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-ONE COAT BOND(OCB; Coltène®), Syntac® Sprint™ (SS;

VIVADENT)- , 가

CLEARFIL™ SE BOND(SB;

KURARAY),

Scotchbond™ multi-purpose(SBMP; 3M Dental Products)

(rhodamine B)

, -Spectrum®(Dentsply)-

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Diamond disc

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Electron Microscope, SEM),

(Transmission Electron Microscope,

TEM),

/energy-dispersive spectroscopy

(Confocal Scanning Light Microscopy)

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bonding systems)

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(self etching primer)

(one-bottle dentin

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 20 .

<Table 1>

<Table 1> Names, numbers and characteristics of each groups of experiment

Group	1	2
Numbers	20	20
Characteristics	Cervical abrasion	Wedge-shaped cavity preparation

ONE COAT BOND(OCB, Coltène[®], Switzerland), Syntac[®] Sprint[™] (SS, VIVADENT, Liechtenstein) 가 CLEARFIL[™] SE BOND(SB; KURARAY) ,

Scotchbond[™] Multi-Purpose(SBMP, 3M Dental Products, St. Paul, MN, USA) (Table 2).

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

Systems	LOT#	and compositions	Manufacturers' instructions	
Scotchbond TM Multi-Purpose (3M, St Paul MN)	etchant	9KR	maleic acid(10%), water, polyvinyl alcohol thickener	etching 15s, rinsing 15s air-drying 10s
	primer	9XB	HEMA, water, polyalkenoate copolymer	apply primer apply adhesive
	adhesive	8KT	Bis-GMA, HEMA	light curing 20s
ONE COAT BOND (Coltène [®])	etchant	II649	phosphoric acid(15%)	etching 30s, rinsing 20s
	adhesive	II649	HEMA, HPMA, Glycerol dimethacrylate, polyalkenoate methacrlized, UDMA, amorphous silica	air-drying (removing excess moisture) apply adhesive(massage) 20s gentle air-thinning light curing 30s
Syntac [®] Sprint TM (VIVADENT)	etchant	B20862	phosphoric acid(37%)	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
Clearfil TM SE BOND(Kuraray)	primer	00184A	MDP, HEMA, hydrophilic dimethacrylate,	self etching primer 20s air-drying (removing excess moisture)
	adhesive	00174A	camphorquinone, water, Bis-GMA, silanated colloidal silica	apply adhesive gentle air-thinning light curing 10s

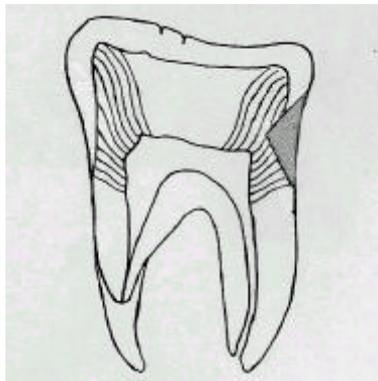
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(1)

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20 ()
 5) handpiece 가 pumice rubber cup
 . 2 20 <Figure 1>
 - 5
 handpiece cylindrical diamond bur .
 45 가 ,
 5mm, 2.5mm, 3mm 가
 <Table 2> 가 ,
 0.1% rhodamine B[®](Aldrich
 Chem Co., Milw, WI, USA) .
 , Spectrum[®](Dentsply, DeTrey,
 Konatanz, Germany) 1 , 40 .



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

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Minitome[®](Struers, Denmark) low-speed diamond saw

1500grit silicone carbide paper

5

. Slide glass

mounting

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

Leica^{Co.} DMRBE microscope(Hidelberg, Germany)

. Rhodamine

B(ex. DD 488/568nm, em. LP 590nm)

PL Fluotar 20×/0.50,

5×/0.12

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10×

, TCS NT

system(Hidelberg, Germany)

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200

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

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(; Figure 6.1-Figure 6.5, Figure 7.1-Figure 7.5)

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가 가 . 가
Chronbach test 가 .
, t-test ,
one-way ANOVA Duncan's Multiple Range test 가
(95%)

1. 가

가 가 , 76.1%

(Table 3).

