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	.....	26

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가 , 30  
 2 , 3mm  
 , 15  
 BOND(OCB) Syntac Sprint(SS), ONE COAT  
 multi-purpose(SBMP) Scotchbond  
 (rhodamine B) ,  
 , 가 , 가 0-4 가 ,  
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 1. ,  
 가 .  
 2. , SBMP  
 OCB



, SBMP OCB 가 SS  
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3. - ,  
, OCB가 SS .  
4. ,  
SS가 SBMP ,  
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<sup>1,2)</sup>

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(hybrid

layer)

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scanning light microscopy) / energy-dispersive spectroscopy (confocal  
3).

가

가

tag

4,5)

6)

(wet-bonding technique)

가

가

7-9)

, Maseki

가

Van Meerbeek

Scotchbond Multi-Purpose

14)

가

가

가

가 .

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(in vitro),  
(one-bottle dentin bonding systems)

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 , 3 가 4

<Table 1>

<Table 1> Names, numbers and characteristics of each group.

	Class	cavity
<b>Group name</b>		
<i>n</i>	15	15
<b>Characteristics</b>	Wet-bonding technique	Dry-bonding technique

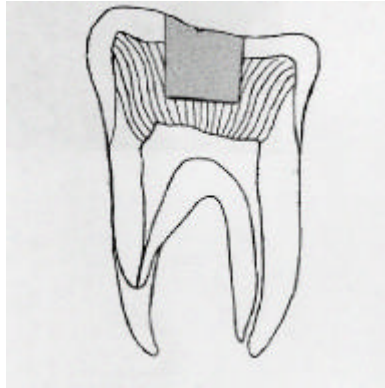
ONE COAT BOND(OCB, Coltène<sup>®</sup>, Switzerland), Syntac<sup>®</sup> Sprint<sup>™</sup>(SS, VIVADENT, Liechtenstein) ,  
 Scotchbond<sup>™</sup> Multi-Purpose(SBMP, 3M Dental Products, St. Paul, MN, USA) (Table 2).

2.

가.  
 , handpiece cylindrical diamond bur  
 , 가 , , 3mm가  
 (Figure 1). 가

0.1% rhodamine B<sup>®</sup>(Aldrich Chem Co., Milw, WI, USA)

<Table 2>



<Figure 1> Diagram of longitudinally sectioned tooth showing cavity shapes (shaded) and schematic orientation of dentinal tubules to the class cavity surfaces.

<Table 2> Chemical components and instructions for use of the dentin bonding systems used in this study

<b>Systems</b>	<b>LOT#</b>	<b>Compositions</b>	<b>Manufacturers ' instructions</b>	
Scotchbond™ Multi-Purpose (3M, St Paul MN)	etchant	9KR	10% maleic acid, water, polyvinyl alcohol thickener	etching 15s, rinsing 15s
	primer	9XB	HEMA, water, polyalkenoate copolymer	air-drying 10s apply primer
	adhesive	8KT	Bis-GMA, HEMA	apply adhesive light curing 20s
ONE COAT BOND (Coltène®)	etchant	II649	15% phosphoric acid	etching 30s, rinsing 20s
	adhesive	II649	HEMA, HPMA, Glycerol dimethacrylate, polyalkenoate methacrylized, UDMA, amorphous silica	air-drying (removing excess moisture) apply adhesive(massage) 20s gentle air-thinning light curing 30s
Syntac®Sprint™ (VIVADENT)	etchant	B20862	37% phosphoric acid	etching 15s, rinsing 20s
	adhesive	B17725	HEMA, MMPAA, maleic acid, fluoride compound, water, acetone	air-drying (removing excess moisture) apply adhesive 10s gentle air-thinning after 15s light curing 20s

2cm

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( ) 2cm 5

가 <Table 2>

Spectrum<sup>®</sup>(Dentsply, DeTrey, Konstanz, Germany) 1, 40

가

24 가,

Minitome<sup>®</sup>(Struers, Denmark) low-speed diamond saw

600grit silicone carbide paper

5 Slide glass mounting

Bio-Rad MRC 600 confocal argon-crypton laser(Glattbrugg, Switzerland)가

Leica<sup>®</sup> DMRBE microscope(Hidelberg, Germany) Rhodamine B(ex. DD 488/ 568nm, em. LP 590nm) PL Fluotar 20×/ 0.50, 5×/ 0.12 가 10×, TCS NT system(Hidelberg, Germany)

50

, 200

Fujix Pictography 3000 digital printer(Fuji, Tokyo, Japan)

가

가

가 가 0-4

가 , 0-4 .

