



Dental Clinical Policy

Subject: Retainer Crowns and Fixed Partial Dentures

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Description

Retainer crowns refer to crowns used to support or anchor a fixed partial denture in place, ensure stability and retention of artificial teeth. Fixed partial dentures, also known as bridges, consist of two components:

- Pontic – Crown(s) that replace a tooth or row of missing teeth.
- Abutment(s) – Crowned natural teeth that function as retainers to support pontic(s).

For plans that contain a missing tooth clause (MTC) there is no benefit for replacement of teeth missing prior to the member's plan effective date. The MTC does not apply to replacement prosthetics.

Clinical Indications

Retainer crowns and fixed partial dentures to replace missing teeth may be considered appropriate as a result of:

- accidental traumatic injuries to sound, natural teeth resulting in extraction/avulsion
- a pathologic disorder resulting in extraction
- congenitally missing teeth
- congenital disorders of teeth resulting in extraction.

Note: In the event a patient does not return for delivery, there is no benefit, as the service will be considered incomplete.

Documentation

Must include current (within 12 months), dated, diagnostic, pretreatment radiographic image/s that include the radiographic apex. Clinical chart notes, intra-oral photographs, current dated 6-point periodontal charting, and history of periodontal therapy may also be required (see below).

Adjunctive Documentation

When the evaluation for fixed partial denture coverage, either initial or replacement, is not obvious by radiographic image, the image must be accompanied by additional diagnostic information such as intra-oral photographs of the affected tooth/teeth as well as clinical chart notes stating the rationale for indirect restoration coverage.

Criteria

1. An anterior retainer tooth, to be considered on its own merit, must demonstrate significant loss of the

coronal tooth structure due to caries, fracture, or defective restoration and/or involvement of one or both incisal angles.

2. A posterior retainer tooth, to be considered on its own merit, must demonstrate significant missing tooth structure due to caries, fracture, or defective restoration, large restorations that compromise function or loss of support for the cusps where the cusps are undermined (one or more cusps) with compromised mesial or distal marginal ridges.
3. As most health plans include coverage for dental services related to accidental injury, claims for fractured teeth resulting from an external blow or blunt trauma must first be referred to the subscriber/employee's medical/health plan. If a tooth is treated for fracture, the fracture must involve missing tooth structure that extends into the dentinal layer.
4. The periodontal health of teeth to be restored by indirect restoration placement is key to long-term success. Teeth demonstrating uncontrolled or untreated periodontal disease, evidenced by radiographic or periodontal charting, loss of supporting bone including furcation, may not be considered for indirect restoration placement unless the treating dentist can demonstrate that definitive periodontal therapy and periodontal maintenance have been performed. The current periodontal status and history of periodontal therapy, presence of tooth mobility, and continuous maintenance therapy may be requested prior to benefit determination. Current dated 6-point periodontal chart may also be required.
5. Retainer crowns/fixed partial dentures placed for repair of complications from wear, attrition, abrasion, erosion or abfraction are not a covered benefit (contract dependent).
6. The delivery date of an indirect restoration is considered the date of initial cementation or bonding, regardless of the type of cement or bonding agent used for placement. The type of cement used, e.g. permanent or temporary, is not a determinate for the delivery date. Regarding payment of benefits, the date of service may be contract dependent.
7. The endodontic status of a tooth must be considered (included but not limited to):
 - a. Placement of an indirect restoration on a tooth with untreated or unresolved periapical or periradicular pathology will not be considered for benefit. See Dental Clinical Policy 03-001 Endodontic Therapy.
 - b. Placement of an indirect restoration on a tooth with an unresolved carious lesion in close proximity to the pulp chamber in the absence of treatment planned endodontic therapy. See Dental Clinical Policy 03-001 Endodontic Therapy.
 - c. Endodontic Obturation: The root canal filling should extend as close as possible to the apical constriction of each canal (ideal 0.5-1.2mm) with appropriate fill density. Gross overextension (over 2mm beyond canal) or under fill (short over 2mm in the presence of patent canals) should be avoided. See Dental Clinical Policy 03-001 Endodontic Therapy.
 - d. Placement of an indirect restoration on a tooth with internal or external resorption may not be considered for benefit. See Dental Clinical Policy 03-001 Endodontic Therapy.
8. Replacement of retainer crowns/fixed partial dentures due to "metal allergy/sensitivity" will be considered only upon submission of documentation by a physician with the associated allergy report.
9. A temporary or provisional retainer crown/fixed partial denture will be considered a component part of the final restoration.
10. For a primary tooth within an adult dentition to be considered for full coverage indirect retainer restoration placement, radiographic images of the primary tooth must demonstrate an intact root structure, adequate periodontal support with no evidence of active periodontal disease, and occlusal function with an opposing tooth where the primary tooth meets criteria for full coverage indirect retainer restoration coverage (see #1 and #2). Radiographic imaging must demonstrate no permanent tooth successor present, or the permanent tooth successor is unlikely to erupt.
11. Fixed partial dentures placed for occlusal alterations and/or changes in vertical dimension or for the treatment of temporomandibular joint disorder (TMD) or craniomandibular disorders do not meet

