

Fracture Load of Two CAD/CAM Ceramic Veneers with Different Preparation Designs

A THESIS

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

{ قَالُوا سُبْحَانَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلَّا
مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ }

صَدَقَ اللَّهُ الْعَظِيمُ

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DEDICATION

*I would like to dedicate my thesis to
my parents & husband...*

Contents

	Page no.
• Introduction -----	1
• Review of Literature -----	3
• Aim of Study -----	28
• Materials and Methods -----	29
• Results -----	58
• Discussion -----	73
• Summary -----	85
• Conclusions -----	88
• References -----	89
• Arabic Summary -----	101

List of Figures

Figure no.		Page no.
1	IPS Empress CAD ceramic blocks.	30
2	IPS e-max CAD ceramic blocks.	30
3	Rely X ARC luting cement.	31
4	IPS ceramic Refill.	32
5	Monobond-S.	32
6	Scotch bond etchant.	33
7	Adper Single bond 2 Adhesive.	33
8	Samples of this study.	36
9	Three wheel depth cutter diamond stone.	37
10	Window preparation design for laminate veneer.	39
11	Butt-joint preparation design for laminate veneer.	39

12	Incisal overlap preparation design for laminate veneer.	39
13	Window design.	40
14	Butt-joint design.	40
15	Incisal overlap design.	40
16	(1)CEREC propallent used for optical impression. (2)CEREC powder. (3)Mixing tip.	42
17	In-Eos machine.	44
18	CEREC in-Lab system.	44
19	Virtual scanned model of the window laminate veneers.	45
20	Virtual scanned model of the butt-joint laminate veneers.	46
21	Virtual scanned model of the incisal overlap laminate veneers.	47
22	Ceramic block with a laminate veneer.	48
23	Ceramic block with a laminate veneer and its corresponding prepared tooth.	49
24	IPS e-max CAD and IPS Empress CAD laminates before their heat treatments.	49

25	Window laminate veneer (IPS e-max CAD sample).	50
26	Butt-joint laminate veneer (IPS e-max CAD sample).	50
27	Incisal overlap laminate veneer (IPS e-max CAD sample).	50
28	Programat P300 furnace	51
29	Etching of laminate.	52
30	Application of silane coupling agent.	52
31	Etching of prepared tooth.	53
32	Application of bonding agent.	53
33	Specially designed mounting device.	56
34	Application of load.	56
35	Universal Testing Machine (Lloyd instrument).	57
36	A column chart of fracture load mean values for both ceramic materials.	61
37	A column chart of fracture load mean values for the three preparation designs.	62
38	A column chart showing the effect of material x preparation design interactions.	64

39	A column chart of fracture load mean values for the three preparation designs according to the ceramic materials.	65
40	A column chart of fracture load mean values for both ceramic materials according to the preparation designs.	67
41	A column chart of failure mode for IPS Empress CAD laminate veneer subgroups.	68
42	A column chart of failure mode for IPS Empress CAD teeth subgroups.	69
43	A column chart of failure mode for IPS e-max CAD laminate veneer subgroups.	70
44	A column chart of failure mode for IPS e-max CAD teeth subgroups.	70
45	Debonding of an intact laminate, and root fracture.	71
46	Intact laminate and coronal/root fracture.	71
47	Fracture of the laminate.	72
48	Intact laminate and coronal fracture of the tooth.	72

List of tables

Table no.		Page no.
1	Chemical composition of IPS Empress CAD and IPS e-max CAD in weight (wt %).	29
2	Groups and subgroups of this study.	35
3	Results of regression analysis.	59
4	Means and standard deviation (SD) values of the different groups.	60
5	The means, standard deviation (SD) values and results of comparison between fracture load values of the two materials.	61
6	The means, standard deviation (SD) values and results of comparison between preparations.	62
7	The means, standard deviation (SD) values, results of comparison between the different interactions.	63
8	The means, standard deviation (SD) values, results of Student's t-test for the comparison between IPS Empress CAD and IPS e-max CAD with the three preparation designs.	64

9	The means, standard deviation (SD) values, results of one-way ANOVA and Tukey's test for the comparison between preparation designs.	66
10	Frequency of veneers' failure modality (n=5 per sub-group).	68
11	Frequency of teeth failure modality (n=5 per sub-group).	68
12	Frequency of veneers' failure modality (n=5 per sub-group).	69
13	Frequency of teeth failure modality (n=5 per sub-group).	69

INTRODUCTION

The public's demand for the treatment of unaesthetic anterior teeth is steadily growing. Accordingly, several treatment options have been proposed to restore the aesthetic appearance of the dentition. For many years, the most predictable and durable aesthetic correction of anterior teeth has been achieved with full crowns. However, this approach is undoubtedly the most invasive, requiring removal of large amounts of sound tooth structure and resulting in possible adverse effects on the pulp and adjacent periodontal tissues.

The introduction of multi-step total-etch adhesive systems, along with the development of high-performance hybrid resin composites has led to a more conservative restorative technique. Resin composite veneers can be used to mask tooth discoloration and/or to correct unaesthetic tooth form and/or position. However, such restorations still suffer from a limited longevity, since resin composites remain suspect to discoloration, wear and marginal fractures.

In search for more durable aesthetics, porcelain laminate veneers have been introduced. Several studies have proven their long time prognosis in-vivo and high level of patient acceptance. Additionally, in-vitro studies demonstrated long-term retention of porcelain veneers. Key factors for prognosis are the material and the kind of preparation used for such restorations.

The porcelain laminate veneers are considered as an integral part of aesthetic dentistry where stained, mottled, malformed and misaligned teeth are now restored with excellent esthetic results. The laminate veneers are thin ceramic shells that are bonded to the labial surface of anterior teeth.

There are studies concerning the design and thickness of the preparation. Regarding the design of the preparation, basic types have been described: the window, the butt-joint, and the incisal overlap preparations. As far as the thickness of preparation is concerned, the early concepts suggested minimal or no tooth preparation. Nevertheless, current beliefs support removal of varying amount of tooth structure, especially when mild malposition correction is aimed.

Consequently, this study was undertaken to evaluate the effect of three different preparation designs and two CAD/CAM ceramic materials on the fracture load of ceramic laminate veneers.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Conservatism had been introduced to the dental field to preserve the maximum amount of tooth structure. Laminate veneer has been considered as a line of treatment in dentistry.

Laminate is a layer of tooth colored material which is applied on the facial surface of a tooth as an aid of aesthetic restoration.

Porcelain laminate veneers were introduced by **Pincus**⁽¹⁾ **in 1938**; he was the first to describe the use of veneers to enhance the appearance of actors for close-ups in the movie industry. They were temporarily held in place with adhesive denture powder while the actors wear before a camera. The fragile restorations then had to be removed, because no adhesive system existed at that time to provide a permanent attachment of veneers to tooth structure.

Bunonocore⁽²⁾ **in 1955**, made a research on acid-etch techniques, combined with the use of filled resin, this enabled the mechanical bonding between etched tooth and filled resins. The use of direct resin veneers was at that time possible. The limitation of the self-curing technique was the limited working time for the dentist to recreate a labial surface before the composite resin chemically cured