

Use of Facebow device in prosthodontics: A systematic review on randomized control trials

Vijyanta Suman, Nithin Kumar Sonnahalli¹, Ramesh Chowdhary

Department of Prosthodontics, Rajarajeswari Dental College and Hospital, ¹BOCI Dental Clinic, Bengaluru, Karnataka, India

Abstract

Aim: Recording the maxillomandibular relationship is important in various prosthodontic treatments. Evidence of face-bow transfer resulting in improved outcome is conflicting. Hence the objective of this study is to determine the use of face-bow transfer in prosthodontics.

Settings and Design: Systematic review based on PRISMA guidelines.

Materials and Methods: A protocol was developed prior, which covered all aspects of the review. The databases explored were MEDLINE database, ScienceDirect, and Cochrane collaboration library. The PICO model included participants who received a complete denture/partial denture prosthesis. Intervention was the use of the face-bow device. Comparator was prosthesis made with a simple procedure of not using a face-bow device for prosthodontic rehabilitation. Outcomes were patient satisfaction with dentures, the stability of the dentures, esthetics, and time taken for clinical and laboratory procedures. Only randomized clinical trials were included in this study. The methodological quality of the studies was assessed according to the Cochrane risk of bias tool.

Statistical Analysis Used: Qualitative analysis.

Results: A total of 144 articles were identified. On excluding 4 duplicates and screening the title and abstracts of the rest of the records based on exclusion criteria only 15 studies were selected for review.

Conclusions: The use of the face-bow did not yield superior results for the quality of the prosthesis. Therefore, there is no evidence for the utility of face-bow transfer in complete denture treatment. However, no inference could be drawn for its utility in partial denture prosthodontics as there was no study to draw an inference.

Keywords: Arbitrary face-bow, complete denture, face-bow, face-bow transfer

Address for correspondence: Dr. Vijyanta Suman, G-1456, Brigade Panorama, Kumbalagodu Bengaluru - 560 060, Karnataka, India.

E-mail: vijyanta.suman@gmail.com

Submitted: 03-May-2020, **Revised:** 29-Jul-2020, **Accepted:** 28-Aug-2020, **Published:** 29-Jan-2021

INTRODUCTION

Prosthodontic rehabilitation with indirect restorations that are in harmony with the patients' masticatory system in a minimum amount of time and effort is

very crucial.^[1] Indirect restorations without any occlusal errors can be achieved with the proper location of the hinge axis.^[2] Face-bow is an instrument used to record the spatial relationship of the maxillary arch to some

Access this article online	
Quick Response Code:	Website: www.j-ips.org
	DOI: 10.4103/jips.jips_197_20

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

How to cite this article: Suman V, Sonnahalli NK, Chowdhary R. Use of facebow device in prosthodontics: A systematic review on randomized control trials. J Indian Prosthodont Soc 2021;21:11-8.

anatomic reference point or points and then transfer this relationship to an articulator; it orients the dental cast in the same relationship to the opening axis of the articulator.^[3] Face-bow is regarded as a convenient instrument to transfer maxillary cast to semi-adjustable articulators, also to support the casts while they are being attached to an articulator.^[3]

As mentioned in the literature, many authors suggest face-bow transfer is essential for avoiding errors in occlusion of any prosthesis and it is widely followed in most dental colleges worldwide.^[4-7] However, results of clinical studies made to compare the patient response to variations in denture techniques failed to show any significant differences between a complex technique involving hinge axis location, for a face-bow transfer to the articulator, and a standard technique without face-bow and with an arbitrary mounting.^[8,9] The argument that the face-bow helps support the maxillary cast while it is being mounted may be true.^[1] However, an arbitrary mounting of the maxillary cast can be accomplished with any convenient support material. Studies have shown that there was no difference found for patients, overall satisfaction, and prosthodontists rating of denture quality without using face-bow or with it.^[8,9]

As the merit of face-bow usage in prosthodontics remains questionable, the aim of this systematic review is to evaluate the effect of face-bow transfer on the outcome of a dental prosthesis fabricated using it in the available randomized clinical trials available in the literature.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The primary protocol of this systematic review is in accordance with PRISMA-P statements.^[10] Before the start of the review, a review methodology was established based on the recommendations of the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions*.^[11]

Focused question

The focused question was whether the use of face-bow for the fabrication of prostheses in prosthodontics is better than not using the face-bow.

