

1. An impression is a _____ representation of a patient's teeth, arch, and oral tissues while a model is a _____ representation.
2. Another word for model is _____.
3. Primary impressions are ones taken for something _____ such as:
 - a. _____
 - b. Construction of _____ trays
 - c. _____ models
 - d. Ortho _____ models
 - e. _____ retainers and appliances
 - f. Fabrication of _____ trays
 - g. Fabrication of _____
 - h. Fabrication of _____
4. Who can legally take a primary impression in California? _____ under _____ supervision
5. Secondary impressions are used to make _____ prosthetics such as:
 - a. _____ and partial _____
 - b. _____ and _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____ and _____
6. How can an RDA legally take secondary impressions in California? _____
7. What type of secondary impressions can an RDAEF legally take? _____

8. Who can take impressions for "toothborne" removable prostheses? _____
9. Who can legally take impressions for a full denture? _____
10. Impression materials come in a number of different forms such as:
 - a. Powder and _____
 - b. _____ / _____
 - c. _____ / _____
 - d. _____ / _____
 - e. Automix
11. The two main types of impression materials are _____ and _____.
12. There are two types of hydrocolloid impression materials: _____ and _____.
13. Irreversible impression material is also called _____.
14. Complete the following chart as you listen to the podcast.

	PROPER NAME	COMMON NAME	MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION
HYDROCOLLOID	IRREVERSIBLE HYDROCOLLOID		
	REVERSIBLE HYDROCOLLOID		
ELASTOMERIC	POLYSULFIDE		
	CONDENSATION SILICONE		
	ADDITION SILICONE		
	POLYETHER		

15. Explain gel – sol – gel as it relates to reversible hydrocolloid. _____
16. When mixing alginate impression material, the _____ the water the _____ the set.
17. The mixing time for fast set alginate is _____ and the mix/working time is _____.
18. The mixing time for regular set alginate is _____ and the mix/working time is _____.
19. Why is the statement “Assistants can take alginate impressions” false? _____
20. Why is alginate NOT used for the fabrication of dentures? _____
21. Is alginate DIMENSIONALLY STABLE? Yes / No (circle one) This means it will _____ if not poured quickly and will _____ if soaked in fluid (also called _____).
22. Which provides better detail, alginate or rubber base impression material? (circle the right one)
23. The key ingredient in alginate is _____ which is used as a thickening agent in some foods. Why might we be leery of using alginate for patients who are allergic to seafood? _____
24. We should always wear a _____ while mixing alginate and _____ and _____ the impression tray first! If your tray doesn't fit well, you will never get a good impression. True False
25. Water should go in the bowl _____, before the powder which will help to reduce _____.

26. If you mix alginate for too short of a period of time, it will be _____ and not provide good detail.
 BY THE WAY, THE MACHINE PICTURED ON THIS SLIDE IS AN **ALGINATOR**. IT IS A MACHINE THAT SPINS THE BOWL SO THAT YOU GET AN EXCELLENT CONSISTENCY VERY QUICKLY. VERY COOL!

27. Hints to prevent gagging include:

- Seat patient in an _____ position
- Take the _____ impression first – it doesn't trigger the gag reflex as easily
- Have patient tilt head _____ and _____ while setting
- Breathe through their _____
- Divert their attention
- Don't _____ the tray
- Don't _____

28. If you put too firmly while seating the impression, you will hit the _____ with the _____.

29. The reason for perforated trays is to help _____ the impression material into the _____.

30. When removing an impression, put finger of one hand on _____ and index finger of the other hand in the _____ by the 2nd molar to break the suction. Then remove the tray.

