## CORRELATION BETWEEN DEGREE OF CONVERSION, BOND STRENGTH AND RESIN/DENTIN INTERFACE OF THREE DIFFERENT ADHESIVES

Thesis

Submitted to the Faculty of Dentistry Ain Shams University

For

Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Doctor's Degree in Operative Dentistry



### LAMIAA MAHMOUD MOHARRAM HASSAN

B.D.S, Cairo University M.Sc, Ain Shams University

## Supervisors

### PROF. DR. MOKHTAR NAGY IBRAHIM

Professor of Operative Dentistry
Operative Dentistry Department
Faculty of Dentistry, Ain Shams University

### DR. FARID MOHAMMED S. EL-ASKARY

Associate Professor of Operative Dentistry Operative Dentistry Department Faculty of Dentistry, Ain Shams University

#### DR. MOHAMED HUSSEIN A. ZAAZOU

Associate Researcher Professor of Operative Dentistry Restorative and Dental Materials Research Department The National Research Center

### DR. MOHAMED SALAH A. NASSEF

Associate professor of Dental Materials

Dental Materials Department

Faculty of Dentistry, Ain Shams University

رسىالة مقدمة لقسم العلاج التحفظي كلية طب الأسنان - جامعة عين شمس

تمهيدا للحصول علي درجة الدكتوراة في

طب الأسنان التحفظي

مقدمة من

الطبيبة/ لمياء محمود محرم حسن

بكالوريوس طب الفم و الأسنان – جامعة القاهرة ماجستير طب الأسنان التحفظي – جامعة عين شمس

7.17

# أد/ مختار ناجي ابراهيم

أستاذ العلاج التحفظي كلية طب الأسنان- جامعة عين شمس

## د/ فريد محمد صبري العسكري

أستاذ مساعد العلاج التحفظي كلية طب الأسنان – جامعة عين شمس

## د/ محمد حسين عبد الفتاح زعزوع

أستاذ باحث مساعد العلاج التحفظي قسم علاج الجذور و العلاج التحفظى و خواص المواد المركز القومى للبحوث

## د/ محمد صلاح عبد العزيز ناصف

أستاذ مساعد خواص المواد كلية طب اللأسنان – جامعة عين شمس

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure No.	Title	Page
1	Adper™ Scotchbond™ SE	47
2	Adper™ Easy Bond Self-Etch Adhesive	47
3	Adper <sup>TM</sup> Single Bond 2 Adhesive and	
	Scotchbond™ Etchant	48
4	Filtek ™ Z250 Universal Restorative	48
5	Quartz-tungsten-halogen bulb (QTH) light curing unit: Coltolux™ 75 ColorTalk	49
6	Blue light emitting diode (LED) curing unit: LEDition®	49
7	Copper mould	50
8	An acrylic block with its attached specimen	50
9	An acrylic block with its attached specimen, attached to the lower jig of the universal testing	
10	machineFT-IR spectral analysis of Single Bond 2 before and after light curing with halogen light curing	51
a&b	unit respectively	65
11	FT-IR spectral analysis of Single Bond 2 before and after light curing with LED light curing unit	
a&b	respectively	66
12	FT-IR spectral analysis of Easy One Bond before and after light curing with halogen light curing	
a&b	unit respectively	67
13	FT-IR spectral analysis of Easy One Bond before and after light curing with LED light curing unit	
a&b	respectively	68
14	FT-IR spectral analysis of SE Bond before and after light curing with halogen light curing unit	
a&b	respectively	69
15	FT-IR spectral analysis of SE Bond before and after light curing with LED light curing unit	
a&b	respectively.	70
16	Bar chart for the effect of light curing unit type on the degree of conversion regardless the different adhesive systems	53
17	Bar chart for the effect of different adhesive systems on the degree of conversion regardless the	
18	light curing unit type	54
	adhesive systems on the degree of conversion	55