Outcome measures

The primary outcome variable measured was patient satisfaction (comfort, denture quality, and mastication) with a dental prosthesis made with or without face-bow transfer. The secondary outcome variable was, time duration required for fabrication of the prosthesis, postinsertion occlusal adjustments required, production cost, reliability in transfer, and validity with or without face-bow transfer.

Table 1: Systematic search strategy (patient, intervention, comparison, outcome search strategy)

Search strategy

Population - Complete/partial removable denture patients, fixed prosthesis patients, occlusal splint patient
Intervention - Face-bow transfer
Comparison - Prosthesis fabricated with and without face-bow transfer
Outcome - Patient satisfaction, time duration required for fabrication of the prosthesis, post-insertion occlusal adjustments required, production cost, reliability in transfer and validity
Study design - Randomized control trials

Search strategy

The literature search for articles published up to and including October 2019 in English literature, was performed using the MEDLINE (via PubMed), Cochrane library, and ScienceDirect databases.

The search strategy was based on the PICOS tool [Table 1]. A combination of MeSH terms, and search terms were used to identify the relevant literature [Table 2]. Furthermore, manual search was performed in the reference sections of studies included studies, previous review articles, and relevant texts (Cross-referencing).

Selection criteria

The present systematic review included only the randomized control trials (RCTs), which analyzed the denture quality, comfort, patient satisfaction, esthetics, and time required to fabricate a dental prosthesis with or without the use of face-bow.

Inclusion criteria

- Clinical studies involving patient of any age
- Comparison between dental prostheses made with and without face-bow transfer
- Assessment of the number of occlusal contacts, patient's satisfaction, masticatory function
- Virtual face-bow used in prosthodontics
- New or old denture assessment.

Exclusion criteria

- Review articles
- Articles including face-bow used in orthodontic treatments
- Case series and case reports
- Techniques reported were excluded from this systematic review.

Screening process

The titles and abstracts were independently screened by two reviewers (VS, NKS), and the articles differences in reviewers was discussed with the third senior author (RC) and appropriate decision was taken. Titles/abstract screening was based on the following questions:

Table 2: Systematic search strategy and algorithms for different electronic database search

MEDLINE (via PubMed)	
#1 (population)	((((((((((dental prostheses[MeSH Terms]) OR (dental prostheses[Title/Abstract])) OR (complete denture[MeSH Terms]) OR (complete denture[Title/Abstract])) OR (fixed prostheses[Title/Abstract])) OR (denture, removable partial[MeSH Terms]) OR (removable prostheses[Title/Abstract])) OR (occlusal splints[MeSH Terms]) OR (occlusal splint[Title/Abstract])) OR (dental occlusion[MeSH Terms]) OR (record, jaw relation[MeSH Terms]))
#2 (intervention)	((Face-bow[Title/Abstract]) OR (virtual face-bow[Title/Abstract])) OR (extraoral traction appliance[MeSH Terms]))
#3 (comparison)	((Conventional techniques[Title/Abstract]) OR (Simpler approach[Title/Abstract])) OR (Without face-bow[Title/Abstract]) OR (simplified[Title/Abstract]))
#4 (outcome)	(((((treatment outcome[MeSH Terms]) OR (occlusal adjustments[MeSH Terms])) OR (Occlusal contact points[Title/Abstract])) OR (patient satisfaction[MeSH Terms])) OR (patient satisfaction[Title/Abstract])) OR (Reliability[Title/Abstract])) OR (validity[Title/Abstract]))
Final search	#1 AND #2 AND #3 AND #4
The COCHRANE Library	
#1	MeSH descriptor: [Dental Prosthesis] explode all trees
#2	(Dental protheses)
#3	MeSH descriptor: [Denture, Complete] explode all trees
#4	(complete denture)
#5	(Fixed prostheses)
#6	(Removable prostheses)
#7	MeSH descriptor: [Occlusal Splints] explode all trees
#8	(Occlusal splint):ti, ab, kw (Title, Abstract, Keyword)
#9	MeSH descriptor: [Dental Occlusion] explode all trees
#10	MeSH descriptor: [Jaw Relation Record] explode all trees
#11	(Facebow):ti, ab, kw
#12	(Virtual facebow):ti, ab, kw
#13	MeSH descriptor: [Extraoral Traction Appliances] explode all trees
#14	("simplified"):ti, ab, kw
#15	(simpler approach):ti, ab, kw
#16	(conventional technique):ti, ab, kw
#17	(without facebow):ti, ab, kw
#18	MeSH descriptor: [Treatment Outcome] explode all trees
#19	MeSH descriptor: [Occlusal Adjustment] explode all trees
#20	(occlusal contact points):ti, ab, kw
#21	MeSH descriptor: [Patient Satisfaction] explode all trees
#22	(patient satisfaction):ti, ab, kw
#23	(reliability):ti, ab, kw
#24	(validity):ti, ab, kw
Final search	(#1 or #2 or #3 or #4 or #5 or #7 or #8 or #9 or #10) AND (#11 or #12 or #13) AND (#14 or #15 or #16 or #17) AND (#18 or #19 or #20 or #21 or #22 or #23 or #24)
Science direct	
Final search	("Dental Prostheses" OR "complete denture" OR "fixed prostheses" OR "occlusal splints") AND ("Facebow") AND ("Simpler approach" OR "Without facebow") AND ("occlusal adjustments" OR "patient satisfaction" OR "Reliability")

