

Journal section: Operative Dentistry and Endodontics
 Publication Types: Research

doi:10.4317/jced.53794
<http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/jced.53794>

Effect of chlorhexidine on the durability of a new universal adhesive system

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Shadman N, Farzin-Ebrahimi S, Mortazavi-Lahijani E, Jalali Z. Effect of chlorhexidine on the durability of a new universal adhesive system. J Clin Exp Dent. 2018;10(9):e921-6.
<http://www.medicinaoral.com/odo/volumenes/v10i9/jcedv10i9p921.pdf>

Received: 18/02/2017
 Accepted: 26/04/2018

Article Number: 53794 <http://www.medicinaoral.com/odo/indice.htm>
 © Medicina Oral S. L. C.I.F. B 96689336 - eISSN: 1989-5488
 eMail: jced@jced.es

Indexed in:

Pubmed
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 DOI® System

Abstract

Background: The effect of chlorhexidine on bond durability of universal adhesives is not clear. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of chlorhexidine on 6-month water storage bond strength of adhesive systems.

Material and Methods: 72 freshly sound human extracted molars were selected. In each tooth both buccal and lingual sides were prepared by bur to reach superficial dentin and randomly divided into 6 groups and 12 sub-groups and bonded with Scotchbond Universal (SBU) or Scotchbond Multi-purpose (SBMP) with/without chlorhexidine (CHX) usage. Group 1: SBU, group2: SBU+CHX, group3: Etch+SBU, group4: Etch+CHX+SBU, group5: Etch+SBMP, group6: Etch+CHX+SBMP. After composite curing, water storage and thermocycling was done. Each group was divided into two subgroups. One was tested immediately, and the other was thermocycled for 5000 cycles (5-55 °C) (it was equivalent to 6 months of storage in distilled water). Shear bond strength test was done and failure modes were determined by Stereomicroscope. The data were analyzed by one-way ANOVA, Tukey post-hoc test and Paired Two test with $P < 0.050$ as the level of significance.

Results: Shear bond strength in late SBU (Self etch) was significantly lower than late SBU [Etch and rinse (ER)], P value= 0.0001, also shear bond strength in late SBU [self-etch (SE)] was significantly lower than immediate SBU (SE), P value= 0.01. There were no significant differences between other sub-groups and conditions. The most failure mode was adhesive in all the groups.

Conclusions: Long term bonding durability of SBU(ER) was better than SBU (SE). CHX usage had prevented bond strength decrease in SBU and SBMP in long term. CHX usage did not have any effect on immediate shear bond strength of SBU and SBMP. Immediate and late shear bond strength of SBMP with/without CHX usage was similar to SBU(SE, ER).

Key words: Dentin Bonding, Shear Bond Strength, chlorhexidine, 6-month storage.

Introduction

Good adhesion is required for a successful composite restoration. There is a challenge in bonding to dentine because of dentinal fluid, variable tubular structure, and high organic content (1). Composite restoration longevity depends on hybrid layer quality and integrity. Recent studies have shown that during acid etching, matrix metallo proteinase enzymes (MMPs) release from dentine and can degrade hybrid layer. Using MMP inhibitors such as Glardin, tetracyclin, hypochlorite, green tea, or chlorhexidine (CHX) is an approach for preventing hybrid layer degradation (2-4). There is contrary about the effect of CHX on bond strength (immediate or delayed) of composite to dentin. Sinha *et al.* were demonstrated that CHX application had significantly increased immediate bond strength (5). In Gunaydin *et al.* study it was concluded that CHX was reduced immediate bond strength in self-etch and etch-and-rinse adhesives but after 6 month(5000 cycles) in CHX treated groups, bond strength was higher (6). Previous literatures have demonstrated that dentine bonding durability of etch-and-rinse adhesives can be improved by applying CHX before hybrid layer formation. In the other hand, there are controversial studies about the CHX effect on protecting bonding stability in self-etch adhesives (7). Nano leakage can happen in etch-and-rinse adhesives because of discrepancies between demineralization depth and resin infiltration depth (8) which is less in self-etch adhesives since demineralization and resin penetration can occur simultaneously (9). One bottle self-etch adhesives are so hydrophilic that cause water sorption and dentine-adhe-

