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# Anaplastology and Dental Maxillofacial Prosthetics in Military Healthcare: Changing Lives One Appointment at a Time

Navy LCDR Samuel Richards, D.D.S., M.S., F.A.C.P. Louis Gilbert, B.C.O. 15 September 2022 0910 – 1040 ET

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## Louis Gilbert, B.C.O.



Louis Gilbert is a 20-year Navy Veteran who has been practicing in the military healthcare system for 22 years. He specializes in Ocular and Facial Prosthetics for wounded warriors, cancer patients, pediatric patients with congenital defects and trauma patients.





## Navy LCDR Samuel Richards, D.D.S., M.S., F.A.C.P.



LCDR Richards is a Maxillofacial Prosthodontist, sub-specializing in the dental care of wounded warriors, cancer patients, pediatric patients with congenital defects and trauma patients through the use of intra- and extraoral prosthetics.

He is a diplomate of the American Board of Prosthodontists and currently serves on the staff of the Naval Postgraduate Dental School's Prosthodontics Residency Program.





#### **Disclosures**

- Presenters Mr. L. Gilbert and LCDR S. Richards do not have any relevant financial or non-financial relationships to disclose relating to the content of this activity.
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## **Learning Objectives**

At the conclusion of this activity, participants will be able to:

- 1. Summarize the role of an Anaplastologist in the military health care system.
- Review the role of a Maxillofacial Prosthodontist in the military health care system.
- Analyze the limiting factors concerning Enucleation, Evisceration, and Extenteration as associated with treatment planning.
- 4. Identify the most common injuries associated with and necessitate treatment by an Anaplastologist.
- 5. Outline the role digital technologies and assets play in the treatment by Anaplastologist and Maxillofacial Prosthodontists.





## What is Anaplastology?

- Anaplastology is a specialized healthcare field that provides patient specific restorative prosthesis for patients who have suffered trauma to or loss of anatomy due to injury, disease or congenital origin.
- 2. Customized prosthetic rehabilitation may be an alternative treatment to surgical reconstruction.
- 3. Anaplastology services are intended to restore affected anatomical features of the body including but not limited to face, hands, feet or breast





## **Areas of Specialization**

- Facial prosthetics
- Maxillofacial prosthetics (Intra & Extra oral)
- Somato prosthetics
- Ocular science
- Craniofacial implants
- Materials scientist







## **Demographics 2006-2022**

- Youngest 7 days Goldenhar Syndrome
- Korean War Veterans (Vets) 2
- WWII Vets 2
- Vietnam Vets 22
- Gulf War/Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF)/Operation Iraqi Freedom (O)IF 417
- Non-Combat Related trauma 45





## **Source of Injuries**

- High energy explosives(Combat related)
- Trauma (Non-combat related)
- Retinal detachment
- Macular degeneration
- Retinoblastoma
- Congenital defects
- Ocular Tumors







## **Supporting Professions**

- Ear, nose, and throat (ENT) (Auricular Prosthesis)
- Plastic Surgery(Facial Prosthesis)
- Ophthalmology(Oculars and Oculofacial Prosthesis)
- Oral Maxillofacial Surgery(Craniofacial and Dental Implants)
- Maxillofacial Prosthodontist(Dental Implants)





## **Historical Data**

- Made of Venetian Glass
- Closely Guarded Techniques
- Post World War II (WWII), European sources for glass eyes were no longer available
- 1948 a technical team assigned Army Dental Corps created the acrylic artificial eye at the Naval Postgraduate Dental School







- Enucleation removal of the eyeball
- Leaving remaining orbital contents intact
- Extraocular muscles are detached and typically reattached to an orbital implant or fat graft
- Restored with Prosthetic eye











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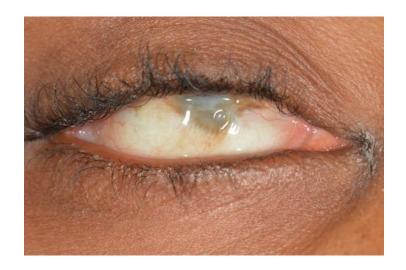
Evisceration - removal of inner eye contents, iris, cornea

