

rised by the Vita supplier. Ten of the bridges were cemented permanently with zinc phosphate cement and eight with glass ionomer cement. Clinical evaluation of the bridges were performed according to the California Dental Association's quality evaluation system.

RESULT: After three year evaluation all eighteen bridges were without signs of or any change in colour, and marginal integrity.

CONCLUSION: In Ceram Zirconia is a potential alternative for full ceramic bridges in the posterior segments.

42.

Intraoral Repair of Metal Ceramic Restorations Following Preparation of the Endodontic Access Cavity (Case Reports)

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The Manufacture of dental crowns and bridgework of porcelain fused to metal, a technique that results in highly functional and esthetic restorations, has been widely used for about 45 years. Bonded porcelain is exceptionally strong. However, the reasons for porcelain fracture may be multifactorial, and include where the bridge or crown substructure has been weakened by excessive occlusal adjustment or by the introduction of an endodontic access cavity. An esthetic and functional repair, wherever possible, has many advantages over time-consuming and expensive remakes of crowns and/or bridges.

This report is a presentation of a simple method for both the dentist and the patient to repair a tooth with root canal treatment. In cases where the fracture is due to an endodontic access cavity, intraoral repair was performed using various porcelain repairing kits.

The patients were recalled for follow up on a 3-month basis after treatment. This technique can be considered as a treatment of choice regarding the successful results.

43.

In vitro and *In vivo* Evaluation of Different Gingival Retraction Cords

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Modern impression techniques used in restorative dentistry require displacement of gingival tissue to expose the subgingival finish lines on the tooth preparation. Many different medications are used on gingival retraction cords in order to minimize hemorrhage from the gingival sulcus during impression making. A common method of accomplishing gingival displacement is by packing cord into the gingival crevice. This is especially critical when using hydrophobic impression materials such as polyvinyl siloxanes.

The purpose of this study was to determine whether any of the commonly used gingival retraction medications could inhibit the polymerization of polyvinyl siloxane impression materials when they are in direct contact with the setting material and to evaluate the clinical performance of retraction cords.

Many gingival retraction cords in various shapes, sizes and medications are available on the market. The literature is replete with reports on the effects of medicated and non-medicated cords on impression and gingival tissue. In this study, the number of the criteria of evaluation was increased and both *in vitro* and *in vivo* studies were conducted together by three prosthodontists.

44.

The Potential of Plasma Screen Technology in Small Group Teaching for Dental Undergraduates

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AIM: This study was devised to ascertain the opinion of dental undergraduate students as to whether they preferred observing a live demonstration as a group directly at the workbench or indirectly on a remote Plasma Screen.