

BOND STRENGTH OF RESIN MODIFIED GLASS IONOMER CEMENT TO PRIMARY DENTIN AFTER CUTTING WITH DIFFERENT BUR TYPES AND DENTIN CONDITIONING

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this *in vitro* study was to evaluate the effect of different bur types and acid etching protocols on the shear bond strength (SBS) of a resin modified glass ionomer cement (RM-GIC) to primary dentin. Forty-eight clinically sound human primary molars were selected and randomly assigned to four groups (n=12). In G1, the lingual surface of the teeth was cut with a carbide bur until a 2.0-mm-diameter dentin area was exposed, followed by the application of RM-GIC (Vitremmer – 3M/ESPE) prepared according to the manufacturer's instructions. The specimens of G2, received the same treatment of G1, however the dentin was conditioned with phosphoric acid. In groups G3 and G4 the same procedures of G1 and G2 were conducted respectively, nevertheless dentin cutting was made with a diamond bur. The specimens were stored in distilled water at 37°C for 24h, and then tested in a universal testing machine. SBS. data were submitted to 2-way ANOVA (= 5%) and indicated that SBS values of RM-GIC bonded to primary dentin cut with different burs were not statistically different, but the specimens that were conditioned with phosphoric acid presented SBS values significantly higher than those without conditioning. To observe micromorphologic characteristics of the effects of dentin surface cut by diamond or carbide rotary instruments and conditioners treatment, some specimens were examined by scanning electron microscopy. Smear layer was present in all specimens regardless of the type of rotary instrument used for dentin cutting, and specimens etched with phosphoric acid presented more effective removal of smear layer. It was concluded that SBS of a RM-GIC to primary dentin was affected by the acid conditioning but the bur type had no influence.

Uniterms: Glass ionomer cements, modified; Dental instruments; Dentin; Primary teeth, conditioning.

INTRODUCTION

One of the major challenges in dentistry has been to find an ideal restorative material that has physical properties similar to those of tooth structure, adhesion to dentin and enamel, in addition to resistance to degradation in the oral cavity²⁷. In attempt to reach these characteristics, glass ionomer cement (GIC) was developed and first presented by Wilson and Kent²⁹ in 1972. Its initial formulation underwent several modifications with the intent to improve handling and its physical properties.

A remarkable improvement of this class of material occurred approximately 15 years ago, with the introduction of the resin-modified glass ionomer cement (RM-GIC). This

material is characterized by the addition of photo-activated methacrylate, and a small amount of resin, such as 2-HEMA or bisphenol-A-glycidyl methacrylate (Bis-GMA), to the conventional glass ionomer cement (GIC) liquid or powder¹⁴. At the present time, RM-GICs present two or three setting reactions: a) acid-base reaction, typical of conventional GICs (initiated when the powder and liquid are mixed, occurring without light); b) photoinitiated setting reaction through the methacrylate groups (initiated when the powder/liquid mixture is exposed to light and occurs only where the light penetrates); c) free-radical methacrylate curing without light (initiated when the powder and liquid are mixed without necessity of light)²⁶.

During cavity preparation, tooth structure is cut by rotary

or manual instruments and a large amount of energy is generated locally, which results in denatured collagen and chemically and physically altered surfaces. This procedure produces smear layer, which can influence the adhesion between the tooth structure and dental materials⁸. Brännström, et al.⁴ (1979) has reported that there is a micromorphologic difference between dentin cut by diamond and carbide rotary instruments. The surfaces cut with diamond burs examined by scanning electron microscope presented more irregularities and thicker smear layer when compared to the dentin surface cut with carbide burs.

One of the main characteristics of GICs is their adhesion to tooth structure. An intimate contact between the dental material and its substrate is necessary to create an effective adhesion. For such purpose, various conditioning agents that remove or modify the smear layer have been used in order to improve the adhesion and clinical results of this material²⁷.

Regarding the conventional GICs, citric acid was one of the first conditioning solutions used to treat the dentin surface, but it was not frequently used because it had low biocompatibility and did not increase the bond strength between the material and tooth structure²⁰. Polyacrylic acid is one of the most used pre-treatment substances after cavity preparation and promotes an increase in the bond strength between the conventional GICs and dentin^{11,13}.

Many cleaning solutions, such as polyacrylic acid and phosphoric acid in different concentrations have been investigated as a pre-treatment to RM-GICs, in order to improve their adhesion to the dentin surface^{9,17,18,21}. Dentin conditioning can act differently on RM-GICs due to the presence of resin components that can infiltrate into the demineralized dentin and after polymerized result in micromechanical retention⁶.

