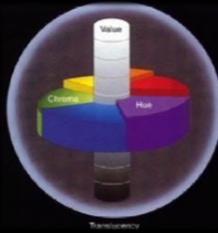
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## Análisis del Munsell

Color gramatical: 4 Parámetros

1. Hue
2. Croma
3. Valor
4. Translucidez



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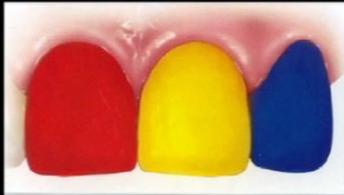
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## Hue

Es simplemente el tono del color:

Rojo, azul, amarillo



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## Croma

- La intensidad o la saturación del color o tono (hue)

Azul oscuro, azul fuerte, azul claro, etc.

El croma incrementa del central (menos cromático) al canino (más cromático)

Amarillo o naranja



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## Valor

- Relativo a la luminosidad (brillo) o a la oscuridad del color (hue).  
El diente central es el más alto en valor (claro), el canino es el más bajo en valor (oscuro)

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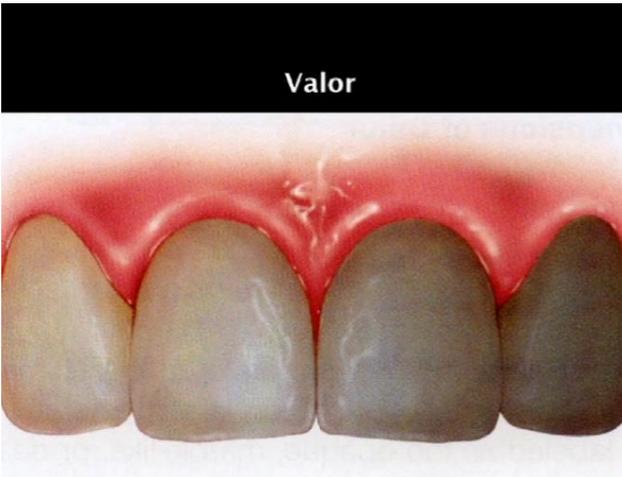
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## Valor



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## Translucidez

- Es la representación tridimensional del valor



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## Translucidez



Brilloso

Opaco

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## Guía colorímetros

- Sólo son guías y no representan soluciones definitivas
- Las mejores tomas de color se realizan con luz natural o luz artificial blanca
- Entre las 10 y 2 pm

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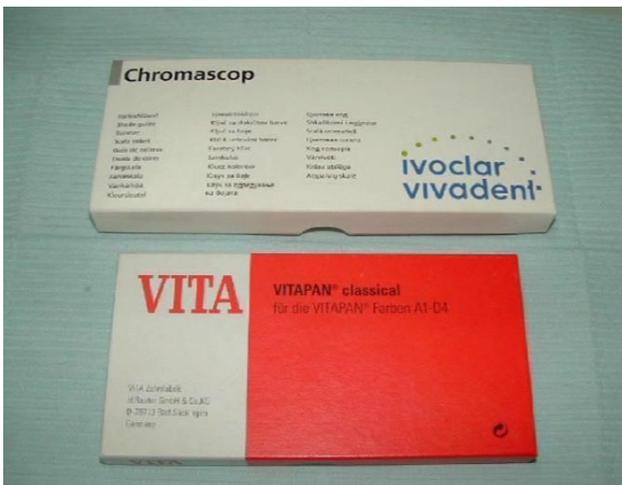
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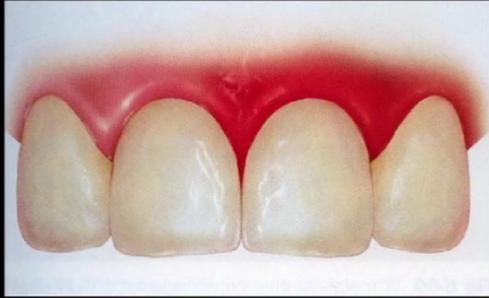
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- Salud periodontal adecuada



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### VITAPAN CLASIC

- El Hue (color) es categorizado de acuerdo a grupos, con una letra:

A - NARANJA

B - AMARILLO

C - AMARILLO/GRIS

D - NARANJA/GRIS - CAFE

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A - NARANJA

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B – AMARILLO

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C – AMARILLO/GRIS  
D – NARANJA/GRIS CAFÉ

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### VITAPAN CLASIC

- El croma se determina por números ascendentes
- Del 1 al 4
- 1 menos cromático
- 4 más cromático

