

# Classification of RPD

Dr Hiba Hamid



# REQUIREMENTS OF AN ACCEPTABLE METHOD OF CLASSIFICATION

- Permit immediate visualization of the type of partially edentulous arch under consideration
- Permit immediate differentiation between the tooth-supported and tooth-tissue supported removable partial denture
- Universally acceptable
- Serve as a guide to the type of design to be used



# KENNEDY'S CLASSIFICATION

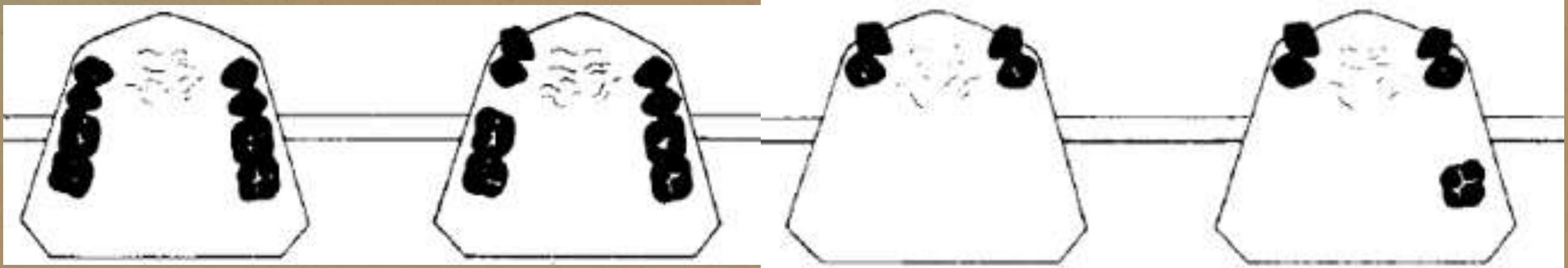
- Most widely used method of classification
- Proposed in 1923 by Dr. Edward Kennedy.
- Based on relationship of partially edentulous spaces to abutment teeth, unlike Cummer, who classified on basis of dentures
- Classification is positional or anatomical (gives mental picture of teeth and their relationships)

- Class I: Bilateral edentulous spaces located posterior to remaining natural teeth
- Class II: Unilateral edentulous space located posterior to remaining natural teeth
- Class III: Unilateral edentulous space with natural teeth both anterior and posterior to it.
- Class IV: Single, bilateral (crossing the mid-line), edentulous space located anterior to remaining natural teeth



# APPLEGATE'S RULES

- Rule One: *Classification should follow rather than precede extractions that might alter original classification*
- Rule Two: *If third molar is missing and not to be replaced, it is not considered in the classification*
- Rule Three: *If third molar is present and is used as an abutment, it is considered in the classification*
- Rule Four: *If second molar is missing and not to be replaced, it is not considered in the classification*
- Rule Five: *The most posterior edentulous area or areas always determine the classification*
- Rule Six: *Edentulous areas other than those determining classification are referred to as **modification areas** and are designated by their number*
- Rule Seven: *The extent of modification is not considered, only the number of edentulous spaces are considered.*
- Rule Eight: *There can be no modification areas in class IV. Because if there are any additional*



# BAILYN'S CLASSIFICATION

Bailyn's system introduced a classification based on whether the prosthesis is tooth-borne, tissue-borne, or a combination of the two based on support

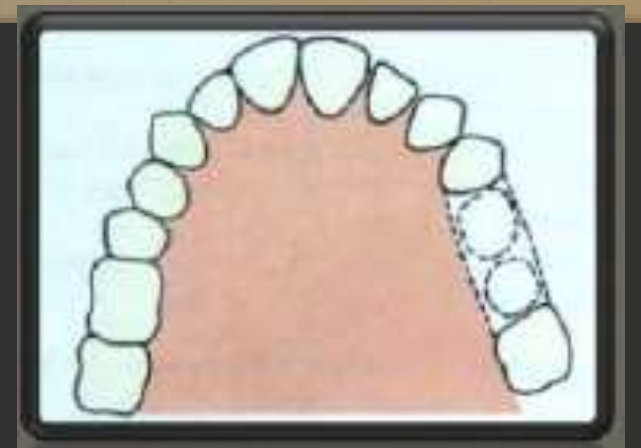
## Bailyn divided all RPDs in to:

- A: Anterior restorations: *saddle area anterior to 1<sup>st</sup> bicuspids*
- B: Posterior restorations: *saddle area posterior to cuspids*