Studies comparing the shear bond strength of RM-GICs to primary dentin after cutting with different bur types with or without prior conditioning with phosphoric acid have not found in the surveyed full-text electronic databases (Medline and Lilacs).

The purpose of this *in vitro* study was to evaluate the shear bond strength of a RM-GIC to primary dentin, after cutting with diamond or carbide rotary instruments with or without phosphoric acid conditioning.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Forty-eight clinically sound primary molars were used in this study. The teeth were obtained from the Pediatric Dentistry Clinic at the School of Dentistry of São José dos Campos -UNESP after their natural exfoliation; approved by the Ethical in Research Committee (protocol #006/2003-PH/CEP).

Tissue remnants and debris were removed with periodontal curettes. The teeth were stored in 0.5% chloramine solution for one week and later in distilled water at 4°C. The teeth were embedded in self-cured acrylic

resin, obtaining 2.0 cm large x 2.0 cm thick specimens. The teeth were randomly assigned to four groups (n=12) according to the cutting rotary instrument used and dentin treatment received.

In group 1, the lingual dentin surface was exposed using a high-speed carbide rotary instrument (# H21L.314.014; Komet, Germany) under copious water irrigation, and then cleaned with pumice/water slurry in rubber cups. The surface was rinsed with water and gently air dried. Vitremer primer (3M/ESPE) was applied for 30 s, gently air dried and light cured for 20 s.

In group 2, the specimens had the lingual dentin surface exposed by using a high-speed carbide rotary instrument (# H21L.314.014; Komet; Germany) under copious water irrigation, and then cleaned with pumice/water slurry in rubber cups. The surface was rinsed with water and gently air dried. After this procedure, dentin was conditioned with 35% phosphoric acid (Etchant; 3M/ESPE, St. Paul, MN, USA) for 15 s, rinsed for 30 s and blotted with a filter paper. Vitremer primer was applied for 30 s, gently air dried and light cured for 20 s.

Groups 3 and 4 received the same treatment as those described groups 1 and 2, respectively, but dentin cutting was made with a diamond bur (# 836KR.314.014; Komet, Germany).

In all groups, a high-speed turbine attached to a device was used for standardized dentin preparation. Dentin was cut until a 2.0-mm dentin area was exposed.

The surface area to be treated was isolated with a vinyl tape with a 2.0-mm-diameter hole. The specimens were placed in a split bisected Teflon matrix with a 2.0-mm-diameter cavity where the RM-GIC Vitremer (3M/ESPE, St. Paul, MN, USA) was inserted following the manufacturer's instructions.

Vitremer was light cured for 40 s and chemically cured for 4 min. The matrix was removed carefully obtaining a 2.0x2.0mm RM-GIC cylinder. The specimens were stored in distilled water at 37°C for 24 hours, and thereafter, submitted to mechanical tests. Shear bond strength was measured in an Instron universal testing machine (Model 4301; Instron, Norwood, MA, USA) with a 500 kg load cell at a crosshead speed of 0.5 mm/min.

In order to observe the micromorphologic characteristics of dentin surface cut by diamond or carbide rotary instruments and treated or not by conditioners, three specimens were prepared according to the specifications for groups 1 to 4 and dehydrated in increasing ethanol concentrations (70%, 80%, 90% and 100%), mounted in metallic stubs and covered with gold for evaluation under the SEM. The data from the shear bond test was submitted to two-way ANOVA and Tukey's test (p=0.05).

RESULTS

Table 1 and Figure 1 shows that the groups that did not receive conditioning presented the lowest resistance to shear bond strength.

Table 2 (ANOVA test) demonstrates the possibility of

rejecting the hypothesis that either conditioning or not dentin leads to equal results ($p=0.05$). On the other hand, there is a possibility of not rejecting the hypothesis of an equal effect between the different cutting rotary instruments used, in addition to the interaction of the instrument with the dentin surface conditioner. (Table 2)

In Figure 2, the RM-GIC bond strength to dentin is higher when 35% phosphoric acid conditioner is used than without the conditioner application.

The SEM micrographs revealed the formation of smear layer in all specimens, regardless of the type of rotary instrument used for dentin cutting. It is suggested that cutting of dentin surface with the diamond bur (Fig. 3b) created a thicker layer of debris when compared to the carbide bur (Fig. 3a).

Figures 4a and 4b show dentin surfaces cut by rotary instruments and conditioned with 35% phosphoric acid for 15 s. Complete removal of the smear layer and open dentinal tubules can be observed. The dentin surface cut by diamond bur (Fig. 4b) appears more irregular when compared to surfaces cut by carbide bur (Fig. 4a). In figure 5, the effect of Vitremer primer can be observed on the prepared surfaces. Vitremer primer partially removed the smear layer leaving the tubules obliterated.

