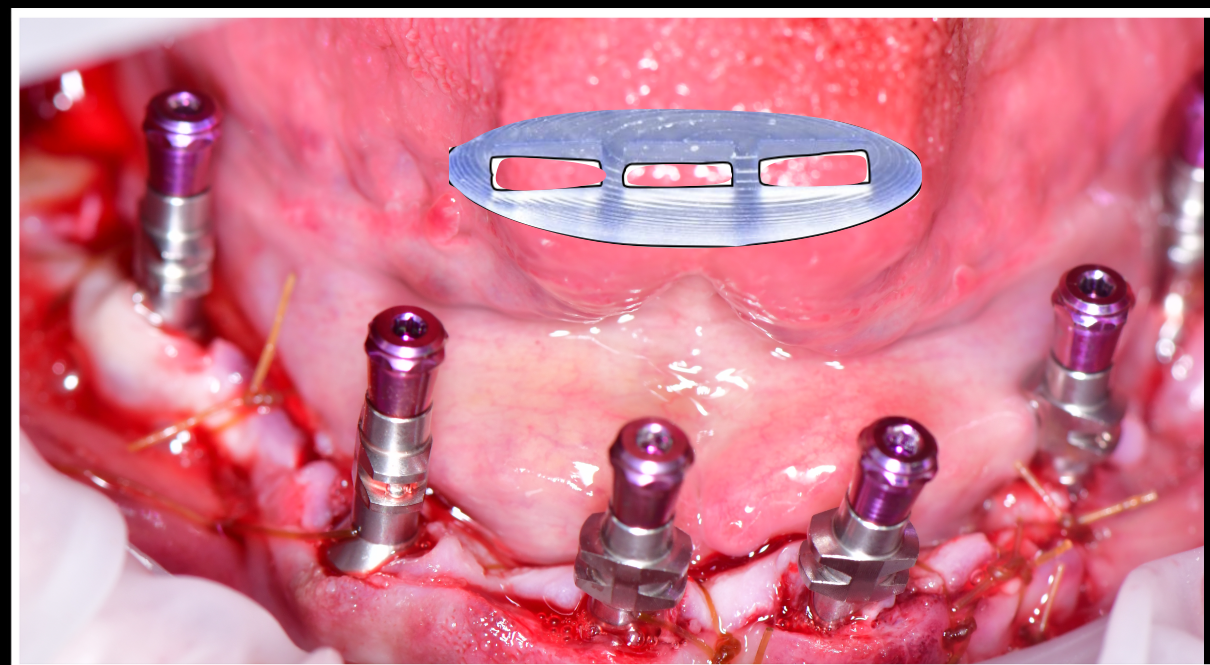
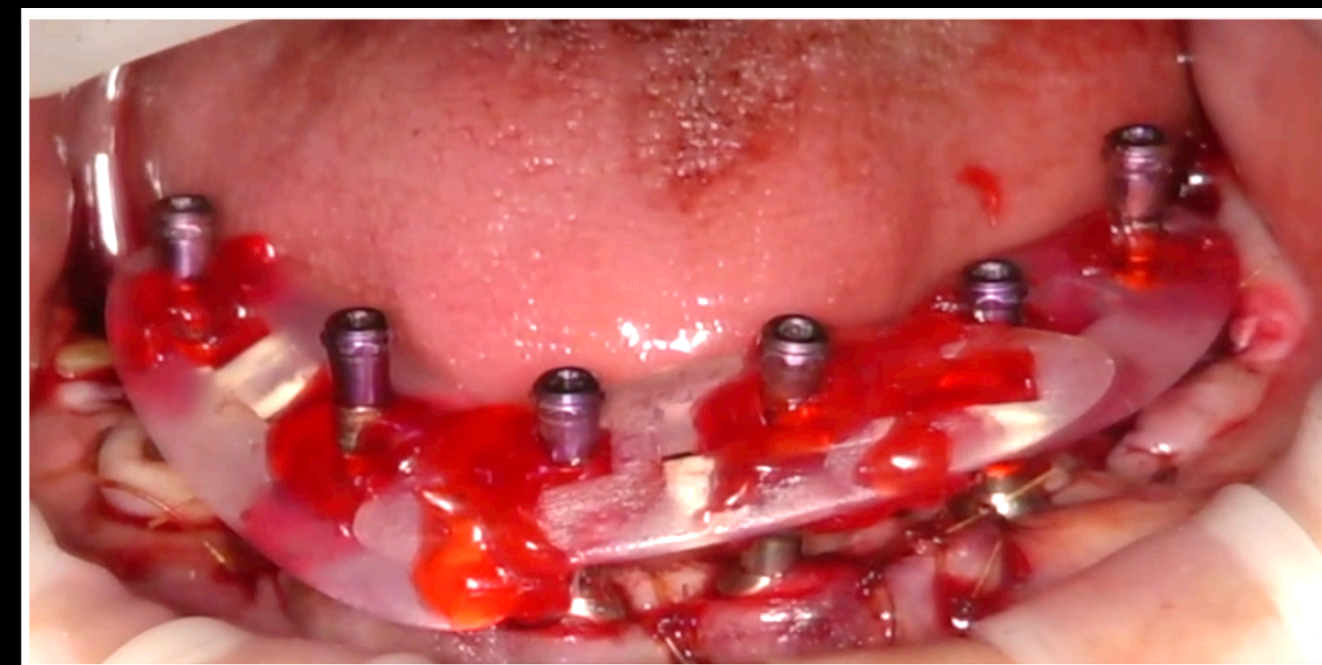


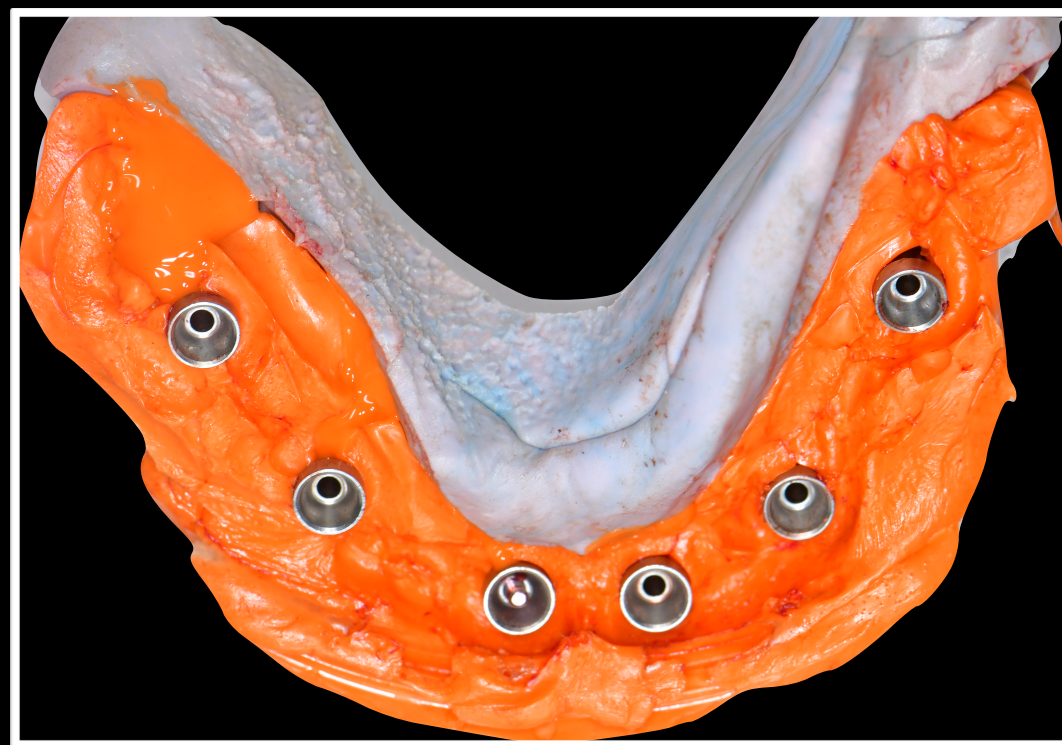
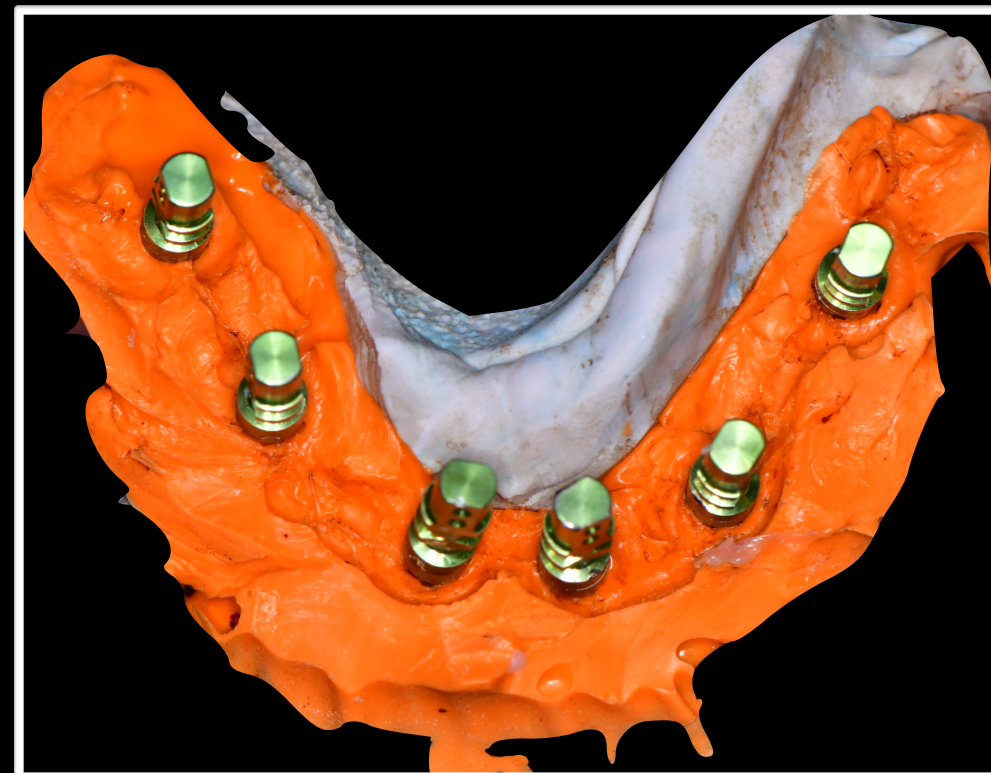
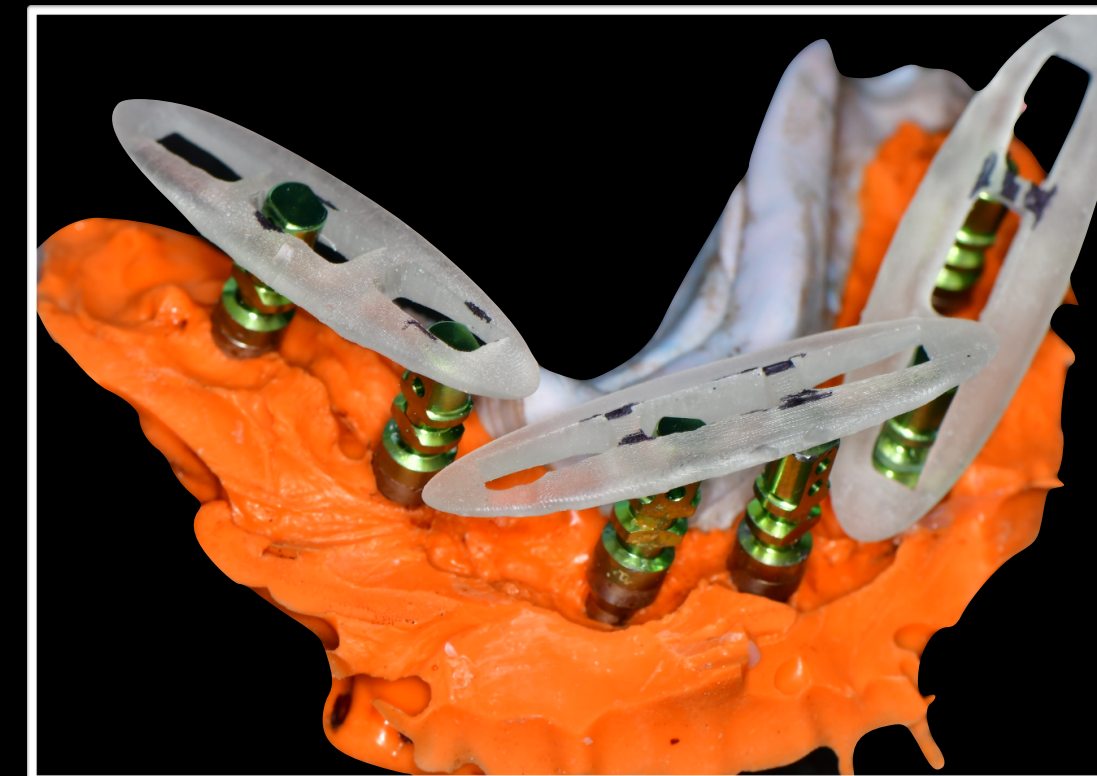
Introduction: The study aims to introduce an innovative approach to taking impression and the creation of working models for full-arch restorations, motivated by the need for improved accuracy and efficiency in dental prosthetic procedures. The objective is to streamline the process, reducing chair time while maintaining precision. This article presents the methods employed, the results achieved, and the significance of this novel approach.

