

Alginate Impression Taking

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Aim

To give an overview on the constituents, properties and use of alginate as a dental impression material and the technique for making accurate alginate impressions of dentate patients.

Overview

- Why do we need impressions?
- Properties of alginate
- Clinical techniques
- Practical session - taking alginate impressions



Learning outcomes

By the end of this session the successful delegate should be able to:

- List the constituents and properties of alginate as an impression material
- Describe those features that must be recorded in a preliminary impression
- Select stock impression trays and modify them to make preliminary impressions in alginate
- Demonstrate clinical skills in taking upper and lower alginate dental impressions

GDC Development Outcomes: A, C

**What is an
impression?**



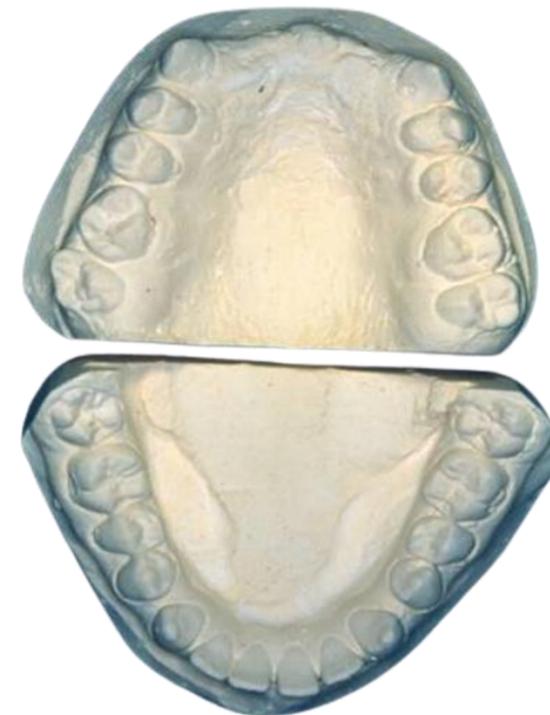
A negative replica of
the teeth and
surrounding tissues of
the mandible or maxilla



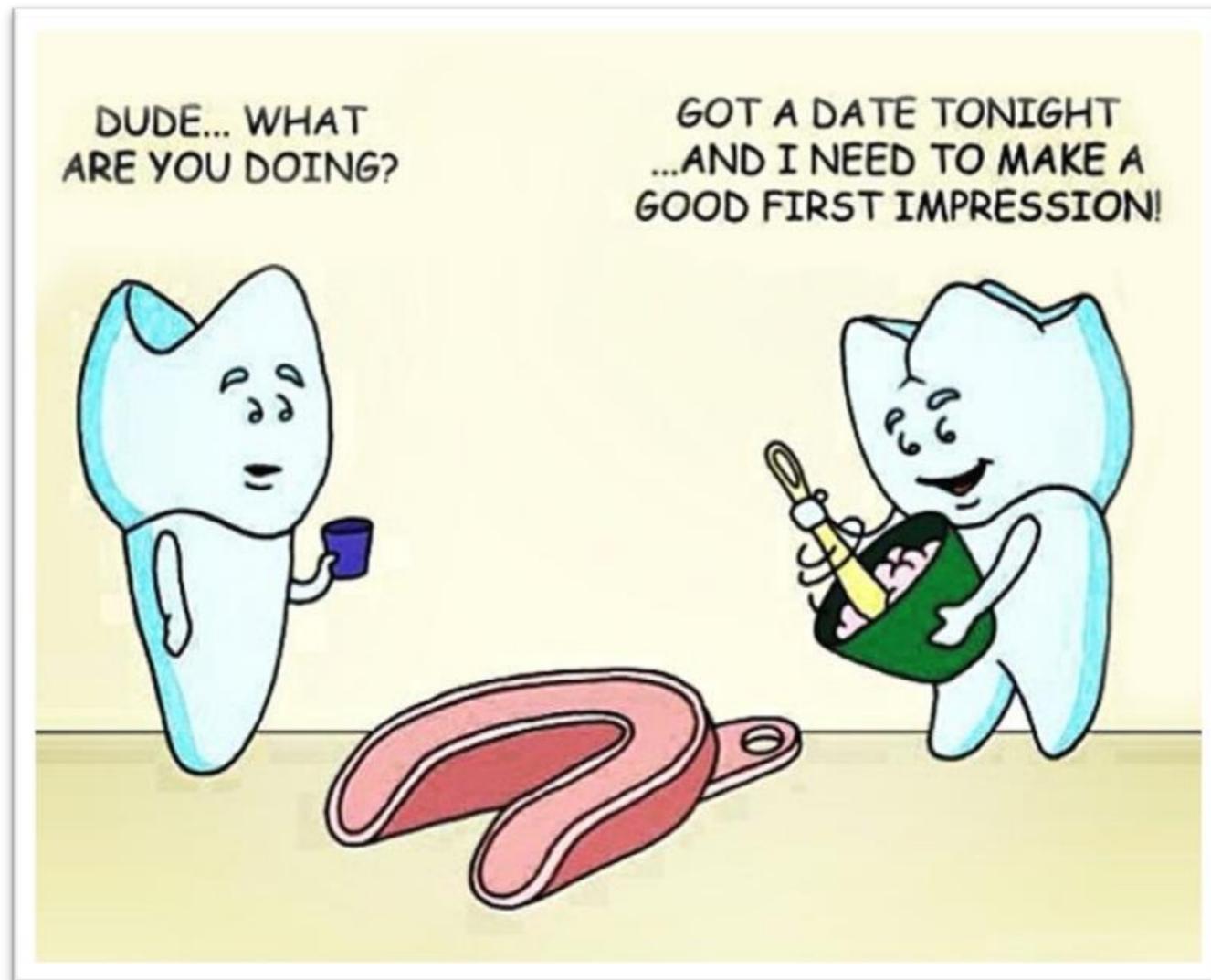
Models



From an impression it is possible to produce an exact replica of the dental structures as a cast (or model) produced in dental plaster (or dental stone) for use in dental patient management.



