

The Effect of Bleaching Agent Application on the Color Change of Fiber-Reinforced Composites



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Received: 📅 August 03, 2018; Published: 📅 August 09, 2018

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of a home-bleaching (16% carbamide peroxide) agent on color change in aged anterior / posterior composite samples with or without fiber reinforcement. Two different composites, one anterior and one posterior, a home bleaching agent and polyethylene fiber were used. All samples were prepared with 8 mm wide and 4 mm high teflon molds. Polyethylene fiber was incorporated in the middle of the samples in fiber groups. The samples were kept in distilled water for a total of 14 days, initial color measurements were made. After aging, bleaching agent was applied for 14 hours daily for 4 hours. Color measurements were repeated. Data were statically analyzed by using One-way ANOVA and t-test. Anterior composites' delta e values after bleaching were not statistically significant between fiber group and control group without fiber ($p>0,05$). Posterior composites' delta e values after bleaching were statistically significant between fiber group and control group without fiber ($p<0,05$). The fiber group had lower delta e values.

Color change after bleaching was less in the fiber group ($p = 0,001$). Fiber addition had negatively affected the penetration and activity of the bleaching agent on posterior composite. Home bleaching agent was affected both anterior and posterior composite. It should be informed that the bleaching procedures are effect of external colorings, but composite fillings cannot appear as white as natural teeth after bleaching.

Introduction

The use of composites has become increasingly widespread in recent years with the increasing aesthetic expectation of patients and aesthetic similar to natural teeth. Fiber reinforced composites are used not only in the front regions but also in the back regions where the material loss is high. It reduces both the cost and the number of sessions and shortens the time the patient has spent on the seat. Fiber-reinforced composite restorations have higher flexural strength and are more durable [1]. Composites are prone to color change. After a period of time, the patients begin to feel uncomfortable with this colored filling [2]. Color change is one of the criteria that the composite needs to be renewed. Colors based on composite material structure are classified as 'internal colorings', while mistakes associated with application are classified as 'external colors' [3]. Replacing a colored composite restoration can cause unnecessary loss of material from the dental tissue. Instead of replacing the filler, surface polishing or bleaching may be preferred [4-5]. There are a lot of studies showing that polishing and surface conditioning removes external coloring. It has been shown that office-type and home-applied bleaching agents containing

hydrogen peroxide or carbamide peroxide, which are used as active ingredients in whitening, are also effective in dental coloring [6-13]. Bleaching can be applied in cases where the exterior colorings are resin matrix or the colorings formed by oxidation of the materials of the composite contents. Whitening agents enable these colored areas to be removed [14-16]. The effect of the bleaching agents on the composite resins depends on the type of composite as it depends on the concentration of the bleaching agent [17-20]. We do not have much literature knowledge about the effect of these bleaching agents on the color change of composites.

Munsell and the CIE Lab (Commission International de l'Eclairage) color systems are generally used to evaluate color differences. The most widely used color measurement system is the CIE Lab system [21]. Artificial aging methods are applied in order to imitate the wearing time and wear time of a composite resin. One of the most commonly used artificial aging methods is water soaking. In this method, the samples are kept in the liquid for a predetermined time at 37 degrees [22-23]. The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of a home-bleaching (16% carbamide

peroxide) agent on color change in aged anterior / posterior composite samples with or without fiber reinforcement.

Material and Methods

In our study, we used two different composites, one anterior and one posterior, a home bleaching agent and polyethylene fiber. The properties of the materials are given in Table 1.

Table 1: Materials used in this study.

Material	Manufacturer	Composition
Estelite Sigma Quick	Tokuyama Dental Corporation Tokyo, Japan	Bisphenol A di(2-hydroxy propoxy) dimethacrylate Bis-MPEPP - 10-30% camphorquinone < 1%, dibutyl hydroxy toluene < 1%, Mequimol < 1%, triethylene glycol dimethacrylate 5-10%, Filler loading: 78 wt% (69 vol%) Mean particle size: 0.2 µm
Estelite Posterior	Tokuyama Dental Corporation Tokyo, Japan	1-Methylethylidene) Bis[4,1-Phenyleneoxy(2-Hydroxy-3,1-Propanediyl)] Bismethacrylate 5-10%; 2,2'-Ethyleneoxydiethyl Dimethacrylate 5-10%; (1-Methylethylidene) Bis(4,1-Phenyleneoxy-2,1-Ethanedioxy-2,1-Ethanediy)l Bismethacrylate 1-5% ;Titanium Dioxide <1%; 2,6-Di-Tert-Butyl-P-Cresol <1%; Mequimol <1%; Filler loading: 7 1 wt %; Mean particle size: 3 µm to the 0.2 µm
Whiteness Perfect	FGM Produtos Odontológicos, Brasil	Glycerin,Water, %16 Carbamide Peroxide, Carbomer, Potassium Nitrate, Sodium Hydroxide, Triethanolamine, Sodium Floride
Ribbon THM	Ribbon Seattle, USA	Polyethylen fibers