- Leave sclera behind with the extraocular muscles still attached
- Typically, orbital implant places inside sclera to replace lost volume
- Restored with Scleral shell















## **Orbital Implants**

#### Orbital Implant Types



Silicone Sphere solid sphere with good biocompatibility



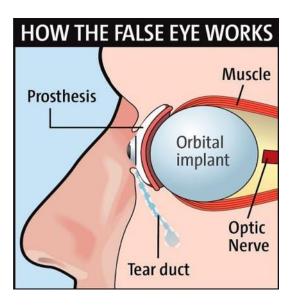
PMMA Sphere solid sphere with good biocompatibility



Porous Sphere Bio-Eye™ Medpore™ tissue integration



Dermal Fat Graft autologous tissue excellent biocompatibility







Exenteration – removal of contents of the orbit, including eyeball, fat, muscles, and adjacent structures of the eye

- May include eyelids
- Restored with maxillofacial prosthesis





## **Exenteration**

#### **Least common**







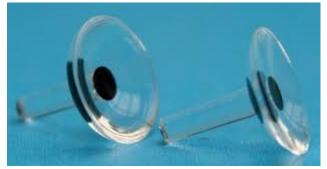




## **Ocular Prosthetics Appointment #1**

- Iris/Pupil measurements
- High Quality Oil Paints
- Methyl Methacrylate
- Vinyl Disc/Button









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## **Ocular Prosthetics**

- 91-year-old Male
- Macular
   Degeneration with enucleation
- 6 weeks post enucleation







## **Ocular Prosthetics Appointment #1**











## **Ocular Prosthetics Appointment #1**











## Appointment #2; Wax mold try in











# Appointment #2; Wax try in and set gaze











## Appointment #3; Tinting and veining of sclera









# **Appointment #3; Delivery**









## **Oculofacial Prosthesis**

**2011** - Ductal adenocarcinoma of right lacrimal gland

2013 - Panuveitis

Multiple right post surgical / post tumor resection

**2014** – recurrence, gamma knife treatment

**Jul 2020** – Evisceration, with placement of Medpor implant

Feb 2021 – Dermis fat graft surgery

Jul 2021 – Prosthesis no longer fits in socket







# **Oculofacial Appointment #1**











## **Oculofacial Prosthesis**





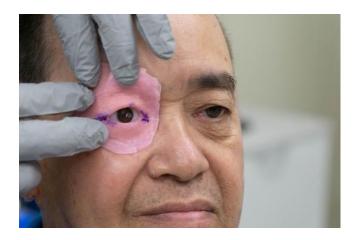




## **Oculofacial Prosthesis Appointment #2**











## **Oculofacial Prosthesis Appointment #3**













## **Oculofacial Prosthesis Appointment #4**









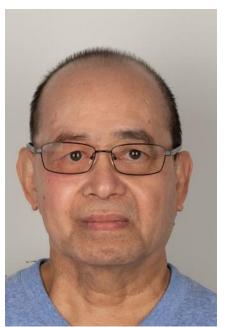


## **Oculofacial Prosthesis Delivery**













## **Auricular Prosthesis**

- 71 year old (y/o)
- Right external ear canal basal cell carcinoma of right temporal bone – s/p surgical resection of right lateral temporal bone, right superficial parotidectomy, partial auriculectomy
- May 2020 Reconstruction with Alternative free flap and auricular implants
- Sept 2020 Stage II of Southern Ex-Hex auricular craniofacial implants







## **Auricular Prosthesis**









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### **Auricular Prosthesis**







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# **Auricular Prosthesis Delivery**











#### What is Maxillofacial Prosthodontics?

- Maxillofacial Prosthetics is the subspecialty of Prosthodontics/Dentistry that provides patient specific, restorative prosthesis for patients who have suffered trauma to or loss of anatomy due to injury, disease or congenital origin (nearly synonymous with Anaplastology)
- Customized prosthetic rehabilitation often coincides with surgical rehabilitation.
- 3. Services are intended to restore both intra- and extraoral defects of the head and neck region.