DISCUSSION

The adhesion of dental materials to dentin has been extensively investigated in the last decades in order to make it effective and durable, but due to dentin complexity this is

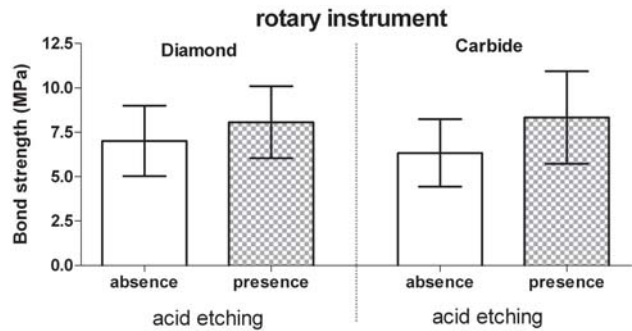


FIGURE 1- Shear bond strength means (MPa) and standard deviation by type of instrument (diamond and carbide) and acid etching (presence and absence)

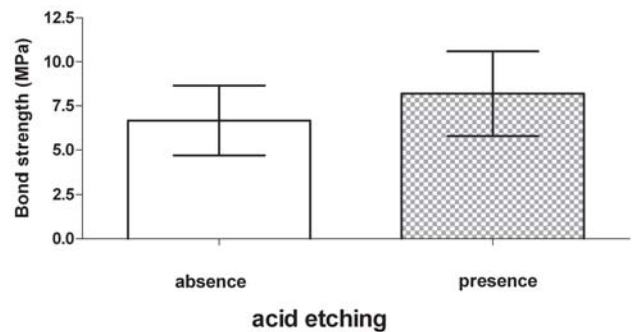


FIGURE 2- Shear bond strength means (MPa) and standard deviation by type of acid etching (presence and absence) without instrument effect

TABLE 1- Descriptive statistics for shear bond strength data (MPa) obtained by type of instrument (diamond and carbide) and acid etching (presence and absence)

Statistics	Diamond bur		Carbide bur	
	absence	presence	absence	presence
N	12	12	12	12
Minimum	3.60	4.23	3.31	4.44
Maximum	10.56	11.81	11.82	12.78
Mean	7.01	8.07	6.33	8.33
Standard deviation	1.98	2.03	1.90	2.61

TABLE 2- Bond strength means for the test groups (ANOVA, $p=0.05$)

Effects	degree of freedom (df)	sum square (ss)	mean square (MS)	p
Acid etching	1	27.9350	27.9350	0.0180
Instrumentation	1	0.52710	0.52710	0.7373
Interaction	1	2.66963	2.66963	0.4514
Error	44	203.490	4.62478	
Total	47			

an arduous procedure²⁴. Unlike enamel, dentin is a live, dynamic tissue that contains greater portion of water and organic material. It is connected to the pulp through the dentinal tubules, which extend from the pulp to the dentinoenamel junction. These tubules contain dentinal fluid

that is responsible for the intrinsic humidity of this structure^{10,24}.

Different mechanical tests have been proposed to assess the bonding performance of restorative materials. Although it suffers criticism, shear testing has been widely used to

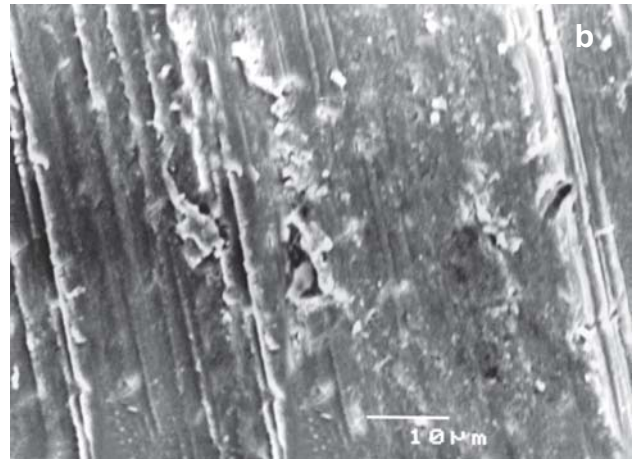
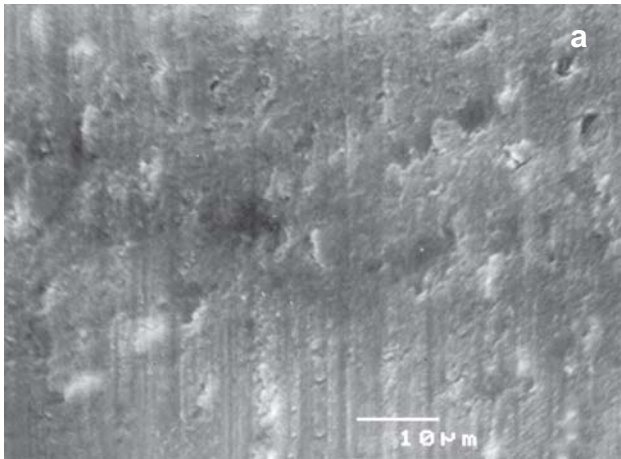


