

## Effect of Postoperative Bleaching on Microleakage of Etch-and-Rinse and Self-etch Adhesives

Vajihesadat Mortazavi<sup>1,2</sup>, Mohammadhossein Fathi<sup>2</sup>, Fereidon Soltani<sup>3</sup>

### ABSTRACT

**Background:** Bleaching the discoloured teeth may affect the tooth/composite interface. The aim of this in vitro experimental study was to evaluate the effect of vital tooth bleaching on microleakage of existent class V composite resin restorations bonded with three dental bonding agents.

**Methods:** Class V cavities were prepared on buccal surfaces of 72 intact, extracted human anterior teeth with gingival margins in dentin and occlusal margins in enamel, and randomly divided into 3 groups. Cavities in the three groups were treated with Scotch bond Multi-Purpose, a total etch system and Prompt L-Pop and iBond, two self-etch adhesives. All teeth were restored with Z250 resin composite material and thermo-cycled. Each group was equally divided into the control and the bleached subgroups (n = 12). The bleached subgroups were bleached with 15% carbamide peroxide gel for 8 hours a day for 15 days. Microleakage scores were evaluated on the incisal and cervical walls. Data were analyzed using Kruskal-Wallis, Mann-Whitney and Bonferroni post-hoc tests ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ).

**Results:** Bleaching with carbamide peroxide gel significantly increased the microleakage of composite restorations in Prompt L-Pop group at dentinal walls ( $P = 0.001$ ). Bleaching had no effect on microleakage of restorations in the Scotch bond Multi-Purpose and iBond groups.

**Conclusion:** Vital tooth bleaching with carbamide peroxide gel has an adverse effect on marginal seal of dentinal walls of existent composite resin restorations bonded with prompt L-Pop self-etch adhesive.

**Keywords:** Bonding agents, Composite resins, Dental adhesives, Dental etching, Dentin, Tooth bleaching.

**Received:** August 2010

**Accepted:** November 2010

Dent Res J 2011; 8(1): 16-21

### Introduction

The demand for having more esthetic teeth and restorations has led several studies to be done in the field of tooth bleaching and its effects on the properties of teeth and the quality of composite restorations.<sup>1,2</sup> While altered surface texture, hardness, fracture toughness<sup>3,4</sup> and increased surface roughness of enamel,<sup>5</sup> have been reported, some studies have shown little or no effect on the physical properties of enamel.<sup>6,7</sup> Hydrogen peroxide has been suspected to cause denaturation of proteins in the organic components of dentin and enamel,<sup>8</sup> reduce microhardness values<sup>9</sup> and result in changes

in the mechanical properties of dentin,<sup>4</sup> and could reduce the bond between resin restorations and tooth.<sup>10</sup> It is suggested that dentin is more affected by hydroxide base materials due to its less mineral content and more organic matrix.<sup>11</sup>

The success of composite restorations depends on bonding them to hard tooth tissue that will retain the restoration to the cavity preparation and prevent microleakage.<sup>4</sup> The dental adhesives used in dentistry have different tooth-composite interface morphologies,<sup>12,13</sup> different bond strengths<sup>14-16</sup> and different abilities in microleakage preven-

\* This paper derived from a doctoral thesis and a research project No. 82283 in Isfahan University of Medical Sciences.

<sup>1</sup> Professor, Department of Operative Dentistry and Torabinejad Dental Research Center, School of Dentistry, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran.

<sup>2</sup> Professor, Biomaterials Research Group, Department of Materials Engineering, Isfahan University of Technology, Isfahan, 84156-83111, Iran.

<sup>3</sup> Dental Student, School of Dentistry, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran.

Correspondence to: Vajihesadat Mortazavi, Email: v\_mortazavi@dnt.mui.ac.ir

tion.<sup>17-19</sup> So, the bonded interfaces may be affected by the bleaching agents differently.

Some researchers have investigated the effects of preoperative bleaching on microleakage and sealing ability of tooth coloured restorative materials.<sup>20-22</sup> Some researchers also have studied the effects of bleaching agents on microleakage of existence restorations. The researches done by Crim<sup>23</sup>, Owens et al.<sup>24</sup>, Ulukapi et al.<sup>25</sup> and Moosavi et al.<sup>26</sup> have indicated that bleaching is an effective factor on the sealing ability of existent composite restorations whereas Klukowska et al.,<sup>27</sup> Khoroushi et al.<sup>28</sup> and White et al.<sup>29</sup> showed that bleaching had no influence on microleakage of composite restorations.

