

The effect of acrylamide incorporation on the thermal and physical properties of denture resins

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PURPOSE. Polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA) is the most commonly used denture base material despite typically low in strength. The purpose of this study was to improve the physical properties of the PMMA based denture base resins (QC-20, Dentsply Ltd., Addlestone, UK; Stellon, AD International Ltd, Dentsply, Switzerland; Acron MC; GC Lab Technologies Inc., Alsip, Japan) by copolymerization mechanism. **MATERIALS AND METHODS.** Control group specimens were prepared according to the manufacturer recommendations. In the copolymer groups; resins were prepared with 5%, 10%, 15% and 20% acrylamide (AAm) (Merck, Hohenbrunn, Germany) content according to the molecular weight ratio, respectively. Chemical structure was characterized by a Bruker Vertex-70 Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) (Bruker Optics Inc., Ettlingen, Germany). Hardness was determined using an universal hardness tester (Struers Duramin, Struers A/S, Ballerup, Denmark) equipped with a Vickers diamond penetrator. The glass transition temperature (T_g) of control and copolymers were evaluated by Perkin Elmer Diamond DSC (Perkin Elmer, Massachusetts, USA). Statistical analyses were carried out using the statistical package SPSS for Windows, version 15.0 (SPSS, Chicago, IL, USA). The results were tested regarding the normality of distribution with the Shapiro Wilk test. Data were analyzed using ANOVA with post-hoc Tukey test ($P < .01$). **RESULTS.** The copolymer synthesis was confirmed by FTIR spectroscopy. Glass transition temperature of the copolymer groups were higher than the control groups of the resins. The 10%, 15% and 20% copolymer groups of Stellon presented significantly higher than the control group in terms of hardness. 15% and 20% copolymer groups of Acron MC showed significantly higher hardness values when compared to the control group of the resin. Acrylamide addition did not affect the hardness of the QC-20 resin significantly.

CONCLUSION. Within the limitation of this study, it can be concluded that copolymerization of PMMA with AAm increased the hardness value and glass transition temperature of PMMA denture base resins. [*J Adv Prosthodont* 2013;5:110-7]

KEY WORDS: Acrylic resin; Copolymerization; Acrylamide; Hardness; FTIR; DSC

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INTRODUCTION

The demand for complete dentures is high due to the increase in life expectancy, and studies on the reinforcement of dentures will continue to be required over the next decade.¹ Although a variety of resins have been introduced into dental treatments for the construction of removable partial and complete dentures, polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA) is the most commonly used material, despite its low strength.²

The choice of a denture base material and polymerization method influence the final strength of the prostheses. Differences in processing techniques influence the physical

and mechanical properties of polymers.³ Heat curing in a water bath is the most commonly applied method, and is considered to be the conventional method.^{4,5} Microwave polymerization was introduced by Nishii⁶ and has become a popular alternative to the conventional water bath method. This method provides easy and fast curing, resulting in improvements in the mechanical properties. Various findings have been reported regarding these two polymerization techniques.^{7,8} Some studies have shown no difference in mechanical strength of acrylic resins processed in either method.⁹ Microwave polymerization provides dielectric heating by electromagnetic irradiation. During the polymerization reaction, there is increased monomer activity which is produced by this motion.¹⁰ For conventional heat polymerization, concentration of the initiator, generally benzoyl peroxide influences the polymerization rate, in the polymer.¹¹ Polymerization is initially performed at 60°C to consume all of the free monomer, and then the temperature is increased to approximately 100°C crosslinking the polymer.¹² Depending on the polymerization conditions, it is usually impossible to obtain these temperatures using the conventional water bath technique. For this reason, thermostatically controlled devices provide high temperatures and decrease the number of unreacted monomers.¹³

The fracture and deformation of dentures are recurrent and common problems. Consequently, reinforcement materials are embedded in the denture base to prevent fracture and deformation.^{14,15} The methods to improve the base materials' properties have included; addition of metal wires and development of various types of fibers or crosslinking agents for modification of the chemical structure to develop stronger denture base materials that are resistant to fracture.¹⁶ Chemical modification of the resins to incorporate a monomer produces a copolymer structure. Both monomers can lend properties to the final product.