- Was the study conducted on patients included prosthodontic rehabilitation?
- Were the studies included intervention using a face-bow device?
- Was a control group included in the study, treated without using a face-bow device?
- Was the treatment outcomes evaluated?

The full text of an article was obtained whether the response was “yes” or “uncertain” to the screening questions. Disagreement regarding inclusion was resolved by discussion with the third author and thus, the studies were finalized to include in the review.

Data extraction

Data were extracted on the general characteristics of the studies (authors; source and year of publication); clinical issues (number, age, gender; intervention strategies; and outcome measures); methodological characteristics (study

design and methodological quality); and conclusions. Data entry into the computer was performed by one reviewer.

Assessment of risk of bias and quality

The risk of bias and quality of studies included were analyzed independently by two reviewing authors (VS, NKS). The assessment of RCTs was based on the recommendations given by *Cochrane Collaboration tool for assessing risk of bias*.^[9] Studies were identified as low risk when all the six criteria were met, medium risk when all but one criterion was missing, and high risk, when all but two or more criteria were missing.

RESULTS

Literature search

The database search identified, a total of 140 records of which 25 were from PubMed/Medline, 113 were from ScienceDirect and 2 was from the COCHRANE library. Four records were identified through manual search of

previous systematic reviews.^[14,17,18,22] Four duplicate records were removed. After removing duplicate, titles and abstracts of remaining 140 records were screened for eligibility. One hundred twenty six records were excluded after title and abstract screening which did not meet the eligibility criteria. Two records were identified through cross referencing of included studies.^[12,13] A total of 16 full-text articles were screened for inclusion.^[8,12-26] One articles was excluded after full-text reading because in which face-bow procedure evaluation was not done.^[26] Therefore, a total of 15 articles were included in qualitative analysis [Figure 1].^[8,12-25]

Study characteristics

Fifteen studies included were randomized controlled trials. Out of those, 15 included studies, four were double-blinded randomized controlled trials,^[14,21,23,24] nine were single-blinded randomized controlled trials,^[8,13,15-20,22] and two studies did not give information about blinding.^[12,25] A total of 406 patients, 196 males and 210 females, in the age group of 21–98 years participated in the studies. A total of 469 pairs of complete Dentures (both maxilla and mandible) were fabricated. One study used a patient simulator and 38 undergraduate students as observers.^[25] Of 15 studies included, two studies measured the coincidence of centric relation and centric occlusion on 74 patients,^[12,13] five studies used 100 mm visual analogue scale to measure patients' ratings of several denture related factors,^[8,15,16,19,21] one study used colorimetric method to check for the masticatory performance.^[20]

The outcome measures considered for the systematic review were patient's satisfaction, time duration required for fabrication of the prosthesis, postinsertion occlusal adjustments required, production cost, reliability in transfer and validity. Of the 15 studies included, 9 studies evaluated patient's satisfaction,^[8,13-16,18,20,21,23] three studies evaluated the time taken for fabrication,^[18,19,22] three studies evaluated the postinsertion occlusal adjustment required,^[8,17,22] 2 studies evaluated production cost.^[19,22] Only one study evaluated the reliability in transfer and validity on using face-bow^[25] [Table 3].

