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Introduction: Wearing dentures is commonly associated with patient's satisfaction and some complications. Denture hygiene is important for maintaining oral health. Proper hygiene on dentures is essential to prevent dental plaque accumulation and consequently staining of dentures, halitosis, denture stomatitis and other infections. **Aim:** The aim of this study was to analyze the behavior and hygiene habits of denture wearers in the local population in Shtip. **Material and Method:** For the purpose of this study we used a specific questionnaire to evaluate the population in Shtip, their denture hygiene, knowledge and ability to clean the denture at appropriate intervals. The sample included 200 respondents wearing denture. Questionnaire contains certain information like: age, gender, time of wearing, method of cleaning, frequency of cleaning, cleaning of the oral cavity. **Results:** Average age of the respondents was 73 years. All respondents answered that they have no difficulty in cleaning dentures and cleaned their dentures least once a day. Every respondent brush their dentures, 60% used only water while brushing their denture. The use of denture cleanser or other chemical agents for immersion was very low. Majority of them answered that they cleaned their dentures only. **Conclusion:** Every respondent used some method for the hygiene of dentures but respondents had restricted knowledge for denture cleaning materials. Therefore, it is necessary to develop appropriate programs for training professionals responsible for daily care to maintain oral hygiene among denture wearers. **Keywords:** cleaning, dentures, habits, water, wearers.

PP.197. TELESCOPIC CROWNS AS RETAINERS FOR DETACHABLE PROSTHESES

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In patients with periodontal disease and severely compromised dentition, prosthodontic rehabilitation remains challenging. In such cases, treatment modalities based on the concept of telescopic crowns (TCs) can provide good prognosis to, especially when implant application is either impossible or not applicable. When referring to TC, the pair of crowns with absolute intercontacting surfaces is defined, the outer one achieving retention by friction, and comprises of two parts: the primary crown which is cemented to abutment tooth, and has parallel external axial walls or max 2 degrees axial convergence, and the removable telescopic outer crown or secondary crown attached to the prosthesis and made of the same with the primary alloy material. The recommended alloy for fabrication of TCs is the one that is high in gold content, and elastic modulus together with increased hardness (ADA Type IV). TCs offer several advantages, such as great reparability which is crucial in extensive cross arch restorations, axial loading of the anchor teeth leading to a favorable distribution of force, maintenance of teeth with poor prognosis, while loss of an abutment