sive interface degradation is happen after long time water storage. Some manufactures produce a one bottle adhesive which can be used both methods (etch-and-rinse and self-etch). They are called multi-purpose, multi-mode or universal adhesives. Universal Scotchbond (SBU) is one of them which contain water, alcohol, HEMA, Vitrebond copolymer, MDP acidic monomers and silane. SBU shows high bond strength in both of modes (8,10). The aim of this study was evaluating the effect of 2 % chlorhexidine on immediate and 6-month storage shear bond strength of SBU in two different methods of dentine conditioning: etch-and-rinse and self-etch. The null hypotheses were 1. There is no significant difference between shear bond strength of SBU in different etching modes and SBMP, 2. 6-month storage has no effect on SBU and SBMP bond strength, 3. Using CHX has no effect on SBU and SBMP bond strength in immediate and 6-month storage status.

Material and Methods

This *in vitro* study was done on 72 freshly human extracted third molar teeth without any crack and caries (Fig. 1). After removing calculus and soft tissue, they were stored in disinfectant solution for 24 hour and then in distilled water In each tooth both buccal and lingual sides were used for bonding (number of samples=144). The mid surfaces of buccal and lingual surfaces were prepared in 1.5 mm depth with a fissure diamond bur (teezkavan, Iran) to reach the superficial dentin. The flat dentin surfaces were polished with 600-grit silicon carbide abrasive paper (Matador, Germany) to provide

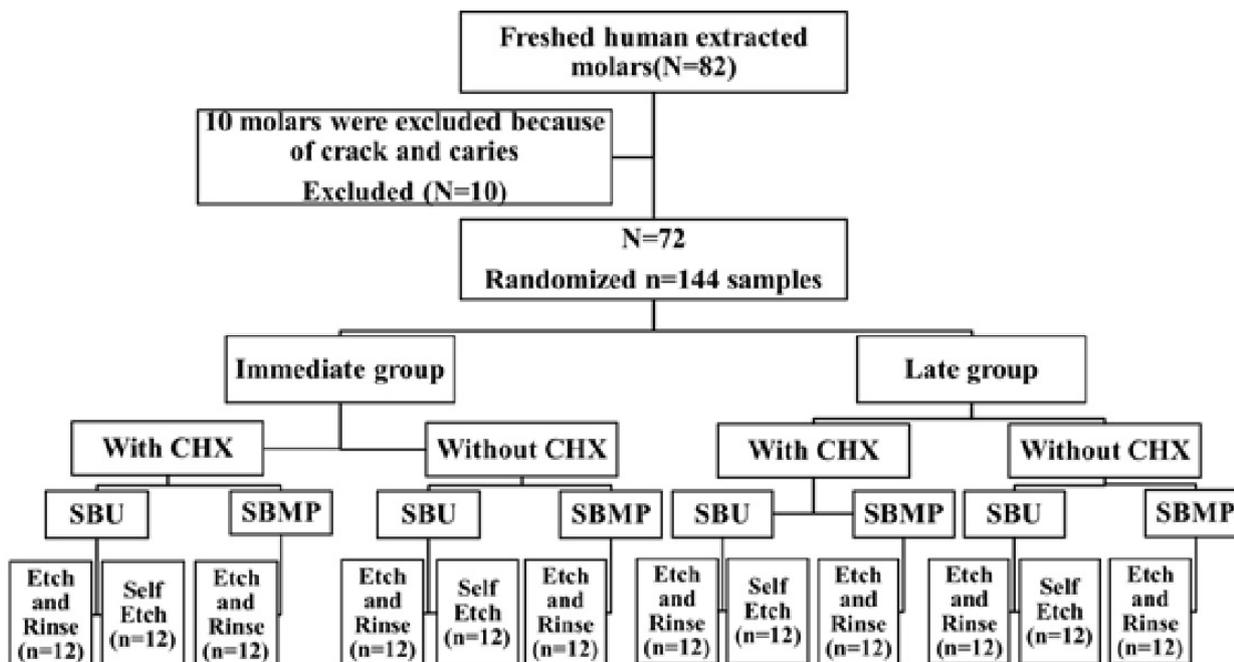


Fig. 1: Flow diagram consort.

