

Combination Bridges:



Combination bridges can include porcelain on metal (non-precious) or all non-precious metal crowns with the ceramic pontic and standard Maryland Bridge wings. A combo bridge has one end a full crown or $\frac{3}{4}$ crown or onlay (rarely an inlay). I would not rule out any of these, but I will consider location and circumstance, projected need time, oral hygiene, bite, diet, occlusion, age of patient, physical condition or patient desires.

Stress Breaker Maryland Bridges:

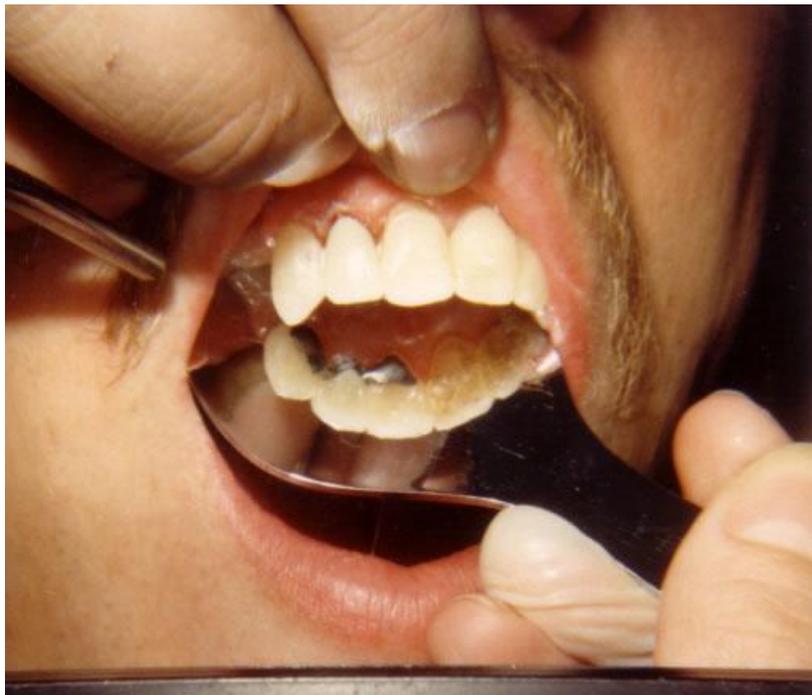
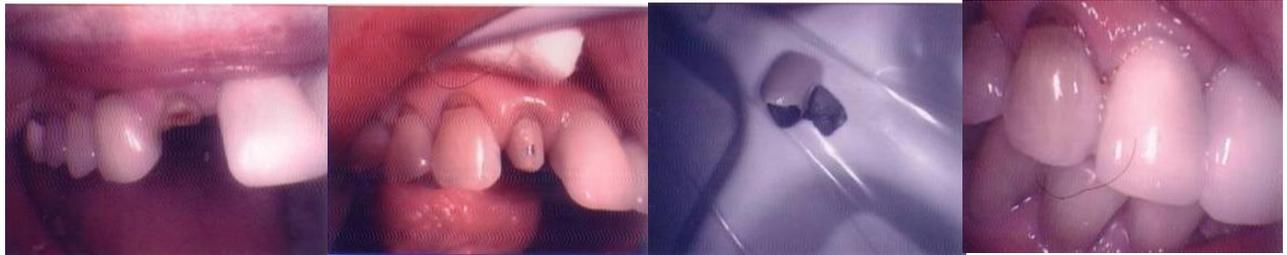


A Stress Breaker Maryland Bridge is designed to be attached normally to a healthy tooth with normal rest/wings, pontic(s), and a rest arm onto an abutment tooth which may be a normal healthy tooth, a tooth with an occlusal interproximal filling of any standard material, or a crown of any type. The idea is to provide for attachment to one solid tooth and then allow the jaw to flex and the other abutment to flex in function. This decreases the stress on the tooth with only a rest sitting on it. These can be highly successful and long term.

Stabilization Bridges:

A Stabilizing Maryland Bridge can be one standard Maryland Bridge attachment of rest/wings on a strong tooth with another rest/wing(s) on a periodontal or bone deficient neighbor tooth. This will provide for bone regrowth and maintenance on the weak root tooth, thus preventing an extraction or future failure from excess motion in function. It can be a stabilizing attachment off of a neighbor crown of any type, a two unit bridge type look.

First, an anterior shown below, then a posterior with esthetic porcelain baked on wing. The third case shows an unstable tooth root post core build up with #12 a porcelain to metal crown and one wing on strong normal tooth #13. The last case shows lingual stabilization bonded with an unstable tooth #7 bonded at gingival 1/3 on lingual of teeth #6 and 8.



Cantilever Bridges:



Due to torque, some teeth will not remain bonded to one of two abutments but will stay bonded to the other of the two abutments. This case shows a pontic attached to one wing, which can be an anterior lingual wing or a posterior standard wing - basically, a two unit bridge with no second abutment. These can be long lasting, for a maxillary lateral replacement, with lingual wing on cuspid and lateral pontic. Or reverse, posterior with lingual wing on cuspid and bicuspid pontic.