



the

143RD

CHICAGO DENTAL SOCIETY
MIDWINTER MEETING

The respected leader in scientific dental meetings

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM: FEBRUARY 21 - 24, 2008

EXHIBIT DATES: FEBRUARY 22 - 24, 2008

COURSE F31A
FUNCTIONAL ESTHETICS—TAKING THE TIME TO DO IT RIGHT
MICHAEL MALONE, DDS
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 2008

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120

CHICAGO DENTAL SOCIETY MIDWINTER MEETING COURSE EVALUATION

SPEAKER: _____ DATE: _____

SUBJECT: _____ NUMBER OF ATTENDEES: _____

PLEASE RATE YOUR SPEAKER AS TO:

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	N/A
SUBJECT SELECTED	4	3	2	1	0
TIMELINESS OF SUBJECT	4	3	2	1	0
COMPREHENSIVENESS	4	3	2	1	0
MEETING YOUR EXPECTATIONS	4	3	2	1	0
CONTENT LEVEL	4	3	2	1	0
DELIVERY	4	3	2	1	0
VOICE QUALITY	4	3	2	1	0
HOLDING YOUR INTEREST	4	3	2	1	0
APPROPRIATE AUDIOVISUALS	4	3	2	1	0
EFFECTIVE AUDIOVISUALS	4	3	2	1	0
OVERALL EVALUATION OF SPEAKERS	4	3	2	1	0
OVERALL EVALUATION OF THE PROGRAM	4	3	2	1	0

SHOULD THIS SPEAKER BE INVITED FOR FUTURE MEETINGS? YES NO

WHAT TOPICS INTEREST YOU FOR THE FUTURE? _____

COMMENTS (use reverse if you need additional space): _____

NAME (REQUESTED BUT NOT REQUIRED)—PLEASE PRINT: _____

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A Commitment to Excellence

**Functional Esthetics--Taking
the Time to Do It Right**

Mike Malone, D.D.S., F.A.G.D.
300 Doucet Road
Lafayette, Louisiana
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fax: (337) 989-1324

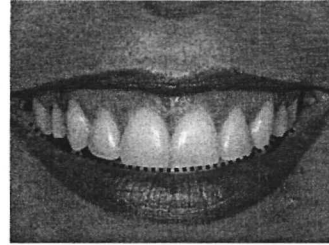
www.mikemalonedds.com

mike@mikemalonedds.com

Review of Smile Design Concepts

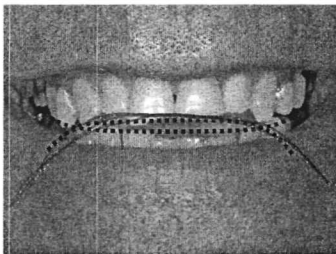
- Jeff Morley, DDS, Jimmy Eubank, DDS
- Ronald Goldstein, DDS, David Garber, DMD
- Maurice Salama, DDS
- AACD – Guide to Accreditation Criteria

Smile Line



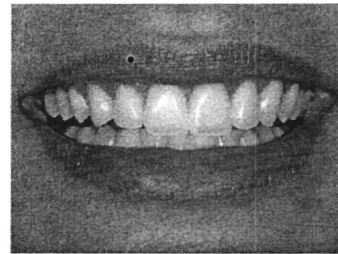
- The smile line is an imaginary line along the incisal edges of the maxillary anterior teeth which, in an ideal situation, mimics the curvature of the superior border of the lower lip when smiling.

Reverse Smile Line



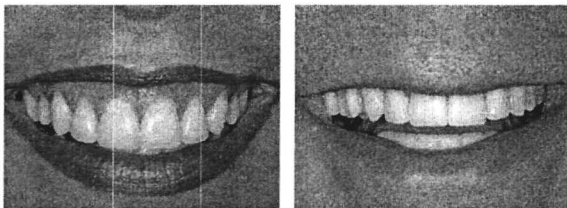
- A reverse smile line is when the incisors are shorter than the cuspids resulting in a reverse curve.

