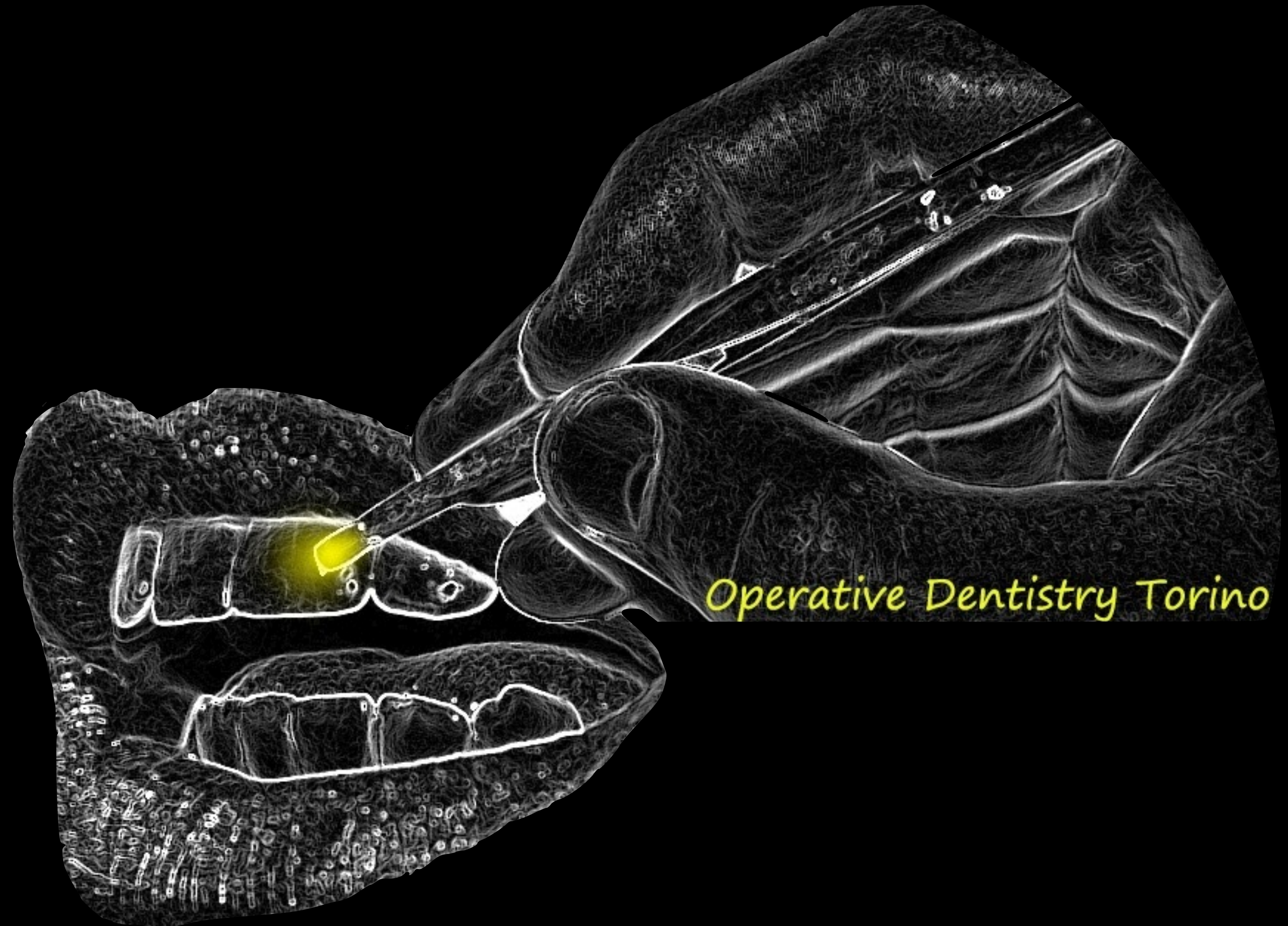




Department of Cariology and Operative Dentistry
Dental School Lingotto - Prof. S. Carossa
University of Turin - Italy



Operative Dentistry Torino



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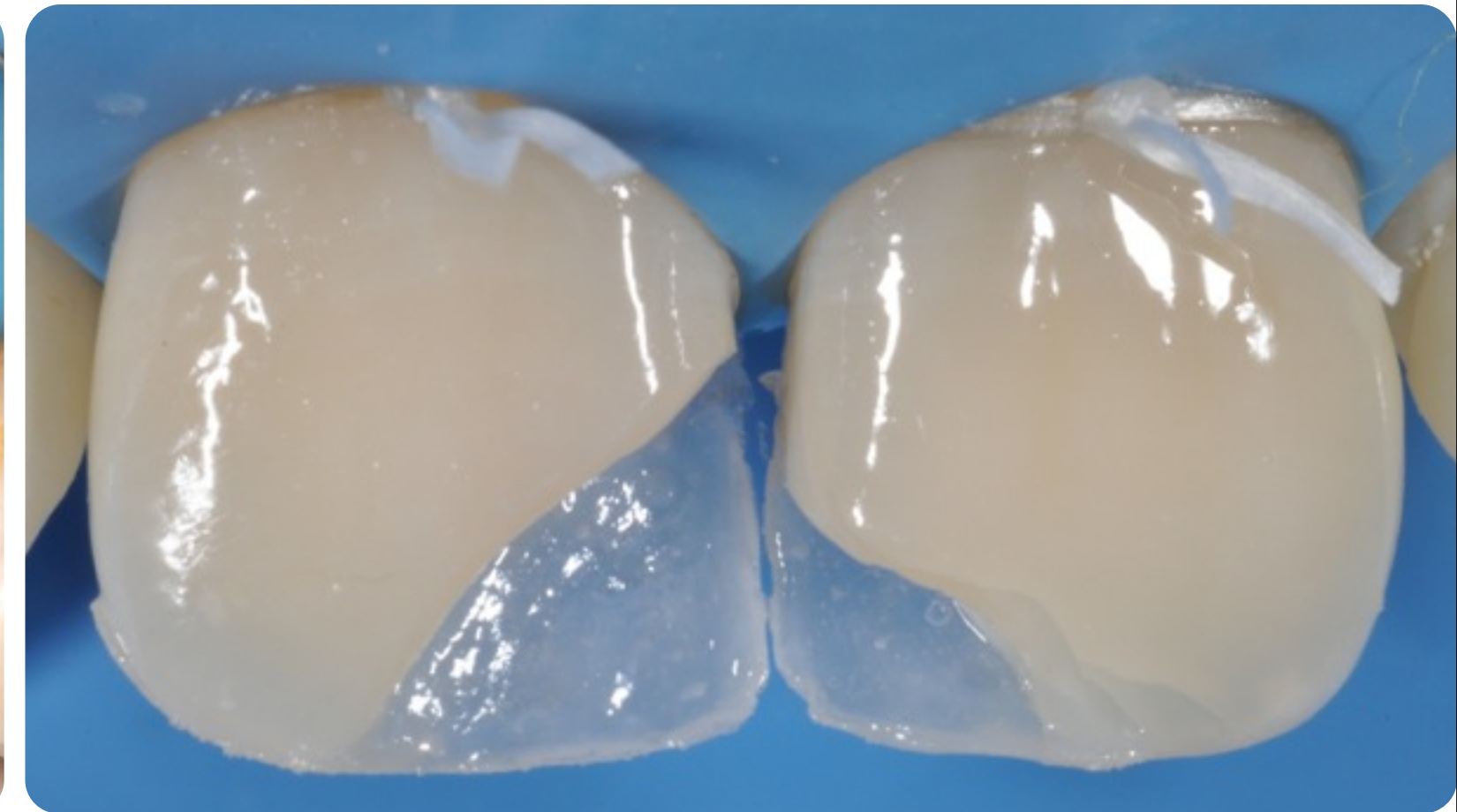



PARAMETRI DI ESTETICA

Dr. Nicola Scotti
DDS, Ricercatore Universitario



ANTERIOR TEETH RESTORATIONS





La parola "aesthetica" ha origine dalla parola greca αἴσθησις, che significa "sensazione", e dal verbo αἰσθάνομαι, che significa "percepire attraverso la mediazione del senso".



E' un concetto di bello che
si sviluppa dentro di noi in
seguito agli influssi
ambientali