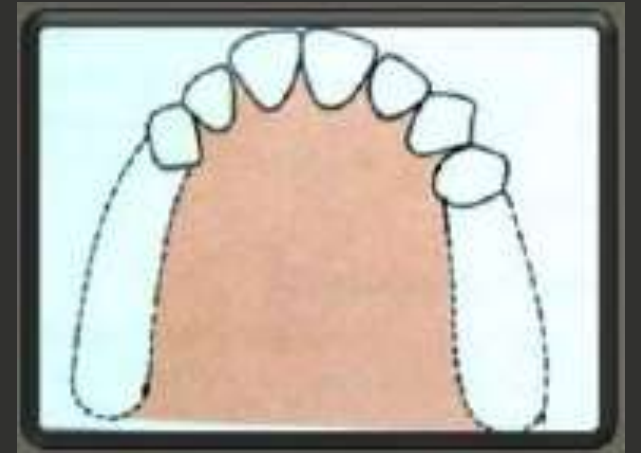


# Subdivided as:

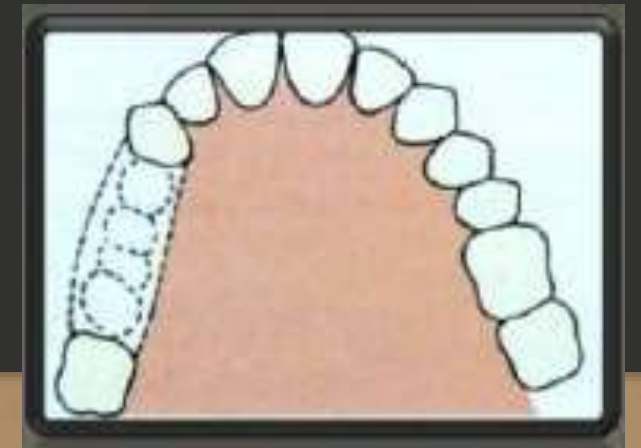
- Class 1: Bounded saddle (not more than 3 missing teeth)  
Eg. P1