The purpose of this in vitro experimental study was to evaluate the effect of bleaching with carbamide peroxide on the microleakage of existent composite restorations treated with one etch and rinse and two self etch adhesive systems.

## Materials and Methods

Seventy two non-carious extracted human anterior teeth were selected, cleaned and stored in 0.2% thymol solution until ready to use. Standardized class V cavity preparations (3 × 2 × 2 mm) were placed in the buccal surfaces at the cemento-enamel junction, with the incisal margins in enamel and the gingival margins in cementum. The enamel margin of restoration was bevelled with a carborundum point (Shofu, Kyoto, Japan). Teeth were randomly divided into 6 groups of 12 specimens each (3 control and 3 experimental or bleached groups). After completion of the preparations, the bonding agents, Scotch bond Multipurpose (3M-ESPE), Prompt L-Pop(3M-ESPE) and iBond (Heraeus-Kulzer) were applied according to the manufacturers' instructions (Table 1) on the control and bleached groups to form SC and SB, PC and PB, IC and IB groups, respectively. The cavities were incrementally restored with a light curing composite material, Filtek Z 250 (3M-ESPE,), in a total of 3 equal increments, each

one photoactivated for 40 seconds (Coltolux II, Coltene, Switzerland). The restorations were finished and polished with polishing disks (Sof-Lex, 3M ESPE). After 24 hours, all teeth were thermo-cycled for 500 cycles between 5 ± 2°C and 55 ± 2°C with dwell time of 30S for each and a transfer time of 10S (Mp Based, KARA 1000, Tehran, Iran).

The bleached group's teeth were bleached with vital bleaching method. The teeth were bleached with 15% carbamide peroxide gel (Opalescence PF, Ultradent, Products Inc, USA) for 8 hours/day during 15 days. The teeth were stored at 37°C during the bleaching procedures. The control groups also were stored in the same environment. All teeth thermo-cycled for 500 cycles between 5 ± 2°C and 55 ± 2°C with dwell time of 30S for each and a transfer time of 10S (Mp Based, KARA 1000, Tehran, Iran).

Apical opening of teeth were occluded with resin composite. The tooth surfaces were covered with two coats of nail varnish except for the restorations and 1 mm from the margins and then, immersed in 0.5% basic fuchsin solution for 24 hours at room temperature. Teeth were stored in artificial saliva (pH = 7.4) except during the bleaching process, thermocycling and dye penetration testing. Then, the teeth were sectioned longitudinally in a buccolingual direction using a cutting machine (Dentapipid, Krupp Dental 759 DR 2, Hilzingen, Germany). The degrees of dye penetration in the enamel and dentin cavity walls were assessed separately under a stereomicroscope (Olympus Co, Tokyo, Japan) at x16 magnification. The following microleakage scores were used to assess the extent of dye penetration at the dentin and enamel walls: 0= no dye penetration, 1 = dye penetration less than half-way to the axial wall, 2= dye penetration greater than half way to the axial wall but not involving it, and 3= dye penetration along the axial wall. The data were analyzed using Kruskal-Wallis test followed by Mann-Whitney and Bonferroni's correction for multiple testing ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ).