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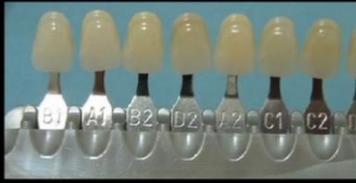
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NUEVO ORDEN POR VALORES



Alto valor  
de 18 a 35 años

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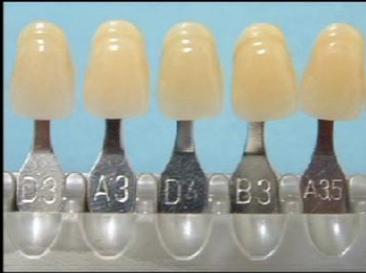
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Medio valor  
de 35 a 55 años

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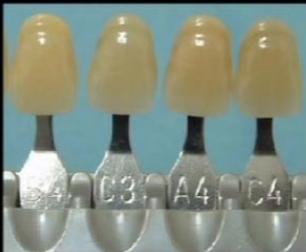
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Bajo valor  
más de 55 años

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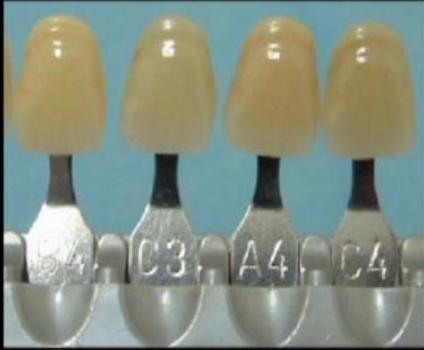
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Hue (color): amarillo/gris/café

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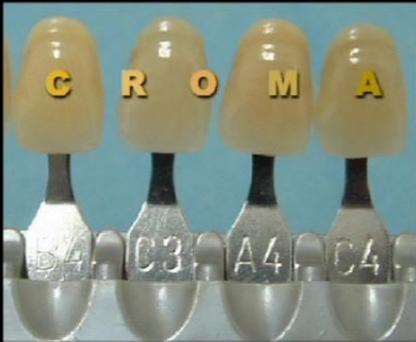
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Hue (color): amarillo/gris/café

