

Algitex Vs Neocolloid: A Comparative in Vitro Study of Linear Dimensional Change at Three Different Storage Period

Dr. Anirban Das¹, Dr. Sinjana Jana², Dr Antik Bhattacharyya³, Dr Snehasish Basu⁴,
 Dr Spandan Dey⁵

¹Associate Professor, Kusum Devi Sunderlal Dugar Jain Dental College and Hospital, Kolkata, West Bengal.

²Professor and HOD, Kusum Devi Sunderlal Dugar Jain Dental College and Hospital, Kolkata, West Bengal.

^{3,4,5}Assistant Professor, Kusum Devi Sunderlal Dugar Jain Dental College and Hospital, Kolkata, West Bengal.

Corresponding author: Dr. Anirban Das

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Abstract

Aim: The aim of this study was to compare the dimensional stability of two different irreversible hydrocolloid impression materials at three different storage periods.

Materials and Methods: A brass model representing maxillary edentulous ridge was used as a master model in this study. Three customized abutments A, B, C were CAD/CAM machined to simulate full veneer preparation. They were positioned on the master model one in the anterior region and two in the posterior region on either side of the ridge. The center of the crosshair reference lines made on the occlusal surfaces of abutments was used for measuring linear dimensional changes. A total of 60 impressions of the master model was made by all two irreversible hydrocolloids (Algitex and Neocolloid) and stored in three different storage period of 30 minutes, 12 hours and 24 hours. The casts were poured after three storage period with type IV gypsum product and the inter abutment distance between the abutments were measured with the electronic vernier caliper.

Results: ANOVA analysis showed no significant differences ($p < .05$) at 30 minutes storage period between two impression materials and a very high significant difference ($p < .001$) at 12 and 24 hours storage periods.

Conclusion: The dimensional accuracy of the improvised alginates Neocolloid were greater than the conventional Algitex in delayed pouring of the cast.

INTRODUCTION

Making an impression is the first step towards fabrication of prosthesis. Irreversible hydrocolloid, commonly called as alginate is a viscoelastic material that was developed in 1940 during World War II^{2, 11}. It is one of the most commonly used impression material in partially edentulous conditions^{2, 11, 17}.

Due to their relative inexpensiveness, patient comfort, acceptable taste, and ease of manipulation, alginates have stood the test of time and have become an integral aspect in the practice of dentistry^{7, 11, 26}. The common use of alginate is for diagnostic cast. The diagnostic casts many times need accuracy^{16, 17, 19}. The alginates lack accuracy due to poor dimensional stability and

surface reproduction. The way in which the accuracy of an impression changes during the period after withdrawal from the mouth and pouring to make a cast or die is a measure of its dimensional stability.²⁷ An ideal impression material should have perfect dimensional stability such that the impression would retain its original accuracy indefinitely²⁷. Most acceptable limits for accuracy are from 0.1% to 0.27%. Other researchers claim that a value of 50 μ m is the maximum acceptable discrepancy between a master cast and a poured impression made from the master model⁴. The common factors that cause dimensional changes in alginate impressions are setting contraction, thermal contraction and release

of internal stresses on cooling from the body temperature to room temperature¹⁹. These changes can be due to inherent properties of syneresis, imbibition and evaporation^{17,19}. The setting reaction of alginate causes replacement of monovalent ions by divalent ions result in cross-linking of the alginate chains that continues to increase after the material has set and this contributes to dimensional changes after withdrawal from the oral cavity. The dimensional stability is directly related to storage period of the alginate impression and it changes with increasing storage time. So, it is highly recommended to pour the cast immediately or 10 to 15 minutes to the maximum of 30 minutes of storage after taking impression with alginate to avoid dimensional changes. So, to overcome the dimensional inaccuracy, various companies have started marketing improvised or extended storage alginates, which they claim to be near equivalent to elastomers in accuracy and can be poured after long time³¹. The limited scientific investigations evaluating the dimensional stability of extended-storage alginates, support manufacturers' claims of acceptable results even after 100 hours of storage period. Thus, this in-vitro study was conducted to determine the dimensional accuracy of the casts obtained from two types of alginate impression materials poured after three different storage periods. The objectives of this study were to determine the influence of storage period on the dimensional changes of alginate impressions.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In this study, a custom made brass model similar to maxillary edentulous alveolar ridge CAD/CAM machined with three abutments (A,B,C) simulating full veneer preparations having 6° total occlusal convergence and shoulder finish line with 1mm width was used as a master model.^{1,14} The customized abutments present are one in anterior and two in posterior region of the ridge. They had cross hair reference points

