**Abstract:**

Introduction: The provisional crown is a key factor in the success of obtaining pink esthetics around restorations. Providing enough keratinized tissue around implants enables patients to maintain good oral hygiene without irritation or discomfort during routine oral hygiene. To obtain this beauty of a particular material can be used in the construction of temporary crowns. The objective of this poster is to compare the types of material used in the construction of a temporary prosthesis.

Method and material: We selected 25 articles that were published in 2004-2010.

Conclusion: Today, Polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA) resin, Polyethyl methacrylate (PEMA) resin, Polyvinyl methacrylate (PVM) resin, Bis-Acryle or resin composite and VLC urethane dimethacrylate are used to construct temporary crowns. PMMA has high polishability, good esthetics, good color stability and low cost and has disadvantages such as low abrasion resistance, free monomer toxic to pulp, short working time. PEMA: has less shrinkage than PMMA, low cost and has disadvantages such as less esthetic than other currently marked materials. PVM has good polishability, good abrasion resistance, good stain resistance. Bis-Acryle or resin composite has good abrasion resistance, low shrinkage, low cost & acceptable esthetic. VLC urethane dimethacrylate advantages have high surface hardness, good abrasion resistance, color stability & controllable working time.

**Key words:** Implant treatment, provisional restoration, PMMA, PEMA, Polyvinyl methacrylate (PVM) resin, Bis-Acryle or resin composite, VLC urethane dimethacrylate

**Presentation:** Poster