

Theatrical Prosthesis – Widening Horizons of Prosthetic Dentistry – A Case Report

Prashant Kothari¹, Veena Hegde²

¹Senior Lecturer, Department of Prosthodontics and Crown & Bridge, Chhattisgarh Dental College and Research Institute, Rajnandgaon, Chhattisgarh, ²Professor, Department of Prosthodontics and Crown & Bridge, Manipal College of Dental Sciences, Manipal, Manipal Academy of Higher Education.

Abstract

A movie or a play is said to be great if it can imprint an image in our mind forever. To accomplish this, even the unnatural looking characters should look real. This case report describes a temporary prosthesis which alters the look of a theatre artist suited as a Dracula. Mock wax-up was done on the stone cast and an index of same was made using putty material. After dewaxing of the cast, tooth colored self-cure acrylic resin was mixed and poured into the index and stone cast with separating medium applied over it was pressed into the index. Prosthesis was retrieved, trimmed, polished and then delivered to patient.

Key Words: *Theatrical Dentistry, Dracula teeth, canine prosthesis, vampire look*

Introduction

The appearance of teeth plays an important role in depicting ones' personality. Characterization of individual appearance using dentition includes various factors explained in dentogenic concept.¹

Theatre is collaborative form of fine art that uses live performers to present the experience of a real or imagined event. To provide the perception of the character, cosmetic alteration of the actor is done. This alteration also includes temporary modification in appearance of teeth. These have led to emergence of a new discipline called as theatrical prosthetic dentistry in which the alteration in appearance and functioning is done temporarily. It includes fabrication of prostheses that imparts characterized smiles. Theatrical dentistry deals mainly with two aspects of dentistry, namely aesthetics and phonetics. Alteration in both or either of them makes the basis of this new dimension.

A personalised smile can be created by innovatively modifying the colour, position or shape of teeth. This can be done by any single tooth prosthodontics restorations or by fabrication of overdentures with characterised staining & shape of teeth. The motive of these restorations or overdentures can be either to change the look of the actor by giving him/her younger or older look^{2,3,4} or to create a fictional look as of a vampire.

Case Report

A patient reported to the department of Prosthodontics with demand of artificial teeth to attain a Dracula look for an act that he had to perform in one of the local theatres. Patient was explained about different types of removable and fixed prosthesis options. As the look was for a play, for a short time, fabrication of a removable prosthesis was done. For this -

1. Impression for Upper and lower arches were made with irreversible hydrocolloid material and casts were poured using dental stone [Fig 1].
2. Mock Wax-up was done and patient's approval was taken for length and shape of extended canine [Fig 2].
3. A Poly Vinyl siloxane putty impression of diagnostic cast with mock wax up [fig 3] was made

Corresponding Author

Dr. VeenaHegde

Professor, Department of Prosthodontics and Crown & Bridge Manipal College of Dental Sciences, Manipal Academy of Higher Education.
India, Phone Number - +91 9886369215
Email ID – veena.hegde@manipal.edu

which acted as an index for fabrication of the prosthesis.

4. Cast was dewaxed in a hot water bath and fit of Poly Vinyl Siloxane putty impression was checked on the cast.

5. Separating media was applied on the cast.

6. After matching the shade, appropriate shade of tooth coloured acrylic resin was mixed and poured into the putty impression.