#### What is Maxillofacial Prosthodontics?

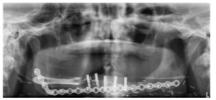


















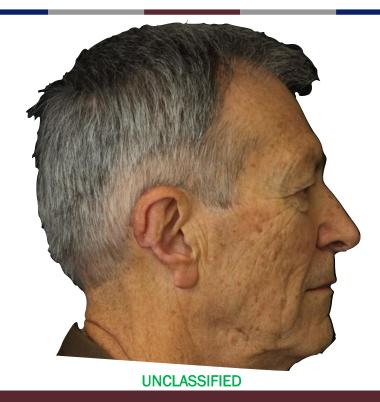


















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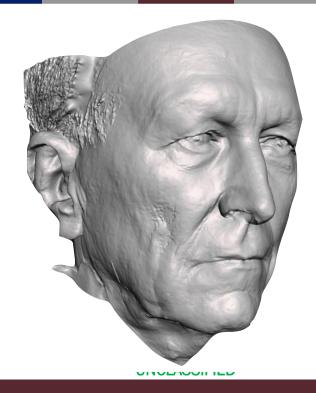




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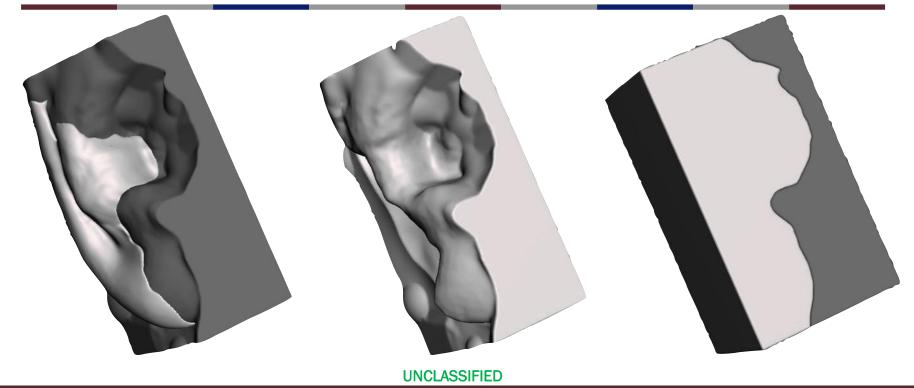






















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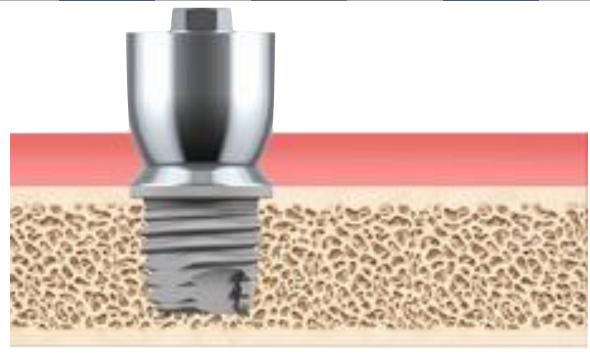




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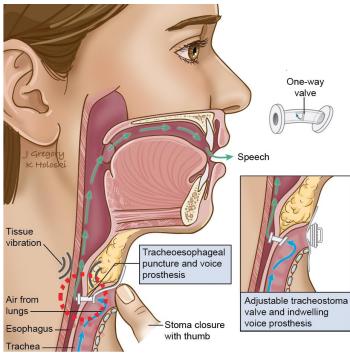




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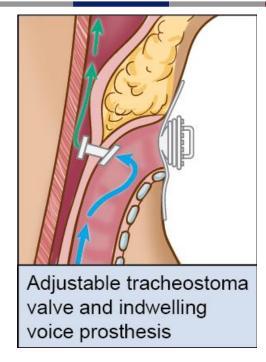








