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RESEARCH ARTICLE

ALGINATE IMPRESSION MATERIAL: KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICE OF DENTAL STUDENTS IN RIYADH, KSA

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ABSTRACT

Questionnaire was distributed to students practicing clinical sessions in Munseyah Campus of Riyadh Colleges Of Dentistry And Pharmacy from level eight up to level twelve to evaluate their knowledge and practice of Alginate impression material. Data were statistically analyzed and revealed that students of level twelve showed the higher percentage and the difference between them and students of level eight, nine and ten was statistically significant ($P > 0.05$) while the difference between level twelve and eleven was statistically non-significant ($P < 0.05$). It could be concluded that immediate academic assessment to increase the awareness is required during training courses. Thus, small advances need to be made in this aspect to reap great and huge benefits.

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INTRODUCTION

Impression materials are used to record intra-oral structures for the fabrication of definitive restorations. Accurate impressions are necessary for construction of any dental prosthesis. The relationship between static and mobile oral structures must be reproduced accurately for an optimum cast. The more common types of impressions are used for fabricating diagnostic and master casts. Accurate impressions depend on identifying the applications that do or do not fit each material's characteristics. Materials used without adequate knowledge of their characteristics can impair a successful outcome. Often, the choice of impression materials depends on the subjective choice of the operator based on personal preferences and past experience with particular materials (Elsevier-Inc-2007). Alginate is an elastic, irreversible hydrocolloid impression material. Irreversible hydrocolloid impressions form an inseparable part of indirect restorations. Alginate is one of the most frequently used dental materials; and alginate impression is a simple, cost-effective, and indispensable part of dental practice. Yet very few people can make alginate impressions just right the first time. For many years, alginate impression material has been a staple of most dental practices. They form a major bulk of our clinical practice even today; therefore, it becomes mandatory to understand the material and follow certain fundamental guidelines for flawless, predictable

impressions and hence avoid repeat impression/restorations (Ashley 2005). Even with the introduction of more advanced and more accurate rubber base impression materials, irreversible hydrocolloid impression materials have stood the test of time (Vidyashree et al 2008). It is important to select the correct tray for the dental arch. The stock trays to be selected for alginate should be perforated. Alginate adhesives can be used, apart from perforations, for retention of alginate to the impression tray (Christensen GJ 2006). Disinfectant sprays are used for alginate impressions, but they do result in air bubbles in the cast. Immersion disinfectants can result in changes of 0.1%, and hence the quality of the impression surface may not be impaired if the recommended period of time is strictly followed (Ruble BS 2007). Set alginate undergoes imbibitions and syneresis if left in a normal clinical environment (Stewart 1997). Alginate can be described as a material which is an impression material which can be elastic and irreversible. Such hydrocolloid materials become an inseparable part of any restoration. From all the materials used Alginate is one of the most frequently used materials. The major reason is the fact that it is a vital part of the dental practices and also because it is cost effective and creates a simple expression. But even then not everyone can create the right impression using alginate. Alginate has been serving as one of the staple part of the dental practices for many years. They are used in bulk in the dental practices. Therefore it is essential to understand how it should be used to create a flawless and perfect impression so that the repetition can be ignored. The dos and don'ts of this material should be

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understood fully (May, 2014). The irreversible hydrocolloid can be used in the provisional crown and bridge impressions, primary impressions, dentition impressions and study models. Similarly, the alginates are used to create impressions for the bleaching trays, orthodontic models and mouth guards. Several studies have shown that the alginates can be used in creating the final impressions for the preparations when everything is complete (Shrinidhi, 2015). The infection control is a very essential issue in the health care operation. In the years recently, the presentation for the infection caused between the patient and the dental care professional has become one of the most essential parts of the control system. The control of the infection is very vital because it affects the health of the dental technicians, dentists, resident and patients. The microbial flora of the mouth is rich with the variable of food, proper temperature, moisture and such other types which act as a perfect surface for the microbial accumulation. Infections such as the Hepatitis B are considered one of the most dangerous infections for the dentist. The dental technicians are considered as one of the most serological and highest prevailing exhibit for the Hepatitis B. The studies have depicted that the dental PR actioners are one of the most exposed ones for the Hepatitis B and they are most open to such diseases than the common people. The dental infections can be transferred very easily from one person to another. Moreover, they are also transmitted because of lack of inspection and also because of the bad sterilization processes. It is essential that the knowledge of microbiology and infections are understood in the best manner possible because this way the use of tools and the procedures of disinfection and sterilization are best understood. The devices and the tools that are used in the dentistry are usually based on the classification in three ways how they transmit the infections; non critical, semi critical and critical. The infections usually fall in the second group of category because they come in contact with the mucus and the unhealthy skin. Therefore it is extremely important that the heat sterilization is carried out (Al-Enazi, 2016).

