

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

" اقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ (١) خَلَقَ
الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ عَلَقٍ (٢) اقْرَأْ وَرَبُّكَ
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سورة العلق

Bond Strength and Solubility of New Bioceramic Retrograde Filling Material

(An In-Vitro Study)

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Dedication

To my Caring Father

To my Lovely Mother

To my Adorable Fiancé

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List of Contents

List of Figures	ii
List of Tables	iv
Introduction	1
Review of Literature	4
Aim of the Study	41
Materials and Methods	42
Results	56
Discussion	67
Summary and Conclusions	79
References	82
Arabic Summary	

List of Figures

Figure 1: Diagram for samples classification.....	50
Figure 2: Photograph showing AS-3D ultrasonic tip.....	51
Figure 3: Photograph showing custom-made double-diamond disc with 2 mm inter-discal distance.....	51
Figure 4: Diagram for the push-out bond strength test.....	52
Figure 5: Photograph showing plunger of 0.5 mm diameter that was used to dislodge the retrofilling materials.....	52
Figure 6: Photograph showing Lyold instrument LR 5K.....	53
Figure 7: Photographs showing how the samples are gold-plated to be submitted for scanning electron microscope examination.....	54
Figure 8: Photograph of the scanning electron microscope model Philips XL 30.....	55
Figure 9: Photographs showing how the samples are weighted to the nearest 0.1 mg.....	55
Figure 10: Column chart showing the mean bond strength values in MPa for iRoot BP and MTA.....	58
Figure 11: Representative examples of mixed failure, partial adhesive failure and partial cohesive failure at the dentin-MTA interface (type III).....	59

Figure 12: Representative examples of mixed failure, partial adhesive failure and partial cohesive failure at the dentin-iRoot BP interface (type III).....	60
Figure 13: Column chart showing the mean time-dependent solubility values for iRoot BP and MTA.....	62
Figure 14: Line graph showing the mean 1, 7 and 21 days time-dependent solubility values for MTA and iRoot BP.....	64
Figure 15: Column chart showing the mean cumulative solubility values for iRoot BP and MTA.....	66

List of Tables

Table 1: Statistical data of push-out bond strength test for samples of iRoot BP and MTA.....	58
Table 2: Mean values for time-dependent solubility $\pm$ SD for samples of iRoot BP and MTA.....	62
Table 3: Mean values for 1, 7 and 21 days time-dependent solubility $\pm$ SD for samples of MTA and iRoot BP.....	64
Table 4: Mean values for cumulative solubility $\pm$ SD for samples of iRoot BP and MTA.....	66

Introduction

The main goal of endodontic treatment is to eliminate infection within the root canal system and to avoid its recontamination. When nonsurgical root canal treatment fails or is unadvisable, surgical root canal treatment is often carried out to save teeth. This procedure routinely consists of root-end exposure of the involved apex, resection of its apical end, a retrofilling preparation and the placement of a root-end filling material to seal the root canal system. Ideal material for sealing root-end cavities should be able to prevent leakage, in addition to its dimensional stability, superior adhesion to root canal dentin, resistance to moisture, resistance to resorption, and biocompatibility.

Mineral trioxide aggregate (MTA) was introduced in 1993 as a possible root-end filling material or for repair of lateral root perforations. ProRoot MTA is the commercial version of MTA introduced in 1998 that consists of 75% Portland cement, 20% bismuth oxide and 5% dehydrated calcium sulphate. A white MTA was developed in 2002. This version improved esthetics and differs from the grey MTA (GMTA) in that it has a significant reduction in the proportion of the tetracalcium aluminoferrite component.

MTA exhibits poor handling characteristics and long setting time. Several formulations have been introduced to overcome these shortcomings. MTA-Angelus is composed of 80% Portland cement and 20% bismuth oxide with the removal of calcium sulphate to decrease setting time. Recently, Bioaggregate (BA), a calcium silicate-based material, has been introduced. Most of the constituents are similar to those in white MTA, differing mostly by being aluminium free. It is composed of tricalcium silicate (C_3S), dicalcium silicate (C_2S), calcium phosphate monobasic, and amorphous silicon dioxide with the addition of tantalum pentoxide, instead of bismuth oxide in MTA, for radiopacity. Monobasic calcium phosphate in BA adjusts its hydrate setting. Injectable root canal repair filling material (iRoot BP) is a BA based, convenient ready-to-use white hydraulic premixed injectable paste developed for permanent root canal repair and filling applications.

Endodontic materials, particularly root-end filling materials, are exposed to tissue fluids once set. The solubility of these materials in use is important. Root-end filling materials should both be able to prevent bacterial leakage and remain

in place under dislodging forces, such as functional pressures on the teeth or the application of other materials over the first obturation. Therefore, the push-out strength of root-end fillings is an important factor.

Review of Literature

Most endodontic failures occur as a result of leakage of irritants into the periapical tissues. The success of retrograde filling material is greatly influenced by its ability to seal the pathways of communication between the root canal system and its surrounding tissues. It should be insoluble in tissue fluids. It should remain in place and resist dislodging forces exerted upon by the postoperative oedema.

Solubility and physical properties of materials under investigation:-

Torabinejad et al. ⁽¹⁾ conducted a study to compare the solubility of MTA with those of amalgam, Super-EBA, and Intermediate Restorative Material (IRM). The degree of solubility of the materials was assessed according to modified American Dental Association specifications. The results showed that except for IRM, none of the materials tested showed any solubility under the conditions of this study.

Fridland et al. ⁽²⁾ tested MTA solubility and porosity with different water-to-powder ratios. This study also determined the chemical composition of the salts dissolved by MTA. Four sets of specimens using the following water-to-powder