Copolymer additions have been used as reinforcement for acrylic resin dentures¹⁷ for some time and their validity has been investigated. Copolymerisation mechanism provide polymer network form, resulting a number of favorable changes like; increase in polymerization rate, superior mechanical and physical properties and decrease in water solubility when compared to those of linear polymers.¹⁸ Several types of monomers have been added to MMA and the prepared copolymer structure of PMMA. Fluoroalkyl, butadiene styrene, ethyl methacrylate, butyl methacrylate, butyl acrylate, tetramethyldisiloxane, carbonyl and phenyl methacrylate monomers have been used with MMA to produce a modified copolymer structure, and conflicting results have been reported.^{17,19,20}

The majority of acrylamide has been used for manufacturing various polymers.²¹ The acrylamide monomer contains vinyl groups within its molecular backbone. Because of these polar pendant groups, polymers made with this monomer that are tended to be somewhat crosslinked with ethylene bonds and reinforced the polymer against stresses.²²

Hardness is an important physical property of acrylic resins, which makes these materials to resist plastic defor-

mation, measuring usually by penetration, and to be used for manufacturing denture bases that withstand forces, such as originating from occlusion and mechanical denture cleansing, increasing the long term clinical use of the dental prosthesis.²³ Although several different test methods (Rockwell, Brinell, Knoop, Vickers) are practically in use, Vickers hardness test are more suitable for dental polymers that can provide correct records, thoroughly adaptable, very precise and just one type of indenter is used for softest and hardest of materials under varying loads.^{24,25}

Thermal analysis is defined as a group of techniques in which a physical property of a polymer is observed under a controlled temperature program. The changes in the properties of the sample during the heating process can be monitored using this analysis. Measurements are generally repeated, and the rate of heating is often linear over time. These measurements are shown thermal analysis curves, and thermal events in the sample are related to the trends of these curves. Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) and thermogravimetry (TGA) are two well-known analytical methods for evaluating the thermal characteristics of polymers.²⁶ DSC provides a fast method for determining the glass transition temperature (T_g). T_g is critical in understanding the upper use of the temperature and processing environs.²⁷

The aim of this *in vitro* study was to evaluate the effect of the incorporation of the acrylamide monomer (AAm) on the hardness, glass transition temperature and chemical structure of three different denture base resins. We hypothesized that the addition of acrylamide monomer to PMMA-based denture base resins would improve the mechanical and thermal properties of the resins.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The three PMMA-based acrylic resins used in this study included the following: two heat polymerized resins, QC-20 (Dentsply Ltd., Addlestone, UK) and Stellan (AD, International Limited, Dentsply, Switzerland); one microwave-polymerized resin, Acron MC (GC Lab Technologies Inc., Alsip, Japan); and also an acrylamide monomer. Materials, manufacturers, polymerization process and the experimental group codes are given in Table 1.

A total of 150, rectangularly shaped (64 × 10 × 3.3 mm) wax patterns were prepared for hardness test. The powder/liquid ratio was maintained as recommended by the manufacturers for the control groups. In the copolymer groups, preparation was carried out at various AAm contents with 5%, 10%, 15% and 20% (Merck, Hohenbrunn, Germany) according to the molecular weight ratio, respectively. First, the particulate acrylamide monomer was added to liquid MMA monomer, and dissolved monomer mixture was obtained. Then, the powder resin was added to the dissolved liquid and experimenters waited for the mixture to become doughy.

