

Secondary caries inhibition of different ion-releasing restorations

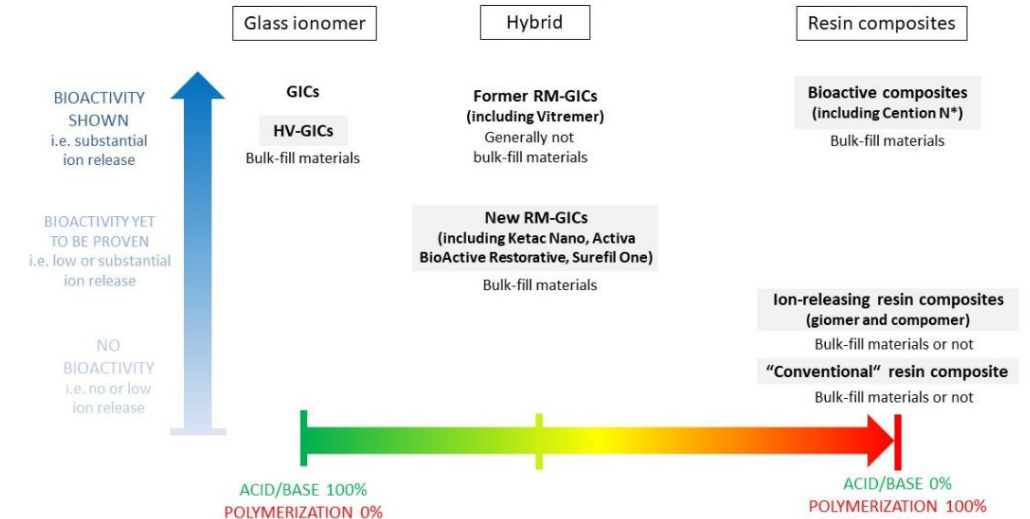
Eman Albelasy, Tamer Abdelrehim, Rouqiong Chen, Hooi Pin Chew

Review

Commercially Available Fluoride-Releasing Restorative Materials: A Review and a Proposal for Classification

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The materials framed in grey are indicated as definitive materials in stress areas.

*the only available formulation

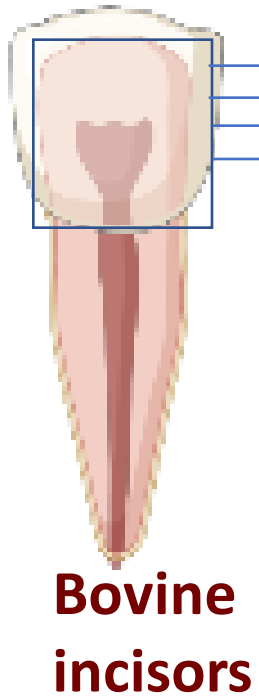
Objectives

1. Do the composite hybrid and ion-releasing composite possess a secondary caries inhibitory effect in comparison with a conventional glass ionomer and a negative control of resin composite
- .2. Is there a difference in secondary caries inhibitory effect between the materials in a Ph cycling model vs a biofilm model
- .3. Is there a difference in demineralization severity between the enamel directly at the restoration margin and away from it



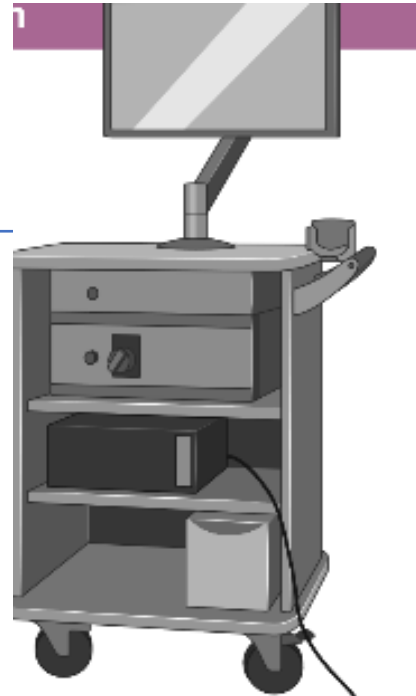
Material	Specification	Manufacturer	Composition
Surefil one composite hybrid	Self-adhesive, bulk-fill composite hybrid	Dentsply Sirona	Modified polyacid (MOPOS), Bifunctional acrylate (BADEP), Acrylic acid, Water, Reactive glass filler, non-reactive glass filler, Initiator, Stabilizer
Cention N	Alkaside, Ion releasing self-cure composite	Ivoclar Vivadent AG, Schaan, Liechtenstein	Liquid monomers: Dimethacrylate 95 – 97%, Additive 1 – 2 %, Initiator 2-3 %, stabiliser < 1%. Powder: Calcium fluorosilicate glass (25 – 35 %), Ba-Al silicate glass (20 – 30 %), Ca-Ba-Al fluorosilicate glass (10 – 20 %), Ytterbium trifluoride (5 – 10 %)
Tetri Powerfill	Bulk-fill resin composite	Ivoclar Vivadent AG, Schaan, Liechtenstein	Dimethacrylates (19.7%, Prepolymer 17%, arium glass filler, Ytterbium trifluoride, Mixed oxide 62.5, Additive, Initiators, Stabilisers, Pigments < 1.0
Tetric® N-Bond Universal	light-curing, single-component adhesive	Ivoclar Vivadent AG, Schaan, Liechtenstein	Methacrylates (60 – 70), Water, Ethanol (23-28%) Highly dispersed silicon dioxide 3 – 5, initiators and stablizers 3-5
Ketac Molar	Conventional GIC	3m ESPE, GmbH, Germany	Powder: ultrafine radiopaque aluminium-calcium-lanthanum-fluorisilicate glass, 5% spray dried ESPE. Liquid: polycarbonate acid polycarbonic acid and tartaric acid

Artificial secondary caries models

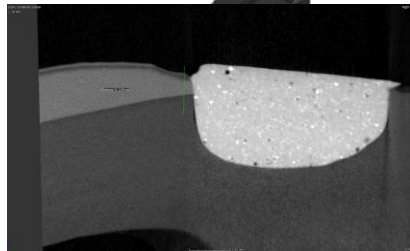


RC
GIC
CN
SU-O

OCT



Micro Ct



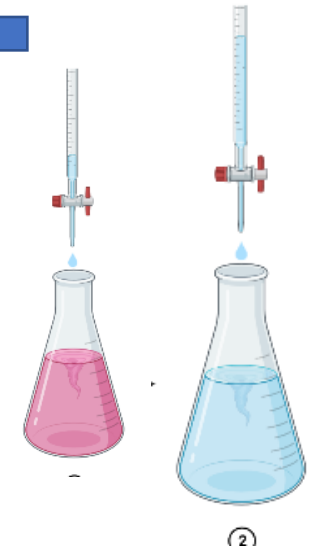
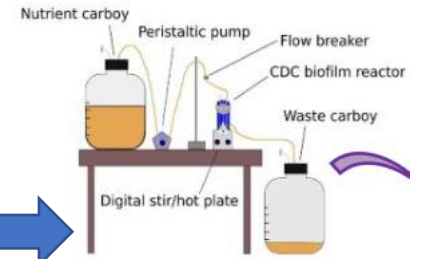
28 samples (n=7)



28 samples (n=7)