There was a survey carried out in the United States in which about 400 doctors were involved regarding the knowledge of the disinfecting procedures of the impressions that are taken. The impressions are usually disinfected longer that required by the dentists and the lab because they are not fully aware. These scenarios are usually more observed in the developing nations. There have been other several studies which have been carried out which stated that real lack of commitment has been seen regarding the disinfecting procedures. But doctors from the developed nation have found to be more educated and they do follow the right kind of protocols with regard to the disinfecting processes. The data which is usually collected regarding the cross infection control of the dental impression usually focuses how the doctor himself connects with the lab with regard to the procedure (Khalid, 2015). The oral cavity of the humans can serve to be an ideal place for the inoculation, transmission and the growth of the bacteria's which can serve to be very dangerous and infectious diseases. This is exactly why the transmission of the diseases can be very easily carried out in the dental clinics. This can include; contact with blood, contaminants that are air Bourne, oral fluid, environmental surfaces, contaminated instruments and even operatory equipment's. The dentists dealing with the patients usually do come in contact with the contaminated saliva and the patients' blood which means that the dentists are more open to catch any kind of infections from the patient. This is exactly why the

rules regarding the infection control are one of the most essential parts in the field of dentistry (Wright & Bidra, 2015). The graduates from the field of dentistry all around the world are paid special attention with the knowledge of infection control, medical training and also clinical skills. This is exactly why it is subjected that students from their field are taught with the right kind of knowledge and how they should be treated with the infections. This is also important because when they do become professional doctors these are all the things which create the attitude of the doctors. Recently, there are a large number of students who are under graduate and they are being taught about they need to deal with their patients in the hospitals. The idea of cross contamination is way more probable in the younger dental students as compared to the experienced doctors. There have been several studies which show that the current doctors do not pay enough importance to the control measures of the infections. It is essential that the doctors correctly treat the infection control when they are working on their patients (Ibrahim et al, 2015).

Since the inception of alginate there have been a large number of publications made on the kind of properties it holds. It has been on the exclusive commercial products which were made. There have been several people who have carried out studies to understand the structure of the alginate when it is used for impressions. The dental infections need to be completely disinfected when they are used for the sake of carrying out impressions. The blood and saliva from the impression surface can have several kinds of bacteria's. There have been microorganisms which have been recovered from the stone casts which were made from the contaminated impressions. The immersion disinfectants and the sprays are used in order to disinfect the alginate impressions. Such practices can create several surface quality issues in the impressions. If there is availability for the self-disinfecting alginate then this would be of great advantage. In order to achieve such an alginate there are several formulations made with the assistance of the sodium alginate (Nicholson, 2013). The Alginate is made up of the agonic salts and acid. The compounds of the alginate are usually found in the walls of the brown algae. The alginates are usually very water absorbent and they are extremely flexible. Although the alginate acid was started to produce in Japan in the early 1920's but the real production took place in the United States.

They are extremely soluble in the water which is why they are very helpful in the industry as emulsifiers, suspending agents, adhesives, clarifiers and stabilizers. They are used in making products such as paper, medicine, paint and food. The alginate salts are used in making fruit canning and artificial fruits. The behavior of the impression material of the alginate was investigated using the viscosity, shear modulus and the calcium ion activity during several reactions. The structural information was driven from the viscosity and also from the modulus which are present in the model systems concentration. The time duration of the gelatin is usually controlled using the concentration of the $\text{Na}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$ which acts as the retarder the amount of water added affects greatly the concentration level and also the dissolution rate of the alginate. The interchange of the bond and the continuous polymerization can be a contributing mechanism to the set. But it also plays a role in the bond rupture. By increasing the alginate content the rupture can be reduced which in turn can increase the tearing energy. The filler particle morphology can

affect the tear energy and also the permanent set (Matsushige, 2013). The impression materials are usually used in order to take the structure of the intra oral structures which are related to the defective restorations. The results of these restorations greatly depend upon the kind of technique that is used and also on the impression material that is used. Some of the famous impression materials which are used include the hydrocolloids and also the addition silicon (Todd, 2013).