FIGURE 3- Dentin surface cut by: a) carbide bur; b) diamond bur. (Original magnification 1500X, bar=10 µm)

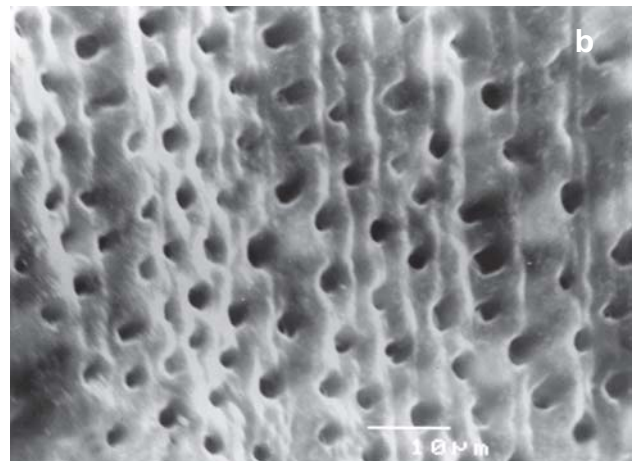
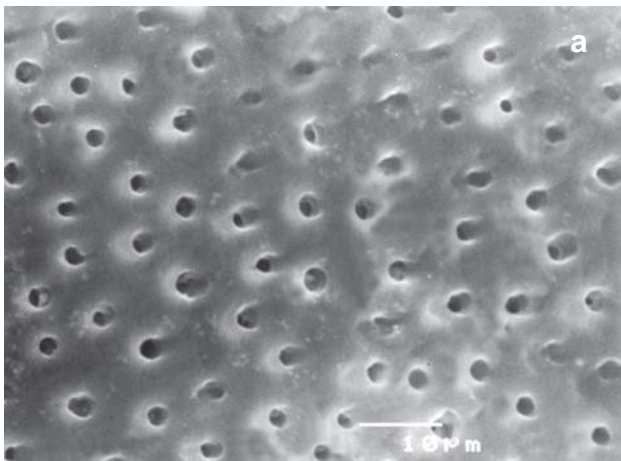


FIGURE 4- Dentin surface cut by: a) carbide bur after 37% phosphoric acid etching; b) diamond bur after 37% phosphoric acid etching (Original magnification 1500X, bar=10µm)

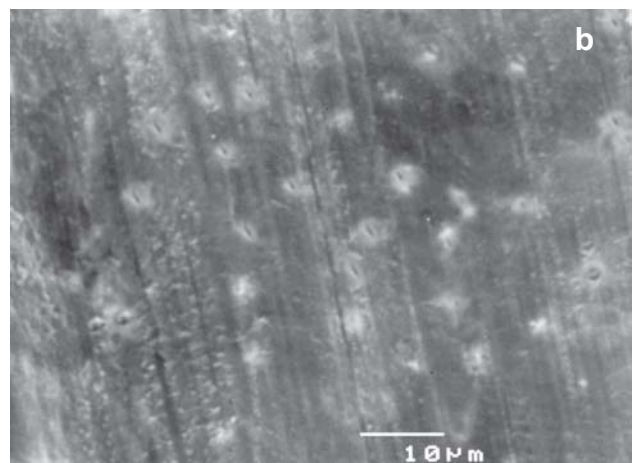
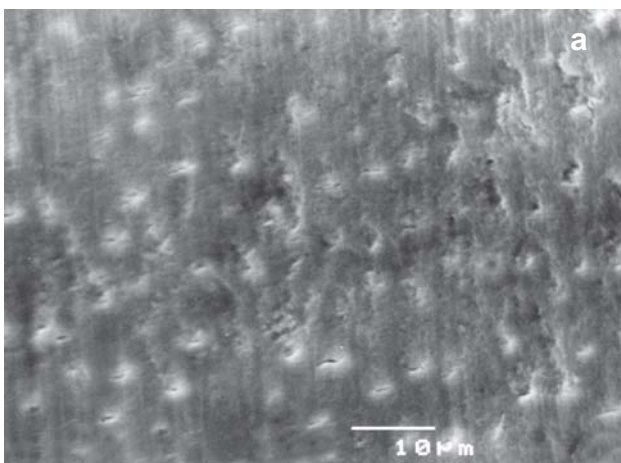


