

Effect of High Light Intensity Bleaching Protocol versus Descending Light Intensities Bleaching Protocol on Post Bleaching Teeth Sensitivity: A Randomized Clinical Trial

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Abstract

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Keywords: Teeth bleaching; High light intensity protocol; Descending light intensity protocol; Teeth sensitivity; Teeth shade

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AIM: The study aimed to compare teeth sensitivity and shade after bleaching protocol with descending different light intensities versus bleaching protocol with the same high light intensity.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: Sample size was twenty-four patients. Each group consisted of twelve patients. Group I patients received bleaching protocol of descending different light intensities. Group II patients received bleaching protocol with the same high light intensity; both groups used the same home bleaching gel kit for seven days according to manufacturer instructions and protocol. Baseline records were digital photographs, teeth sensitivity and teeth shade for 12 anterior teeth. Teeth sensitivity was assessed using five points verbal rating scale and Standardized 100 mm Visual analogue scale after 1 day, after 2 days and after 1 week. Teeth shades for twelve anterior teeth were recorded by VITA Easy Shade V (VITA Zahnfabrik H. Rauter GmbH & Co. KG, Germany) after 1 week by VITA Easy Shade V. Mann-Whitney test (non-parametric test, 2 independent samples) was used to compare teeth sensitivity between both bleaching protocols at each period. A paired t-test (parametric test, 2 related samples) was performed to compare the colour change in shade guide units (SGU) and ΔE values within high light intensity bleaching protocol. While Wilcoxon Signed-Rank test (non-parametric test, 2 related samples) was used to compare colour change light intensities bleaching protocol. Comparison of bleaching effectiveness (Δ SGU and Δ Ediff) between both bleaching protocols was performed by the Mann-Whitney test.

RESULTS: Descending light intensities protocol showed a lower teeth sensitivity than high light intensity protocol after 1 and 2 days. There was no teeth sensitivity reported at 1-week post-bleaching. Regarding the teeth shade, descending light intensities protocol had a little higher effect on colour change in shade guide units (SGU) than high light intensity protocol effect. Both bleaching protocols showed there was no significant difference in Δ SGU recorded after bleaching between high and descending light intensities protocols.

CONCLUSION: Descending different light intensities protocol showed a lower teeth sensitivity than high same light intensity protocol. Descending light intensities protocol had a little higher effect on colour change in shade guide units (SGU) than high light intensity protocol effect.

Introduction

Teeth discolourations are usually various, multifaceted and have been classified as extrinsic, intrinsic, and internalised discolourations. Adult teeth get darker due to changes in enamel and dentin properties, losing their natural white shade [1]. Tooth shade is one of the most important factors determining satisfaction with dental appearance [2]. Self-satisfaction decreases with increasing severity of discolourations. White teeth look been positively

correlated with high social competence, intellectual ability, psychological adjustment and relationship status [2].

Nowadays, vital tooth bleaching is one of the most requested cosmetic dental procedures asked by patients for a more pleasing smile [3]. The American Dental Association (ADA) has advised patients to ask the dentists to select the most suitable bleaching treatment, especially for those complaining of teeth sensitivity, dental restorations, extremely dark discolourations, and single dark teeth [4]. Success of

teeth bleaching is affected by many factors: stains type, age, bleaching activation systems, the concentration of the bleaching agents, and duration of application as well as home bleaching application [5].

Teeth sensitivity (TS) is the most common clinical side effect of vital teeth bleaching; more than 60% of the patients undergo it. It can cause severe discomfort that is the main obstacle to patients completes the bleaching treatment [6].

Activation of the bleaching agents by heat or light may hurt pulpal tissue. It was reported that the use of intense lights elevated bleach temperature and resulted in an increased intra pulpal temperature, which may further impact patient sensitivity and pulpal health [7].

Accordingly, a randomised clinical trial (RCT) on the effect of high light intensity bleaching protocol versus descending light intensities bleaching protocol on post bleaching teeth sensitivity would be of value.

Material and Methods

Trial Approval and Registration

The trial was designed following the SPIRIT 2013 Statement (Standard Protocol Items: Recommendations for Interventional Trials). The protocol was approved by Evidence-Based Dentistry Committee (EBD) – Faculty of Dentistry, Cairo University-Egypt. This study protocol was registered on ClinicalTrial.gov website; It's ClinicalTrials.gov identifier number: NCT02888847.