No clinical trials were identified comparing the construction of removable partial dentures or fixed prostheses with or without face-bow transfer.

Assessment of risk of bias and quality

Risk of bias and quality assessment of RCTs was conducted using *Cochrane Collaboration tool for assessing risk of bias* [Table 4]. Five studies showed a high risk of bias (Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality [AHRQ] score-Poor).^[12,13,17,18,22] six studies showed medium risk of bias (AHRQ score-Fair).^[14-16,19,20,21] four studies showed low risk of bias (AHRQ score-Good).^[8,23-25]

DISCUSSION

In various prosthodontic procedures, recording the maxillomandibular relationship becomes important. Orientation jaw relation establishes the reference in the

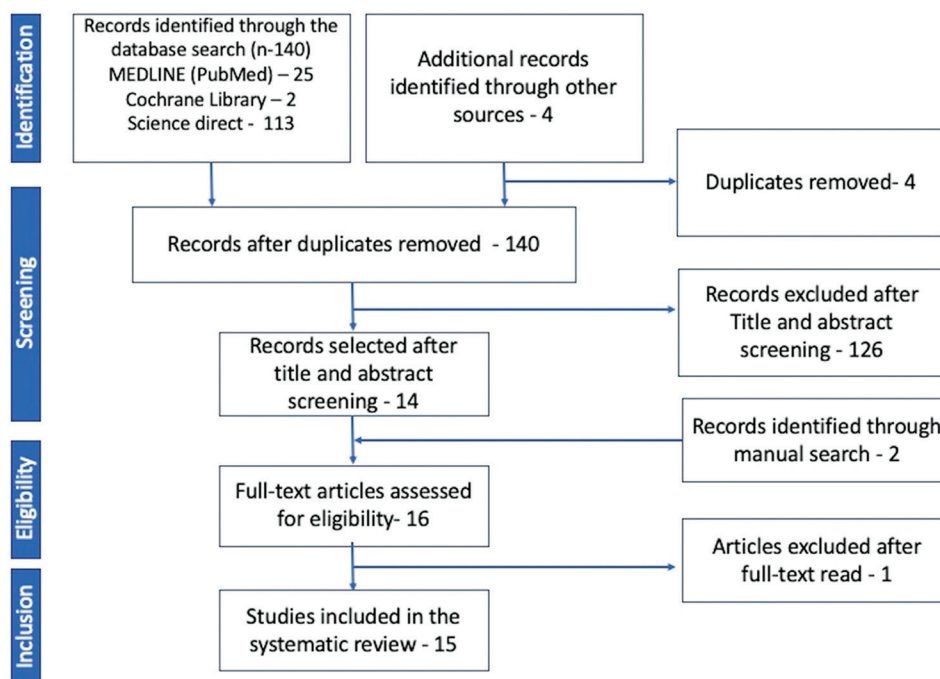


Figure 1: PRISMA flow chart of literature search

Table 3: Randomized clinical trials evaluating the influence of face-bow transfer on prosthodontic work