criteria for benefits and will not be considered.

12. For the replacement of missing teeth that are not covered by the plan, the retainer teeth will be reviewed on their own merit using all the above criteria. Note: this may include frequency limitation denials, missing tooth clause denials, or the application of an alternate benefit.
13. For plans that include a missing tooth clause, the portion of the fixed partial denture (fixed bridge) designed to replace the missing teeth (pontic) will deny due to missing tooth clause and the retainers will be reviewed based on their own merit. The missing tooth clause applies to teeth extracted and not replaced prior to plan coverage.
14. For plans that do NOT include a missing tooth clause, and less than three teeth are missing in the arch, a determination will be made as to the appropriateness of the fixed partial denture as a whole. For plans that do NOT include a missing tooth clause, and three or more teeth are missing in the arch, an alternate benefit of a removable partial denture may be contract dependent. In this case, the retainer teeth are reviewed based on their own merit.
15. Archived.
16. Archived.
17. Archived.
18. Splinting of teeth by retainer crowns is routinely not a covered benefit(contract dependent). When splinting of retainer crowns is requested, each additional crown retainer will be reviewed on its own merit for benefit. Splinted crowns must be coded as retainer crowns.
19. When considering benefits for pontics:
 - a. The number of pontics necessary to replace missing teeth is not to exceed the normal complement of teeth
 - b. Fixed partial dentures fabricated for closing spaces where there is no missing natural tooth are not benefitted.
 - c. Benefits apply only to replacement of completely extracted adult teeth.
20. When there is insufficient space for a pontic, the pontic will not be benefitted.
21. Fixed partial dentures supported by inlay retainer restorations are not a covered benefit.
22. Cantilever fixed partial dentures: Anterior cantilever fixed partial dentures where cuspids are the retainer and replacing lateral incisors may be benefited. For posterior cantilever fixed partial dentures only one cantilever pontic may be an allowable benefit and two retainers are necessary to support a single pontic. Periodontal health and endodontic status of the retainers must be considered to eliminate splinting restriction.
23. Tooth-implant supported fixed partial dentures will not be considered for benefits based on meta-analysis and studies that have found this type of combination prosthesis to have a survival rate lower than those reported for solely implant supported or solely tooth supported fixed partial dentures.
24. If one retainer for a fixed partial denture is denied, then the entire fixed partial denture may be denied.
25. Fixed partial dentures are not covered when placed for correction of developmental or congenital defects (congenitally missing teeth, or unerupted teeth, or for spacing due to migration/drifting of teeth) unless covered by group contract.
26. Age limitation for fixed partial dentures is group contract dependent.
27. Benefits are not available for the replacement of an existing fixed partial denture unless supported by recurrent caries, fracture, or defective restoration.
28. Pontics for a fixed partial denture may not be benefited where a removable partial denture exists in the same arch. The retainers will be reviewed on their own merit (OOM).
29. Benefits will not be considered for closure of contacts, unless caused by caries, tooth fracture, or defective restoration.
30. Benefits for fixed partial dentures will not be considered when one or more of the retainers exhibits subgingival/sub-osseous caries that compromise the supracrestal tissue attachment without addressing

periodontal considerations.