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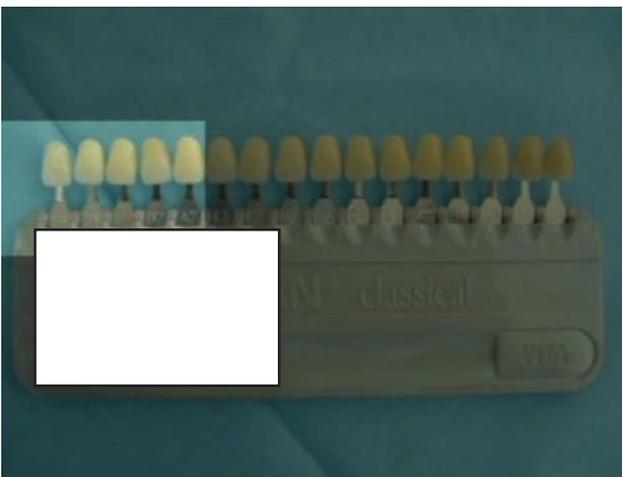
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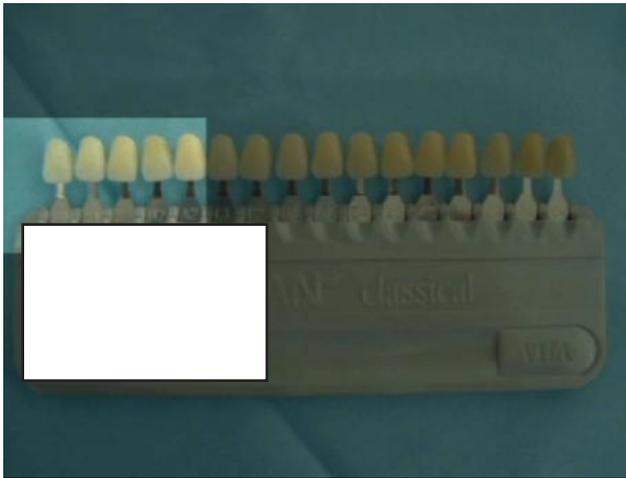
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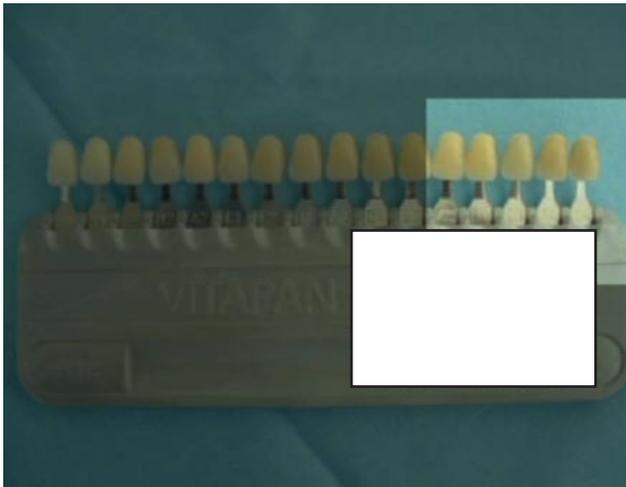
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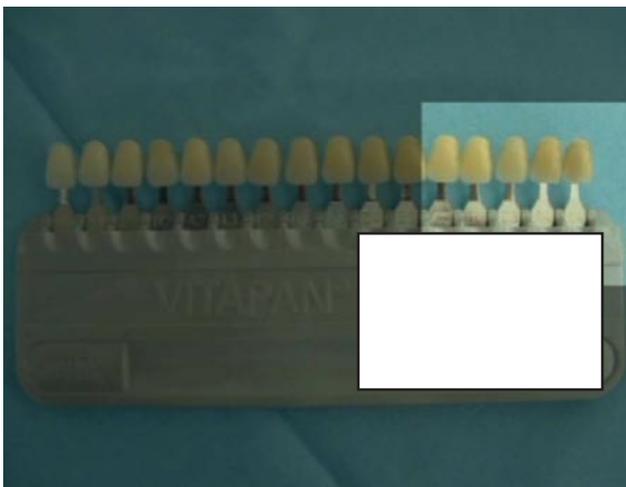
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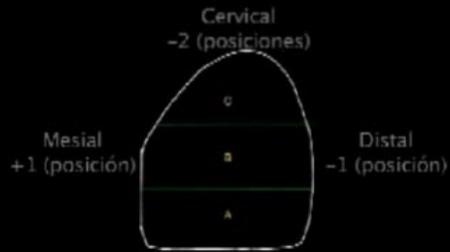
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## FÓRMULA COLORÍMETRO



Tercio incisal de acuerdo al grado de translucidez

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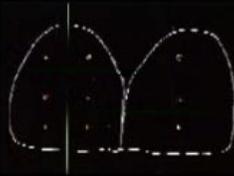
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## PASOS PARA LA TOMA DE COLOR

Comparar el resultado de la fórmula con los colores en boca



Si existen modificaciones, aplicarlas

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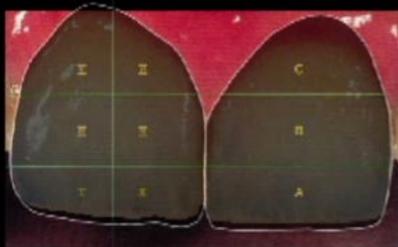
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## Ubassy



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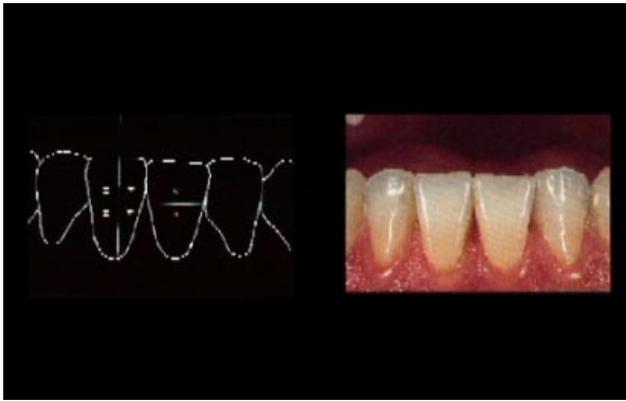
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### REFERENCIAS