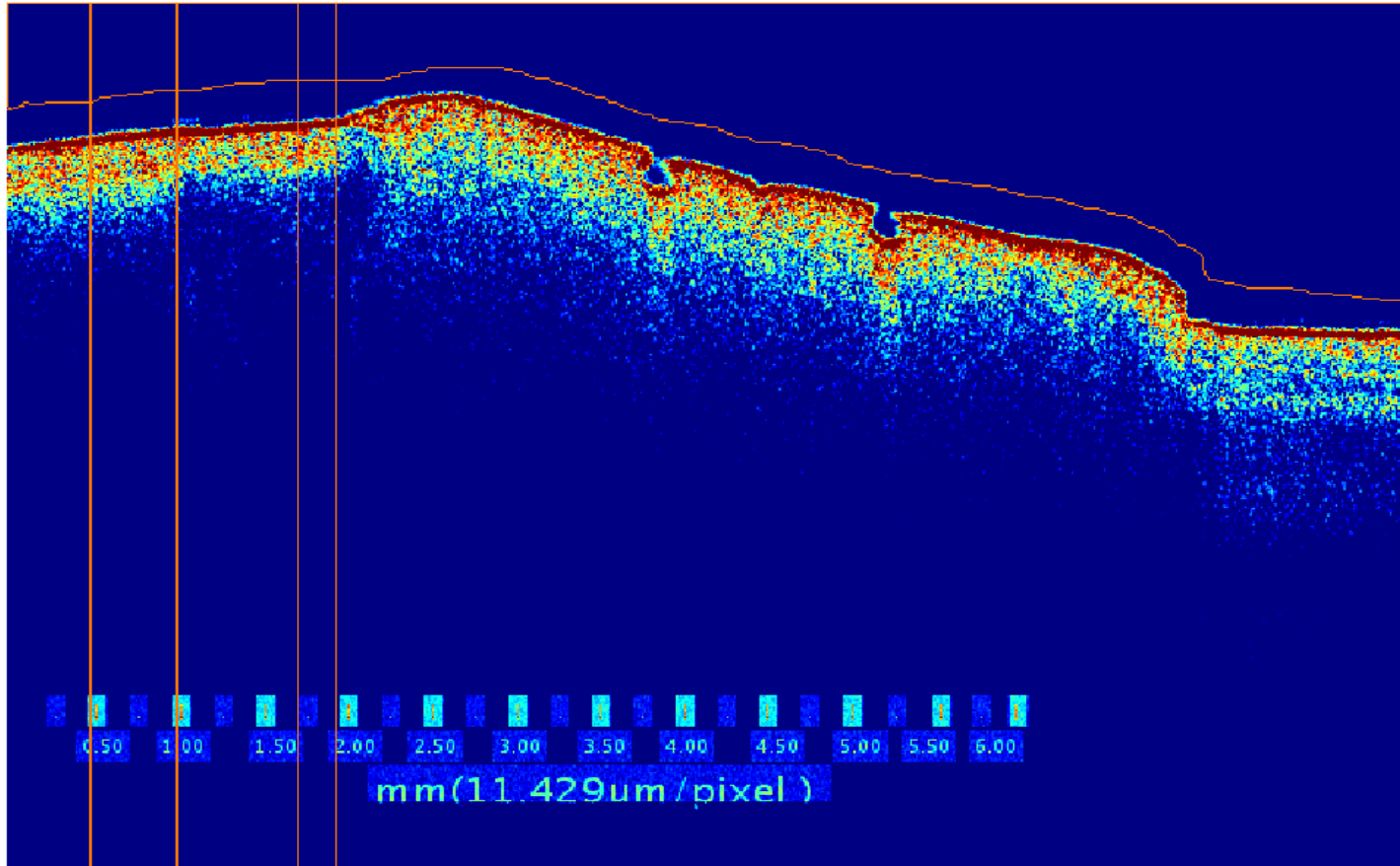
6 days Biofilm Challenge



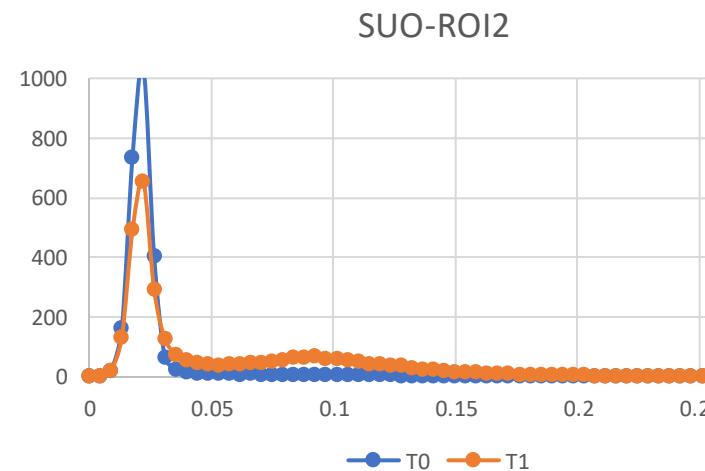
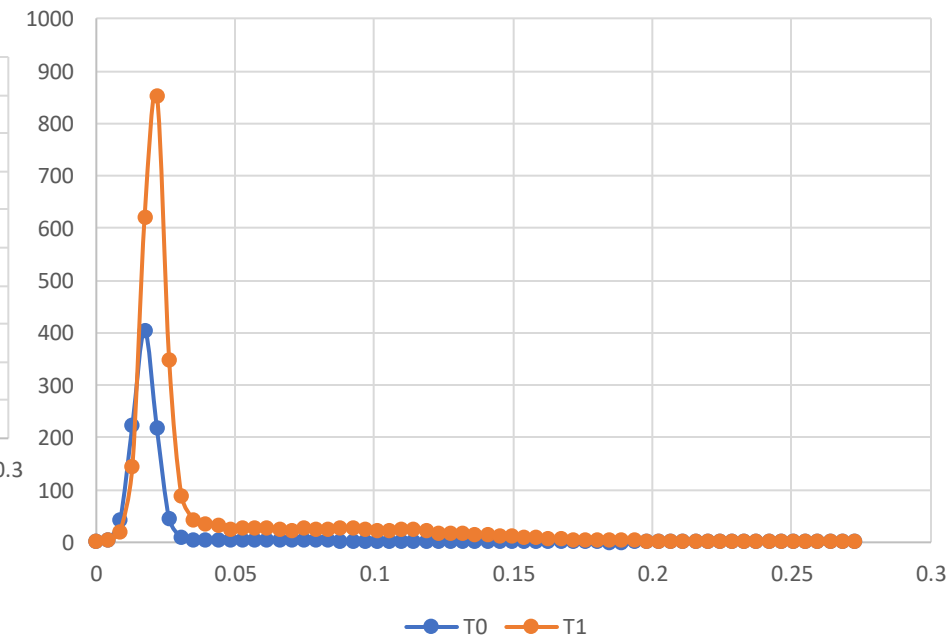
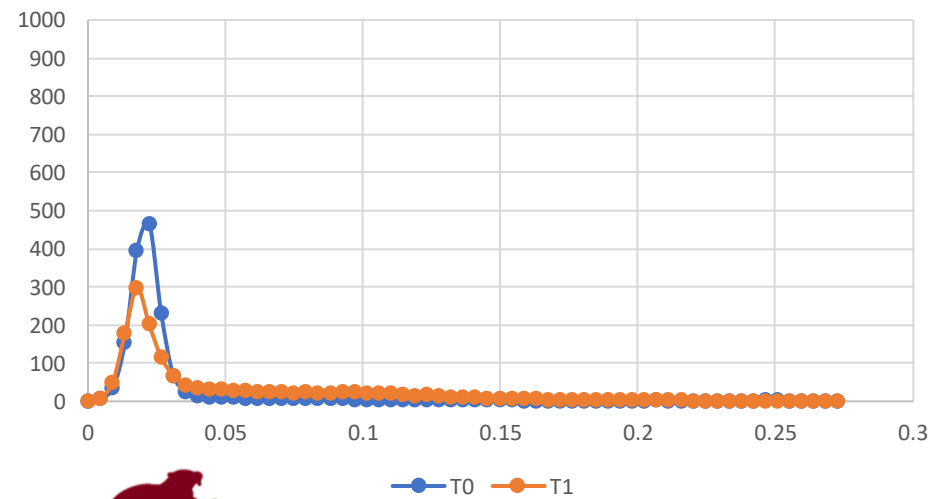
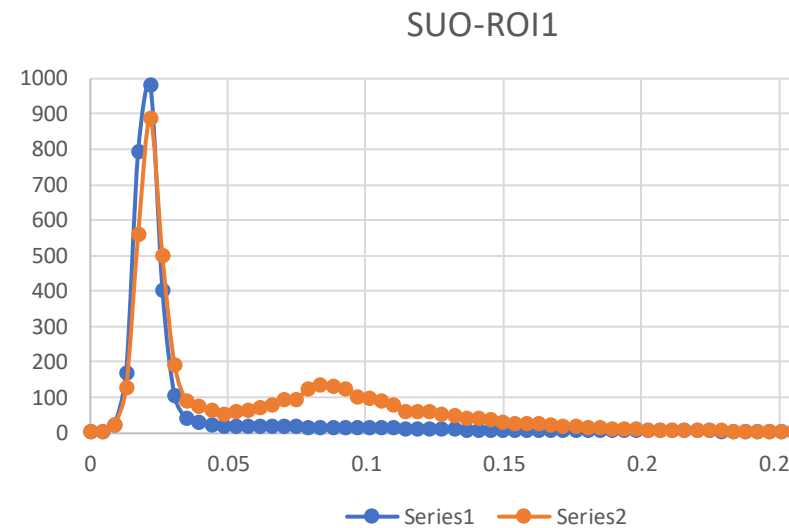
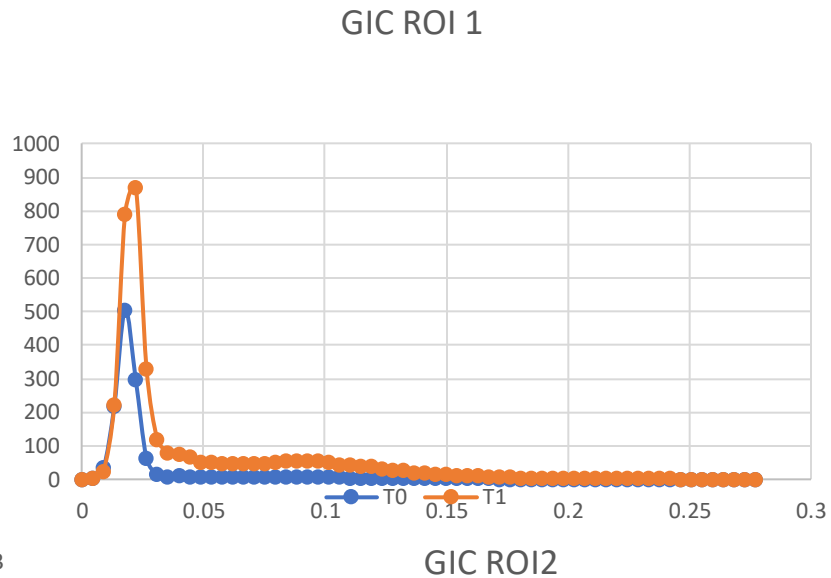
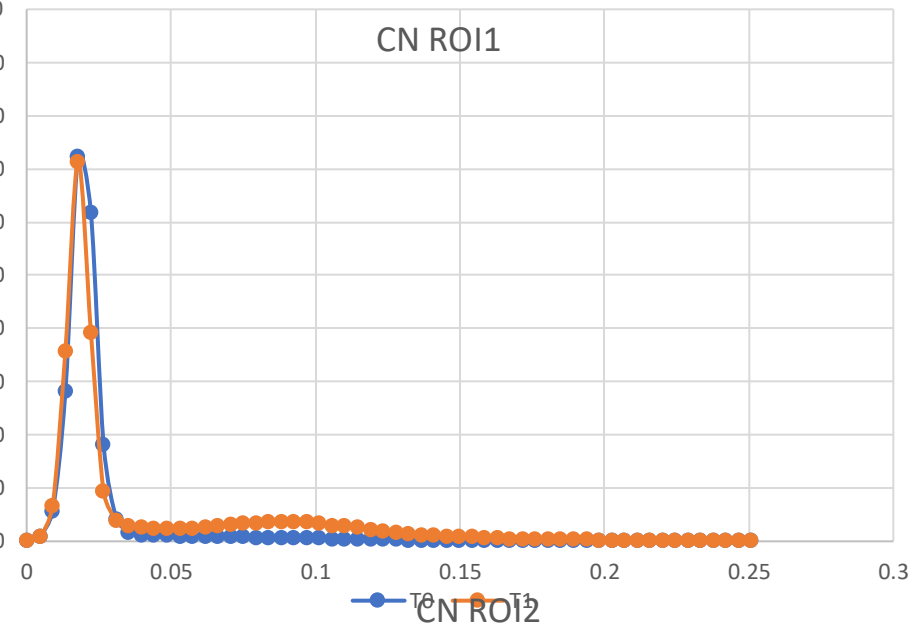
9-days Ph cycling