Lip Line (Upper)



- The lip line refers to the inferior border of the upper lip during smile formation.
- The lip line is generally considered ideal when the position approximates the gingival line of the maxillary teeth.

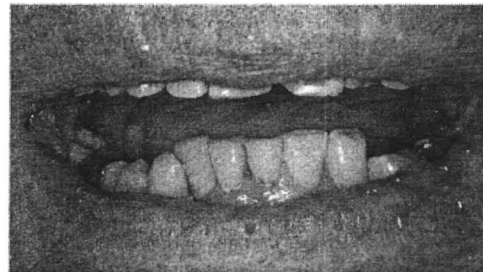
Acceptable Lip Line



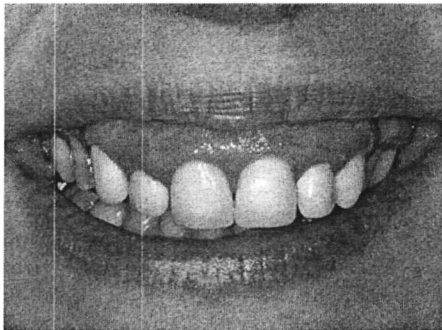
- The lip line is generally considered acceptable when the gingival line is within 2 mm above or below this line.

above or below

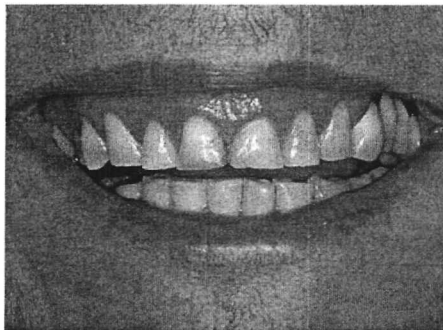
Deficient Lip Line



Excessive Lip Line

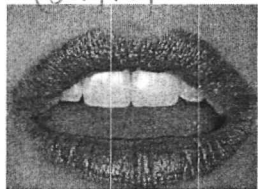


Uneven Lip Line



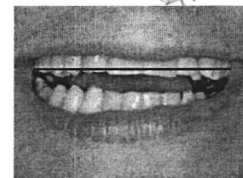
Tooth Reveal – Relaxed Lip “M” Position

(SAM)



- Young people show 2-4 mm of the central incisors when lips are relaxed.
- Mature or older people show less or even none of their incisors when lip is relaxed.

Tooth Reveal – Broad Smile “E” Position



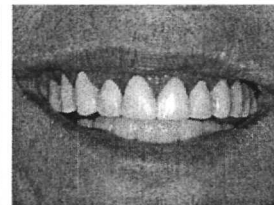
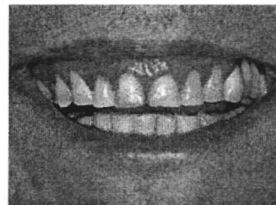
- Maximum extension of the lips in a broad smile.
- Intercommisure line is a straight line through the corners of the mouth.
- A youthful smile typically shows 75-100% tooth reveal below this line.
- A lower percentage of reveal ages the smile.

Incisal Length



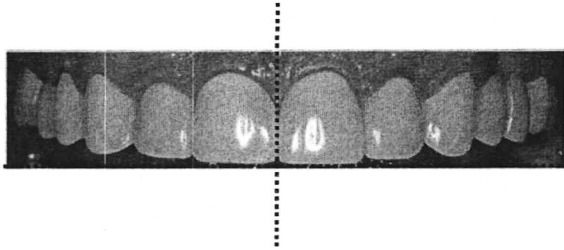
- Typical or average central incisor length is 1/16 of the facial height. (Use Trubyte Tooth Size Indicator)
- The average central incisor is 10-11 mm long.
- The central width is typically 75-80% of the length.

Incisal Length



- The Smile Line, in conjunction with phonetics, function, and esthetics, will determine the incisal edge position and in most cases, the central incisor length.
- Incisors that are too short may be lengthened incisally or gingivally, depending on lip line position, maximum reveal, and phonetics.

