

## Kann ein bioaktive Komposit die Sekundärkariesentstehung beeinflussen?

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## **EINLEITUNG & ZIELSETZUNG**

Das ideale Füllungsmaterial für Kinder mit erhöhtem Kariesrisiko sollte die Fluoridfreisetzung der Glasionomerzemente bei verbesserten werkstoffkundlichen und mechanischen Eigenschaften, wie von Kompositen bekannt, kombinieren. Im Rahmen dieser in vitro-Studie sollte geklärt werden, inwieweit ein bioaktiver Komposit mit kontinuierlicher Ionenabgabe (Ca\*+-, F-, P--Freigabe), die Sekundärkariesrate in dem etablierten Gießener-Kariesmodell beeinflussen kann.

## MATERIAL & METHODE

#### 1. Vorbereitung der Probenkörper



gerung im Brutschrank Vochen (37°C, Aqua dest.)

#### 2. Materialien der Studie

Gruppe 1 (ACTIVA): ACTIVA™ BioACTIVE Restorative, Pulpdent

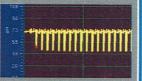
Gruppe 2 (FUJI): Glassionomerzement Fuji II LC, GC Gruppe 3 (TE): total-etch Adhäsiv Syntac, Ivoclar + Filtek Supreme, 3M-ESPE

Gruppe 4 (SE): self-etch Adhäsiv Futurabond, Voco + Filtek Supreme, 3M-ESPE

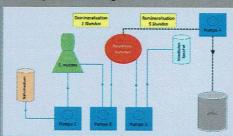
#### 3. Kariesmodell



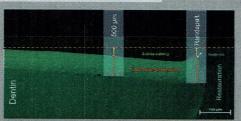




■ Biologische Belastung der 4 Gruppen (n=12) mit aufeinanderfolgenden Demineralisations- (1 Stunde, pH ≈ 4,2) und Remineralisations- (4 Stunden, pH ≈ 7) Phasen, 4 mal täglich, über 10 Tage.



#### 4. Evaluation



## **ERGEBNISSE**

Tabelle 1.	Ergebnisse in S	chmelz (µm [S	[D])			
Gruppe	Kavitätenränder			500 μm entfernt		
	DEM	SUB	TOTAL	DEM	SUB	TOTAL
ACTIVA	67 [43,9]	15 [27,6]	,82 [53,4]	45,8 [26,4]	21,4 [23,4]	67,3 [34,4]
FUJI	70,2 [34,2]	20,7 [50,7]	90,9 [69]	50,8 [15,9]	26,4 [70,9]	77,3 [66,3]
TE	63 [13,6]	0 [0]	63 [13,6]	55,4 [9,9]	0 [0]	55,4 [9,9]
SE	63,5 [11,7]	0 [0]	63 [11,3]	54 [9,2]	0 [0]	54,7 [10,1]

Tabelle 1: Ergebnisse im Schmeiz (Mittelseert in pm. (SDI): Demineralisation (DEM), Substanzabtrag durch DEM + SUB = TOTAL. Name suitatische Unterschied zwischen den Grunnen ist im Schmeiz feetmestellt.

Tabelle 2. Ergebnisse in Dentin						
Gruppe	Kavitätenränder			500 µm entfernt		
	DEM	SUB	TOTAL	DEM	SUB	TOTAL
ACTIVA	68,5 [41,3] <sup>B, D</sup>	65,2 [80,4]	133,8 [87,8] <sup>1</sup>	70,6 [22,2]	68,2 [102,3]	138,8 [93,1]
FUJI	80,5 [22,8] <sup>G</sup>	117,2 [99,8] <sup>H, I</sup>	197,7 [84,5] <sup>J, K</sup>	75,0 [21,5]	95,1 [121,2]	170,2 [118,3]
TE	110,2 [17,7] <sup>8</sup>	24,6 [11,8] <sup>H</sup>	134,8 [19,7] <sup>K</sup>	88,2 [25,9]	33,4000 [15,0]	121,6 [23,9]
SE	105,5 [10,6] <sup>D,</sup>	33,8 [6,5] <sup>1</sup>	139,2 [10,3]	84,5 [12,2]	42,9 [8,5]	123,3 [21,5]



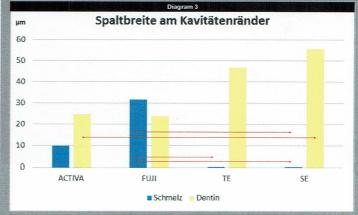


Diagram 3: Spaffbildung nach dem Karlesmostell im Schmeiz und Dentin Kavil Signifikante Unterschiede zwischen den Materialien sind mit rote Linien markiert.