(1) (penet)  
tag 0  
4 (Figure 5.1-5.5) ,  
가 가 (200 ) 가 .

(2) (unifo)  
- ,  
0 4  
(Figure 6.1-6.5) , 가 가  
- (50 ) 가 .

(3) (poros)  
0 4  
(Figure 7.1-7.5) , 가  
가 (200 ) 가 .

가 가 .  
가 , 가  
가 5 가 가 .  
t-test , one-way  
ANOVA Tukey's multiple comparison test



1. 가

5 가 가 , 52.70%

(Table 3).

<Table 3> Inter-observer correlations of each groups, materials, and parameters

Group	Dentin bonding systems	Parameter	Reliability (%)
(wet bonding)	SBMP	<i>penet</i>	93.74
		<i>unfo</i>	93.94
		<i>poros</i>	59.41
	OC	<i>penet</i>	91.46
		<i>unfo</i>	79.56
		<i>poros</i>	54.70
	SS	<i>penet</i>	68.49
		<i>unfo</i>	64.29
		<i>poros</i>	69.71
(dry bonding)	SBMP	<i>penet</i>	85.58
		<i>unfo</i>	62.84
		<i>poros</i>	66.18
	OC	<i>penet</i>	52.70
		<i>unfo</i>	65.23
		<i>poros</i>	60.81
	SS	<i>penet</i>	65.71
		<i>unfo</i>	58.82
		<i>poros</i>	52.63

*penet* : resin penetration into dentinal tubules.

*unfo* : uniformity of bonded layers.

*poros* : blisters and porosities in cavity corners.

2. 가

가 <Table 4> <Table 6>, <Fig. 2> <Fig. 4>

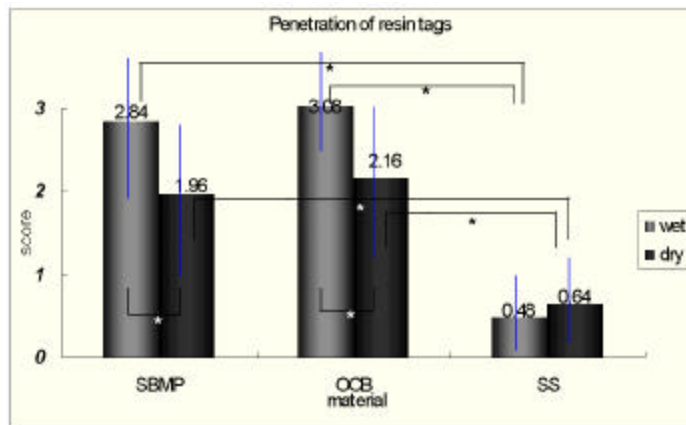
(1) (Table 4, Fig. 2)

SBMP OCB , ( ) tag 가 ( )  
 (p<0.05). ( ) SBMP OCB tag  
 가 SS (p<0.05). ( ) 가  
 SBMP OCB tag 가 SS (p<0.05).

<Table 4> Scores(Mean ±SD) of resin tag penetration in pulpal floor of class cavities.

Group	Material		
	SBMP	OC	SS
(wet)	2.84 ± 0.99	3.08 ± 0.91	0.48 ± 0.51
(dry)	1.96 ± 0.93	2.16 ± 0.94	0.64 ± 0.57

Comparison among the groups: t-test, p<0.05



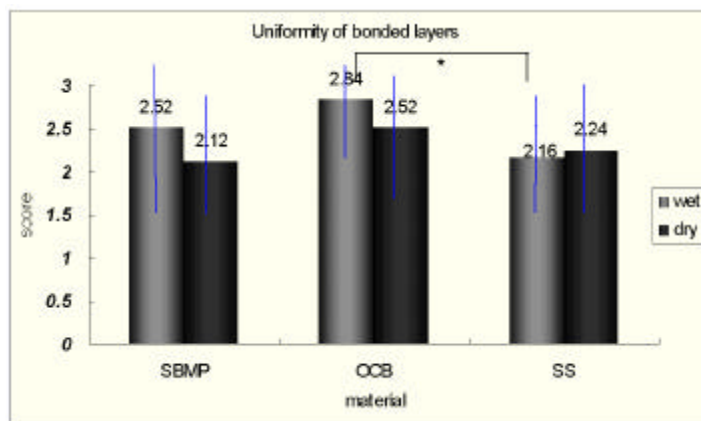
<Figure 2> Comparison of resin tag penetration into dentinal tubules. Asterisk(\*) means statistically significant differences (p<0.05).