SOGGETTIVITÀ



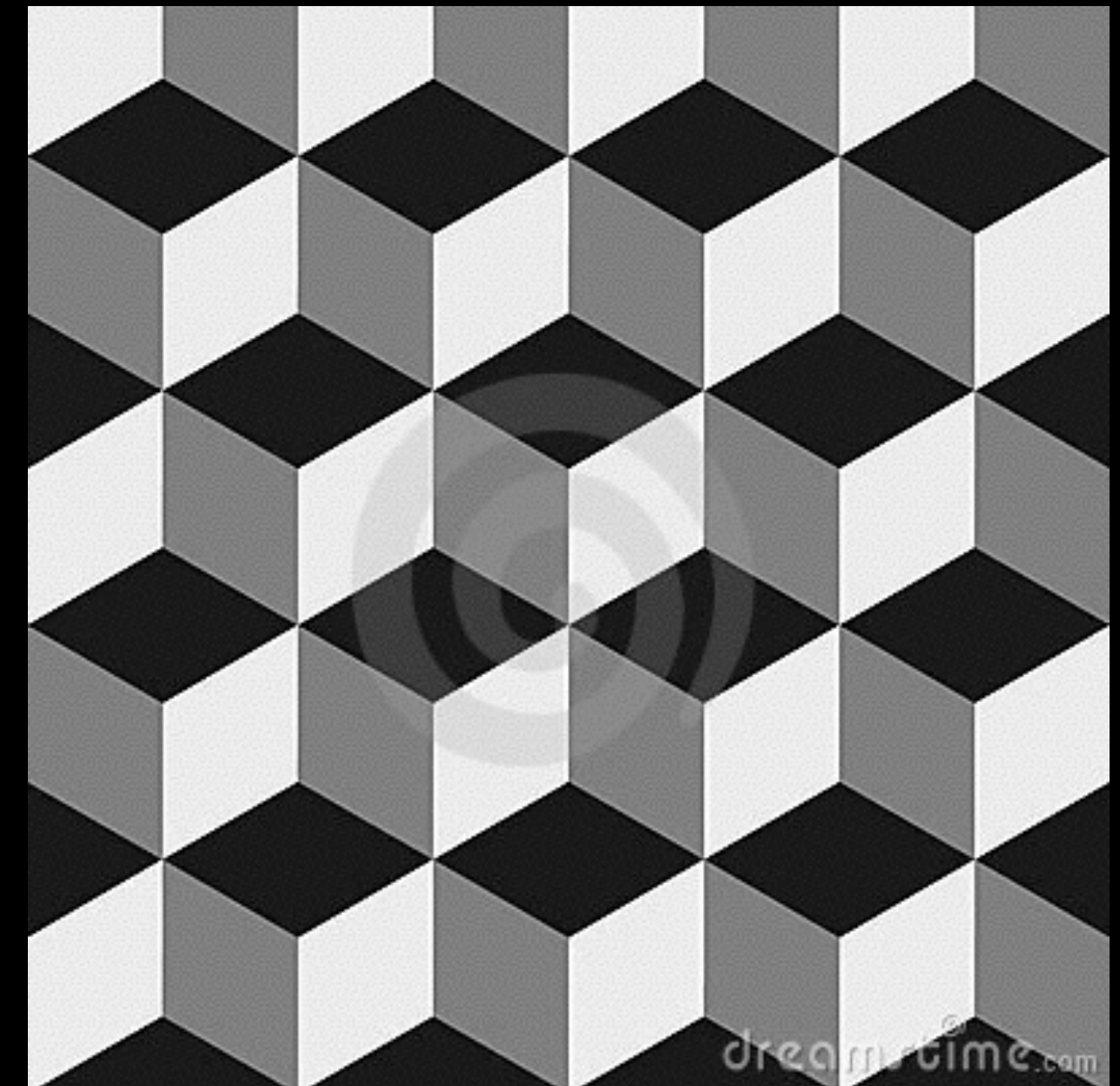
L'ESTETICA SECONDO GOLDSTEIN

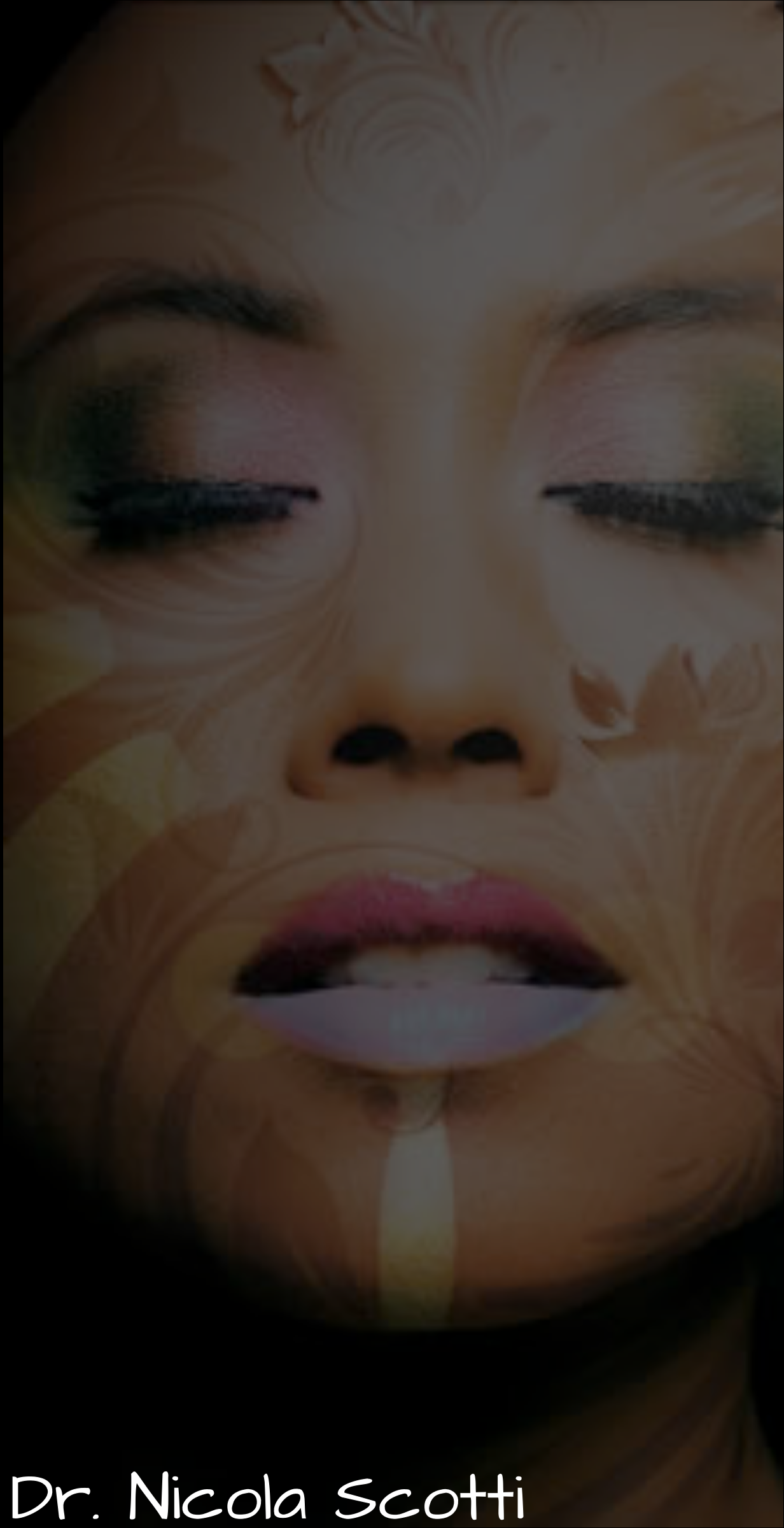
Forma e contorno l'occhio è
molto sensibile alle silhouettes



L'ESTETICA SECONDO GOLDSTEIN

Colore più è alto il valore di un'area, e più tale area viene percepita come vicina





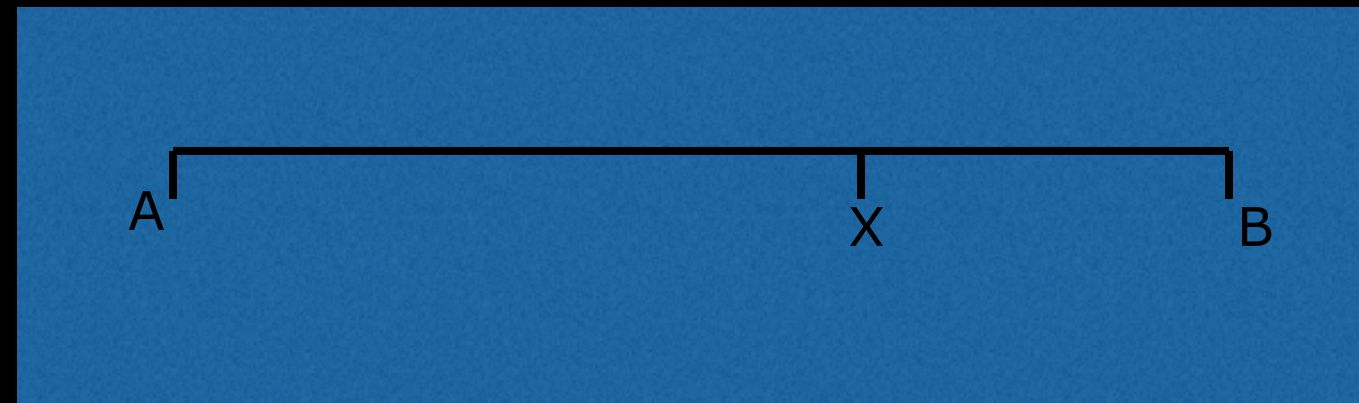
Dr. Nicola Scotti

LA PROPORZIONE ALUREA

“Si dice che una retta risulta divisa in estrema e media ragione quando tutta quanta la retta sta alla parte maggiore di essa come la parte maggiore sta a quella minore” (Euclide)

Facendo riferimento alla figura, ciò significa che bisogna determinare il segmento AX che sia medio proporzionale del segmento AB, ovvero tale che

$$AB:AX=AX:XB$$



Dei due segmenti in cui AB viene diviso dal punto X, AX (cioè la parte maggiore) viene detto la *sezione aurea* di AB.



“Si dice che una retta
risulta divisa in estrema e
media ragione quando
tutta quanta la retta sta
alla parte maggiore di
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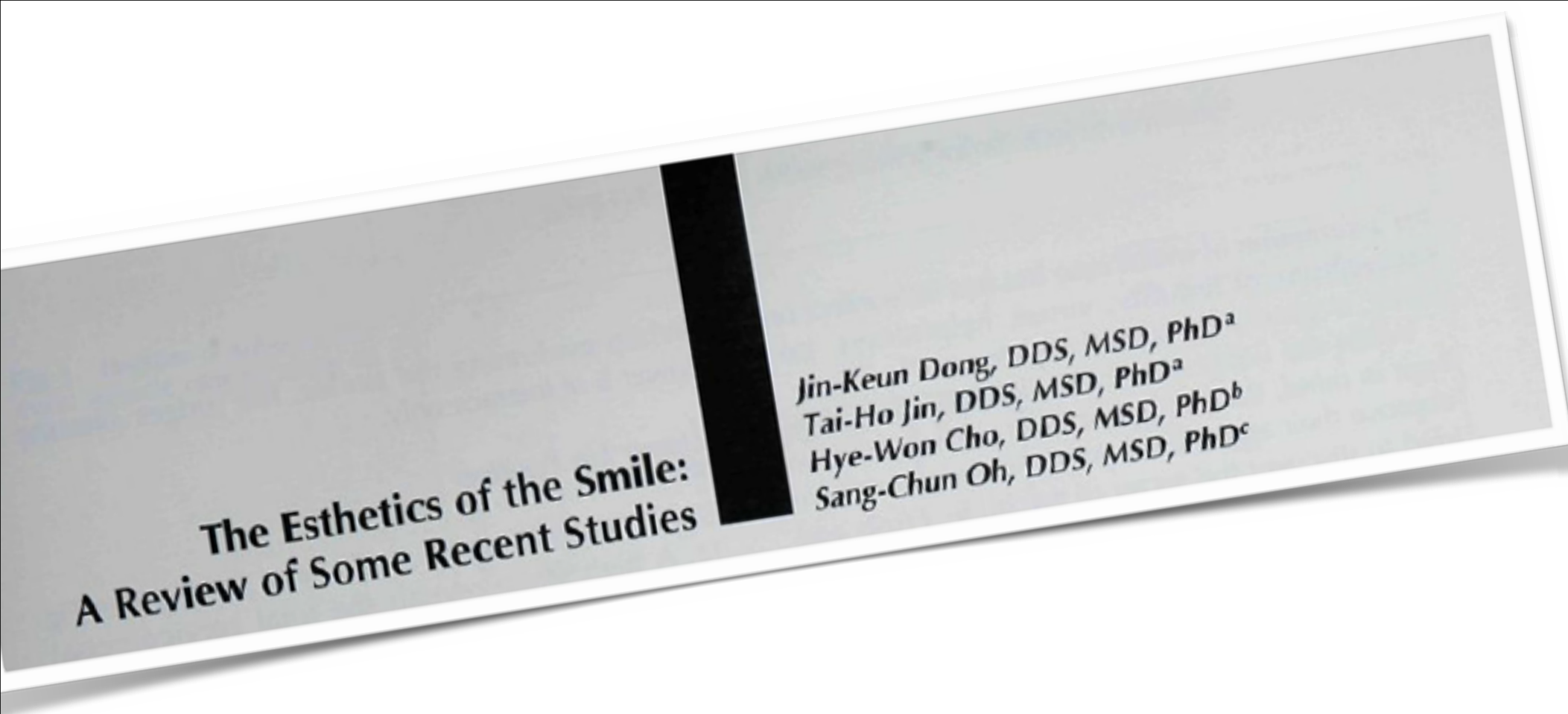
LA PROPORZIONE ALUREA