Author and year	Type of study	Number of patients	Age (years)	Technique of prosthesis fabrication	Parameters evaluated	Conclusion
Thorp <i>et al.</i> , 1978 ^[12]	RCT	10	N/A	Recently constructed dentures were duplicated, hinge axis location and transfer using face-bow	Coincidence of CR and CO	No difference
Ellinger <i>et al.</i> , 1979 ^[13]	Single blinded RCT	64	<65	Group I - standard technique (no face-bow transfer) Group II - complex technique (face-bow transfer)	Coincidence of CR and CO, denture stability, denture retention and condition of supporting tissues	No difference
Nascimento <i>et al.</i> , 2004 ^[14]	Double-blinded RCT crossover design	5	N/A	Casts of patients duplicated and divided into two groups Group A - mounted using face-bow Group B - mounted without using facebow	Number of occlusal contacts and patient satisfaction	Better comfort, stability, and lesser stress to supporting tissue without the face-bow transfer
Kawai <i>et al.</i> , 2005 ^[8]	Single-blinded RCT	122	45-75	Patients were divided into two groups, each received dentures made by either T or S methods T - with facebow transfer S - without face-bow transfer	Patient satisfaction, comfort, function of the denture at 3 and 6 months following delivery measured on 100 mm VAS and visual quantitative scale	No significant difference between two groups
Heydecke <i>et al.</i> , 2007 ^[15]	Single-blinded RCT crossover trial	22	50-85	Each patient received 2 sets of dentures, one pair manufactured by intraoral tracing and face-bow transfer, another pair without face-bow transfer	Patient satisfaction regarding aesthetic, appearance, ability to chew, ability to speak and retention of the denture patients' ratings recorded on VAS after 3 months of delivery	Comprehensive method of denture fabrication does not influence chewing ability and patient satisfaction
Heydecke <i>et al.</i> , 2008 ^[16]	Single blinded RCT crossover trial	20	50-85	Each patient received 2 sets of dentures, one pair manufactured by intraoral tracing and face-bow transfer, another pair without facebow transfer	General satisfaction, comfort, ability to speak, stability, aesthetics, ease of cleaning and ability to chew	Patients rated their general satisfaction, denture stability and aesthetic significantly better without face-bow
Vivell <i>et al.</i> , 2009 ^[17]	Single-blinded RCT	12	21-73	Group I - arbitrary mounting Group II - hinge axis location, face-bow transfer and mounting	Occlusal adjustments required	No difference
Kumar and d'souza 2010 ^[18]	Single-blinded RCT	20	58-64	Single-blinded RCT Two sets of dentures for each subject, Technique I - face-bow transfer was done Technique II - without face-bow transfer	Number of occlusal contacts, time taken, aesthetics, comfort and stability	Better results without face bow balanced occlusion was provided without face-bow
Kawai <i>et al.</i> , 2010 ^[19]	Single-blinded RCT	122	45-75	Patients were divided into two groups, each received dentures made by either T or S methods T - with face-bow transfer S - without face-bow transfer	Production cost and clinician's labor time	Mean total cost of fabrication of denture was significantly higher and clinician's spent 90 min longer on clinical care with the face-bow transfers
Cunha <i>et al.</i> , 2013 ^[20]	Single-blinded RCT	42	46-57	Group S - patient's receiving dentures fabricated by simplified method without using face-bow Group C - patients receiving conventionally fabricated denture by using face-bow Group DN - external comparator	Masticatory performance (colorimetric method)	Better masticatory ability without face-bow use
Omar <i>et al.</i> , 2013 ^[21]	Double-blinded RCT	43	35-78	Group I - omission of secondary cast fabrication Group II - omission of secondary cast and face-bow articulator mounting Group III - omission of face-bow mounting Group IV - no steps omitted (control group)	General satisfaction with new denture, ability to chew	No significant differences within groups
Vecchia <i>et al.</i> , 2014 ^[22]	Single-blinded RCT	42	57-74	Group C - denture were fabricated by conventional methods using face-bow Group S - dentures were fabricated by simplified method without using face-bow	Production cost, clinician's and dental assistant's labor time, postinsertion adjustments	Simplified method was found to be less costly for patients, more time efficient for clinicians, assistants and patients

Contd...

Table 3: Contd...

Author and year	Type of study	Number of patients	Age (years)	Technique of prosthesis fabrication	Parameters evaluated	Conclusion
von Stein-Lausnitz <i>et al.</i> , 2017 ^[23]	Double-blinded RCT	32	44-98	Group I - mean setting for the transfer of CDs into semi adjustable articulator Group II - face-bow transfer into articulator according to arbitrary hinge axis	Laboratory and clinical occlusal contact points, extent of vertical shift in relation to the number of laboratory occlusal contacts	No substantial difference by the use of arbitrary face-bow compared to mean setting
von Stein-Lausnitz <i>et al.</i> , 2018 ^[24]	Double-blinded RCT	32	44-98	Group I - mean setting for the transfer of CD's into semi-adjustable articulator Group II - face-bow transfer into articulator according to arbitrary hinge axis	Oral health index, amount of physical pain, number of sore spots	Face-bow registration has no positive effect on OHRqOL
Ahlers <i>et al.</i> , 2018 ^[25]	RCT	N/A	N/A	Group I - operators using face-bow transfer to mount casts Group II - operators using average values to mount casts	Reliability in transfer and validity	Use of an arbitrary face-bow significantly improves transfer reliability and validity

CR: Centric relation, CO: Centric occlusion, CD: Complete denture, RCT: Randomized controlled trial, VAS: Visual analog scale, OHRqOL: Oral health-related quality of life