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

Group	Dentin bonding systems	area	reliability (%)
1	SBMP	<i>occlu</i>	83.3
		<i>gingi</i>	98.8
	OCB	<i>occlu</i>	96.0
		<i>gingi</i>	98.8
	SS	<i>occlu</i>	92.3
		<i>gingi</i>	76.9
	SB	<i>occlu</i>	76.1
		<i>gingi</i>	94.0
2	SBMP	<i>occlu</i>	93.8
		<i>gingi</i>	91.3
	OCB	<i>occlu</i>	98.0
		<i>gingi</i>	98.4
	SS	<i>occlu</i>	96.4
		<i>gingi</i>	90.4
	SB	<i>occlu</i>	96.4
		<i>gingi</i>	83.3

occlu : resin penetrations in occlusal interfaces.

gingi : resin penetrations in gingival interfaces.

2.. 가(Table 4-Table 5, Fig 2-Fig 5)

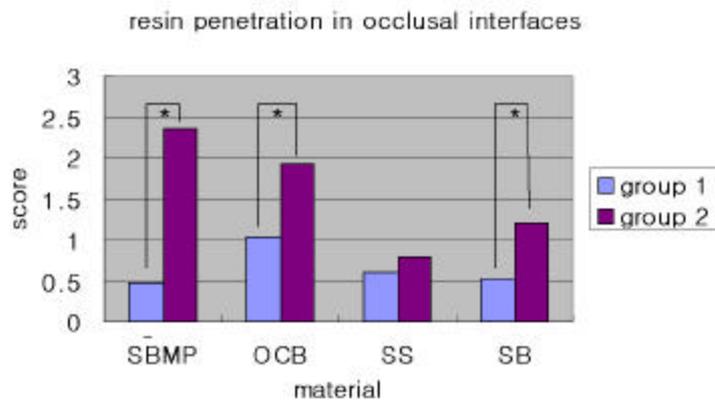
<Table 4> <Table 5>

1, 2 Fig 9-12

<Table 4> Resin penetration scores(Mean ± SD) at the occlusal interfaces

Material Group	SBMP	OCB	SS	SB
1 (Cervical abrasion)	0.48 ± 0.51(B)	1.04 ± 0.80(A)	0.60 ± 0.58(B)	0.52 ± 0.51(B)
2 (V- Shaped cavity)	2.36 ± 0.64(A)	1.92 ± 1.04(A)	0.80 ± 0.71(B)	1.20 ± 0.76(B)

Comparison among the groups: one-way ANOVA, p<0.05



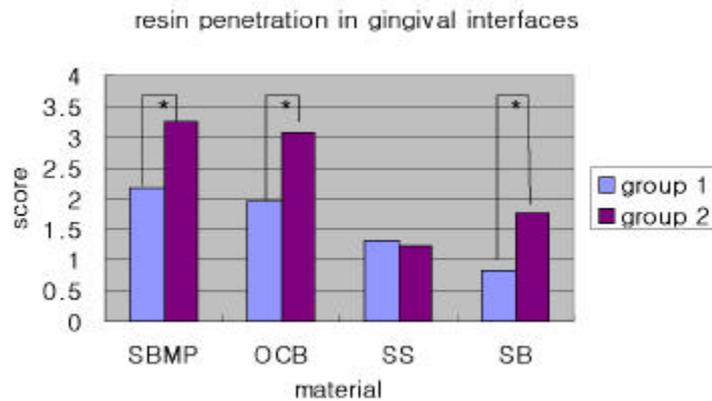
<Figure 2> Resin penetration scores in occlusal interfaces of class V restorations. Asterisk(*) means statistically significant differences(p 0.05)

- SBMP, OCB, SB , 1 () 2 (V) 가 (P<0.01, Fig 2, Table 4).
- , OCB 가 3가 V SBMP, OCB가 SS, SB 가 (p<0.05, Fig 2, Table 4).
- SBMP, OCB, SB , 1 () 2 (V) 가 (p<0.05, Fig 3, Table 5).
- , SBMP OCB 가 SS, SB (p<0.05), V SBMP, OCB가 SS, SB 가 (p<0.05, Fig 3, Table 5).

<Table 5> Resin penetration scores(Mean ± SD) at the gingival interfaces

Material Group	SBMP	OCB	SS	SB
1 (Cervical abrasion)	2.16 ± 1.14(A)	1.96 ± 0.84(A)	1.32 ± 0.48(B)	0.84 ± 0.70(B)
2 (V-Shaped cavity)	3.24 ± 0.52(A)	3.08 ± 0.86(A)	1.24 ± 0.60(B)	1.76 ± 0.44(B)