7. Cast was pressed over the poured index till its fit.

8. Assembly was put in the pressure pot for about 15 minutes under 2 lbs pressure and acrylic was allowed to set.

9. Prosthesis was trimmed and checked intraorally for any occlusal interference [fig 4A, 4B].

10. Then it was polished and delivered to patient. [Fig 5A, 5B]

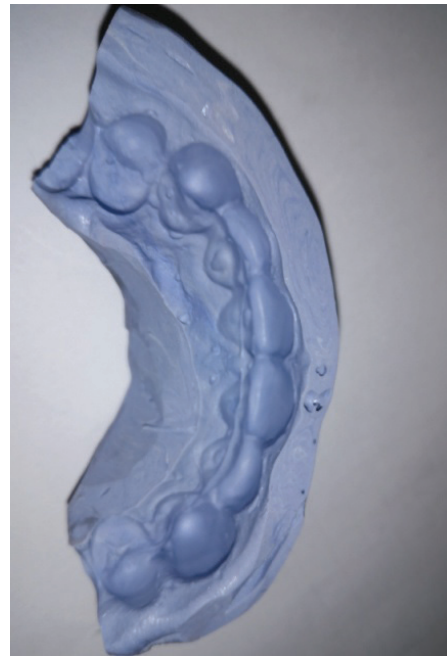


Fig 3. PVS putty Index



Fig 1. Stone Cast



Fig 2. Wax Mock Up



Fig 4A. Right Side Occlusion



Fig 4B. Left Side Occlusion



Fig 5A & 5B. Dracula Look

Discussion

Using tooth coloured self-cure acrylic resin provides the advantage of faster and cheaper fabrication of the prosthesis. Strength is sufficient for a short term use in theatre. Alternatively heat cure acrylic resin can also be used if more strength is needed. Self-cure acrylic prosthesis can be best indicated for theatrical use and heat cure acrylic resin can be used in situation when patient demand it for longer period as in for Halloween. These prostheses will be contraindicated if patient is allergic to acrylic resins, or in case where prosthesis cannot bear the occlusal load like in deepbite cases of heavy occlusal forces. Although, advent of newer materials and methods has led to increase in scope of theatrical dentistry,⁵ the designing of prosthesis will still play an important role in its longevity.

Conclusion

Prosthetic field has been explored for restoration of what is lost since ages. But now, exploring it to create newer dimensions has provided for us, a vast opportunity to use our prosthetic as well as artistic skills to fabricate something that is not only just conventional but something that were once just a imaginable character too.

Ethical Clearance - Consent taken from the subject.

Conflict of Intrest - None

Source of Funding - Self

References

1. Aeran H, Gupta R, Dhanda M. Dynesthetic interpretation of esthetics in complete denture. *Indian J DentSci* 2010;2(5):28-32.
2. Fenton AH. Selecting and Arranging Prosthetic Teeth and Occlusion for the Edentulous Patient. In: Zarb GA, Bolender CL, Mosby, USA. *Prosthodontic Treatment for Edentulous Patients* 2003:298-328.
3. Frush JP, Fisher RD. How dentogenic restorations interpret the sex factor. *J Prosthet Dent* 1956;6:441-449 .
4. Frush JP, Fisher RD: Age factor in dentogenics. *J Prosthet Dent* 1957;7:5-13.
5. Uniyal A. Theatrical dentistry: redefining prosthetic practice. *International journal of dental and health sciences* 2014;1(1):79-80

Study of Unnatural Deaths of Women Brought to Raichur Institute of Medical Sciences for Medico-Legal Autopsy

Praveen Kumar

¹Tutor, Dept. of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology, Raichur Institute of Medical Sciences, Raichur

Abstract

Discrimination against women in our society is deeply embedded within family context of the women. Women are subjected to violence from husbands and from their relatives in their natal as well as marital homes. This study was designed to determine unnatural deaths of females in Raichur during the year 2017. total 362 cases were autopsied where as 77 women of unnatural deaths were autopsied. Third and fourth decade were common age group. Most of the unnatural deaths were suicidal and road traffic accidents. This study reflects the susceptibility of women to unnatural deaths, thus needs to enhance the multipronged protective system, to curb these potentially preventable unnatural deaths of females

Key Words: unnatural deaths, females, suicidal, RTA, hanging.

Introduction

An unnatural death is an intentional or unintentional death due to external causes. this can often be violent, mutilating or destructive. when natural death involves women, it shatters the lives of the survivors and famil.

Suicidal death is one type of violent deaths which is caused by a deliberate act of decedent with the intent to kill himself.^{1,2}data on such suicidal deaths in a geographic can give reflection of social and mental status of females. Suicidal deaths of married women have exponentially risen in Indian society in recent past. The women are often subjected to violence by husband and relatives in their natal as well as marital period. Violence against women includes not physical aggression but sexual abuse, psychological abuse and emotional abuse. Present study was conducted in Raichur to evaluate factors to unnatural deaths in females.

Materials and Method

This study is retrospective study undertaken at RIMS mortuary, Raichur during the year 2017. all cases of unnatural deaths of women were subjected to medico-legal autopsy during study period. The unnatural deaths were broadly classified as accidental, suicidal and homicidal depending on manner of death. Next as per the various pattern of modes of death encountered during the study, the unnatural deaths were classified as RTA's , burns ,fall from height , poisoning , assault ,

asphyxia deaths etc.,

Results

Table.1-Age Wise Distribution

0-10	04
11-20	14
21-30	17
31-40	17
41-50	08
51-60	09
>60	08

Out of 77 female unnatural deaths, most of the females belong to 21 to 30 years of age and second most common age being 11-20 years of age.