- Class 2: Free-end saddle (no distal abutment tooth)  
Eg. P2



- Class 3: Bounded saddle (more than 3 teeth missing).  
Eg. P3



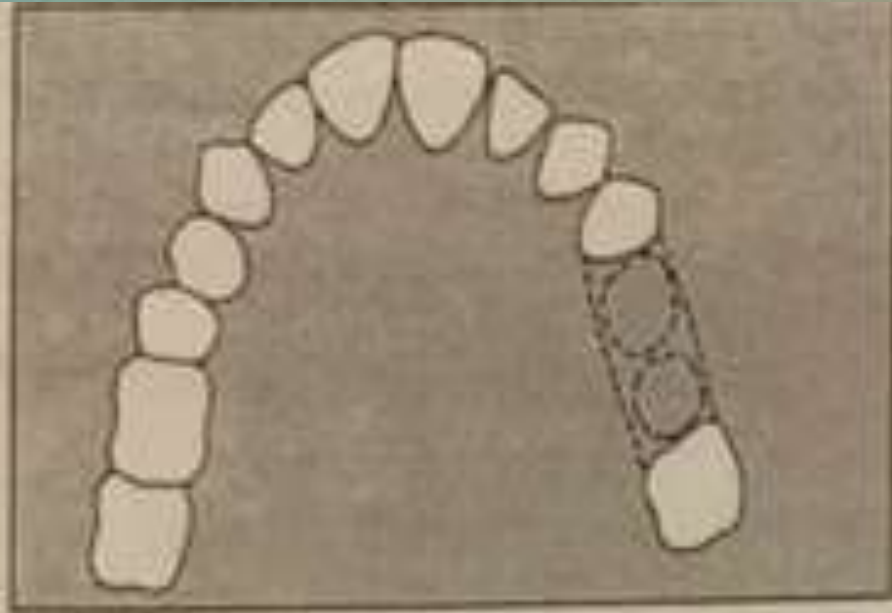


Fig. 16.16a: Bailyn's P1 partially edentulous condition

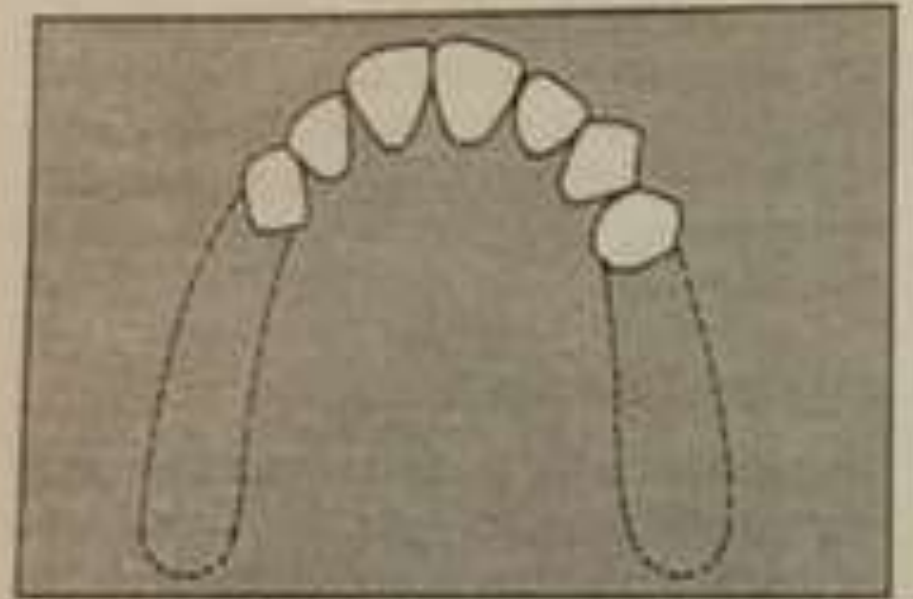


Fig. 16.16b: Bailyn's P2 partially edentulous condition

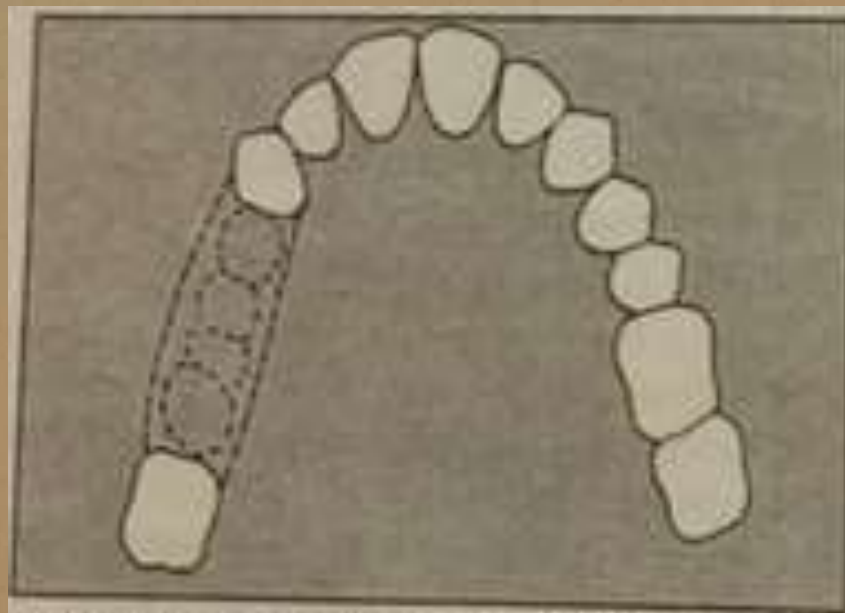


Fig. 16.16c: Bailyn's P3 partially edentulous condition