(2) ( ) (Table 5, Fig. 3)  
 ( ) OCB - 가 SS  
 (p<0.05). SBMP OCB ( ) -  
 가 ( )

<Table 5> Scores(Mean ± SD) of the uniformity of the whole bonded interfaces in Class cavities.

Group	Material		
	SBMP	OC	SS
(wet)	2.52 ± 1.00	2.84 ± 0.69	2.16 ± 0.69
(dry)	2.12 ± 0.73	2.52 ± 0.71	2.24 ± 0.78

Comparison among the groups: t-test, p<0.05



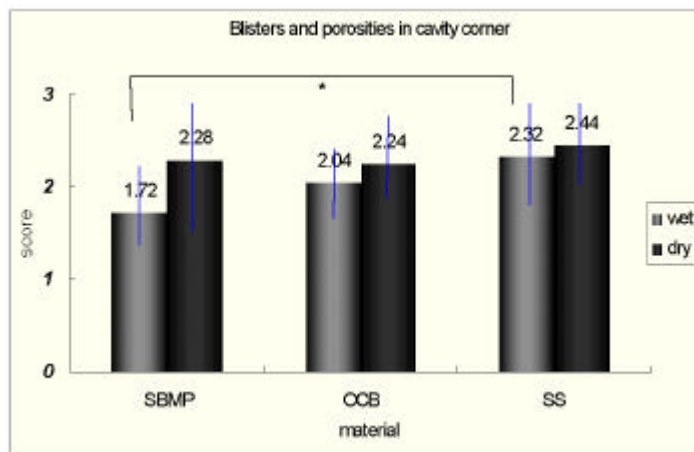
<Figure 3> Comparison of uniformity of the bonded layers. Asterisk(\*) means the statistically significant differences (p<0.05).

(3) ( ) (Table 6, Fig. 4)  
 ( ) SS 가 SBMP  
 (p<0.05). 가 ( )  
 ( )

<Table 6> Scores(Mean  $\pm$  SD) of blisters and porosities in class cavity corners.

Group	Material		
	SBMP	OC	SS
(wet)	2.00 $\pm$ 0.76	2.16 $\pm$ 0.47	2.08 $\pm$ 0.81
(dry)	2.32 $\pm$ 0.75	2.36 $\pm$ 0.95	2.96 $\pm$ 0.84

Comparison among the groups: t-test,  $p < 0.05$



<Figure 4> Scores of blister and porosity in the cavity corners. Asterisk(\*) means statistically significant differences ( $p < 0.05$ ).

in vitro

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<sup>11)</sup> Maseki

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<sup>12)</sup>

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<sup>13,14)</sup>

acetone alcohol

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. Kanca

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<sup>14)</sup>, De Goes

brush

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<sup>15)</sup>

<sup>16)</sup>

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3 2cm

re-wetting

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가

re-wetting

Syntac Sprint 가  
 , Ferrari가 가  
 Syntac Sprint tag,  
<sup>17)</sup> . Syntac Sprint  
 water acetone ,  
 acetone  
 'water-chaser'  
 methacrylate monomer 가 re-wetting  
 . Syntac Sprint water  
 , acetone base Syntac original  
<sup>18)</sup> .  
 Syntac Sprint 가  
 .  
 가  
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 가  
 Scotchbond Multi-Purpose가 Syntac Sprint  
 . Scotchbond  
 Multi-Purpose 가 , ONE COAT BOND  
 Syntac Sprint Scotchbond Multi-Purpose  
 가 가  
 , , Scotchbond Multi-Purpose  
 water 가 -  
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 가  
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Sprint . Scotchbond Multi-Purpose

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15,20,21)

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ONE COAT BOND

Scotchbond Multi-Purpose

Syntac Sprint

ONE COAT

BOND

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Scotchbond

Multi-Purpose

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ONE COAT BOND

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Scotchbond Multi-Purpose

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ONE COAT BOND(OCB)

Syntac Sprint(SS),

Scotchbond multi-purpose(SBMP)

(rhodamine B) ,

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2.