31. Existing fixed partial dentures that are discolored, misshapen or have compromised cosmetics do not qualify for indirect restoration coverage.
32. Crown to root ratios that are poorer than 1:1 creates a less-than-ideal situation. Unfavorable crown to root ratios must include an assessment of the patient's full mouth dental condition, medical history, dental history, periodontal history, periodontal continuing care, age, and occlusion.
33. Archived
34. Benefits for fixed partial dentures will not be considered when one or more of the retainers exhibits caries into the furcation.

Coding

The following codes for treatments and procedures applicable to this document are included below for informational purposes. Inclusion or exclusion of a procedure, diagnosis or device code(s) does not constitute or imply member coverage or provider reimbursement policy. Please refer to the member's contract benefits in effect at the time of service to determine coverage or non-coverage of these services as it applies to an individual member.

CDT including but not limited to:

D6210	Pontic – cast high noble metal
D6211	Pontic – cast predominantly base metal
D6212	Pontic – cast noble metal
D6214	Pontic – titanium
D6240	Pontic – porcelain fused to high noble metal
D6241	Pontic – porcelain fused to predominantly base metal
D6242	Pontic – porcelain fused to noble metal
D6243	Pontic – porcelain fused to titanium and titanium alloys
D6245	Pontic – porcelain/ceramic
D6250	Pontic - resin with high noble metal
D6251	Pontic - resin with predominantly base metal
D6252	Pontic - resin with noble metal
D6545	Retainer – cast metal for resin bonded fixed prosthesis
D6548	Retainer – porcelain/ceramic for resin bonded fixed prosthesis
D6602	Retainer Inlay – cast high noble metal, two surfaces
D6603	Retainer Inlay – cast high noble metal, three or more surfaces
D6604	Retainer Inlay – cast predominantly base metal, two surfaces
D6605	Retainer Inlay – cast predominantly base metal, three or more surfaces
D6606	Retainer Inlay – cast noble metal, two surfaces
D6607	Retainer Inlay – cast noble metal, three or more surfaces
D6740	Retainer Crown – porcelain/ceramic
D6750	Retainer Crown – porcelain fused to high noble metal
D6751	Retainer Crown – porcelain fused to predominantly base metal
D6752	Retainer Crown – porcelain fused to noble metal
D6753	Retainer crown – porcelain fused to titanium and titanium alloys
D6780	Retainer Crown – $\frac{3}{4}$ cast high noble metal
D6781	Retainer Crown – $\frac{3}{4}$ cast predominantly base metal
D6782	Retainer Crown – $\frac{3}{4}$ cast noble metal
D6783	Retainer Crown – $\frac{3}{4}$ porcelain/ceramic
D6790	Retainer Crown – full cast high noble metal

D6791 Retainer Crown – full cast predominantly base metal
 D6792 Retainer Crown – full cast noble metal
 D6794 Retainer Crown – titanium

ICD-10 CM Diagnoses for Dental Diseases and Conditions: See the current CDT code book for details

References

1. American College of Prosthodontists. Parameters of Care for the Specialty of Prosthodontics. *J Prosthodont*. 2005;14(4 Suppl 1):19-27.
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4. Nesbit S, Kanjirath P, Stefanac S. Diagnosis and Treatment Planning in Dentistry. 3rd ed. St. Louis, MO: Elsevier; 2017.
5. Rosenstiel S, Land M, Fujimoto J. Contemporary Fixed Prosthodontics. 5th ed. St. Louis, MO: Mosby; 2016.
6. CDT 2026 Current Dental Terminology, American Dental Association

History

Revision History	Version	Date	Nature of Change	SME
	Revision	03/04/2019	External facing policy	committee
	Revision	04/22/2019	Criteria numbering	Dr. Kahn
	Revision	09/09/2020	Annual Review	Committee
	Revised	12/05/2020	Annual Review	Committee
	Revised	10/06/2021	Annual Review	Committee
	Revised	11/04/2022	Annual Review	Committee
	Revised	11/01/2023	Annual Review	Committee
	Revised	10/31/2024	Minor editorial refinements to description, clinical indications, criteria, and reference; intent unchanged.	Committee
	Revised	10/30/2025	Added 19 (c) other minor editorial refinements to description, clinical indications, criteria, and reference; intent unchanged.	Dr. Balikov and Dr. Blankenship

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