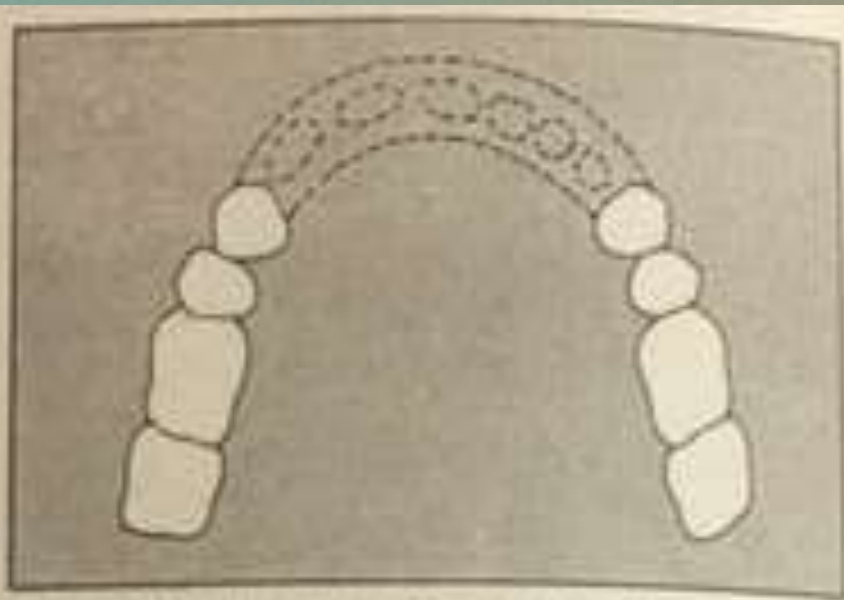


Fig. 16.16d: Bailyn's A3 partially edentulous condition

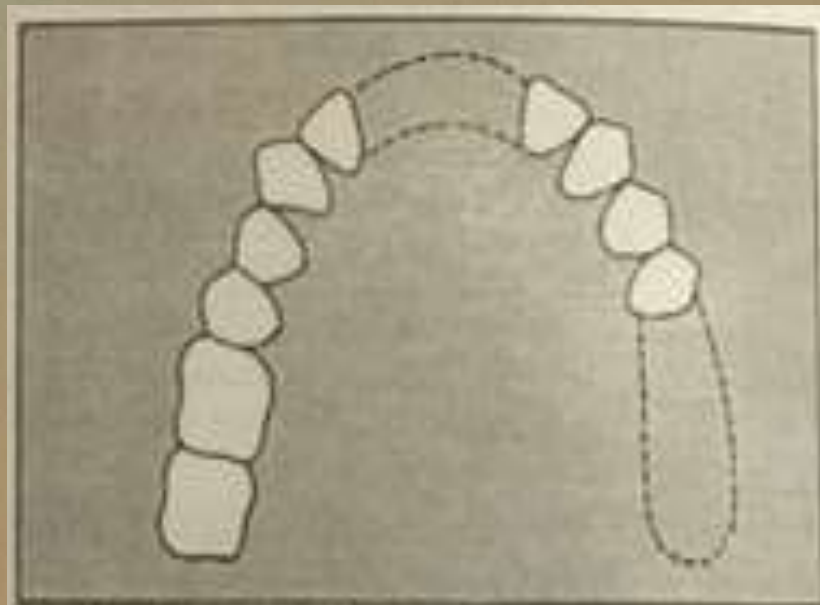


Fig. 16.16e: Bailyn's A1P2 partially edentulous condition

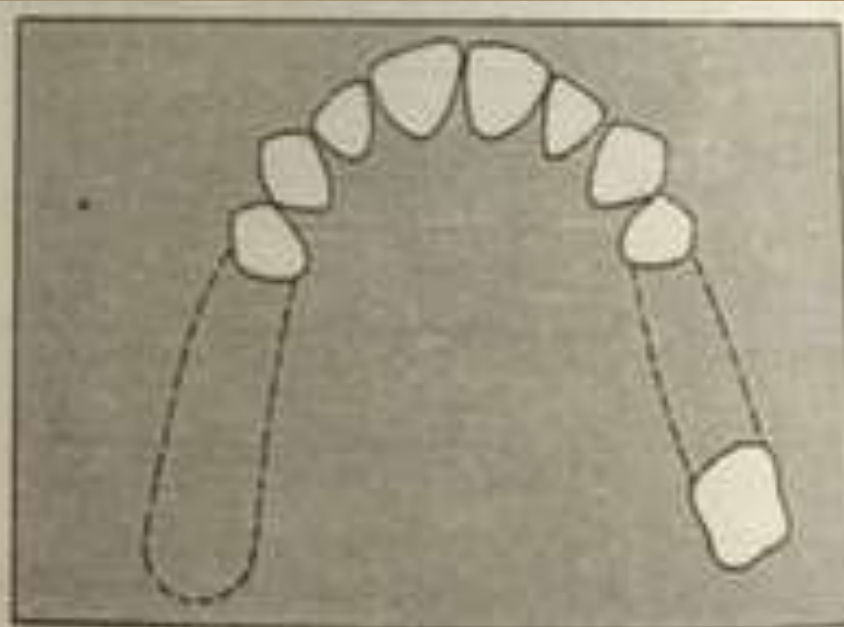


Fig. 16.16f: Bailyn's P1P2 partially edentulous condition

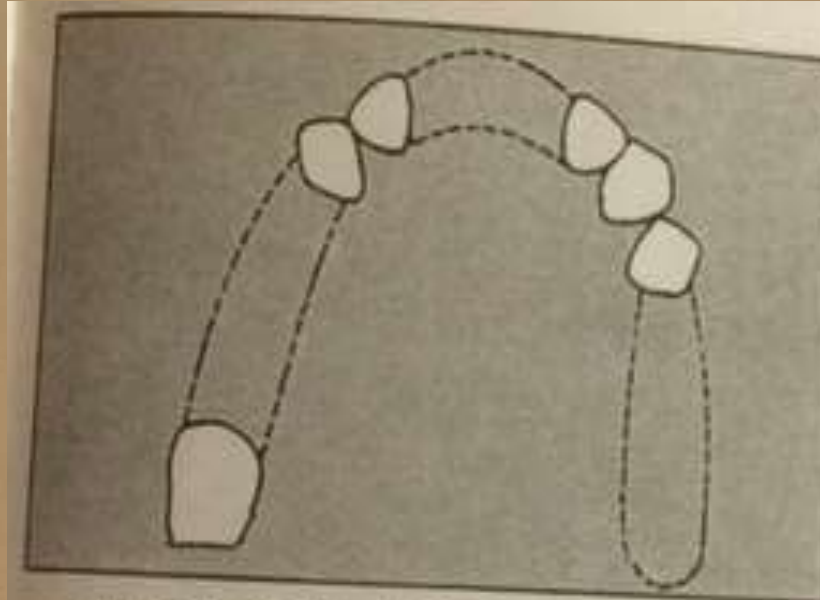
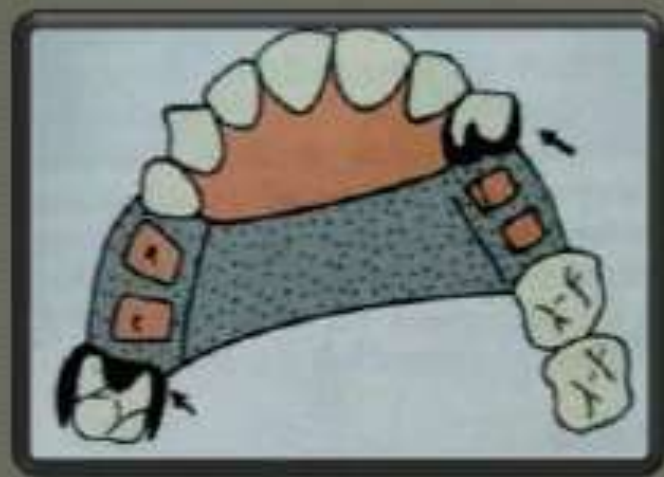


