Objectives
Achieving ideal aesthetics is the optimum goal when referring to smile enhancement. The objective was to precisely derotate the midline and correct the asymmetrical soft tissue architecture. It is very important in complex cases to have the control throughout the whole procedure. The clinician and the technician should work in synergy through delicate stages transforming the soft and the hard tissues predictably.

Clinical case
In this case a 24-year old female with an inclination of the midline and gummy smile wanted to improve it after her second orthodontic treatment. Six months after the clinical crown lengthening of the teeth 14-24 the tissues were stabilized and the patient followed a home bleaching protocol for 16 days. Impressions were taken so that a wax-up was created for the teeth 13-24. The wax-up was tried-in through the mock-up procedure. The patient agreed with the new formed shapes and the teeth were prepared over the mock-up before a final impression was taken. The OneBite® system was used in this case together with photographs to help the technician mount the working model on the articulator with the same midline and cant as in the mouth. The lab created the feldspathic veneers using as a guide the wax-up. They were bonded under rubber dam isolation. Light curing composite cement was preferred because the veneers did not exceed 0.8mm in thickness. Due to the rubber dam use residues of the cement were completely removed with a scalpel N12.

Conclusions
Feldspathic porcelain veneers are the gold standard in achieving esthetics and durability with very high survival and success rates.

In cases with inclined midline the preparation of the teeth should follow the correct inclination to give adequate room for optimum laminate veneer thickness. Recalls are important to preserve the esthetic outcome.