Regions of interest selection

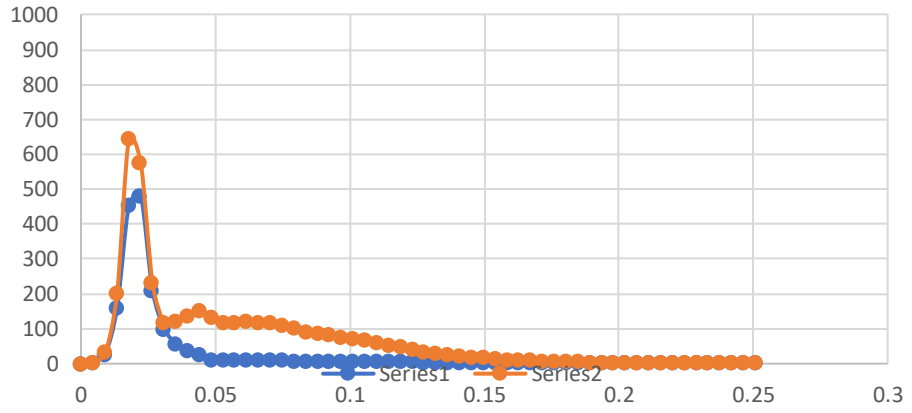
3.2 ROI.png



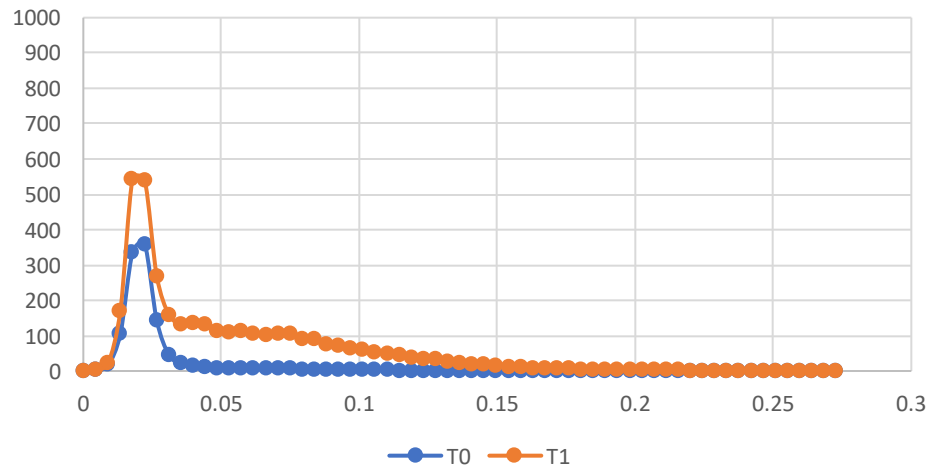
OCT Results/Biofilm model



ROI 1 RC BIOFILM

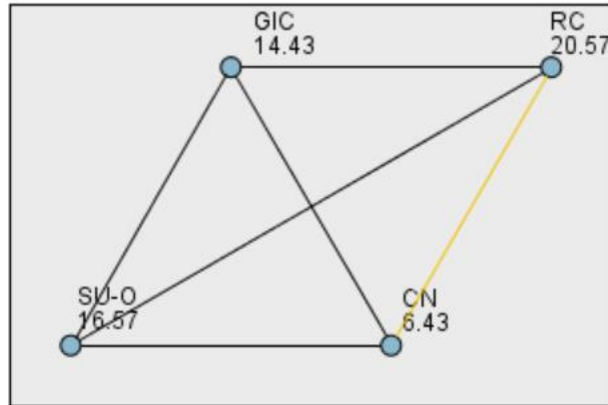


RC/ROI2

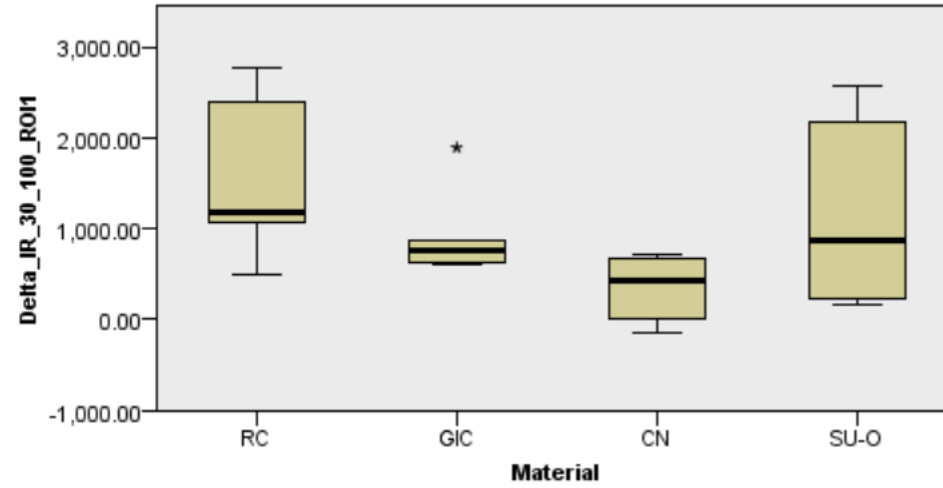


At a depth of 100 ROI1

Pairwise Comparisons of Material



Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test



All other depths

Delta_IR_30_150_ROI1

	Material	N	Subset	
			1	2
Tukey HSD ^{a,b}	CN	7	486.1803	
	GIC	7	1160.8553	1160.8553
	SU-O	7		1707.1951
	RC	7		1914.6654
	Sig.		.313	.226

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

Based on observed means.

The error term is Mean Square(Error) = 510402.785.

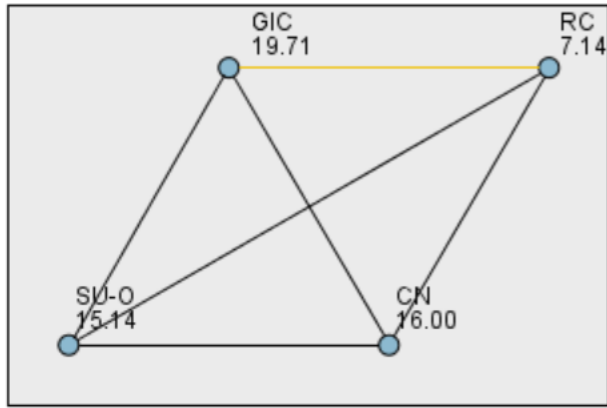
a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 7.000.

b. Alpha = 0.05.



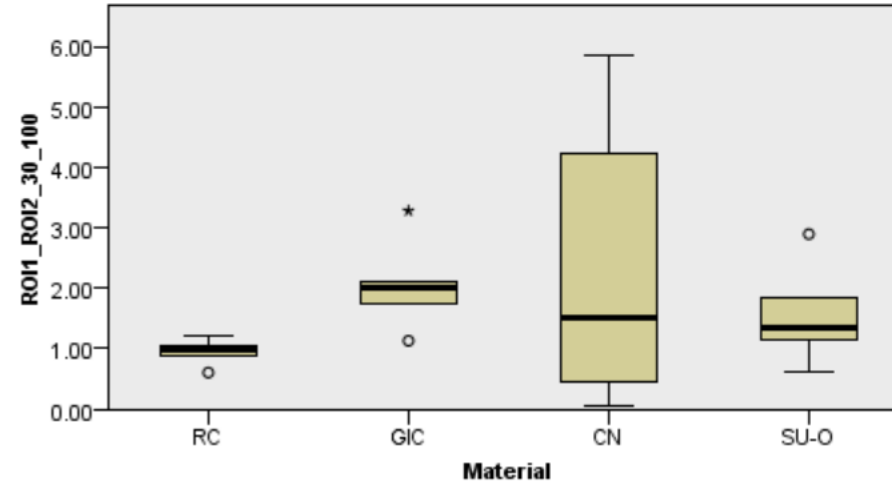
ROI1/ROI12

Pairwise Comparisons of Material



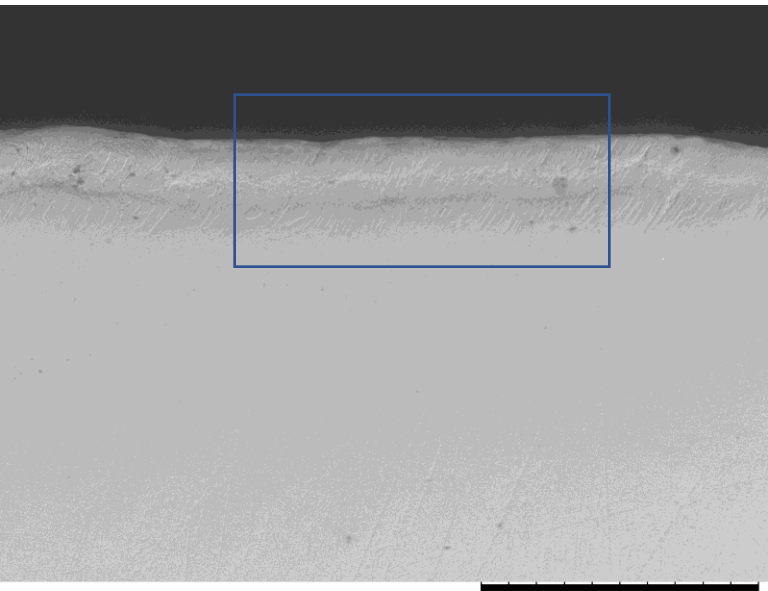
Each node shows the sample average rank of Material.

Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test

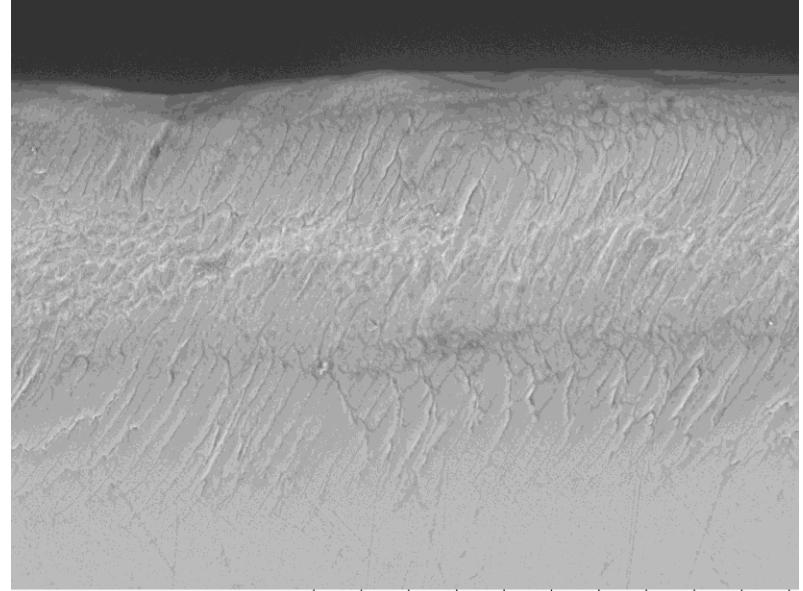


SEM evaluation

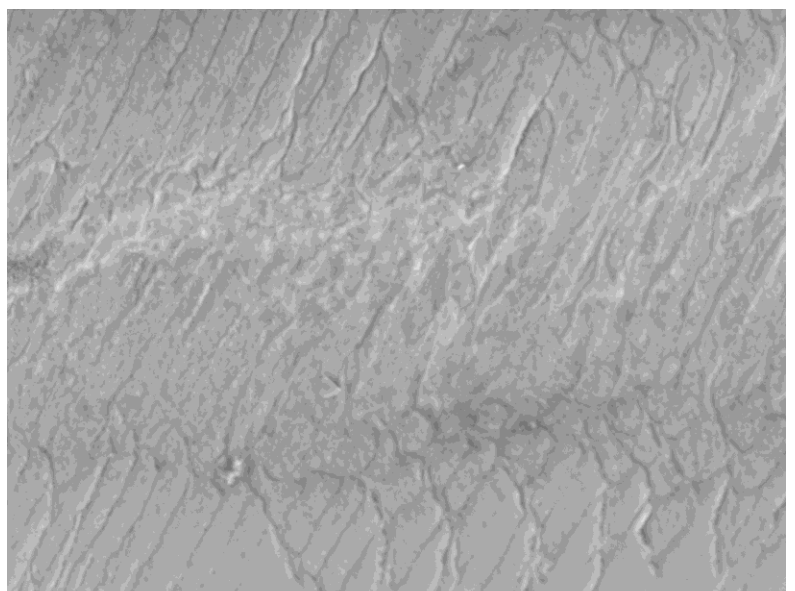




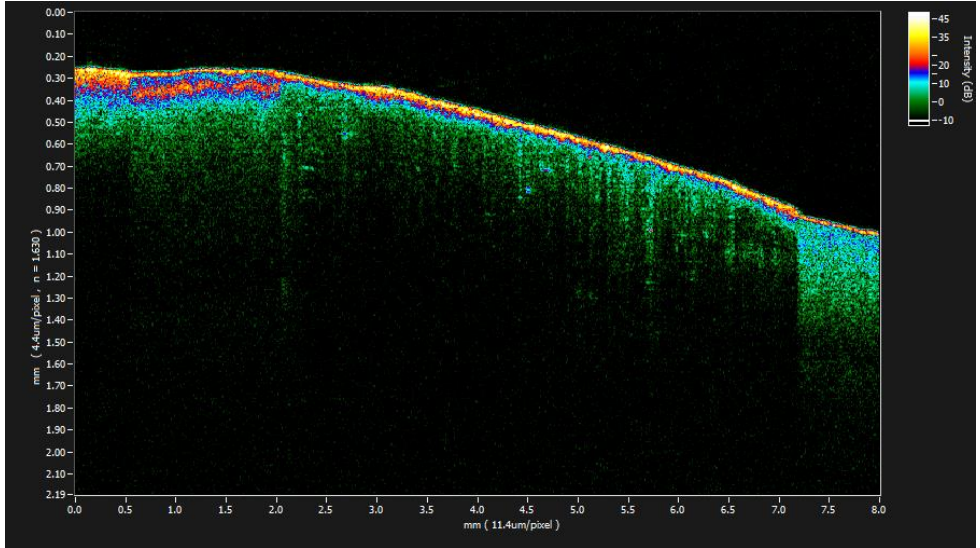
CN3
CN3-BIOFILM-ENAMEL
2022/11/20 15:28 HL D3.9 x120 500 um