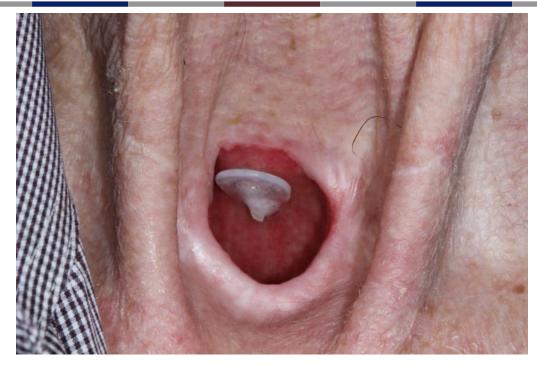








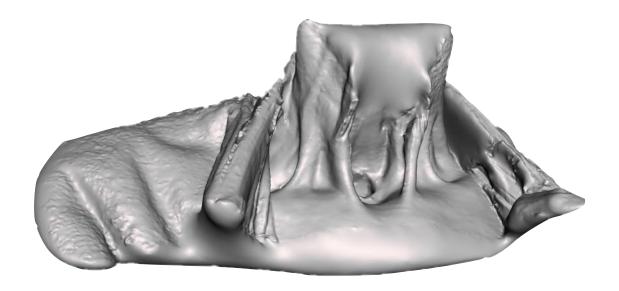




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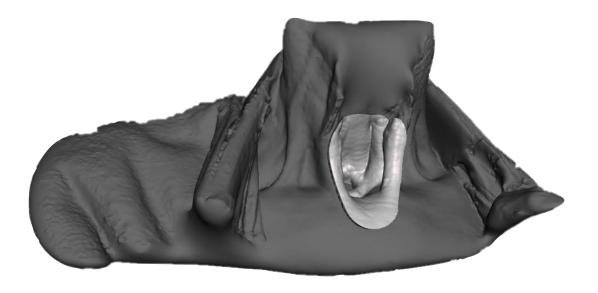






