Complete denture impression

Impression Trays

In complete denture prosthesis we make two impressions for each patient: a primary impression and final or secondary impression. To make an impression we should have impression tray.

Impression tray: it is a device used to carry, confine and control the impression material from the patient's mouth while making an impression. During impression making, the tray facilitates insertion and removal of impression material from the patient's mouth.

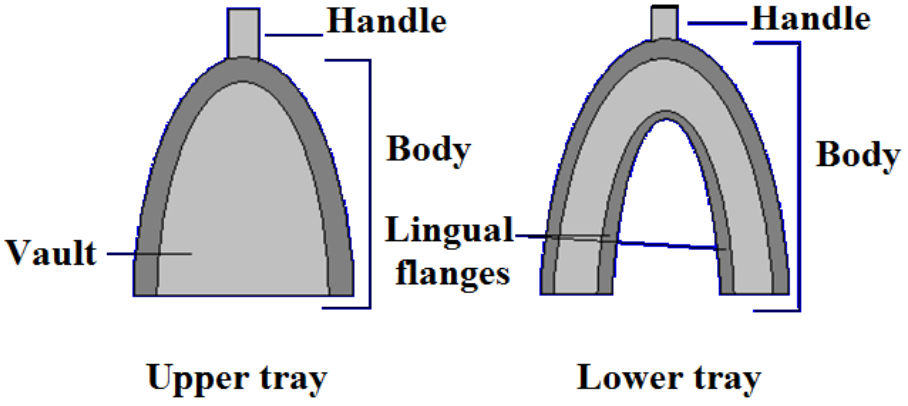
Parts of the impression tray:

Impression tray consists of two main parts:

1. **Body:** it is consisting of:
* Floor
* Flanges

2. **Handle:**
The handle is an extension from the union of the floor and labial flange in the middle region (midline), it's (L) in shape so that it will not interfere with lip during impression procedure.

* There are upper tray to make impression of maxillary arch and lower tray to make impression of mandibular arch.
* The difference between them is that in the upper tray, there is the palatal portion we called (vault) and in the lower tray there is the lingual flanges.



Types of trays

There are 2 main types:

1. Stock trays: These are used for primary impression procedure.

2. Special trays or individual trays: These are used for final impression procedure.

1. Stock trays: Impression trays serve to carry the impression material to the mouth and support it in the correct position while it is hardening. This type of the trays can be used for several patients and used for making primary impression.

They are made of different materials such as aluminum, stainless steel, tin, brass or Plastic, in variety of shapes, size were made to fit different mouths.

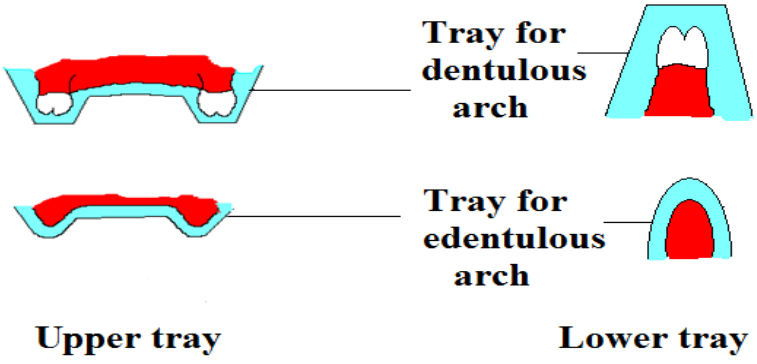
Types of stock trays

A. Stock tray for dentulous patient

B. Stock tray for edentulous patient

*We can distinguish between them by: stock trays for dentulous patient have long flanges, wide and flat floor, while the other have short flanges, oval and narrow floor.

*Tray with combination flat and oval floor is suitable for partial denture work.



Stock trays can be classified according to impression material in to two types:

1. Perforated stock tray.

a. Perforated stock tray without rim lock.

b. Perforated stock tray with rim lock (rim lock stock tray).