FIGURE 5- Dentin surface cut by: a) carbide bur after conditioning with Vitremer primer; b) diamond bur after conditioning with Vitremer primer (Original magnification 1500X, bar=10 µm)

evaluate the bonding ability of adhesive materials to dental structure^{18,19}. Particularly regarding GICs, which present low bond strength, other tests may be difficult to apply²⁸. The bond strength RM-GICs to dentin have been reported as higher than that of conventional GICs^{3,7}. However, the accurate mechanism of adhesion of this material is not completely established. Some SEM studies revealed the formation of tags at the dentin-cement interface resultant from the RM-GIC polymer penetration into the dentinal tubules^{1,17,19}.

In the present study, SEM observation showed the micromorphologic differences on the surfaces cut by diamond or carbide rotary instruments. SEM analysis suggests that specimens prepared with diamond bur presented a more irregular dentin surface with a visible thicker smear layer when compared to the carbide bur group (Figs. 3 and 4). These findings agree with those of previous reports^{4,8,12,22}.

The use of both rotary instruments produces different topographic characteristics on dentin surface (Fig. 4), which can affect the bond strength between dental material and prepared surface²². Nevertheless, some studies^{15,25} observed that dentin surface cut with different instruments did not influence the bond strength and this result corroborates with ours. The outcomes of this study demonstrate that the shear bond strength means of the surfaces prepared with carbide bur (groups 1 and 2) or diamond bur (group 3 and 4) to the RM-GIC were not statistically different (Table 2).

The presence of smear layer on dentin surfaces restrains the effective contact between restorative material and dental tissue impairing a satisfactory adhesion¹². With the RM-GIC improvement some authors suggested that dentin surface should be treated with agents that promote smear layer removal or modification. This procedure tends to improve resin monomer (HEMA) penetration, into the dentinal tubules, thus creating micromechanical retention and improving the adhesion^{3,6,7,17,19,28}.

Different conditioners have been investigated to improve the clinical performance of RM-GICs^{17,18}. Some studies consider that the effect of Vitrebond liquid is similar to that of some adhesive systems¹¹. Other investigations observed an improvement in RM-GIC bond strength when enamel conditioning with phosphoric acid was done^{5,11,23}. Therefore, this study used 35% phosphoric acid as dentin conditioner prior to the RM-GIC application.

Groups 2 and 4, with phosphoric acid conditioning, presented the highest shear bond strength means (Fig. 1 and Table 2). It can be suggested in these groups that the effective removal of smear layer, exposure of collagen network and opening of dentinal tubules promoted a better resin monomer (HEMA) penetration within the underlying dentin, thus creating a hybrid layer. This fact increases the surface energy and contributes to provide a better moisture of dentin surface creating an interdiffusion zone between cement and dentin matrix, which contributes to micromechanical retention, in addition to the RM-GIC chemical adhesion to dentin^{16,17,18}.

The lowest shear bond strength means were found in

groups 1 and 3, which received only the Vitremer primer, following the manufacturer's recommendations. The SEM micrographs of dentin surface treated with Vitremer primer revealed a partial removal of smear layer (Fig. 5). An amorphous structure remained covering the dentinal tubules; this fact is in accordance to other studies in the literature^{1,7}. The Vitremer primer's pH is not low enough to completely remove the smear layer from dentin surface. Therefore it prevents the penetration of resin material into dentinal tubules and formation of an interdiffusion zone which is related to micromechanical adhesion between the cement and underlying dentin matrix^{2,16}.

According to the results of this study, dentin conditioning with 35% phosphoric acid prior to RM-GIC application was able to improve adhesion between this material and dentin (Fig 2). Comparison to other studies was not possible due to lack of previous investigations. This finding can be very appropriate because the use of adhesive systems to improve bond strength was not necessary, which may be an advantage as the adhesive system could have formed a barrier at this interface preventing the diffusion of fluoride ions into dentin^{16,28}. Nevertheless, further research should be performed in order to observe the dentin/RM-GIC interface after phosphoric acid conditioning and investigate whether it can interfere with fluoride ion release, thus jeopardizing GIC anticaries effect.

CONCLUSIONS

According to the methodology used in this study and the statistical analysis obtained, it was concluded that early shear bond strength of RM-GIC to primary dentin was affected by the acid conditioning, but the different bur types used in this study had no influence.

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