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1.	matrix bleaching	4
2.		(reservoir)	5
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8.	Catalase	23
9.	Catalase	23
10.	Alcohol	24
11.	Alcohol	24
12.		25
13.		25
1.		6
2.		8

가 -

가

가

가

60

5

4

35%

office bleaching

10 %

matrix bleaching

SEM

Catalase

(p<

0.05)

가

(p<0.05), alcohol

가 -

(:)

I.

가

.

1868

,

oxalic acid 가

가 Harlan

(hydrogen peroxide) 가

¹⁾. 1918 Abbot ²⁾

가 (power bleaching)

, 가 ,

가 (home matrix

bleaching) 1960 Klusnier ³⁾ 가 10 % (carbamide

peroxide) custom-fitting tray

가, 1989 Haywood & Heyman ⁴⁾

가 , 가

5,6)

,7,8) , laminate ,

가

가

9,10)

, Torneck ¹¹⁾
35 % 1 가
가 , Kalili ¹²⁾
water-displacement solution
. Barghi ¹³⁾
(carbamide peroxide)
가
, Sung ¹⁴⁾
가
Rotstein ¹⁵⁾ oxygen radical
scavengeing enzyme catalase
ethylcellulose polymer
, Kum ^{16, 17)}
catalase 가
catalase
.
가
SEM
가
가 .

II.

1. (Vital Tooth Bleaching)

, . 60
12 5 (Exaflex™ putty type , GC, Korea)
1



1. matrix bleaching

6 x 6
mm window nail varnish
3 (2) . window
Opal Dam™ (Ultradent, USA)
(reservoir) Omnivac™ (Ultradent, USA) 가
(tray)



2. (reservoir)

37 ° C, 100 %

combined technique , Opalescence™

(10% carbamide peroxide , Ultradent, USA) (tray)

1 3 matrix bleaching , power bleaching

1 1 OpalE xtra™ (35% hydrogen peroxide , Ultradent, USA)

window 30 (Translux™ ,

Kulzer) 15 가 .

2.

protocol

(1). catalase 50μℓ catalase (C-40, 10mg/ml, 10000 to 25000 units/mg protein ,Sigma, St. Louis Co., MO,USA) micropipette

window 3 2 ,

70% (,) 1 .

spray-water 5

2

1.

()

- (10) :
 - (10) :
 - 1 (10) : Catalase (Sigma, St Louis Co., USA)
 - 2 (10) : 95 % ethyl alcohol (,)
 - 3 (10) : Spray water
-

3. (Shear bond strength test)

clear resin . 37%

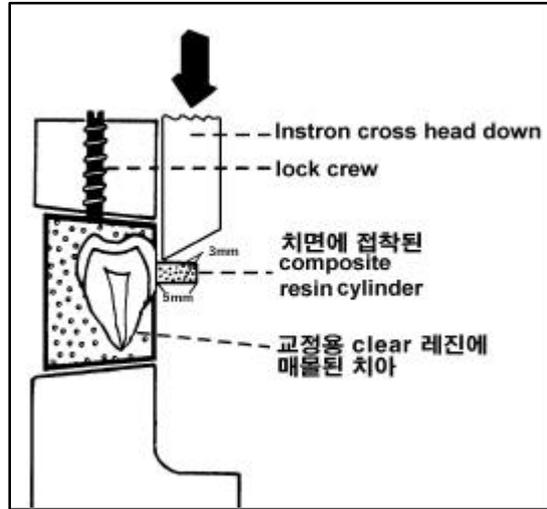
(3M, USA) 20 , Scotchbond multipurpose™

(3M, USA) Z-100™ (3M, USA) 4

40 .

3 mm, 5mm teflon tube

cylinder . (3)



3. resin cylinder

thermal cycling 1000 Instron universal
 testing machine(Instron 6022, Instron Co., UK) crosshead speed
 1.0mm / minute .

4. (Scanning Electron Microscopy observation)

cylinder

Scanning electron microscope (SEM, HITACHI S-2700, JAPAN)

2000 , .

5. (Statistical Analysis)

Kruskal-Wallis test Duncan's Multiple Range test

95 %

III.

1. (Shear bond strength test)

1,2

2

(p<0.05). Catalase

(p<0.05).