Sample size calculation

The sample size was 24 patients, based on the previous data [8], it indicated that the probability of no sensitivity among controls is 0.09. If the true probability of exposure among intervention was 0.6, then it was needed to study 12 patients in each group to be able to reject the null hypothesis, so that both groups were equal with probability (power) 0.8. The Type I error probability associated with this test of this null hypothesis was 0.05. An uncorrected chi-square statistic was used to evaluate this null hypothesis.

Participants' recruitment

The principal investigator screened patients in Outpatient clinics of departments of Conservative Dentistry and Restorative Dentistry in Faculty of Dentistry of Cairo University and British University in Egypt respectively, who require teeth bleaching to participate in this trial. Medical and dental histories were carefully assessed. Thorough extra- and intra-

oral examinations of the participants were performed and recorded in the diagnostic chart to fulfil the eligibility criteria of the trial which were recognised from previous studies [9], [10], [11]. The inclusion and exclusion criteria are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Eligibility criteria of the trial

Inclusion Criteria for participants:	Exclusion criteria for participants:
1. Patients included in this clinical trial were at least 18 years old.	1. Patients with any systemic disease that may affect normal healing.
2. Patients were free from any systemic disease that may affect normal healing and predictable outcome.	2. Patient with bad oral hygiene.
3. Patients agreed to the informed consent and committed to follow-up period.	3. Pregnant females.
4. Refrained from tobacco products and any coloured liquids or food (e.g. coffee, tea, tomato sauce, etc.) during the active study period.	4. Patients who could not participate in the follow-up period.
	5. Untreated, periodontal diseases were not allowed.
	6. Active caries or defective Restorations in six anterior teeth.
	7. Sensitive Teeth.
	8. Bleaching history.
	9. Patients are participating in more than 1 dental study.

Participants' grouping

All participants fulfilling the eligibility criteria were randomly assigned using computer-generated randomisation www.random.org to either intervention (descending light intensity bleaching protocol) or control (high light intensity bleaching protocol) groups.

Study setting

The study was conducted in the outpatient clinic of the Department of Restorative Dentistry - British University in Egypt.

Pre-Bleaching Teeth Sensitivity Assessment

Teeth sensitivity records: through five points verbal rating scale [10], [12] and visual analogue scale (0-100 mm) [13], [14] presented in Figure 1 and Figure 2 respectively. Any patients were complaining of sensitive teeth were disregard during recruitment according to eligibility criteria.

- 0 = none
- 1 = mild,
- 2 = moderate
- 3 = considerable
- 4 = severe

Figure 1: Five Verbal Points

Upper and lower alginate impressions were taken to fabricate customised fit bleaching trays. Two pairs of bleaching trays were fabricated for the patient. One pair was used as a positioning guide in recording teeth shade. The second pair was used with post-care gel and home bleaching gel. Teeth were scaled using ultrasonic scaler (SUPRASSON P5, ACTEON, France) followed by teeth polishing utilising white Nylon Bowl Polishing Polisher prophylaxis Brushes and prophylaxis paste (Quartz Prophylaxis Paste, medium

grit by Dharma, USA).

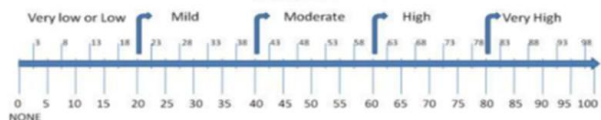


Figure 2: Visual Analogue Scale

Pre-bleaching Base Line Shade Assessment

Pre-bleaching digital images of the patient were taken. Baseline teeth shades for 12 anterior teeth (6 maxillary anterior teeth and 6 mandibular anterior teeth) were recorded by VITA Easyshade V (VITA Zahnfabrik H. Rauter GmbH & Co. KG, Germany), through punching the middle one third of the labial surface of the 6 anterior teeth in maxillary and mandibular bleaching trays [14]. The measurement area of interest for shade matching was the middle third of the facial surface of anterior maxillary teeth, according to the American Dental Association (ADA) guidelines [15].