on occlusal surface to facilitate future measurements (Figure 1). The impression of the master model was made using two alginate materials (1. Algitex; 71216, Dental Products India, Mumbai, India. 2. Neocolloid; 143900, Zhermack, Badia Polesine, Italy. with the help of rim-lock stock metal trays (German dental stock trays-GDC, Rim lock perforated) (Figure 4). A total of 60 impressions of the master model was made. 30 impressions were made for each group of two alginate impression materials. Casts were poured with Type IV gypsum (50589; Pearl Stone, Asian Chemicals, Gujrat, India) at three different time interval for each type of alginate, 30 minutes, 12 hours and 24 hours (Figure 6). The impression procedure was made by standardizing as described by Hoyos. A and Holtan with the help of impression zig¹. The zig consists of two upper and lower square brass metal bases. The lower brass metal base consists of three parallel guide posts of same height. The metal base was designed to attach the stock metal rim-lock trays of same size U-1 with a screw in repeatable reference position with two lateral metal screws to prevent the tray from lateral movements during impression procedure (Figure 2, 3). To the upper metal plate, the brass master model was attached and the plate consisted of three holes corresponding to the guide post which allowed the upper plate to slide smoothly along the guide post to meet the impression tray in the lower plate. Three removable vertical metal stops were attached to the guide post to limit range of motion of the upper plate, so that, it controls the seating of master model against the tray in a consistent position for all impressions made. The upper plate was attached with a metal screw to prevent dislodgement of the plate and also to control the plate anywhere along its sliding path in the guide post. The master model along with the zig was taken and the rim lock tray was attached with screw on the lower plate and positioned so that the upper plate with the

master model obtain a 3 mm space all around the tray by the help of vertical stops present in the guide post. The alginate impression material was then weighed and hand mixed in water/ powder ratio (Algitek-23gm/100ml distilled water, Neocolloid-23gm/100ml) according to manufacturer's instructions for 30 seconds and placed on the tray. The upper plate with the master model was then guided to slide slowly downwards along the post until it was stopped by the vertical stops to meet the tray with alginate impression material. The impression with the tray was kept for 1 minute until it was set and then the master model was removed from the impression in one stroke. The impression of the master model was kept for three storage periods- 30 minutes, 12 hours and 24 hours in an air tight packet with a wet cotton roll inside to achieve a 100% relative humidity (Figure 5). Type IV dental stone—Die stone (Pearl Stone, Asian chemicals, Gujrat, India) was hand mixed for 10 to 30 seconds using 25 ml of distilled water per 100g of gypsum

powder and poured. After 45 mins (final set), the gypsum cast was retrieved. All cast fabrication was done by single operator. The linear dimensions between the three abutments in the master model and in the casts obtained were measured with help of a electronic vernier caliper (Mitutoyo, Kawasaki, Japan 0.01mm accuracy). The inter abutment distance between the junction of cross hair lines of AB, AC and BC were measured (Figure 7).

The one way analysis of variance were used (ANOVA) for comparison of dimensional accuracy of cast obtained from the two type of alginate impression materials after three different storage periods. The level of significance was set at $p < 0.05$. The mean linear measurement of the inter-abutment distance in the master model are AB-30.40 mm, AC-30.41 mm, BC-39.80 mm. These linear measurements are compared in the result with the casts obtained from the two alginate impression materials in different pouring time.



Fig. 1. Master model with abutment-a,b,c



Fig. 2. Master model with impression zig apparatus



Fig. 3. Alginate impression with the zig



Fig. 4. Alginate impression of the master model



Fig. 5. Impressions stored in air sealed plastic bag



Fig. 6. Cast poured with Type IV Gypsum



Fig. 7. Dimensions measured with vernier caliper

RESULTS

The mean value of each inter-abutment distance AB, AC, BC of two alginate impression materials at three different storage periods were tabulated and statistically analyzed (Table I, II). At 30 minutes of storage period there was no significant difference in dimensional changes between the two alginates $p > 0.05$ (Table III). At 12 and 24 hours of storage period significant dimensional changes

were found between the two alginates $p < 0.05$ (Table IV, VI). Thus multi comparison test had been done in 12 and 24 hours to find out the alginates undergone most dimensional changes (Table V, VII). It was found that Neocolloid had undergone the least dimensional changes than Algitex in comparison with the dimensions of master model (Table V, VII).