2 . (MPa)

		(Mean)	(SD)	(Median)	(Range)	Duncan Grouping †
	-	19.81	4.45	19.88	11.87	A
	-2	17.49	3.58	17.72	7.3	A
1	- Catalase	16.03	4.71	15.32	14.67	A
2	- alcohol	11.25	2.44	11.06	6.79	B
3	-	6.94	5.10	5.78	10.38	C

† : 가

2. (Scanning Electron Microscopy)

SEM

(4,5). 2

(6,7).

Catalase (8,9) alcohol (10,11)

가

(interprismatic space) 가

adhesive failure (12,13).

IV.

96 % 4 % ,

(rod shaped crystal) 가 ,

(interprismatic space)

1) 70 % 20 % , 10 %

(interprismatic space)

가
. 35 %
10% 가 , 3.6%
perhydroxyl
10% 가 35 %
power bleaching
. 17)
가 Titley 7)
35 % 가
(porosity) 가
. Titley 19)
35 %
-
Torneck²⁰⁾ secondary
ion-mass spectroscopic (SIMS) analysis
가
, Haywood²¹⁾ 10 % 5 home bleaching

가

가

Torneck ²²⁾

(interprismatic pathway)

. Titley²³⁾

tag 가

가

가

10 %

peroxide

. ^{24,25)}

(accelerator)

(free

radical) 가

(long chain polymerization)

,

가

(monomer)

(accelerator)

. ²⁶⁾

9-25 μm

(pore)

가 ,

(fluid)

(ion)

가

^{27),28)}

. ²⁹⁾

22%,5% (volume)

²⁷⁾

(oxygen radical)

(reservoir)

(microcirculation)

가

30)

Rotstein¹⁵⁾

(oxygen radical scavenging enzyme) catalase

ethylcellulose polymer

Kum^{16), 17)}

in vitro

catalase 가

catalase

(p<0.05) , catalase

Catalase

oxygen

radical

antioxidant enzyme

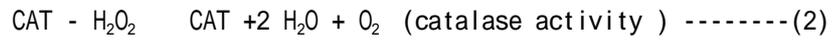
Catalase

2

1mol catalase 5,000,000 mol/min

catalase

16)



catalase

pH

antagonist

self-life 가 가

Kalili ¹²⁾

water-displacement solution

Barghi ¹³⁾

(carbamide peroxide)

가

Sung ¹⁴⁾

가

Kum ¹⁶⁾

17)

가

가

Torneck¹¹⁾

35 %

7

가

가 7

2

가

, Michael³¹⁾

25%

24

Adibfar³²⁾

5

가

Murchison³³⁾

10% carbamide peroxide

24

가 가

peroxide

가

가
 (p<0.05). 2
 catalase
 cohesive failure
 가
 가 adhesive failure
 Catalase, alcohol
 가
 가 McGuckin¹⁰⁾ 35 %
 80% 가 adhesive
 failure 가
 가
 가
 가 .. Cvitko³⁴⁾
 0.5-1.0mm

veneer

가 가 . ,
(interprismatic pathway)

가 . , (tensile
bond strength) (shear bond strength)

veneer 가

(tangential) tag

veneer 2

2

, , veneer

water-displacement solution , 가

V.

(hypoplasia), tetracycline

lamine

가 가

60

35%

(Opalextra™)

10%

(Opalescence™)

combined technique

catalase

alcohol

1. Catalase

2

(P<0.05).