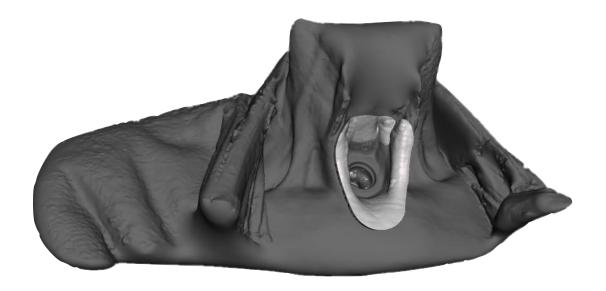






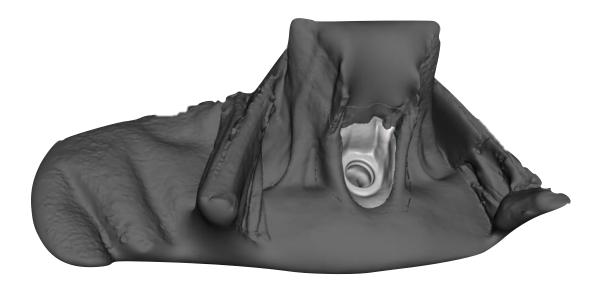






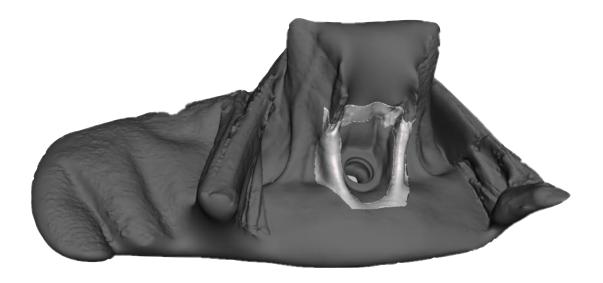






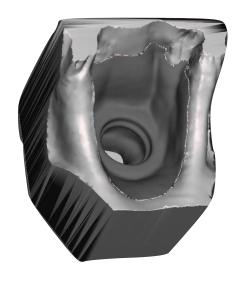


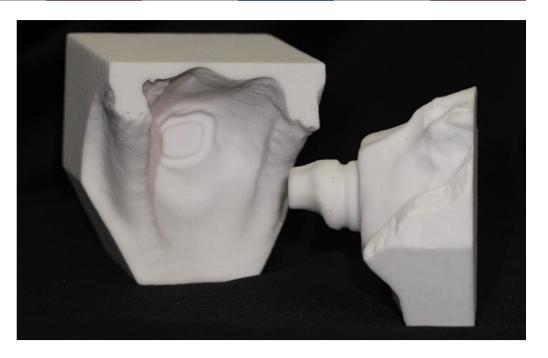






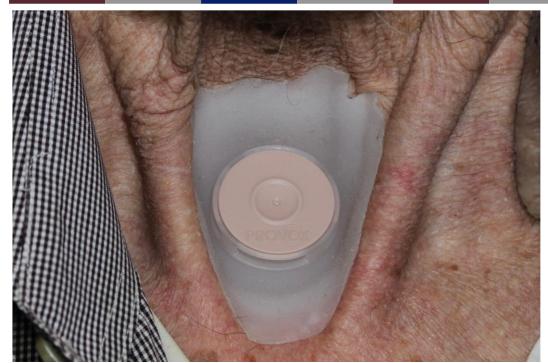


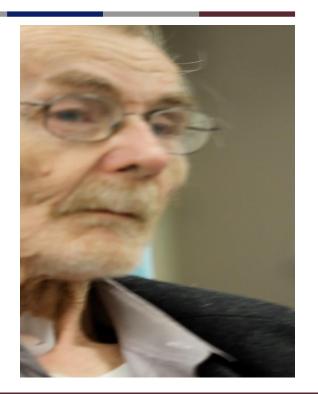












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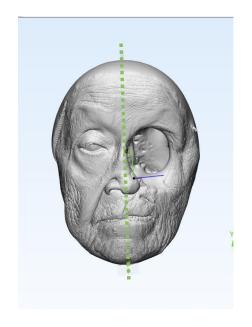


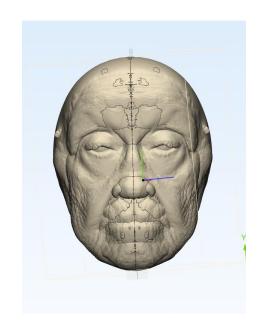
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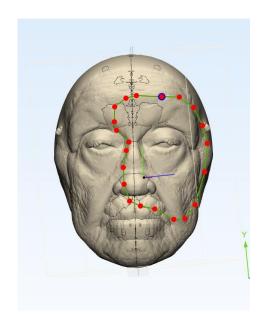