El Núcleo de premolares es similar al lateral

El Núcleo de molares es similar al canino

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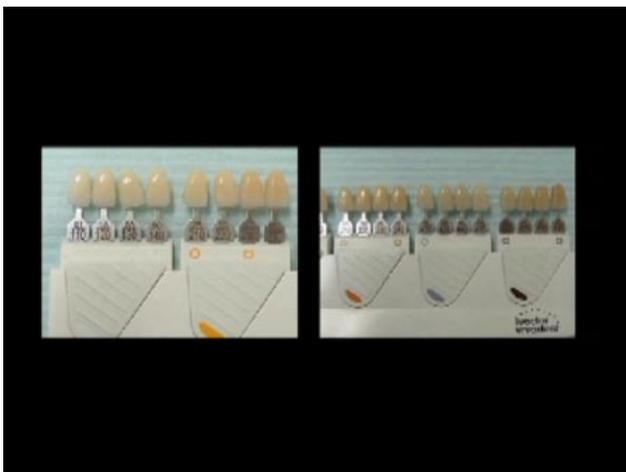
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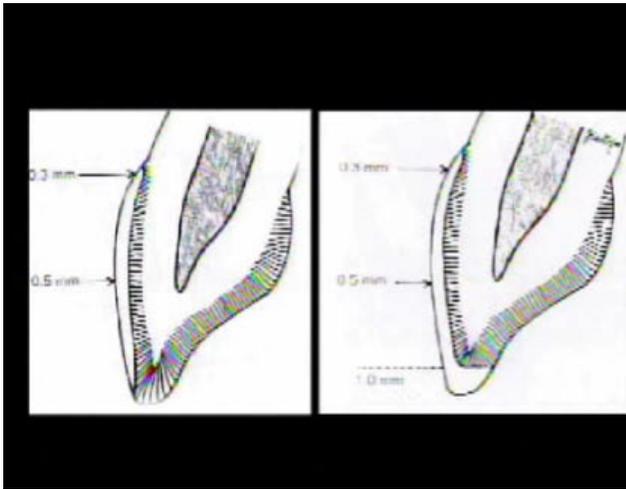
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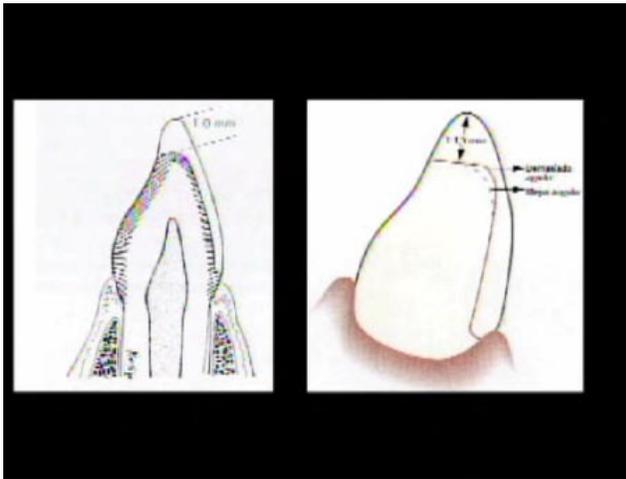
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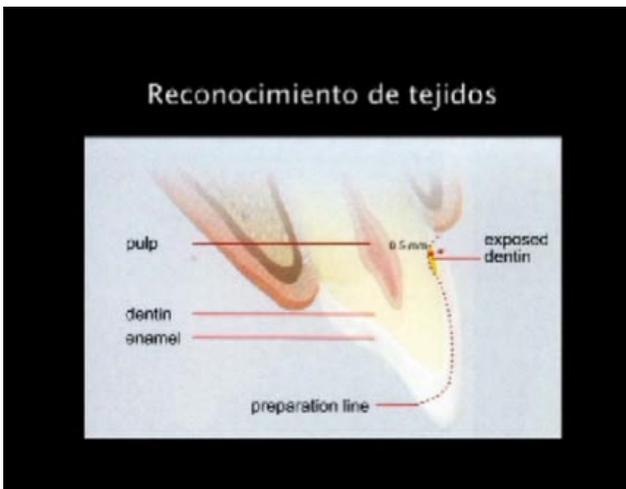
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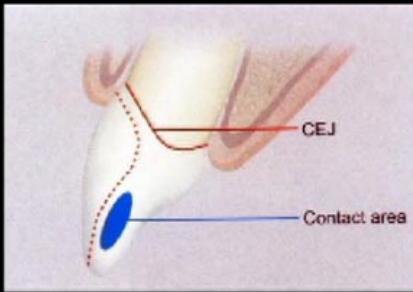
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Contacto interproximal



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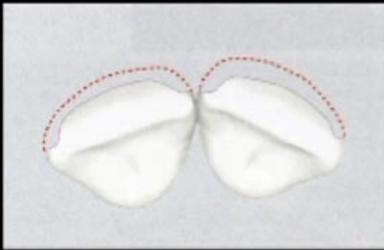
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Contacto interproximal