Figure No.	Title	Page
19	Bar chart for the effect of light curing unit type on	
	the shear bond strength regardless the storage	
	times and the different adhesive	
	systems	57
20	Bar chart for the effect of different adhesive	
	systems on the shear bond strength regardless the	
	storage times and the light curing unit	
	type	58
21	Bar chart for the effect of storage times on the	
	shear bond strength regardless the curing unit	
22	type and the different adhesive systems	59
22	Means (Standard Deviations) for the effect of light	
	curing units, adhesive systems and storage times	(0
23	on shear bond strength to dentin	60
23	Scanning electron microphotography of 24-hour storage period for Single Bond 2 light cured with	
- 0.1.	halogen light curing unit at 500x and 1000x	
a&b	respectively	71
24	Scanning electron microphotography of 24-hour	/ 1
24	storage period for Single Bond 2 light cured with	
a&b	LED light curing unit at 500x and 1000x	
acco	respectively	72
25	Scanning electron microphotography of 24-hour	, _
	storage period for Easy One Bond light cured with	
a&b	halogen light curing unit at 500x and 1000x	
	respectively	73
26	Scanning electron microphotography of 24-hour	
	storage period for Easy One Bond light cured with	
a&b	LED light curing unit at 500x and 1000x	
	respectively	74
27	Scanning electron microphotography of 24-hour	
	storage period for SE Bond light cured with	
a&b	halogen light curing unit at 500x and 1000x	7.5
20	respectively	75
28	Scanning electron microphotography of 24-hour storage period for SE Bond light cured with LED	
- 0.1.	light curing unit at 500x and 1000x respectively.	7.0
a&b 29		76
27	Scanning electron microphotography of 6-month storage period for Single Bond 2 light cured with	
o Poh	halogen light curing unit at 500x and 1000x	
a&b	respectively	77
30	Scanning electron microphotography of 6-month	, ,
- 0	storage period for Single Bond 2 Bond light cured	
a&b	with LED light curing unit at 500x and 1000x	78
		. 0

Figure No.	Title	Page
	respectively	
31	Scanning electron microphotography of 6-month storage period for Easy One Bond light cured with	
a&b	halogen light curing unit at 500x and 1000x respectively	79
32	Scanning electron microphotography of 6-month storage period for Easy One Bond light cured with	
a&b	LED light curing unit at 500x and 1000x respectively	80
33	Scanning electron microphotography of 6-month storage period for SE Bond light cured with	
a&b	halogen light curing unit at 500x and 1000x respectively	81
34	Scanning electron microphotography of 6-month storage period for SE Bond light cured with LED	
a&b	light curing unit at 500x and 1000x respectively.	82
35	Scanning electron microphotography of 1-year storage period for Single Bond 2 light cured with	
a&b	halogen light curing unit at 500x and 1000x respectively	83
36	Scanning electron microphotography of 1-year storage period for Single Bond 2 light cured with	
a&b	LED light curing unit at 500x and 1000x respectively	84
37	Scanning electron microphotography of 1-year storage period for Easy One Bond light cured with	
a&b	halogen light curing unit at 500x and 1000x respectively	85
38	Scanning electron microphotography of 1-year storage period for Easy One Bond light cured with	
a&b	LED light curing unit at 500x and 1000x respectively	86
39	Scanning electron microphotography of 1-year storage period for SE Bond light cured with	
a&b	halogen light curing unit at 500x and 1000x respectively	87
40	Scanning electron microphotography of 1-year storage period for SE Bond light cured with LED	
a&b	light curing unit at 500x and 1000x respectively.	88

## LIST OF TABLES

Table	Title	
No.		Page
1	Factors to be investigated	4
2	Interactions between variables for bond strength	
	test	4
3	Interactions between variables for resin/dentin	
	interface examination	4
4	Two-Way ANOVA for the effect of light curing	
	units, adhesive systems and their interactions on	
	the degree of conversion	2
5	Means (Standard Deviations) for the effect of light	
	curing unit type on the degree of conversion	
	regardless the different adhesive	
	systems.	3
6	Means (Standard Deviations) for the effect of	
	different adhesive systems on the degree of	
	conversion regardless the light curing unit	
	type	4
7	Means (Standard Deviations) for the effect of light	
	curing units and adhesive systems on degree of	
	conversion	4
8	The effect of light curing unit, adhesive systems,	
	storage times and their interactions on the shear	
	bond strength to dentin	6

