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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

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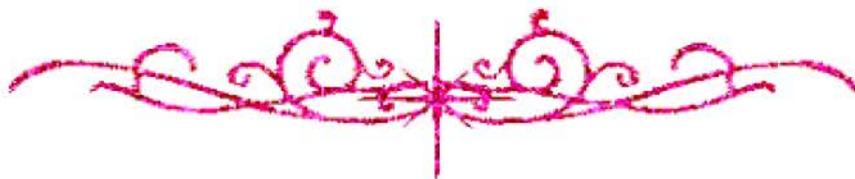
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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

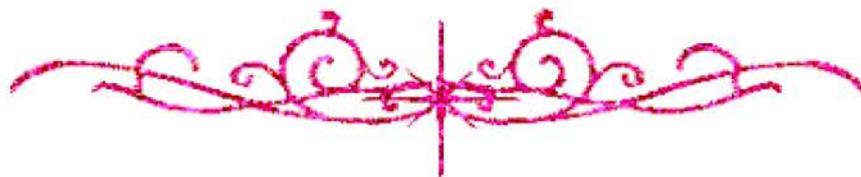
قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها
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بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالأصل



EFFECT OF AXIAL LOADING AND TEMPERATURE CYCLING ON
MICROLEAKAGE OF PORCELAIN AND COMPOSITE INLAY
RESTORATIONS

Thesis

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for
Ph.D. degree in restorative dentistry

Submitted by

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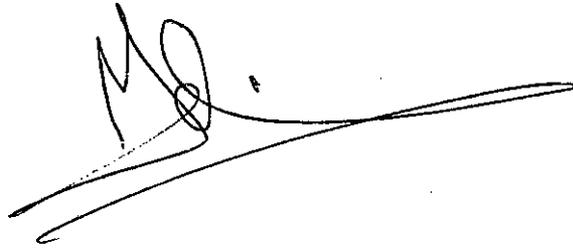
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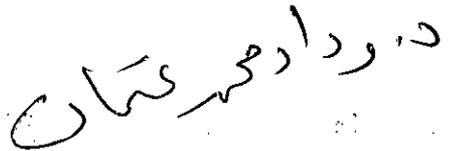
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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I'm grateful and thankful to God for his mercy and guidance throughout my life.

This investigation was initially conducted at the department of Restorative Dentistry, Faculty of Dentistry, Tanta University under the supervision of prof. Dr. Y.M. El Baghdady and Dr. W.M. Etman. I would like to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation for their great support and encouragement.

The investigation was subsequently completed at the department of Restorative dentistry, Faculty of Dentistry, The Ohio state University, U.S.A. under the supervision of prof. Dr R.R. Seghi. I appreciate very much his help and support throughout this work as well as his taking care of my stay in U.S.A.

My great sincere to my colleagues in the department of Restorative Dentistry at Tanta and the Ohio state for their valuable discussion and sharing me the moments of delight and despair. I wish also to thank every body help me by any way during this study.

List of contents

List of tables.....	ii
List of figures.....	iii
List of graphs.....	iv
Introduction.....	1
Review of Literature.....	5
Microleakage.....	5
Thermal stresses and microleakage.....	11
Mechanical stresses and microleakage.....	13
Esthetic inlays.....	15
Ceramic inlays.....	18
Composite inlays.....	23
Dentinal adhesion.....	29
Aim of the work.....	38
Material and method.....	39
Part 1 : Effect of thermal and mechanical stresses on microleakage of resin bonded esthetic inlays.....	39
Part 11 : Effect of cement type on microleakage of esthetic inlays.....	61
Results.....	66
Discussion.....	86
Summary and conclusion.....	91
References.....	94
Arabic summary.....	