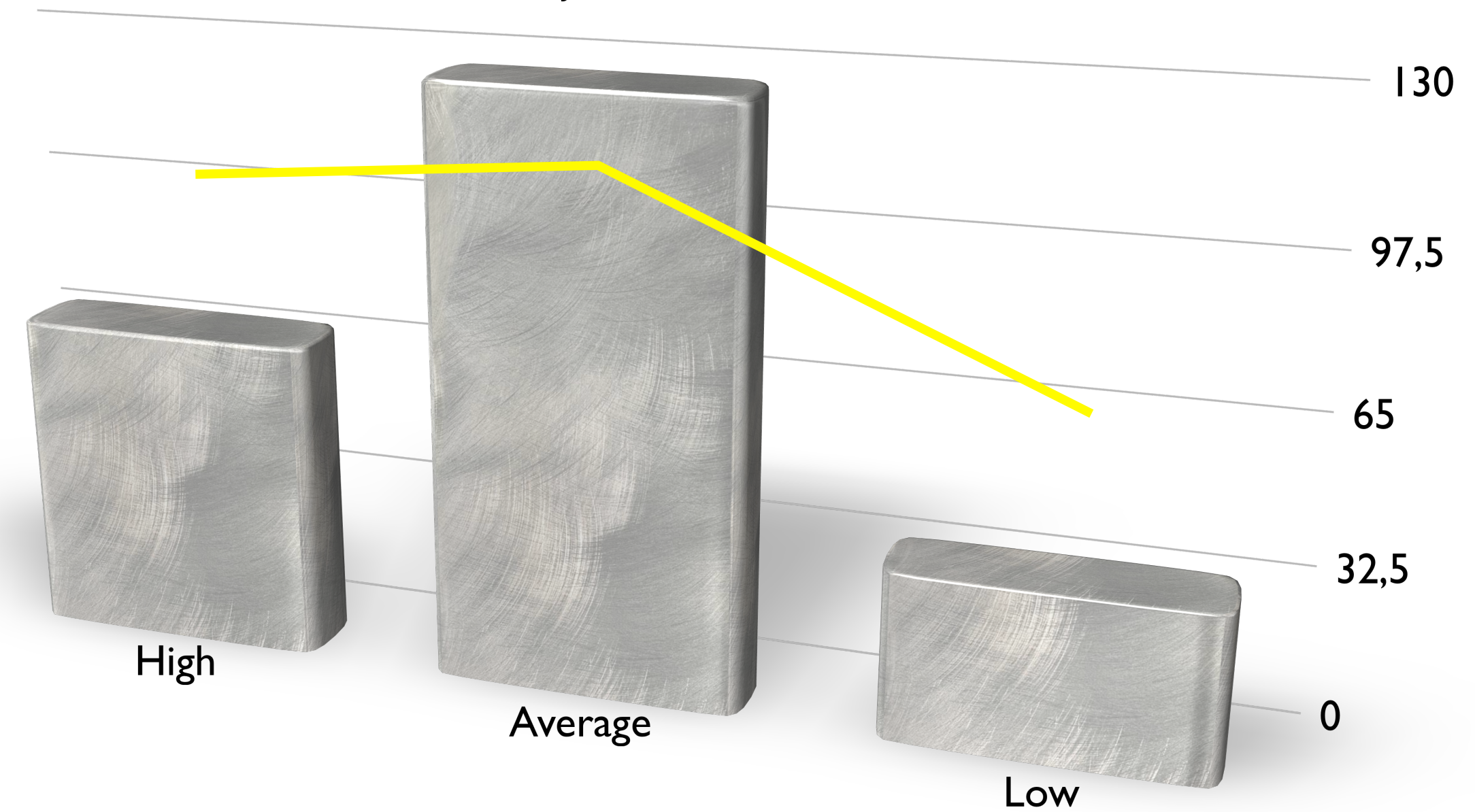
In dentistry, this concept has been studied by Lombardi (Lombardi, 1973) and Levin (Levin, 1978) as it relates to complete dentures. At present, it is acknowledged that this proportion has no real mathematical application in dentistry, yet it is a constant rule that some connection exists between the width of the six anterior teeth and the dominance of the centrals. The golden proportion is not a common factor in aesthetic smiles. According to the research of Mahshid (Mahshid et al, 2004) and colleagues, the mean perceived lateral-to-central incisor ratio is 0.67 and the mean perceived canine-to-lateral incisor ratio is 0.84.