Table 4: Cochrane risk of bias tool for randomized controlled trials

Selected studies	Adequate sequence generation	Allocation concealment	Selective reporting	Blinding of participants and personnel	Blinding of outcome assessment	Incomplete outcome data	Other bias	AHRQ score
Thorp <i>et al.</i> , 1978 ^[12]	Unclear	Unclear	Yes	No	No	No	Unclear	Poor
Ellinger <i>et al.</i> , 1979 ^[13]	Unclear	Yes	Unclear	Yes	Unclear	Unclear	Unclear	Poor
Nascimento <i>et al.</i> , 2004 ^[14]	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unclear	Fair
Kawai <i>et al.</i> , 2005 ^[8]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good
Heydecke <i>et al.</i> , 2007 ^[15]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unclear	Fair
Heydecke <i>et al.</i> , 2008 ^[16]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unclear	Fair
Vivell <i>et al.</i> , 2009 ^[17]	Yes	Yes	Unclear	Unclear	Yes	Unclear	Unclear	Poor
Kumar and D'souza 2010 ^[18]	Unclear	Yes	Yes	Unclear	Yes	Yes	Unclear	Poor
Kawai <i>et al.</i> , 2010 ^[19]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unclear	Yes	Yes	Unclear	Fair
Cunha <i>et al.</i> , 2013 ^[20]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unclear	Fair
Omar <i>et al.</i> , 2013 ^[21]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unclear	Fair
Vecchia <i>et al.</i> , 2014 ^[22]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unclear	Yes	Yes	Unclear	Poor
von Stein-Lausnitz <i>et al.</i> , 2017 ^[23]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good
von Stein-Lausnitz <i>et al.</i> , 2018 ^[24]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good
Ahlers <i>et al.</i> , 2018 ^[25]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good

AHRQ: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

cranium and orients the casts of the edentulous jaws to the articulator, usually by using some type of a face-bow record.^[27] Conventionally, face-bow can be classified into two basic types: Arbitrary or kinematic axis types. Face-bow can be configured to locate and transfer the mandibular transverse horizontal axis points to an articulator.^[28] However, the axis of rotation belongs to the movable

mandible and many rotational centers are possible. To determine the validity of the face-bow use in prosthodontic rehabilitation, occlusion, esthetics, and overall patient satisfaction with the prosthesis are considered to be the appropriate outcome measures. For esthetics, there would be variations in the anteroposterior plane and/or the mediolateral plane. For occlusion, given that the horizontal

axis of the articulator may not be the same as the horizontal axis of the mandible, errors would occur at the insertion.^[29]

The results of this review study do not support the null hypothesis that the construction of dental prostheses with face-bow transfer may present better clinical results than simpler approaches. The use of face-bow device in prosthodontic rehabilitation does not yield better results when compared to a simplified technique of not using a face-bow device. If data from reviewed studies comparing the use of face-bow device versus not using it, is compared, the evidence base indicates either no significant difference,^[8,12,13,15,17,21,23,24] or better results without the face-bow transfer.^[14,16,18-20,22,25]

During the last many now, several studies have confirmed that face-bow transfer does not offer clinically significant advantages compared to an average mounting according to the Scandinavian approach.^[30-32] Most of the studies included measured patient's satisfaction in terms of aesthetics, retention, stability, ability to chew, and the speech by documenting patients' ratings on the 100 mm visual analogue scale and concluded as no significant difference between the technique following face-bow transfer and technique not using the face-bow transfer.^[8,13,15,17,21] some studies found better results in terms of patients' satisfaction with the dentures fabricated by a simplified technique of not using the face-bow device.^[14,16,18,20]

It is been documented that, a quality denture in terms of occlusal contacts in centric relation and esthetics can be achieved better without the use of face-bow.^[14,18] In addition, there was no significant difference in the coincidence of centric relation and centric occlusion with and without the face-bow transfer.^[12,13] In terms of the oral health-related quality of life for the patients receiving dentures fabricated using the face-bow device has no positive effect when compared with the dentures fabricated by not using the face-bow device.^[24] Moreover, the complex method of denture fabrication which uses face-bow transfer is 24.5% costlier in terms of materials and labor cost, taking 36% more time for the whole procedure of fabricating denture when compared to the simplified method where face-bow is not used.^[19]

In contrast, only one randomized control trial reported that, the use of an arbitrary face-bow significantly improves transfer reliability and validity of the maxillary cast when compared to the transfer method relying only on the average values.^[25] However, this study was carried on a jaw of the dummy model, where in the assessment of the operators who transferred the face-bow information to the articulator was

assessed and not the patient outcome. However, ultimately, patient satisfaction and oral health related quality of patient life with dentures determine the success of the denture.

