

## *Classification of partial denture*

### **Classification according to the classification of partially edentulous areas:**

Classification of partial denture depending on the classification of the partially edentulous area is very important because the partial denture restoring a particular class of partially edentulous area that means it is described as a denture of that class, that means when we say class II partial denture that mean partial denture restoring class II partial edentulous area.

**Classification** is developed to facilitate communication between individuals.

A universally accepted classification permits people to simplify their communication.

There are many different methods of classification the most universally accepted method used today is called Kennedy's classification.

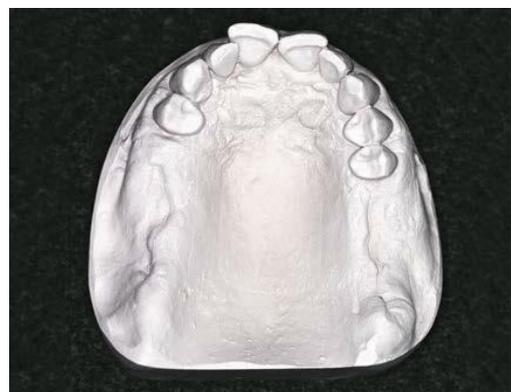
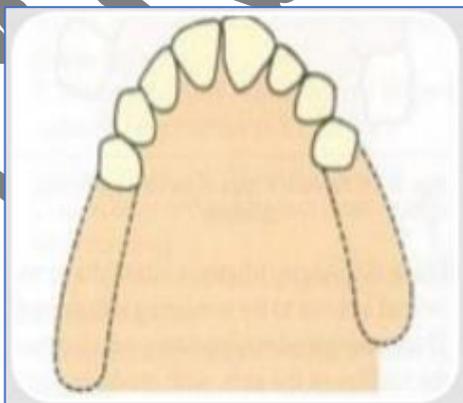
### **Kennedy's classification:**

Kennedy classified all partially edentulous areas into 4 main types according to:

- 1) Position of edentulous area.
- 2) Numbers of edentulous areas.

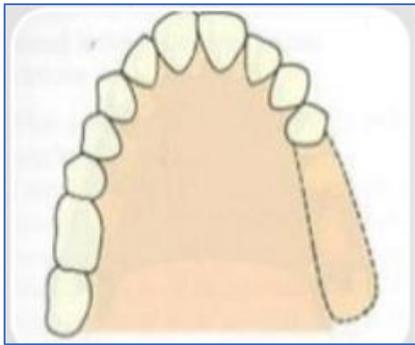
### **The following are 4 types of Kennedy classification: -**

**Class I:** Bilateral edentulous areas located posterior to the natural teeth. (Bilateral free-end extension).



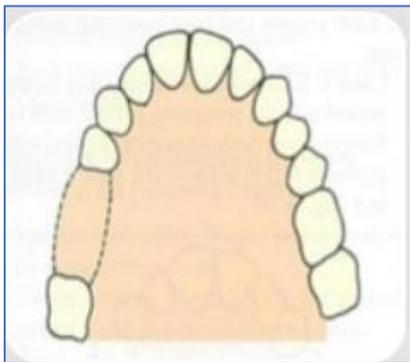
**Class I (Bilateral free-end extension) (two free-end saddles)**

**Class II:** Unilateral edentulous area located posterior to the remaining natural teeth (unilateral free-end extension).



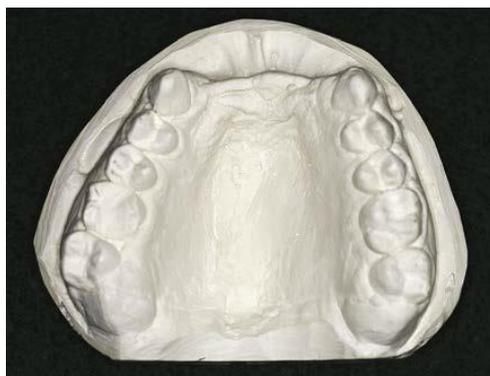
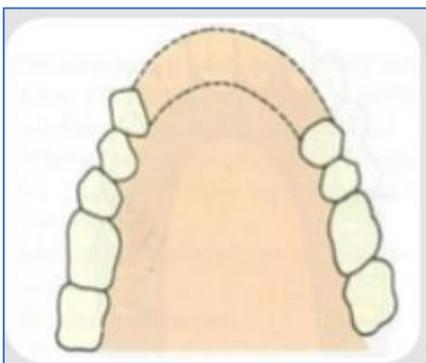
**Class II (Unilateral edentulous area) (One free-end extension)**

**Class III:** Unilateral edentulous area with natural teeth remaining both anterior and posterior to it (Unilateral bounded area)



**Class III (Unilateral bounded edentulous area) (One bounded edentulous area)**

**Class IV:** A single, but bilateral (crossing the midline) edentulous area located anterior to the remaining natural teeth (bilateral but single bounded edentulous area). It is the bounded saddle areal loss anterior teeth no modification.