What needs to be recorded?



Impressions should be made of the teeth, palate, edentulous areas and labial, buccal and lingual sulcus regions.

Reasons for taking impressions

- Study casts – plan and monitor treatment (complex restorative, ortho, tooth wear)
- Permanent record of the dental arches
- Monitoring tool e.g tooth wear
- Construct appliances – ortho / protective / bleaching
- Construct prostheses – fixed / removable
- Opposing arch model to record occlusal relation

Alginate

Used for:

- Study casts, opposing occlusal models
- Preliminary impressions for partially dentate patients
- Appliances – protective bite guards, occlusal splints, orthodontic appliances, bleaching trays

Properties of an ideal impression material

How many can you name?

- Biocompatible – safe for patient and dental team
- Easy to use
- Elastic on removal from mouth
- Accurate (ability to record fine detail and dimensionally stable)
- Fluid on insertion
- Adherent to tray
- Tear resistant
- Compatible with model and die materials
- Suitable shelf life, working time, setting time
- Able to sterilise

Classification of impression materials

ELASTIC

1. Synthetic elastomers

Silicones (addition cured)

Polyethers

Polysulphides

2. Hydrocolloids

Reversible (agar)

Irreversible

NON-ELASTIC (RIGID)

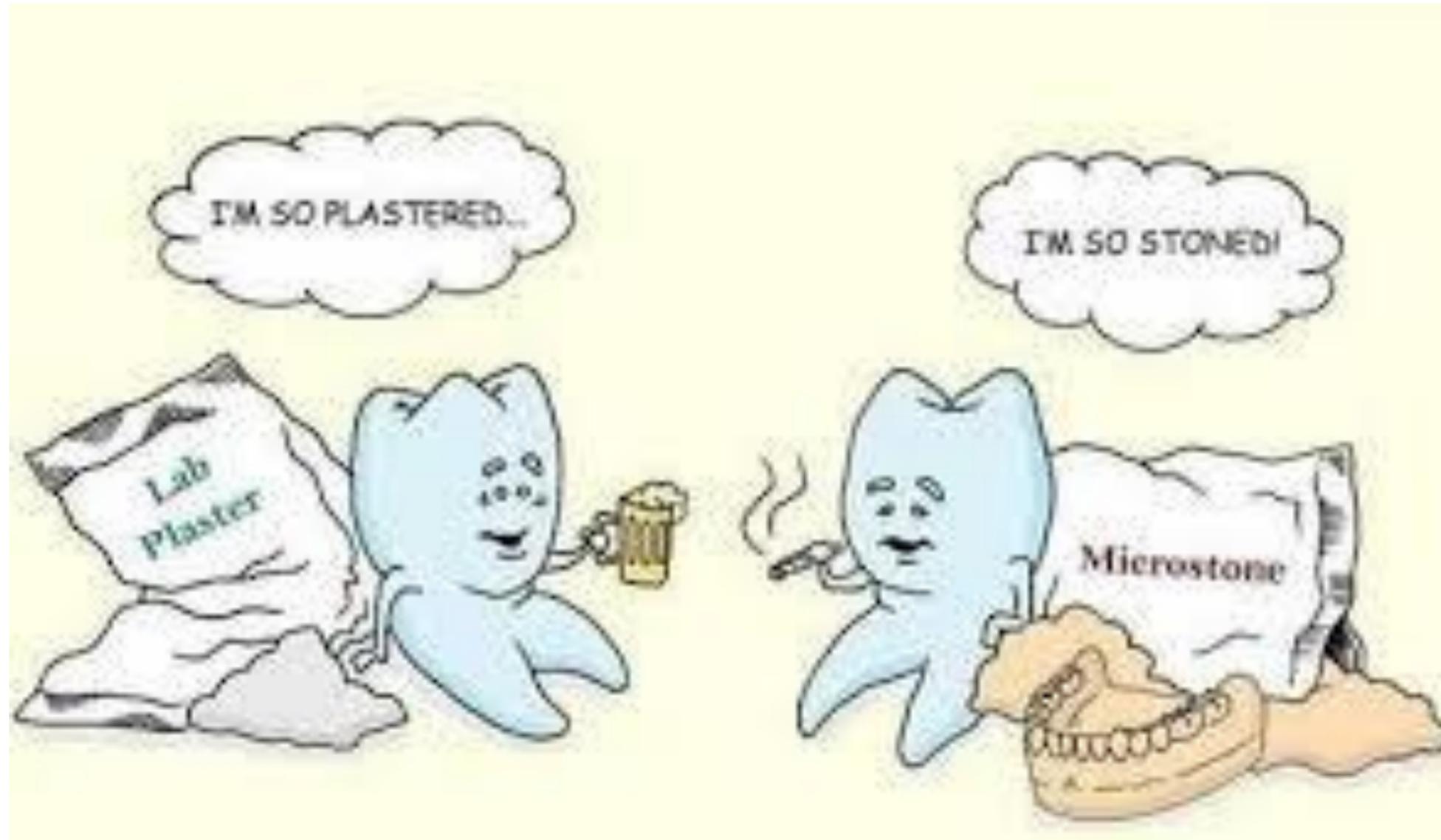
1. Impression plaster

2. Impression compound

3. Zinc-oxide / eugenol

4. Impression waxes

Fortunately we are using alginate



Alginate: properties

- **Irreversible hydrocolloid**
- **Composition:**

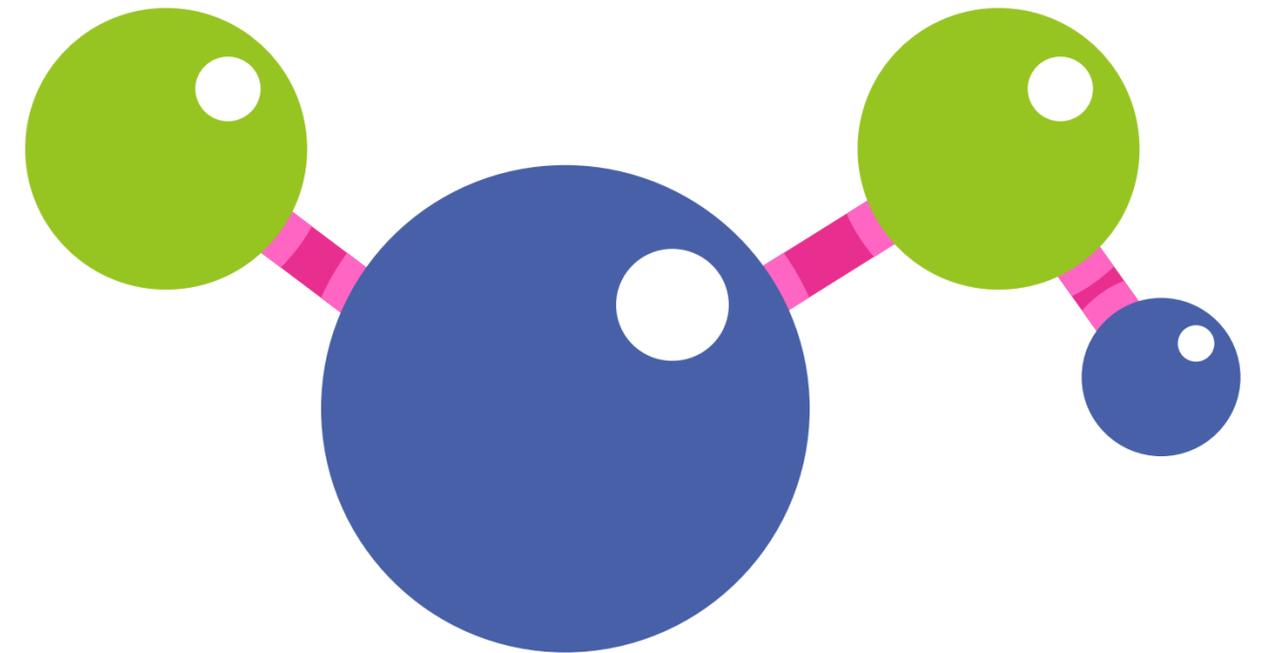
Sodium alginate + calcium sulphate + inert filler + water + added pH indicators

(give a visual aid to setting process)