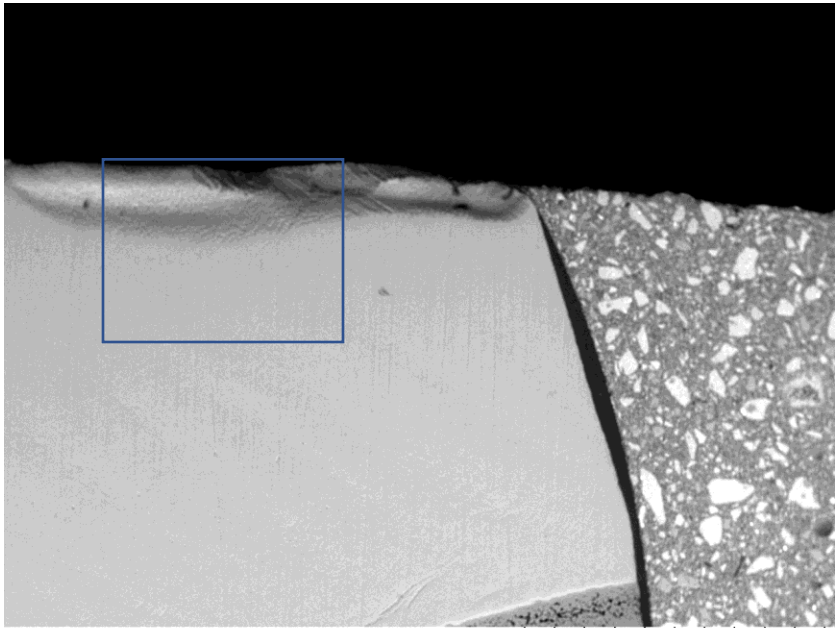
CN3
CN3-BIOFILM-ENAMEL
2022/11/20 15:30 HL D3.8 x500 200 um



CN3
CN3-BIOFILM-ENAMEL
2022/11/20 15:32 HL D3.8 x1.0k 100 um

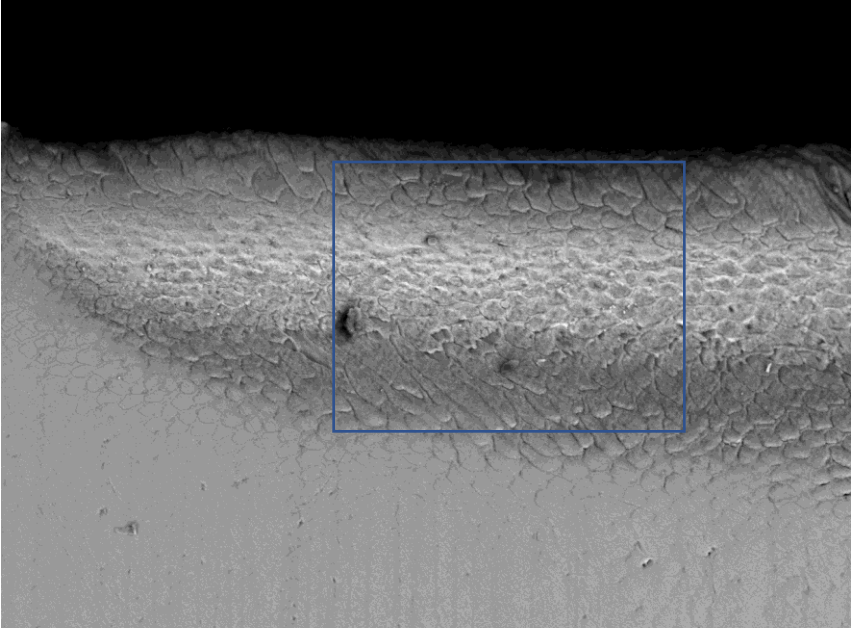


CN



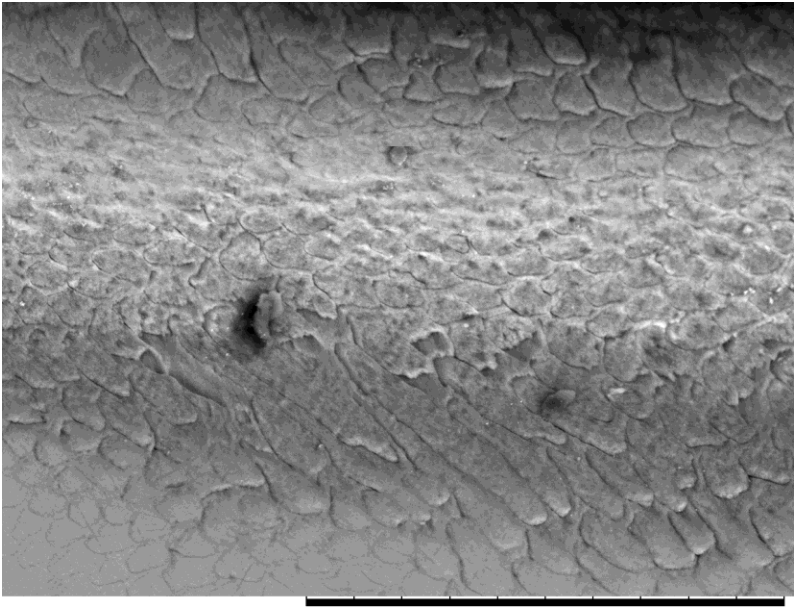
CN0048 2022/11/21 15:32 HL D4.6 x120 500 um

CN4



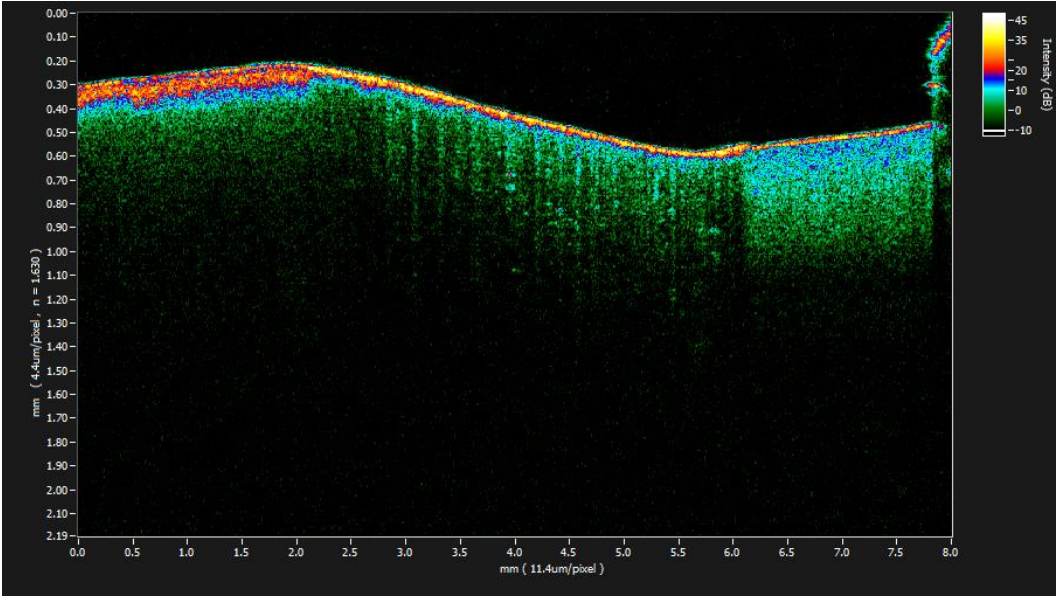
CN0051 2022/11/21 15:38 HL D4.9 x500 200 um