a standardized smear layer. Teeth were mounted up to the cemento-enamel junction in the self-cure acrylic resin (Acropars, Iran) in a way that the occlusal surfaces of the teeth were located horizontally. Teeth were randomly divided into 6 groups and 12 sub-groups (throw a dice, below and equal to 3 – immediate groups, over 3 – late groups). Adhesives used in this study were Scotchbond Universal (3M, ESPE, USA), (SBU), and Scotchbond Multi-purpose, (3M, ESPE, USA), (SBMP). Group 1: SBU, group2: SBU+CHX, group3: Etch+SBU, group4: Etch+CHX+SBU, group5: Etch+SBMP, group6: Etch+CHX+SBMP. 2% chlorhexidine digluconate solution (Consepsis, Ultradent, USA) was applied on the dentin surface prior to application of adhesives and gently air dried. All of the materials were used according to manufacturer’s instructions (Table 1). After adhesives application, curing was done by a LED light curing unit (Elipar, 3M, and ESPE) with 600 mW/cm² intensity. Then, the microhybrid composite (Filtek Z-250 XT, Shade: B1, 3M, ESPE, USA) was placed on the bonded area by a clear plastic cylindrical tube (2 mm diameter and 2 mm height) in two layers and each layer was cured for 20 seconds. After removing the tubes, samples were stored in distilled water in an incubator at 37 °C for 24 hours then were thermocycled for 500 cycles (5-55 °C).

Then each group was divided into two subgroups. One of the subgroups was tested immediately, and the other sub-group was thermocycled for 5000 cycles (5-55 °C) (it was equivalent to 6 months of storage in distilled water). The shear bond strength test (blade type) was done by the Universal Testing Machine (Testometric M350-10 CT, Lancashire, United Kingdom) with 0.5 mm/min crosshead speed with a chisel-shaped device. The shear bond strength was calculated in megapascal (MPa) by the below equation: (Fig. 2).

$$\text{Bond Strength (MPa)} = \frac{\text{Peak force (newton)}}{\text{Area (m}^2\text{)}}$$

Fig. 2: Equation.

Mode of failure was identified by two examiners by observed the deboned surface levels separately by a stereomicroscope (Olympus, DP12, Germany) at × 40 magnifications. Finally, the type of failure (cohesive in composite, cohesive in dentine, adhesive or mixed-partially adhesive and partially cohesive) was identified and recorded on the agreement of observers. To compare the shear bond strength in each group one-way ANOVA analysis and post-hoc test [Tukey HSD (honest significant difference)] and two compare groups together Paired Two test was used. *P* < 0.05 was set as the level of significance.

Table 1: Composition and application techniques of the tested materials.

Material	Manufacture	Type	Composition	Application Technique
Scotchbond Universal	3M, ESPE, USA	1-step SE or 2-step ER adhesive	10-MDP, HEMA, Vitrebond copolymer, filler, ethanol, water, initiators, silane	Applied in two layers, rub it in for 20 seconds, gently air dried for 5 seconds and then light cured for 10 seconds.
Scotchbond Multi-purpose	3M, ESPE, USA	Primer Adhesive	HEMA, Poly Alkenoic acid copolymer Bis-GMA and HEMA resin	Applied, gently air dried for 5 seconds. Applied, then light cured for 10 seconds.
Filtek Z-250 XT	3M, ESPE, USA	Light curing nano Hybrid resin composite	BIS-GMA, UDMA, BISEMA, PEGDMA, TEGDMA, zirconium, silica	Light cured for 40 seconds
Ultra Etch	Ultradent, USA	Etching agent	35% phosphoric acid	Applied for 15 seconds, rinsed for 10 seconds, dried with cotton pellets