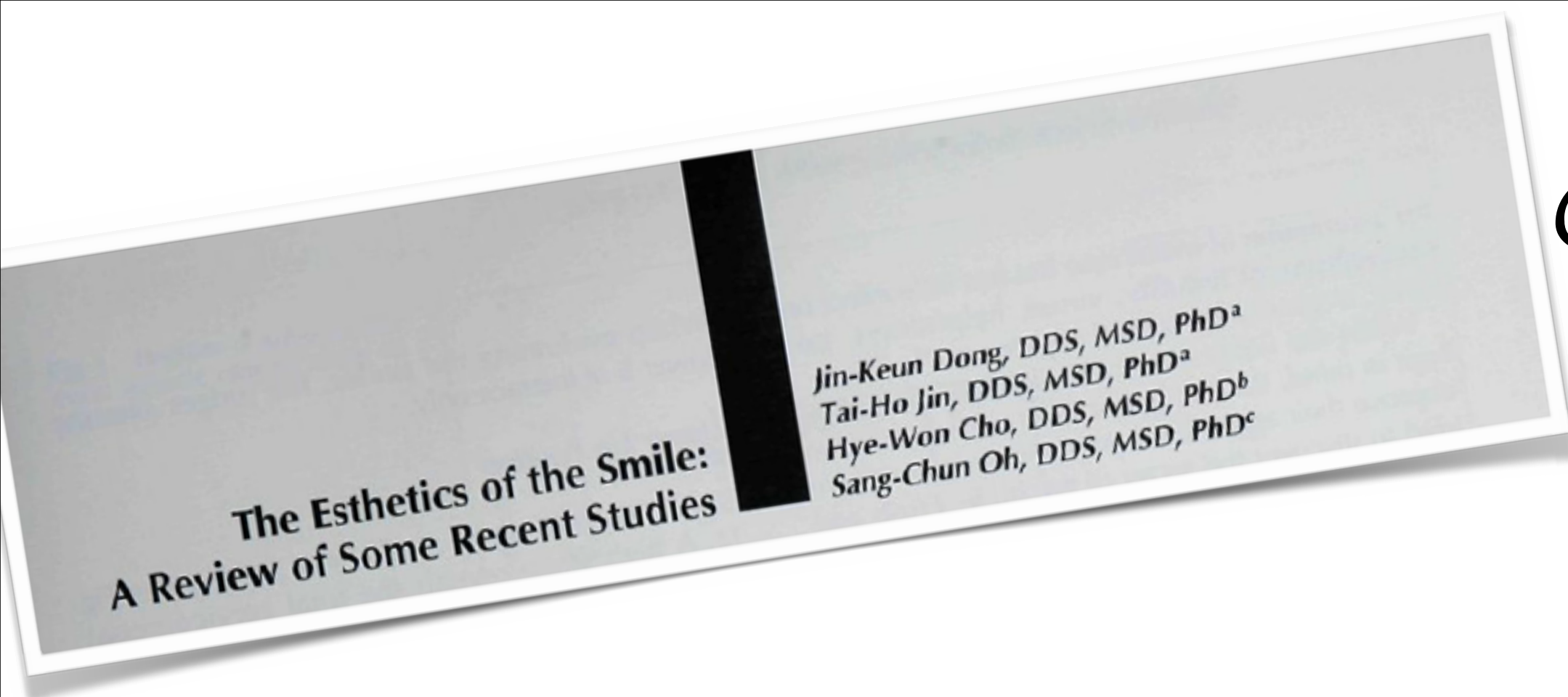
SOGGETTIVITÀ



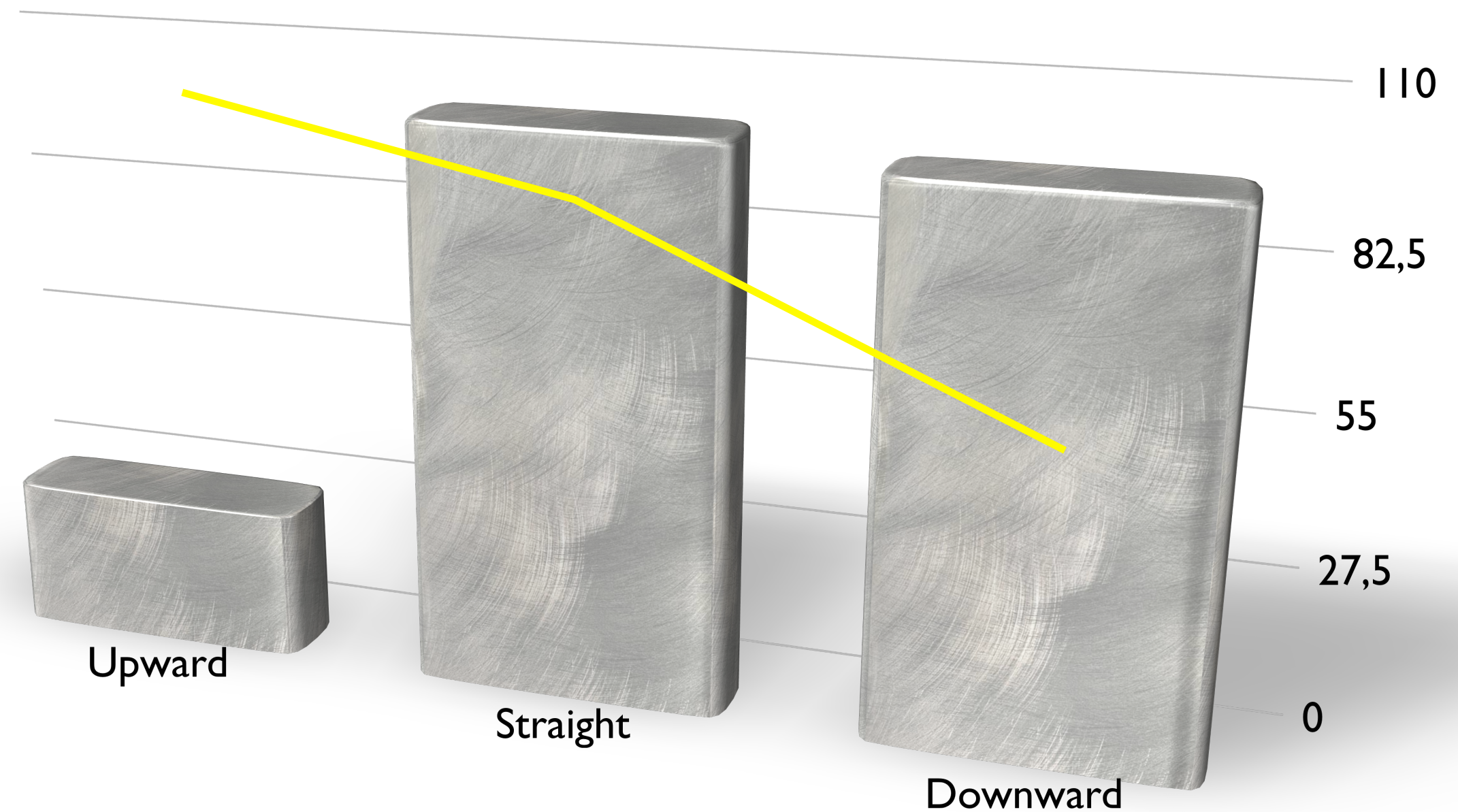


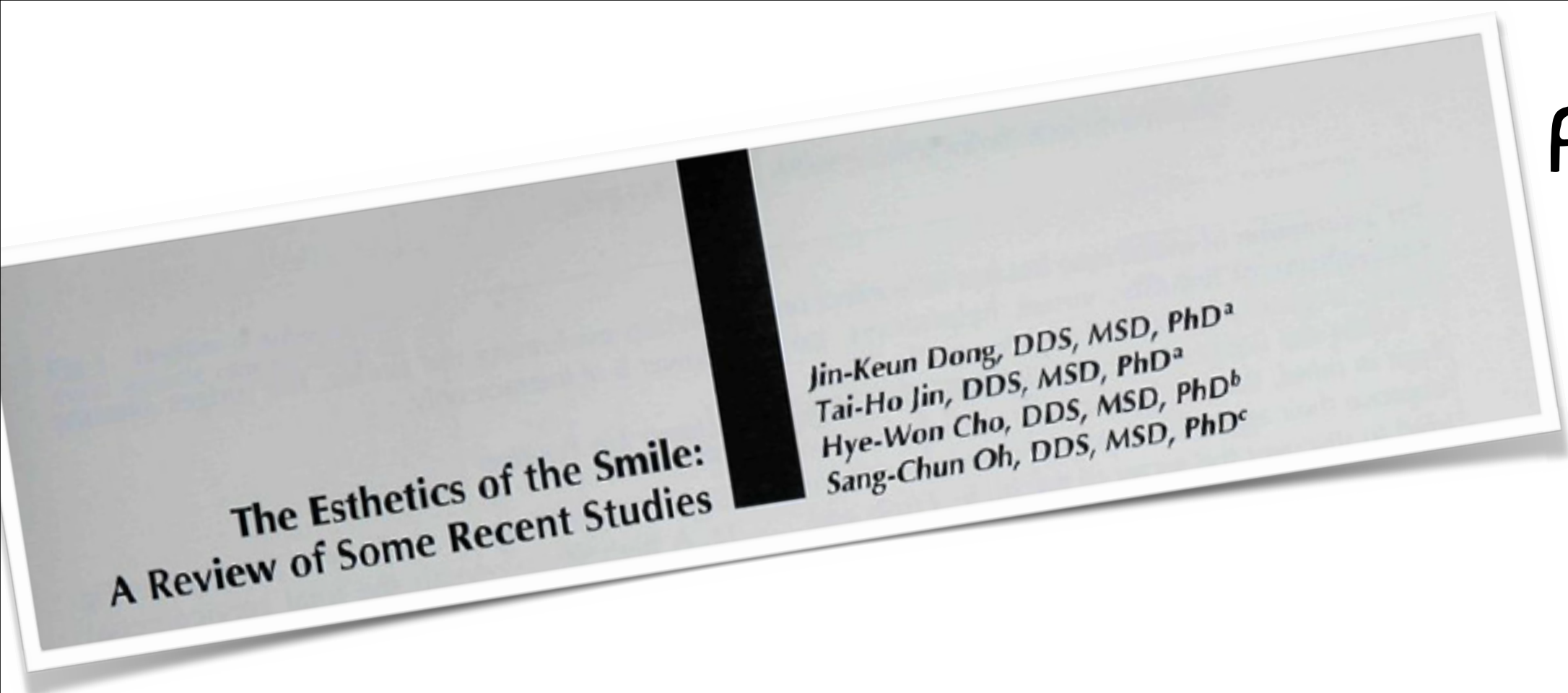
Posizione del labbro superiore in relazione al margine gengivale superiore