- **Retention:**

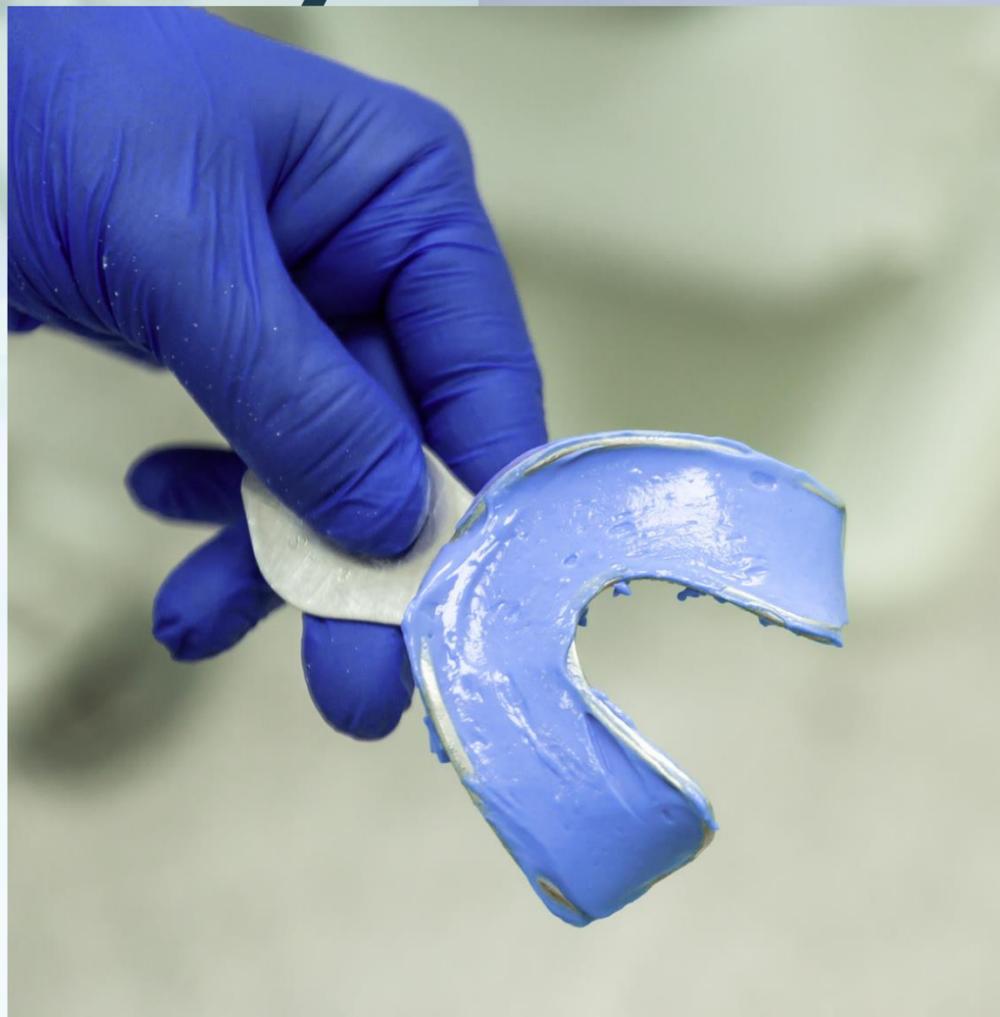
Perforated tray

Adhesive - solutions of resins in alcohol,
either bottle with brush or aerosol spray





Alginate: irreversible hydrocolloid



Making impressions

- ✓ consent - explanation
- ✓ care of patient
- ✓ selecting trays
- ✓ impression techniques
- ✓ assessing impressions
- ✓ infection control
- ✓ administration



Making a good impression

Operator:

- ★ Understands what is required
- ★ Chooses correct material
- ★ ***Selects correct tray***
- ★ Uses correct techniques
- ★ Good patient management



Impression trays

Carry impression material

Must not flex

Stock trays - plastic plain,
perforated

Custom trays - acrylic, made in lab





Box trays - when teeth are present

Preparation

- Rubber mixing bowl
- Mixing spatula
- Alginate powder - shake!
- Water - room temperature 21°C
- Water measure
- Impression trays + handles
- Adhesive
- Disinfectant
- Gauze
- Laboratory docket
- Sealable plastic bag



Technique - 1

-  Patient in upright position
-  Head supported and at your elbow height
-  Select tray and try in, lower from front, upper from side/behind
-  Tray should cover all teeth and be 3-4 mm wider than arch
-  Modify tray for dead space / extension
-  Apply adhesive to whole surface tray (thin layer) – wait 5 mins