Fig. 16.16g: Bailyn's A1P2P3 partially edentulous condition

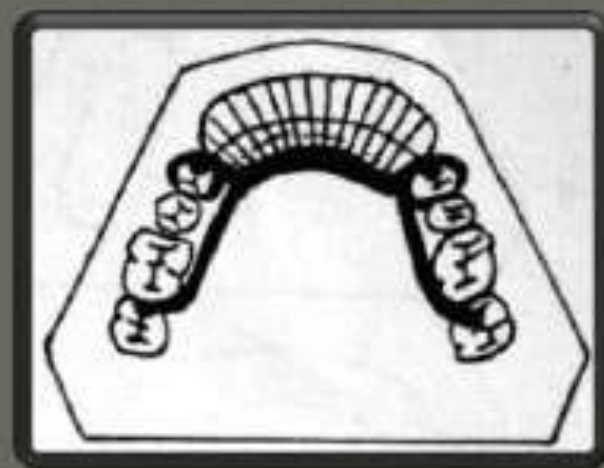
# CUMMER'S CLASSIFICATION

- Proposed by Cummer in 1920.
- According to him, partial dentures can be classified in to four types based on position of direct retainers:
  - ❑ *Diagonal: Two direct retainers diagonally opposed to each other*
  - ❑ *Diametric: Two direct retainers diametrically opposite to each other*