Method: In our quest to improve the precision and efficiency of our full-arch restoration impression-taking and working model creation process, we introduced the use of 3D-printed resin-Plates "S plates." Our method involved placing these pre-made S plates onto impression copings, providing a stable platform for the resin jig. We opted for light-cure pattern resin, further reducing the time needed in the dental chair. The impression-taking procedure itself was accelerated by implementing an innovative try-less impression technique.

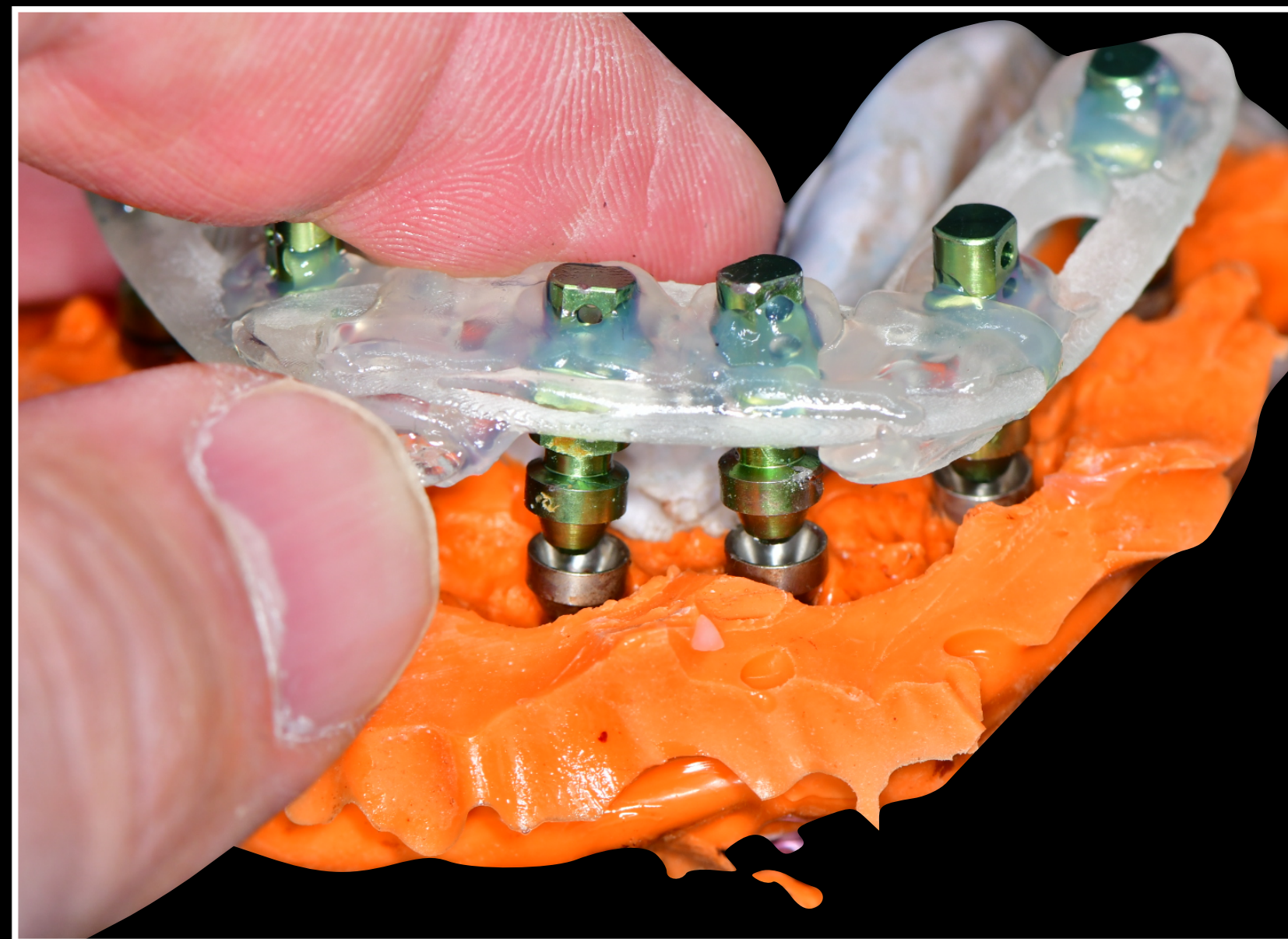