Bis-EMA: Ethoxylated bisphenol-A glycol dimethacrylate; Bis-GMA: Bisphenol A-glycidyl methacrylate; ER: Etch-and-rinse; HEMA: Hydroxyethyl methacrylate; 10-MDP: 10-methacryloyloxydecyl dihydrogen phosphate; PEGDMA: Polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate; SE: Self etch; TEGDMA: Triethylene glycol dimethacrylate; UDMA: Urethane dimethacrylate.

Results

Shear bond strength in late SBU(SE) was significantly lower than late SBU(ER), (*P* value= 0.0001), also shear bond strength in late SBU(SE) was significantly lower than immediate SBU(SE), *P* value= 0.01. There were no significant differences between other sub-groups and conditions. The most failure mode was adhesive in all the groups (Table 2).

sent study, adhesive was rubbed on dentin surface for 20 seconds; this resulted in better monomer penetration. This bonding improvement can be a rationalization for the difference between SBS in SE and ER mode. Acid etching can improve interface morphology by forming a thick hybrid layer and long resin tags. Smear layer removing can result in a more convenient adhesive penetration. Perdiago *et al.* indicated that inadequate

Table 2: Shear bond strength data in MPa and mean percentage of failure mode.

groups	Mean (MPa)	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Mode of Failure (%)			
		Upper Bound	Lower Bound	Mix	Adhesive	Cohesive in Composite	Cohesive in Dentine
SBU ^{a,d}	15.97	19.5373	12.3947	10	70	10	10
SBU2 ^b	9.90	12.5847	7.2173	20	60	10	10
SBU+CHX	16.23	19.9153	12.5507	0	100	0	0
SBU2+CHX	15.16	18.5889	11.7231	10	60	0	30
SBU +Etch	12.63	15.3112	9.9428	10	80	0	10
SBU2+ Etch ^{c,d}	14.92	17.7568	12.0912	30	60	10	0
SBU+ Etch +CHX	13.60	19.9153	12.5507	20	80	0	0
SBU2+ Etch +CHX	13.15	18.5889	11.7231	30	60	10	0
SBMP+ Etch +CHX	13.67	17.3115	10.0205	10	60	10	20
SBMP2+ Etch +CHX	11.45	15.7451	8.4889	20	70	0	10
SBMP+ Etch	13.90	16.3859	11.4281	40	50	0	10
SBMP2+ Etch	14.57	16.7099	12.4381	30	50	10	10

CHX= chlorhexidine; ER= etch-and-rinse mode; Number2= aged; SBPM= Scotch bond Multi-Propose; SBU=Scotch Bond Universal; SE= self-etch mode . Significant differences were seen in groups with different lower cases.

Discussion

The results of the present study showed that there is no significant difference between SBU(SE) and SBU(ER), except late shear bond strength (SBS) between SBU(SE) and SBU(ER); so the first null hypothesis was partially confirmed.

Perdiago *et al.* in a study showed that there was no significant difference between micro tensile bond strength (μ TBS) of SBU in different etching modes. High bond strength in SE mode is probably due to the presence of 10-MDP in SBU adhesive. This monomer can form Ca-10-MDP which is a stable salt. Chemical bond between polycarboxylic monomers and hydroxyapatite can increase bond strength (11).

In the present study two layer of SBU adhesive (in SE mode) was used like Munoz *et al.* study (12). It seems that the extra layer of adhesive can compensate monomers inefficiency in penetrating into smear layer and dentin in this self-etch adhesive. Polymerization was improved by increasing adhesive thickness. In the pre-

polymerization due to oxygen inhibition in thin adhesive layers is the reason of lower bond strength in all in one adhesives (11).