Operator positioning

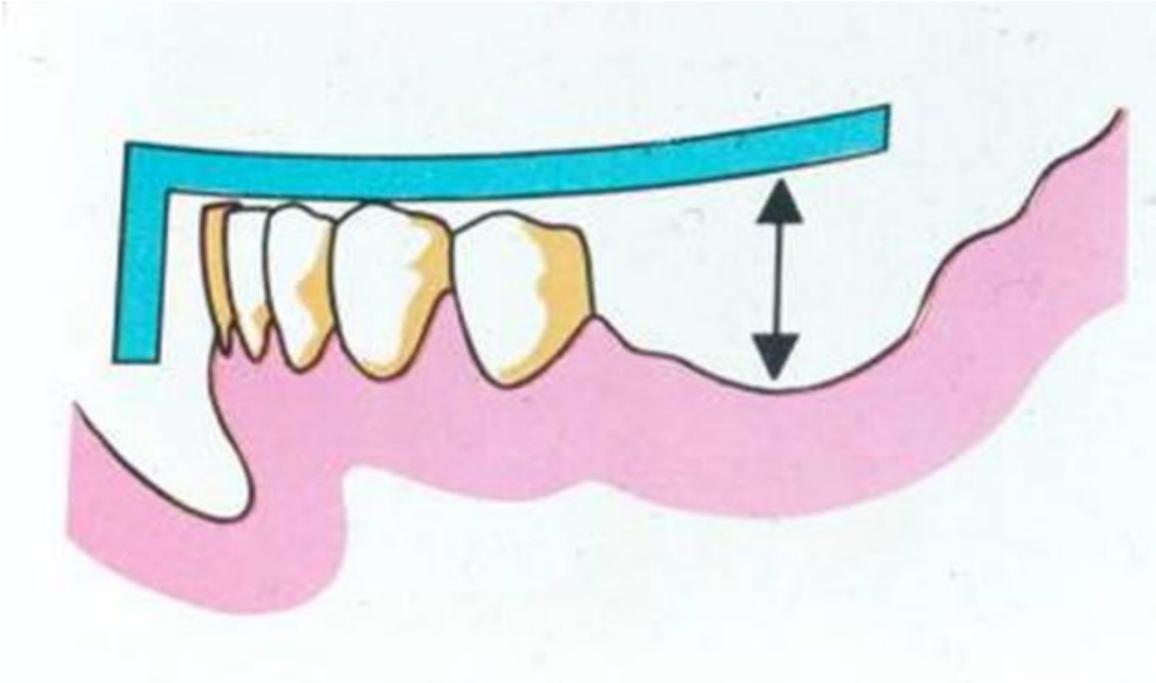


Upper arch

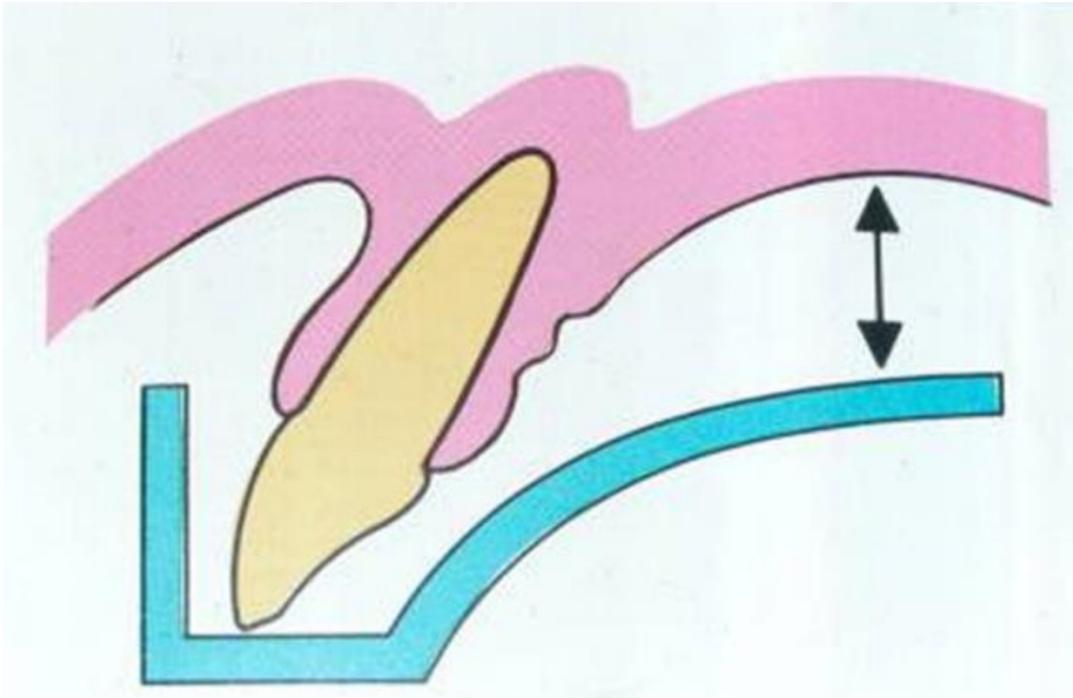


Lower arch