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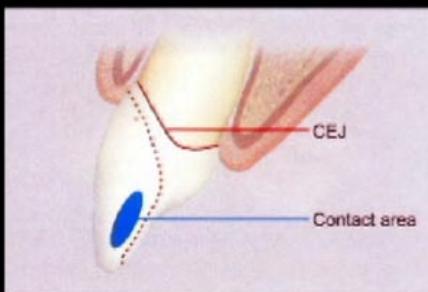
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Contacto interproximal



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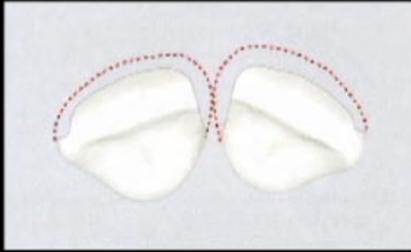
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Contacto interproximal



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**Paso 1**

Diagnóstico

Dimensiones de la cara

Lineas de la sonrisa

Toma de color

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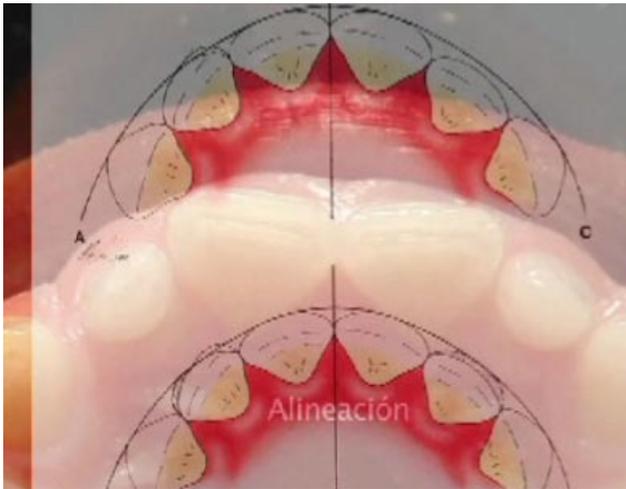
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## Paso 2

Encerado diagnóstico  
Articulación de modelos

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## Paso 3

Tallado  
Línea determinación  
Pulido de la superficie

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**Paso 4**

Toma de impresión

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**Paso 5**

Provisional

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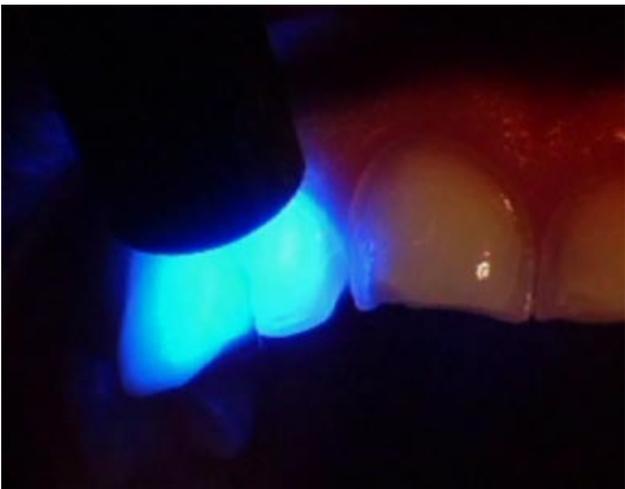
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## Paso 6

Preparación de las carillas

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**Grabado de la carilla**



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**Grabado de la carilla**



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**Silanización**



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## Adhesivo



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## Paso 7

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## Paso 7

Preparación del diente

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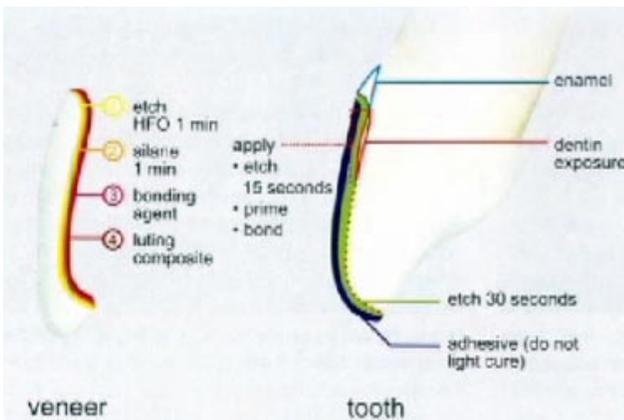
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