All flasks were compressed under hydraulic pressure for 15 minutes. Heat-polymerized resin specimens were pro-

Table 1. Materials, manufacturer and experimental groups used in this study

Material and manufacturer	Experimental groups		Chemical composition	Polymerization Procedure
	Controls	Copolymers		
QC-20 (Dentsply Ltd., Addlestone, United Kingdom)	QC-C	QC-5	methyl methacrylate (methyl-N-butyl) co-polymer,	60°C, 30 minutes following 130°C, 20 minutes autoclave polymerization
		QC-10	benzoyl peroxide, ethylene glycol dimethacrylate,	
		QC-15	terpinolene, N-N dimethyl p-touludin, hydroquinone	
		QC-20		
Stellon (AD, International Ltd., Dentsply, Switzerland)	ST-C	ST-10	methyl methacrylate (methyl-N-butyl) co-polymer,	500 W, 3 minutes microwave polymerization
		ST-5	benzoyl peroxide, ethylene glycol dimethacrylate,	
		ST-15	terpinolene, N-N dimethyl p-touludin,	
		ST-20	hydroquinone, atoxic pigments	
Acron MC (GC Lab Technologies Inc., Alsip, Japan)	AC-C	AC-5	methyl methacrylate, ethyl acrylate copolymer,	500 W, 3 minutes microwave polymerization
		AC-10	N-N dimethyl p-touludin	
		AC-15		
		AC-20		
Acrylamide			Acrylamide monomer	

cessed in a thermally controlled autoclave device (QT 4060V, Nuve, Istanbul, Turkey) at 60°C for 30 minutes followed by 130°C for 20 minutes. The specimens of Acron MC were polymerized in a microwave oven (Vestel, Goldstar, Turkey) at 500 W for 3 minutes. Acrylic resins were bench-cooled before deflasking and then polished on both surfaces using an automatic polishing machine (Grin PO 2V grinder-polisher, Metkon A.Ş., Bursa, Turkey). All specimens were stored in a distilled water bath at 37°C for 48 ± 2 hours before testing.

Control and copolymer resins were characterized using FTIR spectroscopy. A sample size of 1 mg (n=1) was used in each study group. After the polymerization, resin specimens were dried in a dry-heat oven for 12 hours at 70°C to remove the H₂ molecules from the structure, and then the dried resins were cut into small pieces to obtain a clear FTIR spectrum. The specimens were placed on the diamond set, and FTIR spectra of the samples were recorded using a Bruker Vertex-70 FTIR spectrometer (Bruker Optics Inc., Ettlingen, Germany).

The hardness of the resins was determined using rectangularly shaped specimens (n=10) with an universal hardness tester (Struers Duramin, Struers A/S, Ballerup, Denmark) equipped with a Vickers diamond penetrator. A 500 g load was applied to each specimen for 30 seconds at three points 15 mm apart. The average hardness among the indentations was considered as the final value of the Vickers hardness number.

The thermal properties of the samples were determined by differential scanning calorimetry (DSC). A sample size of 4 mg (n=1) was used in each study group. The glass transition temperature (T_g) of control and copolymers was evaluated by Perkin Elmer Diamond DSC (Perkin Elmer, Massachusetts, USA) in a nitrogen atmosphere with a heat-

ing rate of 10°C/min up to 250°C.

Additionally, 4-6 mg resin samples were placed into the pan with aluminum capsules. The pan containing the samples and an empty reference pan were placed on a thermoelectric disk surrounded by a furnace. As the temperature of the furnace was changed, heat was transferred to the samples and the reference through the thermoelectric disk. Area thermocouples on the underside of each platform measured the temperature of the sample and the reference. The mean and standard deviation of hardness were calculated for each measurement by SPSS, Windows 11.5 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). Distribution of the variables in terms of proximity to normal was detected by Shapiro Wilk test. Also homogeneity of variances were checked by Levene test. The data were analyzed using ANOVA with post-hoc Tukey Honestly Significant Difference (HSD) test. The differences between means were significant if the P value was less than 0.01. Bonferroni adjustment was used to counteract the problem of multiple comparisons.