  - ❑ *Unilateral: Two or more direct retainers present on same side*
  - ❑ *Multi-lateral: three (rarely four) direct retainers in a triangular (rarely quadrangular) relationship*

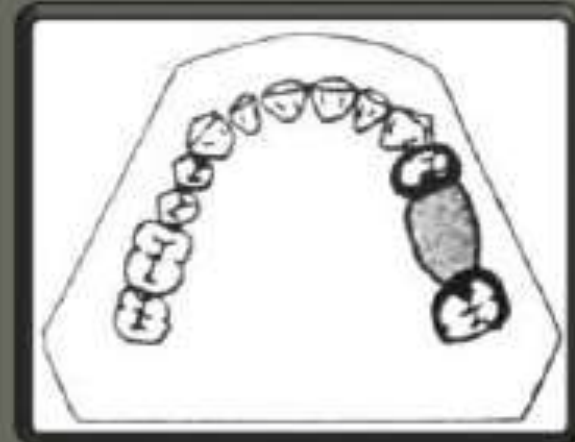
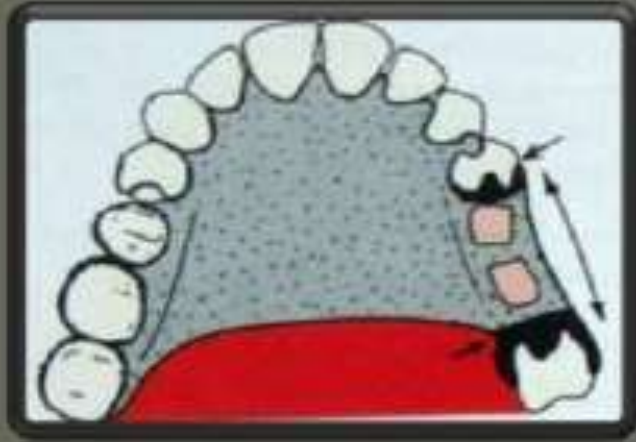
**Class I – DIAGONAL:** 2 diagonally opposite teeth are chosen as abutment teeth for the attachment of direct retainer



