Pontic Design

Factors for consideration:

- Cleansability
 - Should be smooth, polished and glazed.
 - The metal connector between the metal wing and the pontic should be at the contact point to allow adequate embrasure space for cleaning.
 - The same applies for the contact between the pontic and the adjacent natural tooth.
 - Embrasure space should be smooth and cleansable.
- Aesthetics
 - Anterior: Labial surfaces must be aligned with the adjacent teeth and symmetrical to the contralateral tooth.
 In high smile line cases, consider lowering the connector to reduce the embrasure space (black triangles), however, ensure oral hygiene is reinforced.
 - Posterior: Aesthetics may be compromised to promote oral hygiene.
- Strength
 - A greater pontic thickness (design C and D) is required for longer spans.

Design	Description	Areas utilised
Wash-through	No contact with the soft tissueFunctional rather than for appearance	Lower molars
Dome-shaped	Point contact with the soft tissueAesthetically unpleasing in high smile line cases	Used for lower incisor, pre- molars or upper molars
Modified ridge lap	 Buccal surface flush with gingiva Palatal/lingual is cut away for cleansability Problems with food packing on palatal/ lingual surface can occur 	Moderate-low smile line anteriors
Ridge lap	 Cleansable if designed carefully Less food packing compared to modified ridge lap Greatest contact with soft tissue Avoid blanching and displacement of gingivae 	Long span anteriors High smile line anteriors
Ovate	 Presses into the ridge to create the illusion that the tooth is emerging out of the gingiva Not utilised commonly by clinicians 	Long span anteriors High smile line anteriors