VITA Easyshade V shade-matched teeth with value-ordered VITA® Classical Shade Guide into the following order presented in Figure 3 [14]. The arrangement from B1 (lightest colour) to C4 (darkest colour), corresponding to a grade of whitening from 1 to 16, in which a smaller number means the tooth was lighter. Although this scale is not linear in the truest sense, the changes were treated as though they represented a continuous and approximately linear ranking for analysis.

Arrangement of Vita Classic Shade Guide (Adapted From Browning and Others)															
Vita Shade Guide															
B1	A1	B2	D2	A2	C1	C2	D4	A3	D3	B3	A3.5	B4	C3	A4	C4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Brightest shade Darkest shade															

Figure 3: Arrangement of Vita Classic Shade Guide

Shade parameters that were recorded: shade guide units (SGU) and its relative ΔE directly through spectrophotometer measurements of VITA Easyshade V.

Δ E: The overall shade deviation closest value-ordered VITA® Classical Shade Guide in the colour space.

In-office Bleaching Phase

Three cycles were carried on according to manufacture instructions on ten anterior maxillary teeth and ten mandibular anterior teeth for two study groups.

Group I: Patients received Bleaching Protocol

with same high light intensity. It represented the control group. (Philips Zoom!™ Advanced Power whitening gel and lamp, Discus Dental, Inc., Culver City, CA, USA.). It's light source was Ultra Violet – A band. Its average wavelength of 365 nm. It had one high light intensity mode.

Group II: Patients received Bleaching Protocol with descending (high followed by moderate then low) light intensities. (Philips Zoom!™ WhiteSpeed in-office whitening gel and lamp, Discus Dental, Inc., Culver City, CA, USA.). It represented the intervention group. It's light source was Blue Light Emitting Diode (LED). Its wavelength was 465 nm. It had three light intensities high, medium and low modes.

Only one in-office bleaching gel kit was used utilising by two different light-activated bleaching devices with different light intensities. Also, one home bleaching gel kit was utilised in this study. The materials used as well as their composition, manufacturers' details and lot numbers were listed in Table 2.

Table 2: Specifications of materials, composition, manufacturers and batch numbers Material

	Specifications	Composition	Manufacturer	Batch number
Philips ZOOM!	In-office (chairside) light-activated bleaching gel	25% Hydrogen Peroxide and Ferrous Gluconate photo-catalyst	Discus Dental, LLC., Ontario, CA, 91761 USA	16243005
Philips Zoom nite white	Home chemical activated the bleaching gel Professional take-home whitening system	22% Carbamide Peroxide (amorphous calcium phosphate), potassium nitrate and fluoride.	Discus Dental, LLC., Ontario, CA, 91761 USA	423502124491
Relief® ACP Oral Care Gel	Desensitizer included into Philips ZOOM! Kit in-office (chair-side) light-activated bleaching gel	Water, Poloxamer 338, Potassium Nitrate, Mentha Piperita, Calcium Nitrate, Sodium Saccharin, Sodium Fluoride, Disodium Phosphate and Monosodium Phosphate.	Discus Dental, LLC., Ontario, CA, 91761 USA	16243005

Immediate Patient Post Care

Relief® ACP Oral Care Gel included in Philips ZOOM! The kit has been shown to decrease sensitivity and remineralise teeth. It was placed into trays and seated on patient teeth. Normal wear time was 30 minutes according to manufacturer instructions. The patients were asked not to drink or eat for 30 minutes after application according to manufacturer instructions. Digital imaging and videos were taken during the whole clinical procedures.

Instructions were given to the patients after ending in-office bleaching sessions

Patients were advised not to consume coffee, tea, tobacco, alcoholic drinks, and soft drinks for 2 hours after Zoom, until pellicle reforms.

Also, they were asked to decrease their intake of any stainable food or drinks and to drink using a straw.

Home bleaching phase

They were asked to wear the tray with the gel Philips Zoom NiteWhite (*Discus Dental, LLC., Ontario, CA, 91761 USA*) on daily routine at night before bedtime. Starting from the next day of bleaching sessions for seven successive days. Wear time was two hours per night.