CN4

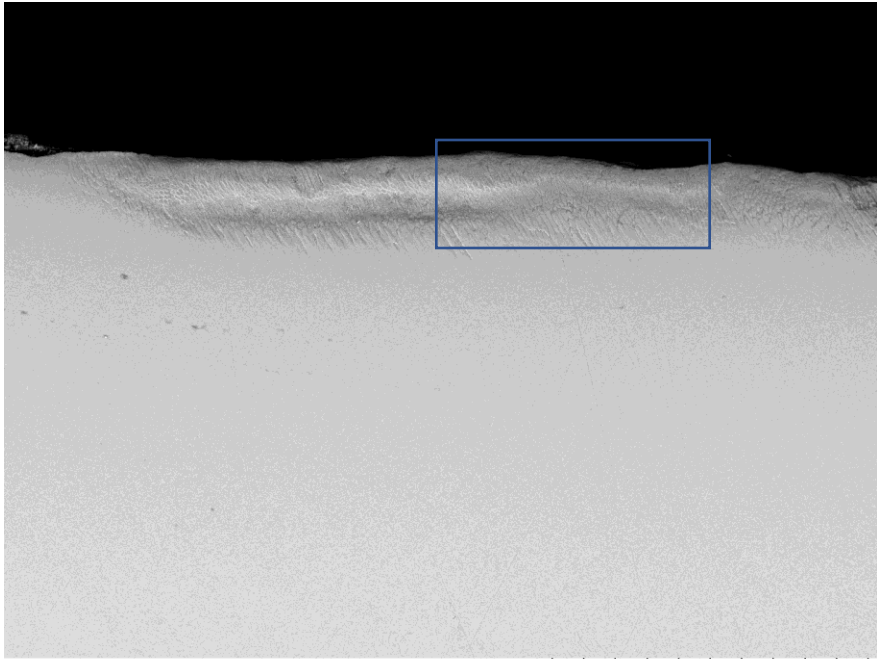


CN0052 2022/11/21 15:40 HL D4.9 x1.0k 100 um

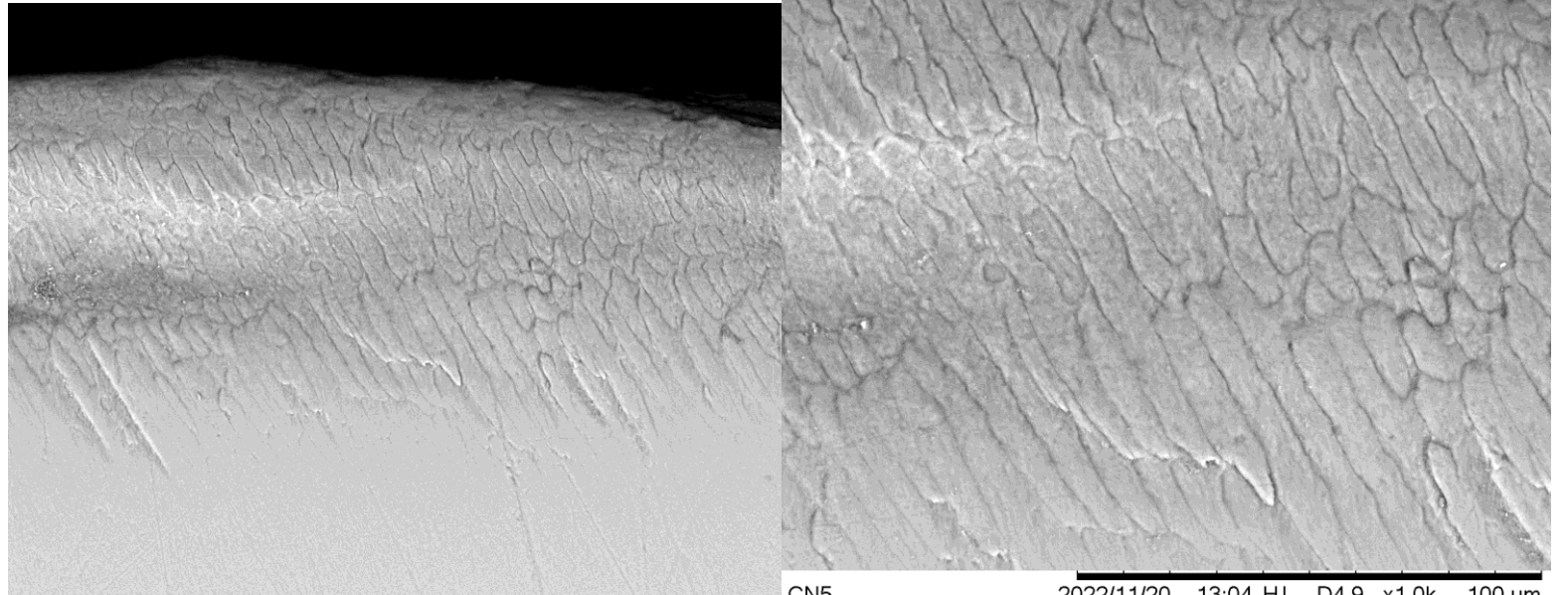
CN4



CN

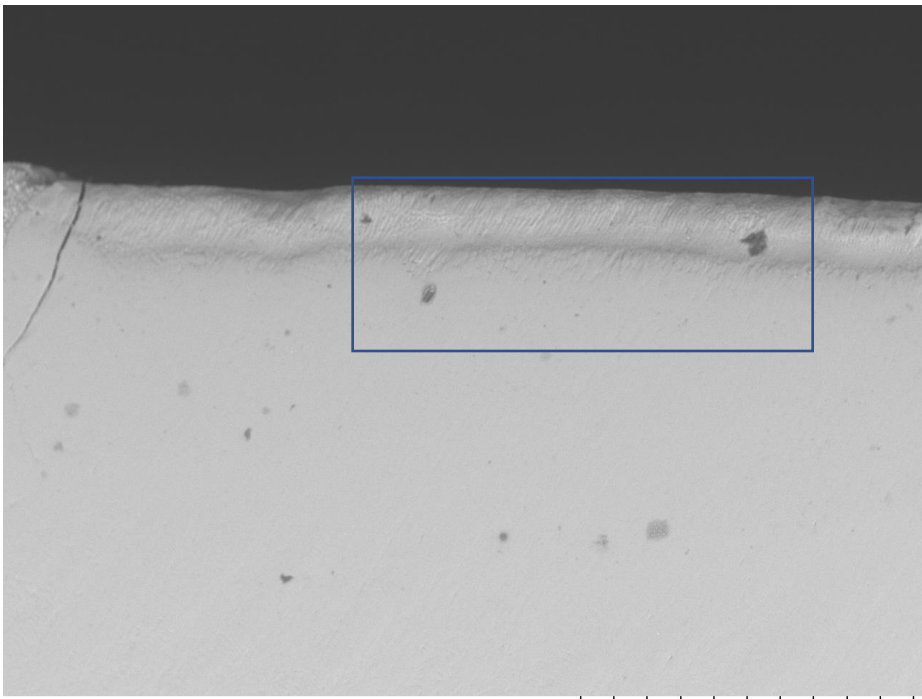


CN5
CN5-BIOFILM-ENAMEL
2022/11/20 13:09 HL D4.9 x120 500 um

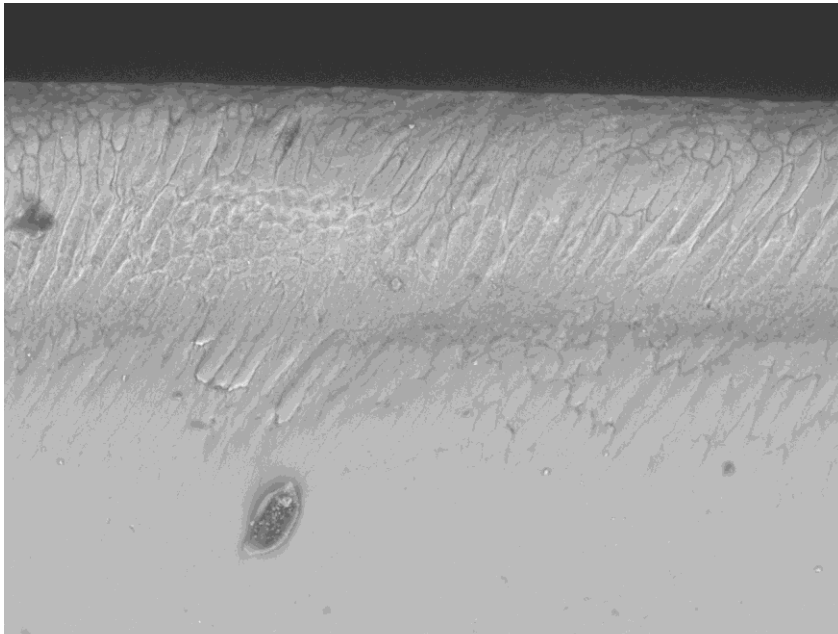


CN5
CN5-BIOFILM-ENAMEL
2022/11/20 13:02 HL D4.9 x500 200 um
CN5
CN5-BIOFILM-ENAMEL
2022/11/20 13:04 HL D4.9 x1.0k 100 um

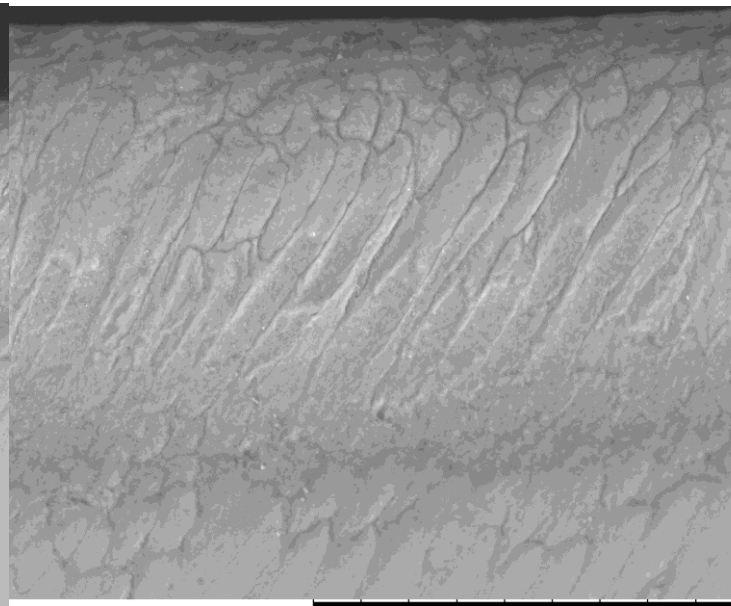
CN



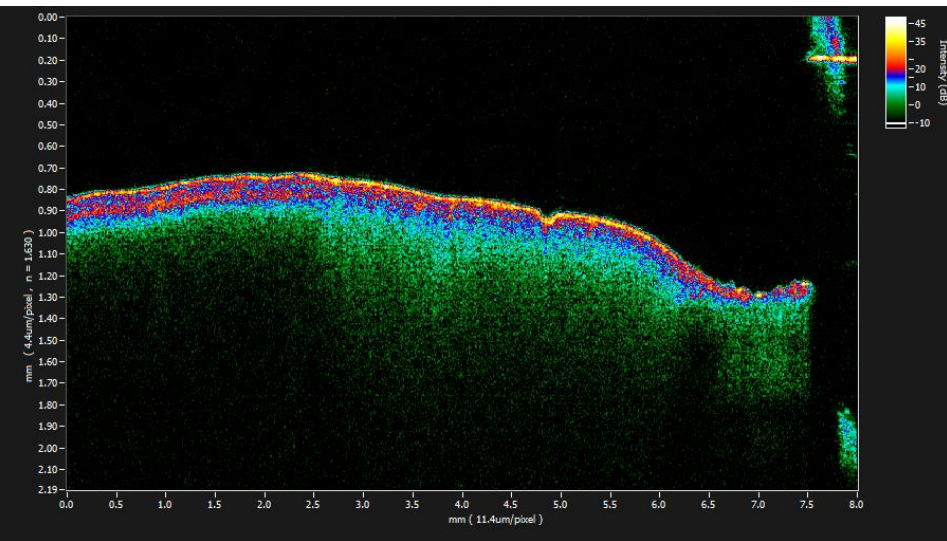
gic50025
gic5_bioilm



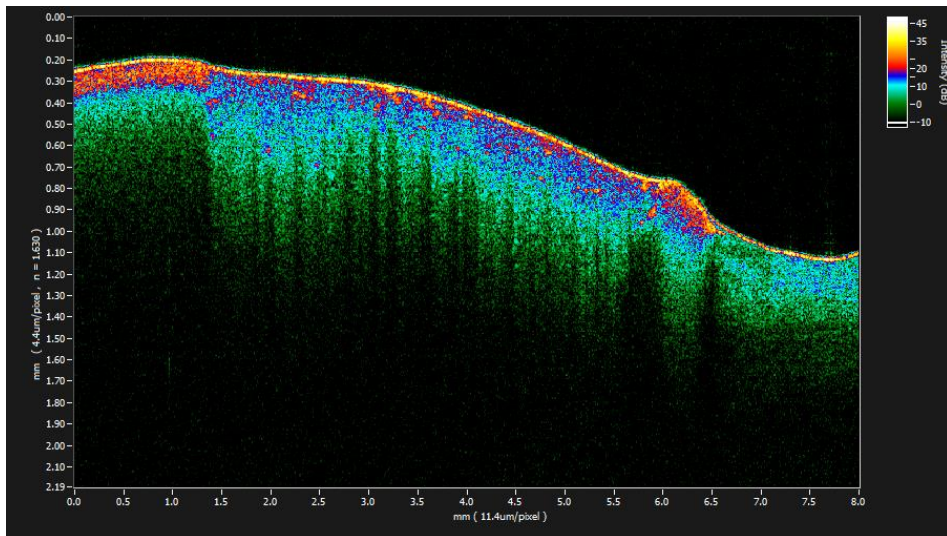
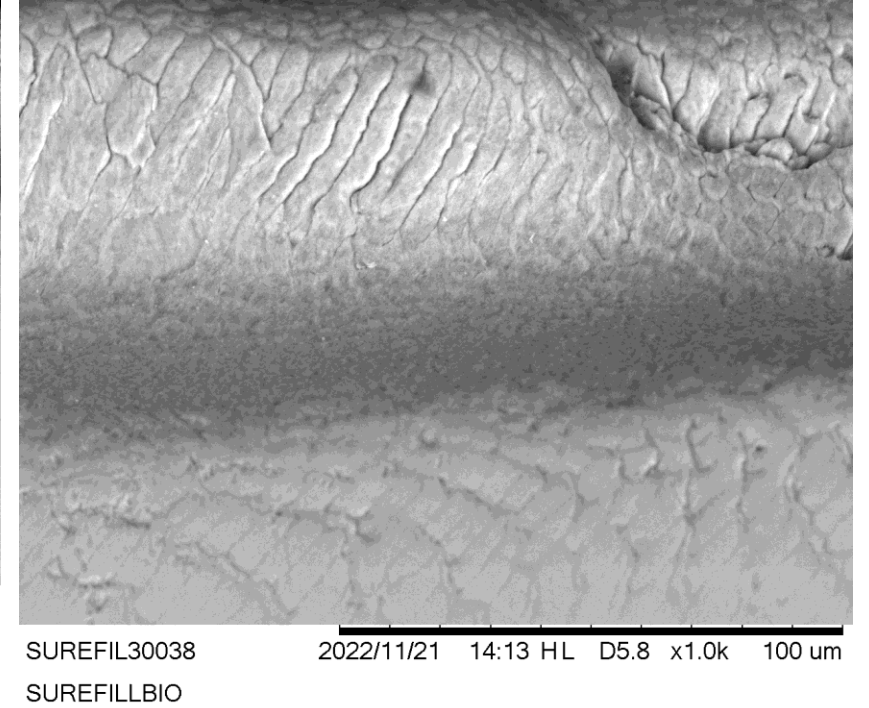
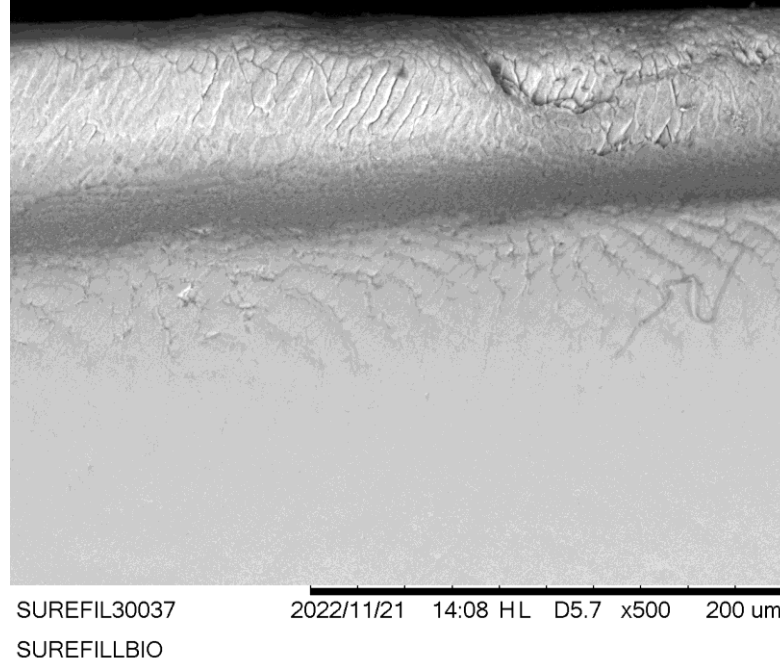
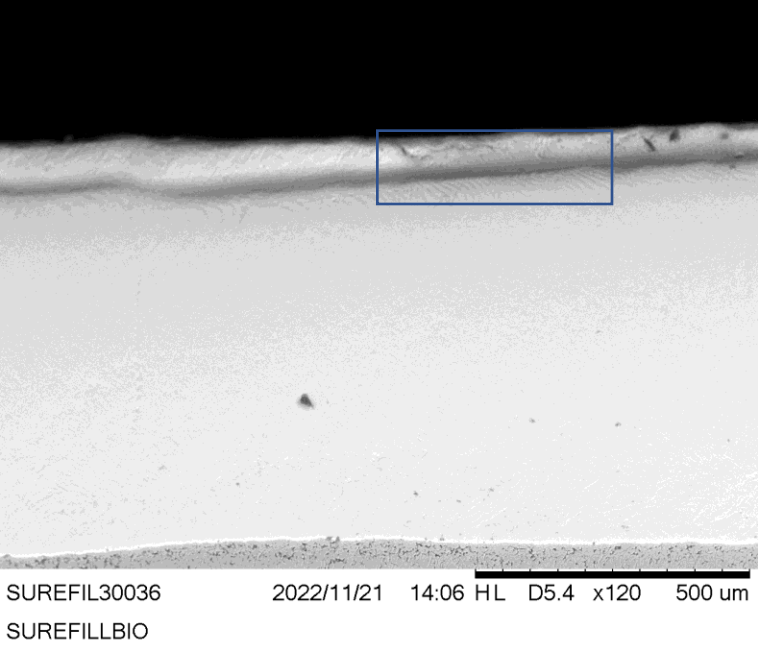
gic50026
gic5_bioilm