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OCB

, SBMP OCB 가 SS

3.

, OCB가 SS

4.

SS가 SBMP

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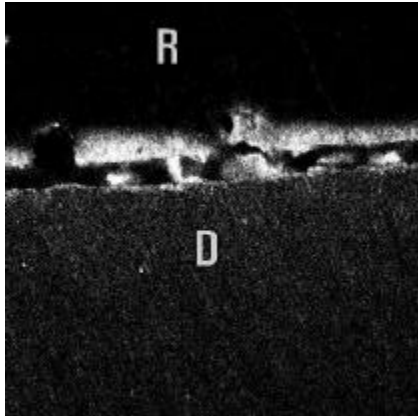
1. Eick JD. et al. The dentinal surface : Its influence on dentinal adhesion, Part ., Quintessence Int, 24:571-582, 1993.
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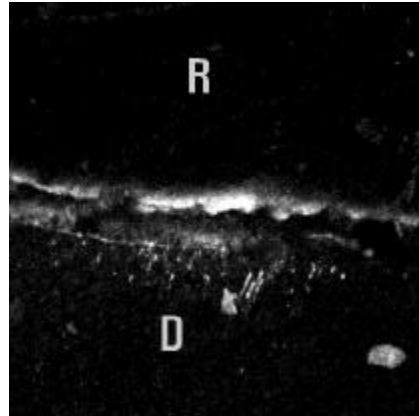
Fig. 5.1-5.5 Standard confocal laser scanning microscopic(CLSM) images at resin-dentin interfaces in pulpal floor of class cavity used for scoring the resin tag penetrations. Original magnification  $\times 200$  (R: resin filling, D: dentin) . . . . . 23  
5.1. Score 0., 5.2. Score 1., 5.3. Score 2.,  
5.4. Score 3., 5.5. Score 4.

Fig. 6.1-6.5 Standard confocal laser scanning microscopic(CLSM) images at class cavity resin-dentin interfaces used for scoring the uniformity of the whole adhesive layer. Original magnification  $\times 50$  (R: resin filling, D: dentin) . . . 24  
6.1. Score 0., 6.2. Score 1., 6.3. Score 2.,  
6.4. Score 3., 6.5. Score 4.

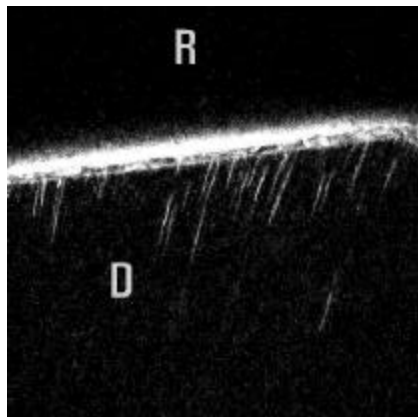
Fig. 7.1-7.5 Standard confocal laser scanning microscopic(CLSM) images at class cavity corners(inner line angle) used for scoring the formation of blisters and porosities. Original magnification  $\times 200$  (R: resin filling, D: dentin) . . . . . 25  
7.1. Score 0., 7.2. Score 1., 7.3. Score 2.,  
7.4. Score 3., 7.5. Score 4.



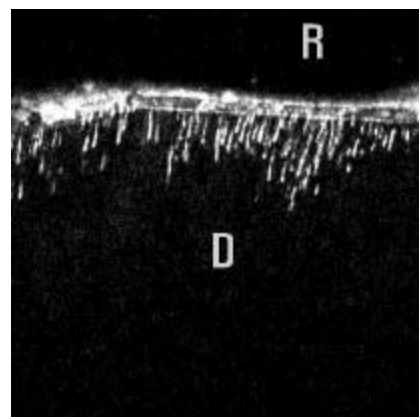
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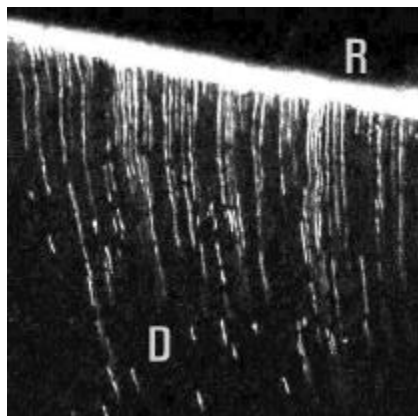
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<Fig. 5.3>