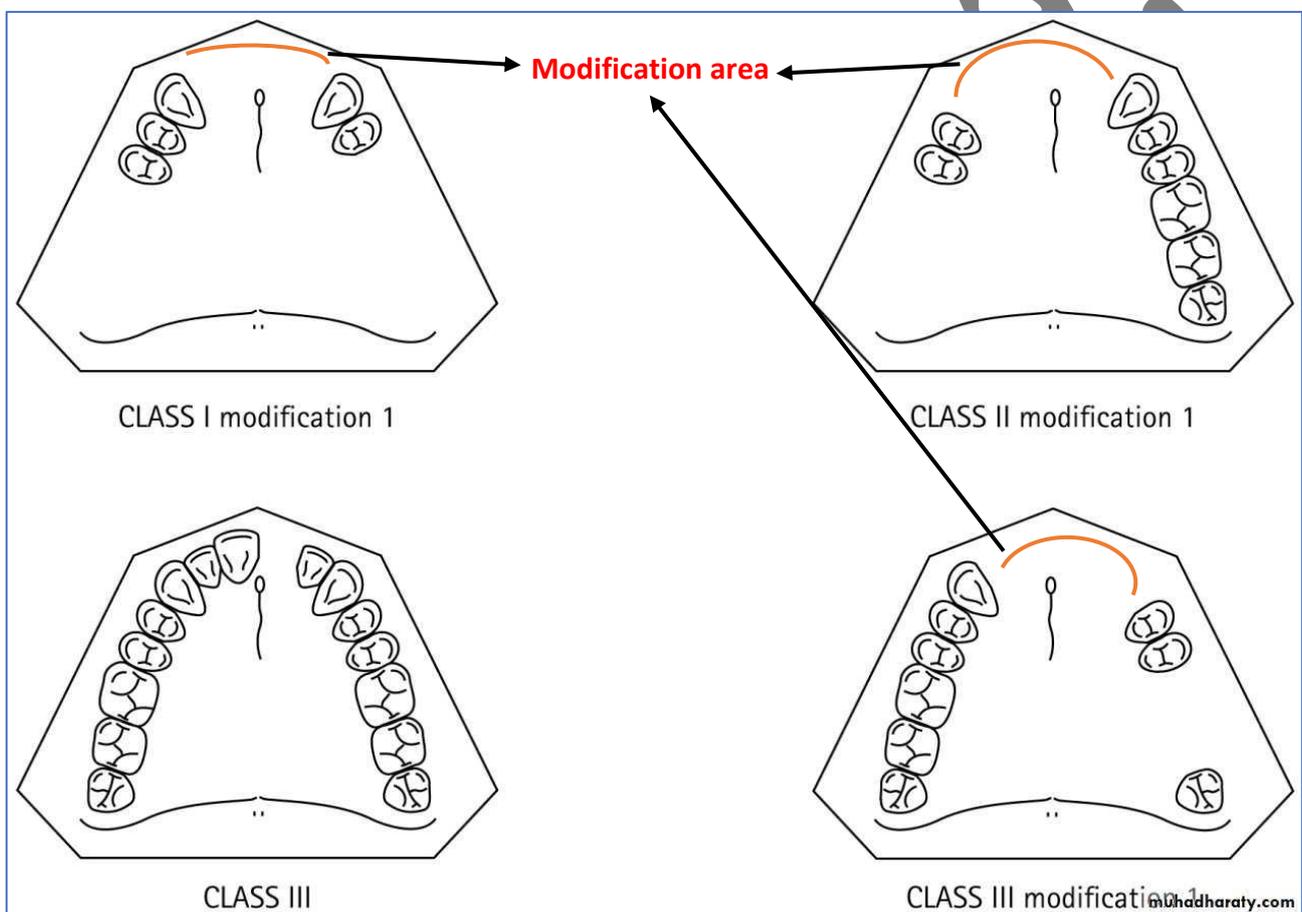


**Class IV (Bilateral, single bounded edentulous area)**

**Modification area:** is an additional bounded edentulous area other than 4 those determining the basic classes of Kennedy classification are referred and it is determined by the number of these spaces, not by the number of the missing teeth in the space.

Modification area can be seen with classes I, II, and III only, while in class IV there is no modification area.

Modification areas can be seen in the anterior region or posterior region.



**In each classification:** - the most posterior edentulous area determine the class type that means we see first the posterior area if we have an edentulous area we determine if it is a bounded or free-end extension area and then we see if it one side (unilateral) or two sides Bilateral. (Then we see if there is another space considered as a modification area).

**That mean:**

### **Basic 4 types of Kennedy classification + modification area**

○ **Note:**

- If there is no edentulous area in the posterior region, we see then the anterior region and then also see the type of edentulous area.
- There is no modification area in class IV.
- The extent of the modification area is not considered but only the number of additional spaces.

✓ **Applegate's rules for applying the Kennedy Classification**

The Kennedy classification would be difficult to apply to every situation with certain rules for application Applegate provided the following eight rules governing the application of the Kennedy classification method: -

**Rule 1-** classification should follow rather than precede any extractions of teeth that might alter the original classification.

**Rule 2-** if a third molar is missing and not to be replaced, it is not considered in the classification.

**Rule 3-** if a third molar is present and is to be used as an abutment, it is considered in the classification.

**Rule 4-** if a second molar is missing and is not used as an abutment, it is not considered in the classification (e.g., if the opposing second molar is likewise missing and is not to be replaced).

**Rule 5-** the most posterior edentulous area (or areas) always determines the classification.

**Rule 6-** edentulous areas other than those determining the classification are referred to as modifications and are designated by their number.

**Rule 7-** the extent of the modification is not considered only the number of additional edentulous areas.

**Rule 8-** there can be no modification areas in class IV arches. (Other edentulous areas lying posterior to the single bilateral areas crossing the midline would instead determine the classification).

**Modification spaces:** - define as any bounded edentulous areas other than those determining the basic classes of Kennedy's classification and designated by their number.

**Classification of removable partial denture according to the load distribution:**

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This classification depended on which part bear the masticatory load in function tooth or mucosa. We have 3 types:

- 1- **Tooth borne partial denture** is a partial denture which entirely supported by teeth.
- 2- **Tissue borne partial denture** is a partial denture which is entirely supported by mucosa and underlying bone.
- 3- **Tooth-tissue borne partial denture** is a partial denture which entirely supported by both tooth and mucosa and underlying bone.