

## STAINLESS STEEL CROWNS

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## SSC- Primary and Permanent



- Full coverage, metallic, definitive restorations
- Available as: pretrimmed (Unitek), precontoured and festooned (Ni-Chro ION crowns)
- Durable and cost effective

## Indications for use of SSC

- Restoration of primary and young permanent teeth with multiple carious surfaces.
- Class 2 lesions where the caries extend beyond the anatomic line angles.
- Restoration of primary teeth after pulpotomy or pulpectomy procedures.
- Hypoplastic teeth.
- Hereditary anomalies (D.I., A.I.)
- Pts. with special needs.
- As an abutment for space maintainers or prosthetic appliances.

## Steps of preparation and placement of SSC

- Evaluate pre-operative occlusion
- Administer appropriate local anesthesia\*
- Place rubber dam (clamp adjacent tooth)
- Removal of caries (if present)
- Crown preparation
- Selection and trial placement of SSC
- Contour and crimp (if necessary)
- Evaluate post-operative occlusion
- Cementation

## Crown preparation

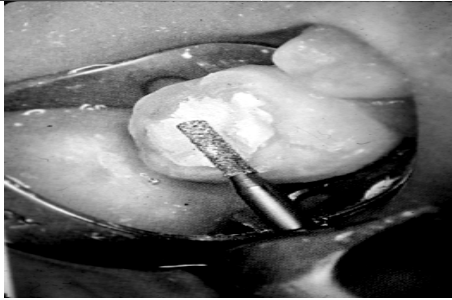
- Occlusal reduction
- Inter-proximal
- Buccal and Lingual (limited to occl 1/3)

## Occlusal reduction

- 169L tapered fissure bur
- Place depth cuts and uniformly reduce occlusal surface by 1-1.5mm



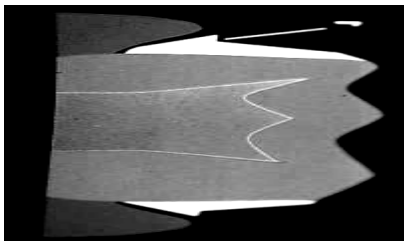
## Occlusal Reduction



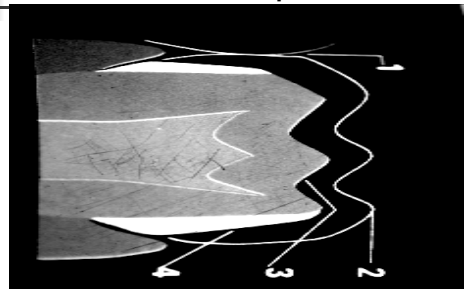
## Proximal Reduction

- 169L tapered fissure or thin tapered diamond bur.
- Break proximal contacts at appropriate depth in single sweeping motion.
- Vertical proximal walls with slight convergence in an occlusal direction.
- Feather-edge finish line.
- Common error - ledge formation.

## Proximal Reduction



## SSC - Crown Preparation



## Buccal and Lingual Reduction

- 169L or diamond bur
- Limited to occlusal 1/3 as a 45° bevel.
- Round off all line angles.
- Occasionally, an exaggerated mesio-buccal or cervical bulge may warrant more buccal and lingual reduction.

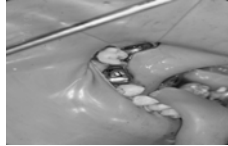
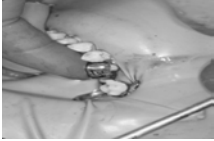


## Crown selection and Try-in

- SELECT smallest crown that restores pre-existing proximal contacts.
- Occlusal dimensions of SSC should be same as pre-op. tooth.
- Most commonly used molar SSC is size 4.
- PLACE or seat crown from lingual to buccal.
- Push crown over the buccal bulge for a snap fit.
- Check margins for close cervical adaptation extending 1mm subgingivally.
- 'Blanching effect'
- Remove dam and check occlusion.

## SSC - primary molar

- Linguo-buccal seating of crown.
- Snap fit.



## Crimping and contouring

- Crimping and Contouring involves bending the gingival 1/3 of the crown's margins inward to establish a tight marginal fit and adaptation.
- Pliers - #114, 417
- ION crowns require least adjustments.



## Crown cementation

- Rinse and dry crown
- Prepare glass ionomer cement and fill crown to 2/3 with all inner surfaces covered.
- Seat crown completely
- Remove excess cement from margins
- Rinse and floss inter-proximal areas
- Check occlusion



## Cementation

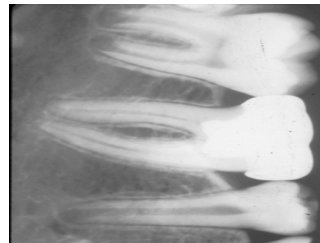
- Remove excess cement.



## SSC - primary molar



## SSC - Primary molar



SSC - Primary molar