# **The Oculoplastic Patient**



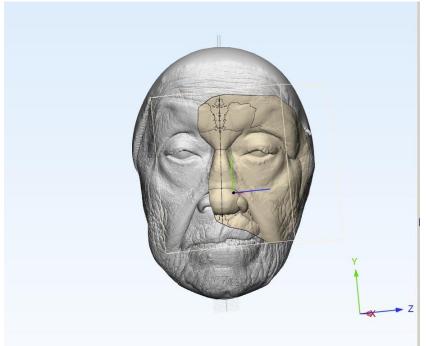








#### **The Oculoplastic Patient**



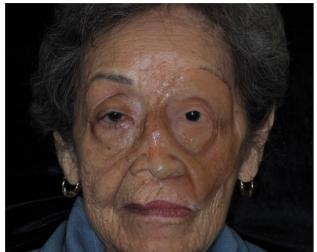






## **The Oculoplastic Patient**

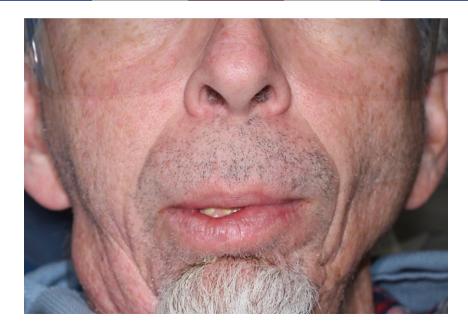
































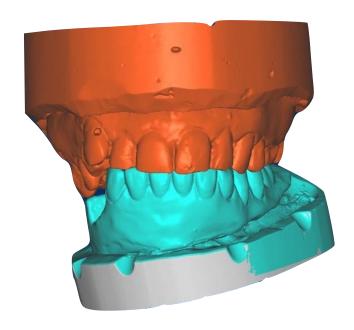






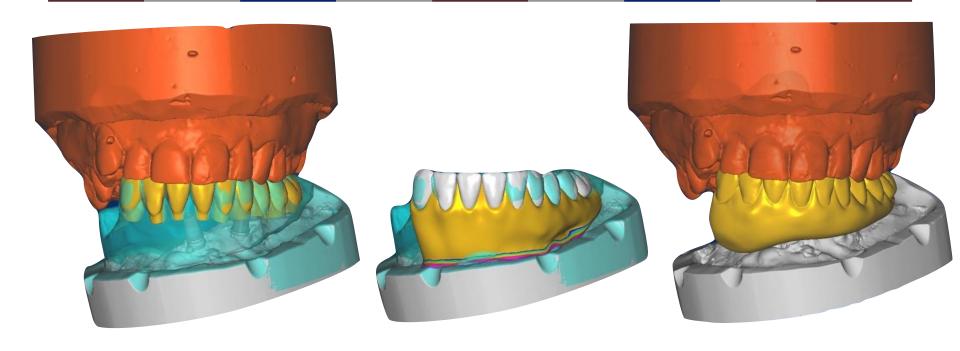












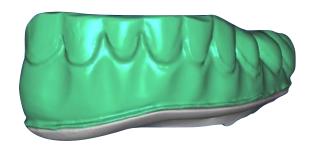


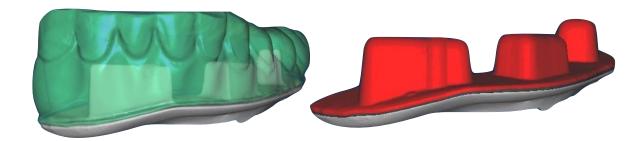
























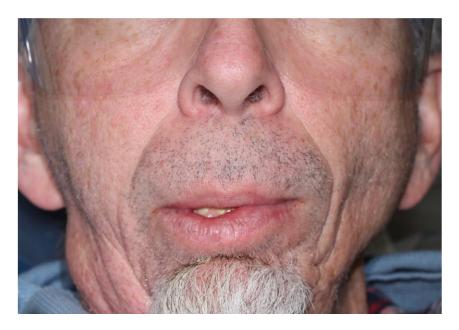