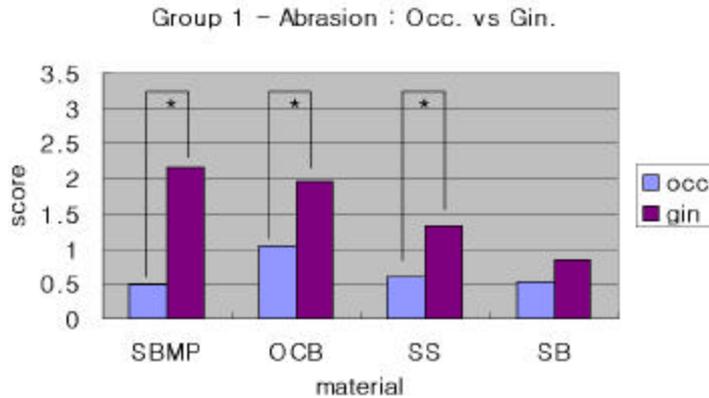
Comparison among the groups: one-way ANOVA, p<0.05



group 1 : cervical abrasion

group 2 : V-shaped cavity

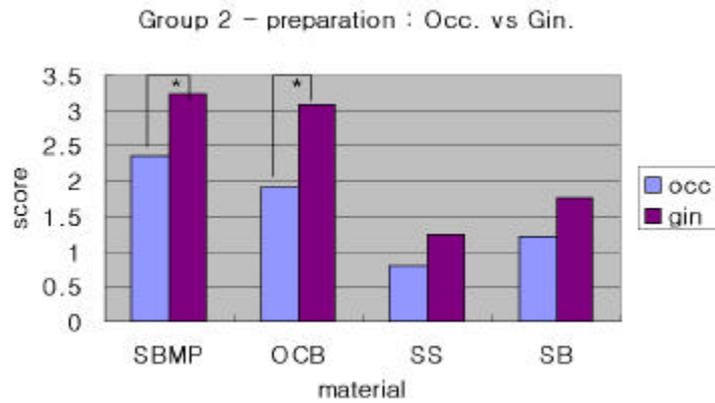
<Figure 3> Resin penetration scores in gingival interfaces of class V restorations. Asterisk(*) means statistically significant differences(p 0.05)



occ : occlusal interfaces

gin : gingival interfaces

<Figure 4> Comparison of resin penetrations of occlusal and gingival interfaces in group 1(cervical abrasion). Asterisk(*) means statistically significant differences(p 0.05)



occ : occlusal interfaces

gin : gingival interfaces

<Figure 5> Comparison of resin penetrations of occlusal and gingival interfaces in group 2(V-shaped cavity preparation).

Asterisk(*) means statistically significant differences(p < 0.05)

· 1 () , SBMP, OCB SS 가
(p<0.05, Fig 4).

· 2 (V) , SBMP OCB 가
(p<0.05, Fig 5).

in vitro

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Syntac Sprint

1

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2

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6,7,10)

10)

가

7,10)

tag

가

^{11,12)} Schupbach

3

⁶⁾

Rhodamine B primer

Chappell

¹¹⁾

. Syntac Sprint

가

가

가

priming

가

. Syntac Sprint

wet bonding technique

가

가

priming

ONE COAT BOND

ONE COAT BOND 20

가

가 primer

Yoshiyama 가

0.1-0.2 μ m¹⁴⁾

matrix

. 가 phosphate

methacrylate

phosphoric acid ester

가 가¹⁵⁾

가 SE bond 가

primer
primer

hydroxyapatite crystal

가

primer
primer

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primer

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^{16,17)}

가

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Minsky가

^{18,19)} SEM, TEM

SEM, TEM

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tag가

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가 ^{14,20)}

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Gwinnett

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1-2 μ m

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Scotchbond Multi-Purpose

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ONE COAT BOND

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Scotchbond Multi-Purpose

Syntac Sprint SE Bond 가
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ONE COAT BOND(OCB) Syntac Sprint(SS), 가 SE
BOND(SB), Scotchbond multi-purpose(SBMP)

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tag가

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3.