Preparation of Samples

Ten samples of each composite were prepared with 8 mm wide and 4 mm high Teflon molds. Each composite was divided into two groups, with fibers and without fibers. Non-fiber groups were accepted as control groups. The samples in the control group were placed in two layers of composite, with transparent bands on the top and bottom, between two glasses, and each layer was polymerized with LED light device for 20 seconds. In fiber groups, the first layer composite 2 mm was placed in the center of the 4 mm thick teflon mold, 6 mm long and 4 mm wide fibers were cut and placed in the center of the sample with bonding impregnation and the second layer composite was placed and polymerized with LED light device.

Ageing Procedure

The samples were kept in distilled water for a total of 14 days (the solution was renewed every 3 days). Initial color measurements were made with a spectrophotometer (Figure 1).



Figure 1: Spectrophotometer.

Bleaching Procedure

After aging, 16% Carbamide Peroxide (Whiteness Perfect) were applied for 14 hours daily for 4 hours.

Color Measurement

In this study, CIELAB (Commission International L'Eclairage) color measurement system was used. According to this system, all colors are formed by intersection of 3 different axes. These axes are; L: vertical axis represents the brightness or aperture coordinates of white (+) - black (-),

- a) Horizontal axis represents the chromatic coordinates between red (+) - green (-),
- b) Horizontal axis indicates the chroma coordinates between yellow (+)- blue (-) [24-25].

After bleaching, color measurements were repeated. Before each measurement, the device was calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions. Each sample was measured three times on a white background and averaged. Mean values were used in statistical analysis. Color measurements were repeated. Data were statically analyzed by using One-way ANOVA and t-test (P<0,05).

Results

Anterior composites' delta e values after bleaching were not statistically significant between fiber group and control group without fiber (p>0,05) (Table 2). Posterior composites' delta e values after bleaching were statistically significant between fiber group and control group without fiber (p<0,05). The fiber group had lower delta e values. Color change after bleaching was less in the fiber group (P = 0,001) (Table 2). Anterior and posterior composites were statistically different when the fiber additions were compared in terms of post-aging color change (P = 0.001). The

posterior composite is more colored than the anterior. Before and after bleaching, l and b values of the anterior control group without fiber were statistically different (P = 0.002). (P = 0.021). There was no statistical difference between a value (Table 3).

Table 2: The mean Δe and standard deviation values of color change after aging and bleaching.

	AGING-FIRST	BLEACHING-AGING
ANTERIOR-CONTROL	1.81±0,35	0,97±0,28
ANTERIOR-FİBER	1,5±0,35	1,18±0,14
POSTERIOR-CONTROL	3,55±0,35	3,25±1,27
POSTERIOR-FİBERc	1,28±0,42	0,94±0,14

Table 3: The mean values and p values of color change after bleaching in the anterior control group (without fiber).

Group Name	N	Mean	P
ANT-CONT-L	10	62,627	
ANT-CONT-BLEACHING-L	10	63,308	*
ANT-CONT-A	10	3,713	
ANT-CONT- BLEACHING -A	10	3,698	
ANT-CONT-B	10	7,545	
ANT-CONT- BLEACHING -B	10	7,13	*

There was a statistically significant difference between l and b values after bleaching in the anterior composite fiber group. (P = 0.001). (P = <0.001). There was no statistical difference between a value (Table 4). There was a statistically significant difference between values after bleaching in the posterior composite fiber group. There was no statistically significant difference between a and b values (Table 5). No statistically significant differences were found in the values of l, a, b after bleaching in the posterior composite fiber group (Table 6).

Table 4: The mean values and p values of color change after bleaching in the anterior composite fiber group.

Group Name	N	Mean	P
ANT-FIBER-L	10	62,326	
ANT-FIBER-BLEACHING-L	10	63,223	*
ANT-FIBER-A	10	3,594	
ANT-FIBER-BLEACHING-A	10	3,609	
ANT-FIBER-B	10	7,855	
ANT-FIBER-BLEACHING-B	10	7,276	*

Table 5: The mean values and p values of color change after bleaching in the posterior composite fiber group.