Takamizava *et al.* did not find any significant difference between SBS in different etching modes for universal adhesives (13). For SBU these results were similar to the result of this study. They reported that SBU has clinically acceptable bond strength and this does not seem to change with different etching modes (SE or ER). They also said that SBU contains 10-MDP and Vitrebond which cause bonding to hydroxyapatite and bringing high bond strength for SE mode. There is little clinical literature on universal adhesive bond stability; these studies concluded that universal adhesive’s bond stability is clinically accepted in both SE and ER modes (13).

In the present study there was no significant difference between immediate and late SBS of SBU(ER) and SBMP, except SBU (SE). The second null hypothesis was partially approved. The lower thickness of hybrid layer may be the cause of this difference.

Wagner *et al.* thermocycled their specimens for 5000 cycles. They concluded that acid etching application does not affect universal adhesive bond strength after thermocycling (14). Lnoue *s et al.* also showed that there was no reduction after 100000 thermal cycles in tensile bond strength for 10-MDP containing adhesives (15). It can be concluded that for interface destruction of 10-MDP containing adhesives like SBU, 100000 thermal cycles or long term water storage is required and it is probably the reason of our results which showed no reduction in bond strength of ER mode after thermocycling.

Base of the result of our study, CHX had no effect on both etching mode of SBU and SBMP, in comparison of immediate and late bond strength, this indicates a positive effect of CHX in preserving bond strength in short and long term, so the third hypotheses was confirmed.

Campos *et al.* reported that CHX as a MMP inhibitor reduces the resin-dentin interface destruction and prevents the late bond strength reduction. They also reported that application of CHX 2% has an adverse effect on SE adhesive bond strength such as ClearFil SE bond and ClearFil Tri S bond, and it should be prevented before SE adhesives. CHX and adhesive component interaction may cause lesser wettability and dentin conditioning by some SE adhesives. This controversy may be because of different experimental methods, different test design and various spectrums of tested materials (16).

Zheng *et al.* concluded that CHX could prevent μ TBS reduction after aging in ER systems, but did not have any effect on SE adhesives. These results were partially similar to our results. Effect of CHX is probably related to adhesive type and maybe there is not a general rule about this (17).

Shafiei *et al.* concluded that CHX could reduce the loss of bond strength of ClearFil protect bond and Clear SE bond adhesives over time, but it had an adverse effect on immediate bond strength. These results could be related to CHX preserving effect on bonding interface (18). The benefit of CHX 2% on hybrid layer stability (after aging) of ER and SE adhesives was shown in this study.

SBU can make a strong bond to enamel and dentin in its both etching modes because of the presence of 10-MDP and Vitrebond in its composition. SBMP also have Vitrebond.

Komori *et al.* did not find any significant difference in SBMP bond strength to dentin with and without CHX application after 6 month storage in artificial saliva (19). These findings were similar to ours. Clinical performance of 3-step ER adhesives is good comparing to simplified ER adhesives. Presence of an insoluble hydrophobic layer on hybridized dentin can improve dentine sealing by reduction of permeability in resin-dentin interface (19).

Studies about CHX application effect on bond strength in different adhesives are controversial (7,20).

In the present study the most failure mode was adhesive. Failure mode in SBS tests is because of stress distribution during force load and does not necessarily show bond performance.

Takamizava *et al.* showed that the most failure mode in SBU was cohesive in dentin (13).

In Munoz *et al.* (21) and Perdiago *et al.* (11) studies, the most failure mode was adhesive, which was like our study.

Different etching modes for universal adhesives produce various weak areas in the adjacent interface between adhesive layer and resin composite or between decalcified dentin and adhesive layer. Furthermore, such areas and flawed bonding may adversely influence long-term bonding durability.

Conclusions

With the limitation of this study, it was concluded that long term bonding durability of SBU(ER) was better than SBU (SE). CHX usage had prevented bond strength decrease in SBU and SBMP in long term. CHX usage did not have any effect on immediate shear bond strength of SBU and SBMP. Immediate and late shear bond strength of SBMP with/without CHX usage was similar to SBU (SE, ER).

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Conflict of Interest

The authors declared no conflicts of interest.