RESULTS

The copolymer synthesis was confirmed by FTIR spectroscopy, and the first group of QC control and QC-Acrylamide copolymers is shown in Fig. 1. In the FTIR spectrum of QC-C, a strong C=O stretching was observed at 1720 cm⁻¹ and the C-O stretching vibrations of esters (C-C(=O)-O and O-C-C) were observed at in the range of 1249-1064 cm⁻¹. Methyl and methylene C-H stretchings were observed at approximately 2954 cm⁻¹, whereas C-H bendings of the same groups appeared at 1458 cm⁻¹. In the FTIR spectra of copolymers with various molar percentages of acrylamide (AAm), the same vibrations were identified corresponding to the methyl methac-

rylate (MMA) units. Additionally, the wide peak at 3417 cm^{-1} can be ascribed to N-H stretchings. Fig. 2 reveals the characteristic absorption bands of both the MMA and AAm groups of Stellon resins. The -C-H stretching and bending vibrations appeared at 2947 and 1442 cm^{-1} , respectively. The -C=O groups and ester groups appeared at 1720 and $1242\text{-}1056\text{ cm}^{-1}$. The methyl rocking vibrations are observed at 979 cm^{-1} . Again, a broad band at approximately 3332 cm^{-1} was assigned to N-H stretchings. Similarly to Fig. 1 and Fig. 2, PMMA and PAAm characteristic groups can be observed in the FTIR spectra of the Acron MC groups in Fig. 3.

The means and standard deviations of the hardness of the control and copolymer groups are given in Table 2. There were significant interactions between the control and copolymer groups with respect to hardness according to the ANOVA.

For both polymerization types, the data showed that the mean hardness of all resins was not significant. A significant difference was found between the control groups of the QC (15.48 ± 0.83) and Stellon (14.01 ± 0.90) resins.

Control groups showed the lowest hardness values, respectively (QC: 15.48 ± 0.83 ; Stellon: 14.01 ± 0.90 ; Acron MC: 14.73 ± 0.87). Acrylamide addition did not affect the

hardness of the QC acrylic resin. Significant differences were found in the Stellon and Acron MC resins. The 10%, 15% and 20% copolymer groups of Stellon presented significantly higher hardness values compared to the control group, but there is not any significant difference between ST-5 and ST-c. Other significant differences were observed between ST-5 and ST-15, ST-5 and ST-20, ST-10 and ST-15 as well as ST-10 and ST-20. The hardness data for Acron MC showed significant differences between groups of AC-C (14.73 ± 0.87) and AC-15 (16.71 ± 0.77), AC-20 (15.60 ± 0.57). In addition, no significant differences were found between the control group and AC-5 and AC-10. For the copolymer groups of Acron MC resins, significant differences were observed between AC-5 and AC-15, AC-10 and AC-15, as well as AC-15 and AC-20.

DSC curves of QC-C, QC-15; ST-C, ST-15 and AC-C, AC-15 are shown in Fig. 4. The glass transition temperatures (T_g) of the control and copolymer groups, according to the DSC thermograms, are given in Table 3. The T_g values of PMMA were increased by the incorporation of AAm units in the copolymer, and this trend was observed in both the heat and microwave-cured denture base resins. The highest T_g value was recorded for the Stellon 15% AAm copolymer group.