Es wurden keine signifikanten Unterschiede zwischen Activa und Fuji gezeigt Mann-Whitney). Activa zeigte signifikant Demineralisationswerte an den Kavitätränder am Dentin, im Vergleich zu den Kompositrestaurationen TE und SE, unabhängig vom verwendeten Adhäsivsystem (p<0.01, Mann-Whitney). Keine signifikanten Unterschiede zwischen den Gruppen konnte für den Substanzabtrag wegen Demineralisation oder an den Schmelzränder kalkuliert werden.

### SCHLUSSFOLGERUNG

Die Verwendung des bioaktiven Komposites beeinflusst die Demineralisationswerte an den Kavitätenrändern an Dentin positiv und kann im Vergleich zu Kompositen als Karies inhibierendes Material empfohlen werden.









# CLINICAL EVALUATION OF A NEW BIOACTIVE IONIC RESIN MATERIAL (ACTIVA™ BIOACTIVE) IN PRIMARY MOLARS: A SPLIT MOUTH RANDOMIZED TRIAL

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#### AIM

ACTIVA™ BioACTIVE (Pulpdent®) is a recently developed ionic resin material with bioactive properties. It is able to release and recharge calcium, phosphate and fluoride ions.

The aim was to evaluate ACTIVA™ BioACTIVE in class-II restorations in primary molars compared with a compomer (Dyract®) (Dentsply).

## Materials and Methods

Using a prospective double-blind split mouth design, a pre-calculated sample size of 80 Class II restorations (ACTIVA<sup>TM</sup>=40, Dyract<sup>®</sup>=40) were placed randomly in primary molars of twenty children aged 5-10 years (mean age: 7.3 years) by one operator (Table 1- Figure 1).

Pre-operative Plaque Index by Silness and Löe (PI), DMFT/dmft scores and the time needed to place the material in the cavity were recorded.

The study was approved by the ethical committee (B670201629533 - B670201629534), and registered in ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT03516838).

After 6 months, the teeth were evaluated clinically and radiographically by two calibrated and blinded examiners using U.S. Public Health Service Ryge Criteria. Both scores "A and B" were combined and considered as "success". Score "C" was considered as "failure" (Figure 2-3).

McNemar and paired student's t tests were used for statistical analysis ( $\alpha$ =0.05).

#### Results

The mean PI was 1.1 ( $\pm$  1.6), while the mean DMFT/dmft score was 1.7 ( $\pm$  0.74) and 6.8 ( $\pm$  2.25) respectively.

The inter- and intra-evaluator agreement was 0.75 (substantial) and 0.81 (almost perfect) respectively (Cohen's kappa).

After 6 months follow-up, all patients were available for evaluation. Two teeth restored with Dyract had endodontic complications (pain, abscess and inter-radicular radiolucency) and had to be extracted. Non of ACTIVA $^{\rm IM}$  teeth have failed and all teeth were successful.

No statistically significant difference was found between the success rate of ACTIVA™ (100%) and Dyract® (95%).

There was no significant difference between both materials with respect to color match, marginal discoloration/adaptation, anatomic form, tooth/restoration fracture, endodontic complications and secondary caries (Figure 2).

The average time of placing ACTIVA<sup>TM</sup> was significantly less compared to Dyract<sup>®</sup> with a mean difference of  $2.37~(\pm~0.63)$  minutes (P < 0.001).

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Table 1: Baseline descriptive characteristics

	Total		
Per gender	male	female	20
rei genuei	5.	15	
Per Subject	children	Teeth	-
treated	20	80	
Per material	ACTIVA	Dyract	80
Per material	20	20	
Davieus	maxillary	Mandibular	80
Per jaw	44	36	80
Per molar	First molar	Second molar	80
Per moiar	44	36	<b>0</b> U







Figure 1: Caries, Cavity preparation and final restoration.
only the first primary molar was included in this patient (Class II cavity)





Figure 2: Illustration of split mouth (only the first primary molars in this patient).

No significant difference between both materials







Figure 3: pre-, post-operative and follow-up X-rays (only the first primary molars in this patient)

#### Conclusion

After six months in the oral cavity, both groups (ACTIVA<sup>TM</sup> and Dyract<sup>®</sup>) had an excellent performance as a permanent restorative material in vital primary molars with class II cavities in children with high caries risk.

ACTIVA™ took significantly less time than Dyract® to be placed in the oral cavity.

Longer follow-up evaluation is needed to validate the success rate of this bioactive filling material.