2. -

catalase, alcohol

cohesive

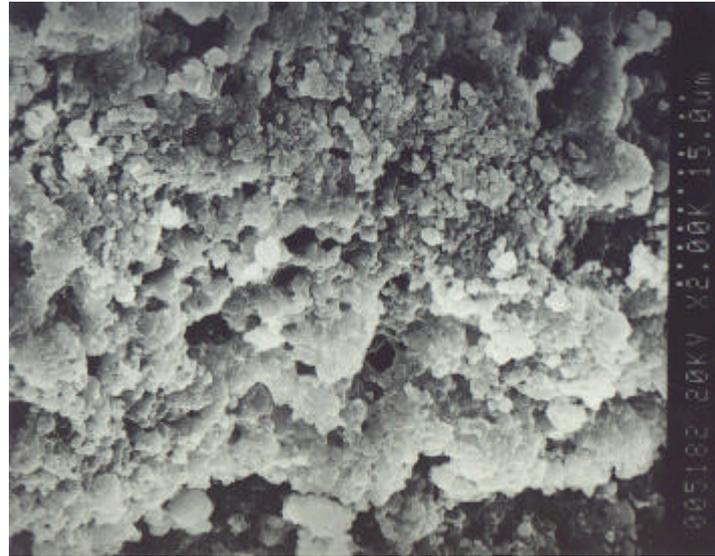
failure

adhesive failure

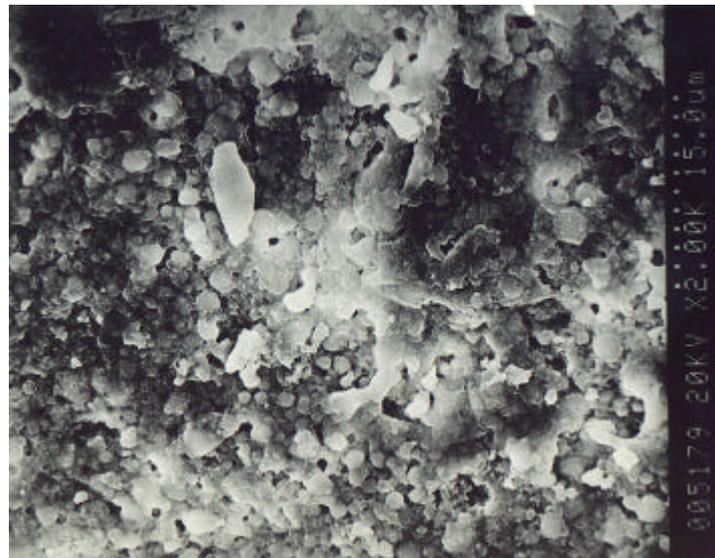
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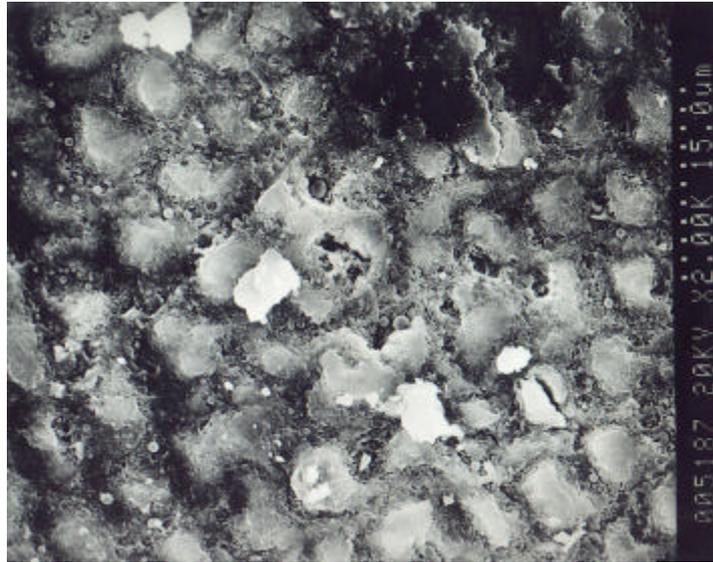
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4. (x 2000)



5. (x2000)



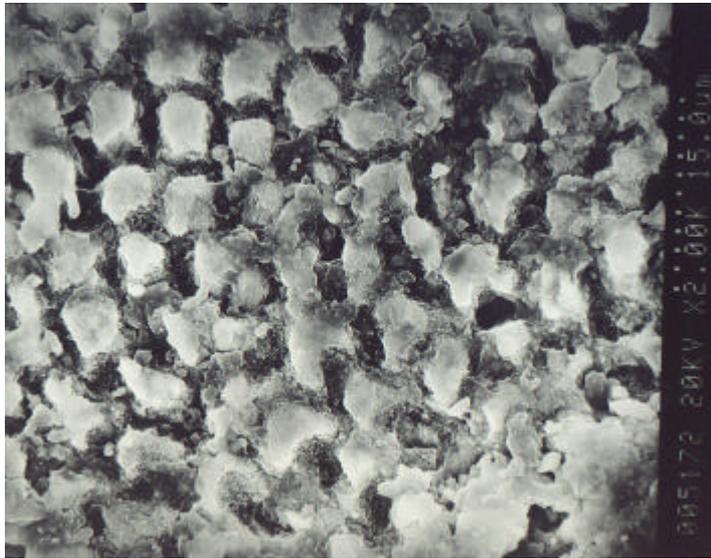
6. 2

(x 2000)