**Table 1.** Technique used for each adhesive

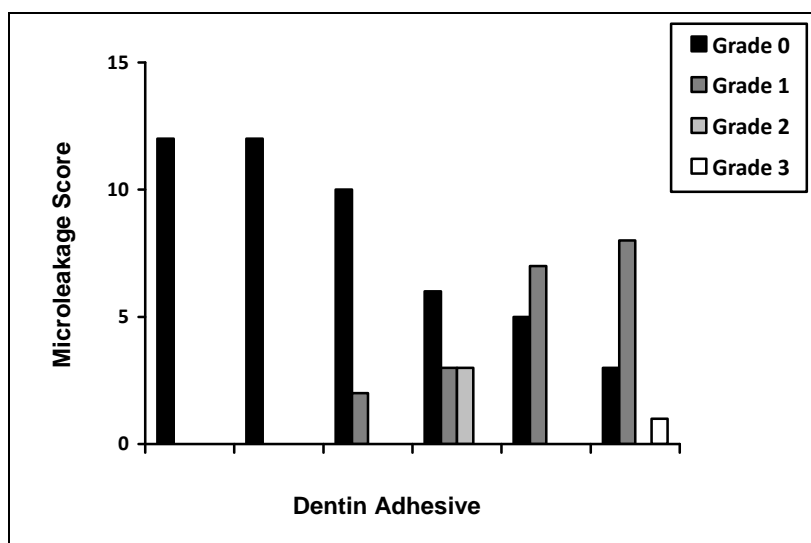
Adhesive	technique
Scotch bond Multipurpose	Etch 15 seconds, 35% $H_3PO_4$ ,rinse Apply primer, air dry
Prompt L-Pop	Apply adhesive, light polymerize Mix using unit-dosed blister pack Apply with agitation for 15 seconds
iBond	Air thin, light polymerize Shake the bottle Apply adhesive three times

Air dry, Light polymerize

**Results**

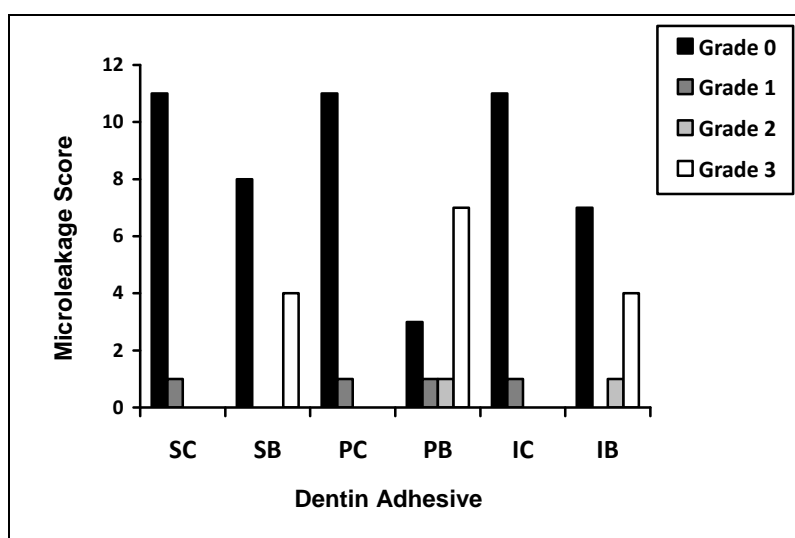
Degrees of microleakage for enamel and dentinal walls are presented in figures 1 and 2. There was no significant difference between the microleakage scores of the control and bleached groups of each adhesive at the enamel margins (Scotch bond Multipurpose, P = 1.000, Prompt L-Pop, P = 0.061,

iBond, P = 0.252). There was also no significant difference between the control and bleached groups of Scotch bond Multipurpose and iBond for gingival margins (P = 0.102 and P = 0.054, respectively). However, for Prompt L-Pop group, dentinal micro-leakage increased after bleaching (P = 0.001).



Sc: Scotch bond Multi-Purpose Control, SB: Scotch bond Multi-Purpose Bleached, PC: Prompt L-Pop Control, PB: Prompt L-Pop Bleached, IC: i Bond Control, IB: i Bond Bleached

**Figure 1.** Micro leakage degrees of the control and bleached groups of three bonding agents at the enamel margins.



Sc: Scotch bond Multi-Purpose Control, SB: Scotch bond Multi-Purpose Bleached, PC: Prompt L-Pop Control, PB: Prompt L-Pop Bleached, IC: i Bond Control, IB: i Bond Bleached

**Figure 2.** Micro leakage degrees of the control and bleached groups of three bonding agents at the gingival margins.

There was a significant difference among the control groups of three dentin bonding agents for enamel walls ( $P = 0.004$ ). This difference for dentinal walls was not significant. The microleakage scores of enamel walls for iBond control group were significantly greater than that for Scotch bond Multipurpose ( $P = 0.002$ ) and Prompt L-Pop ( $P = 0.010$ ). There was no significant difference between the control groups of Scotch bond Multipurpose and Prompt L-Pop at enamel walls ( $P = 0.148$ ).