gic50027
gic5_bioilm

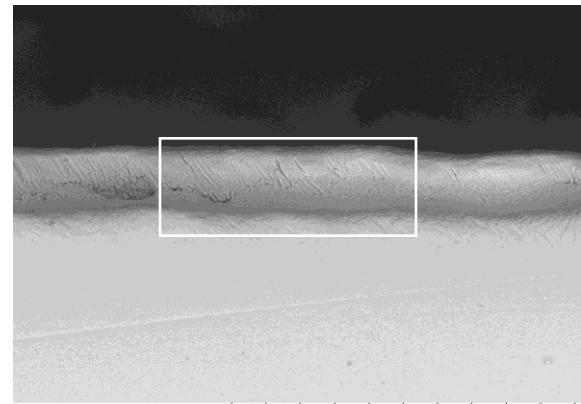


GIC

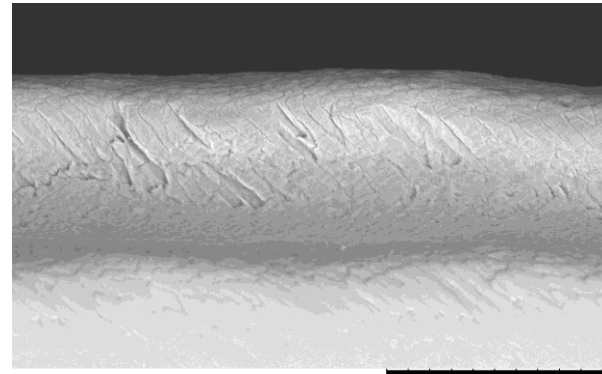


SUREFILL

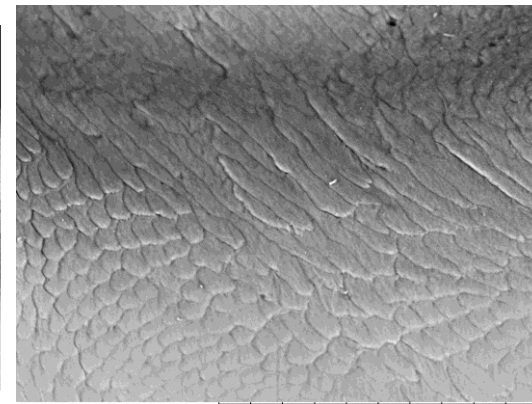
biofilm- SEM



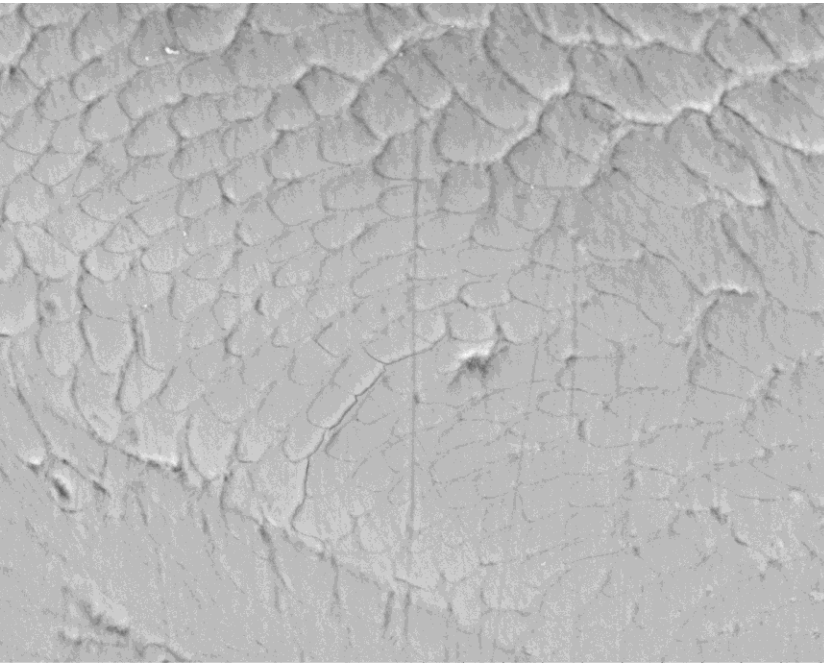
BIOFILM
RC2-BIOFILM
2022/08/22 14:21 HL D4.7 x200 500 um



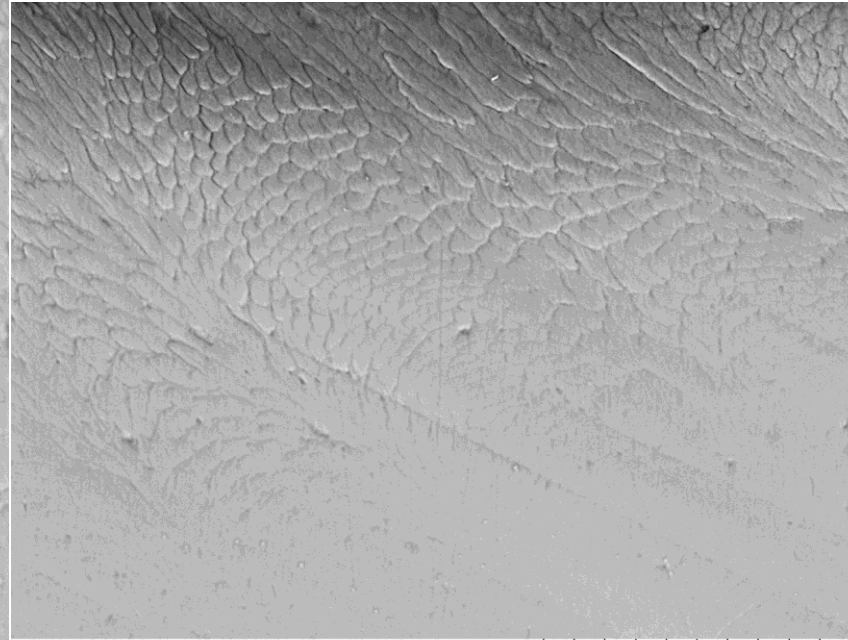
BIOFILM
RC2-BIOFILM
2022/08/22 13:55 HL D4.7 x600 100 um



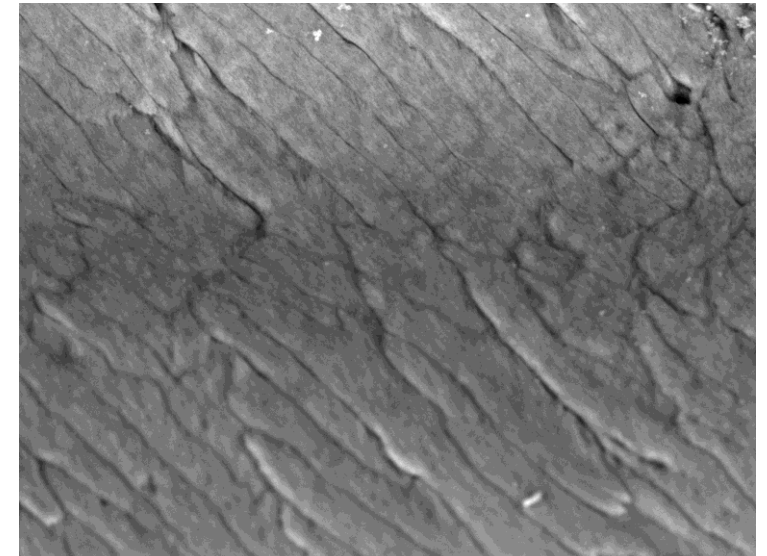
RCBIOFILM0042
RC2-BIOFILM-DENTINE
2022/08/30 12:14 HL D4.9 x1.0k 100 um



BIOFILM0046
RC2-BIOFILM-DENTINE
2022/08/30 12:23 HL D4.8 x1.5k 50 um



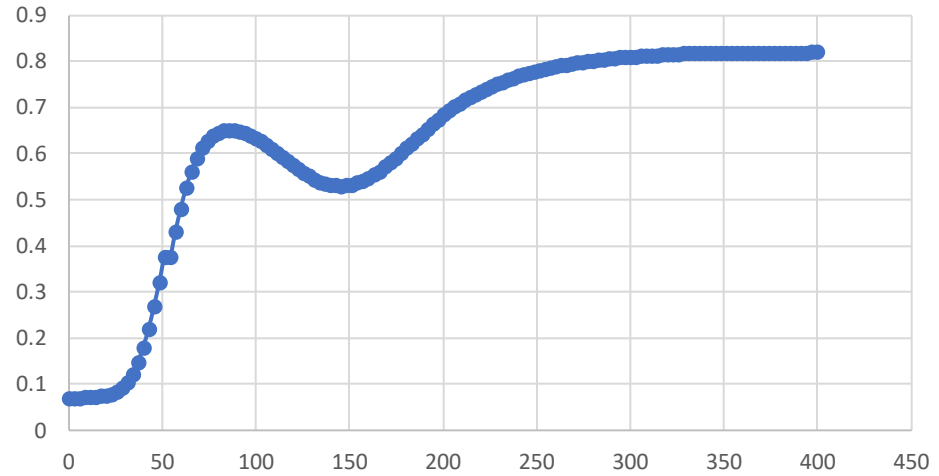
RCBIOFILM0045
RC2-BIOFILM-DENTINE
2022/08/30 12:20 HL D4.9 x600 100 um