manufactures with the assistance of adding retarders (Gyakushi, 2015).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Questionnaire was designed and delivered in hard copy to students participating clinical sessions from level eight up to level twelve at male portion of Riyadh Colleges Of Dentistry

Table 1. Practice related questions of alginate impression material

		Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
Why you use alginate	Ease manipulation	21	8.0
	Does not need special device	21	8.0
	Not expensive	30	11.4
	All of the above	191	72.6
Tray used for making impression	Perforated	188	71.5
	Plain	16	6.1
	Rim lock	28	10.6
	Water cool	31	11.8
When mixing alginate	Powder added to water	66	25.1
	Water added to powder	197	74.9
Working time of fast set alginate	20-50 seconds	189	71.9
	60-75 seconds	23	8.7
	1.2-2.0 minutes	24	9.1
	None	27	10.3
Working time of regular set alginate	1-1.5 minutes	21	8.0
	1.6-2 minutes	21	8.0
	2.5-3.75 minutes	190	72.2
	3-4 minutes	31	11.8
Mixing time of fast set and regular set alginate	10,20 seconds	26	9.9
	21,30 seconds	17	6.5
	31,40 seconds	185	70.3
	45,50 seconds	35	13.3

The properties of an ideal impression material should include being pleasant in odor and taste, they should not have any toxic or irritating qualities, the shelf life should be good, good elastic qualities, good setting characteristics, easy manipulations, should be compatible with the die and cast material, stability in dimension, there should be high reproduction details and should be economical. The material used as an impression material should be able to reproduce the soft and hard tissues in such an accurate manner that they can create biologically, aesthetically, mechanically and functionally acceptable restoration. The Alginate has such properties that they can produce good impressions of the restoration in the presence of the blood or saliva. Since it has a low wetting angle therefore it can handle creating all the full arch impressions. It has an ability to produce costs and details which are relatively lower than the other restorative materials. It is also used in the partial framework impression (Fatema, 2013). In comparison to the alginate acid salts which have metal ions which are monovalent, they are far more easily soluble in water. But the alginate metal ions when combined with bivalent metal ions create a low solubility since the link reaction between polymeric alginate acid and the molecules. When water is added to the powder of alginate, which has sodium salts which are easily soluble where calcium sulphate and the alginate acid work as reactants. They both dissociate into their own components. The elastic gel that is formed as a result soon starts to dry up because of the long chain linkage. The process discussed here is very fast and this why retarders are added in order to obtain some more time so that some work can be carried out using it. There are several retarders who are used for example the sodium phosphate which absorbs the calcium ions with in it and after that low soluble calcium phosphate is released. The setting time is altered by the

And Pharmacy to evaluate their knowledge of Alginate impression material. Data was collected and statistically analyzed.

RESULTS

A total of 263 students responded to this survey. Figure 1 shows the distribution of students according to level. Just under three quarter (72.6%, n=191) responded appropriately that alginate is an irreversible hydrocolloid impression material (Figure 2). This meant that a majority of respondents agreed to the fact that alginate would always turn out to be the right kind of option for the impression material.

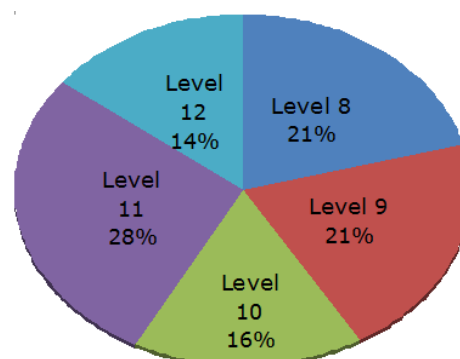


Figure 1. Distribution of students by level

One hundred nineteen (72.6%) students responded appropriately on why they use alginate. One hundred eighty eight (71.5%) students responded correctly that perforated tray is used for making impression.

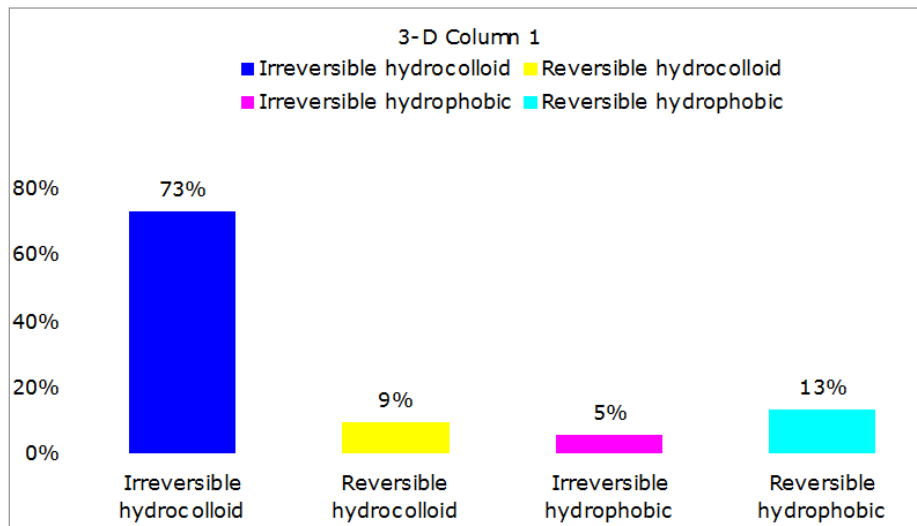


Figure 2. Distribution of knowledge on what is alginate impression material

Table 2. Knowledge related questions of alginate impression material

		Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
After alginate is set, the process is termed	Gelation	183	69.6
	Crystallization	21	8.0
	Evaporation	26	9.9
	Solidification	33	12.5
	Syneresis	185	70.3
When alginate impression exudes water the process is termed	Imbibition	29	11.0
	Another term	49	18.6
	True	200	76.0
Alginate impression can be disinfected by spray or immersion	False	63	24.0
	Immediately	191	72.6
It is preferred to pour alginate impression	After 20 minutes	24	9.1
	After 30 minutes	22	8.4
	After 45 minutes	26	9.9

Table 3. Appropriate answers for practice related questions of alginate impression material by level

	Level	Frequency (N)	Percent (%)
Alginate is	8	40	72.7
	9	35	64.8
	10	28	65.1
	11	58	79.5
	12	30	78.9
Why you use alginate	8	40	72.7
	9	41	75.9
	10	29	67.4
	11	56	76.7
	12	34	90
Tray used for making impression	8	38	69.1
	9	41	75.9
	10	29	67.4
	11	53	72.6
	12	35	91
When mixing alginate	8	43	78.2
	9	35	64.8
	10	35	81.4
	11	56	76.7
	12	34	90.1
Working time of fast set alginate	8	40	72.7
	9	40	74.1
	10	29	67.4
	11	50	68.5
	12	30	78.9
Working time of regular set alginate	8	41	74.5
	9	44	81.5
	10	30	69.8
	11	47	64.4
	12	35	91
Mixing time of fast set and regular set alginate	8	37	67.3
	9	38	70.4
	10	32	74.4
	11	58	78
	12	30	78.9

Table 4. Appropriate answers for knowledge related questions of alginate impression material by level

	Level	Frequency (N)	Percent (%)
After alginate is set, the process is termed	8	39	70.9
	9	40	74.1
	10	30	69.8
	11	54	85
	12	35	91
When alginate impression exudes water the process is termed	8	37	67.3
	9	40	74.1
	10	31	72.1
	11	65	76.7
	12	34	90.1
Alginate impression can be disinfected by spray or immersion	8	36	65.5
	9	41	75.9
	10	37	86.0
	11	59	80.8
	12	34	90
It is preferred to pour alginate impression	8	37	67.3
	9	39	72.2
	10	34	79.1
	11	49	67.1
	12	32	84.2

Three quarter (74.9%, n=197) of students responded appropriately that alginate is mixed adding water to powder. On the working time of fast and regular set alginate, 71.9% (n=189) and 72.2% (n=190) responded to correct answers of 20-50 seconds and 2.5-3.75 minutes respectively. Furthermore, 70.3% (n=185) students responded correctly for the mixing time of fast and regular setting alginate as 31 and 40 seconds respectively (Table 1). Table 3 and 4 shows the appropriate answers for practice and knowledge related questions of alginate impression material by level.

