

Rehabilitation of a partial maxillectomy patient with silicone relined hollow bulb obturator – Case report

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Abstract: Maxillary resection results in a discontinuity of the oral nasal and maxillary sinus cavities. Defect of any extent results in significant disabilities experienced by the patient. This may be manifested as difficulties in speech, mastication and esthetics. Prosthetic rehabilitation in the form of a palatal obturator is usually required to cover the defect and restore normal functions. In the cases of edentulous patients application of an obturator becomes even more cumbersome as the mechanism of retention is compromised. Achieving peripheral seal is questionable. In the present case, palatal defect is rehabilitated with silicone relined hollow bulb obturator. The portrayed obturator reduces the redundant load on the supporting tissue and provides a functional solution to the compromised state of the patient.

Key words: Maxillary defect, Hollow maxillary obturator, Silicone lining, Lost salt technique

I. Introduction

Tumors of the maxilla can cause abnormal and malignant changes to the tissues, which may require surgical excision. This result in an anatomic defect establishing a connection between the oral cavity, maxillary sinus and the nasal cavity.¹ In case of patients with palatal insufficiency, deglutition and hypernasal tone becomes burdensome; therefore it is essential to provide treatment to such patients by means of an obturator. An obturator will provide an artificial barrier between the connected cavities and thereby enhancing the functional capabilities of speech, mastication and deglutition.²

The objective of the maxillary obturator is to restore the partition, restore palatal contour, replace the necessary dentition and in turn create a socially acceptable individual. Acceptable prosthodontic rehabilitation involves cautious prosthesis designing, along with regular review and good care to provide function, esthetics and minimal damage to underlying compromised structure. In completely edentulous cases, it is mandatory to keep in mind the remaining supporting tissues while replacing what is lost. A comprehensive technique of restoring palatal defect with one piece closed hollow bulb obturator with silicone lining is illustrated here.

II. Case Report

Here, presenting a prosthetic rehabilitation of maxillectomy patient, a 61 year old female reported to department of prosthodontics, for prosthetic rehabilitation. Her chief complaint was inability to eat and poor esthetics. Past medical history revealed that, she underwent partial maxillectomy as surgical plan for inflammatory lesion of right maxilla and nasal cavity with secondary mucoid degeneration. On extra oral examination, the right side of the cheek appeared shrunken. The intra oral examination revealed partially edentulous maxilla and mandible with palatal defect on right side (figure 1). Third molar was the only tooth present in left side of the maxilla. The patient was reluctant in getting her mobile mandibular anterior teeth extracted. The prognosis of the mandibular partial denture was explained to the patient before the execution of the treatment. Considering retention and stability of the prosthesis, silicone relined one piece closed hollow bulb definitive obturator was planned to accomplish the patient's need.

III. Procedure

The primary impression of maxillary defect area was made with impression compound (DPI- pinnacle) and it was picked with alginate (DPI- Algitex) impression using stock tray. Care was taken to block the undercut with moist gauze. Dental floss was tied to the gauze to avoid intrusion of the impression material and further injuries. Using primary cast, the special tray was fabricated. Border moulding was done with low fusing impression compound (DPI- tracing ticks) and final impression taken with medium body addition silicone impression material (Aquasil- Dentsply). Master cast was poured with type III gypsum product. The undercuts in the bulb portion of the master cast were blocked with modelling wax (DPI) and record base was constructed with auto-polymerization resin (DPI –RR Cold Cure). The maxilla-mandibular jaw relation was recorded & inter ridge distance was found to be more. The teeth selection was performed according to patient's age, sex and

personality and the semi anatomic teeth form was used. Waxed trial denture insertion verified the recorded jaw relation and teeth arrangement. The conventional flasking procedure was performed. After de-waxing, undercut present in the defect area was sealed with clay material (figure 2). One layer of heat cure acrylic resin (DPI) of thickness 1.5mm was placed over the defect & adjacent ridge area of the cast. The common table salt (NaCl) was used to fill the defect area. Over the salt, putty consistency vinyl polysiloxane impression material (Express-3M-ESPE) was placed in the shape of residual ridge and adapted with soft pressure (figure 3) & it was further covered with a layer of heat cure acrylic resin (figure 4). Routine packing of acrylic resin & curing of the prosthesis was done. After de-flasking, the maxillary denture was retrieved. The hole was created in the posterior end of maxillary tuberosity region on the polished side of the denture to remove the putty and salt (figure 5). Later the hole was sealed with self-cure acrylic resin (DPI – RR Cold Cure).

The finished prosthesis of single piece hollow bulb obturator was tried in the patient mouth. Meticulous care had been taken during obturator fit –in, and assured that the sharp borders were smoothed. The permanent silicone relining material (GC Reline extra soft) was incorporated to the tissue surface of the bulb portion of the obturator and it was checked intraorally (Figure 6). When the silicone sets, obturator was removed and excess silicone was removed with scissors. The obturator was re-inserted and the seal, retention & stability were evaluated (figure 7). The patient was called after a day; a week and month for review and the retention of the prosthesis was found to be satisfactory. The prognosis of the mandibular partial denture was emphasized to the patient in her reviews.