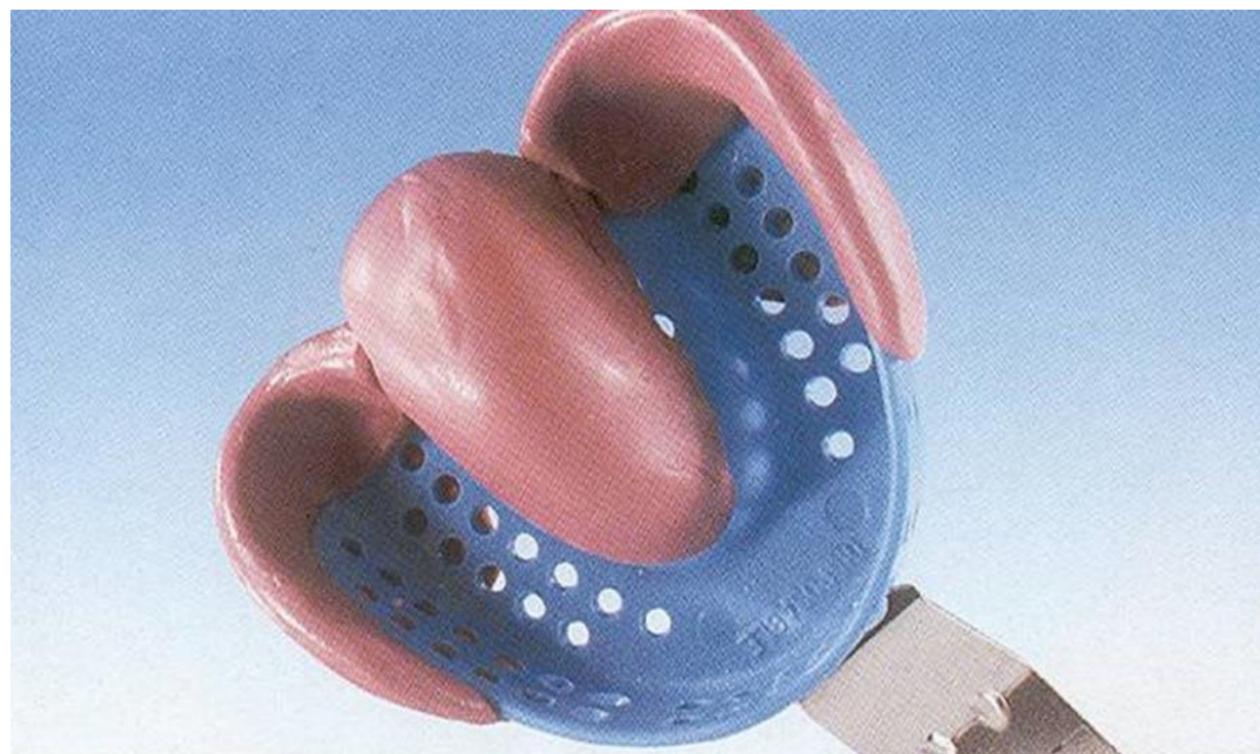
Customisation of stock trays



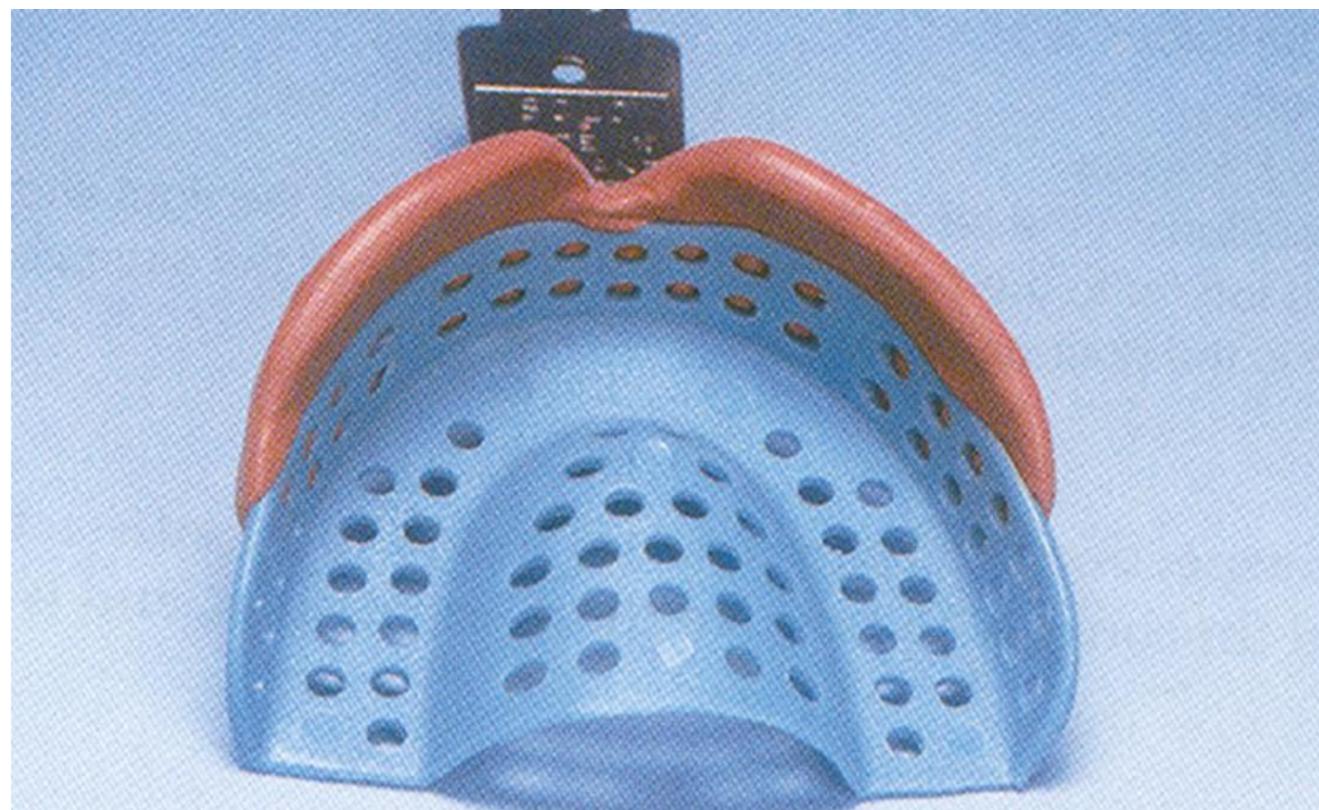
'dead space'