Midline



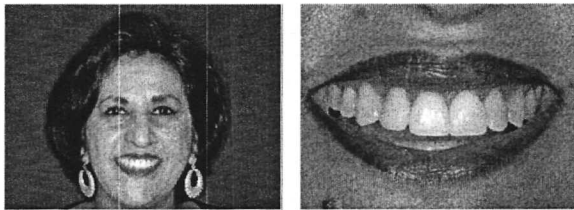
- The interface between the two maxillary centrals should be perpendicular to the incisal plane and parallel to the midline of the face.

Facial Midline



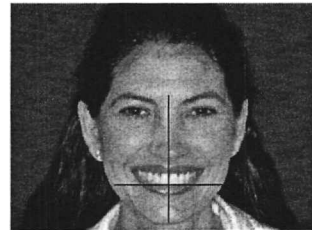
- The facial midline is best determined by a line connecting the center of the nasion with the philtrum of the lip.

Midline Deviation



- If the incisive papilla is not in line with the philtrum, a true midline deviation exists.
- A midline deviation that does not bisect the papilla is more noticeable than one which does not bisect the philtrum.

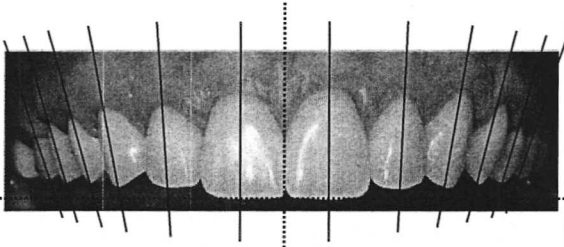
Horizontal Plane



- It is very important for the horizontal plane of the maxillary teeth to be perpendicular to the facial midline.
- A properly aligned, or "corrected", face bow is the best way to communicate the dental horizontal plane.

If eyes are equal, can use inter pupillary line.

Axial Inclination



- There should be a progressive increase in the mesial inclination of the maxillary teeth from central to canine.
- Even relatively small deviations in this element can produce noticeable problems with the smile.

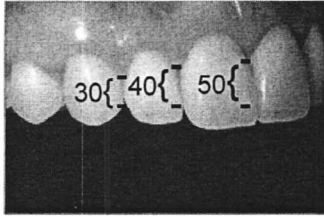
Incisal Embrasures



- The incisal embrasures of the maxillary anteriors should display a natural, progressive increase in size from the central to the canine.

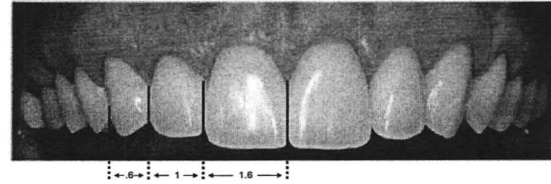


Connector



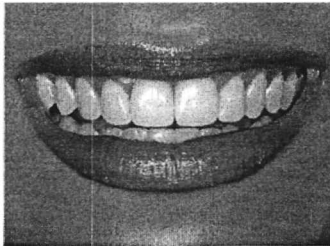
- The contact area, or connector, can be defined as the area between two teeth where they appear to touch.
- The "50-40-30" rule, as defined by Jeff Morley, is when the connector between the centrals is 50% of the central length, 40% between central and lateral, and 30% of the central length between lateral and canine.

Principles of Golden Proportion



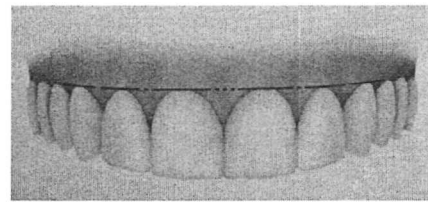
- The suggested mathematical ratio of the apparent widths of the anterior teeth when viewed from the front is 1.6 : 1 : 0.6. Dr. David Garber suggests using a range of 1 : 1.3 to 1 : 1.9.
- Many clinicians prefer to develop proportions by eye rather than use a strict mathematical proportion.

