

- 1. Requirements for impression materials.
- 2. Classification of impression materials.
- 3. Irreversible, rigid impression materials.
- 4. Reversible rigid impression materials.
- 5. Irreversible flexible impression materials: alginates.
- 6. irreversible elastic impression materials: polyethers, polysulphides.
- 7. Irreversible elastic impression materials: Silicone-based impression materials.
- 8. Reversible, flexible impression materials.
- 9. Digital impression taking systems.
- 10. Model materials.
- 11. The workflow of model making.
- 12. Types of models: study cast, opposing arch cast, primary cast, functional cast, repair model, precision situational cast (master cast), working cast (for making metal plates), milling cast.
- 13. Types of models: sectioned model, removable die systems, gingiva mask.
- 14. Model making according to the material of the impression.
- 15. Porcelain, glass, ceramics.
- 16. Classification of dental ceramics by composition, material structure.
- 17. Silicate ceramics composition, material structure.
- 18. Oxide ceramics: composition, material structure.
- 19. Classification of dental ceramics based on processing technique: powder/liquid systems, conventional production techniques, sintering: metal-ceramic processes.
- 20. Classification of dental ceramics based on processing technique: powder/liquid systems, traditional manufacturing techniques, sintering: all-ceramic processes.
- 21. Classification of dental ceramics based on processing technique: powder/liquid systems, split casting/infiltration.
- 22. Classification of dental ceramics based on processing technique: Millable or pressable glass-based systems.
- 23. Classification of dental ceramics based on processing technique: CAD/CAM.
- 24. Rationale for ceramic material selection: clinical parameters to evaluate.
- 25. Classification of CAD/CAM methods.
- 26. Digital workflow: Scanning.
- 27. Digital workflow: CAD.
- 28. Digital workflow: CAM.
- 29. Chairside CAD/CAM systems.
- 30. Additive manufacturing.



- 31. Classification of dental polymers.
- 32. Natural based polymers.
- 33. Synthetic polymers.
- 34. Construction of macromolecules.
- 35. Characteristics of macromolecules.
- 36. Construction of artificial teeth.
- 37. The PMMA.
- 38. Polyamides, polycarbonates.
- 39. Chemoplastic procedures.
- 40. Thermoplastic procedures.
- 41. Polymers for veneering.
- 42. Autopolymers.
- 43. Fiber reinforcement polymers.
- 44. Soft standing polymers.
- 45. The use of polymers in dentistry.
- 46. Classification of metals.
- 47. Physical characteristics of metals.
- 48. Structures of metals.
- 49. Cold manufacturing of metals.
- 50. Investing and casting.
- 51. Unification of metal parts: soldering and welding.
- 52. The gold.
- 53. The titanium.
- 54. Alloying and ceramic-veneered metal alloys.
- 55. Metal allergy.
- 56. General requirements of dental cements.
- 57. Temporary cements.
- 58. Zinc phosphate cement and zinc polycarboxylate cement.
- 59. Glass ionomer cement.
- 60. Resin cements.