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Impression Materials—Update 2019

Gordon's Clinical Observations: Digital impressions from intraoral scanners are rapidly increasing in popularity but alginate, VPS, and polyether impressions still dominate dentistry. VPS has been used in dentistry since 1976, and polyether for about the same time. Are the newer materials improved? Which is best for fixed or removable prosth? Are they equally accurate? Can they be disinfected without distortion? In this report, CR scientists and clinicians provide the answers and product comparisons for you.

A good impression should clearly capture all margin details without voids, rips, or distortions.

Current impression materials are very accurate and clinical success is possible with virtually any brand. Impression defects are usually related to technique problems rather than material shortcomings. The most commonly used materials for a wide variety of impression purposes are:

- VPS (vinyl polysiloxane)
- Alginate
- · Polyether

Other types of materials—including VPES (vinyl polyether silicone), condensation silicone, polysulfide, reversible hydrocolloid, and zinc oxide eugenol—are also common, but used to a lesser extent. The following report shows current trends with impressions, compares VPS material properties, and provides clinical tips.

Current Trends in Impression Making

A recent CR survey of clinicians indicated the following (n=940):

- Common problems: 63% of clinicians reported no frequent problems with impression materials. The most frequently cited problems were generally related to improper techniques—voids (14%), distortions (10%), missing detail (8%), etc. See "Foolproof Techniques for Optimum Impressions," Clinicians Report March 2015. Common material problems were poor taste (8%) and slow set (5%).
- Types of materials (or equipment) used regularly: VPS 90%; Alginate 54%; Intraoral scanner 24%; Polyether 23%; Others 6%
- Popular brands: Alginate (of various brands) 29%; Aquasil Ultra+ 27%; Impregum 19%; Imprint 18%; EXAFAST/EXAMIX/ EXAFLEX 10%; Panasil 5%; Permadyne 5%; Cinch 4%; Splash! Max 4%; Flexitime 4%; Genie 4%; plus 48 additional brands reported
- Technique used most frequently: Dual-viscosity (simultaneous heavy- and light-body) 69%; Intraoral scanner 17%; Single-viscosity/ monophase 10%; 2-step hydraulic 4%
- Overall satisfaction: Excellent 81%; Good 19%

Digital impressions: Intraoral scanners simplify and expedite digital workflows (CAD/CAM), and resulting restorations are well proven to have adequate clinical fit. Conventional impression materials continue to be used, and most labs scan the cast or impression. Conventional materials capture greater detail than scanning and are superior for many situations, including sub-gingival margins, seeping blood, loose soft tissue, etc.

VPS Material Comparison

VPS dominates impressions made for indirect restorations. CR tested 16 brands of VPS, 1 VPES, and 1 polyether shown in the table below. Numerous additional brands are available. Light-body, fast-set materials were tested; other viscosities and setting times are available in each brand to meet clinical requirements.

Principle characteristics evaluated included:

Cost

Dispensing

Flow

• Recovery from deformation

- Color and seeing detail
- Hydrophilicity Tear strength
- Detail reproduction in stone

· Dimensional accuracy

All materials exhibited excellent recovery from deformation ($\geq 99.0\%$), excellent dimensional accuracy ($\geq 99.6\%$), and excellent detail reproduction (≤20 µm features). The table shows characteristics where major differences were noted.

Brand Company	Туре	Colors	Approximate Cost of Dual-Arch Quadrant Impression (per ml)	Flow of Light-Body Material	Hydrophilicity (water contact angle)	Tear Strength (force)	Overall Rating
Aquasil Ultra+ Dentsply Sirona	VPS	200	\$8.40 (57¢/ml)	14.5 mm	47°	32 N	Excellent (93.8)
Reflection Patterson	VPS	000	\$5.90 (37¢/ml)	14.8 mm	52°	19 N	Excellent (91.0)
Flexitime Kulzer	VPS	201	\$8.60 (59¢/ml)	12.3 mm	34°	11 N	Excellent (90.1)
Take 1 Advanced KaVo Kerr	VPS	006	\$9.50 (66¢/ml)	12.8 mm	48°	13 N	Excellent (89.5)
Virtual XD Ivoclar Vivadent	VPS	906	\$9.20 (64¢/ml)	11.2 mm	56°	19 N	Excellent (89.4)