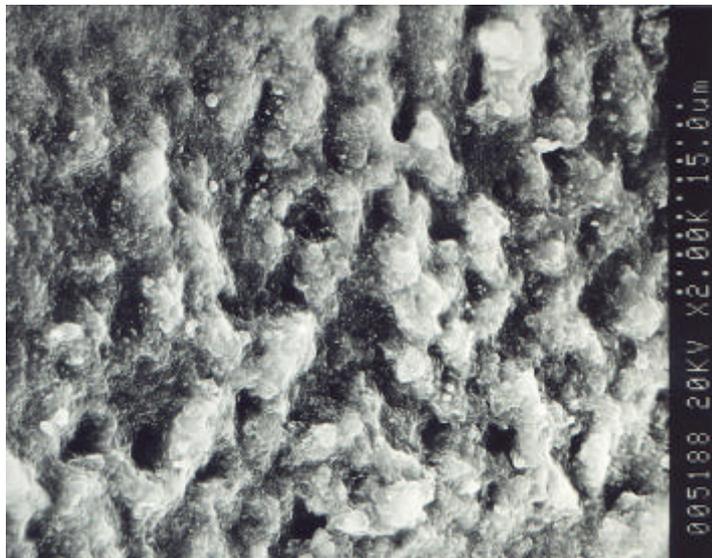


7. 2

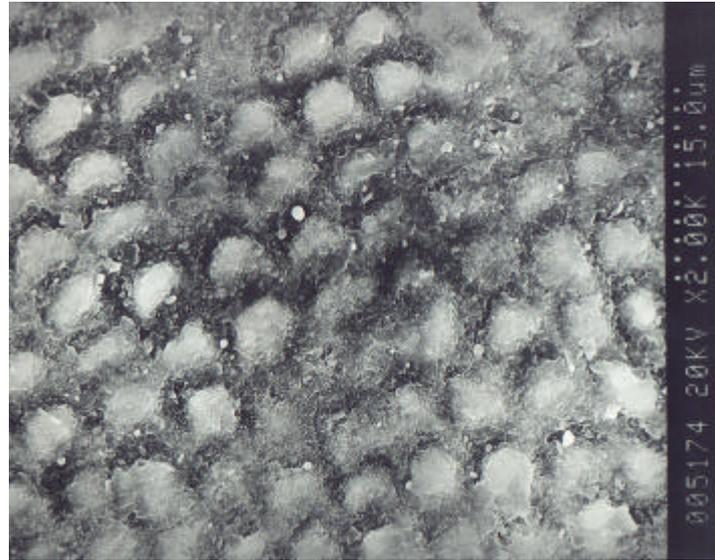
(x2000)



8. catalase (x 2000)

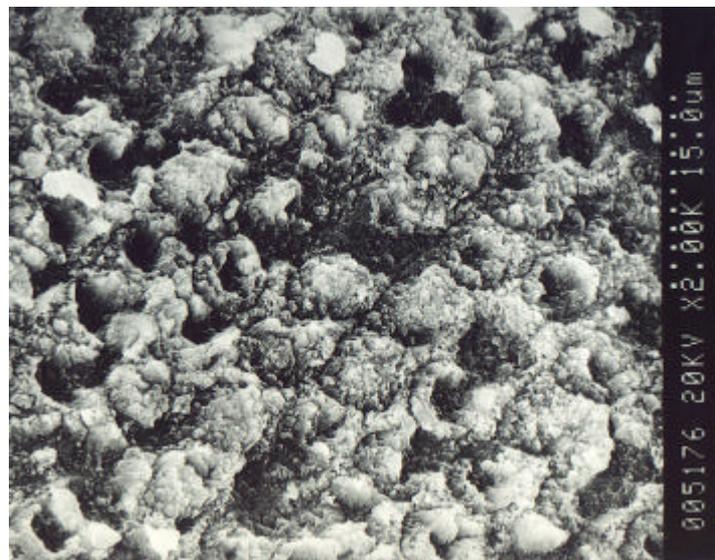


9 . catalase (x2000)



