

## Review

# Nonmetal clasp dentures: What is the evidence about their use?

Inti Mendoza-Carrasco<sup>1</sup>, Juliana Hotta<sup>1</sup>, Carolina Yoshi Campos Sugio<sup>1</sup>, Andréa Lemos Falcao Procópio<sup>1</sup>, Vanessa Migliorini Urban<sup>2</sup>, Victor Mosquim<sup>3</sup>, Gerson Aparecido Foratori-Junior<sup>4</sup>, Simone Soares<sup>1</sup>, Karin Hermana Neppelenbroek<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Prosthodontics and Periodontics, Bauru School of Dentistry, University of São Paulo, Bauru, São Paulo, <sup>2</sup>Department of Dentistry, State University of Ponta Grossa, Ponta Grossa, Paraná, <sup>3</sup>Department of Operative Dentistry, Endodontics and Dental Materials, Bauru School of Dentistry, University of São Paulo, Bauru, São Paulo, <sup>4</sup>Department of Pediatric Dentistry, Orthodontics and Public Health, Bauru School of Dentistry, University of São Paulo, Bauru, São Paulo, Brazil

### Abstract

The aim was to discuss the indications, contraindications, advantages, and disadvantages of Nonmetal clasp dentures (NMCDs), as well as the most relevant properties of its constituent materials. A search was conducted using the keywords: “nonmetal clasp dentures,” “thermoplastic resin,” “flexible resin removable partial denture,” “polyamide,” and “nylon” in databases PubMed/Medline, Lilacs, SciELO, and textbooks between 1955 and 2020. Theses and texts without reliable sources of publication were excluded. Once the analysis instruments were determined, the data were analyzed and discussed. NMCDs present high flexibility, easy adaptation to the abutments, color compatibility and biocompatibility with the oral mucosa, and absence of visible metal clasps. However, they need laboratory relining, grinding, and polishing, do not have criteria for its planning, become rougher and stained over time, and are able to traumatize supporting tissues. The association with metal components seems to be an alternative to increase the success of NMCDs by combining esthetics and biomechanical principles of conventional removable partial dentures. The lack of long-term clinical studies makes the professionals to rely solely on previous experiences or on the manufacturers’ recommendations. It suggested that NMCDs must be indicated with caution when not used temporarily.

**Keywords:** Dental clasps, denture bases, denture design, nylons, removable partial denture

**Address for correspondence:** Dr. Karin Hermana Neppelenbroek, Department of Prosthodontics and Periodontics, Bauru School of Dentistry, University of São Paulo, Al. Octávio Pinheiro Brisola, 9-75 Bauru, São Paulo 17012-901, Brazil.  
E-mail: [khnepp@yahoo.com.br](mailto:khnepp@yahoo.com.br)

**Submitted:** 07-Dec-2019, **Revised:** 27-Apr-2020, **Accepted:** 04-Jun-2020, **Published:** 17-Jul-2020

### INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, there is a great tendency of professionals to elaborate a prosthetic planning limited to osseointegrated implants, excluding removable dentures from the rehabilitating possibilities. Removable partial

dentures (RPDs) are still considered a viable and conservative alternative for rehabilitative treatment, resulting in satisfying function and esthetics for patients. Dental preparations for RPDs are considered minimally invasive, and the clinical time required for this treatment is reduced when compared to implant rehabilitation.

Access this article online	
Quick Response Code:	Website: <a href="http://www.j-ips.org">www.j-ips.org</a>
	DOI: 10.4103/jips.jips_459_19

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work non-commercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

**For reprints contact:** [reprints@medknow.com](mailto:reprints@medknow.com)

**How to cite this article:** Mendoza-Carrasco I, Hotta J, Sugio CYC, Procópio ALF, Urban VM, Mosquim V, *et al.* Nonmetal clasp dentures: What is the evidence about their use? *J Indian Prosthodont Soc* 2020;20:278-84.

