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قسم

نقسم باللّه العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها علي هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات

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بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالأصل

The Effect Of Silver Diamine Fluoride On Bond Strength To Demineralized Enamel

(An In-Vitro Study)

Thesis
submitted to the Department of Operative Dentistry, Faculty of Dentistry, Ain Shams University, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master's Degree in Operative Dentistry.

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Dental caries is complex, multi-factorial, chronic disease that affect hard dental tissues causing localized destruction by the acidic products of oral bacteria[1]. Enamel caries characterized by destruction of the enamel surface or a white patch in enamel not reaching dentino-enamel junction which indicates that there is subsurface lesion with most of the minerals are lost under relatively intact enamel surface[1,2]. The incipient caries lesion in enamel, which is called white spot lesions (WSL) is firstly appear as a white color increased by air dryness[3].

Recently, a paradigm shift towards a non-invasive approach that depends mainly on preventive strategies and remineralization as a management for dental caries. Current caries management procedure depends on minimally invasive dentistry that include conservative dental treatment with no or minimal intervention by removing as less as possible from tooth structure and achieve peripheral seal[4]. The removal of all caries lesion and extension for the cavity margins to reach sound tooth structure has shown many drawbacks; unnecessary removal of healthy tooth structure, unnecessary pulp exposure which causes weakening of tooth structure and increasing the cost of treatment.

Bonding with enamel is different according to the nature of enamel whether it sound or demineralized[5]. Bonding with sound enamel gives very strong and durable bond[6]. Bonding with hypo-calcified enamel considered a