Buccal Corridor



- Buccal corridor refers to the area distal to the maxillary canine visible during the smile.
- It can be affected by lip shape and position, arch width, bicuspid position, and the color and value of the posterior teeth relative to the anteriors.

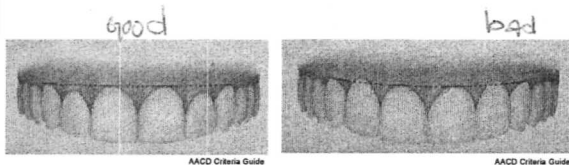
Gingival Height and Position



AACD Criteria Guide

- The gingival position of the centrals should be symmetrical and relatively similar to the cuspid's gingival height.

Gingival Height and Position

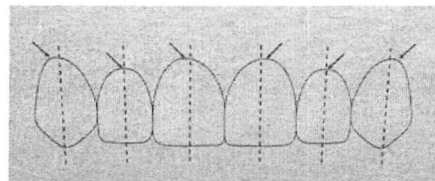


AACD Criteria Guide

AACD Criteria Guide

- The lateral incisor's gingival height should be the same, or preferably, slightly less than the centrals (never higher).

Gingival Shape and Zenith



AACD Criteria Guide

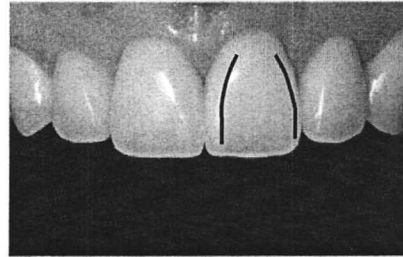
- The gingival shape of the maxillary lateral incisors and the mandibular incisors should be a symmetrical half-oval or half-circle with the zenith in the center.
- The zenith of the maxillary centrals and cuspids should be distal to their long longitudinal axis.

Shade Progression



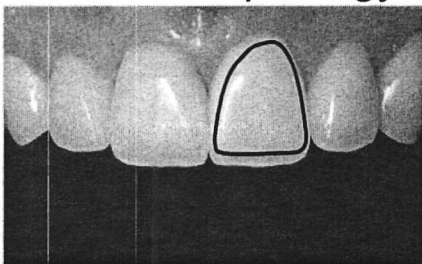
- The maxillary central incisors have the highest value of all the teeth.
- The laterals have a similar hue, but slightly lower value.
- The canines have greater chroma and the lowest value of all the maxillary teeth.
- First and second bicuspids are similar in chroma and value to the lateral incisors.

Tooth Morphology



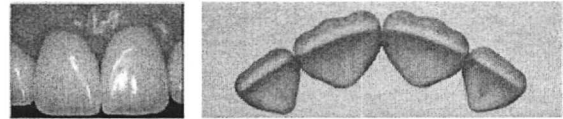
- **Line angles** are found on the proximals of the anterior teeth when the facial surface turns into the inter proximal area.

Tooth Morphology



- The **outline form** is the shape of the tooth when you connect the mesial and distal line angles with incisal and gingival lines.
- Outline forms can be square, ovoid or tapering, or shapes in between.

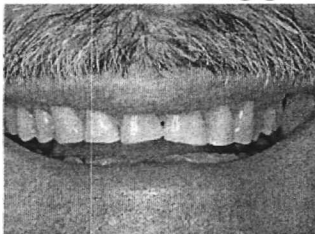
Labial Anatomy



AAO Criteria Guide

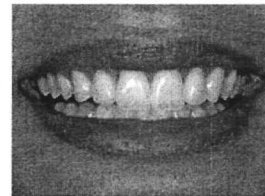
- Labial anatomy is affected by the lobular development of natural teeth.
- The central incisor is developed from three lobes, the lateral from two and the canine from one lobe.

Factors That Suggest Age



- Shorter, more square teeth give the impression of an older smile (centrals usually wear the most).
- Age and the resulting wear also create sharp and angular corners and smaller incisal embrasures.
- Teeth also darken with time.