Furthermore, RPDs restore the lost support tissues, recovering lip and facial support to the patient, without the need for surgical interventions.<sup>[1]</sup>

Despite the benefits and broad indication of the RPDs, their adequate performance is often impaired due to lack of knowledge of the biomechanical principles and planning by the professional, as well as the lack of communication between the practitioner and the dental technician.<sup>[2]</sup> Still, the evidence of metal clasps when smiling<sup>[3,4]</sup> and the use of acrylic resin<sup>[5]</sup> decrease the users' degree of satisfaction toward these dentures. Another frequent complaint regarding patients' acceptance of RPDs is the discomfort caused by contact between the acrylic base and metal framework with the supporting tissues.<sup>[3,6]</sup>

In search of alternative strategies to minimize the undesirable effects of conventional RPDs, since the 1950s,<sup>[7]</sup> the nylon-type polyamide resin has been used for manufacturing flexible removable dentures in the USA. Except for artificial teeth, flexible dentures are originally metal-free, and the retainers, connectors, and prosthetic base are made of thermoplastic materials.<sup>[8]</sup> Because of its lack of necessary stiffness to the components that provide vertical support to the RPDs, the support of the fully flexible removable dentures depends on the supporting soft tissues, which can be injured if alveolar bone is overloaded.<sup>[9]</sup> Therefore, more recently, an association between the RPD metal framework with anterior clasps and thermoplastic denture base has been used.<sup>[10,11]</sup> This combination aims to achieve adequate rigidity and vertical support to RPD.<sup>[12]</sup>

Due to the variation of the constituent materials of dentures with thermoplastic bases, as mentioned above, the more appropriate term to designate them is "nonmetal clasp denture" (NMCD).<sup>[3]</sup> These dentures present better esthetics since their clasps are made of the same material of the prosthetic base, which helps increase the patient's acceptance. However, when inadequately indicated, these dentures can cause greater damage to supportive tissues, including abnormal resorption of the alveolar bone and increased mobility of the abutment teeth.<sup>[3,8]</sup> In addition, there are no longitudinal clinical studies in the available literature that prove the success of the treatment with this type of denture. The few available papers regarding NMCDs are either clinical cases without long-term evaluations or *in vitro* studies addressing specific properties of thermoplastic materials. Hence, there is no consensus on the applicability of this modality of RPD. For these reasons, the professional should cautiously indicate the NMCDs.

Considering the lack of long-term clinical studies, as well as systematic reviews addressing NMCD, professionals are frequently relying solely on previous experiences or on manufacturers' recommendations. Therefore, this present textual narrative synthesis aimed to review literature within the last 65 years to summarize the main findings of previous studies on NMCDs relating to their advantages and limitations according to the properties of the constituent materials in order to better guide professionals regarding the clinical applications of these prostheses.

## METHODS

The method used in this study was the integrative literature review with the following elaboration steps: identification of the theme, determination of inclusion and exclusion criteria, establishment of databases for the collection of relevant information on the subject, and finally, the reading, interpretation, and discussion of the selected sources.

A comprehensive literature search was performed using the keywords "nonmetal clasp dentures," "thermoplastic resin," "flexible resin removable partial denture," "polyamide," and "nylon," in databases such as Medline, Google Scholar, and textbooks, published between 1955 and 2020, which made reference to the subject. Among all the literature found and after excluding articles with nonrelevant titles and abstracts, only 50 articles were directly related to the topic (flexible resin RPD: 18; thermoplastic resin RPD: 15; nonmetal clasp dentures: 17). These articles were assessed for eligibility, and at this stage, duplicate manuscripts and articles that did not meet the review requirements were excluded. Then, the analysis instruments were determined, and the data were analyzed, organized, and discussed.

In order to guarantee proper readability, findings from the review studies were divided in the following subtopics: indications and contraindications, advantages and disadvantages, and clinical applications.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### Indications and contraindications

If proper dental planning is executed, NMCDs are indicated especially to those patients with high esthetic appeal, due to the absence of metallic clasps. Flexible NMCDs are also well indicated as temporary dentures after tooth extraction and implants installation, with the advantage of reducing occlusal overload and improving tissue response,<sup>[13]</sup> if provided balanced occlusion and well-adapted bases.<sup>[14]</sup> Other indications described in the literature for flexible NMCDs are rehabilitation of only one of the dental arches, in cases of torus or anatomical