Table 1: Frequency Distribution Table for Alginate (mm)

Measurement	Mean	SD	SEM	Minimum	Maximum
30Min-AB	30.400	0.0115	0.0036	30.38	30.42
30Min-AC	30.399	0.0099	0.0031	30.38	30.41
30Min-BC	39.807	0.0105	0.0033	39.79	39.82
12hrs-AB	30.501	0.0099	0.0031	30.49	30.52

12hrs-AC	30.567	0.0116	0.0036	30.55	30.59
12hrs-BC	40.054	0.0069	0.0022	40.04	40.06
24hrs-AB	30.562	0.0078	0.0024	30.55	30.57
24hrs-AC	30.600	0.0115	0.0036	30.58	30.62
24hrs-BC	40.061	0.0073	0.0023	40.05	40.07

SEM = Standard Error; SD = Standard Deviation

Table 2: Frequency Distribution Table for Neocolloid (mm)

Measurement	Mean	SD	SEM	Minimum	Maximum
30Min-AB	30.400	0.0115	0.00365	30.38	30.42
30Min-AC	30.403	0.0116	0.00367	30.38	30.42
30Min-BC	39.804	0.0126	0.00400	39.78	39.82
12hrs-AB	30.426	0.0084	0.0026	30.41	30.44
12hrs-AC	30.426	0.0084	0.0026	30.41	30.44
12hrs-BC	39.856	0.0069	0.0022	39.85	39.87
24hrs-AB	30.561	0.0073	0.0023	30.55	30.57
24hrs-AC	30.602	0.0131	0.0041	30.58	30.62
24hrs-BC	39.879	0.0166	0.0052	39.85	39.90

Table 3: Group Comparison of Interabutment Distance After 30 Min

Parameters	df	F	p Value
Length 1 (AB) – Between Groups/Within Groups	3, 36	0.024	0.995
Length 2 (AC) – Between Groups/Within Groups	3, 36	1.926	0.143
Length 3 (BC) – Between Groups/Within Groups	3, 36	1.620	0.202

One-way ANOVA; df = Degree of Freedom

Table 4: Group Comparison of Interabutment Distance After 12 Hrs

Parameters	df	F	p Value
Length 1 (AB) – Between Groups/Within Groups	3, 36	182.07	0.000
Length 2 (AC) – Between Groups/Within Groups	3, 36	521.68	0.000
Length 3 (BC) – Between Groups/Within Groups	3, 36	1521.48	0.000

Table 5: Group Comparison of Interabutment Distance After 12 Hrs

Parameters	Algitex	Neocolloid	Master
Length 1 (AB)	30.501	30.426	30.400
Length 2 (AC)	30.567	30.426	30.410
Length 3 (BC)	40.054	39.856	39.800

One-way ANOVA; Post Hoc Multiple Comparison

Table 6: Group Comparison of Interabutment Distance After 24 Hrs

Parameters	df	F	p Value
Length 1 (AB) – Between Groups/Within Groups	3, 36	1519.61	0.000
Length 2 (AC) – Between Groups/Within Groups	3, 36	770.81	0.000
Length 3 (BC) – Between Groups/Within Groups	3, 36	1402.91	0.000

One-way ANOVA; df = Degree of Freedom; $p < 0.001$ = Very highly significant (VHS)**Table 7: Group Comparison of Interabutment Distance After 24 Hrs**

Parameters	Algitex	Neocolloid	Master
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Length 1 (AB)	30.562	30.561	30.400
Length 2 (AC)	30.600	30.602	30.410
Length 3 (BC)	40.061	39.879	39.800