There was a significant difference among the bleached groups of three adhesives at enamel margins ( $P = 0.002$ ). These differences for dentinal walls were not significant ( $P = 181$ ). The bleached group of Scotch bond Multipurpose showed significantly less microleakage at the enamel wall compared to Prompt L-Pop ( $P = 0.006$ ) and iBond ( $P < 0.001$ ). There was no significant difference between Prompt L-Pop and iBond in scores of microleakage at enamel margins of bleached groups.

## Discussion

Under the condition of this study, the two self etch adhesives, Prompt L-Pop and iBond, showed compatible results to the etch and rinse adhesive, Scotch bond Multipurpose, in gingival margins of unbleached teeth. Although most of the self-etching products evaluated in the literature appear to produce adhesion to dentin that is no worse than their total etch predecessors<sup>16,30</sup> and compatible marginal seal,<sup>17,18</sup> concerns remains about the ability of such products to adequately seal enamel margins, and to bond to enamel with sufficient strength to retain large composite restorations.<sup>31</sup>

In this study, there was no statistically significant difference between the control groups of Prompt L-Pop self etch adhesive and Scotch bond Multipurpose Total etch adhesive in enamel walls that was not in agreement with the research by Brackett et al.<sup>32</sup> Also, in our research, iBond self etch adhesive showed the worst results in enamel margins in both control and bleached groups. This finding is in agreement with the results of researches that showed more microleakage scores for iBond compared to Scotch bond Multipurpose in unbleached teeth.<sup>19,32</sup> In another study in contrast to ours, iBond did not exhibit more microleakage scores than Scotch bond Multipurpose did.<sup>33</sup>

Van Meerbeek et al. classified self etching products as "strong", "intermediate" or "mild", according

to their pH. Strong is referred to those having a pH value of 1 or less and mild are products with PH values about 2. It has been proved that the strong self-etching adhesives create more effective etching patterns in enamel than the milder ones do.<sup>12</sup> Since iBond has a pH of about 2.1<sup>34</sup> and Prompt L-Pop has a pH of 1 or less, this difference could be the cause of the greater degrees of enamel microleakage in iBond compared to Prompt L-Pop.

The results of this study suggest that in the situation of using Scotch bond Multipurpose as an adhesive system, bleaching has no significant effect on rising the enamel and gingival microleakage scores of existent restorations. It seems that the appropriate bond in cavity margins<sup>35,36</sup> are likely to protect the restorations margins from the risk of peroxide penetration. This fact besides it's least microleakage scores in the control groups, could be the indicators of the effectiveness of this adhesive for clinical applications.

For Prompt L Pop adhesive, bleaching caused a significant rising in microleakage scores in dentinal margin whereas in the enamel, no significant change in microleakage was seen. These findings indicate that dentinal margins may be more affected by bleaching agents when this self-etching adhesive system is used. These effects may be due to less mineral content and more organic matrix of dentin.<sup>11</sup> Either hydrogen peroxide or carbamide peroxide may denature dentin proteins, resulting in morphological changes that could reduce the bond between resin restorations and dentin.<sup>10</sup> The exposure of dentin to bleaching agents reduces microhardness values<sup>9</sup> and the alterations in dentinal organic/inorganic composition may also result in changes in mechanical properties of dentin<sup>4</sup> that may make it more prone to be affected by bleaching agents.

Ulukapi et al. suggested that both pre and post operative bleaching with 10% carbamide peroxide can increase microleakage scores of composite restorations margins.<sup>25</sup> These findings are not in agreement with our results regarding Scotch bond multipurpose and i Bond groups, and would be due to differences between the kinds of adhesives and restorative materials, bleaching time and some other factors. Khoroushi et al.<sup>28</sup> showed that light activated bleaching did not significantly affect the microleakage of existing tooth-colored restorations restored with Single Bond adhesive resin and Z100 resin composite, Prompt L-Pop adhesive resin and

F2000 compomer. The findings for Prompt L-Pop at gingival margin in her study were not similar to ours. Maybe using Prompt L-Pop with F2000 compomer material according to manufactures recommendation led to better dentinal margin sealing.