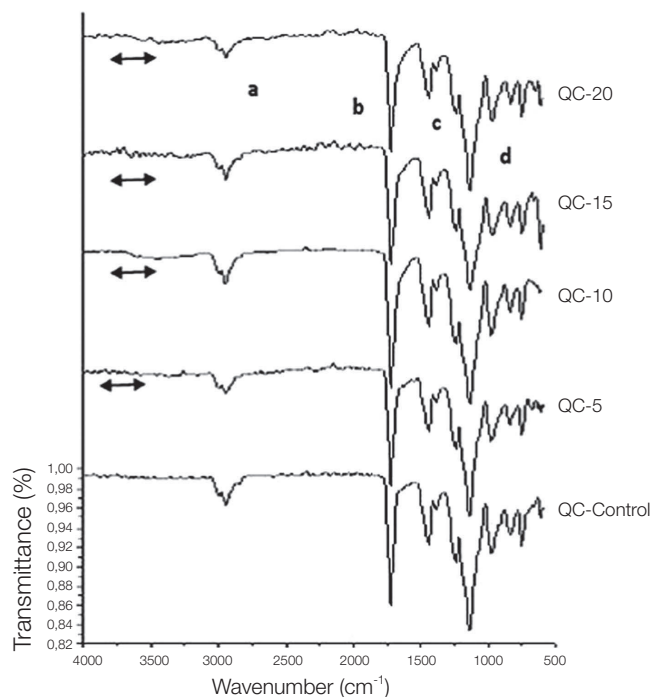


Fig. 1. FTIR spectra of QC-20 control and QC-20-AAm copolymers. 'a' and 'c' show the C-H, 'b' shows the C=O and 'd' shows the O-C-C bonds of MMA which are observed in both control and copolymer of the resins. The line symbol indicates the NH_2 peaks of acrylamide in the copolymer groups.

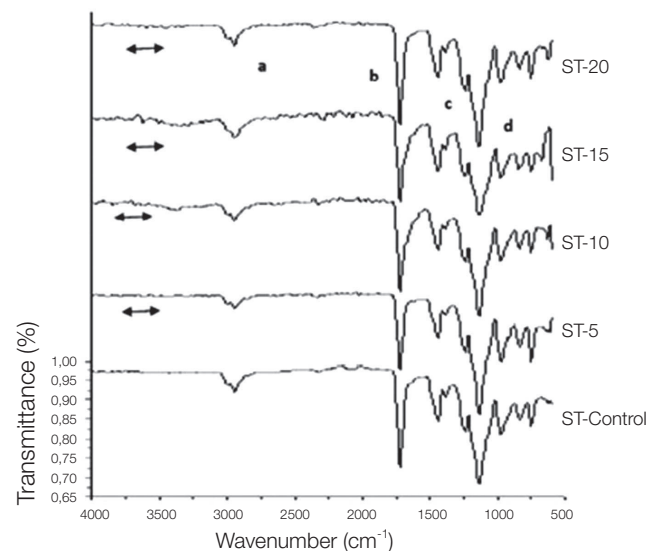


Fig. 2. FTIR spectra of Stellon control and Stellon-AAm copolymers. 'a' and 'c' show the C-H, 'b' shows the C=O and 'd' shows the O-C-C bonds of MMA which are observed in both control and copolymer of the resins. The line symbol indicates the NH_2 peaks of acrylamide in the copolymer groups.

Table 2. Means and standard deviations (kg/mm²) of Vickers Hardness of the control and copolymer groups

Test groups	Vickers hardness of acrylic resins			Multiple comparisons for post hoc Tukey test results	
	QC	Stellon	Acron MC	Stellon	Acron MC
control (100% PMMA)	15.48 ± 0.83	14.01 ± 0.90	14.73 ± 0.87	Control-5% <i>P</i> =.041 Control-10% <i>P</i> =.004 Control-15% <i>P</i> <.001 Control-20% <i>P</i> <.001	Control-5% <i>P</i> =.998 Control-10% <i>P</i> =.471 Control-15% <i>P</i> <.001 Control-20% <i>P</i> =.059
5% copolymer (5% AAm + 95% PMMA)	15.59 ± 0.60	14.99 ± 0.91	14.83 ± 0.65	5%-10% <i>P</i> =.908 5%-15% <i>P</i> <.001 5%-20% <i>P</i> <.001	5%-10% <i>P</i> =.670 5%-15% <i>P</i> <.001 5%-20% <i>P</i> =.121
10% copolymer (10% AAm + 90% PMMA)	15.72 ± 0.94	15.28 ± 0.63*	15.25 ± 0.61	10%-15% <i>P</i> =.011 10%-20% <i>P</i> =.009	10%-15% <i>P</i> <.001 10%-20% <i>P</i> =.798
15% copolymer (15% AAm + 85% PMMA)	16.23 ± 1.03	16.43 ± 0.61*	16.71 ± 0.77*	15%-20% <i>P</i> =1.00	15%-20% <i>P</i> =.008
20% copolymer (20% AAm + 80% PMMA)	16.22 ± 0.88	16.46 ± 0.76*	15.60 ± 0.57*		

* Symbol indicates significant differences between control and copolymer groups in each column (*P*<.01).