31. A humidifier is an air-tight machine with 100% _____ to keep alginate impressions moist.

32. An impression that needs to be poured and will shrink if it isn't poured right away is called a _____ impression.

33. Reversible hydrocolloid is made out of _____ water and 15% _____

34. Hydrophilic means _____ - the opposite is _____

35. Complete the following chart for a hydrocolloid impression machine.

	BOILING COMPARTMENT	STORAGE COMPARTMENT	TEMPERING COMPARTMENT
TEMPERATURE			
TIME			
ADDITIONAL MISC. INFORMATION			

36. The type of tray that must be used with reversible hydrocolloid is a _____.

37. What is the biggest advantage to reversible hydrocolloid? _____

38. What are some of the biggest disadvantages? _____

39. The biggest advantage of all of the elastomeric type of impression materials is that they are all _____

40. Light body impression material is also termed _____ that is runny and will flow into the cracks and crevices for _____ detail. This impression material goes into a _____.
41. The regular and heavy bodied impression materials get put into the _____.
42. It is possible that your _____ impression materials will not set if you wear _____ gloves while mixing.
43. GO BACK UP TO THE CHART ON PAGE 2 AND FILL IN THE INFORMATION REGARDING THE ELASTOMERS WHILE I TALK ABOUT THESE IMPRESSION MATERIALS.
44. STOCK impression trays are ones that are _____.
45. Plastic impression trays are meant to be _____ while metal are _____.
46. A triple tray gives you 3 impressions at once:
- a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
47. Utility wax or _____ wax, around the edge (_____) of the impression tray, will provide an accurate impression in the depth of the _____.
48. A "post dam" is a ridge on the tissue side along the _____ of the upper denture used to create an air-tight seal with the soft palate to _____.
49. The steps to the fabrication of a custom tray are:
- a. Take an _____ impression with a _____ tray
 - b. Pour the impression into a _____
 - c. Put _____ wax on the model (called a _____) and shape
 - d. Fabricate _____ tray
 - e. Take _____ impression
50. The purpose of the spacer is to provide room for the secondary _____ material.
51. Cut outs in the spacer are called _____.
52. What is the purpose of adhesive in an impression tray? _____
53. Adhesive is recommended with _____ impression materials.
54. Who can legally take facebow transfers and bite registrations in California? _____
55. A facebow transfer when used with an articulator is used to simulate the function of the _____.

SPACE FOR NOTES:

56. Complete the following chart with information about gypsum products:

	NAME	STRENGTH	USE	COLOR
TYPE I				
TYPE II				
TYPE III				
TYPE IV				
TYPE V				
TYPE VI				

57. The less water, the _____ it will set.
58. Too much water will make the mix runny and will result in a _____ (teeth will break easily).
59. Creating _____ will cause gypsum products to set _____.
60. Additives that speed the set of gypsum products are called _____ and additives that slow the set are called _____.
61. The powder of plaster or stone should be _____ by grams and water by _____ instead of eyeballing!
62. Add the _____ to the _____ to help prevent _____.
63. Mixing gypsum product takes about _____ seconds and vibrate for about _____.
64. What type of wax can be put around an impression to help contain the plaster or stone for building a base?
_____ wax
65. When adding plaster/stone into an impression, you should add it repeatedly in the _____ location.
66. The model base should be about _____ thick.
67. How do you know if a model is set completely? _____
68. What special precautions should be taken when separating the impression from the model of a patient who has bucked anterior teeth? _____
69. Which type of gypsum product might you want to soak prior to trimming? _____
70. What should you be sure to wear while you are trimming models on a model trimmer? _____
71. The portion of the model that contains the teeth and gums is called the _____ portion while the base or trimmed portion is called the _____ portion.

72. An ideal model will have:

- a. All _____ present
- b. _____ and _____
- c. Retromolar / _____ areas
- d. No _____ bubbles, holes or voids
- e. Teeth should be level on the _____
- f. The backs of the upper and the lower should line-up when in _____
- g. The base should be _____ thick
- h. The total height should be about _____

73. What is used to attach a finished model to an articulator? _____

74. What are a couple uses for a dental sandblaster?

- a. _____
- b. _____

75. The name of the machine used in the lab for polishing and trimming is called a _____.

76. Sandpaper bands attached to the lathe for trimming are called _____ bands.

USE THE SPACE BELOW TO WRITE DOWN ANY OF THE WORDS OR DEFINITIONS GIVEN AT THE END OF THE
PODCAST THAT YOU THINK YOU NEED HELP REMEMBERING.

NEXT UP: Practice in the office! Yippee!!

ADDITIONAL NOTES: