PRACTICAL CLINICAL COURSES

A Service of the Gordon J. Christensen
Career Development Program

V1947
Light Curing Resin for Fast Custom Trays and Repairs

Gordon J. Christensen, DDS, MSD, PhD

Materials Included

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AGD Post Test

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PRACTICAL CLINICAL COURSES

PROCEDURE FOR RECEIVING ACADEMY OF GENERAL DENTISTRY AND STATE CREDIT FOR CE VIDEOS

1. Complete the enclosed Post-Test. For each **CE Video Purchased,** one test is included. If additional tests are needed, the following fees will apply: $25 per test per dentist (limit 1 additional dentist per video purchased); $10 per test per auxiliary (dental assistants, hygienists, lab technicians - no limit on auxiliary tests). Fees can be paid either by check or credit card when tests are submitted to Practical Clinical Courses.

2. Complete the demographic information located at the end of the test.
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   b. If the applicant selects "State," PCC will send a certificate of verification to the applicant. The applicant must then submit this certificate to his/her state board to obtain credit.

   c. If the applicant selects "Both," PCC will complete a. & b. above.

3. Return the **Post-Test portion** via mail, fax, or email. Our contact information is as follows:

Practical Clinical Courses
3707 N Canyon Road
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Provo, UT 84604
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4. Practical Clinical Courses will correct the Post-Test. **Passing scores are 70% or higher.**

Gordon J. Christensen

PRACTICAL CLINICAL COURSES

Sources of Products Discussed in

V1947 Light Curing Resin for Fast Custom Trays and Repairs

Presented by: Gordon J. Christensen, DDS, MSD, PhD

1. **Brasseler Burs**
   Brasseler USA
   One Brasseler Boulevard
   Savannah, Georgia 31419
   (800)841-4522
   (912)925-8525
   www.brasselerusa.com

2. **COE-SEP Tinfoil Substitute**
   GC America, Inc.
   3737 West 127th Street
   Alsip, IL 60803
   (800)323-3386
   (708)597-0900
   www.gcamerica.com

3. **Custom Tray Material**
   Henry Schein, Inc.
   Corporate Headquarters
   135 Duryea Road
   Melville, NY 11747
   (800)582-2702
   (631)843-5500
   www.henryschein.com

4. **Fit Checker**
   GC America, Inc.
   3737 West 127th Street
   Alsip, IL 60803
   (800)323-3386
   (708)597-0900
   www.gcamerica.com

5. **Hygenic Base Plate Wax Medium Soft Pink #3**
   Coltene/Whaledent
   235 Ascot Parkway
   Cuyahoga Falls, OH 44223
   (800)221-3046
   (330)916-8800
   www.coltenewhaledent.com

6. **Jet Acrylic Liquid**
   Lang Dental Mfg. Co., Inc.
   175 Messner Drive
   P.O. Box 969
   Wheeling, IL 60090
   (800)222-5264
   (847)215-6622
   www.langdental.com

7. **Lab Knife**
   Buffalo Dental Mfg. Co., Inc.
   159 Lafayette Drive
   P.O. Box 678
   Syosset, NY 11791-0678
   (800)828-0203
   (516)496-7200
   www.buffalodental.com

8. **Premier Sideless Triple Tray**
   Premier Dental Products Co.
   1710 Romano Drive
   Plymouth Meeting, PA 19462
   (888)670-6100
   (610)239-6000
   www.premusa.com

9. **Snap Stone**
   Whip Mix Corporation
   361 Farmington Avenue
   P.O. Box 17183
   Louisville, KY 40217 USA
   (800)626-5651
   (502)637-1451
   www.whipmix.com

10. **SternTek Custom Tray Material**
    Sterngold, LLC
    23 Frank Mossberg Drive
    Attleboro, MA 02703-0967
    (800)243-9942
    (508)226-5660
    www.sterngold.com

11. **Triad Visible Light Cure System**
    Dentsply Prosthetics
    Ceramco-Trubyte-Austenal
    570 West College Avenue
    P.O. Box 872
    York, PA 17405
    (800)243-1942
    (717)845-7511
    www.trubyte.dentsply.com

Product names, the products themselves, and company names change rapidly. Please contact the companies shown to confirm current information.

Gordon J. Christensen Practical Clinical Courses, 3707 North Canyon Road, Suite 3D, Provo, UT 84604
Toll Free (800) 223-6569 or Utah Residents (801) 226-6569

PROGRAM

V1947 Light Curing Resin for Fast Custom Trays and Repairs

CLINICIAN RESPONSIBLE:

Gordon J. Christensen, DDS, MSD, PhD
CEO, Practical Clinical Courses
CEO, CR Foundation
Practicing Prosthodontist, Provo, Utah

GOALS & OBJECTIVES

On completion of this video, viewers should be able to:

1. Describe the advantages of visible light cure resins (VLC resins).
2. List the potential uses for VLC resins.
3. Discuss use of staff for doing VLC resin procedures.
4. Compare VLC resins with other alternative methods for impression trays, bite blocks, relines and other potential VLC uses.
5. List the limitations of VLC resins.
6. List three example brands of VLC resin.
7. Describe the composition of VLC resins.
8. List the steps in making VLC resin impression trays for crowns or fixed prostheses.
9. Describe when VLC resin custom trays are most indicated for fixed prosthodontics.
10. List the steps in making VLC resin impression trays for complete dentures.
11. List the steps in making VLC resin impression trays for removable partial dentures.
12. Describe making denture repairs with VLC resin.
13. Compare the strength of VLC resin with auto-cure poly methyl methacrylate.
14. Describe the clinical technique for using VLC resins for placing a post dam on a denture.
15. Describe the clinical technique for using VLC resin for relining a removable partial denture.
16. Describe the clinical technique for using VLC resin for relining a complete denture.
17. Compare use of VLC resin with methyl methacrylate or ethyl methacrylate for chairside denture relines.
18. Discuss making provisional restorations for crowns or fixed prostheses with VLC resin.
19. List the steps in making custom fitted occlusion rims (bite blocks) with VLC resin.
20. Describe making esthetic upgrades of removable prostheses with VLC resin.

OVERVIEW

V1947 Light Curing Resin for Fast Custom Trays and Repairs

The purpose of this presentation is to provide an introduction to the use of visible light curing resin for several clinical and laboratory procedures and to provide enough information for interested clinicians or laboratory technicians to accomplish several of the procedures with VLC resin. The following and other topics are included in the presentation:

1. Why use visible light curing resins?
2. Uses for visible light cure resins
3. Team members using visible light curing materials
4. Comparison of light curing resin material techniques with other alternatives
5. Limitations of visible light curing resins
6. Example brands of visible light curing material
7. Composition of visible light curing resins
8. Impression trays for fixed prosthodontics
9. Impression trays for complete dentures
10. Impression trays for removable partial dentures
11. Denture repairs
12. Replacing a tooth in a denture
13. Placement of a post dam
14. Relining a removable partial denture
15. Relining a complete denture
16. Provisional crowns and fixed prostheses
17. Occlusion rims (bite blocks)
18. Esthetic and functional upgrades of prostheses

REFERENCES

V1947 Light Curing Resin for Fast Custom Trays and Repairs

1. Dar-Odeh NS, Harrison A, Abu-Hammad O. An evaluation of self-cured and visible light-cured denture base materials when used as a denture base repair material. J Oral Rehabil 1997;24:755-60.

2. Khan Z, Razavi R, von Fraunhofer JA. The physical properties of a visible light-cured temporary fixed partial denture material. J Prosthet Dent 1988;60:543-5.

3. Sinasi YS, Sarac D, Kulunk T, Kulunk S. The effect of chemical surface treatments of different denture base resins on the shear bond strength of denture repair. J Prosthet Dent 2005;94:259-66.

4. Razavi R, Khan Z, Fraunhofer JA. The bond strength of a visible light-cured reline resin to acrylic resin denture base material. J Prosthet Dent 1990;63:485-7.

5. Andreopoulos AG, Polyzois GL, Demetriou PP. Repairs with visible light-curing denture base materials. Quintessence Int 1991;22:703-6.

6. Dixon DL, Eksrand KG, Breeding LC. The transverse strengths of three denture base resins. J Prosthet Dent 1991;66:510-3.

7. Anusavice KJ, Phillips RW. Phillip's science of dental materials 11th edition. WB Saunders: Philadelphia; 2003. pp. 237-71.

8. Ward JE, Moon PC, Levine RA, Behrendt CL. Effect of repair surface design, repair material and processing method on the transverse strength of repaired acrylic denture resin. J Prosthet Dent 1992;67:815-20.

POST TEST

V1947 Light Curing Resin for Fast Custom Trays and Repairs

1. Visible light cure resins as discussed in this video are:
   - ☐ a. Poly methyl methacrylate.
   - ☐ b. Poly ethyl methacrylate.
   - ☐ c. Bis-GMA.
   - ☐ d. Urethane dimethacrylate.

2. Visible light curing resins as presented in this video can be used for:
   - ☐ a. facings for cast metal crowns.
   - ☐ b. repairs for fractured ceramic crowns.
   - ☐ c. custom impression trays for fixed and removable prosthodontics.
   - ☐ d. all of the above.

3. Custom trays provide:
   - ☐ a. homogeneous thickness of impression material.
   - ☐ b. reduction in impression material cost of about 50%.
   - ☐ c. superior accuracy and stability related to stock trays.
   - ☐ d. all of the above.

4. Light cure resins as described in this video are _____ poly methyl methacrylate denture base materials.
   - ☐ a. stronger than
   - ☐ b. weaker than
   - ☐ c. the same strength as
   - ☐ d. stronger only if placed in a water bath after curing

5. Custom VLC impression trays for crowns and fixed prostheses were recommended for:
   - ☐ a. all crowns and fixed prostheses.
   - ☐ b. for 3 or more units of crowns or fixed prostheses.
   - ☐ c. for 4 or more units of crowns or fixed prostheses.
   - ☐ d. for full-mouth rehabilitations only.

6. It was suggested that custom VLC trays for complete dentures should be extended:
   - ☐ a. to the mucobuccal fold.
   - ☐ b. short of the mucobuccal fold by 3 mm.
   - ☐ c. short of the mucobuccal fold by 2 mm.
   - ☐ d. short of the mucobuccal fold by 4 mm.

7. Occlusal "stops" are placed in trays for fixed prostheses to:
   - ☐ a. allow accurate seating of the tray.
   - ☐ b. ensure that prepared teeth touch the tray.
   - ☐ c. allow freedom in seating of the tray.
   - ☐ d. all of the above.

POST TEST (CONT'D)

V1947 Light Curing Resin for Fast Custom Trays and Repairs

8. It was suggested that when making trays for complete dentures:
- ☐ a. the cast should have 2 layers of base plate wax placed as relief before making the tray.
- ☐ b. the cast should not be relieved.
- ☐ c. there is no need to block out undercuts.
- ☐ d. the tray handle should come straight forward from the tray.

9. To assist bonding VLC resin to cured denture base material _____was suggested as a bonding agent.
- ☐ a. methyl methacrylate liquid
- ☐ b. acetone
- ☐ c. chloroform
- ☐ d. alcohol

10. Use of VLC resins in your practice can:
- ☐ a. save money.
- ☐ b. increase accuracy of restorations.
- ☐ c. save time spent on clinical and laboratory procedures.
- ☐ d. all of the above.

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