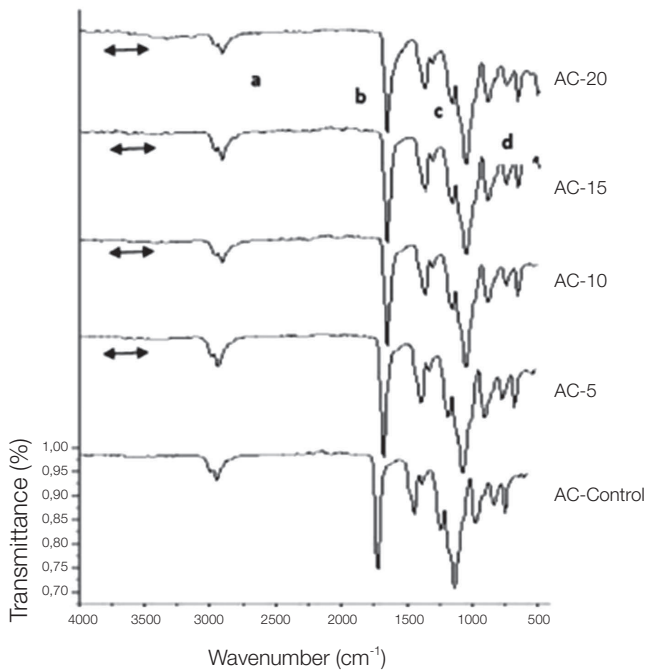


Fig. 3. FTIR spectra of Acron MC control and Acron MC-AAm copolymers. 'a' and 'c' show the C-H, 'b' shows the C=O and 'd' shows the O-C-C bonds of MMA which are observed in both control and copolymer of the resins. The line symbol indicates the NH₂ peaks of acrylamide in the copolymer groups.

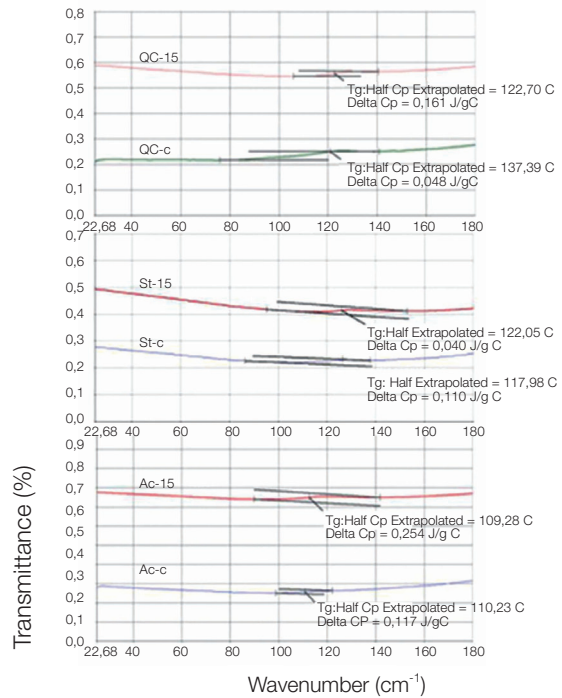


Fig. 4. DSC thermogram of QC, Stellon and Acron MC control and 15% copolymer groups.