IV. Discussion

Rehabilitation of palatal deficiency patients requires restoration of mastication, deglutition and speech. Considering the patient's condition and economic background, the prosthesis was fabricated according to her needs. Third molar tooth of left side of the maxillary arch was used for retention of the prosthesis through wrought alloy clasp. The weight of prosthesis was often a dislodging factor that has to be considered^{3,4}. Weight reduction was cardinal when the obturator prosthesis was suspended without bony or posterior tooth support on the defect side⁵. The weight of the prosthesis can be reduced up to 33% when obturator is fabricated hollow⁶. Pertaining to the fabrication of obturators, controversies do exist between the closed and open hollow bulb obturators. The closed hollow bulb obturator prosthesis can prevent food and fluid collection; minimizes the air space and favors for maximum extension⁷. The open hollow bulb obturator has the problem of collecting mucous and fluids and need frequent cleanings or a vent placement to eliminate accumulation in the bulb⁸. Literature reveals that, numerous materials have been put forth for fabrication of hollow bulb obturator. They include cellophane wrapped asbestos⁹, putty consistency elastomer¹⁰, modeling clay¹¹, plaster index¹², salt¹³ or thermoplastic splint material¹⁴. Parel et al¹⁵, Schneider¹⁶ have used ice, sugar in the defect portion during processing and later removed by creating holes after processing. El Mahdy¹⁷ used double-flask technique for fabrication of the hollow bulb obturator. But these techniques require more laboratory steps, like processing of the obturator bulb and the dentulous area separately. Likewise McAndrew et al¹⁸ acquainted an investment method, which requires multiple flasks for fabrication of closed bulb obturator. On the contrary, this procedure had dimensional changes during processing. Tanaka et al¹⁹ used polyurethane foam as core material to reduce the weight of the obturator. Consequently, their method had the disadvantages of uneven thickness in the hollow bulb obturator walls and also adds more weight to the obturator. In the present scenario, the heat cure acrylic resin of even thickness was placed in the defect area during packing to ensure that thickness of the obturator wall was maintained. With the increased inter ridge distance in the incumbent situation; extending hollowness to ridge part was desirable. Hence, salt (NaCl) & putty silicone were used to fabricate hollow bulb. The salt was employed for bulb portion and the silicone putty was utilized for ridge area. Considering the difficulty in retrieving silicone putty in bulb portion, salt was preferred and silicone putty for ridge portion. Moreover, salt is not retained in ridge part during processing and due to the consistency of silicone putty, it remained stable. Silicone relining material can be utilized to engage the undercut and it also relieves the pressure during function²⁰. Here a portion of obturator was made resilient so that silicone material appropriately engages the undercut present to aid in relatively better retention and stability, which a rigid obturator fails to provide²¹. The portrayed obturator reduces the redundant load on the supporting tissue and meets the patient demands.

V. Conclusion

The rehabilitation of patients with defects of the maxilla with hollow bulb obturators with silicone relining provides a means of enhancing the retention and stability of the prosthesis. Such designed prosthesis provides a functional solution to the compromised state of the patient.

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LEGENDS

Figure 1: Pre- Operative View



Figure 2: Master cast depicting the defect and blocked undercuts

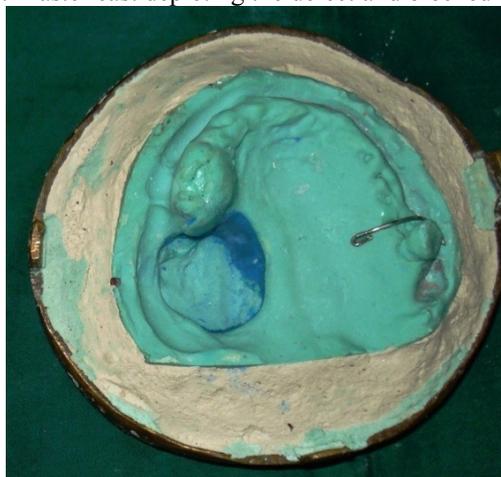


Figure 3: NaCl packed with silicone putty



Figure 4: Layer of heat cure resin spread over the placed NaCl& silicone putty



Figure 5: Created hole to retrieve silicone putty

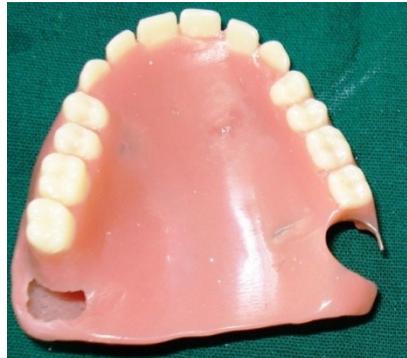


Figure 6: Intaglio surface



Figure 7: Post Operative View