Table.2-Marital Staus:

MARRIED	57
UNMARRIED	20

Among unnatural female deaths majority of them were married.

TABLE.3-MANNER OF DEATH:

RTA	22
POISONING	22
BURNS	10
SNAKE BITE	05
HYPERSENSITIVITY TO DRUGS	02
HANGING	07
RAILWAY ACCIDENT	01
DROWNING	03
HOMICIDE	01
UNKNOWN INSECT BITE	02
SCORPION STING	02

Among manner of death RTA and Poisoning are the commonest manner where as burns is second most common cause.

TABLE.4-MOTIVE FOR DEATH:

EDUCATION FAILURE	03
MENSTRUAL PAIN	06
DOWRY	02
DEPRESSION	02
LOAN DEPT	02
CHRONIC HEALTH ISSUES	02
PSYCHIATRIC ISSUES	04
PARENTAL PRESSURE	01
HOMICIDE	01
HARRASMENT BY HUSBAND	01
ACCIDENTAL	53

Among motive of death menstrual pain is the commonest propelling factor for suicide followed by psychiatric issues due to various reasons stands second in the race

Discussion

Incidence of unnatural deaths was 25%. Similar finding of Sharma et al³ where incidence was observed to be 28%

In our study majority were in 2nd to 4th decades year age group which is consistent with other authors^{4, 5}. suicide and accidents were common modes of death in my study. This also observed by Sharma et al³. however accidental manner of death was more commonly reported by Sharma et al³.

In this study marital status showed that most cases of unnatural deaths were from married group which is consistent with other author Accidents and hanging were most common cause of death followed by burns in my study. However these studies are not consistent with other studies^{4, 5,9,10,12} poisoning was commonest cause consistent with Prajapati P et al⁷

Conflict of Interest: Nil

Source of Funding: Self

Ethical Clearance: obtained from rims ethical clearance committee

Recommendations

1. Early marriage of woman should be discouraged to prevent them from innate stressful exposure at an early age.
2. Anti-dowry cell and women protection cell should be established.
3. NGO's and law protection should be established to prevent crime against women.
4. Counseling should be established at every district centre to counsel risk factors in women.

References

1. Crime against women, 2010 [internet] national crime records bureau. Ministry of home affairs, india [cited on 31/12/2019] available from <http://ncrb.nic.in/c1120/ci-2010/pdf>.

2. Provisional population, 2011 [internet] office of registrar general and census commissioner, India [cited on 31/12/2019]. Available from: http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011-prov_results_paper1_india.html.
3. Sharma BR, Singh VP, Sharma R, Sumedha. Unnatural deaths in northern India a profile. J Indian Acad Forensic Med 2000; 26(4):140-146.
4. Pathak A and Sharma S. The study of un-natural female deaths in vadodara city. J Indian Acad Forensic Med 2010; 32(3):220-223.
5. Kulshreshtra P, Sharma RK, Dogra TD. The study of sociological and epidemiological variables of Unnatural deaths among women in south Delhi within 7 years of marriage, J Punjab Acad For. Med. Toxicol 2002; 2:7-17.
6. Prajapati P, Prajapati S, Pandey A, Joshi V, Prajapati N. Pattern of suicidal deaths in females of south Gujarat region. National Journal of Medical Research 2012; 2(1):31-34.
7. Gupta S, Prajapati P, Kumar S. Victimology of Homicide, A Surat based study. J Indian Acad Forensic Med 2007; 29(3):29-33.
8. Zine KU, Mugadlimath A, Gadge SJ, Kalokhe VS, Bhusale RG. Study of some socio-etiological aspects of Unnatural Female deaths at Government Medical College, Aurangabad. JIAFM 2009; 31(3): 210-2017.
9. Dere RC and Rajoo KM. study of unnatural deaths in Females, A Medico-legal study at Rural Medical College, Loni. J Indian Acad Forensic Medicine. 2011; 33(3): 211-213.
10. Singh D, Dewan I, Pandey AN, Tyagi S. Spectrum of unnatural deaths in females in Chandigarh zone of north-west India- A 25 year autopsy study from a tertiary care hospital. Journal of clinical Forensic Medicine 2003; 10: 145-152.
11. Srivastava AK and Arora P. suspicious deaths in newly married females-a medico-legal analysis, JIAFM, 2007; 29(4): 63-67.
12. Kumar V. Poisoning deaths in married women. Journal of Clinical Forensic Medicine 2004; 11: 2-5.