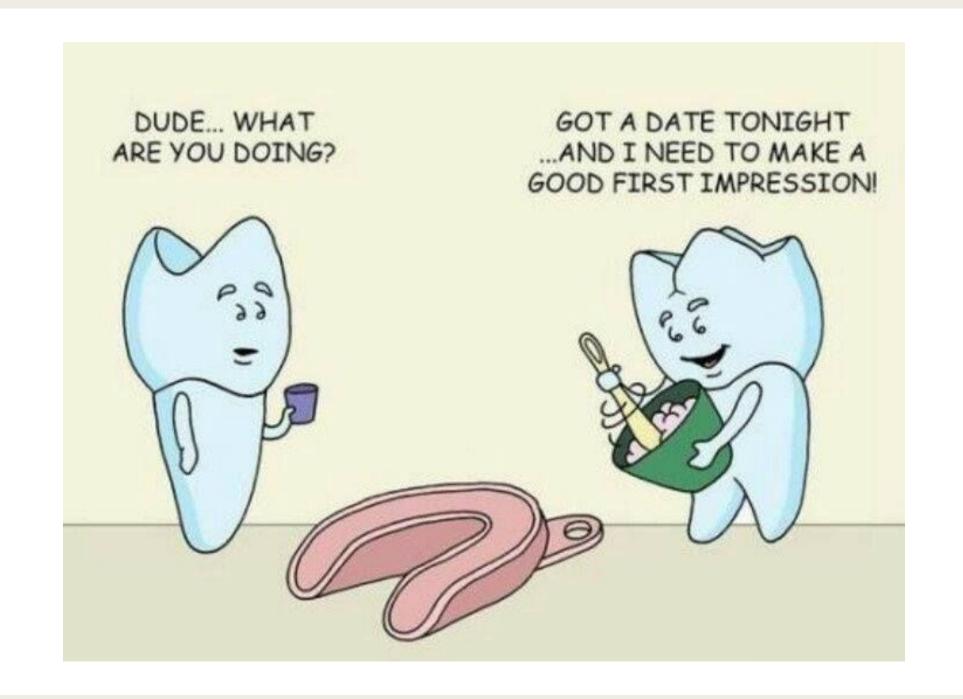
IMPRESSION MATERIALS

By: Hisham Alhamrayn



Objectives

- Define the dental impression and impression materials.
- List the classification of impression materials.
- Describe the uses of dental impression materials.
- Summarize the Impression techniques.
- Share the advantages and disadvantages of each impression material.

Impression materials

■ Impression material Definition:

The materials used to record the shape accurately and dimensional characteristics of teeth to precisely transfer the impression to the model

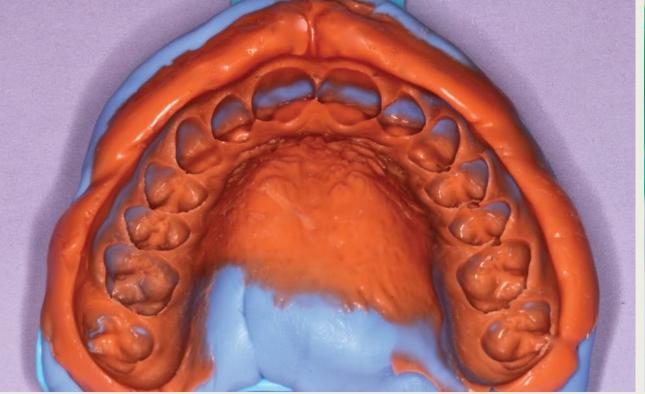
■ Dental Impression Definition:

The dental impression is the negative replica of the oral soft & hard tissues.



Uses of dental impression materials:

- The dental impression materials are used to copy the oral soft & hard tissues for:
- - Analyze and diagnose a clinical case
- - Build occlusal splints and mouthguards
- Treatment planning
- - Maintaining records





Impression techniques:

- 1- Full dentures impression
- 2- Partial dentures impression
- 3- Fixed prosthodontics

#Classification of impression materials:

1. Non-elastic (Rigid):

Material is complex and not suitable for the final impression.

Types of non-elastics:

- - Impression Plaster
- - Impression compound
- - Zinc oxide-eugenol
- - Impression waxes

Classification of impression materials (count):

2- Elastic:

The elastic is flexible at the time of removal from the mouth

Types of elastics:

- a. Hydrocolloids:
- i. Reversible (Agar)
- ii. Irreversible (Alginate)
- b. Elastomers:
- i. Polysulfide
- ii. Silicones
- iii. Polyether

Requirement for impression materials:

- 1- Sufficiently fluid to reproduce all of the fine details.
- 2. Suitable setting time
- 3. Acceptable to the patient(pleasing odor, color, and taste)
- 4. Safe (Not toxic or irritant)
- 5. Sufficient mechanical strength
- 6. Dimensionally stable
- 7. Good keeping qualities

Impression Plaster:

- Used for final impression for a complete denture.
- Rarely used these days





Impression Plaster:

Advantages

- Simple to mix
- Work time 2-3 minutes
- Set time 2-3 minutes
- Low cost
- Good accuracy and dimensional stability

Disadvantages:

- Insufficient strength
- rough surface finish
- Abrasion resistance is poor
- Rigid when set





Impression compound:

A thermoplastic, rigid and reversible impression material.