Factors That Suggest Gender

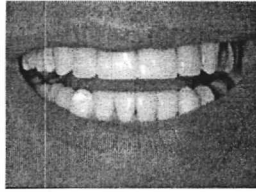


feminine

- Lateral incisors are the most gender related teeth.
- Feminine Lateral Incisor:
 - Narrow gingival width
 - Divergent proximal line angles
 - Rounded incisal outline form
 - Rounded incisal corners
 - Concave gingival embrasures

A age
G gender
P personality

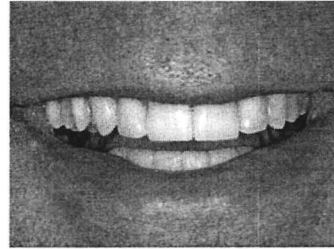
Factors That Suggest Gender



Masculine.

- Masculine Lateral Incisor:
 - Wide gingival width
 - Almost as wide as central
 - Parallel proximal line angles
 - Flat incisal edge
 - Sharp incisal corners
 - Convex gingival embrasures

Factors That Suggest Personality



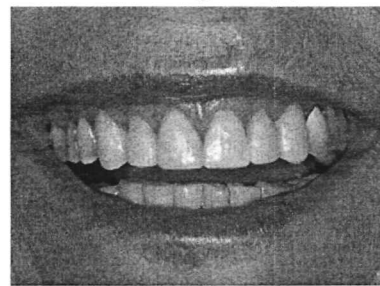
- Shape of cuspids
 - Pointed cuspids are aggressive; rounded suggest passivity.
 - A flat cuspid profile is also more aggressive.

The Smile Design Appointment



- The comprehensive cosmetic patient is appointed to make decisions necessary for the development of their pre-planned esthetic wax-up.
- We use photographic guides such as Bill Dorfman's The Smile Guide and any photos the patient may bring.

The Smile Design Appointment



- A direct composite resin mock-up can be used instead of a laboratory wax-up.

The Smile Design Appointment



- Cosmetic computer imaging is another communication tool for helping your patient make smile design decisions.

The Smile Design Appointment



- Explain concept of designing first, then implementing change at the preparation appointment with their "prototype" provisional restorations.
- Prototype provisionals give your patient a chance to experience their smile changes before the final restorations are even started.

*Buy AACD book
guide to Accreditation Criteria*

Thirteen procedures to insure an ideal restoration-Dawson

1. Do a thorough examination.
2. Visualize your end result.
3. Outline the treatment in the proper sequence.
4. Make sure the tissues are healthy before beginning final restorative procedures.
5. Prepare the teeth meticulously.
6. Magnify your vision.
7. Verify the accuracy of your impression.
8. Verify the accuracy of your dies.
9. Verify bite records, both in the mouth and on the models.
10. Fabricate good temporaries.
11. Provide the technician with all the information he or she needs to make a masterpiece.
12. Verify the accuracy of lab procedures.
13. Check the accuracy of the restorations before placing them in the mouth.

ESTHETIC WAX-UP CHECK LIST

Mike Malone, DDS, FAGD
300 Doucet Rd.
Lafayette, LA 70503

Patient _____

Date _____

Due date _____

Tooth Numbers	Type of Restoration

1. Central incisor size. Length ____ mm. Width ____ mm.
2. Move the midline ____ align ____ mm Right ____ mm Left
3. Free gingival line. ____ Maintain position. ____ Modify position ____ mm apically.
4. Incisor shape or Smile Guide _____.
5. Horizontal plane. ____ Change to coincide with desktop (mounted models).
 ____ Leave as is.
 ____ Other modifications _____.
6. Occlusal plane. ____ Develop ideal plane with plane analyzer.
 ____ Leave as is.
7. Vertical dimension. ____ Position at the level of centric occlusion.
 ____ Open vertical ____ mm ____ anteriorly, or ____ posteriorly.
8. Buccal corridor. ____ Change to idealize. ____ Leave as is.
9. Photos included: ____ Face ____ 1:2 Smile ____ 1:2 Retracted ____ Imaged
10. Other: _____

