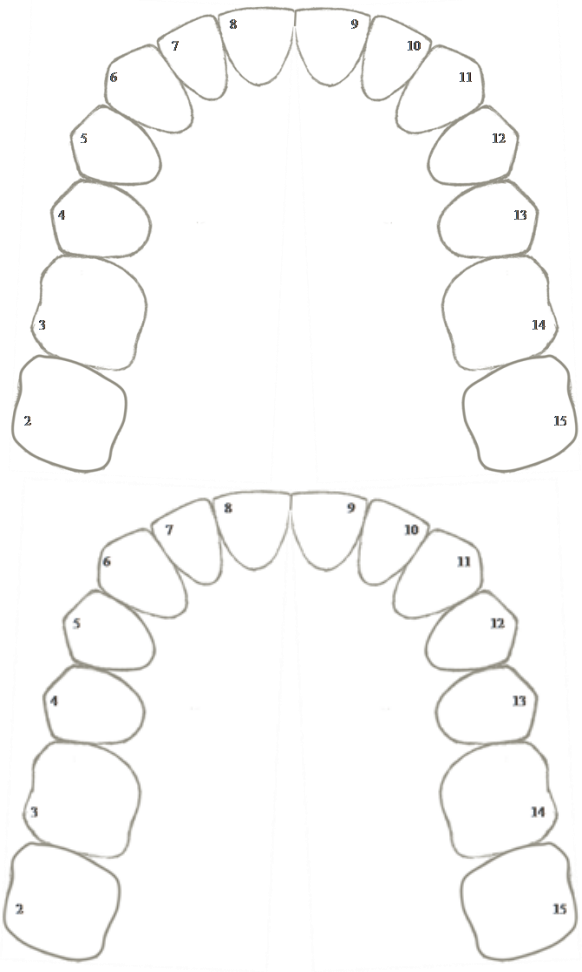
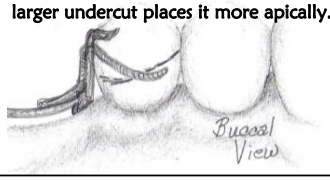
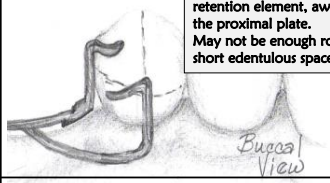
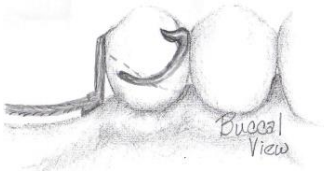
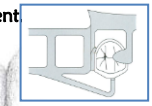
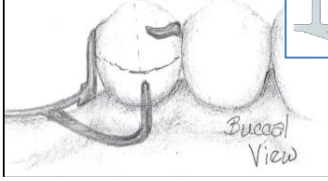
Work through steps in order suggested.
Refer to accompanying instruction for treatment of each topic.
Use first diagram to sketch, second diagram to organize design for cast and TP.
* refers to retentive clasp assembly.

MX RPD Design Worksheet



Distal Extension RCA choices for posterior teeth

Clasp assemblies by:

Retentive clasp / Rest location	SUPRABULGE	INFRABULGE
	May need to adjust survey line for shoulder. Unesthetic	Esthetic... But, cannot be used if: High frena attachment, Mucogingival defect, Bony buccal undercut, Cl V restoration
DISTAL REST — Less vertical movement of distal extension under occlusion load. Clasps move opposite direction of occlussal load.	WW More stress to tissue, less stress to tooth. More esthetic than cast circlet because larger undercut places it more apically. 	MOD T BAR WW and infrabulge retainers originate from the denture base retention element, away from the proximal plate. May not be enough room in short edentulous spaces. 
MESIAL REST — More vertical movement of distal extension under occlusal load. Distal plate and clasps move same direction as occlusal load. Cannot use on mesially tipped tooth.	REVERSE CIRCLET May have difficulty with occlusal clearance. 	I BAR Special requirements for reciprocation elements and distal guiding plane. Requires physiologic adjustment  

Clinical information:

Survey:
>Flat with floor.
>Adjust tilt to best position for proximal surfaces of abutments.
>Lightly mark survey lines.

Plan Design:

1.
>Lightly block out missing teeth.
>Proximal plates.

2.
Classification:
>III or IV: quadrilateral RCA* distribution.
>I: bilateral RCA distribution } *rotational axis &*
>II: tripodal RCA distribution } *indirect retention rest*

