

What are they?

A bridge fixes a replacement tooth (or teeth) to the natural teeth on either side of the gap. Some bridges have crowns at each end. Others are fixed to the surface of the teeth next to the gap. Sometimes a bridge is only fixed to the tooth on one side of the gap.

Bridges are made of metal and porcelain or sometimes just porcelain.

What will my dentist do?

There are several stages in making a bridge:

- The dentist uses a soft, mouldable material to take impressions of your mouth. A dental technician makes exact plaster models of your upper and lower teeth and gums, which show how your teeth bite together.
- The teeth that will support the bridge are prepared to take the fixings and to make sure that the bridge is not too bulky.
- Another impression is taken of the teeth and any gaps, and the dental technician uses this to

make the bridge. A plastic temporary bridge

or temporary crown may be fitted in the meantime.

- At your final visit, the dentist will check that the bridge fits, make any minor adjustments and then fix it permanently in place. Your dentist or hygienist will show you the best way of keeping your new bridge clean.

What are the benefits?

- A bridge lets you almost forget that you have missing teeth.
- It can improve the way you look, bite, and chew and speak.
- The teeth can be matched to the colour of your own teeth.
- A bridge can last many years, if you keep it clean and if there is no accidental damage.
- Natural teeth are protected from wear and tear, and from moving or tilting out of line, which could cause your teeth to bite together incorrectly.

If you do not want a bridge, you can have a removable partial denture. The dentist will explain how successful a bridge will be.

If the supporting teeth are not strong enough, a denture might be better. If you have just had some teeth taken out, a denture might be made first, with a bridge fitted later when the gum has healed.

***INFORMATION ON
FIXED BRIDGES***