Name: _____
 Date: _____

Cent Stops 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16

Restorations	Bite/Rec	Slides	Models
Porc	Preps	Before	Opposing
PFM PM	Temps	Stumpf	Temps U L
PFM	Preps/Temps	Temps	Trial
Gold	Facebow	Smile	Essix NG
		Shade	Bleach
		After	
Die Model Out		Trinident	
Opposing Model Mounted		Specialty	
Mounted Case Out		Karam	
Case Returned		Excel	
Checked By Doctor		Haupt	
Time Units			

Smile Design & Advanced Cosmetic Provisional Fabrication

Mike Malone, DDS, FAGD

Crown Form Fabrication

- Paint mock-up model with Liquid Foil Separator and blow dry
- Place Copyplast material in MiniStar Machine
- Turn on heating element and wait until light turns green
- Place model of mock-up in lead beads approximately 3 mm from gingival line
- Pull heating element down over Copyplast material and heat for 60 seconds
- Pull heating element up, quickly place softened Copyplast onto model and engage lever. Let cool for 60 seconds
- Remove Copyplast from model and trim with scissors, leaving 2-3 mm.beyond gingival margin
- Place trimmed Copyplast back onto model and place into beads, leaving only teeth exposed (leave tissue stops for full arch cases)
- Remove blue film from 2.5 mm Splint Biocryl and place on MiniStar machine
- Turn on heating element, wait until light turns green
- Pull heating element over Biocryl and heat for 75 seconds
- Pull up heating element and quickly place softened Biocryl onto model with Copyplast, engage lever and cool down for 120 seconds
- Remove Copyplast from inside Biocryl
- Trim Biocryl with the Almore Soft Line Trimmer and an acrylic bur to the gingival margin

Smile Design & Advanced Cosmetic Provisional Fabrication

Mike Malone, DDS, FAGD

Advanced Provisionals

- Take bonding hydrocolloid/alginate impression of prepared teeth.
- Pour up impression with Snap Stone. Allow to set for five minutes.
- Remove the model from the alginate.
- Clean up and try crown form on model. Draw red pencil line at crown form margin.
- Paint two coats of Rubber Sep onto preps, drying each layer (should look like die spacer).
- Coat entire model with thin layer of Liquid Foil Separator and dry.
- Place Triad enamel, light, and medium into crown form for desired result.
- Place loaded crown form in Zip-Lock bag and place in hot water bath at 175 degrees for two minutes.
- Place loaded crown form (with Biocryl reinforcement) onto prep model. Press all the way to red line.
- Secure with rubber band and cure in Triad oven for four minutes.
- Separate provisionals between cuspids and first bicuspids on both sides with diamond disk (for full arch provisionals).
- Gently remove provisional from model, being careful not to break the provisional. (You **must** trim excess from lingual of veneers before removal)
- Cure in Triad oven for 2-4 minutes after painting inside of temps with glycerin (air barrier).
- Trim excess material close to margins on the facial and lingual using preferred acrylic burs.
- Trim and remove excess interproximal from the gingival embrasures using modified green wheel.
- Refine margins using favorite burs.
- Remove internal flash and any existing bubbles.
- Place back on model and repair any deficient margins.
- Transfer to the patient adjusting any other undercuts as necessary.
- Refine facial and incisal embrasures using the Vision Flex 140.
- Polish with medium pumice and Shurshine on the lathe or paint with Palaseal and light cure.
- Polish interproximals and embrasures with a Robinson wheel and Shurshine.