3.
Clasp selection (with survey & cast):
>Existing restorations.
>Esthetics.
>Undercut location.
>Mechanics of DE.

4.
Major connector:
>MX: Strap, AP strap, full palate, horseshoe

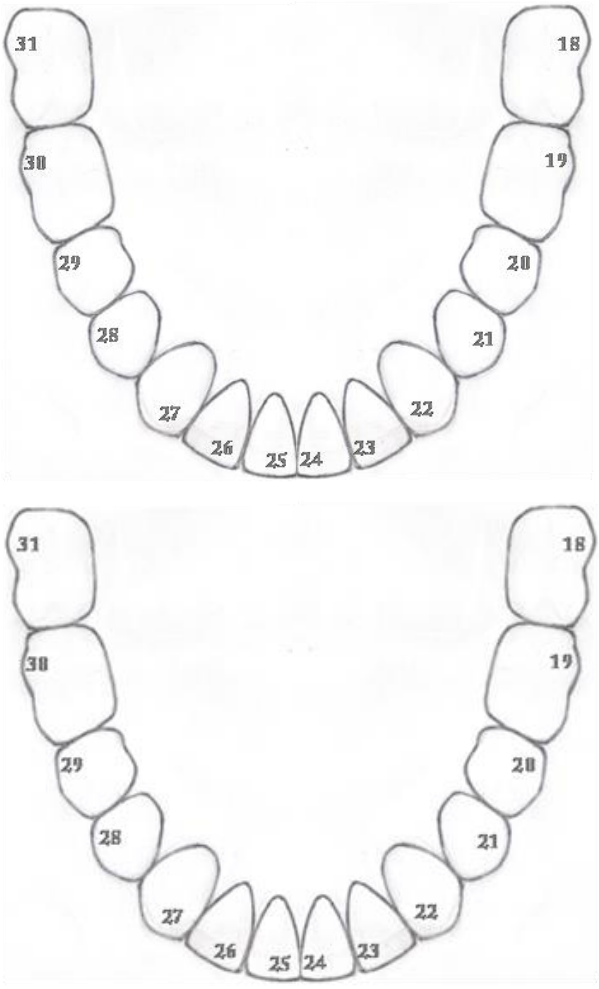
5.
Complete framework.

6.
Tooth and soft tissue replacement:
>Denture base retention
>Tube tooth, RAP
>Denture base outline

Preliminary Design:
>Tripod study model.
>Resurvey.
>Design in brown on study model.
>Mark adjustment areas in red on study model.
>Complete TP form.

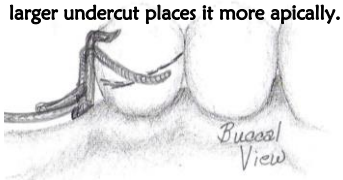
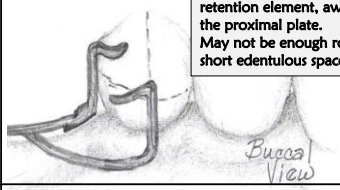
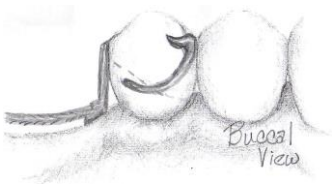
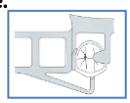
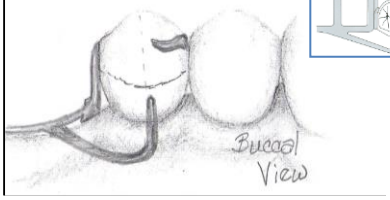
Work through steps in order suggested.
Refer to accompanying instruction for treatment of each topic.
Use first diagram to sketch, second diagram to organize design for cast and TP.
* refers to retentive clasp assembly.

MD RPD Design Worksheet



Distal Extension RCA choices for posterior teeth

Clasp assemblies by:

Retentive clasp / Rest location	SUPRABULGE	INFRABULGE
	May need to adjust survey line for shoulder. Unesthetic	Esthetic… But, cannot be used if: High frena attachment, Mucogingival defect, Bony buccal undercut, Cl V restoration
DISTAL REST Less vertical movement of distal extension under occlusion load. Clasps move opposite direction of occlussal load.	WW More stress to tissue, less stress to tooth. More esthetic than cast circlet because larger undercut places it more apically. 	MOD T BAR WW and infrabulge retainers originate from the denture base retention element, away from the proximal plate. May not be enough room in short edentulous spaces. 
MESIAL REST More vertical movement of distal extension under occlusal load. Distal plate and clasps move same direction as occlusal load. Cannot use on mesially tipped tooth.	REVERSE CIRCLET May have difficulty with occlusal clearance. 	I BAR Special requirements for reciprocation elements and distal guiding plane. Requires physiologic adjustment.  

Clinical information:

Survey:
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>Adjust tilt to best position for proximal surfaces of abutments.
>Lightly mark survey lines.

Plan Design:

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2.
Classification:
>III or IV: quadrilateral RCA* distribution.
>I: bilateral RCA distribution. } *rotational axis &*
>II: tripodal RCA distribution. } *indirect retention rest*

3.
Clasp selection (with survey & cast):
>Existing restorations.
>Esthetics.
>Undercut location.
>Mechanics of DE.

4.
Major connector:
>MD: Bar or plate

5.
Complete framework.

6.
Tooth and soft tissue replacement:
>Denture base retention
>Tube tooth, RAP
>Denture base outline

Preliminary Design:
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>Resurvey.
>Design in brown on study model.
>Mark adjustment areas in red on study model.
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