Klukowska et al.<sup>27</sup> explored the effects of different concentrations of hydrogen peroxide and carbamide peroxide agents on the enamel margin microleakage of composite restorations. In their study and also in White et al.<sup>29</sup> research, in agreement with ours, bleaching agents could not increase the microleakage scores of Filtek Z250 bonded with Scotch bond. Moosavi et al. found that postoperative bleaching with carbamide peroxide could increase microleakage in the dentinal margins of composite restorations. Their results were in agreement with ours.<sup>26</sup>

## Conclusion

Under the condition of this study:

1. Post operative bleaching could increase the microleakage scores of composite restorations dentinal margins, treated with Prompt L-Pop self-etching adhesive. However, this procedure did not affect enamel margins.

2. Scotch bond Multipurpose total etch adhesive exhibited the best enamel and dentinal marginal sealing among bleached groups.

3. iBond showed the most enamel microleakage among unbleached groups of three adhesives.

## Acknowledgement

This article was prepared based on a doctoral thesis and a research project (# 82283) approved by the Medical Ethics and Research Office at the Isfahan University of Medical Sciences.

## References

- Barkhordar RA, Kempler D, Plesh O. Effect of non-vital tooth bleaching on microleakage of resin composite restorations. *Quintessence Int* 1997; 28(5): 341-4.
- Shinohara MS, Rodrigues JA, Pimenta LA. In vitro microleakage of composite restorations after nonvital bleaching. *Quintessence Int* 2001; 32(5): 413-7.
- McCracken MS, Haywood VB. Demineralization effects of 10 percent carbamide peroxide. *J Dent* 1996; 24(6): 395-8.
- Seghi RR, Denry I. Effects of external bleaching on indentation and abrasion characteristics of human enamel in vitro. *J Dent Res* 1992; 71(6): 1340-4.
- Hosoya N, Honda K, Iino F, Arai T. Changes in enamel surface roughness and adhesion of *Streptococcus mutans* to enamel after vital bleaching. *J Dent* 2003; 31(8): 543-8.
- Haywood VB, Leech T, Heymann HO, Crumpler D, Bruggers K. Nightguard vital bleaching: effects on enamel surface texture and diffusion. *Quintessence Int* 1990; 21(10): 801-4.
- Ernst CP, Marroquin BB, Willershausen-Zonnchen B. Effects of hydrogen peroxide-containing bleaching agents on the morphology of human enamel. *Quintessence Int* 1996; 27(1): 53-6.
- Titley KC, Torneck CD, Ruse ND, Krmec D. Adhesion of a resin composite to bleached and unbleached human enamel. *J Endod* 1993; 19(3): 112-5.
- de Freitas PM, Basting RT, Rodrigues JA, Serra MC. Effects of two 10% peroxide carbamide bleaching agents on dentin microhardness at different time intervals. *Quintessence Int* 2002; 33(5): 370-5.
- Perdigao J, Francci C, Swift EJ, Jr., Ambrose WW, Lopes M. Ultra-morphological study of the interaction of dental adhesives with carbamide peroxide-bleached enamel. *Am J Dent* 1998; 11(6): 291-301.
- Spyrides GM, Perdigao J, Pagani C, Araujo MA, Spyrides SM. Effect of whitening agents on dentin bonding. *J Esthet Dent* 2000; 12(5): 264-70.
- Van Meerbeek B, De Munck J, Yoshida Y, Inoue S, Vargas M, Vijay P, et al. Buonocore memorial lecture. Adhesion to enamel and dentin: current status and future challenges. *Oper Dent* 2003; 28(3): 215-35.
- Ibarra G, Vargas MA, Geurtsen W. Interfacial and surface characterization of two self-etching adhesive systems and a total-etch adhesive after bonding to ground and unground bovine enamel--a qualitative study. *Clin Oral Investig* 2006; 10(4): 331-41.
- Scherrer SS, Cesar PF, Swain MV. Direct comparison of the bond strength results of the different test methods: a critical literature review. *Dent Mater* 2010; 26(2): e78-93.
- Maurin JC, Lagneau C, Durand M, Lissac M, Seux D. Tensile and shear bond strength evaluation of a total-etch three-step and two self-etching one-step dentin bonding systems. *J Adhes Dent* 2006; 8(1): 27-30.
- Ferreira EA, Souza-Gabriel AE, Silva-Sousa YT, Sousa-Neto MD, Silva RG. Shear bond strength and ultrastructural interface analysis of different adhesive systems to bleached dentin. *Microsc Res Tech* 2010.
- Kirk PC, Fitchie JG, Phillips SM, Puckett AD. Microleakage evaluation of four self-etching adhesive systems. *Gen Dent* 2010; 58(3): e104-9.
- Brandt PD, de Wet FA, du P, I. Self-etching bonding systems: in-vitro micro-leakage evaluation. *SADJ* 2006; 61(6): 248, 50, 51.

