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

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Part I of this article discussed the basic 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 for taking digital photographs will be presented which has been of great help to the author, specifically 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 A4 written on a piece of paper.

Introduction - 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 opaques areas and the halo 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 undergraduate studies. In particular, if work has to be redone, because the clinician does not know what was done incorrectly wrong or how to obtain the right shade. Dental shade guides are used by dentists, dental assistants and dental laboratory technicians to communicate proper 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 exactly the same shade system as the lab? There are many shade taking systems available, with variations in the shades between different manufacturers, 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 503 master shade guide.

The role of a shade guide is to help standardize the perception and 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. Eyes are still the best tool for identifying and communicating the correct shade for dental shade. Tooth color can be referred to as being an A1 to A2, or between a B2 and B3. However, when describing the respective 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 the unwillingness of the patient to spend time going to the lab, or the location of the lab not being in close proximity.

The use of 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 almost the same temperature (between 5500° and 6000° K) 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. (Figures 5-5)

A good photo for both the dentist and the lab technician can be emailing him or her with a neutral colored background so that he or she can judge the shade accurately. In this case the technician can then compare 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 teeth in the image sent by the technician. (Figure 6)

Due to the flash of the camera, the technician can then begin the allowed 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 teeth in the image sent by the technician. (Figure 6)

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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 A3 or A4 to B1 or B4, plus C and D shades. (Figure 17) 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 adequately express tooth translucency and value. In many cases, when it is 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 problems arise. 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 communicating the lab 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 other make-up, as well as eyewear.
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 fresh.
5. The operatory light should be turned off or pointed in another direction. It must not focus on the patient.
6. The room light conditions should have a temperature of 5500-6500 K. (When pictures are taken, these parameters are no longer relevant, because the light of the flash will prevail).

7. Obtain value levels by squinting.

8. Women are far less likely to be color blind than men, so it is a good idea to have your assistant assist in shade taking decisions (assuming that the assistant is a woman and not color blind).

In Part 1 of this article, the necessary equipment and accessories for adequate intraoral pictures was discussed. Please refer to it for the necessary information if you are planning to purchase adequate equipment.

Once the patient is ready, place the shade tabs in front of the anterior teeth, before starting the treatment itself. The same applies for pictures with lips. It is important to repeat the same protocol intrarally, as well as extrarally, because of the large influence of the reds in the shade taking. (Figures 7-8) In addition to the points presented before, the following should be considered initially when photographs are taken: (Figures 9 - 15)

1. Avoid the large reflection areas of the metal parts of the shade guide as they reduce the detail of the pictures.
2. Take pictures using two different shade tabs.
3. The surface of the shade tab must be at exactly the same level of the buccal surface of the teeth, as even minor discrepancies can make a tooth look darker or brighter due to the power of the flash.
4. The incisal edge of the tabs should be at roughly 1 mm distance from the natural teeth, or as close as possible, without touching each other.
5. Take pictures with and without contrasters. This is especially relevant in young teeth with opalescent areas and clear halo effects.

6. In cases where an all-ceramic restoration is planned, the shade of the stump should also be given to the lab, using a special shade guide, such as the natural die material guide of the IPS e.max system (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 cement shade guide, such as the natural die material guide of the IPS e.max system (Ivoclor 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 cement shade guide, such as the natural die material guide of the IPS e.max system (Ivoclor 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).

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 pmn 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 17d). 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 17b). Obviously, the natural die material shade guide has shades that are dark, since its purpose is to correlate to artificially discolored stump 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 55% hydroxide 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 Multicore flow (Ivoclar Vivadent, Liechtenstein).

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After 6 weeks a natural integration of the crowns with the right hue, value, chroma and effects can be seen in Figure 20.

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Editorial note:
References are available from the author.

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