LA Academy of Continuing Dental Education
in cooperation with
LSU School of Dentistry

Cosmetic Dentistry Continuum – Level I

BONDING SEQUENCE

By Dr. Jimmy Eubank

- 1.) Clean tooth – Remove prototype cement and sandblast while protecting the tissue and adjacent teeth. Rinse and remove all grit.
- 2.) Apply superoxyol with microbrush to stop tissue seepage and clean tooth, leave 10 to 15 seconds – then rinse.
- 3.) Etch – 37% Phosphoric – scrub with microbrush for 10 to 15 seconds
- 4.) Rinse and dry – Verify proper etch pattern.
- 5.) Apply Liner Bond 2V (A & B Primer) – (add Activator if bonding to composite build-up) scrub with microbrush for 20 seconds then let set for 20 seconds.
- 6.) Gently air dry until nothing wiggles – this will leave isolated surface areas that are not glossy.
- 7.) Apply Photo Bond plus Activator to tooth and blow off excess (no pooling) - establishes a uniform glossy surface.
- 8.) Light cure 10 – 40 seconds depending upon light source.
- 9.) Apply Photo Bond mixture to sandblasted, etched restoration and blow off excess.
- 10.) Place restoration with the appropriate resin cement, verify seat and light cure.

MIKE MALONE, D.D.S., F.A.G.D.
Recommended Instrumentation and Materials

ANESTHESIA

Septocaine	Septodont (800) 872-8305
N-Tralig syringe	Miltex (general supplier)
X-tip Anesthesia Delivery System	X-tip Technologies, LLC (800) 682-9847

BLEACHING

ZOOM! Chairside Whitening	Discus Dental (800) 422-9448
ZOOM! Weekender Kit	Discus Dental (800) 422-9448
Nite White Excel 2	Discus Dental (800) 422-9448
Sodium perborate	Sultan Chemist (800) 637-8582
Superoxol	Union Broach (800) 221-1344
Crest Professional White Strips Supreme	Dental Supply Co.

BURS, POLISHING DISCS, CUPS, POINTS, ETC.

Vision Flex Strips (diamond)	Brasseler (800) 363-3838
Composite polishing cups (pink/blue)	Cosmedent (800) 621-6729
Vision-Flex diamond disk (934-180)	Brasseler (800) 363-3838
Enamelize (composite polishing)	Cosmedent (800) 621-6729
Flexi Disc	Cosmedent (800) 621-6729
Flexistrip	Cosmedent (800) 621-6729
Neo Diamonds 0916.8C (crown prep)	Microcopy (800) 235-1863
Neo Diamonds 0710MS (resin prep)	Microcopy (800) 235-1863
Nova diamonds 856-016 short (veneer prep)	Gnathos (800) 325-0285
Neo Diamonds 1923M (football shape)	Microcopy (800) 235-1863
Neo Diamonds 2042C (Wheel)	Microcopy (800) 235-1863
Neo Diamonds 3512.8VF (flame, finishing)	Microcopy (800) 235-1863
Dialite Ultra Porcelain Resurfacing System	Brasseler (800) 363-3838

CEMENTS/BONDING AGENTS

Clearfil Liner Bond 2V and Photobond	Kuraray America (800) 879-1676
RelyX Unicem	3M ESPE (800) 634-2249
Fynal Type II Class I (temporary)	Caulk (800) 532-2855
Insure Porcelain Bonding System	Cosmedent (800) 621-6729
Prevue Try-In Paste	Cosmedent (800) 621-6729
Da Vinci Formula 1 Veneer Cement	Cosmedent (800) 621-6729

COMPOSITE RESIN/MATERIALS AND INSTRUMENTS

CosmeCore	Cosmedent (800) 621-6729
GlasSpan	GlasSpan (800) 280-7726
Plastic Filling Instruments	Cosmedent (800) 621-6729
Porcelain Etch 9.5% (intraoral)	Ultradent (800) 552-5512
Renamel (microfill, creative color, hybrid)	Cosmedent (800) 621-6729
RSVP Temporary System	Cosmedent (800) 621-6729
Showoff mockup resin	Cosmedent (800) 621-6729
Ultra Etch 35% Phosphoric Acid	Ultradent (800) 552-5512
Palaseal	Heraeus Kulzer (800) 343-5336

IMPRESSION MATERIAL

Alginate II	Cadco (800) 833-8267
Blue Mousse bite registration (super fast set)	Parkell (800) 243-7446
Identic Syringable Bonding Hydrocolloid	DUX Sales (800) 833-8267
Identic Dry Conditioner	DUX Sales (800) 833-8267
Hydrocolloid – Slate Tray Material	DUX Sales (800) 833-8267
Hydrocolloid—Red Backloading Syringe Material	DUX Sales (800) 833-8267
Identic Extra Fast Set Alginate	DUX Sales (800) 833-8267
Prep Wet	DUX Sales (800) 833-8267

