

Material	Characteristics	Advantages	Disadvantages
<b>Impression compound</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-elastic</li> <li>• Low viscosity means only mucodisplasive impressions taken</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Easy to use</li> <li>• The same material can be reused and manipulated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor surface detail</li> <li>• Poor dimensional stability</li> <li>• May distort upon removal</li> </ul>
<b>Zinc oxide eugenol</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-elastic</li> <li>• Mucostatic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additions can be made</li> <li>• Good dimensional stability</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cannot be used in deep undercuts and may distort upon removal</li> <li>• Long setting time in thick sections</li> <li>• Possible eugenol allergies</li> </ul>
<b>Intra-oral scanner</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digital impression taking technique, no materials required</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accurate static image</li> <li>• No material costs</li> <li>• Digital workflow is more efficient, products return sooner</li> <li>• Same day indirect restorations possible (requires a milling machine)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moisture dependent</li> <li>• Border moulding not possible – currently unsuitable for dentures</li> <li>• Requires a large initial investment</li> <li>• Large head, difficult to scan posteriorly</li> <li>• May trigger a gag reflex</li> <li>• Working time ranges from 2-20 minutes depending on the clinician's expertise</li> <li>• Large machine is space occupying</li> <li>• Greater maintenance costs</li> </ul>