Protocol 13

Stainless Steel Crown for Primary Teeth [24,27,28]

- **Indications:**

1. Extensive carious lesion.
2. Hypoplastic Teeth.
3. Teeth with developmental anomalies (Dentinogenesis or Amelogenesis imperfecta).
4. Restoration after pulp therapy.
5. For crown and loop space maintainer.
6. For habit-breaking appliances.
7. Restoration for fractured teeth.
8. In high-risk patients, who have multiple carious lesions and/or tooth demineralization and who exhibit poor oral hygiene and compliance with daily oral hygiene, and where maintenance is considered unlikely.
9. Severe tooth loss due to bruxisim/erosion.

- **Procedure:**

1. Anesthetize and isolate with rubber dam.
2. Prepare the tooth:
   - Occlusal reduction by 1-1.5 mm
   - Approximal reduction (approximately 20o from vertical direction) without producing a ledge at the gingival margins.
   - Round off all sharp lines or angles.
3. Apply dressings as necessary.
4. Select the crown and check for height and extension into the gingival sulcus, trim and crimp as required.
5. Remove rubber dam and check occlusion.
6. Adjust the position of the patient from the supine to the upright position and place a piece of gauze to avoid accidental swallowing/ inhalation of the crown.
7. Remove the crown.
8. Fill 2/3 of the crown with a creamy mix of luting cement and set it onto the tooth.
9. Ask the patient to gently bite on a bite block or cotton roll.

10. Allow the cement to completely set in a dry field; gently remove the excess cement and use knotted floss to clear cement from the contact areas.
11. Check occlusion and extension.
12. Provide the parents with the printed instructions.

Note:

- ❖ Whenever possible, the rubber dam clamp should be placed on the tooth distal to the one being restored.
- ❖ Check occlusion before applying rubber dam.
- ❖ Over extended crown may be detected by persistent blanching of the gingiva. This condition should be always monitored and corrected by proper trimming and crimping.
- ❖ SSC is not indicated for patients with known nickel allergy.