BOXING OF ELASTOMERIC IMPRESSIONS MADE EASY – A QUICK AND PRACTICAL TIP

GurkaranPreet Singh1, Gagan Khanna2, Pradeep S3, Suraj R Suvarna4

1Postgraduate Student, Department of Prosthodontics and Crown & Bridge, Manipal College of Dental Sciences, Manipal, India.
2Assistant Professor, Department of Prosthodontics and Crown & Bridge, Manipal College of Dental Sciences, Manipal, India.
3Associate Professor, Department of Prosthodontics and Crown & Bridge, Manipal College of Dental Sciences, Manipal, India.
4Professor, Department of Prosthodontics, SBB Dental College, Ghaziabad, UP, India.

Address for correspondence: GurkaranPreet Singh, Final year post-graduate student, Department of Prosthodontics and Crown & Bridge, Manipal College of Dental Sciences Manipal- 576104, Karnataka, India. Tel no: +918202922183.

Email Id: gurkaran_preet@yahoo.co.in

ABSTRACT
The reader should understand the need to reproduce the depth and width of sulcus while pouring definite casts, which is greatly responsible for the ultimate success of complete denture therapy. An accurate, time-saving procedural tip which much relies on the widely-accepted technique of wax boxing is presented.

KEYWORDS Complete Denture, Elastomeric Impressions, Boxing

INTRODUCTION - Complete denture depends on an accurate artificial stone cast for its dimensions, contours and ultimate clinical success. Making accurate master cast demands systematic attention to a multitude of procedural details1, of which careful beading and boxing procedure assumes much importance. Although it is taught in most dental schools, the boxing of impressions is often avoided by dentists after their graduation2. Boxing definitive impressions before pouring preserves the extension and the thickness of the border of the impression and controls the form and thickness of the base of the cast.

Apart from the conventional methods used, a review of literature1-6 demonstrates the employment of innovative techniques and materials in performing this procedure. One of the most commonly1 taught methods in dental schools; wax boxing method, is most effective for zinc-oxide eugenol impressions. Vinyl polysiloxanes have achieved widespread acceptance among clinicians today, as the material of choice for making definite impressions. However, boxing a definite elastomeric impression is extremely difficult due to the inability of wax to adhere to such materials1. This article describes a simple, efficient yet inexpensive modification to the conventional wax boxing method to achieve consistently high-quality master casts. This technique uses a commercially available tray adhesive (Caulk tray adhesive, USA) (figure 1), at the marked line designating the desired border extension, to make it tacky for luting of wax bead. Another important merit of this technique is universal application of the tray adhesive to all commonly used impression materials.

OBJECTIVE
The reader should understand the need to reproduce the depth and width of sulcus while pouring definite casts, which is greatly responsible for the ultimate success of complete denture therapy. An accurate, time-saving procedural tip which much relies on the widely-accepted technique of wax boxing is presented.

PROCEDURE
1. Disinfect the impressions and if desired, mark a line around the impression to designate the desired extension for the border.
2. Use a thin sable brush in unidirectional single stroke to paint-on a thin layer of adhesive at the marked line. (figure 2)
3. Adapt beading wax around the periphery of the impression and continue with conventional wax boxing method. (figure 3)

CLINICAL RELEVANCE
It is a simple and easily-mastered technique to obtain high-quality master casts with complete preservation of the details of the vestibule; arduously achieved in the definitive impression by the clinician.
Figure 1: Figure shows a commercially available tray adhesive and a sable brush required for the procedure.

Figure 2: Figure shows the method of application of the tray-adhesive; unidirectional strokes at the desired level which is 3-4 mm below the highest point on the vestibule.

Figure 3: Figure shows the completed beading and boxing of mandibular impression

REFERENCES


