

Anatomy of a Properly Taken Toothprints Thermoplastic Bite Impression

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The Toothprints® thermoplastic bite impression technique, like most procedures in clinical practice, is technique-sensitive. The biometric information available from the thermoplastic wafer is directly proportional to the care with which the technique is performed, as well as the cooperation and understanding of the child. Although the amount of information and the detail we obtain with the impression of only a few teeth (tooth size and occlusal anatomy are able to be digitized to 50 microns), along with saliva for scent dog tracking and cellular DNA analysis, it is a properly taken full-arch bite impression that would provide the best opportunity for infinite concordant matches for identification, should the need arise (see Figure 1). With that in mind, below are the steps for properly taking a full-arch bite impression.

Proper Technique

If possible, familiarize yourself with the thermoplastic material and overview of the entire bite impression technique prior to your participation in a sponsored CHIP event. Information on the technique and the material can be found on either www.kerrdental.com or www.mychip.org. Bring either latex or nitrile gloves, as those made from other materials may stick to the wafer.

Make sure that the temperature on the wafer bath is preset to about 140°F. The Toothprints material should be just about ready to “slump” but not too putty-like or soft. Show the wafer to the child and explain the technique in terms the child can understand. Remember your “Tell, Show, and Do” from dental school? “Can you open big, big like a lion? Good. And then close tight. Don’t open until I tell you. I’ll count to 10, okay?” (Hint: Count slowly, until the wafer hardens.)

Place the softened wafer centered over the lower arch. (If you’re standing behind the child, with the child’s head tipped back, it may be easier to position the wafer on the maxillary arch.) If the child is under the age of four, you may want to squeeze the wafer arches together or cut a few millimeters off of the back. Now, repeat the child-friendly explanation in

Step 3. The wafer should be firm before removing. If the child bites and opens quickly, remove the wafer as fast as possible and hold it flat in your hand until it is firm.

Wait 1-2 minutes for the water on the Toothprints wafer to dry, and then place it in the ziplock baggie and seal. It can be difficult to wait that 1-2 minutes when you have a line of 25 kids waiting, but it is important that the wafer be dry before it is packaged and sealed.

If the child is uncooperative, place a nons softened Toothprints wafer in a ziplock bag, place the “Bring to the Dentist” sticker on the bag, and give it to the parent with instructions to bring it with the child to his or her next dental visit so his or her dentist can take the Toothprints impression at that time.

The Four Most Common Problems

- Lack of cooperation from the child. Don’t go crazy; remember that CHIP is a community event.
- Double biting, smudging, or grinding (see Figure 2). If one of these occurs, you should redo the impression, but place both the first and second tries in the bag.
- Arch not fully positioned on wafer (see Figure 3). If you think you can improve it, then try one more.
- Wafer is too hard or softened too much from the water bath (see Figure 4). You should redo the impression.

Conclusion

Toothprints bite impressions can aid in the recovery, identification, and prosecution for cases of lost, missing, or unidentified children. Therefore, it is crucial that the procedure be performed correctly to create a viable impression that will increase the chances of identification and tracking, and potentially, save lives. ■



Figure 1. Properly taken, detailed Toothprints bite impression showing full-arch dental characteristics.



Figure 2. Toothprints bite impression that has been poorly positioned, double bitten, and smudged.



Figure 3. Toothprints bite impression that has not captured the full dental arch.



Figure 4. Thermoplastic wafer not heated sufficiently prior to placement.