19. Owens BM, Johnson WW. Effect of insertion technique and adhesive system on microleakage of Class V resin composite restorations. *J Adhes Dent* 2005; 7(4): 303-8.
20. Crim GA. Prerestorative bleaching: effect on microleakage of Class V cavities. *Quintessence Int* 1992; 23(12): 823-5.
21. Yazici AR, Keles A, Tuncer D, Baseren M. Effect of prerestorative home-bleaching on microleakage of self-etch adhesives. *J Esthet Restor Dent* 2010; 22(3): 186-92.
22. Bulucu B, Ozsezer E, Ertas E, Yuksel G. The effect of different light sources on microleakage of bleached enamel. *Dent Mater J* 2008; 27(4): 598-604.
23. Crim GA. Post-operative bleaching: effect on microleakage. *Am J Dent* 1992; 5(2): 109-12.
24. Owens BM, Rowland CC, Brown DM, Covington JS, III. Postoperative dental bleaching: effect of microleakage on Class V tooth colored restorative materials. *J Tenn Dent Assoc* 1998; 78(4): 36-40.
25. Ulukapi H, Benderli Y, Ulukapi I. Effect of pre- and postoperative bleaching on marginal leakage of amalgam and composite restorations. *Quintessence Int* 2003; 34(7): 505-8.
26. Moosavi H, Ghavamnasiri M, Manari V. Effect of postoperative bleaching on marginal leakage of resin composite and resin-modified glass ionomer restorations at different delayed periods of exposure to carbamide peroxide. *J Contemp Dent Pract* 2009; 10(6): E009-16.
27. Klukowska MA, White DJ, Gibb RD, Garcia-Godoy F, Garcia-Godoy C, Duschner H. The effects of high concentration tooth whitening bleaches on microleakage of Class V composite restorations. *J Clin Dent* 2008; 19(1): 14-7.
28. Khoroushi M, Fardashtaki SR. Effect of light-activated bleaching on the microleakage of Class V tooth-colored restorations. *Oper Dent* 2009; 34(5): 565-70.
29. White DJ, Duschner H, Pioch T. Effect of bleaching treatments on microleakage of Class I restorations. *J Clin Dent* 2008; 19(1): 33-6.
30. Hannig M, Reinhardt KJ, Bott B. Composite-to-dentin bond strength, micromorphology of the bonded dentin interface of class II composite resin restorations using self-etching primers. *Oper Dent* 2001; 26: 157-65.
31. Brackett WW, Haisch LD, Pearce MG, Brackett MG. Microleakage of Class V resin composite restorations placed with self-etching adhesives. *J Prosthet Dent* 2004; 91(1): 42-5.
32. Brackett MG, Brackett WW, Haisch LD. Microleakage of Class V resin composites placed using self-etching resins: effect of prior enamel etching. *Quintessence Int* 2006; 37(2): 109-13.
33. Owens BM, Johnson WW, Harris EF. Marginal permeability of self-etch and total-etch adhesive systems. *Oper Dent* 2006; 31(1): 60-7.
34. Abo T, Uno S, Sano H. Comparison of bonding efficacy of an all-in-one adhesive with a self-etching primer system. *Eur J Oral Sci* 2004; 112(3): 286-92.
35. Dantas DC, Ribeiro AI, Lima LH, de Lima MG, Guenes GM, Braz AK, et al. Influence of water storage time on the bond strength of etch-and-rinse and self-etching adhesive systems. *Braz Dent J* 2008; 19(3): 219-23.
36. Bouillaguet S, Gysi P, Wataha JC, Ciucchi B, Cattani M, Godin C, et al. Bond strength of composite to dentin using conventional, one-step, and self-etching adhesive systems. *J Dent* 2001; 29(1): 55-61.