These types used with alginate impression material.

2. Non - perforated stock tray.

a. Non - perforated stock tray without rim lock used with impression compound.

b. Non - perforated stock tray with rim lock used with alginate impression material.

Factors effect in selection of stock tray

1. The type of impression material used in the primary impression procedure. Example; with impression compound we used non-perforated tray because it will be stick on the tray. And if we use alginate impression material we should use perforated stock tray.

2. Size of the arch.

3. Form of the arch. (Round, square and taper). 

4. The stock tray must cover all the anatomical landmarks needed in complete denture and this is a most important point.

5. Stock tray should give a sufficient space to impression material in all direction (the stock tray should leave sufficient room or space for impression material 4-5mm).

2. Special tray (Individual or custom tray): An individualized impression tray made from a cast recovered from primary impression. It is used in making a final impression.

Special tray is constructed on the primary cast. As edentulous ridge show variations of shape and size (some have flattened ridges and other have bulky ridge), for this reason stock tray can fit the ridge only in an arbitrary manner, so special tray is constructed.

Advantages of special trays

1. Economy in impression material (used less impression material required in special tray).

2. More accurate impression.

3. Special tray provides even thickness of impression material. This minimizes tissue displacement and dimensional changes of impression material and produce impression with correct extension.

4. The work with special tray is easier and quicker than modifying stock tray to provide accurate impression.

5. Special tray is more accurately adapted to the oral vestibules, this helps in better retention of denture.

6. Special tray is less bulky than stock tray which is more comfortable for the patient.

Materials used for construction of special tray

The special tray can be constructed by the use of different materials; this is depending on the type or technique of impression taking. It can be constructed from:

1. Cold cure acrylic resin or self-cure acrylic resin or auto-polymerizing acrylic resin (more common).
2. Visible light cured acrylic resin (VLC).
3. Shellac base plate.
4. Impression compound (some time).
5. Heat cure acrylic resin (rarely).

Types of special tray

We have two types of special tray:

1. Spaced special tray (with or without stoppers).
2. Closed fitted special tray.

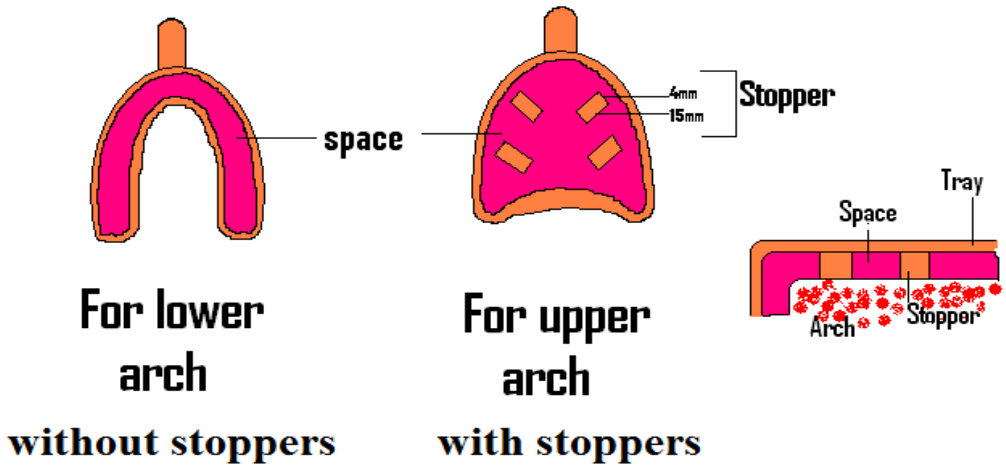
Techniques or methods for construction of special trays

1. Finger adapted dough method.
2. Sprinkle-on acrylic method.

Finger adapted dough method

*In **special tray with stoppers** we should have 4 stoppers, 2 at anterior area (canine area) and 2 at posterior area (first molar area) in both sides. A baseplate wax sheet 1mm in thickness is adapted on the cast (after heating the wax) and a window open on the wax sheet in area of stoppers by removing the wax to make the stoppers and then put a uniform layer of self-cure acrylic resin upon it. When we remove the wax, there is a space with 4 stoppers which will stop the special tray in the mouth of the patient and stop the pressure on the material during make the impression.