As a clinician, the cost of providing prosthodontic rehabilitation is a major concern while deciding between the various treatment modalities and alternatives as the most appropriate treatment modality chosen should be cost-effective, time efficient for both clinician and dental assistants and at the same time provide utmost care to the patient in terms of the satisfaction as well as aesthetics. The studies included in this review establish that a simplified method of not using the face-bow device in denture fabrication is more cost effective, time efficient as well as provide equal or sometimes better satisfaction to the patients in terms of denture stability, retention, comfort, and aesthetics. However, in all the randomized controlled trials included in this systematic review, complete dentures were fabricated by experienced specialists and prosthodontists, hence to generalize the result of this study and infer whether an inexperienced undergraduate student or a clinician would be able to achieve the same results without using a face-bow device, is not possible. To add a note on teaching and use of face-bow, in Scandinavian countries, the teaching and use of face-bows have been abandoned, and in china, where 97% of Prosthodontists reported that they seldom used face-bows.^[9] In United states use of face-bow is taught in 75% of U.S. dental schools. It is difficult to change the mindset of the many professional colleagues, even after having so much of documented evidence favoring no scientific evidence in using face-bow, with manufacturers providing new face-bow designs, teaching curriculums of universities recommend its usage. It would make more viable that these researchers produce more clinical evidence published with scientific reasoning of use of face-bow in prosthodontics.

CONCLUSIONS

- There is no clinical evidence which can be drawn in favour of the use of Facebow to be essential in construction of complete denture, which enhances the denture performance.
- Simpler approaches for the construction of complete denture may present similar results to more complex techniques.