Group Name	N	Mean	P
POST-CONT-L	10	64,48	
POSTT-CONT-BLEACHING-L	10	65,081	*
POST-CONT-A	10	4,07	
POSTT-CONT-BLEACHING-A	10	4,115	
POST-CONT-B	10	9,175	
POSTT-CONT-BLEACHING-B	10	9,635	

Table 6: The mean values and p values of color change after bleaching in the posterior composite fiber group.

Group Name	N	Mean	P
POST-FIBER-L	10	65,515	
POST-FIBER-BLEACHING-L	10	65,66	
POST-FIBER-A	10	4,512	
POST-FIBER-BLEACHING-A	10	4,591	
POST-FIBER-B	10	10,103	
POST-FIBER-BLEACHING-B	10	10,25	

Discussion

Natural tooth image of the composites and long-term color stability are important in patients in whom aesthetics are important. Recent years the use of fiber-reinforced composites increases both anterior and posterior region. Removing the restoration may not always be the solution for the repair of the color change in the composites. Instead, bleaching treatments can be considered as an alternative. In this study, the response of bleaching was compared after aging on anterior and posterior composites (fibreless control group and fiber group). Factors influencing color determination are; the light in the environment, the light permeability of the material, the opacity, the reflection of light, the human eye that perceives the color [26]. The spectrophotometer, which was developed to reduce the most mistakes that may arise from these differences, has been chosen to be used in our work. In this way it is possible to calculate the ΔEab* values obtained by using the color parameters in the CIE L* a* b* color system and to reveal the color differences. The changes in color values can be evaluated in three different ranges according to human perception

- a) ΔE <1: value of color change not perceivable by the human eye; 1.0 <ΔE <3.3: clinically acceptable color change value as determined by experienced persons
- b) ΔE ≥3.3: easily identifiable and clinically unacceptable color change value [27-30].
- c) In our study
- d) ΔE <3.3 values were determined as clinically acceptable values.

Bright and smooth composite surfaces are important for plaque retention, discoloration and secondary caries formation. It has been reported that bright and smooth composite surfaces are less colored than rough surfaces [31]. In our work, polish procedures were applied to all samples on equal conditions. In our study, ΔE values were 1.8-1.9 in control group without fiber in the anterior composite. It is between 1.2-1.5 in the fiber groups. ΔE values in posterior composite non-fiber control groups are between 3.2-3.5. It is between 1-3 in the fiber groups. Only posterior control groups' delta e values before and after aging are above 3,3. The values in

the other groups are clinically acceptable ($\Delta E < 3,3$). In a study, nanohybrid, hybrid and micro-fill composites were aged with water storage and the nanohybrid composite was reported to be more resistant to coloring [32].

In addition to Bis-GMA, composite resins containing UDMA have been reported to be more resistant to coloring [33]. In our work, when fiber addition was ignored, the hybrid composite (posterior) was statistically significantly more colored at the end of the aging than the nano hybrid composite (anterior). Some researchers argue that composite colorings can be partially removed by polishing and whitening procedures [33]. Bozkurt et al. reported that bleaching is a positive effect of color change [34]. We also found that bleaching had a positive effect on both anterior and posterior composite in our study. Composite matrix content, filler type and bulkiness are important in the response of composite resins to bleaching procedures [35]. In our study, the ΔE values of fiber group were less changed than the control group in the anterior composite. Fiber group was less responsive to bleaching than control group. L and b values before and after bleaching were statistically different in all groups of anterior composite. There was no statistical difference between a value. Color change after bleaching was occurred, but the difference between fiber group and control group without fiber was not statistically significant.

In posterior composite, ΔE values of fiber groups were statistically different according to the control groups without fiber. The fiber groups were less responsive to bleaching at a significantly higher rate than the control group. There was no statistically significant differences l, a, b values after bleaching in the fiber group of posterior composites. In the control group without fiber, statistical difference was found in the l values after the bleaching, and no difference was found in the values of a and b. Fiber addition had negatively affected the penetration and activity of the bleaching agent on posterior composite. Within the limitations of our study, bleaching activity was shown in both anterior and posterior composite groups, and the opening in the composite color was achieved. However, in the literature studies, the effect of coloring solutions cannot be completely solved by whitening. As a result, it should be informed that the bleaching procedures are effect of external colorings, but composite fillings cannot appear as white as natural teeth after bleaching. The option of replacing composite can be offered patient inserts with a high aesthetic expectancy.

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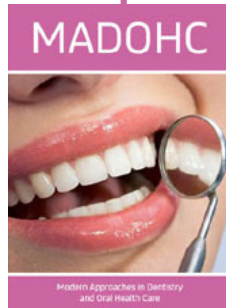
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DOI: [10.32474/MADOHC.2018.03.000153](https://doi.org/10.32474/MADOHC.2018.03.000153)



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