OCB SBMP

SS 가

SB

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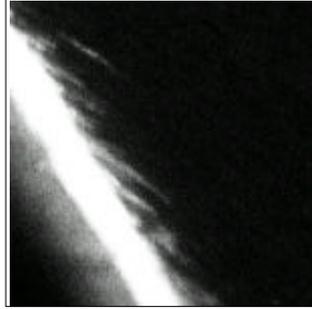
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Fig. 6.1-6.5	Standard confocal laser scanning microscopic(CLSM) images at resin-dentin interfaces in occlusal interfaces of Class V cavity used for scoring the resin tag penetrations. Original magnification $\times 200$	23
	6.1. Score 0., 6.2. Score 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 resin-dentin interfaces in gingival interfaces of Class V cavity used for scoring the resin tag penetrations. Original magnification $\times 200$	23
	7.1. Score 0., 7.2. Score 1., 7.3. Score 2., 7.4. Score 3., 7.5., Score 4.	
Fig. 8.	Confocal laser scanning microscopic(CLSM) images at resin-dentin interfaces in gingival interfaces of Class V cavity with Scotchbond multi purpose. magnification $\times 800$	23
Fig. 9.1-9.4	Confocal laser scanning microscopic(CLSM) images at resin-dentin interfaces in occlusal interfaces of cervical abrasion. Original magnification $\times 200$	24
Fig. 10.1- 10.4	Confocal laser scanning microscopic(CLSM) images at resin-dentin interfaces in occlusal interfaces of Class V cavity. Original magnification $\times 200$	24
Fig. 11.1- 11.4	Confocal laser scanning microscopic(CLSM) images at resin-dentin interfaces in gingival interfaces of cervical abrasion. Original magnification $\times 200$	24

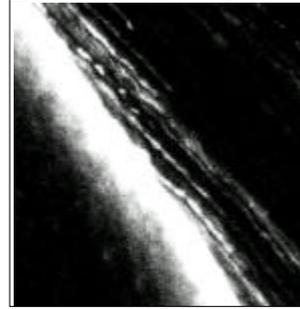
Fig. 12.1-12.4 Confocal laser scanning microscopic (CLSM) images at
resin-dentin interfaces in gingival interfaces of Class V cavity.
Original magnification $\times 200$ 25