Financial support and sponsorship

Nil.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

REFERENCES

- George A Zarb, Hobkirk J, Eckert S, Jacob R. Prosthodontic Treatment for Edentulous Patients: Complete Denture and Implant Supported Prosthesis. South Asia Edition: Elsevier; 2015.
- Brotman DN. Hinge axes Part II. Geometric significance of the transverse axis. *J Prosthet Dent* 1960;10:436-40.
- Driscoll CF, Freilich MA, Guckes AD, Knoernschild KL, McGarry TJ. The glossary of prosthodontic terms, GPT-9. *J Prosthet Dent* 2017;117:E1-105.
- Carlsson GE. Critical review of some dogmas in prosthodontics. *J Prosthodont Res* 2009;53:3-10.
- Rashedi B, Petropoulos VC. Preclinical complete dentures curriculum survey. *J Prosthodont* 2003;12:37-46.
- Lynch CD, Singhrao H, Addy LD, Gilmour AS. The teaching of fixed partial dentures in undergraduate dental schools in Ireland and the United Kingdom. *J Oral Rehabil* 2010;37:908-15.
- Farias-Neto A, Dias AH, de Miranda BF, de Oliveira AR. Face-bow transfer in prosthodontics: A systematic review of the literature. *J Oral Rehabil* 2013;40:686-92.
- Kawai Y, Murakami H, Shariati B, Klemetti E, Blomfield JV, Bilette L, *et al.* Do traditional techniques produce better conventional complete dentures than simplified techniques? *J Dent* 2005;33:659-68.
- Wang MQ, Xue F, Chen J, Fu K, Cao Y, Raustia A. Evaluation of the use of and attitudes towards a face-bow in complete denture fabrication: A pilot questionnaire investigation in Chinese prosthodontists. *J Oral Rehabil* 2008;35:677-81.
- Moher D, Shamseer L, Clarke M, Ghersi D, Liberati A, Petticrew M, *et al.* Preferred reporting items for systematic review and meta-analysis protocols (PRISMA-P) 2015 statement. *Syst Rev* 2015;4:1.
- Higgins JP, Green S. *Cochrane handbook for systematic reviews of interventions* 4.2.6 [updated September 2006]. *Cochrane Lib* 2016;2006:4.
- Thorp ER, Smith DE, Nicholls JI. Evaluation of the use of a face-bow in complete denture occlusion. *J Prosthet Dent* 1978;39:5-15.
- Ellinger CW, Somes GW, Nicol BR, Unger JW, Wesley RC. Patient response to variations in denture technique. Part III: Five-year subjective evaluation. *J Prosthet Dent* 1979;42:127-30.
- Nascimento DF, Patta RB, Marchini L, da Cunha VP. Double-blind study for evaluation of complete dentures made by two techniques with and without face-bow. *Braz J Oral Sci* 2004;3:439-45.
- Heydecke G, Akkad AS, Wolkewitz M, Vogeler M, Türp JC, Strub JR. Patient ratings of chewing ability from a randomised crossover trial: Lingualised vs. first premolar/canine-guided occlusion for complete dentures. *Gerodontology* 2007;24:77-86.
- Heydecke G, Vogeler M, Wolkewitz M, Türp JC, Strub JR. Simplified versus comprehensive fabrication of complete dentures: Patient ratings of denture satisfaction from a randomized crossover trial. *Quintessence Int* 2008;39:107-16.
- Vivell C, Slavicek G, Slavicek R. Arbitrary versus exact mounting procedure during fabrication of intraoral splints: An exploratory randomized controlled clinical trial. *Int J Stomatol Occl Med* 2009;2:99-105.
- Kumar M, D'Souza D. Comparative evaluation of two techniques in achieving balanced occlusion in complete dentures. *Med J Armed Forces India* 2010;66:362-6.
- Kawai Y, Murakami H, Takanashi Y, Lund JP, Feine JS. Efficient resource use in simplified complete denture fabrication. *J Prosthodont* 2010;19:512-6.
- Cunha TR, Della Vecchia MP, Regis RR, Ribeiro AB, Muglia VA, Mestriner W Jr, *et al.* A randomised trial on simplified and conventional methods for complete denture fabrication: Masticatory performance and ability. *J Dent* 2013;41:133-42.
- Omar R, Al-Tarakemah Y, Akbar J, Al-Awadhi S, Behbehani Y, Lamontagne P. Influence of procedural variations during the laboratory phase of complete denture fabrication on patient satisfaction and denture quality. *J Dent* 2013;41:852-60.
- Vecchia MP, Regi RR, Cunha TR, de Andrade IM, da Matta JC, de Souza RF. Randomized trial on simplified and conventional methods for complete denture fabrication: Cost analysis. *J Prosthodont* 2014;23:182-91.
- von Stein-Lausnitz M, Schmid S, Blankenstein FH, Peroz I, Beuer F, Sterzenbach G. Influence of a face-bow on oral health-related quality of life after changing the vertical dimension in the articulator: A randomized controlled trial. Part II. *Clin Oral Investig* 2017;22:433-42.
- von Stein-Lausnitz M, Sterzenbach G, Helm I, Zorn A, Blankenstein FH, Ruge S, *et al.* Does a face-bow lead to better occlusion in complete dentures? A randomized controlled trial: Part I. *Clin Oral Investig* 2018;22:773-82.
- Ahlers MO, Edelhoff D, Jakstat HA. Reproduction accuracy of articulator mounting with an arbitrary face-bow vs. average values-a controlled, randomized, blinded patient simulator study. *Clin Oral Investig* 2019;23:1007-14.
- Ceruti P, Mobilio N, Bellia E, Borracchini A, Catapano S, Gassino G. Simplified edentulous treatment: A multi-center randomized controlled trial to evaluate the timing and clinical outcomes of the technique. *J Prosthet Dent* 2017;118:462-7.
- Carlsson GE. Facts and fallacies: An evidence base for complete dentures. *Dent Update* 2006;33:134-6, 138-40, 142.
- Preston JD. A reassessment of the mandibular transverse horizontal axis theory. *J Prosthet Dent* 1979;41:605-13.
- Nagy WW, Goldstein GR. Facebow use in clinical prosthodontic practice. *J Prosthodont* 2019;28:772-4.
- Pröschel PA, Maul T, Morneburg T. Predicted incidence of excursive occlusal errors in common modes of articulator adjustment. *Int J Prosthodont* 2000;13:303-10.
- Shodadai SP, Türp JC, Gerds T, Strub JR. Is there a benefit of using an arbitrary facebow for the fabrication of a stabilization appliance? *Int J Prosthodont* 2001;14:517-22.
- Petropoulos VC, Rashedi B. Complete denture education in U.S. dental schools. *J Prosthodont* 2005;14:191-7.