*While **for spaced one without stopper**, a baseplate wax 1mm in thickness is adapted on the cast (after heating the wax) then put the acrylic resin on it, when the wax is removed there is space without stoppers.



* In **close fit special tray** we used only separating medium on study cast and a self-curing acrylic resin tray material is mixed and uniformly adapted over the cast, so that the tray will be about 2-3 mm in thickness.

Acrylic resin handle is attached in the anterior region of the tray to facilitate removal of the final impression.

Sprinkle- on acrylic technique

This technique used for construction of individualized impression tray.

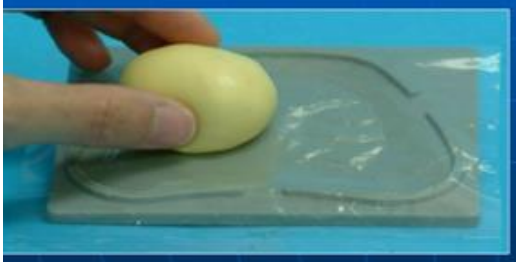
1. Eliminate undercuts on the cast with a thin coat of wax.
2. Paint cast with separating medium (cold mold seal).
3. Place acrylic resin powder (polymer) in a container with a perforated top (like a salt shaker). Place the (liquid) monomer in a dappen dish.
4. Shake the polymer on the border area. With a glass medicine dropper, add monomer to the saturation point. Continue to build this over the entire denture – bearing area to thickness that will yield a rigid tray (a minimum of 2.5 mm).
5. Just before the final polymerization, remove the tray, reseat on the cast and allow complete polymerization.
6. Reduce the borders to coincide with the outline on the cast (2 mm under extended).
7. Roughen the ridge area on the top of the tray anteriorly at the midline, then make a handle from acrylic resin and attach to the tray at this area.

Criteria for Special tray construction:

1. The impression tray must not impinge upon movable structures.
2. The borders must be under extended (2 mm).
3. The posterior limits of the impression tray should be slightly over-extended to ensure inclusion of the posterior detail for development of the post-dam area in upper tray.
4. The tray should be rigid and of sufficient thickness that it will not fracture during its use.
5. The tray must have a handle for manipulation and the handle must not interfere with functional movement of the oral structures.
6. The tray must be smooth on its exposed surfaces, and should have no sharp edges which would injury the patient.

Finger adapted dough method

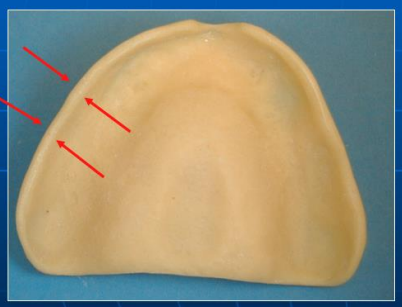
Wait for the material to get to a doughy consistency before you apply it to the template. Press material with a glass slab to obtain the proper thickness.

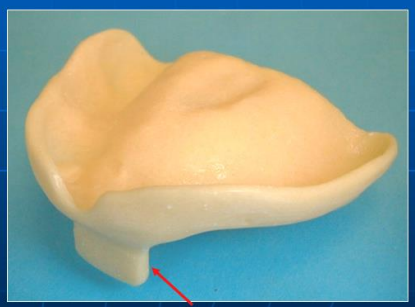


- Adapt the resin material to the cast as shown
- Trim excess with knife
- Place additional resin to create handles
- Allow resin to polymerize

Maxillary tray check list

Tray periphery should be 2-3 mm thick. The edges should be rounded. The rest of the tray should be about 1-2 mm in thickness.





Tray handle - 10mm high

Sprinkle- on acrylic technique