**Class II –DIAMETRIC:** 2 diametrically opposite teeth are chosen as abutment teeth for the attachment of the direct retainers



**Class III – UNILATERAL:** one or more teeth **on the same side** are chosen as abutment teeth for the attachment of the direct retainers



**Class IV –MULTILATERAL:** three or more teeth are chosen as abutment teeth for the attachment of the direct retainers. The teeth are disposed in a **triangular or quadrilateral** relationship

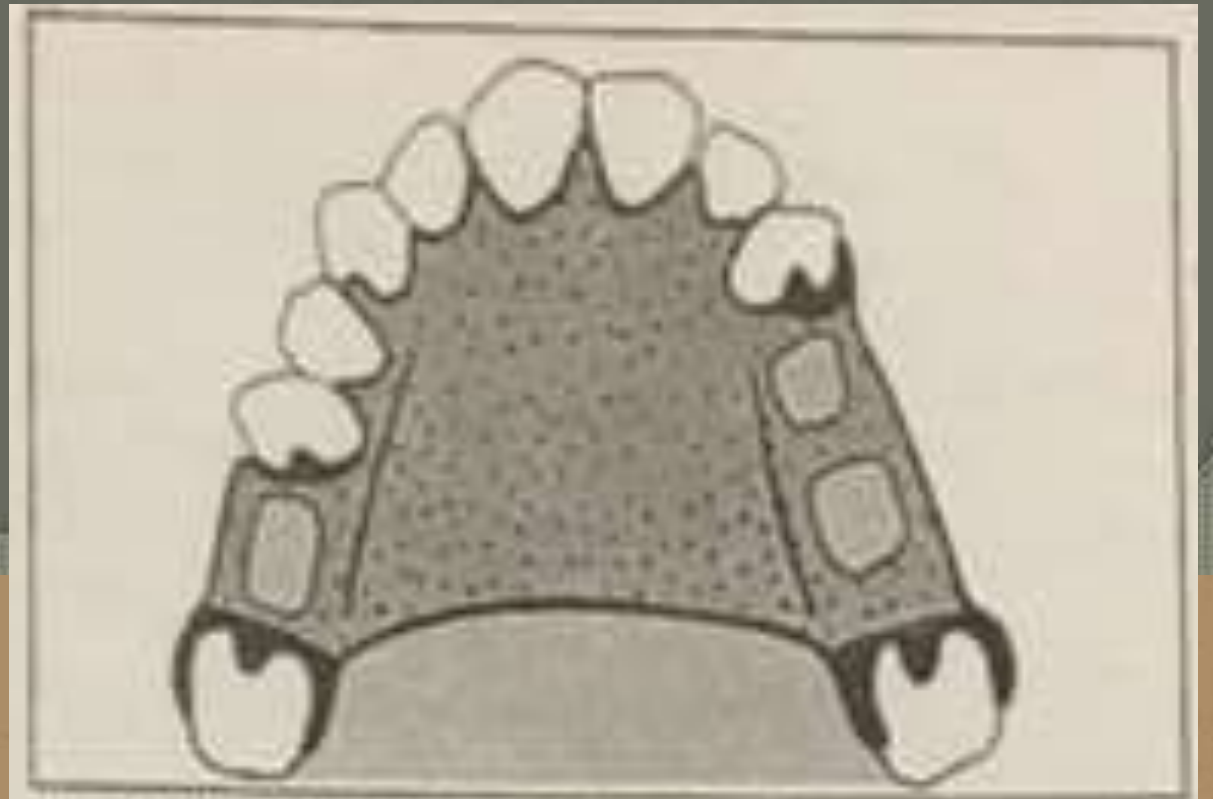


Fig. 16.9b: Gummer's multilateral quadrangular removable partial denture

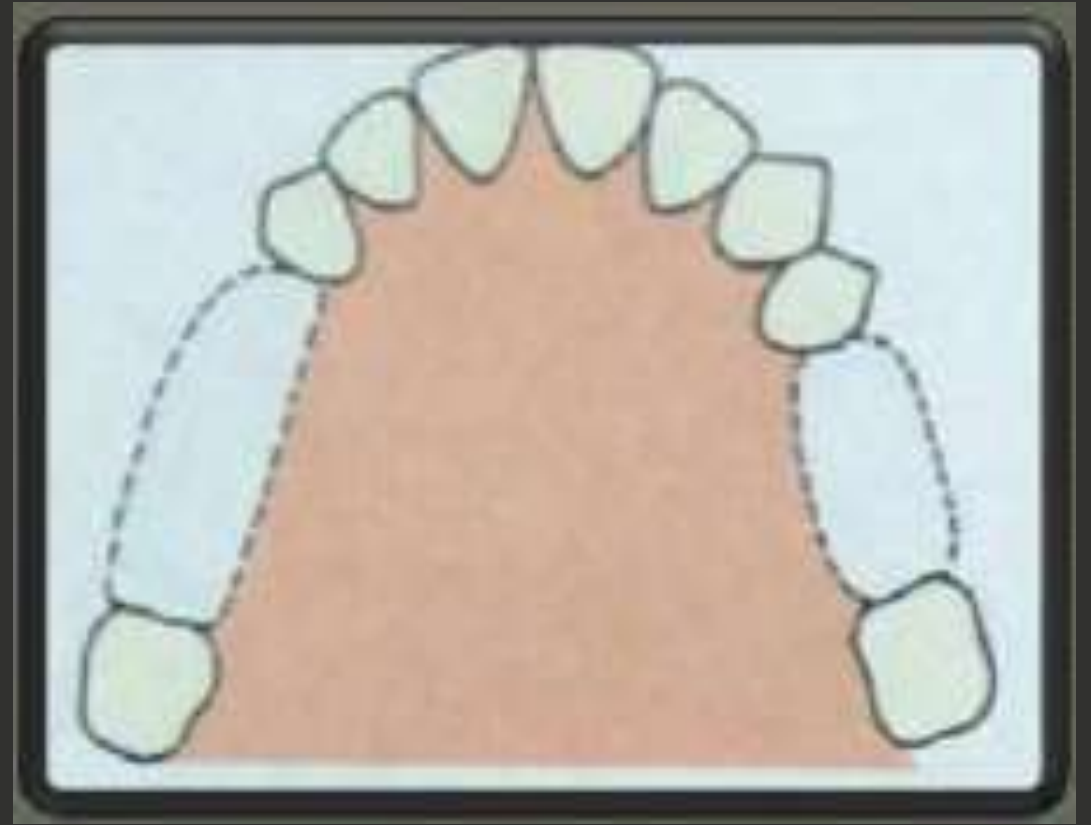


# SKINNER'S CLASSIFICATION

- Introduced classification in 1959.
- Influenced by Cummer's classification.
- Has five classes.
- Skinner said that about 1,31,072 combinations of partially edentulous arches are possible.
- Based on relationship of abutment teeth to supporting alveolar ridge