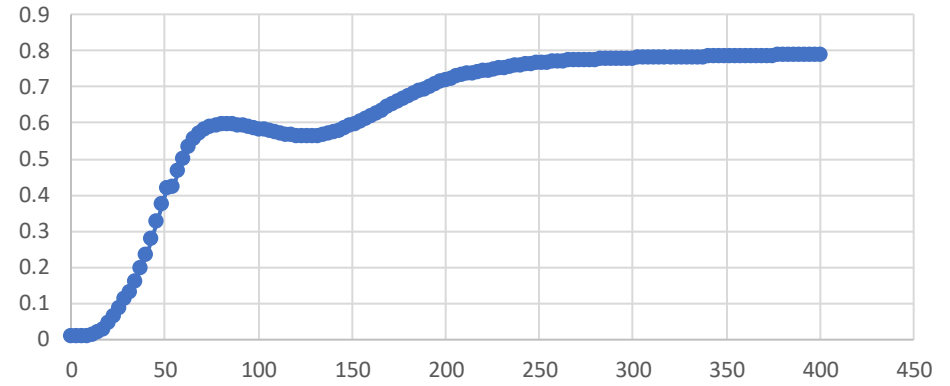
RCBIOFILM0043
RC2-BIOFILM-DENTINE
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Micro CT results

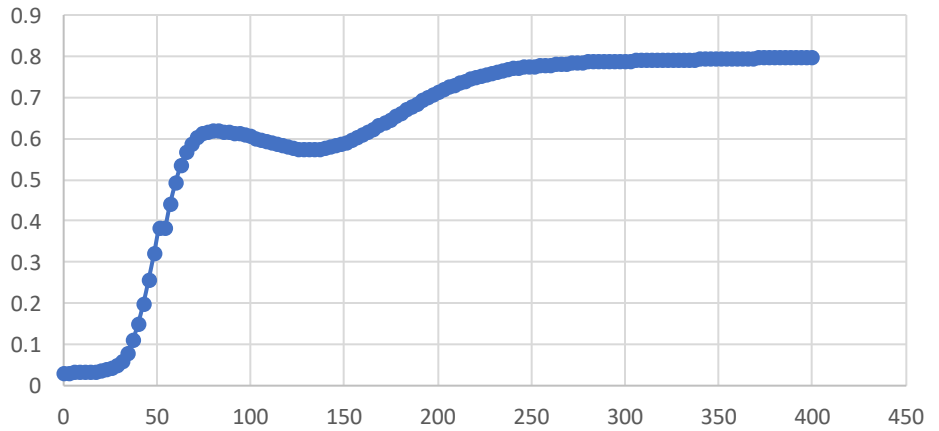
SU-1



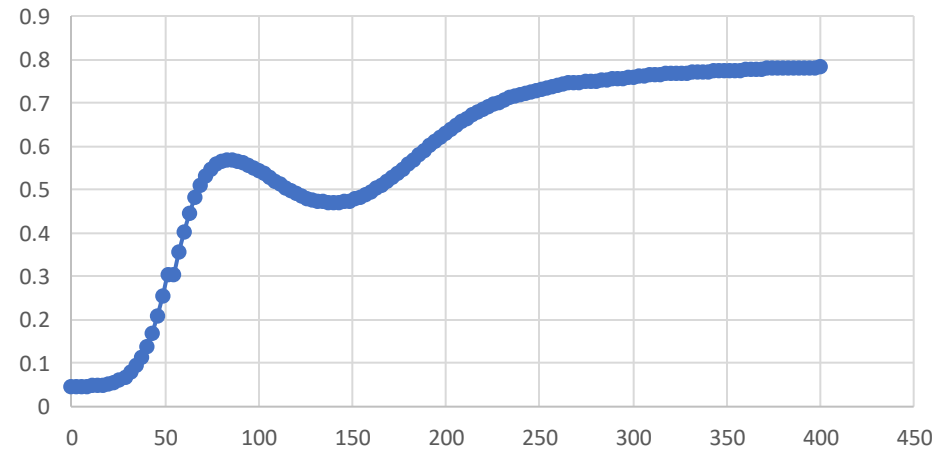
Average CN



GIC

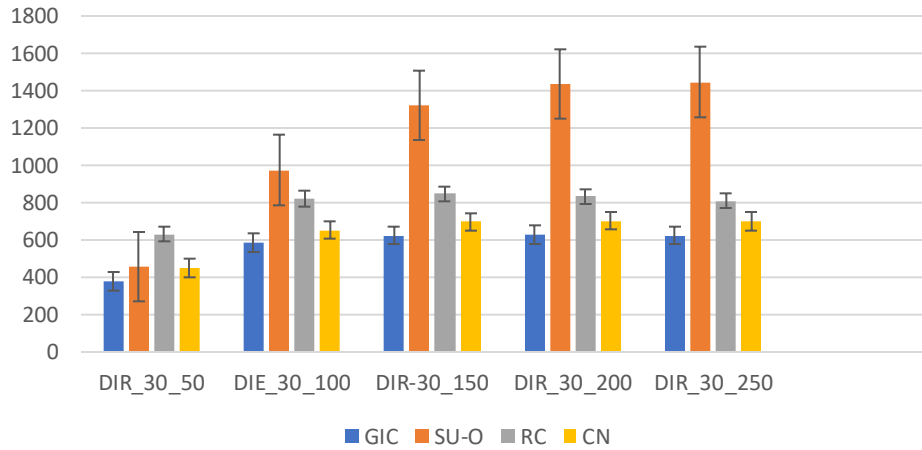


AVERAGE lesion depth for Biofilm-2ry caries model

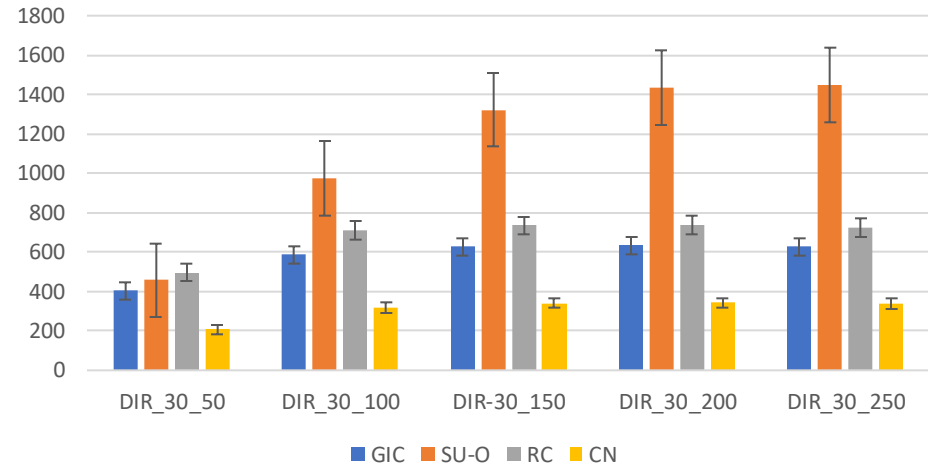


pH cycling results

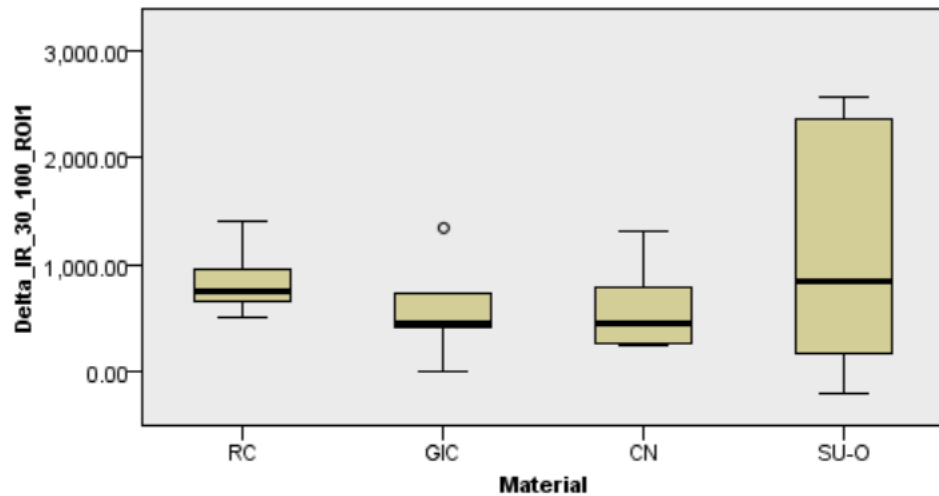
Results PH ROI1



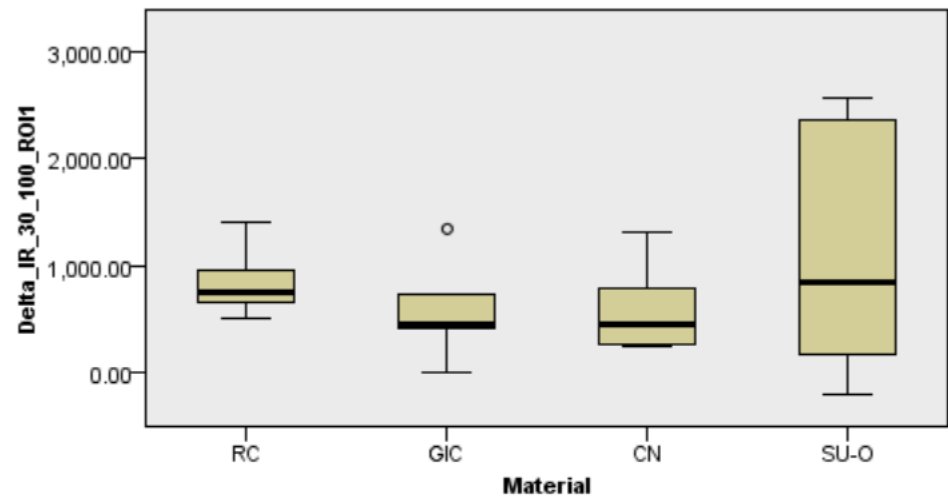
Results pH ROI2



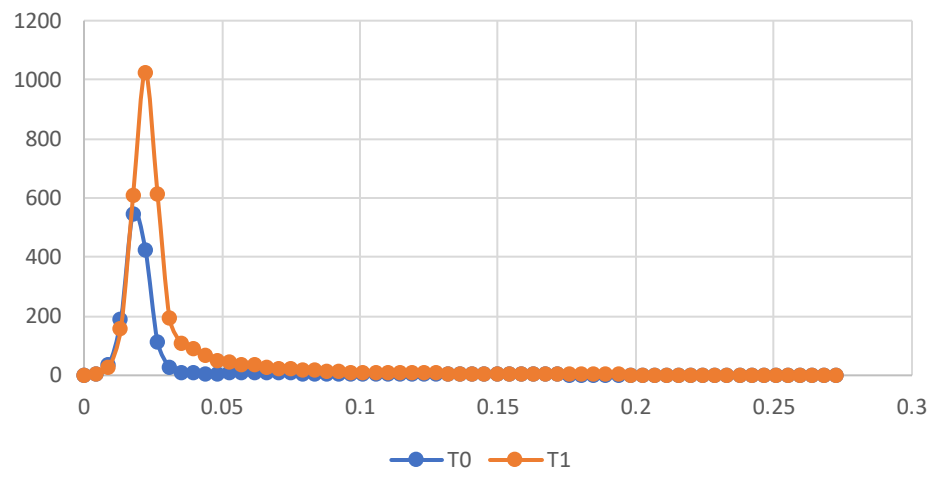
Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test