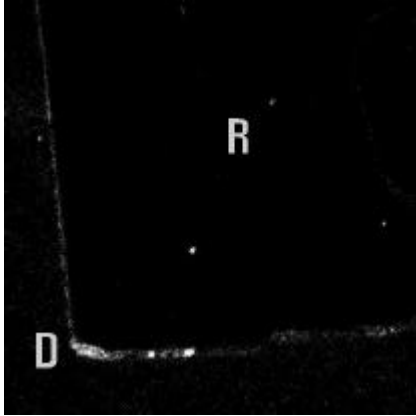


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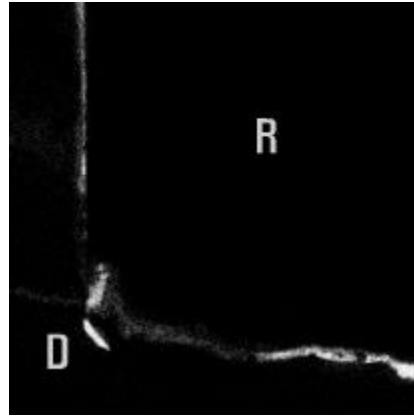


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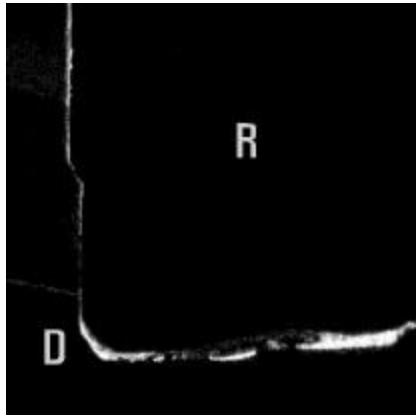