Types of impression compound:

- 1. Types1: Low fusing impression compound. Making primary impression for an edentulous ridge.
- 2. Types 2: High fusing impression compound. Making impression tray.

Impression compound:

Advantages:

- Added or removed until achieved a good impression.
- Reused for the same patient.

Disadvantage:

- Not record fine details.
- Poor dimensional stability

Zinc oxide-eugenol:

Used for final impression for complete denture



Advantages:

- Low-cost and simple to use
- Good flow aids in the recording of small details
- Good dimensional stability

Disadvantage:

- Setting time varies depending on temperature and humidity
- It is not compatible with stock trays
- Fragile





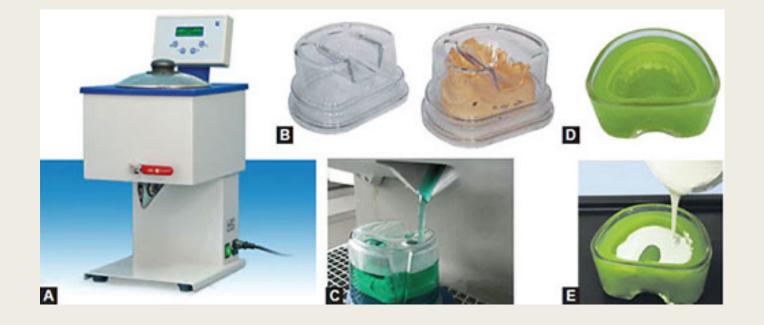
Impression waxes:

- Used to record the edentulous ridge
- Used to correct a small imperfection in other impressions.
- Used as bite registration

Hydrocolloid impression:

1 - Agar (Reversible)

- Used for crown and bridge impression.
- rarely used now
- the first elastic impression material to be used in dentistry.



The agar impression

Advantages:

- Dimensionally accurate
- No mixing is required
- Reversible
- Affordable

Disadvantages:

- Tears easily
- Dimensional instability
- Infection control is a difficult task.
- Material prepared in advanced
- Water bath is required

Hydrocolloid impression:

2- Irreversible (Alginate):

- Most widely used impression material
- Used as Diagnostic casts for treatment planning



The Alginate Impression

Advantages:

- Inexpensive
- Easy to use
- Hydrophilic
- Good impression

Disadvantage:

- Low tear strength
- Dimensional instability

Elastomers impression:

1-Polysulfide:



Useful For a long working time

Advantages:

- Long working time
- High tear resistance
- Margins easily seen

Disadvantages:

- Requires custom trays
- Good with stone
- Stains clothing
- Bad odor.
- Impression to be poured within 1 hour

2- Silicone:

a. Addition Silicone:

The most widely used impression material in fixed prosthodontics

Advantages:

- Highly accurate
- High dimensional stability
- Pour up to one week

Disadvantages:

Hydrophobic



2- Silicon (count):

b. Condensation Silicone:

More affordable than other elastomeric materials

Advantages:

- Excellent elasticity recovery
- Good odor and flavor.
- Accurate reproduction

Disadvantages:

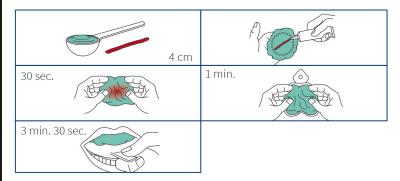
- Pour immediately
- Dimensional deformation over the time



SILECT® light

| | 30 sec. |
|--------|----------------|
| 1 min. | 3 min. 30 sec. |

SILECT® putty



3- Polyether:

Supplied in two pastes catalyst and base

Advantages:

- Fast setting
- Clean
- Auto mix dispense
- Least hydrophobic
- Good stability

Disadvantages:

- Bitter taste
- Absorbs water
- Leaches components
- Expensive





OBJECTIVES

Critical Thinking Activity

■ Case:

Assume that a patient came to your dental clinic, and you checked on his teeth, and everything was great. You cleaned his teeth, and when you finished, he told you that he wanted to do a bleaching tray.

- Q: What is the appropriate impression material can be used to do bleaching tray?
- Q:after you got the impression from the patient and the patient left the clinic, you noticed an imperfection in the impression. What can you do?