<Fig. 6.1>



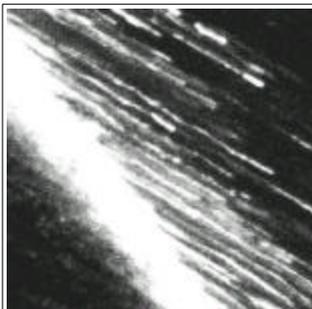
<Fig. 6.2>



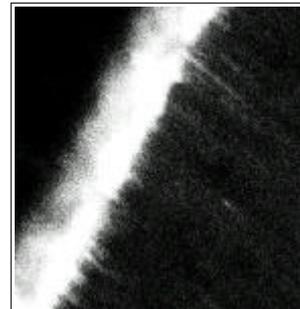
<Fig. 6.3>



<Fig. 6.4>



<Fig. 6.5>



<Fig. 7.1>



<Fig. 7.2>



<Fig. 7.3>



<Fig. 7.4>



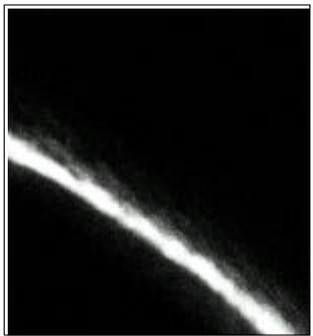
<Fig. 7.5>



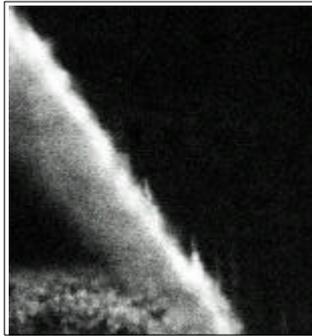
<Fig. 8>



<Fig. 9.1>SBMP



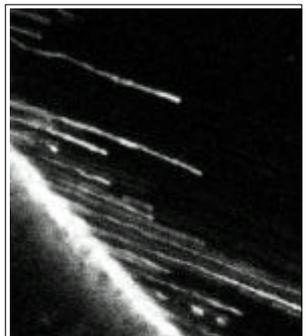
<Fig. 9.2>OCB



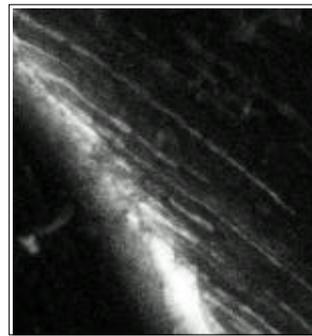
<Fig. 9.3>SS



<Fig. 9.4>SB



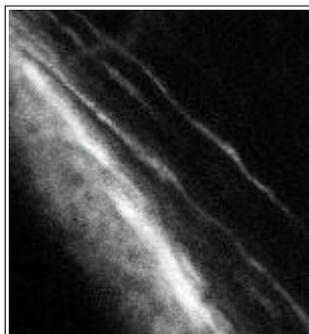
<Fig. 10.1>SBMP



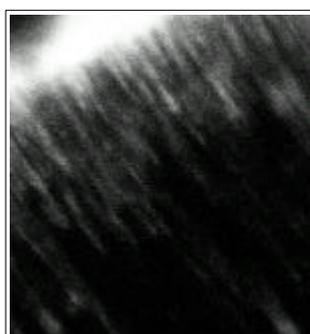
<Fig. 10.2>OCB



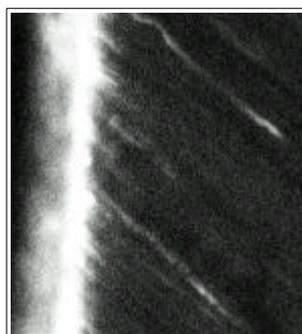
<Fig. 10.3>SS



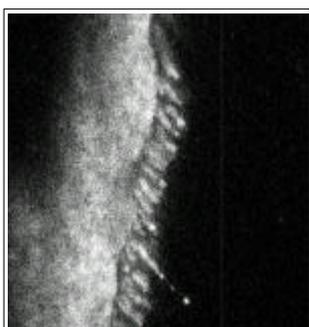
<Fig. 10.4>SB



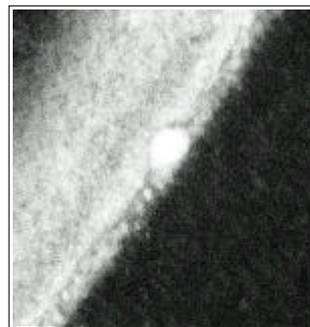
<Fig. 11.1>SBMP



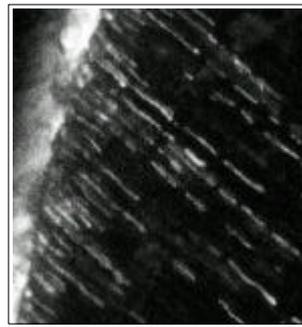
<Fig. 11.2>OCB



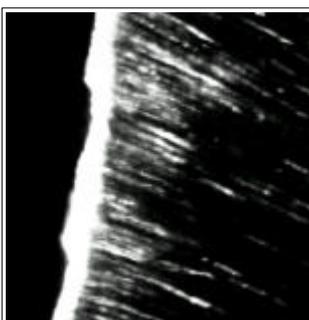
<Fig. 11.3>SS



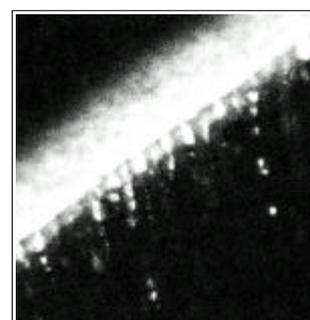
<Fig. 11.4>SB



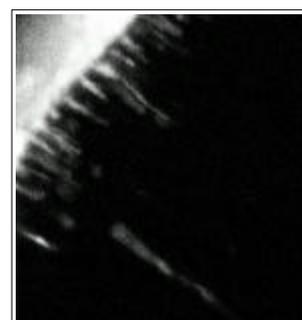
<Fig. 12.1>SBMP



<Fig. 12.2>OCB



<Fig. 12.3>SS



<Fig. 12.4>SB

Abstract

A confocal microscopic study on dentinal infiltration of one-bottle adhesive systems and self-etching priming system bonded to Class V cavities

Hyung Su Kim, D.D.S., M.S.D.

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 resin infiltration into dentin of one-bottle adhesive systems and self-etching primer bonded to Class V cavities using confocal laser scanning microscope (CLSM).

Material and Methods: Forty Class V cavities were prepared from freshly extracted caries-free human teeth. These teeth were divided into two groups based on the presence of cervical abrasion: Group I, cervical abrasion; Group II, wedge-shaped cavity preparation. Resin-dentin interfaces were produced with two one-bottle dentin bonding systems - ONE COAT BOND (OCB; Coltene[®]) and Syntac[®]Sprint[™] (SS; VIVADENT)-, one self-etching priming system - CLEARFIL[™] SE BOND (SB; KURARAY)- 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 Duncan's Multiple Range test revealed that the primer penetration of the group 2(wedge-shaped cavity preparation) was more effective than group 1(cervical abrasion) and that of the gingival interfaces was more effective than the occlusal interfaces. In the one-bottle dentin bonding systems, the resin penetration score of OCB was compatible to SBMP, but those of SS and self-etching priming system, SB were lower than SBMP.