DISCUSSION

Considering the material itself, the irreversible hydrocolloid impression materials have lower dimensional stability. The discrepancies detected for these materials can be due to expansion by water absorption (imbibition), shrinkage due to evaporation of water (syneresis) and relief of internal stresses^{7, 17}. Two alginate materials –one conventional alginate – Algitex and improvised alginate-Neocolloid was taken, These are taken in reference to previous studies where they compared the dimensional accuracy of conventional alginates with extended storage and found that the later gives more accurate dimensions than the former²¹. In this study the storage period for the alginate impressions were 30 minutes, 12 hours, 24 hours. Based on the previous studies by Mary P. Walker,²¹ the maximum recommended storage time of conventional alginate before pouring the cast is ranged from immediately to up to 30 minutes of storage^{10,21}. Many authors have found that extended storage alginate impressions can be poured delayed up to 5 days and gives less dimensional changes if stored properly^{28, 30}. It was found that the dimensional changes of alginate impressions at 12 hours and 24 hours are 0.06 % and 0.13 % respectively¹⁸. The previous studies show that the linear dimensional changes of the impressions caused due to evaporation and imbibition of water if stored outside the environment. This can be prevented if stored in 100% relative humidity. The sealed plastic bag was used in this study are customized by keeping wet cotton inside the bag without contact with the impression or sprinkling water droplets inside the plastic bag in order to get 100 % relative humidity The brass master model used in this study were similar to that made by Alex Hoyos et al.¹.

The brass master model is rigid, water insoluble and thus taken as control group that does not undergo change in dimensions at any storage time. The impression apparatus used in this study was standardized and customized from that described by Holtan and Alex^{1, 14}. This is done to maintain an uniform thickness and minimizing the lateral stresses on the alginate impressions during taking out and thus preventing from dimensional changes⁹.

In the present study, stock metal rim lock perforated trays of similar size were used for all the impressions^{12, 18}. This is due to the rigidity of the tray that can prevent from distortion during removal from the model it as reported by Lueda and Hoyos^{1,18,24}. Dimensional stability is the ability of a material to maintain accuracy across time²⁵. The process that influences dimensional stability are the gelation properties and viscoelastic behavior resulting in net expansion or shrinkage of the impressions followed by undersized or oversized casts³⁰. In this study, no significant difference in dimensions among the conventional and extended storage alginates were found at 30 minutes of storage time. This could be due to the fact that the elastic recovery of all the impressions takes place within 30 minutes¹⁰. At 12 and 24 hours conventional alginate shows greater dimensional changes than the extended storage alginates. The loss of water from the interior of the material collapses the fibrillar cross-linked network²⁹ and contraction of the impressions occurs towards the wall of the tray making the reference point to move farther apart^{4, 5}. The extended storage alginates show very less dimensional discrepancies at 12 and 24 hours. This is due to the fact that these alginates contain higher calcium to sodium ratios, high

mannuronic acid content, higher ratios of filler to alginic polymer, differences in bound to unbound water lower weight molecular-polymer chains, acidic pH, sufficiently high elastic limit and increased compressive strength³⁰. The higher ratios of filler in the ingredients offers greater gel strength, helps in bound of water inside the gel resulting in less shrinkage and distortion¹³. The manufacturers have developed these improved “non shrinking” hydrocolloids simply by fine tuning of these parameters with addition of osmotic effective ingredients like crystalline sodium sulphate³¹. In this study, Neocolloid shows more dimensional accuracy. Many researchers though found the best dimensional stability of the alginate impression material, if poured immediately. The results of our study and indicate that extended storage alginate –Neocolloid provides better dimensional stability than conventional alginate in extended pouring time if stored properly. Some limitations of this study can be identified. First the metal master model was used with least number of undercuts to prevent from distortion during impressions. Clinically undercuts in mouth can cause more distortion. Second, impressions were not subjected to disinfection procedure that might cause dimensional change. Third using stock tray instead of custom tray may affect in dimensions. Additional research in future is needed to determine how newer improvised alginate materials would respond to similar treatments.

CONCLUSION

Within the limitation of this in-vitro investigation the following conclusions can be drawn:

- Both the impression materials showed no significant difference in dimensional changes at 30 minutes storage period as compared to very high significant difference at 12 hours and 24 hours of storage period.
- Improvised or extended storage alginates like neocolloid shows higher dimensional stability than conventional alginate algitek at all three storage periods.
- The mean values of dimensions in general increases with storage time for all alginates, so to obtain best dimensional stability, immediate pouring is recommended.

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