

Obturator in paediatric prosthodontics

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ABSTRACT

An obturator is a disc used for the defect of the maxilla. There

are three types of obturator which are used to treat maxillary defects in newborn and it is also used as a feeding purpose in children. It can also improve speech of the child who can't speak properly and it builds children confident.

Key Words: *Obturator, maxilla, newborn, defect.*

Introduction

An obturator is a disc or plate, natural or artificial, which closes an opening or defect of the maxilla [1-2]

Types of obturator

1. Feeding obturator: Used to cover maxillary defects in newborns to aid in feeding and suckling
- 2 Surgical obturator: Given after surgery to aid in wound healing, hold dressings, maintain pressure on split thickness skin grafts.
3. Functional obturator: To help in deglutition
4. Speech obturator: It is also known as speech aid prosthesis, nasopharyngeal obturator [3]

contacts

- To act as a framework over which tissues may be shaped by the surgeon. [4]

Uses:

- It may help to reconstruct the palatal contour and soft palate.
- It may be used for feeding purposes.
- It may improve speech or in some instances make speech possible.
- It may be used to keep the wound or defective area clean and may enhance the healing of postsurgical defects.
- It is used to cover maxillary defects in the newly born. [5]

CONCLUSIONS

Indications:

- To serve as a temporary prosthesis during the period of surgical correction.
- To restore a patient's cosmetic appearance rapidly for social challenge when stent removal in LPA and inferior vena cava (IVC) are

It is concluded that the obturator is used to cover the maxillary defects in newborn and it is also used as a feeding purpose also known as speech aid prosthesis.

50% of overall locations.

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One third of stents (28) are partially removed.

One third of stents (33) are difficult to retrieve (deep hypothermia plus circulatory arrest are requested).

50% of overall stents in LPA & RPA are partially removed.

50% of LPA&RPAstents are handled straightforward.

100% IVC stents are totally removed in deep hypothermia and decannulation.

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