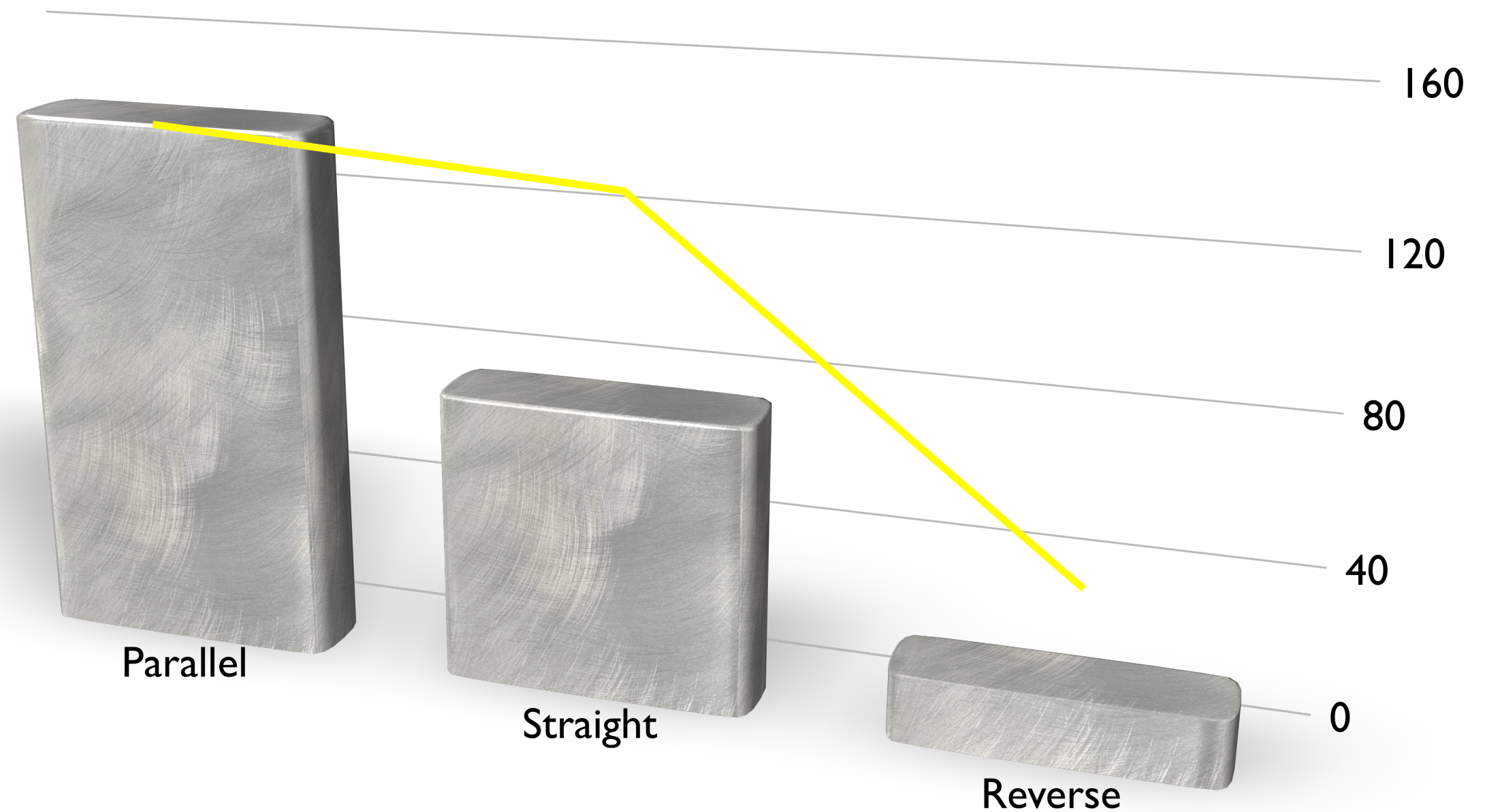


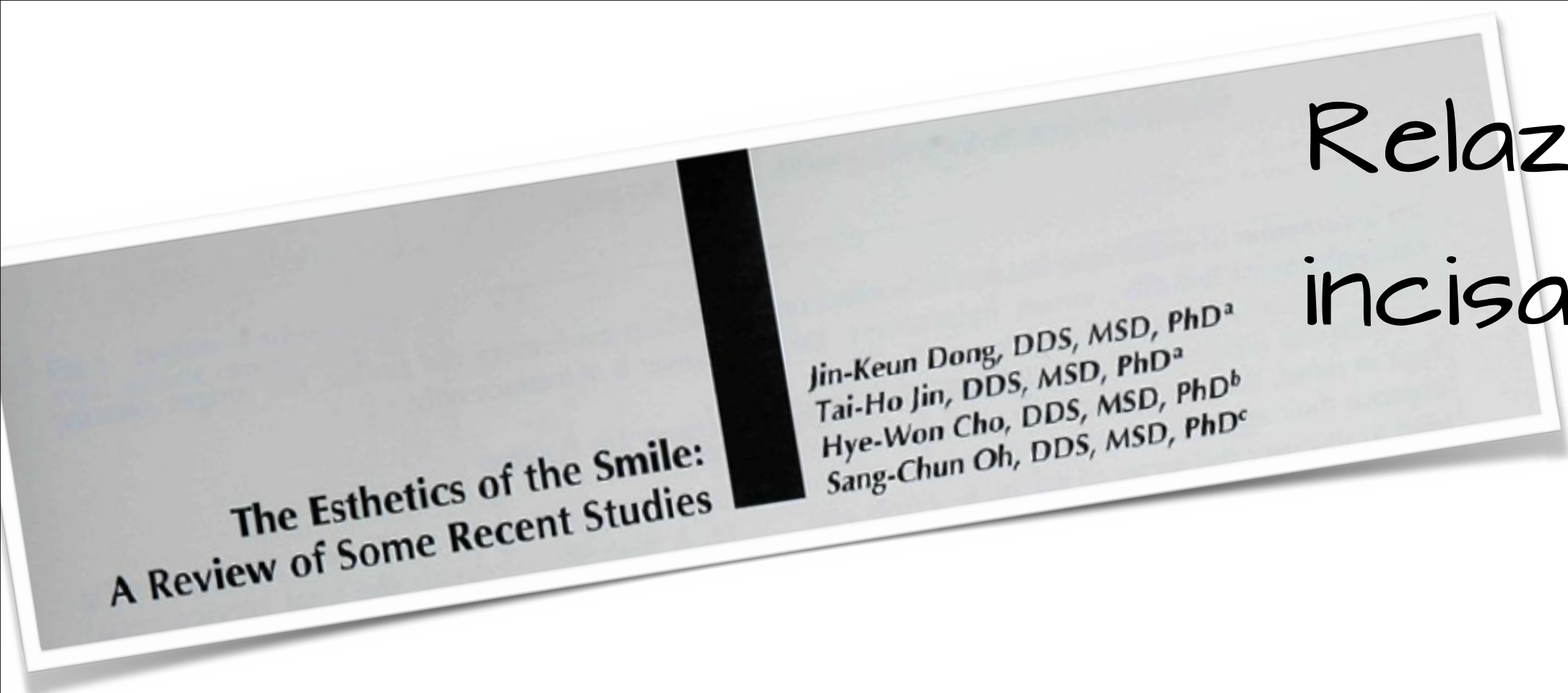
Curvatura del labbro superiore



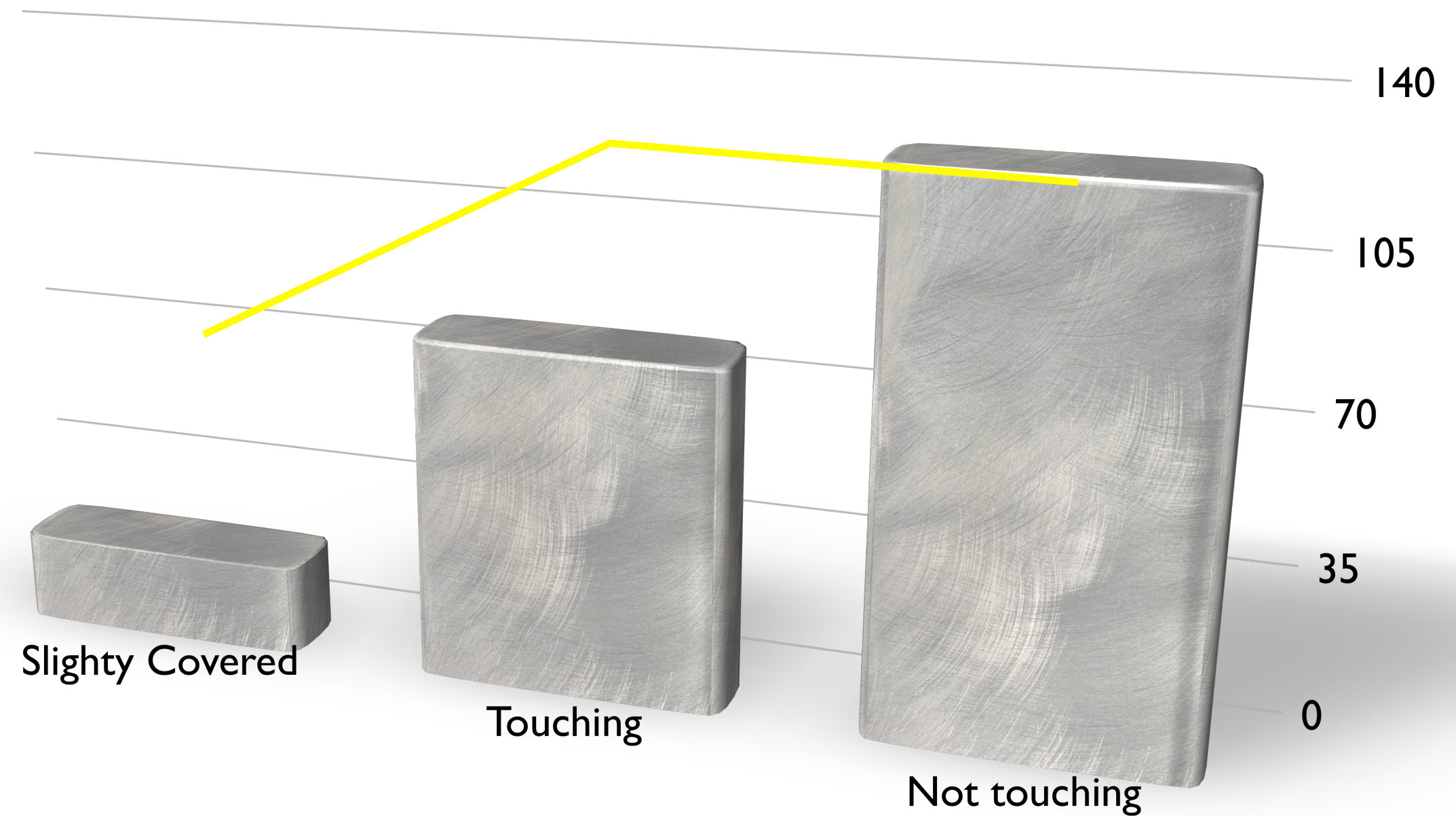


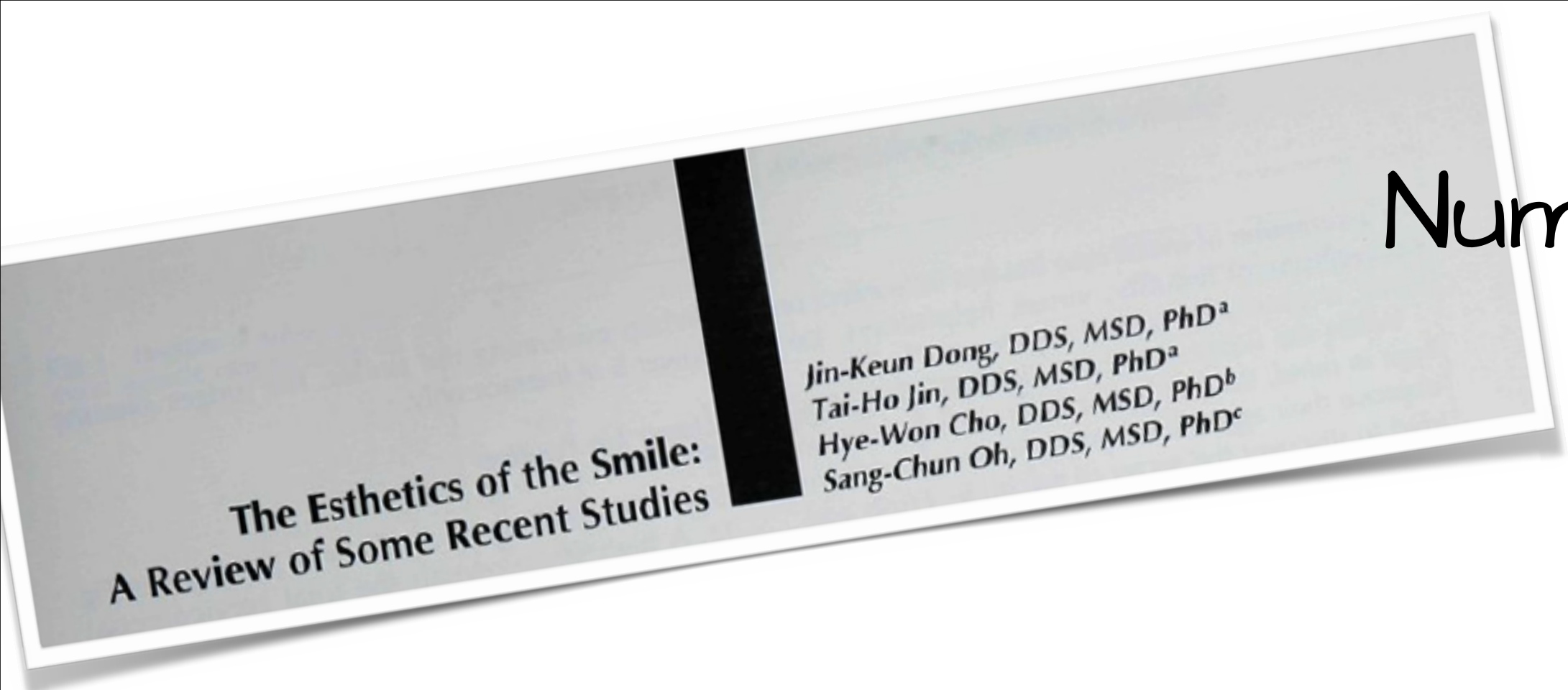
Parallelismo tra linea dei margini incisali e labbro inferiore



