

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]

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

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 are clean and may enhance the healing of postsurgical defects.
- It is used to cover maxillary defects in the newly born. [5]

CONCLUSIONS

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 & RPA stents are handled straightforward.

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

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