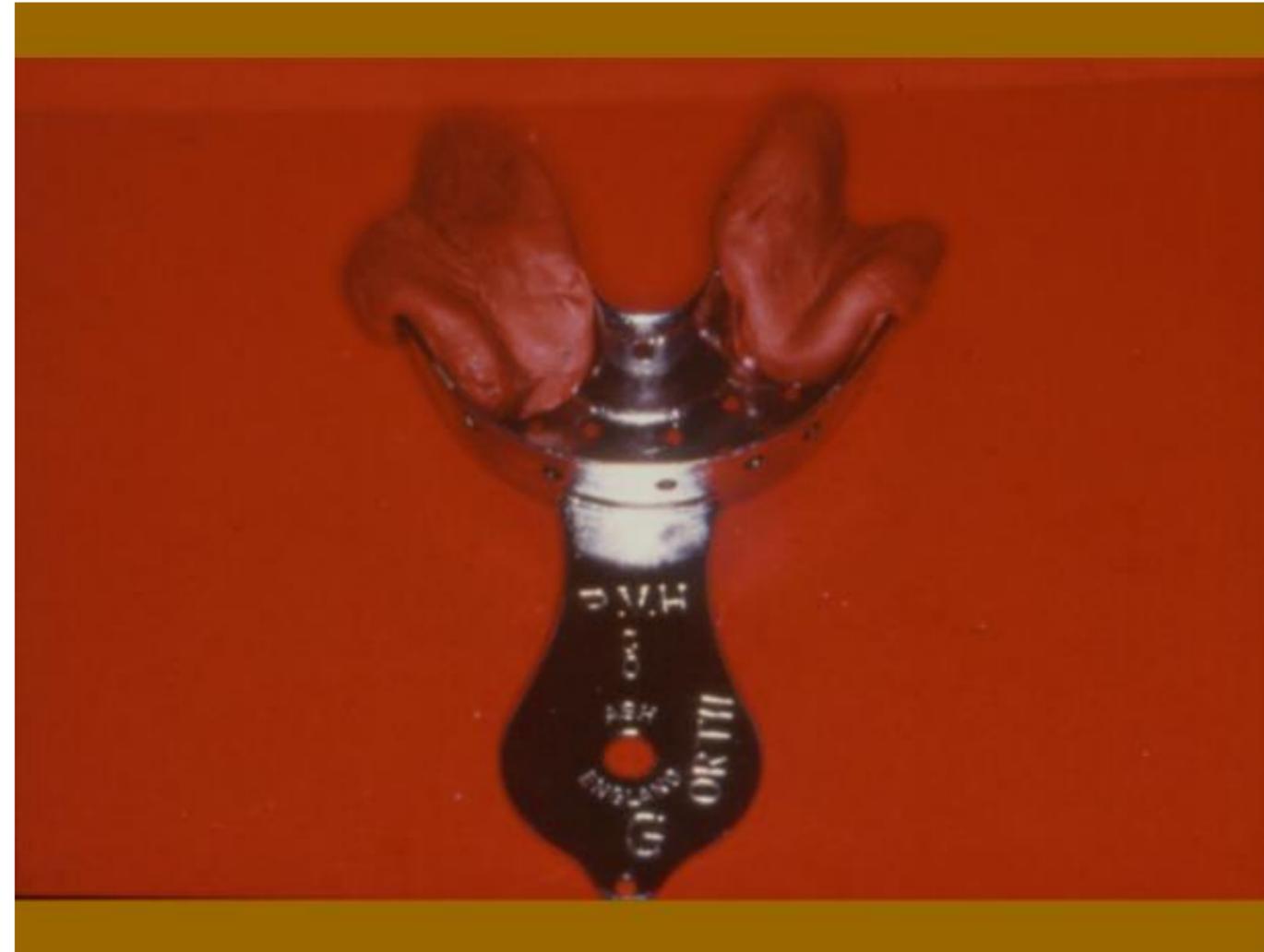


Customisation of stock trays



Adapt (customise) tray extension



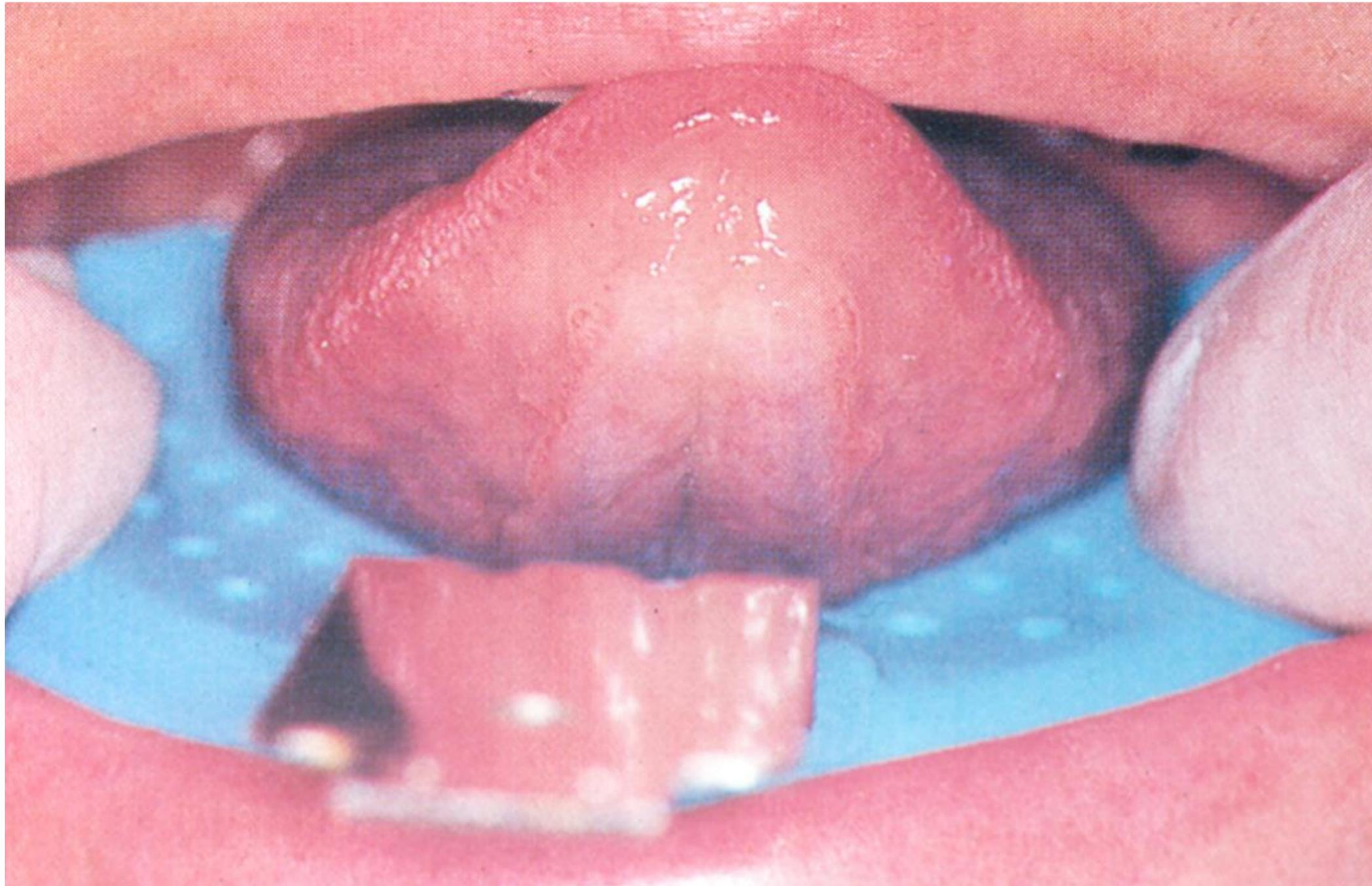


Extension into 'dead space' obtained using impression compound for partially dentate patients

Technique - 2

-  Dry teeth prior to impression
-  Smear impression material onto occlusal/incisal surfaces of teeth to reduce risk of air blows
-  Rotate tray gently into mouth
-  Line up centre of tray with incisors
-  Seat tray posteriorly and rotate to engage anterior teeth
-  Mould tissues
-  Maintain even pressure until set (can keep a small amount of material to test)

Don't forget this!



