Dental Photography Part II: Protocol for shade taking and communication with the lab

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Abstract

Part I of this article discussed the basics equipment that is necessary for dental photography. In addition, a few examples of pictures taken that were better than others for the same situation were also shown. In part II, a protocol of taking digital photographs will be presented which has been of great help to the author, particularly in achieving the right shade and value.

It is based on standardized pictures that should be taken in order to show certain individual characteristics of the patient to be treated and standardized comparisons of the shade tabs and the natural tooth structures in order to give the technician more information than the usual A2 or A3 written on a piece of paper.

Shade taking

The evolution in digital photography and the possibility of taking pictures and evaluating them immediately as well as almost instantaneous access of the information by someone located off-site in the same city or even another country, we have a great resource available that can help us achieve the right shade of our indirect restorations. Standardized high quality photographs are also an advantage when the shade is taken for a direct restoration - for example a direct veneer or a class IV.

In this case a picture can really help the clinician identify the opacities and the color halo - the effect of the adjacent tooth, before re-doing the restoration (Figure 1).

Dental shade taking at the dental lab or in the dental practice can be frustrating. As most dentists do not really know how to use the shade guide when they finish their undergradate studies. In particular, if work has to be redone, because the clinician does not know what was done incorrectly or wrong or how to obtain the right shade.

Dental shade guides are used by dentists, dental assistants and dental laboratory technicians to communicate perfect tooth color, translucency, and brightness. However, many variables come into play no matter what system you decide to use. Before even starting to think about shade taking, you need to answer an extremely simple and obvious question: are you using the same Shade System at the lab? There are many shade taking systems available, with variations in the shades between different manufacturer, even though the concept may be the same.

They are also manufactured from different materials with different optical properties. For example, some labs are familiar with the Chromascope system, most of the dentists with the A-D shade guide, while the younger generation of dentists learned with the 3M master shade guide. The role of a shade guide is to help standardize the perception and so facilitate the communication in order to match the shade of the natural teeth with the required restoration.

Shade guides are not a perfect representation of what is actually seen but are close enough to identify a range of tooth colors. They are the best tool for identifying and communicating the correct dental shade. Tooth color can be referred to as being an A2 or A3, between a B2 and B4. The optimum tooth closest to the one being restored. It is always best to get the patient to the dental lab and have a custom shade taken, if possible, particularly for the more difficult cases. However, in most of the cases this is not possible, due to unwillingness of the patient to spend time going to the lab, or the location of the lab not being in close proximity.

The same shade guides should be used in conjunction with digital photography. If no direct light is projected to the mouth and the shade tabs, the main light source will be the flash of the camera, which has always the same temperature (between 5500° and 6000°C) and can be used by the dentist in the clinic and the technician in the lab. When pictures are taken under different light conditions, the variations between the same shades can be considerable. A good photo for both the dentist and the lab technician can be emailed so that they are both looking at the tooth color under the same conditions. When the technician compares the color of the restoration with the shade guide, he can take a picture that will create an image to be used as a comparison under the same light conditions as the natural tooth in the image sent by the clinician. (Figures 3 - 5)

Due to the flash of the camera, the technician can then compare, under the same light conditions as the clinician, whether the restorations look similar to the original shade tab sent by the clinician. (Figure 6. Veneers by CDT Juergen Seiger, Liechtenstein)

Tooth Color Basics

Color has two basic characteristics. Hue and Chroma. Natural tooth color also displays these same characteristics. Hue can be defined as the actual color such as yellow or gray. Chroma is the intensity of that color and is sometimes called saturation. Hue and Chroma are typically represented by a shade guide in terms of which color comes closest to the actual tooth being measured. For example, shade guides will have a range of A1 to A4 or B1 to B4, plus C and D shades (Fig 7).

Value is the brightness of a tooth. It is therefore given a separate classification than color when communicating shade. Teeth also exhibit translucency and can be measured by how much light can pass through different sections of a tooth. Shade taking problems arise because most natural teeth are not an exact match to a shade guide, nor do shade guides accurately express tooth translucency.
and value. In many cases, when it decided that a tooth has a certain shade, the Hue and the Chroma are communicated to the lab, but never the value and this is where the problem arises.

Very few crowns are accepted if the value is incorrect, while moderate inaccuracies in chroma and hue may go unnoticed. For this reason the shade taking protocol needs to be based on this information being communicated to the lab in the most accurate way possible.

Before the shade is taken conventionally or a picture is taken for the same purpose, several factors need to be controlled:

1. If patient is wearing bright colored clothing, drape him or her with a neutral colored cover.
2. Have patient remove lipstick and mouthwash, before starting the treatment.
3. Teeth must have been cleaned.
4. The shade taking should be done at the beginning of the appointment, so that teeth are moist (the patient must lick their teeth constantly to keep them moist) and your eyes

Figure 29: Final result after 2 weeks. Figure 30: The value of the restorations

4. The incisal edge of the tabs should be at exactly the same level of the buccal surface of the teeth, as even slight variations in the power of the flash

5. The shade tab should be used. As an example A2 looks similar to ND2.

Figure 18: Discolored stump. Figure 19: Situation after internal bleaching and composite build-up. Figure 20: IPS e.max CAD crowns after milling with the MC XL (Sirona) unit. The castings need to be crystallized in order to get the final shade.

Figure 21: Layering steps. The shade is compared with the natural die material stumps, which has the same shade than the dentin-composite stumps in the patient's mouth.

7. Consider taking some pictures in black and white. A black and white photograph will help show the value of the shade tab in relation to the patient's tooth. (Figure 14)

Clinical case

A 27-year-old female patient came to our office unsatisfied with the appearance of her 2 anterior pfm crowns (Figure 15). The value of both crowns clearly did not match the other teeth and her smile line unfortunately also showed the discolored cervical part of tooth 11 (Figure 16).

An overview picture of the stump shade was taken with a reference (Figure 17a). This reference should ideally be the natural die material A-D shade guide (Figure 17b). Both shade guides, the natural die material guide and the A-D shade guide have some similarities, for example, as a rule of thumb an ND2 looks quite similar to an A2 (Figure 17c). Obviously, the natural die material shade guide has shades that are dark, since its purpose is to correlate to artificially discolored stumps and not to recreate natural shades as the A-D shade guide (Figures 17c and 17d). Internal bleaching of the stump was then performed with 35% hydrogen peroxide (Figure 18) in 2 sessions of 20 minutes each. Figure 19 shows the final result after the composite build-up with Excite DSC and Multi-core flow (Ivoclar Vivadent, Liechtenstein). An impression was taken and sent to the lab.

The cast was scanned and an IPS e-max CAD LT block was milled (Figure 20). The appearance of the crowns is always checked with the natural die material stumps in order to get the correct value and chroma (Figures 21 and 22). Finally, contacts and final integrations of the crowns were checked in the solid cast (Figure 23, laboratory work done by CDT Volker Brosch, Germany). A retraction cord was placed prior to bonding the crowns (Figure 24). The stumps are etched with phosphoric acid (Figure 25) and Excite DSC was applied (Figure 26). Variolink N (base and catalyst, translucent shade) were mixed and applied to the crowns (Figures 27 and 28). After 4 weeks a natural integration of the crowns with the right hue, value, chroma and effects can be seen in Figure 29.

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