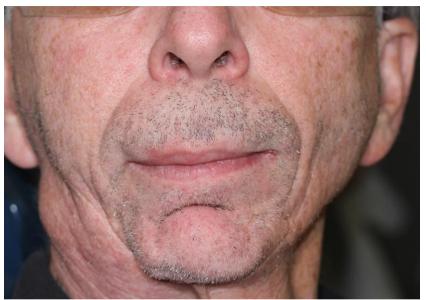








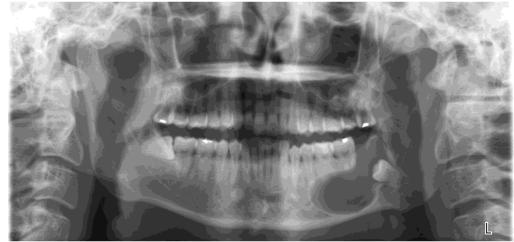






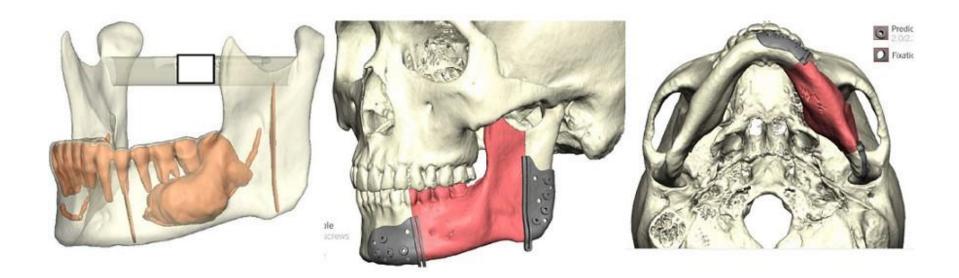






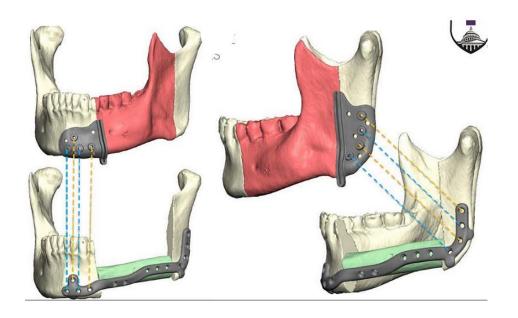


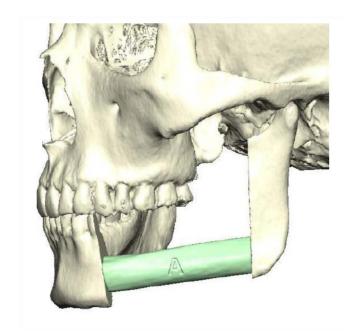






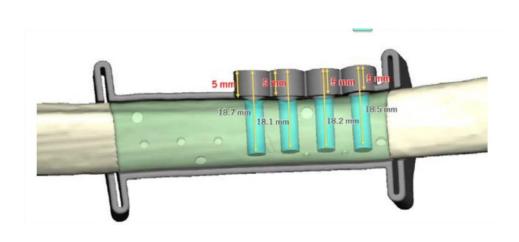


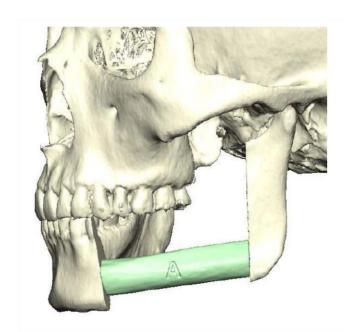








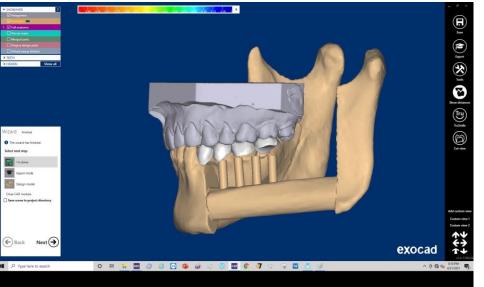


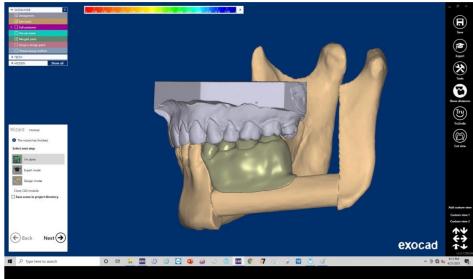


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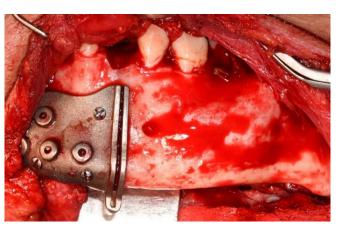