accidents that restrict the insertion of a conventional RPD, in patients with acrylic and/or metal allergy,<sup>[14,15]</sup> for individuals with a history of recurrent fracture of dentures and users of obturating dentures in patients with partial maxillectomy and palatal cleft.<sup>[13,16]</sup> Murthy *et al.*<sup>[17]</sup> indicate flexible partial or complete dentures for patients with xerostomia, since the thermoplastic material retains more moisture than conventional acrylic, and also, are more comfortable due to their "flexible" characteristic that offers accommodation on the supporting tissues. The NMCDs with a metallic framework, according to Fueki *et al.*,<sup>[3]</sup> can be indicated in almost all cases of partially edentulous arches. This is because they have the esthetics of the thermoplastic resin clasps and greater control of the denture displacement during use due to the rigidity of the major connector and/or vertical support of the metallic occlusal rests.<sup>[12]</sup> As a result, these types of dentures may be indicated in cases of absence of posterior occlusal support, such as for patients with distal-extensions arches (Kennedy I and II situations) with several remaining teeth.<sup>[14,18]</sup>

In respect to their contraindications, NMCDs with other metallic components are not recommended for patients with few remaining teeth and in situations that impose high levels of stress on resin clasps.<sup>[11,19]</sup> For flexible (metal-free) NMCDs, the contraindications are even broader, since the absence of a metallic support causes the clasp to intrude into the marginal gingiva, which can lead to periodontal damage. Moreover, the large displacement caused by their flexible bases on the supporting tissues can lead to lesions to the coating fibromucosa and even acceleration of alveolar ridge resorption.<sup>[9,11]</sup> Abutments with short clinical crowns restrict the indication of NMCDs by hindering the adequate design of the esthetic clasp and its position regarding the abutment's prosthetic equator, limiting its retention capacity.<sup>[3,20]</sup> Hence, flexible NMCDs should also not be indicated for arches with few direct abutment teeth and when there are large edentulous spaces, which is often observed in free-end saddles, especially in cases of inferior knife-blade alveolar ridge or presence of lingual mandibular torus and superior alveolar ridge with severe atrophy.<sup>[3,20]</sup> The presence of few direct abutment teeth results in concentration of forces in the resin clasps, which can deform or fracture, leading to deleterious effects on the remaining teeth and the residual ridge, inducing bone resorption.<sup>[3]</sup> In the same way as for conventional RPDs,<sup>[21]</sup> NMCDs are contraindicated for patients with poor oral hygiene as well as for those who do not attend the postinstallation controls, since the biofilm formed around the abutments can cause or exacerbate pathologies such as caries and periodontal disease.

### Advantages and disadvantages

When comparing the conventional RPDs to NMCDs, the latter present some advantages, such as the greater biocompatibility of the thermoplastic resin with the tissues of the buccal cavity due to the lack of residual monomer as in the PMMA resin.<sup>[3,22]</sup> The polyamide resin owns a lower modulus of elasticity than the acrylic resin, which reflects in the sensation of a better smoothness reported by the patients and ensures a lower risk of fracture to NMCDs.<sup>[3,19,23]</sup> Besides being safe for patients allergic to metallic components,<sup>[14,15,24]</sup> metal-free NMCDs present great adaptation to the movements of the buccal cavity and support tissues, especially if treated quickly in hot water, and eliminate the need to prepare the supporting teeth to receive any metallic rest, preserving sound tooth structure.<sup>[20,25]</sup> Furthermore, it has been reported that when used temporarily, flexible NMCDs promote better tissue response to supportive fibromucosa than conventional temporary RPDs.<sup>[26]</sup>

Even when combined with a metal framework, the flexibility of the NMCDs allows good retention added to the advantage of not needing many modifications in the abutment teeth.<sup>[27]</sup> The thermoplastic resins allow greater versatility of dentures design<sup>[25]</sup> and ease of execution of an esthetic planning. Their good esthetics are achieved due to the material's transparent appearance, properly evidencing the tone of adjacent gingival tissues, dispensing the characterizing acrylization laboratory stage.<sup>[28]</sup>

In respect to the disadvantages of NMCDs, its greater degradation and discoloration over time have been reported in comparison with conventional RPDs.<sup>[28,29]</sup> In the oral environment, the thermoplastic resin, when compared with the acrylic one, becomes more roughed, favoring biofilm accumulation as well as absorbing more fluids, which makes the material more prone to staining.<sup>[27]</sup> *In vitro* studies have been performed to evaluate the color stability<sup>[5,28-31]</sup> and the roughness<sup>[27,31-33]</sup> of thermoplastic materials for NMCDs. The staining of the thermoplastic resin in the buccal environment should be considered by the possible interference with the esthetics of NMCDs, which is one of the most relevant characteristics. Thus, it has been suggested that color stability of the thermoplastic materials still needs to be improved.<sup>[29]</sup> Likewise, roughness is directly and indirectly associated with several other factors, such as staining, discomfort to the patient and biofilm accumulation, which can favor the development of oral lesions such as denture stomatitis.<sup>[30,31]</sup>