Table	Title	
No.		Page
9	Means (Standard Deviations) in MPa for the effect	
	of light curing unit type on the shear bond	
	strength regardless the storage times and the	
	different adhesive systems	6
10	Means (Standard Deviations) in MPa for the effect	
	of different adhesive systems on the shear bond	
	strength regardless the storage times and the	
	light curing unit type	7
11	Means (Standard Deviations) in MPa for the effect	
	of storage times on the shear bond strength	
	regardless the curing unit type and the different	
	adhesive systems	8
12	Means (Standard Deviations) for the effect of light	
	curing units, adhesive systems and storage times	
	on shear bond strength to dentin	

## **C**ONTENTS

	Page
List of tables	i
List of figures	iii
Introduction	1
Review of literature	3
Aim of the study	33
Materials and Methods	34
Results	52
Discussion	89
Summary and Conclusion	97
References	100
Arabic Summary	



First of all  $\mathcal{I}$  thank **God** deeply and express my gratitude for his guidance.

g would like to express my most sincere gratitude and grateful appreciation to **Prof. Dr./ Mokhtar N. Ibrahim**, Former Dean and Professor of Operative Dentistry, Faculty of Ain Shams University. It was a great honor to work under his experienced supervision, and inspired by his sparkling enthusiasm throughout the whole work.

J deeply thank and faithfully express my gratitude and appreciation to **Dr./ Farid Mohamed S. El-Askary**, Associate Professor of Operative Dentistry, Faculty of Dentistry, Ain Shams University, for his valuable supervision, great support, encouragement, his friendly guidance and for the time he devoted.

g am indebted to **Dr./ Mohamed Hussein A. Zaazou**, Associate Researcher Professor of Operative Dentistry, National Research Center, for his continuous support and cooperation throughout the whole work.

J wish to express my deep gratitude to **Dr./ Mohamed Salah A. Nassef**, Associate Professor of Dental Materials, Faculty of Dentistry, Ain Shams University for his for his technical and clinical experience, that he friendly shared, and for his continuous support.

Finally,  $\mathcal{I}$  cannot forget the effort done by all the members of my Family, without their support this work would never be completed.

قَالُوا سُبْحَانَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلاَ مَا عَلَمْتَنَا إِنَّكَ أَنتَ الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ

Dentin bonding agents are intermediate materials that promote adhesion between composite resin and tooth substrates. The success of bonding to the dental hard tissues, without a previous acid-etching step, represents a major challenge for adhesive dentistry.<sup>4,10</sup>

Removal of smear layer and exposing the collagen fibrils are the major aim of dentin etching. These procedures will allow infiltration of resinous monomers in order to obtain good marginal adaptation of the restorative material, thus reducing microleakage, pulp irritation and recurrent caries. Resin bonding to enamel is much easier than dentin, since the later has more organic contents, presence of fluid inside tubules, smear layer and inherent wetness on its surface.<sup>38</sup> Recently, self-etching bonding agents eliminate the previous conditioning, rinsing and drying steps that may be critical for the adhesion protocol.<sup>33</sup>

For many years, quartz-tungsten-halogen bulbs (QTH) have been used as the conventional source of light needed to photo-activate visible-light cured composite resins.<sup>75</sup> However, some factors may compromise its performance leading to poorly polymerized composite resins with impaired mechanical properties. These factors include; voltage fluctuations, bulb and filter condition, contamination of the tip of the light guide, damage to the fiber-optic bundle as well as bulb overheating within the unit.<sup>75</sup>

Blue light emitting diode (LED) technology is considered as an alternative to conventional halogen bulbs that consumes little power in operating and does not require filters to produce blue light. Moreover, it generates less heat than conventional halogen bulbs.<sup>13</sup>

Optimal monomer infiltration into the demineralized collagen network and achievement of high degrees of monomer conversion are critical factors for establishing long-lasting resin/dentin bonding. Some factors may affect the conversion of resin monomer, such as the residual water or organic solvents, and the quality of the light source applied to photo-activate the adhesive systems.<sup>20</sup>

Therefore, studying the effect of two different light curing units on the degree of conversion, bond strength and resin/dentin interface of three different adhesives at different aging times may be of value.