LAB

Essix thermoforming vacuum sheets	Raintree Essix (800) 883-8733
MiniStar	Great Lakes Orthodontics (800) 828-7626
Soft Liner Trimmer	Almore International (800) 547-1511
Greenstone Wheel (for temps)	Brassler (800) 363-3838

Liquid Foil Separator	Great Lakes Orthodontics (800) 828-7626
Press-form sheets	Ellman (800) 835-5355
Rubber Sep	George Taub Prdts. (201) 798-5353
Snapstone	Whipmix (800) 626-5651
Triad VLC provisional material	Dentsply/Trubyte (800) 786-0085
Hotstikz System	Dental Ventures of Am. (800) 228-6696
Surfactant	DUX Sales (800) 833-8267
Copyplast 1 mm	Great Lakes Orthodontics (800) 828-7626
Biocryl 3 mm	Great Lakes Orthodontics (800) 828-7626
Primarock	Whipmix (800) 626-5651
Whip Mix Vacuum Mixer	Whipmix (800) 626-5651
Gypsum Hardner	Whipmix (800) 626-5651
Triad 2000 Light Curing Unit	Dentsply (800) 786-0085
Shur Shine	Dental Health Products (800) 444-0339

MISCELLANEOUS

Accufilm II (red and black)	Parkell (800) 243-7746
Artus occlusal registration strips	Artus (201) 568-8865
Visco-Stat/Astringent X	Ultradent (800) 552-5512
Crown Remover	Brasseler (800) 363-3838
Dental Health Program	Mike Malone, DDS (337) 989-1268
Lares High Speed Hand Pieces	Lares (800) 347-3289
Surgical Telescopes	Designs for Vision (800) 345-4009
Fiberoptic Headlight (glasses mount)	Orasoptic (800) 369-3698
Video Glasses (i – Glasses)	I-O Display Systems (800) 339-5287
V-I-P-2 Radiographic Aligner	Up-Rad Corp. (800) 327-8879
Prep Start (micro abrasion)	Danville Engineering (800) 827-7940
Artex Articulator	Jenson (800) 243-2000
Artex Facebow	Jenson (800) 243-2000
Dento-Surg Unit (Radio Surgery)	Ellman (800) 835-5355
Vari-tip Electrode	Ellman (800) 835-5355
Lab for Provisional Templates	Smile-Vision (800) 634-3480

RUBBER DAM

Dental dam 6x6	Hygenic (800) 321-2135
Orashield dental dam napkins	Hygenic (800) 321-2135
Rubber dam clamps - W3, 2, 0, 212SA, 14A	Hygenic (800) 321-2135
Wedget	Hygenic (800) 321-2135

PHOTOGRAPHY

Nikon D-200 Digital Camera System	PhotoMed International (818) 908-5368
DP-6 Wireless Intraoral Camera	RF System lab. (888)219-0475

CONTINUING EDUCATION

Pankey Institute	(305) 361-5433
LSU Cosmetic Continuum	(504) 832-3500
Dawson (Center for Advanced Study)	(800) 952-2178
Kois (Creating Restorative Excellence)	(800) 457-9165
Mopper (Center for Esthetic Excellence)	(800) 837-2321
Schuster Center for Professional Development	(602) 941-9393
Eubank Teaching Institute	(888) 596-1811

NEWSLETTERS & JOURNALS

Clinical Research Associates Newsletter	(801) 226-2121
Journal of Prosthetic Dentistry	(800) 453-4351
Journal of Cosmetic Dentistry (AACD)	(800) 543-9220

ORGANIZATIONS

American Academy of Cosmetic Dentistry	(800) 543-9220
American Equilibration Society	(888) TMJ- 7778
Academy of General Dentistry	(888) AGD-DENT

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