Still as a disadvantage, NMCDs present higher laboratory cost compared to conventional RPDs, and there are still

few prosthetic laboratories with proper technology for their preparation.<sup>[3,19]</sup> As mentioned earlier, the flexible NMCDs do not have some important mechanical elements of the conventional RPDs, such as occlusal rests and major metallic connectors,<sup>[10]</sup> so it is not prudent to indicate them as a definitive treatment.<sup>[29]</sup>

### Clinical applications

Some clinical reports are available in relevant literature regarding rehabilitation of patients with NMCDs.<sup>[1,9,15,25,34-36]</sup> The clinical report described by Boral *et al.*<sup>[36]</sup> shows the rehabilitation with flexible NMCDs in a patient with upper and lower partially edentulous arches, both Kennedy Class III with no modifications. According to the authors, rehabilitation presented good retention and esthetics, being considered comfortable by the patient, mainly due to the lower weight compared to the conventional RPD.

Clinical reports show the NMCD as a treatment alternative for a patient who underwent surgery to remove odontogenic keratocysts,<sup>[25]</sup> in case of hemiglossectomy,<sup>[1]</sup> immediate rehabilitation,<sup>[34]</sup> pediatric patients who early lost primary teeth or in cases of genetic diseases, such as ectodermal dysplasia.<sup>[35]</sup> In the relevant literature, only one clinical case report on NMCD with subsequent follow-up was found.<sup>[10]</sup> In this study, the patient, who used a lower conventional RPD (Class II modification 1), complained about the appearance of the anterior metal clasp during smile. Among the types of rehabilitation offered by dentists (RPDs with attachments, implant-supported dentures and NMCD), the patient chose a NMCD for economic reasons and shorter treatment time. The authors planned a NMCD combined with conventional RPD, in which the anterior clasps were made of nylon polyamide of the prosthetic base attached to the metallic framework formed by the major connector, posterior clasps, and occlusal rests. During the patient's 2-year follow-up after the installation of the modified NMCD, the nylon base showed superficial discoloration, but the gingival tissues of the anterior teeth with esthetic clasps did not show evidence of inflammation. According to the authors, polyamide clasps appeared to be functional regarding retention in the assessed period, and the observed loss of reciprocity was not shown to be a problem since there was no evidence of excessive mobility of the abutments.<sup>[10]</sup>

In a single-center, randomized controlled, two-phase, open-label, cross-over trial, Fueki *et al.*<sup>[37]</sup> investigated the efficacy of NMCDs with a framework regarding the oral health-related quality of life (OHRQoL), comparing the results with those for conventional metal clasp-retained dentures (RDP). During 3 months, patients

were randomized to receive RDPs followed by NMCDs or the opposite sequence ( $n = 14/\text{group}$ ). Their results suggested advantages of NMCDs over RDPs with regard to OHRQoL. However, since patients were evaluated for only 3 months with each denture, the authors stated the necessity of clinical researches with longer follow-up durations to estimate more reliable effects.<sup>[38]</sup>

### DISCUSSION

This study provided, through a detailed survey of the related scientific literature, an insight into the limitations and advantages of NMCDs for their clinic applications by professionals, especially considering the lack of long-term clinical studies on these prostheses.

Nonmetallic clasp removable dentures have been considered an option to conventional treatment with RPDs with great acceptance by patients who claim for better esthetics and low cost.<sup>[39-41]</sup> NMCDs are also indicated for those individuals who, for financial reasons or health conditions, cannot receive treatment with dental implants.<sup>[3]</sup> Thermoplastic resins exhibit biocompatibility with oral tissues and good moisture retention capacity, which makes NMCDs suitable for individuals with PMMA resin allergy and xerostomic patients.<sup>[14,15,27]</sup> The high resilience of NMCDs increases fracture strength and comfort sensation, especially benefiting patients with a history of recurrent fracture of rigid acrylic bases and those intolerant to them.<sup>[25]</sup>