Table 3. Glass transition temperature of the control and copolymer groups

Test groups	Glass transition temperature of the acrylic resins (°C)		
	QC-20	Stellon	Acron MC
Control (100% PMMA)	109	118	107
5% copolymer (5% AAm + 95% PMMA)	111	117	111
10% copolymer (10% AAm + 90% PMMA)	120	123	117
15% copolymer (15% AAm + 85% PMMA)	123	126	113
20% copolymer (20% AAm + 80% PMMA)	119	121	114

DISCUSSION

There has been increasing interest in the incorporation of monomers into polymeric dental materials.^{17,20,28,29} To date, this is the first study to investigate the mechanical properties, chemical structure and thermal behavior of methyl methacrylate-co-acrylamide denture base polymers. A similar method was also tested for dental composites and adhesives by means of incorporation of the multifunctional monomers. Pavlinec and Moszner³⁰ studied the effect of acrylamide copolymerization for dental filling materials. Conflicting results were reported for the properties of acrylamide monomers' excellent hydrolytic stability, very good mechanical properties and low cytotoxicity.

In this *in vitro* study, the structure of polymethyl methacrylate was modified with acrylamide monomer to reinforce the denture base resin materials. As a result of this reinforcement method, the PMMA matrix was changed to a PMMA-co-AAm form that has different physical and mechanical behaviors. Acrylamide monomer particles show gel formation when there is a change in the temperature. The cohesive interactions of the polymeric chains are increased by this gel formation, providing augmentation in the mechanical stability of the final copolymers while affecting the phase, strength and crosslinking ability of the polymer.³¹ For these reasons, acrylamide monomer was selected for copolymerization of PMMA in the present study. The chemical structure of acrylamide compound is formulated as C_3H_5NO . It is a white, odorless, crystalline solid that is soluble in water, ethanol, ether, and chloroform.³² In the present study, mixture ratios of monomers were also adjusted according to the molecular weight because the MMA monomer was a liquid and the AAm monomer was in particle form, and it was impossible to mix the monomers according to a volumetric ratio. During the copolymer preparation stage, the monomer was also dissolved in MMA, which resulted in a homogenous structure that can be easily ground and polished. Additionally, the presence of the low molecular weight acrylamide monomer did not greatly change the viscosity and manipulability, and modified techniques were not required for polymerization.³³

FTIR is one of the most widely used spectroscopic

methods for analyzing the structure of polymers. Umemoto and Kurata¹⁹ studied the structure of PMMA-based polymers and copolymers using FTIR spectroscopy. The FTIR spectra of the control groups presented methyl and methylene peaks at approximately 2998-1245 cm^{-1} , similarly to those observed in the control groups of this study.

Copolymerization synthesis was confirmed by FTIR spectroscopy. Methyl and methylene units of PMMA were recorded in the FTIR spectra for both the control and copolymer groups. In addition to the PMMA units, new peaks appeared in the copolymer spectrum from amine molecules of AAm. The 15% AAm-PMMA copolymer resins showed especially wide and strong peaks. These spectra confirm the free radical copolymerization of PMMA-co-AAm.

The hardness test has been considered a simple and useful method to determine the mechanical properties of polymer based materials because it is highly sensitive to the amount of monomer in dental polymers.^{34,35} The hardness test results showed that incorporation of increasing amounts of acrylamide into the PMMA increased the Vickers hardness value by 5%, 10%, 15% and 20% when compared to the control group of the resins. The present results support the hypothesis that copolymerization would affect the physical properties of acrylic denture resins. These results are in agreement with the study performed by Vuorinen *et al.*²⁸ The authors evaluated the mechanical properties of denture base material with polyphenylene-based rigid rod polymers using the Vickers hardness test and reported that the addition of particulate rod polymers increased the surface microhardness compared to the control. Rodford³⁶ also investigated the effect of copolymerization with butadiene styrene monomer on the mechanical properties of PMMA-based denture resins and reported an increase in the impact strength. In contrast with these results, Puri *et al.*²⁹ modified the structure of PMMA denture base resin by adding ethylene glycol methacrylate phosphate monomer in increasing concentrations of 10%, 15% and 20% by volume and reported that no significant differences were found regarding the impact and fracture toughness property when compared with the control acrylic resin. As there are no reports in the literature concerning the hardness of acrylamide-monomer-added forms of the

three denture base resins used in this study, it is not possible to compare the results; therefore, further studies need to be conducted.