DISCUSSION

For many years, alginate impression material has been a staple of most dental practices. They form a major bulk of our clinical practice (Ashley 2005). Students of level twelve showed a good percent of knowledge and practice followed by students of level eleven who showed acceptable value. And the lower value was recorded by the rest of the students lack in their knowledge and practice ranged from (23%-33%). The present study showed that students of level twelve showed the higher value of knowledge and practice of alginate and the difference between them and students of level eight, nine and ten was statistically significant ($P>0.05$) while the difference between level twelve and eleven was statistically non-significant ($P<0.05$). This may be due to students of level twelve have more clinical practice and more advanced theoretical information (2015, Sonwane) As discussed in various studies it has been proved that in indirect restorations, the impression making is a very crucial step. With the passage of time dentists would be soon using the digital impression techniques to carry out the work.

They will serve to be more perfect since they will likely create such impressions which will be completely accurate and which will produce the best kind of work representing the past. Until this process is completely produced until then the right kind of techniques can be used for producing Alginate impressions. The factors which create a hurdle in producing the right kind of work can be diminished using the right criteria and also the clinical situations. Observation, techniques and advances can be used to produce the best impressions (Oguri, 2014). It was demonstrated that time and cost was not treated as being important factors which influenced the disinfecting processes.

The undergraduate doctors usually failed in carrying out the procedure right because of the lack of right attention which should be given when the courses are being taught. The study showed that about 26% of the undergraduate students believed that the courses which were taught to them were good enough to give good knowledge, the 66% of the undergraduates thought that the conferences, seminars and workshops were far more helpful to the. And only about 9% of the students believed that the pamphlets which were given to them had turned out to helpful in their academics. The results which were finally obtained showed that there was no good connection between the practice and the knowledge of the doctors who are currently working. This is why it was stated that practice and knowledge both should be empowered in the field of dentistry (Wismeijer, 2014). The idea of self-assessment is very essential when it comes to having satisfaction regarding the attitude of doctors regarding the infection control system. The results which were obtained from the following study had evaluated their knowledge about using alginate as being fair or good. The findings regarded that the student education towards the impression materials need to be more valid and more awareness should be brought in. moreover it was also subjected that the good infection control processes should be taught to the undergraduates so that they can develop the right kind of attitude towards the work. It was also stated that the students from the medical colleges must be presented with right kind of opportunities where they can learn how to use the best impression material and at the same time they can implement the knowledge regarding the infection control system (Guiraldo, 2015). From the study which was carried out it was stated that a large number of institutions which create dentists have the same amount of knowledge and practice with regard to the impression material which is used and at the same time they have the same kind of sufficient knowledge regarding the disinfecting material which used by the doctors. This should be upgraded more with the assistance of the conferences and seminars which are associated with Alginate as being the best kind of the studies which have been carried out can be used as sponsors so that the right kind of knowledge about Alginate can be taught through lectures, training programs and workshops (TA, 2015). The results from the studies have shown that most of the students and the professors have done disinfecting procedures on the Alginate. Although there are still quite a number of people who have not

carried out such processes which is an alarming situation because this means that the ratio of getting diseases has become way more through the tools which are used. This is to be understood that if the students do not properly understand that what kind of impression material should be used and how they should be disinfected this means that they will not develop the right habits in their early ages which will turn out to be dangerous in their professional lives. Today it has become quite obvious that the impression material which is used can be of great danger since it carries a lot of such contaminating diseases which can be hazardous to the doctor. The teaching and the learning processes needs to be revised and taught in the right manner so that the students understand fully that what impression material should be used and how they should be handled (Ismail, 2016).

Conclusion

Within the limitations of our study it was concluded students of higher levels showed reasonable and acceptable value of knowledge and practice of alginate impression material. The results have proved that Alginate can be best material that can be used in restoration procedures and for provisional crown impressions. This study has proved that Alginate can be widely used in orthodontic models, mouth guards and in bleaching trays. They are even today used in the preparation of the indirect restorations . There are various benefits of using the Alginate as the impression material since it holds diagnostic properties as well. This is so because it can be poured several times and it also has less clean up time because of the preparation method. It also creates the best impressions which have the excellent property of being dimensionally stable and (AyaKitamura, 2015) it can always be poured later on

Suggestions

Immediate academic assessment to increase the awareness of students is required during training courses. Thus, small advances need to be made in this aspect to reap great and huge benefits beside continues clinical, oral and theoretical examinations.

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