Despite the advantages of NMCDs, some limitations and contraindications to its use should be considered in addition to those related to conventional RPDs, such as for patients with poor oral hygiene and/or reluctance to commit to the posterior control phase.<sup>[21]</sup> Furthermore, attention must be given to abutment teeth with short clinical crowns, once retention of esthetic clasps could be lost due to changes in the design and position of the retainers. Flexible NMCDs are also not recommended for Kennedy Class I and II rehabilitations, which require periodic relining of their bases since the thermoplastic material does not present adequate bonding to the relined resins, requiring special laboratory procedures.<sup>[42]</sup> These dentures still have limited use in cases involving extensive areas of tissue coverage by the thermoplastic base since their grinding and polishing at chairside are not satisfactory.<sup>[39]</sup> Although the thermoplastic resin adaptation to the supporting tissues is superior to that of PMMA resin due to its injection technique,<sup>[43]</sup> many laboratory errors may occur in this process, especially regarding clasps that may lose their retentive capacity.<sup>[13]</sup>

Taking these considerations into account, it is imperative to carefully evaluate the clinical conditions of each patient to indicate NMCDs correctly, since there is no consensus as to whether they can function as definitive rehabilitations or should only be used as temporary dentures.<sup>[15,25,26,44]</sup> In this sense, it is important to consider whether the NMCD will be made entirely by thermoplastic resin, except for artificial teeth, or if this material will be combined with some metallic framework, e.g., occlusal supports and connectors.<sup>[36]</sup>

Flexible NMCDs are safely prescribed as temporary dentures after exodontia or implant placement by minimizing occlusal overload<sup>[26]</sup> and favoring supporting fibromucosa response when compared to conventional temporary acrylic-based RPDs and orthodontic wire clasps.<sup>[13]</sup> Pediatric patients with early loss of primary teeth or anomalies, such as ectodermal dysplasia, may also benefit from flexible NMCDs. In such cases, where implant placement is not suggested, these flexible dentures are a reversible and esthetic treatment alternative because the thermoplastic resin resilience fits better to the child's oral changes during its growth phase compared to conventional provisional RPDs.<sup>[36]</sup>

There are some clinical reports in literature addressing the application of metal-free NMCDs in patients who underwent surgical treatment to remove odontogenic tumors<sup>[35]</sup> or oral cancer.<sup>[1]</sup> In the majority of the published clinical reports,<sup>[1,9,15,25,36,37,45]</sup> rehabilitations with flexible NMCDs were performed in arches with wide spaces and distal extensions, but none of the available reports described the long-term follow-up of these patients. The absence of metallic supports in these dentures causes the clasps to reach the marginal gingiva of the abutments, which may compromise their periodontium. For these reasons, it has been suggested that flexible NMCDs should be indicated for esthetic reasons only temporarily in postsurgical cases in order to minimize a possible overload.<sup>[26]</sup>

Even with rigid components, the combined NMCDs allow greater planning versatility in relation to conventional RPDs, especially regarding obtaining the insertion and removal axis and preparation of the anterior axial surfaces.<sup>[10]</sup> Despite this greater indication ease, such dentures are not indicated in cases where there is no posterior occlusal support since its resilience makes it difficult to maintain the occlusal vertical dimension.<sup>[14,18]</sup> Likewise, patients with few remaining teeth and in other situations that overload the resin clasps should not be rehabilitated with these flexible dentures.<sup>[3,20]</sup>

The susceptibility of thermoplastic resins to staining and discoloration, especially the polyamide ones, has been related to their higher liquid sorption capacity,<sup>[44]</sup> to the oxidation promoted by the amine accelerator and to the difficulty in conducting polishing procedures of the prosthetic base.<sup>[5]</sup> The literature suggests that the nylon surface is more easily colonized by *Candida* species than that of PMMA,<sup>[30]</sup> which could clinically favor the appearance of pathologies, e.g., prosthetic stomatitis.<sup>[30]</sup> It has been reported that thermoplastic resins exhibit lower flexural strength,<sup>[46-49]</sup> elasticity modulus,<sup>[46]</sup> and hardness<sup>[47]</sup> in relation to heat-curing PMMA resin. Even when surface was treated with silica<sup>[34,46]</sup> and 4-META/MMA-TBB<sup>[46]</sup> resin, thermoplastic resins present great difficulty at bonding to the acrylic reliner, suggesting that relining procedures should only be performed in laboratory. This is also valid for conventional fitting and polishing procedures that can overheat the thermoplastic resin without promoting adequate surface smoothness; hence, they should be conducted using proper cooling systems and special equipment in the laboratory.<sup>[27]</sup>

As previously reported, the available studies on NMCDs are mainly *in vitro* studies on thermoplastic materials, clinical reports, and authors' opinions, which are low clinical relevance studies. Although recent clinical studies have suggested that NMCDs with a framework allow for better OHRQoL compared with MCDs, the follow-up was just with one month<sup>[50]</sup> or the patients wore each type of denture only for 3 months.<sup>[38]</sup> Therefore, the development of new controlled clinical and laboratory studies, as well as long-term clinical follow-up in order to better clarify the performance of NMCDs in the oral cavity, are essential, so that the professional can prescribe this alternative rehabilitative treatment with greater clarity.

## CONCLUSIONS

Considering the limited bibliographical references in current literature on NMCDs, it is suggested that their use to be restricted to Kennedy's Class III partially edentulous arch with several remaining teeth, patients after surgical intervention, and those allergic to PMMA and/or metal. When NMCDs are combined with metallic framework, the benefits increase, as well as the possibilities of using them when esthetics is essential for the patient. However, even when these flexible prostheses are well prescribed, the patient should always be properly informed about their limitations, such as greater color change over time compared to the conventional RPDs and impossibility to be relined, which makes them provisionally indicated. Moreover, patients need to be warned by professionals

regarding the loss of thermal sensations when consuming hot or cold foods due to the absence of the metal in these prostheses.

### Financial support and sponsorship

Nil.

### Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

### REFERENCES

- Sanaye RS, Ram SM, Shah N, Nadgere J. Prosthodontic rehabilitation of a partially edentulous hemiglossectomy patient: A clinical report. *J Contemp Dent* 2014;4:46-50.
- Allen PF, Jepson NJ, Doughty J, Bond S. Attitudes and practice in the provision of removable partial dentures. *Br Dent J* 2008;204:E2.
- Fueki K, Ohkubo C, Yatabe M, Arakawa I, Arita M, Ino S, *et al.* Clinical application of removable partial dentures using thermoplastic resin-part I: Definition and indication of non-metal clasp dentures. *J Prosthodont Res* 2014;58:3-10.
- Varghese S, Padmanaban TV, Subramanian R. Radicular stud attachment: An alternative to improved retention and esthetics. *J Indian Prosthodont Soc* 2011;11:133-6.
- Sepúlveda-Navarro WF, Arana-Correa BE, Borges CP, Jorge JH, Urban VM, Campanha NH. Color stability of resins and nylon as denture base material in beverages. *J Prosthodont* 2011;20:632-8.
- Benso B, Kovalik AC, Jorge JH, Campanha NH. Failures in the rehabilitation treatment with removable partial dentures. *Acta Odontol Scand* 2013;71:1351-5.
- Matthews E, Smith D. Nylon as a denture base material. *Br Dent J* 1955;98:231-7.
- Bohnenkamp DM. Removable partial dentures: Clinical concepts. *Dent Clin North Am* 2014;58:69-89.
- Zhou Z, Hu YD, Sui QS, Yan NJ, Ye R. Application of valplast dentures in the temporary restoration of single missing anterior tooth. *Zhongguo Yi Xue Ke Xue Yuan Xue Bao* 2011;33:334-6.
- Ito M, Wee AG, Miyamoto T, Kawai Y. The combination of a nylon and traditional partial removable dental prosthesis for improved esthetics: A clinical report. *J Prosthodont* 2013;109:5-8.
- Wieckiewicz M, Opitz V, Richter G, Boening KW. Physical properties of polyamide-12 versus PMMA denture base material. *Biomed Res Int* 2014;2014:150298.
- Feit DB. The altered cast impression technique revisited. *J Am Dent Assoc* 1999;130:1476-81.
- Kaplan P. Flexible removable partial dentures: Design and clasp concepts. *Dent Today* 2008;27:120, 122-3.
- Negrutiu M, Sinescu C, Romanu M, Pop D, Lakatos S. Thermoplastic resins for flexible framework removable partial dentures. *TMJ* 2005;55:295-9.
- Negi KS. Flexible removable partial denture in maxillary arch opposing metal denture in mandibular arch. *Clin Dent* 2013;7:22-7.
- Jain AR. Flexible denture for partially edentulous arches – Case reports. *Int J Recent Adv Multidiscip Res* 2015;2:182-6.
- Murthy V, Yuvraj V, Nair PP, Thomas S. Prosthodontic management of radiation induced xerostomic patient using flexible dentures. *BMJ Case Rep* 2012;2012:bcr1120115250.
- Kutsch VK, Whitehouse J, Schermerhorn K, Bowers R. The evolution and advancement of dental thermoplastics. *Dentaltown Magazine* 2003;4:52-6.
- Takahashi H, Kawada E, Tamaki Y, Teraoka F, Hosoi T, Yoshida T. Basic properties of thermoplastic resins for denture base material referred to “non-clasp denture”. *J Dent Mater* 2009;28:161-7.
- Thakral G, Aeran H, Yadav B, Thakral R. Flexible partial dentures-a hope for the challenged mouth. *PJSR* 2012;5:55-9.
- Jorge JH, Giampaolo ET, Vergani CE, Machado AL, Pavarina AC, Oliveira MR. Clinical evaluation of abutment teeth of removable partial denture by means of the Periotest method. *J Oral Rehabil* 2007;34:222-7.
- Kuwahara K, Nagahama F, Kitahara K, Wada M, Makimura M, Kimura K, *et al.* A case of using non-metal clasp partial denture for the patient with the metal allergy. *Nihon Univ J Oral Sci* 2004;30:134-9.
- Singh JP, Dhiman RK, Bedi RP, Girish SH. Flexible denture base material: A viable alternative to conventional acrylic denture base material. *Contemp Clin Dent* 2011;2:313-7.
- Stafford GD, Huggett R, MacGregor AR, Graham J. The use of nylon as a denture-base material. *J Dent* 1986;14:18-22.
- Bhoyar A, Agrawal S, Bidkar D, Chitumalla R. Flexible solution for not so flexible problem; restoration of surgically compromised partially edentulous mandibular arch by flexible partial denture: A case report. *Indian J Dent Sci* 2012;4:71-3.
- Meijer GJ, Wolgen PJ. Provisional flexible denture to assist in undisturbed healing of the reconstructed maxilla. *J Prosthet Dent* 2007;98:327-8.
- Abuzar MA, Bellur S, Duong N, Kim BB, Lu P, Palfreyman N, *et al.* Evaluating surface roughness of a polyamide denture base material in comparison with poly (methyl methacrylate). *J Oral Sci* 2010;52:577-81.
- Goiato MC, Santos DM, Haddad MF, Pesqueira AA. Effect of accelerated aging on the microhardness and color stability of flexible resins for dentures. *Braz Oral Res* 2010;24:114-9.
- Takabayashi Y. Characteristics of denture thermoplastic resins for non-metal clasp dentures. *Dent Mater J* 2010;29:353-61.
- Fernandes FS, Pereira-Cenci T, da Silva WJ, Filho AP, Straioto FG, Del Bel Cury AA. Efficacy of denture cleansers on *Candida* spp. biofilm formed on polyamide and polymethyl methacrylate resins. *J Prosthet Dent* 2011;105:51-8.
- Kawara M, Iwata Y, Iwasaki M, Komoda Y, Iida T, Asano T, *et al.* Scratch test of thermoplastic denture base resins for non-metal clasp dentures. *J Prosthodont Res* 2014;58:35-40.
- Tanimoto Y, Nagakura M. Effects of polishing on surface roughness and hardness of glass-fiber-reinforced polypropylene. *Dent Mater J* 2018;37:1017-22.
- Singh G, Agarwal A, Lahori M. Effect of cigarette smoke on the surface roughness of two different denture base materials: An *in vitro* study. *J Indian Prosthodont Soc* 2019;19:42-8.
- Singh K, Aeran H, Kumar N, Gupta N. Flexible thermoplastic denture base materials for esthetical removable partial denture framework. *J Clin Diagn Res* 2013;7:2372-3.
- Jain N, Naitam D, Wadkar A, Nemane A, Katoch S, Dewangan A. Prosthodontic rehabilitation of hereditary ectodermal dysplasia in an 11-year-old patient with flexible denture: A case report. *Case Rep Dent* 2012;2012:489769.
- Boral P, Chowdhary S, Kumar G. Flexible partial denture for unilateral remaining teeth by using wrap around clasp. *Indian J Dent Sci* 2013;5:50-2.
- Fueki K, Yoshida-Kohno E, Wakabayashi N. Oral health-related quality of life in patients with non-metal clasp dentures: A randomised cross-over trial. *J Oral Rehabil* 2017;44:405-13.
- Osada H, Shimpo H, Hayakawa T, Ohkubo C. Influence of thickness and undercut of thermoplastic resin clasps on retentive force. *Dent Mater J* 2013;32:381-9.
- Fueki K, Ohkubo C, Yatabe M, Arakawa I, Arita M, Ino S, *et al.* Clinical application of removable partial dentures using thermoplastic resin. Part II: Material properties and clinical features of non-metal clasp dentures. *J Prosthodont Res* 2014;58:71-84.
- Hamanaka I, Takahashi Y, Shimizu H. Mechanical properties of injection-molded thermoplastic denture base resins. *Acta Odontol Scand* 2011;69:75-9.
- Sonnahalli NK, Mishra SK, Chowdhary R. Attitude of dental

- professionals toward cast partial denture: A questionnaire survey in India. *J Indian Prosthodont Soc* 2020;20:104-9.
42. Katsumata Y, Hojo S, Hamano N, Watanabe T, Yamaguchi H, Okada S, *et al.* Bonding strength of autopolymerizing resin to nylon denture base polymer. *Dent Mater J* 2009;28:409-18.
  43. Wada J, Fueki K, Yatabe M, Takahashi H, Wakabayashi N. A comparison of the fitting accuracy of thermoplastic denture base resins used in non-metal clasp dentures to a conventional heat-cured acrylic resin. *Acta Odontol Scand* 2015;73:33-7.
  44. Shamnur S, Jagdish K, Kalavathi K. Flexible dentures – An alternate for rigid dentures? *J Dent Sci Res* 2010;1:74-9.
  45. Hamanaka I, Shimizu H, Takahashi Y. Shear bond strength of an autopolymerizing repair resin to injection-molded thermoplastic denture base resins. *Acta Odontol Scand* 2013;71:1250-4.
  46. Ucar Y, Akova T, Aysan I. Mechanical properties of polyamide versus different PMMA denture base materials. *J Prosthodont* 2012;21:173-6.
  47. Yunus N, Rashid AA, Azmi LL, Abu-Hassan MI. Some flexural properties of a nylon denture base polymer. *J Oral Rehabil* 2005;32:65-71.
  48. Nagakura M, Tanimoto Y, Nishiyama N. Effect of fiber content on flexural properties of glass fiber-reinforced polyamide-6 prepared by injection molding. *Dent Mater J* 2017;36:415-21.
  49. Abhay PN, Karishma S. Comparative evaluation of impact and flexural strength of four commercially available flexible denture base materials: An *in vitro* study. *J Indian Prosthodont Soc* 2013;13:499-508.
  50. Akinyamoju CA, Dosumu OO, Taiwo JO, Ogunrinde TJ, Akinyamoju AO. Oral health-related quality of life: Acrylic versus flexible partial dentures. *Ghana Med J* 2019;53:163-9.

### Author Help: Online submission of the manuscripts

Articles can be submitted online from <http://www.journalonweb.com>. For online submission, the articles should be prepared in two files (first page file and article file). Images should be submitted separately.

1) **First Page File:**

Prepare the title page, covering letter, acknowledgement etc. using a word processor program. All information related to your identity should be included here. Use text/rtf/doc/pdf files. Do not zip the files.

2) **Article File:**

The main text of the article, beginning with the Abstract to References (including tables) should be in this file. Do not include any information (such as acknowledgement, your names in page headers etc.) in this file. Use text/rtf/doc/pdf files. Do not zip the files. Limit the file size to 1 MB. Do not incorporate images in the file. If file size is large, graphs can be submitted separately as images, without their being incorporated in the article file. This will reduce the size of the file.

3) **Images:**

Submit good quality color images. Each image should be less than 4096 kb (4 MB) in size. The size of the image can be reduced by decreasing the actual height and width of the images (keep up to about 6 inches and up to about 1800 x 1200 pixels). JPEG is the most suitable file format. The image quality should be good enough to judge the scientific value of the image. For the purpose of printing, always retain a good quality, high resolution image. This high resolution image should be sent to the editorial office at the time of sending a revised article.

4) **Legends:**

Legends for the figures/images should be included at the end of the article file.