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VPS Material Comparison (Continued)

Brand Company	Туре	Colors	Approximate Cost of Dual-Arch Quadrant Impression (per ml)	Flow of Light-Body Material	Hydrophilicity (water contact angle)	Tear Strength (force)	Overall Rating
Splash! Max Denmat	VPS	306	\$6.50 (42¢/ml)	9.4 mm	63°	22 N	Excellent (87.7)
EXAFAST NDS GC America	VPS	306	\$6.40 (41¢/ml)	11.0 mm	48°	13 N	Excellent (87.3)
Imprint 4 3M	VPS	306	\$9.30 (65¢/ml)	11.1 mm	65°	22 N	Excellent (87.1)
Thermo Clone Ultradent	VPS	006	\$6.50 (42¢/ml)	9.6 mm	57°	16 N	Excellent (86.0)
AFFINIS Coltene	VPS	006	\$10.10 (71¢/ml)	11.4 mm	67°	15 N	Excellent–Good (85.2)
Vaccu-sil Ho Dental	VPS	906	\$5.40 (25¢/ml)	8.7 mm	69°	18 N	Excellent–Good (84.8)
Correct Plus Pentron	VPS	006	\$5.80 (36¢/ml)	9.3 mm	70°	17 N	Excellent–Good (84.7)
Genie Sultan Healthcare	VPS	006	\$6.20 (39¢/ml)	9.6 mm	76°	19 N	Excellent–Good (84.5)
First Quarter Zest Dental Solutions	VPS	306	\$7.80 (52¢/ml)	4.6 mm	76°	22 N	Excellent–Good (81.5)
Cinch Parkell	VPS	500	\$4.90 (29¢/ml)	5.5 mm	90°	16 N	Excellent–Good (80.4)
VP Mix HP Henry Schein	VPS	306	\$4.70 (19¢/ml)	6.3 mm	82°	12 N	Excellent–Good (80.1)
EXA'lence GC America	VPES	000	\$9.80 (69¢/ml)	9.8 mm	55°	31 N	Excellent (88.4)
Impregum Soft 3M	Polyether	306	\$10.60 (75¢/ml)	14.5 mm	23°	8 N	Excellent (90.3)

Summary of Testing:

- **Cost:** Approximate retail price varied from \$0.19 to \$0.75 per milliliter. Cost did not always correlate with other characteristics, and **economically priced materials often had similar features as premium materials.**
- Flow: Distance of flow related to the viscosity and consistency of the material. Materials with high flow potentially penetrate restricted spaces further to capture more detail. Flow steadily decreased over time from the start of mix, well before the development of elastic properties that signal the end of working time. Trays should always be seated as quickly as possible for optimum flow.



Flow test samples

- **Hydrophilicity:** A smaller water-contact angle *(greater hydrophilicity)* potentially allows better adaptation to moist oral tissues for greater detail capture.
- **Tear Strength:** Higher tear strength improves integrity of thin structures when impression is removed from the mouth. Tear strength did not necessarily correlate with elasticity or firmness of the materials.



Hydrophilicity test samples

• **Overall Rating:** Eight clinically significant characteristics were scored and weighted with an emphasis on accuracy and reliability. All brands tested performed well and were clinically adequate. If clinician's current impression materials provide accurate results, then there is no compelling reason to change. Data shown in the table can guide clinicians seeking to improve specific characteristics. In this study, the three materials with the highest overall ratings were Aquasil Ultra+ (*Dentsply Sirona*), Reflection (*Patterson*), and Flexitime (*Kulzer*). Aquasil Ultra+ was notable for its combination of high flow, hydrophilicity, and high tear strength in its XLV light-body material.