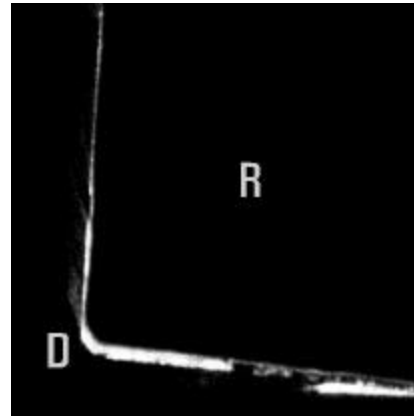
<Fig. 6.1>



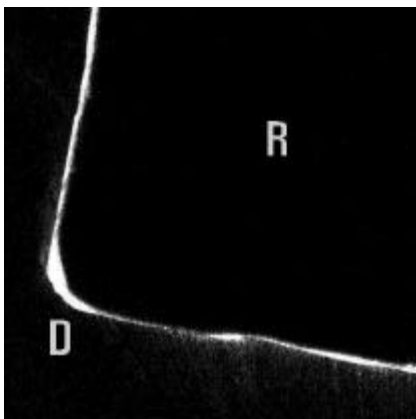
<Fig. 6.2>



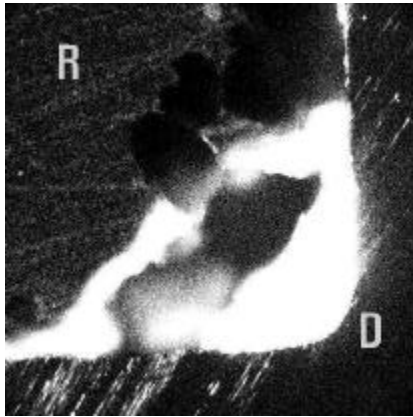
<Fig. 6.3>



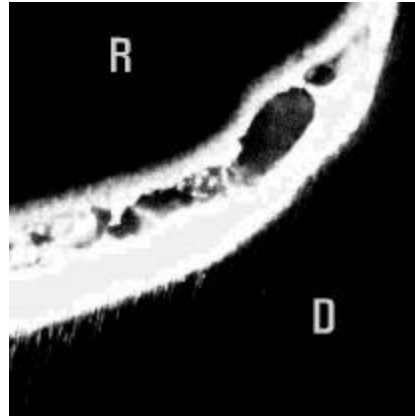
<Fig. 6.4>



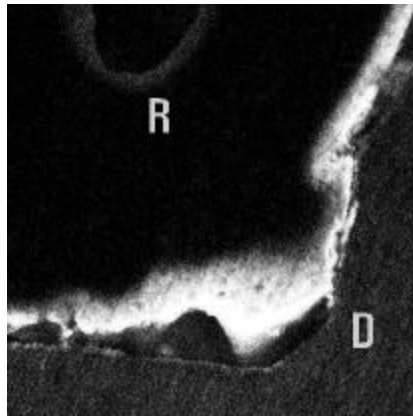
<Fig. 6.5>



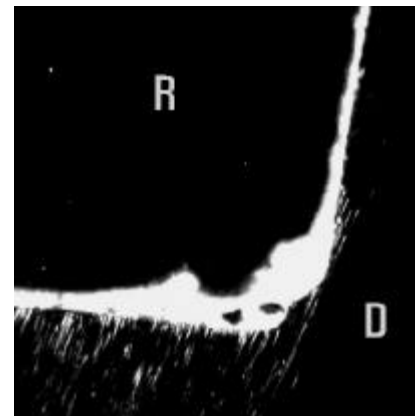
<Fig. 7.1>



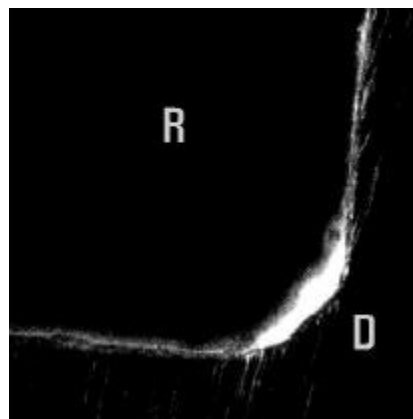
<Fig. 7.2>



<Fig. 7.3>



<Fig. 7.4>



<Fig. 7.5>

## **Abstract**

### **A confocal microscopic study on resin-dentin interfaces in one-bottle adhesive systems bonded to class cavities**

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*Department of Dentistry, The Graduate School of Dentistry, Yonsei University*

*(Directed by Professor Sung Ho Park, D.D.S.,M.S.D.,Ph.D.)*

**Objective:** The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effect of wet and dry bonding on resin-dentin interfaces of class restoration bonded with two one-bottle dentin bonding systems and one multi-step dentin bonding system using confocal laser scanning microscope (CLSM).

**Materials and Methods:** Thirty class cavities were prepared from freshly extracted caries-free human teeth. These teeth were divided into two groups based upon the status of remained surface moisture :Group , wet bonding; Group , dry bonding. Resin-dentin interfaces were produced with two one-bottle dentin bonding systems-ONE COAT BOND(OCB; Coltene®) and Syntac® Sprint™ (SS; VIVADENT)-and one multi-step dentin bonding system-Scotchbond™ multi-purpose(SBMP; 3M Dental Products)-as control according to manufacturers' instructions. Cavities were restored with Spectrum® (Dentsply). Specimens were immersed in saline for 24 hours and sectioned longitudinally with a low-speed diamond disc. The resin-dentin interfaces were microscopically observed using CLSM. The quality of resin-infiltrated dentin layers were evaluated by five dentists using 0-4 scale.

**Results:** Confocal laser scanning microscopical investigations using primer labeled with rhodamine B showed that the penetration of the primer occurred

along the cavity margins.

Statistical analysis using one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's test revealed that the primer penetration of the group (wet bonding) was more effective than group (dry bonding) in SBMP( $p=0.0022$ ) and OCB( $p=0.001$ ). In SS there was no significant difference. In the group , the penetration quality and the bonding uniformity of OCB were superior to SS. In the group , the penetration quality of SBMP were superior to SS. And there was no significant difference in the penetration quality, bonding uniformity and the porosity among the other groups or materials.

---

Key words: one-bottle dentin bonding systems, confocal laser scanning microscopy, resin-dentin interfaces, wet-bonding techniques, overwet phenomenon.