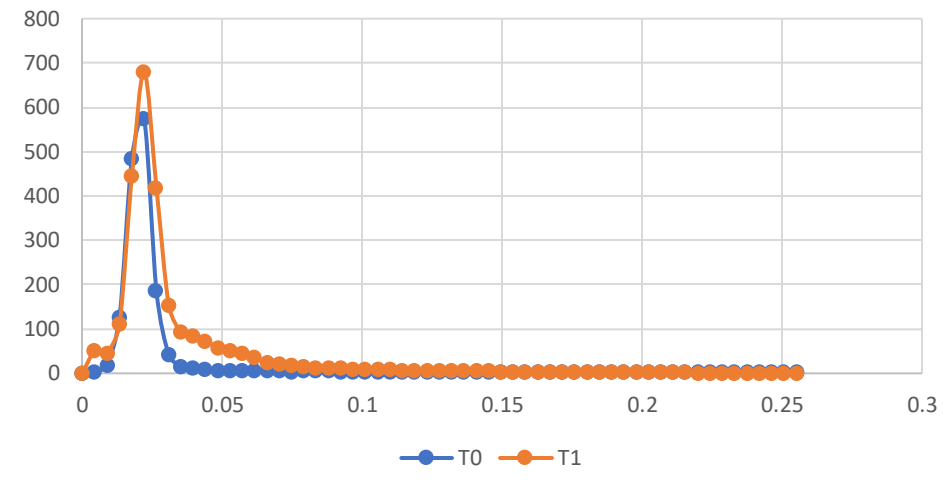
Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test



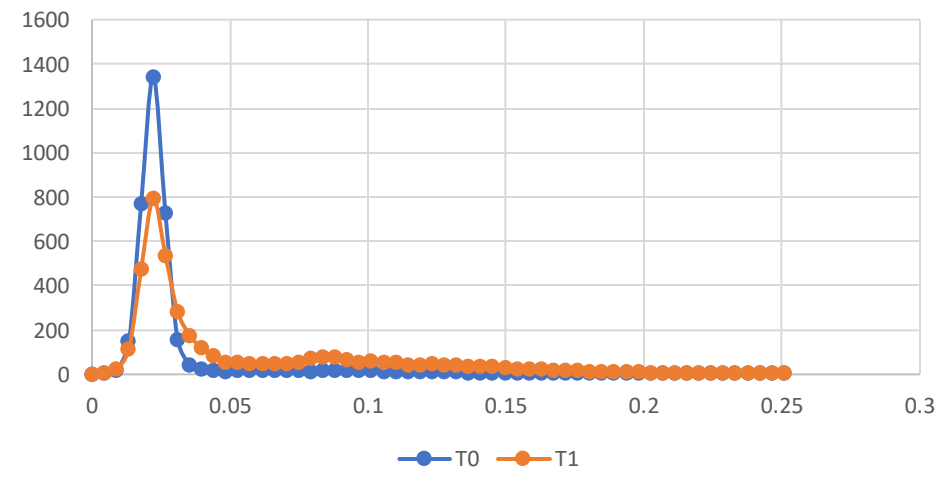
CN ROI 1 pH



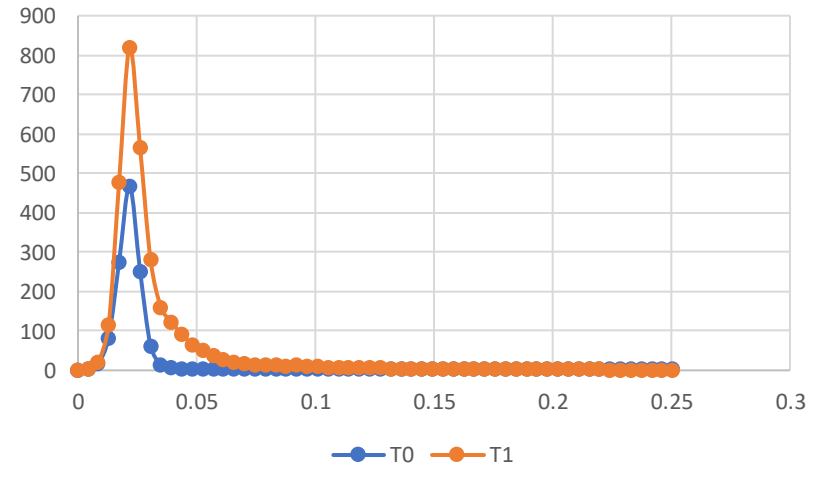
GIC pH ROI1



Surefill pH ROI1

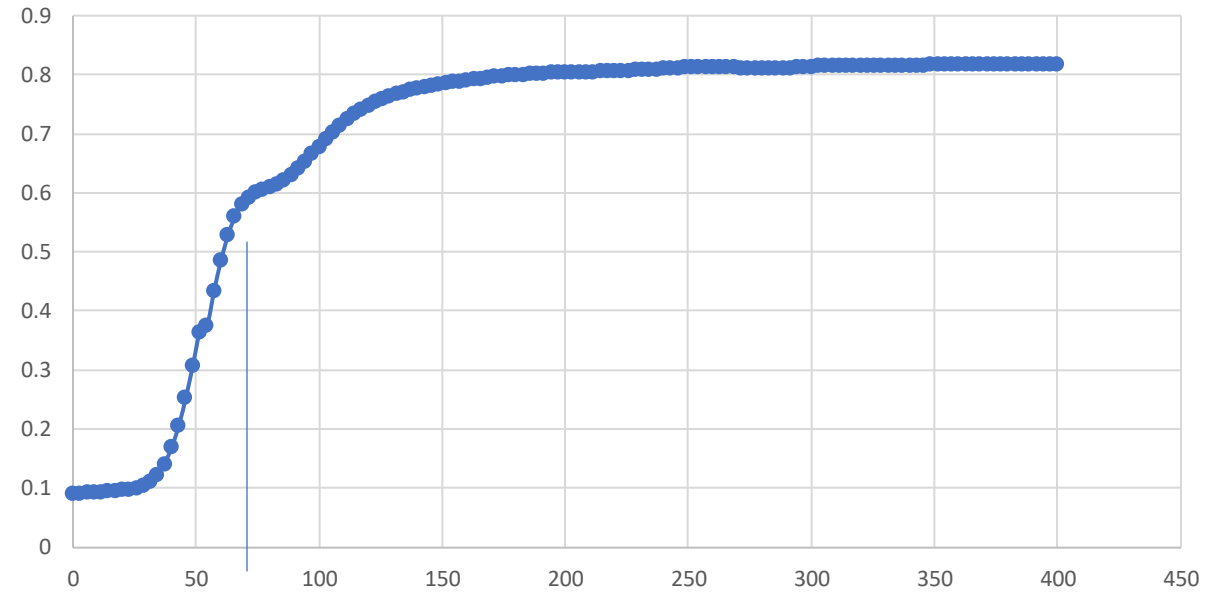
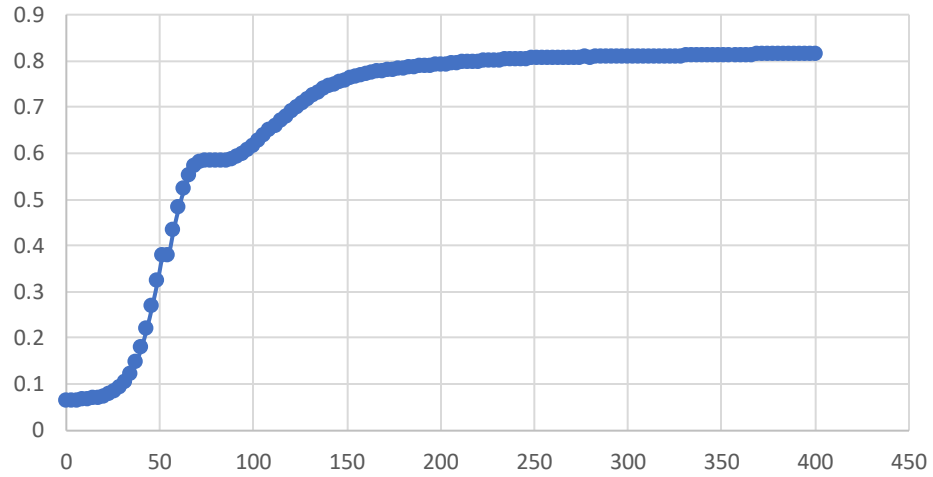


RC-ROI1

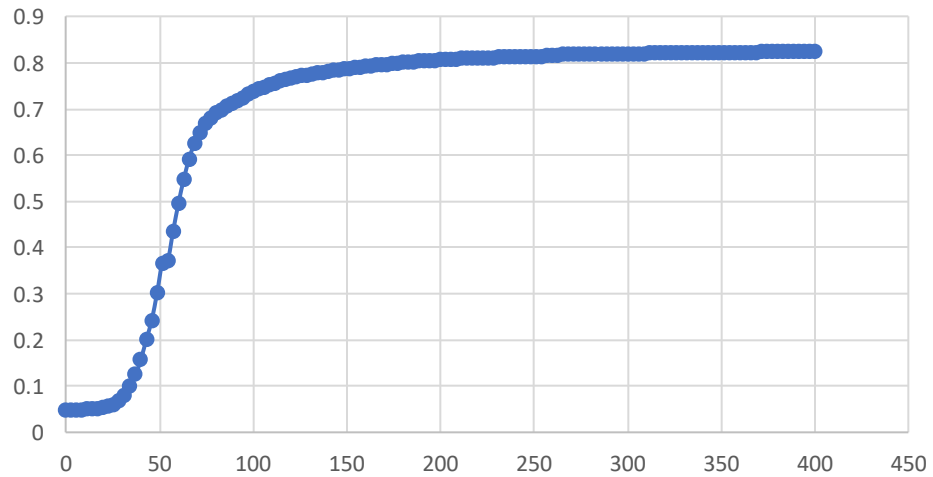


Average Lesion depth for pH cycling RC

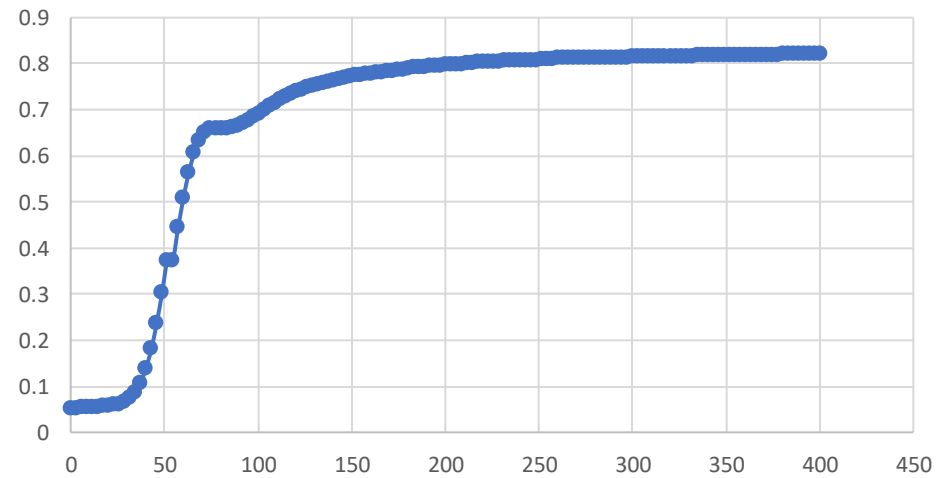
Surefill pH



CN



GIC



Conclusions

1. CN Showed caries inhibitory effect that was not statistically significant from that of conventional GIC,
2. The biofilm secondary caries model was able to differentiate the caries inhibitory effect of different material categories while no difference was observed in the pH cycling model
1. GIC secondary caries inhibitory effect was more pronounced directly at the restorations margin