Clinical Tips

- Impression disinfection: Impressions should be disinfected before being sent to lab. CR research has shown that VPS, polyether, and VPES materials tolerate 10-minute contact with gluteraldehyde, Lysol spray, Cavicide spray, or bleach spray with less than 0.3% dimensional distortion. Steam autoclaving is also possible, but only if the impression tray tolerates heat without distorting. Disinfection of alginate impressions resulted in loss of detail.
- **Stability over time:** CR research showed that VPS and VPES materials can maintain dimensional accuracy for years, and polyether for weeks to months. Alginate, if stored sealed with moisture, can remain accurate for a few days.
- **Immediate pour up:** In some situations it may be necessary to immediately pour up a VPS impression. Outgassing from the material can cause porosity in the stone cast. Materials that produced no porosity when poured up 10 minutes following mix were Impregum Soft (*polyether*), AFFINIS, Cinch, EXAFAST NDS, and Thermo Clone. **Most materials specify waiting at least 30 minutes before pouring up.**

Porosity in stone due to immediate pour up

• **Best materials for removable prosthodontics:** High flow and hydrophilicity are desirable for capturing soft-tissue detail. Example brands include Impregum Soft (*polyether*), Aquasil Ultra+, Reflection, Flexitime, and Take 1 Advanced.

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Clinical Tips (Continued)

- Combining different brands: Mixing brands is generally discouraged. CR research showed that combining different brands of VPS and VPES materials was successful for both 1-step and 2-step impression techniques. Combining polyether and VPS materials always resulted in incomplete polymerization and lack of adhesion between the different materials.
- **Scanning impressions:** Impressions can be challenging to scan because of glossy reflective surfaces, color, and hidden details. CR research showed that Flexitime (*Kulzer*) was the easiest impression material to scan.

CR CONCLUSIONS: All impression materials evaluated were accurate and reliable when used with proper clinical technique. VPS is the most widely used type of material, followed by alginate and intraoral scanning. Materials tested had excellent detail capture and accuracy, but differed in flow, hydrophilicity, tear strength, and cost. Materials with best combination of features were Aquasil Ultra+ (*Dentsply Sirona*), Reflection (*Patterson*), Flexitime (*Kulzer*), and Impregum Soft polyether (*3M*). Digital impressions continue to improve, but conventional materials remain the primary resource for most impression needs.

What is CR?

WHY CR?

CR was founded in 1976 by clinicians who believed practitioners could confirm efficacy and clinical usefulness of new products and avoid both the experimentation on patients and failures in the closet. With this purpose in mind, CR was organized as a unique volunteer purpose of testing all types of dental products and disseminating results to colleagues throughout the world.

WHO FUNDS CR?

Research funds come from subscriptions to the Gordon J. Christensen Clinicians Report*. Revenue from CR's "Dentistry Update*" courses support payroll for non-clinical staff. All Clinical Evaluators volunteer their time and expertise. CR is a non-profit, educational research institute. It is not owned in whole or in part by any individual, family, or group of investors. This system, free of outside funding, was designed to keep CR's research objective and candid.

HOW DOES CR FUNCTION?

Each year, CR tests in excess of 750 different product brands, performing about 20,000 field evaluations. CR tests all types of dental products, including materials, devices, and equipment, plus techniques. Worldwide, products are purchased from distributors, secured from companies, and sent to CR by clinicians, inventors, and patients. There is no charge to companies for product evaluations. Testing combines the efforts of 450 clinicians in 19 countries who volunteer their time and expertise, and 40 on-site scientists, engineers, and support staff. Products are subjected to at least two levels of CR's unique three-tiered evaluation process that consists of:

- Clinical field trials where new products are incorporated into routine use in a variety of dental practices and compared by clinicians to products and methods they use routinely.
- Controlled clinical tests where new products are used and compared under rigorously controlled conditions, and patients are paid for their time as study participants.
- Laboratory tests where physical and chemical properties of new products are compared to standard products.

Clinical Success is the Final Test



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CRA Foundation® changed its name to CR Foundation® in 2008.





This team is testing resin curing lights to determine their ability to cure a variety of resin-based composites.

Every month several new projects are completed.

THE PROBLEM WITH NEW DENTAL PRODUCTS.

New dental products have always presented a challenge to clinicians because, with little more than promotional information to guide them, they must judge between those that are new and better, and those that are just new. Because of the industry's keen competition and rush to be first on the market, clinicians and their patients often become test data for new products.

Every clinician has, at one time or another, become a victim of this system. All own new products that did not meet expectations, but are stored in hope of some unknown future use, or thrown away at a considerable loss. To help clinicians make educated product purchases, CR tests new dental products and reports the results to the profession.

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