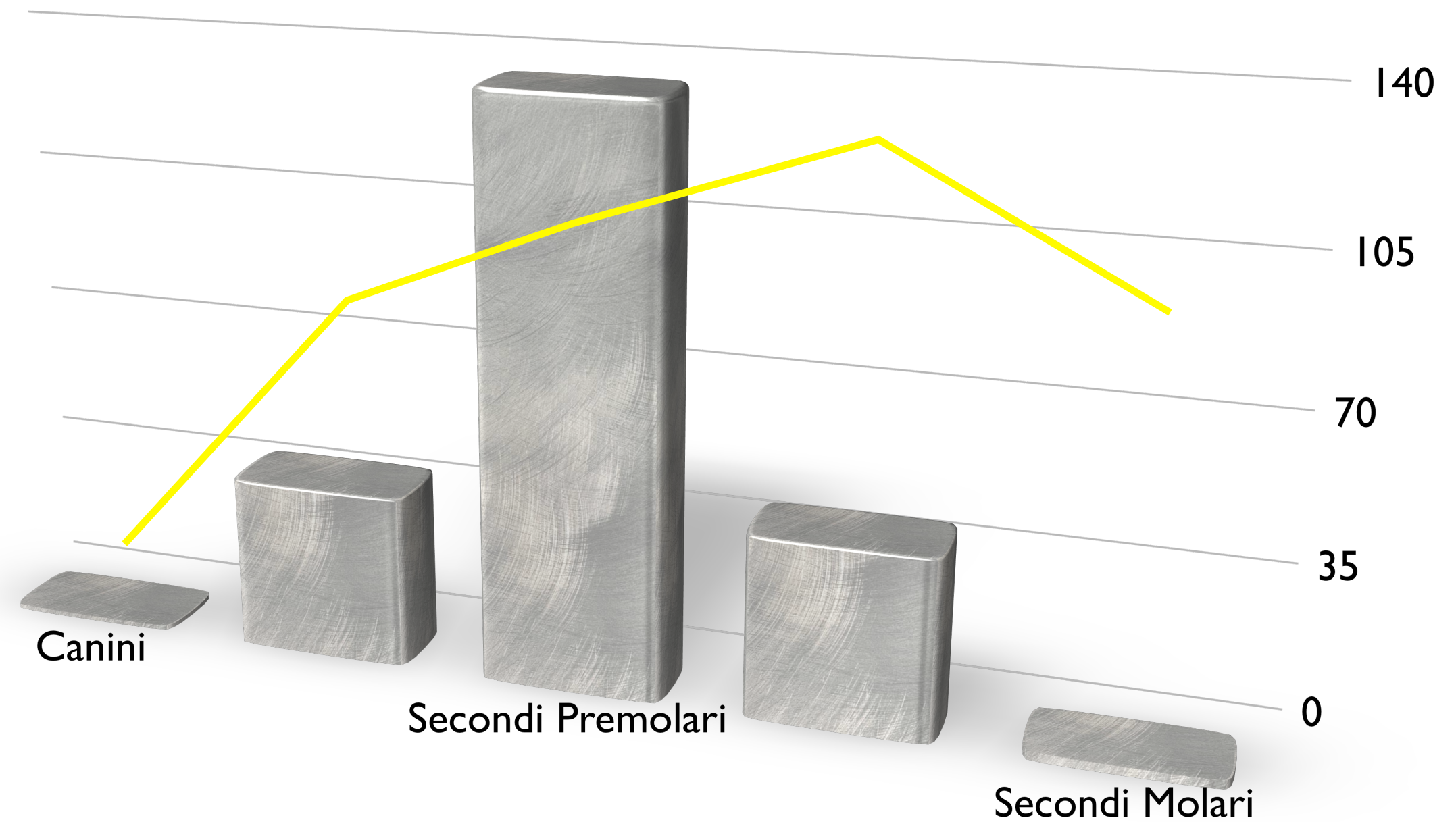


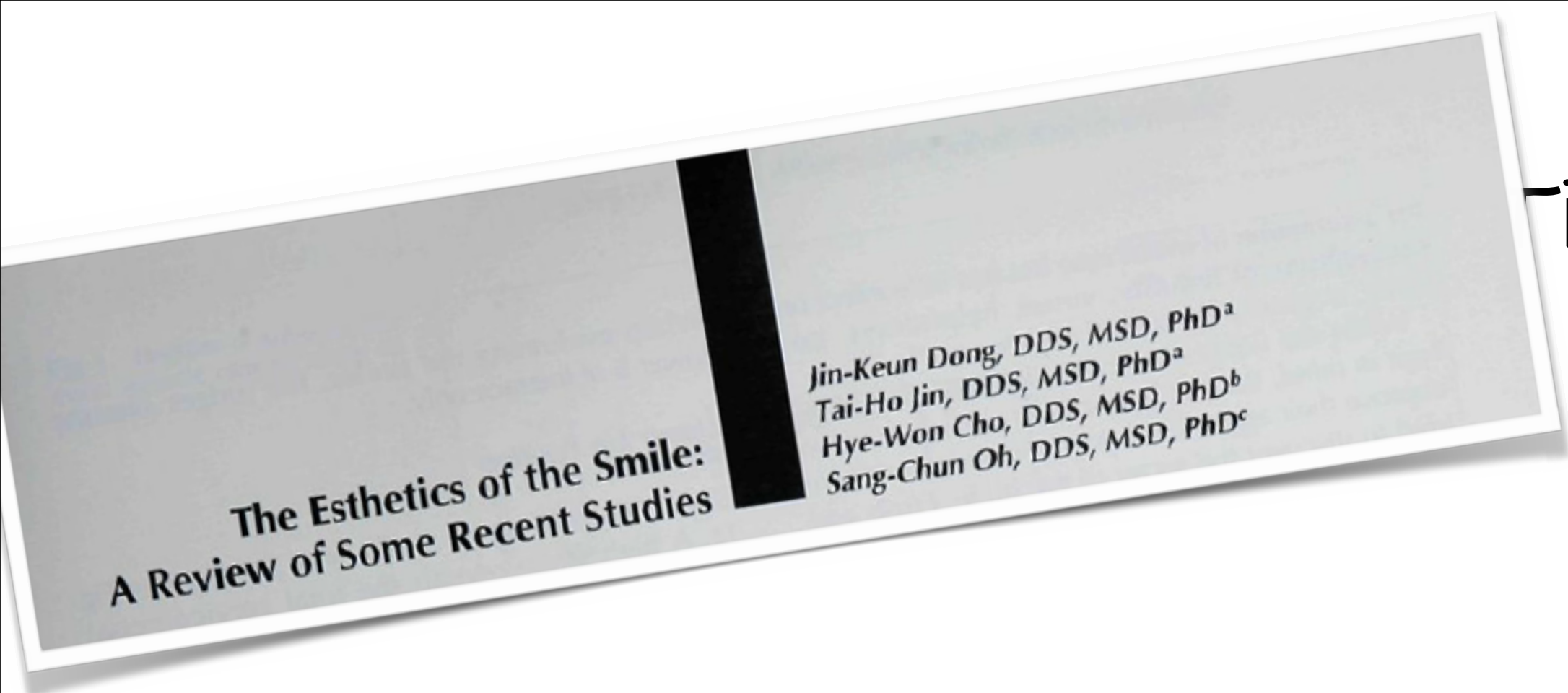
Relazione tra la posizione dei margini incisali superiori e il labbro inferiore