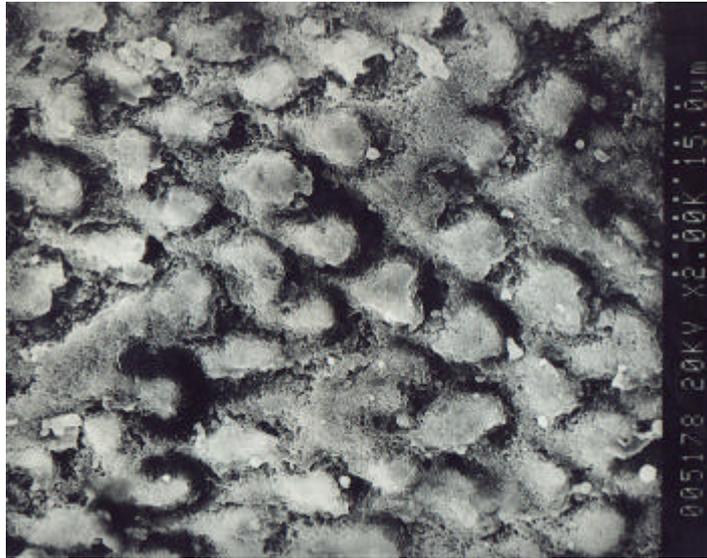
10. Alcohol

(x 2000)

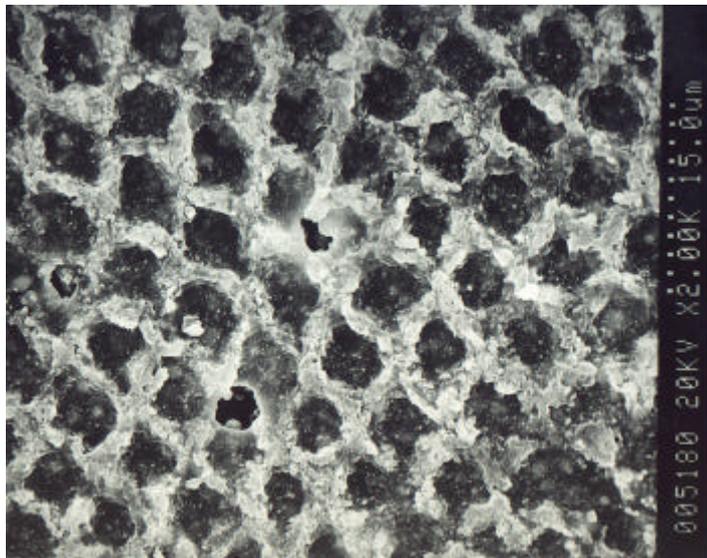


11. Alcohol

(x2000)



12. (x 2000)



13. (x2000)

ABSTRACT

The effect of removal of residual peroxides
on the shear bond strength and the fracture
mode of composite resin-enamel
after tooth bleaching

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(Directed by professor Kee-Yeon Kum, D.D.S., Ph D.)

Tooth bleaching has been prevailing recently for its ability to recover the color and shape of natural teeth without reduction of tooth material. However, it has been reported that bleaching procedure adversely affects the adhesive bond strength of composite resin to tooth. At the same time the bond strength was reported to be regained by application of some chemical agents. The purpose of this in vitro study was to investigate the effect of the removal of residual peroxide on the composite- enamel adhesion

and also evaluated fracture mode between resin and enamel after bleaching. Sixty extracted human anterior and premolar teeth were divided into 5 groups and bleached by combined technique using office bleaching with 35 % hydrogen peroxide and matrix bleaching with 10 % carbamide peroxide for 4 weeks. After bleaching, the labial surfaces of each tooth were treated with catalase, 70% ethyl alcohol, distilled water and filled with composite resin. Shear bond strength was tested and the fractured surfaces were also examined with SEM. Analysis revealed significantly higher bond strength values. ($p < 0.05$) for catalase-treated specimens, but water-treated specimens showed reduction of bond strength, alcohol-treated specimens had medium value between the two groups ($p < 0.05$). The fracture mode was shown that the catalase group and the alcohol group had cohesive failure but the water sprayed group had adhesive failure. It was concluded that the peroxide residues in tooth after bleaching seems to be removed by gradual diffusion and the free radical oxygen from peroxide prevents polymerization by combining catalyst in the resin monomer. Therefore it may be possible to eliminate the adverse effect on the adhesion of composite resin to enamel after bleaching by using water displacement solution or dentin bonding agent including it for effective removal of residual peroxide

key words : vital tooth bleaching, shear bond strength, composite resin,
fracture mode, catalase, ethyl alcohol, free oxygen radical
adhesive failure, cohesive failure