

## Short Note on Post and Core and its Disadvantages

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### DESCRIPTION

The post and core crown is a type of denture that is needed if there is not enough healthy tooth tissue left to support a normal crown. The support is cemented into a prepared corridor that holds the core restoration that holds the final crown. The role of the pin is to first support the remaining limbs and crown, then distribute the load on the basis and reduce the likelihood of coronary fractures. The post is not intended to support or support the tooth and can even break the foundation of the tooth. When deciding whether a tooth needs a post and core crown instead of a standard crown, make the following decisions:

1. Presence of proper ferrule crown tooth structure
2. Tube length sufficient to hold the post
3. Curved tube system and overall anatomy
4. Root denticle for post preparation sufficient thickness
5. Tooth recovery Goodness For post insertion, continuity improves crown retention.

However, there are some disadvantages: Perforations can occur during the preparation of the post space, the post makes it easier for the tooth to fracture, making subsequent treatment of the antegrade passage very difficult and ultimately very destructive, Excessive removal of tooth tissue is required. The presence of the sleeve can increase the compressive strength of the post. Pins are needed more often on the anterior teeth than on the lateral

teeth. The main reason for this may be that multi-rooted teeth usually have oversized body cavities that hold the core and crown, but the anterior teeth are much smaller and have less holding power. If the core cannot be held in the posterior teeth and a post is required, then only one post per tooth should be used and placed in the largest tube available. This is because post-treatment often requires excessive removal of dentin, increasing the risk of fractures. A much better alternative to the posterior struts is a core restoration that extends to the doorway of the basal canal with Nayyar technology using amalgam dowel cores. Using this technique, retention of the amalgam core is performed from the remaining pulp chamber and therefore from the canal prepared by extending the amalgam to these areas. Approach pins and cores fall into two main groups: preforms and casts. Both systems use posts placed in the root canal of the tooth to be restored. Therefore, the tooth should first receive endodontic treatment. After endodontic treatment is complete and therefore the passageway is crammed with the inert gutta percha passageway filler, some gutta percha is far from the foundation canal space. Gutta percha is often removed mechanically with Gates Glidden, thermally with System B Tip, and chemically with chemical solvents, but this method is currently not recommended thanks to the problem in controlling the depth of softening. The remaining gutta percha coronal space, called the pin space, is now available for pin placement. It is desirable to leave sufficient root filling material in the apical area to provide an apical seal. This procedure does not even require anesthesia, as the teeth die for a long time and are painless after passage treatment.

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