Moreover, the incorporation of the S Plates within our approach played a pivotal role in establishing a seamless connection among all the lab analogs. These S Plates served as a fundamental component, streamlining the construction of a robust foundation for our working model. This foundation, characterized by both structural integrity and precision, played a key role in maintaining the overall accuracy of the entire process.

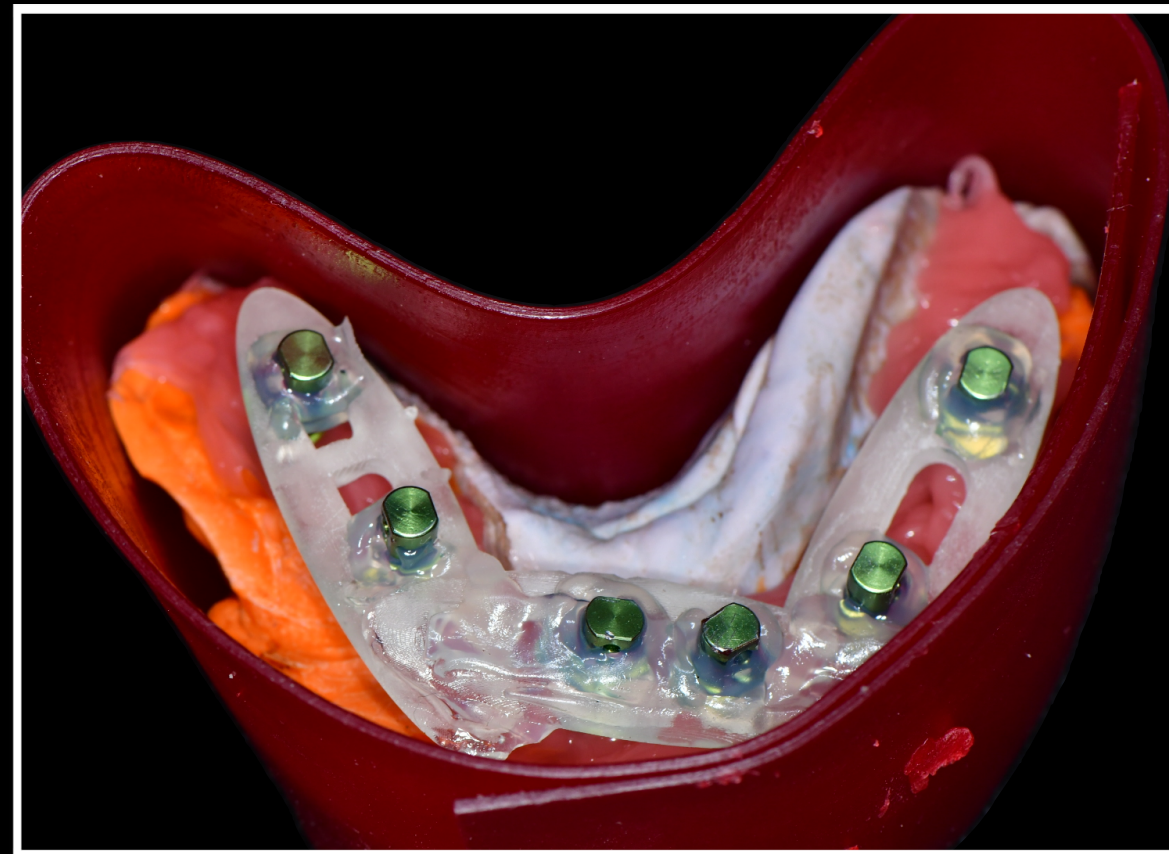
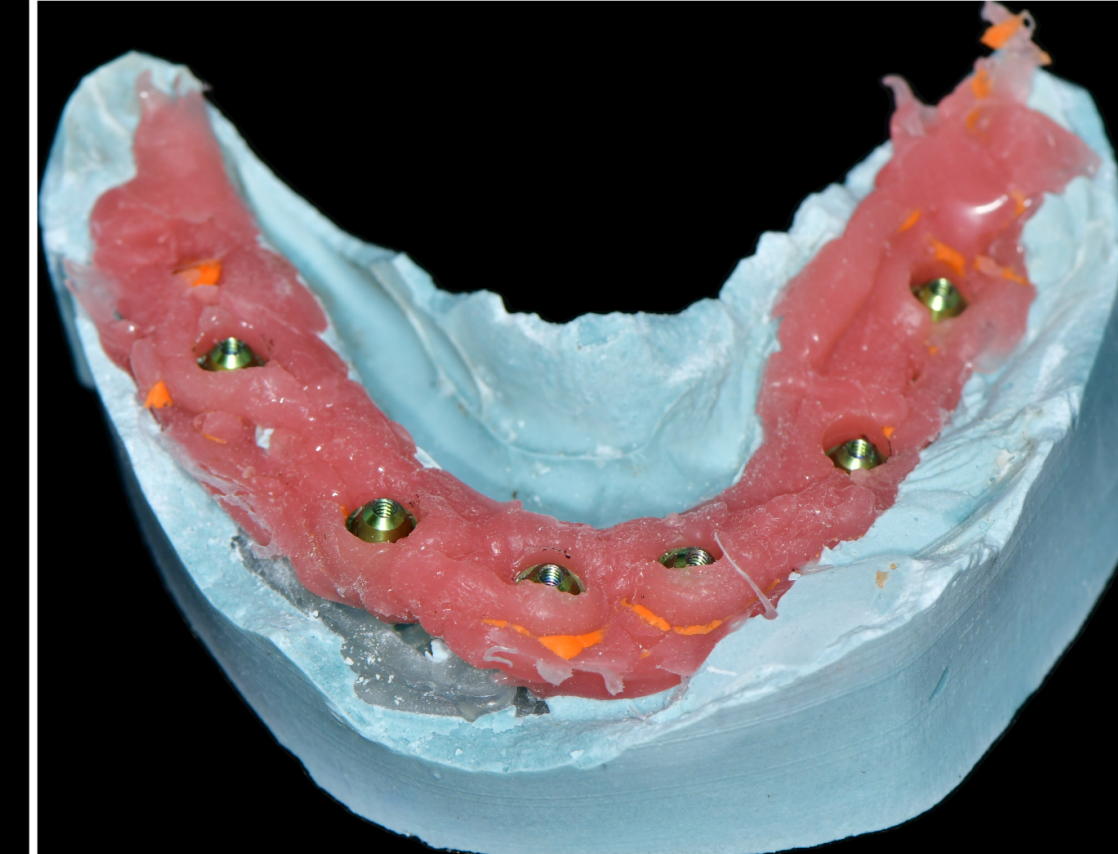
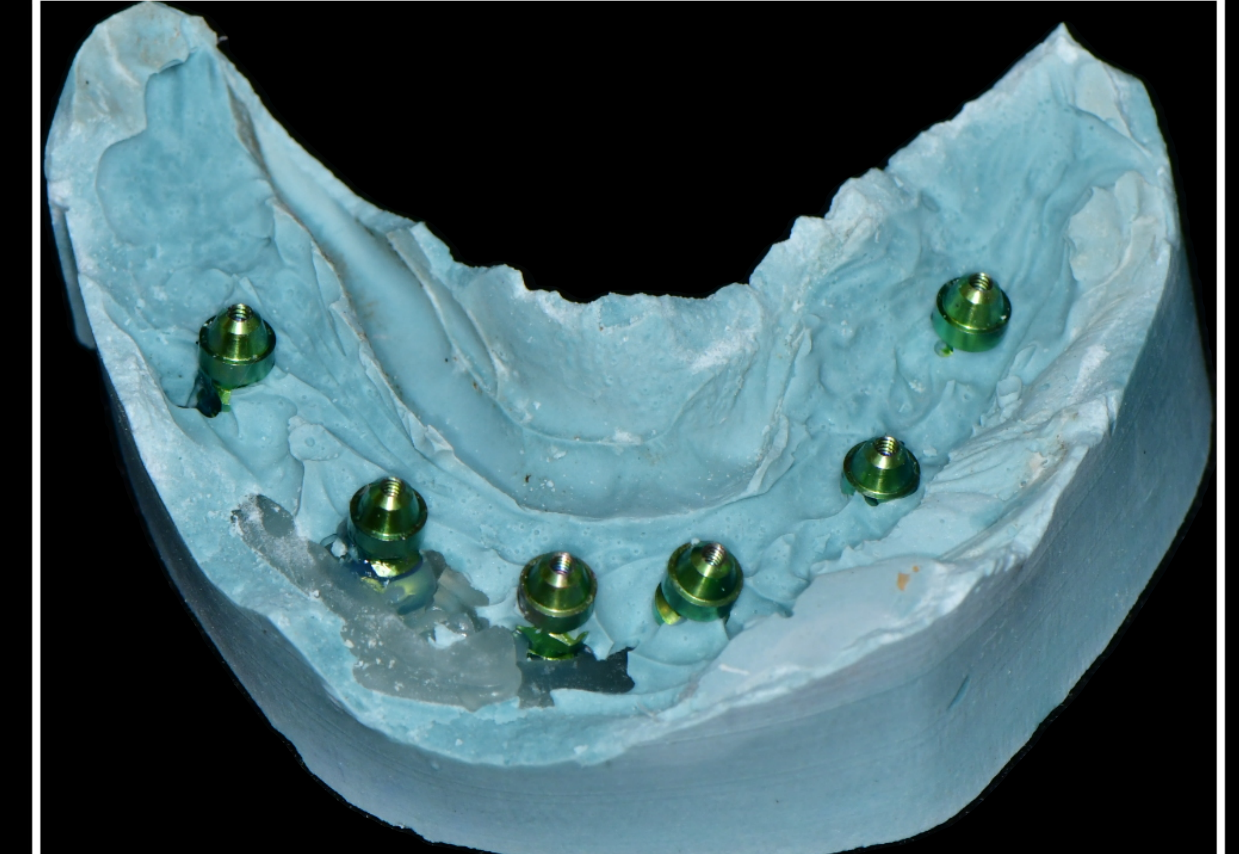


This critical step of forming the foundation allowed us to perform meticulous passive fit verifications before introducing soft tissue replicas and reinforcing this base with resin or stone.





Results: The innovative resin-plates "S plates" provided a rapid and effective alternative to chairside resin jig creation. These plates, prepared in advance through 3D printing, featured apertures that allowed them to be easily seated onto impression copings during the impression process. This approach not only reduced chair time but also improved precision. The quick-setting nature of the materials used in this technique significantly sped up the entire process, from impression to the final working model. The total time spent creating the model was approximately 20 minutes, compared to longer durations associated with traditional methods.



Conclusion: This study demonstrates the successful implementation of an innovative approach to crafting working models for full-arch restorations. By employing pre-prepared resin-plates "S plates" and light-cure pattern resin, we achieved a substantial reduction in chair time, making the procedure easier for both practitioners and patients. The significance of this approach lies in its potential to enhance the accuracy and speed of full-arch prosthesis creation, ultimately improving patient outcomes and satisfaction.