List of Tables

Table		Page
1	Inlay Materials.....	42
2	The firing and glazing of duceram and Dc LFC.....	50
3	Samples grouping and subgroubing (part 1).....	57
4	Groubing and subgroubing of the samples (part11).....	65
5	Means(St.Dv.) and tukey test of the average marginal gaps of the porcelain and coposite inlays.....	67
6	One way ANOVAfor the marginal gaps values of the 3 groups.....	67
7	Means (St. Dv.) of the microleakage scores of the three tested groups..	68
8	Repeated measures ANOVA for the microleakage scores of the three groups (between and within groups).....	70
9	Tukey's test for the effect of fatigue treatment for variable :enamel....	71
10	Tukey,s test for the effect of fatigue treatment for variable : Dentin....	71
11	Tukey' s test for the differantial leakage score for the three groups....	72
12	Means (St.Dv.) of the microleakage of the two inlays (DC &TET) cemented with the two luting agents (RES. & RMGI)at the enamel and dentin margins.....	83
13	Repeated measures ANOVA for the microleakage scores of the two inlays cemented with the two luting agents.....	84

List of Figures

Figure	Page
1 Mounting device.....	40
2 Dimensions of the MOD cavity.....	43
3 Composite inlay fabrication.....	46
4 Porcelain inlay fabrication.....	49
5 Loading Device.....	59
6 Slow speed Diamond Saw.....	62
7 Tooth sectioning and microleakage scoring system.....	63
8 Score 0 leakage at E & D margins of composite inlay (control).....	77
9 A Score 0 leakage at dentin margin of composite inlay (control).....	78
9 B Score 0 leakage at enamel margin of composite inlay (control).....	78
10 A Score 1 leakage at enamel margin of composite inlay after thermal stress.....	79
10 B Score 2 leakage at enamel margin of composite inlay after thermal stress.....	79
11A Score 1 leakage at enamel margin of porcelain inlay after mechanical stress.....	80
11B Score 2 leakage at enamel margin of porcelain inlay after thermomechanical stress.....	80
12A Score 3 leakage at dentin margin of porcelain inlay after mechanical stress.....	81
12B Score 3 leakage at enamel margin of porcelain inlay after thermal stress.....	81
13A Score 4 leakage at dentin margin of porcelain inlay after thermomechanical stress.....	81

13B	Score 4 leakage at enamel margin of porcelain inlay after mechanical stress.....	81
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List of graphs

Graphs		Page
1	Microleakage at the enamel and dentin margins of the three inlays under different types of faigue.....	74
2	Effect of thermal fatigue on microleakage at the enamel and dentin margins of the three materials	74
3	Effect of mechanical fatigue on the microleakage of the three materials.....	75
4	Effect of thermomechanical fatigue on microleakage of the three materials tested	75

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Amalgam alloy remain the most widely used material for restoration of posterior teeth. However, this pattern of practice is changing as a result of a number of factors. Alternative materials and techniques developed in recent years, changing patterns of disease and new approaches towards cavity design (*QUALTROUGH et al., 1990*) have forced clinicians to rethink strategies for improving oral health.

Growing concern about biocompatibility has raised some questions regarding the safety of mercury in amalgam to both the surgery staff and to the patients (*ELEY & COX 1988*). And finally, there is an increasing demand for tooth colored restorations not only in the anterior teeth but also for large posterior restorations. Individuals are willing to pay a larger fee for an esthetic restoration than for an amalgam (*DOGLIA et al., 1986*).

Directly placed dental composite resins are currently routinely used in anterior teeth where esthetic is of optimum importance. Because of their current clinical success in anterior restorations, the use of these materials and techniques in posterior teeth as an esthetic alternative to amalgam and gold alloys have also increased (*DIETSCHI et al., 1989*).

Despite the promising results which have been achieved with direct placement posterior composite resins (*WILSON & SMITH 1988*) Problems related to wear resistance, polymerization shrinkage leading to micro leakage and subsequent secondary caries have been highlighted as disadvantages and have been shown to be particularly associated with larger posterior restorations (*JENSE & CHAN 1985*). To minimize the sum of the adverse effect associated with the direct method, an indirect technique which is less sensitive to insertion and handling based on inlay processing with extra oral or additional intraoral curing of resin based composite material was developed (*LUTZ et al., 1984*).

In this indirect technique the inlay is fabricated on a die and then cemented into the cavity. Indirect composite restorations are preferred over direct composite for their enhanced mechanical properties, reduced side effects of polymerization contraction and better control of clinical procedures (*SCOTT et al., 1992*).

In addition to indirect composite inlays, porcelain inlays also offer esthetic alternation to amalgam. Porcelain inlays were first used about 100 years ago. One of the earliest technique described was that of cementing ground section of factory made porcelain teeth into prepared cavities in the natural tooth (*HUNTER 1978*).