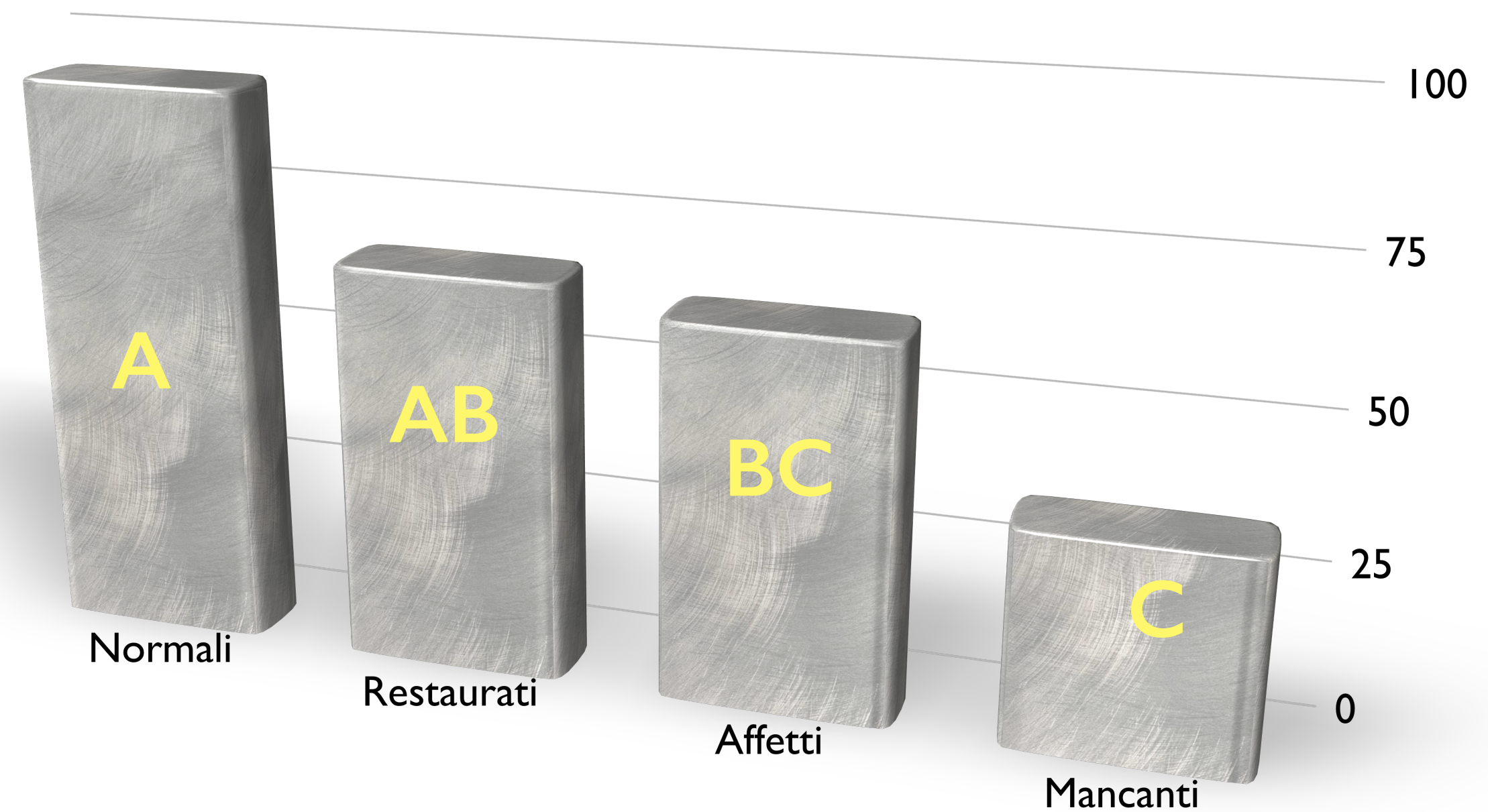


Numero di denti visibili in un sorriso





Tipologia di denti visibili nel sorriso



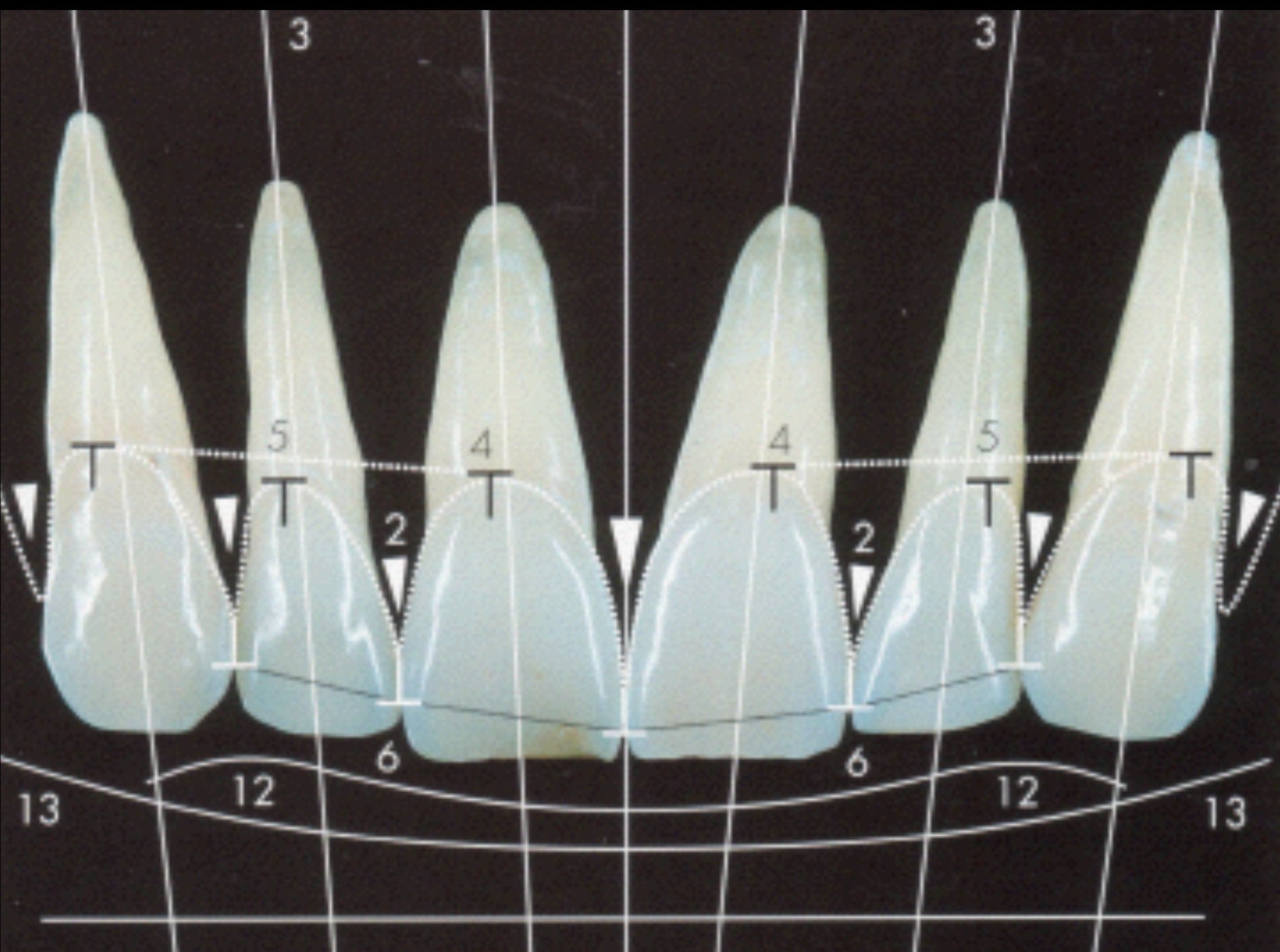
Desmond
Morris



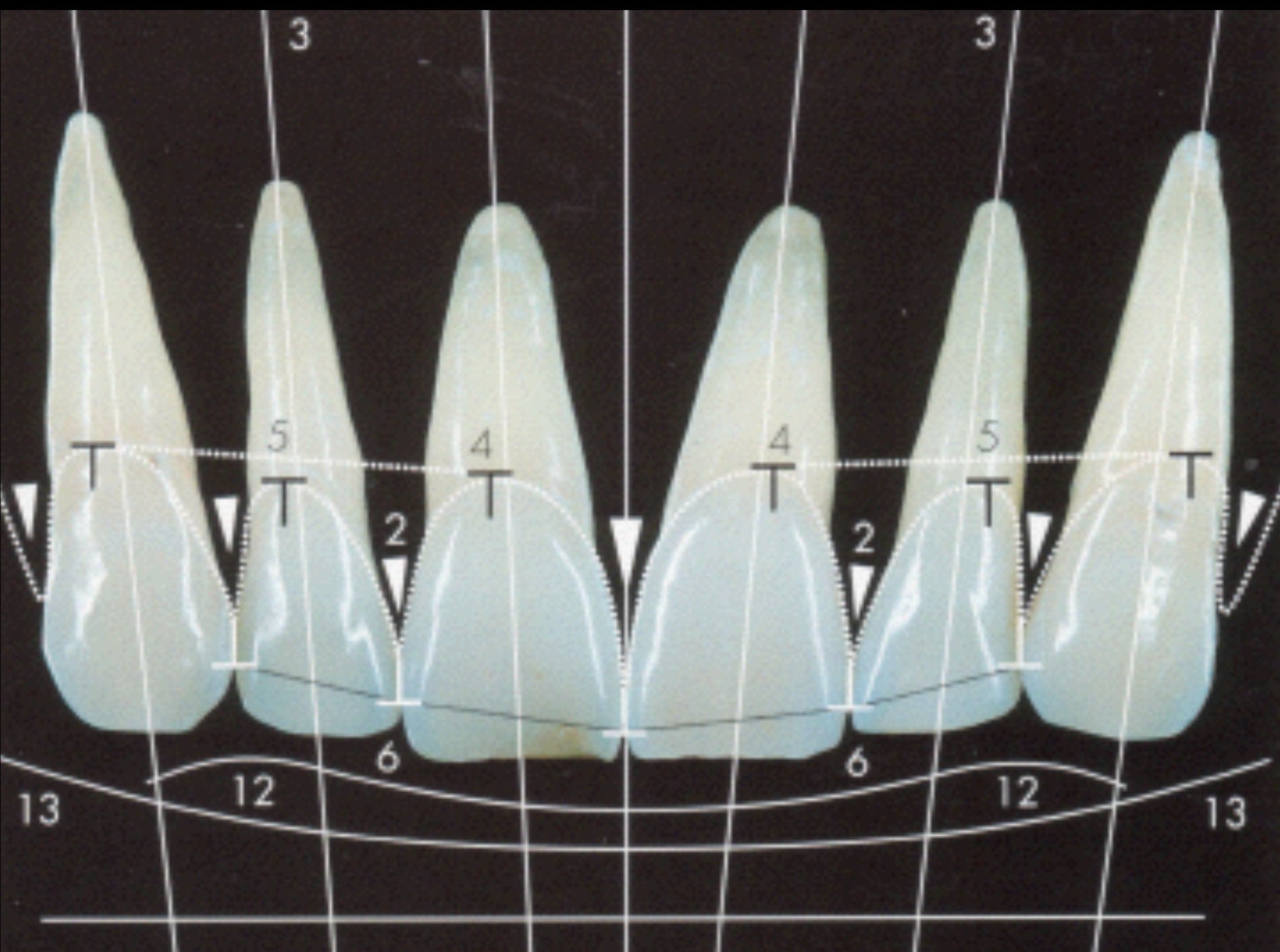
Dr. Nicola Scotti

Magne & Belser
2002





1. Salute gengivale
2. Chiusura degli spazi interdentali
3. Asse dei denti
4. Zenith del contorno gengivale
5. Bilanciamento dei livelli gengivali
6. Livello dei contatti interdentali
7. Dimensioni relative dei denti