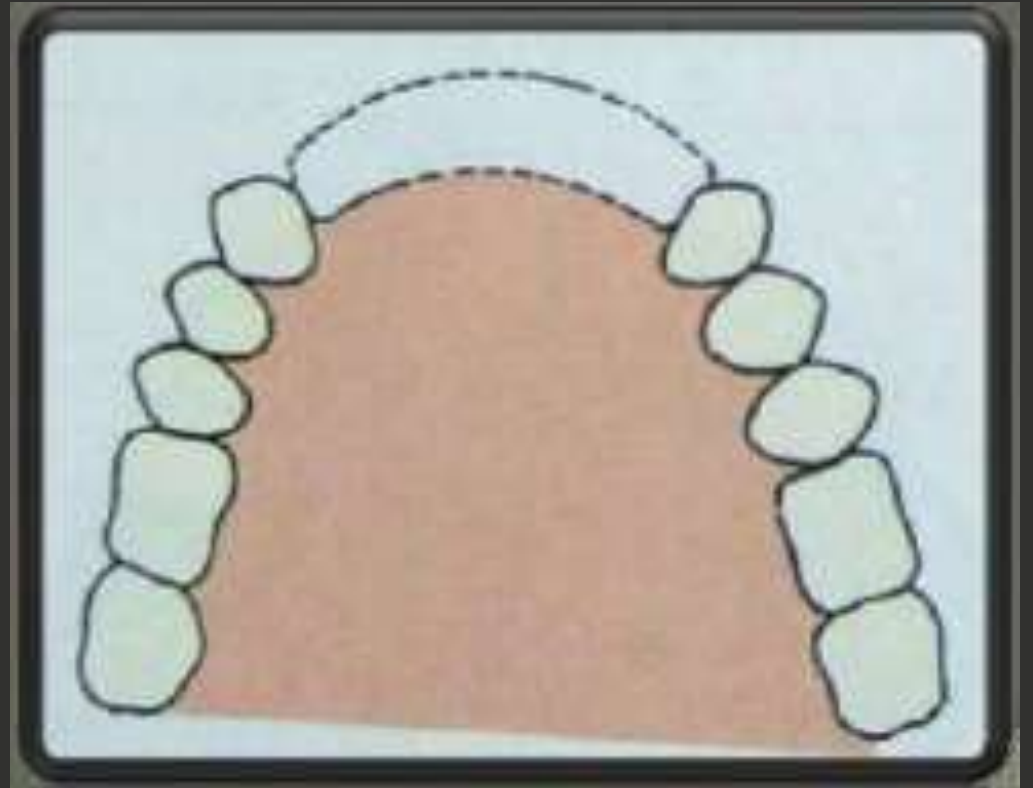
## Skinner Class I

- Abutment teeth are present both anterior and posterior to the edentulous space.
- It may be unilateral or bilateral.



## Skinner Class II

- All teeth are present posterior to the denture base which functions as a partial denture unit.
- It may be unilateral or bilateral.



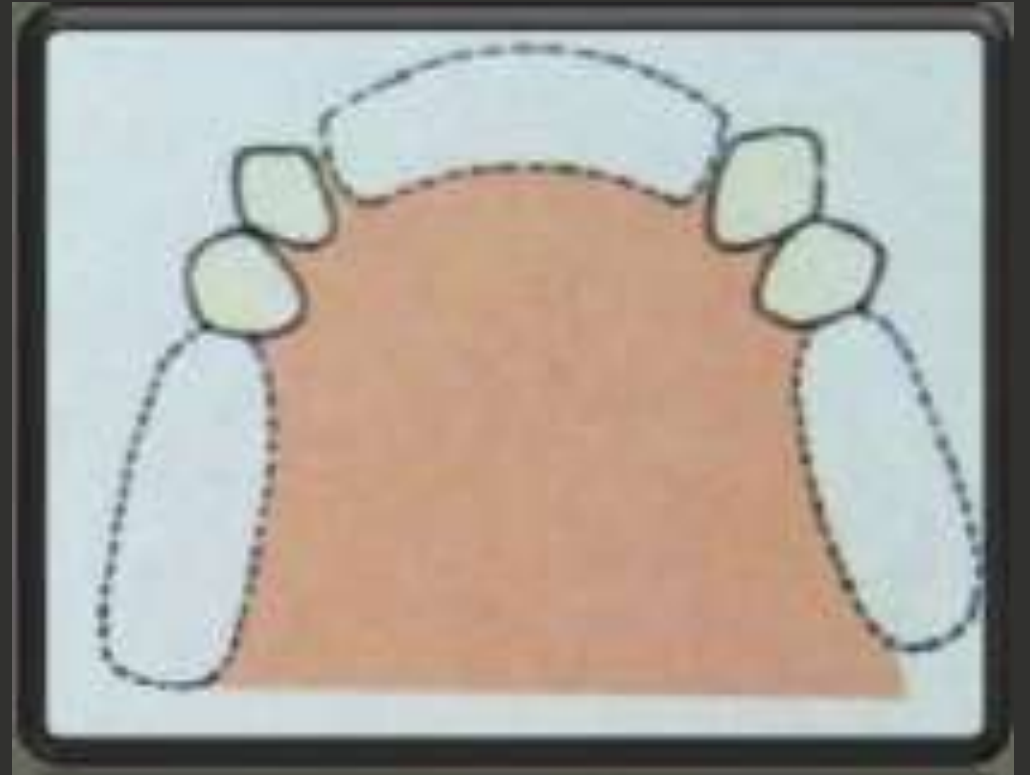
## Skinner Class III

- All abutment teeth are anterior to the denture base which functions as a partial denture unit.
- It may be unilateral or bilateral.



## Skinner Class IV

- Denture bases are located anterior and posterior to the remaining teeth.
- These may be unilateral or bilateral



## Skinner Class V

- Abutment teeth are unilateral in relation to denture base
- These may be unilateral or bilateral