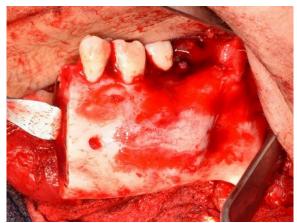








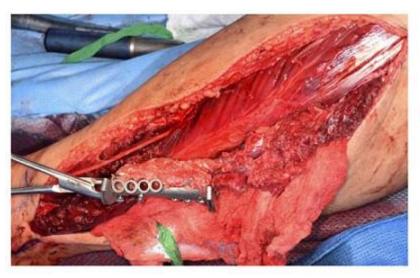












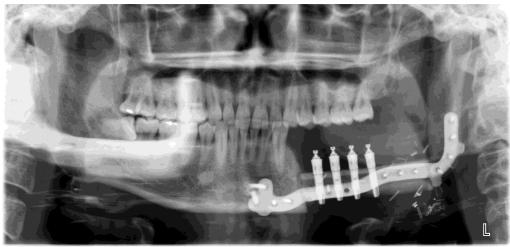














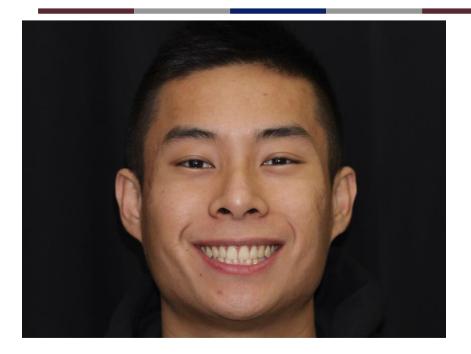




















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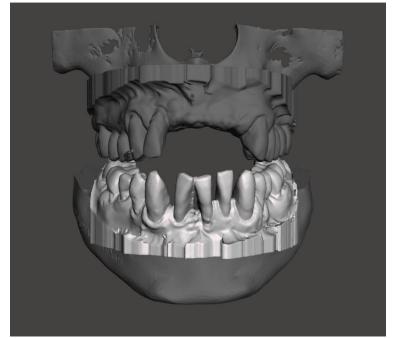


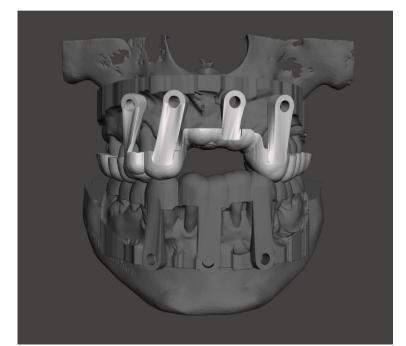






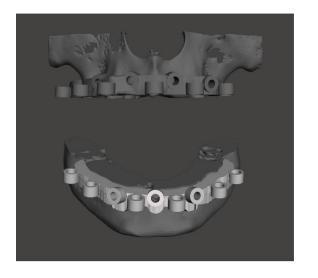


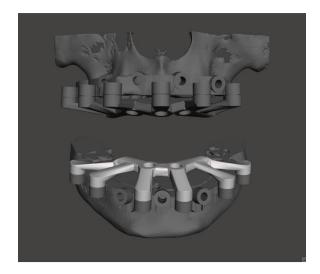


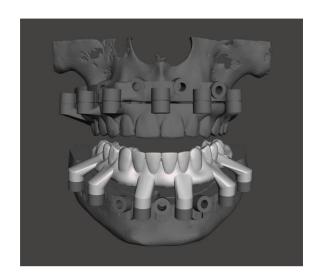














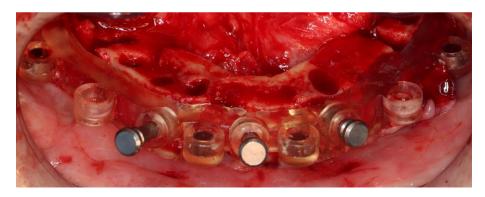


































#### **Key Takeaways**

- The two most important aspects of initial treatment planning are to manage their expectations and to focus on building trust as their provider
- Expectations with parents of pediatric patients under the age of 10 and children with congenital defects are the most challenging yet rewarding
- Patience is a vital and necessary trait that Anaplastologist must possess while treating maxillofacial patients





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#### **Questions?**





#### Thank you for your time and attention!