Technique - 3

- ➔ Impression material near lips will set quicker
- ➔ Release air posteriorly to release tray
- ➔ Remove with a 'quick' movement to minimise distortion
- ➔ Rotate and slide out of mouth fully
- ➔ Check surface of material for any obvious defects
- ➔ Ensure material is still attached to supporting tray
- ➔ Trim back unsupported material especially distally



Technique - 4

- ➔ Rinse and inspect for quality
- ➔ Disinfect, wrap in damp gauze and place in sealed, labelled bag
- ➔ Prepare to be transported to lab - ideally poured within 30 minutes!
- ➔ Fill in lab card



'Read' the impression



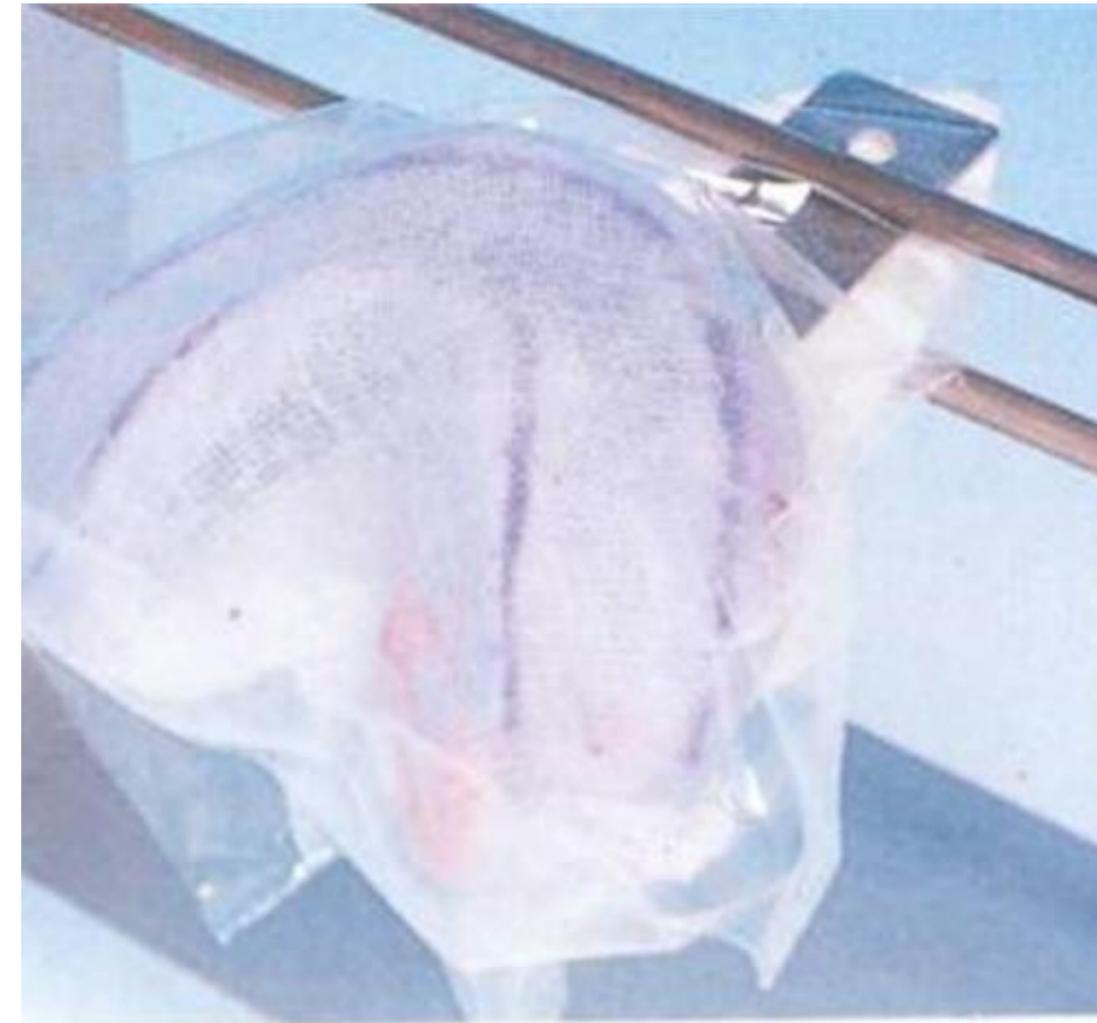
Has it adequately recorded what was desired?

Impressions should be discussed under the following headings:

1. Extension
2. Anatomical landmarks
3. Rolled borders
4. Surface detail

Disinfection of impressions

- Rinse in cold water
- Immerse in disinfectant
- Rinse in water, remove excess
- Wrap in damp gauze
- Place in plastic bag
- Label as disinfected
- Complete lab prescription card



Errors

- **Poor manipulation of material**
- Not enough / too much material
- Already set
- Not mixed correctly
 - **Poor technique**
 - Wrong tray size
 - Tray in wrong place -(often) too close to front teeth
 - Not fully seated
 - Moved during setting
 - Removed too early
 - **Adhesive failure**
 - **Air / contaminant defects**





Not seated properly

Gagging: Causes

Somatogenic (physiological)

– tactile irritation, varies patient to patient, drug therapy, alcoholism

Psychogenic

– apprehension, anxiety, fear, others



Gagging: Management

- Minimise presence of physical stimulus – load tray carefully, tip head forward
- Divert patient's attention - breathing advice, count down time
- Reassurance
- Calm, confident approach
- Rinse with Difflam

**KEEP
CALM**

ANY
QUESTIONS?