8. Forma dei denti

9. Caratterizzazione dei denti

10. Tessitura di superficie

11. Colore

12. Configurazione della linea incisale

13. Andamento del labbro inferiore

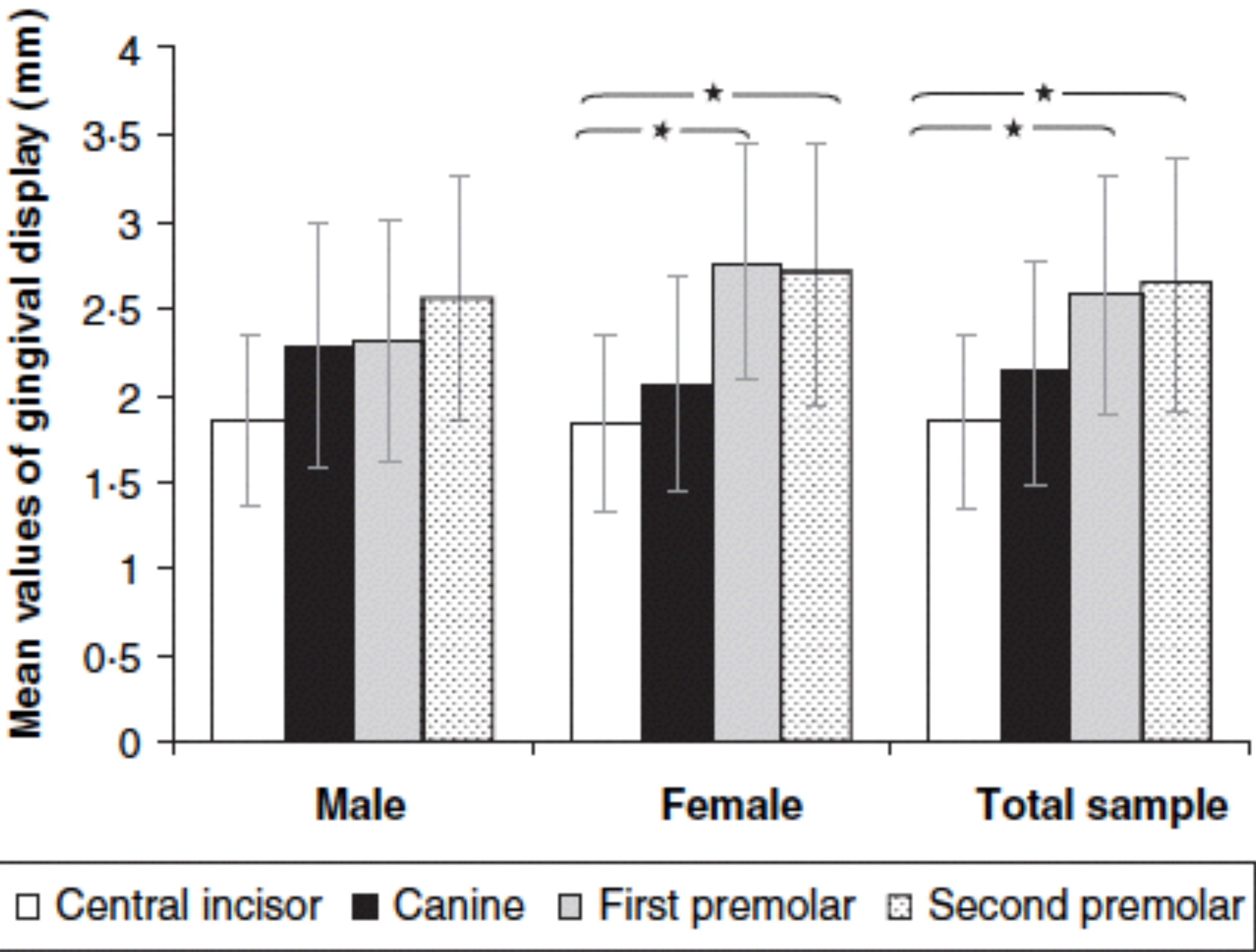
14. Simmetria del sorriso

Teeth and gingival display in the premolar area during smiling in relation to gender and age

D. KAPAGIANNIDIS, E. KONTONASAKI, P. BIKOS & P. KOIDIS *Department of Fixed Prosthesis and Implant Prosthodontics, Dental School, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece*

SUMMARY There is limited knowledge concerning tooth and gingival display in the maxillary premolar area during smiling. The purpose of this study was to investigate maxillary premolar and associated gingival display during smiling, and to reveal possible differences related to gender and age. The study consisted of 90 males and 113 females (mean age 38 years, s.d. = 13·83) receiving regular dental care. Two pictures of each subject, one with lips in maximum smile, and the other a retracted frontal

cance level). Premolars were partially visible in more than 80% of the smiles, and displayed more than 65% of their clinical crown length during smiling. The least display ($P < 0\cdot001$) was recorded for first and the greatest for second premolars. Tooth display was greater in females, but statistically significant only in central incisors ($P < 0\cdot05$). No significant differences were revealed between age subgroups. Gingival display was greater for premolars compared with both central incisors ($P < 0\cdot001$)



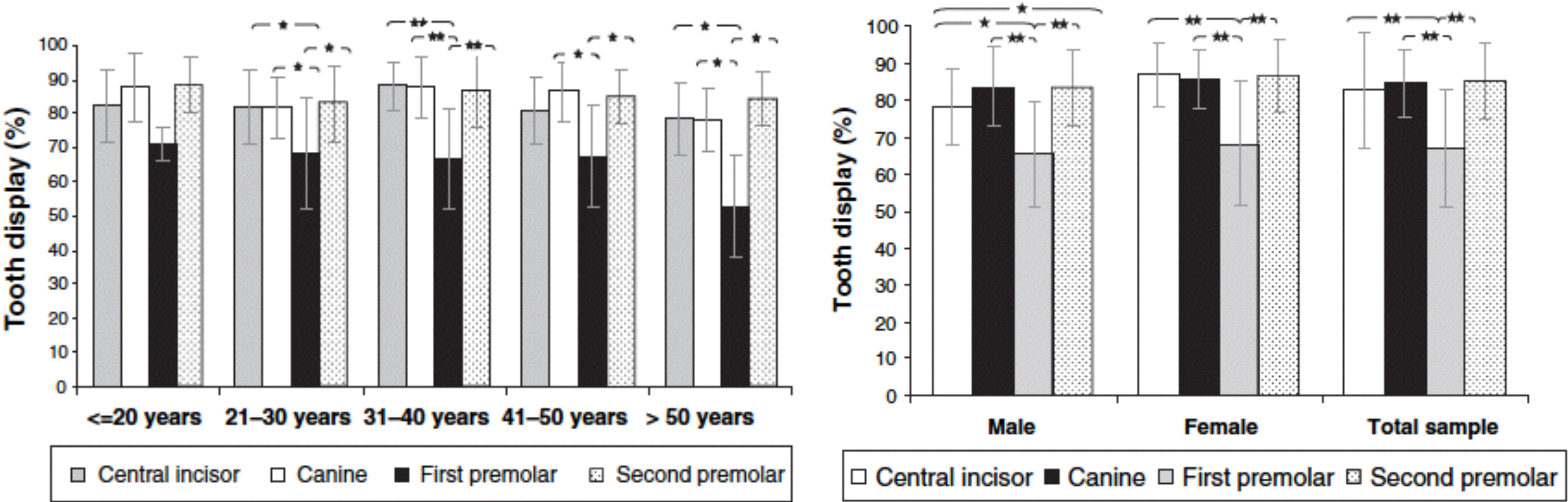
Gingival margins were visible in first and second premolars in 44 and 49% of individuals respectively.

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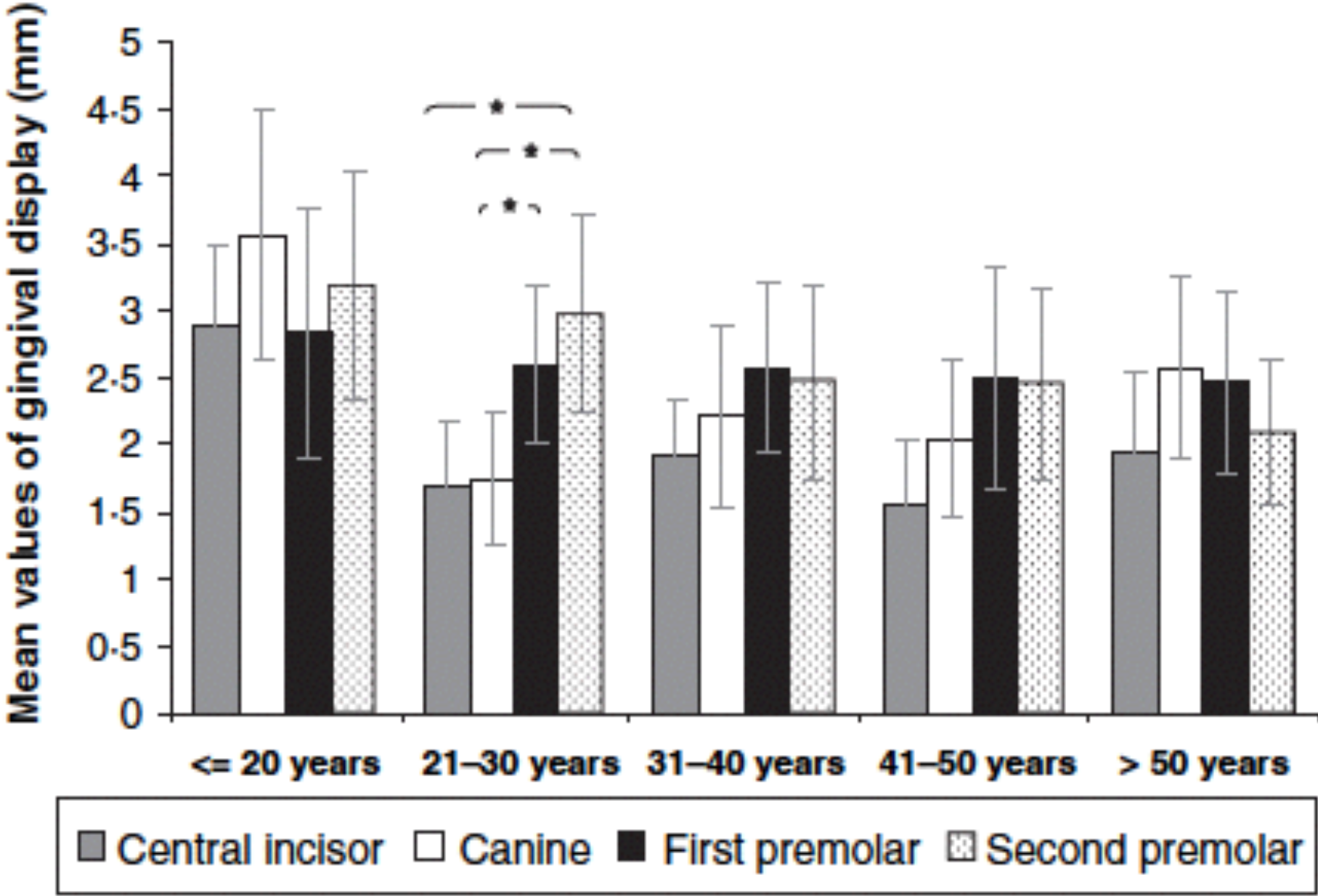
Tooth display was greater in females in all groups of teeth examined, while the least display was recorded in the group aged over 50 years old.

Teeth and gingival display in the premolar area during smiling in relation to gender and age

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In both males and females and in almost all age groups, mean gingival display was greater in the maxillary premolars region, compared to central incisors and canines.





0:6

1

1:6

1:6

1

0:6

TOOTH COMPOSITION