The addition of acrylamide to PMMA increased the hardness property of Stellon and Acron MC resins significantly, but there was no significant increase for the QC resins. This result may be attributable to the fact that the monomer of QC is modified with a methyl/n butyl methacrylate copolymer. Therefore, the copolymerization mechanism did not affect the more saturated resin in term of hardness. In the present study, the hardness values of all resins became higher as the acrylamide content increased up to 15%. The 15% copolymer groups had the highest hardness values among all the groups. Increasing the AAm content ratio from 15% to 20% decreased the hardness of the copolymer resins. This may be explained by the fact that maximum saturated semi-IPN matrix formation between PMMA and AAm occurred in the 15% copolymeric structure; therefore, increasing the AAm content caused a decrease in the hardness of the material. Although this decrease occurred for the 20% copolymer groups, these groups showed significantly higher values than the controls.

DSC has been generally used in the research of dental materials for studying the polymerization or setting reactions of dental resins and for measuring the glass transition temperatures of polymers.²⁶ The T_g value for PMMA varies from 117°C to 122°C.³⁷ In the present study, the T_g values of control groups are in accordance with these temperatures. The addition of acrylamide monomer increased the T_g values in the copolymer forms of all resins. This parameter was considered to be important because exposure to excessive temperatures, either inside or commonly outside of the mouth, may cause distortions of the dentures.³⁸ It is known that a linear relationship exists between the additional monomer rate and the T_g of the polymer.^{31,39} The results of this study showed that increasing the acrylamide monomer ratio improved the glass transition phase of the polymers. The 15% copolymer group presented the highest T_g value. This may be because the best saturated semi-IPN structure occurred in the 15% copolymer groups of all denture base resins. This result is also comparable with the increase in hardness values for the same experimental group.

Amide moieties in the main chain or in pendant groups affect the physical and chemical properties when the structure becomes a copolymer.²⁸ Copolymer particles are generally added to a polymer structure to form linear chains with crosslinking. The presence of crosslinking is known to improve the physical properties of the acrylic resins so that they become superior when compared to the linear polymers, and causes cross-linked polymer matrix not soluble in water.³³ Copolymerization with acrylamide may result in a crosslinking polymer structure, which explains these increases in both the hardness and the glass transition temperature of the PMMA-based denture resins.

The Acron MC resins were polymerized by microwave energy, whereas the QC-20 and Stellon resins were polymerized by heat. Neppelenbroek *et al.*⁴⁰ reported higher hard-

ness values for microwave-polymerized acrylic resins compared to the conventional water bath. Although some studies showed better results for microwave polymerization compared with the conventional water bath method, the autoclave polymerization method had similar results to the microwave polymerization in the present study. In contrast, according to the DSC analysis, the lowest T_g values belonged to the Acron MC control group. This was most likely attributable to the prevention of the homogenous matrix form of the final product which results from the local heating within the material.¹² Domestic microwave ovens have the disadvantage of not being able to control temperature precisely.⁴¹ This may create a superficial cure effect in the microwave-polymerized samples, resulting in lower T_g values.

Addition of acrylamide monomer PMMA resulted in improvements in some of the physical properties of these materials, but some characteristics remain to be evaluated, such as the mechanical and biological properties, before the addition can be recommended in the market.

CONCLUSION

Under the conditions of the present study, the following conclusions may be drawn:

1. FTIR spectras of the groups showed that the addition of acrylamide to PMMA created a copolymer structure.
2. Copolymerization of PMMA with AAm increased the hardness values and glass transition temperatures of PMMA denture base resins.
3. Heat and microwave polymerization techniques did not affect the hardness property significantly.
4. The microwave-polymerizing control group showed the lowest glass transition temperature.
5. The addition of 15% acrylamide may be recommended as an alternative method to increase some of the mechanical and physical properties of the PMMA-based denture resins.

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