1. Post-Bleaching Teeth Sensitivity Evaluation:

Teeth sensitivity records through five points' verbal rating scale and visual analogue scale (0-100 mm) after 1-day, after 2-days and after 1-week.

1.a. Five points verbal rating scale Evaluation:

Participants were asked to mark their sensitivity experience after in-office bleaching by 1-day, 2-days and 1-week, using the following points: 0 = none, 1 = mild, 2 = moderate, 3 = considerable, and 4 = severe.

1.b. Visual Analogue Scale (0-100 mm):

The patients were asked to mark a standardised 100 mm visual analogue scale (VAS) ranging from 0 to 100. One end was labelled 'no discomfort' whereas the other end was labelled 'severe discomfort'. After the in-office bleaching treatment by 1-day, 2-days and 1-week, the patients were asked to mark the position that best indicated their current opinion.

2. Post-Bleaching Shade Evaluation:

Digital imaging of the patient was taken after one week (7 days) from the bleaching session. Also, post bleaching teeth shades for 12 anterior teeth (6 maxillary anterior teeth and 6 mandibular anterior teeth) were recorded by VITA Easy Shade V (VITA Zahnfabrik H. Rauter GmbH & Co. KG, Germany) after one week (7 days) through wearing punched bleaching trays used in baseline records by VITA Easy Shade V.

Statistical Analysis

Statistical analysis was performed using IBM SPSS Statistics Version 2.1 for Windows. Data were presented as mean and standard deviation (SD). The significance level was set at $P \leq 0.05$. Kolmogorov-Smirnov and Shapiro-Wilk tests were used to assess data normality.

Kruskal-Wallis (non-parametric test, repeated comparisons) followed by Bonferroni-corrected Wilcoxon Signed-Rank test was conducted to compare post-bleaching teeth sensitivity (TS) assessed by both pain scales at different periods within each bleaching protocol. Mann-Whitney test (non-parametric test, 2 independent samples) was used to compare teeth sensitivity between both bleaching protocols at each period.

A paired t-test (parametric test, 2 related samples) was performed to compare the colour change in shade guide units (SGU) and ΔE values within high light intensity bleaching protocol. While Wilcoxon Signed-Rank test (non-parametric test, 2 related samples) was used to compare colour change light intensities bleaching protocol. Comparison of bleaching effectiveness (ΔSGU and ΔE_{diff}) between both bleaching protocols was performed by the Mann-Whitney test.

Results

In this study, a total of twenty-four patients received teeth bleaching (3 cycles) re-evaluated after 1-day, 2-days and 1-week.

1. Post-Bleaching tooth sensitivity (TS):

1.a. Effect of different periods on post-bleaching teeth sensitivity within each bleaching protocol:

Mean, Standard deviation (SD) of VRS and VAS and P-value for the effect of different periods on post-bleaching teeth sensitivity within each bleaching protocol are presented in Table 3, Figure 4 and Figure 5.

Table 3: Statistical analysis for mean \pm St. deviation of VRS and VAS and P-value for the effect of different periods on post-bleaching teeth sensitivity within each bleaching protocol

	High light intensity		Descending light intensities	
	VRS	VAS	VRS	VAS
Baseline	0 ^a	0 ^a	0 ^a	0 ^a
1-day post-bleaching	2.1 \pm 0.7 ^b	42.1 \pm 7.1 ^b	1.3 \pm 0.4 ^b	28.3 \pm 15.5 ^b
2-days post-bleaching	0.5 \pm 0.5 ^c	10.5 \pm 12.4 ^c	0.3 \pm 0.4 ^c	8.3 \pm 12.3 ^c
1-week post-bleaching	0 ^a	0 ^a	0 ^a	0 ^a
P-value	< 0.001*	< 0.001*	< 0.001*	< 0.001*

Different superscript letters within the same row indicates a statistically significant difference at $p \leq 0.05$; *: significant ($p \leq 0.05$); NS: non-significant ($p > 0.05$).

In both high and descending light intensities protocols, the significantly highest VRS and VAS values were recorded 1-day post-bleaching, followed by those recorded 2-days post-bleaching. Then 1-week post-bleaches, there was no teeth sensitivity in both protocols.

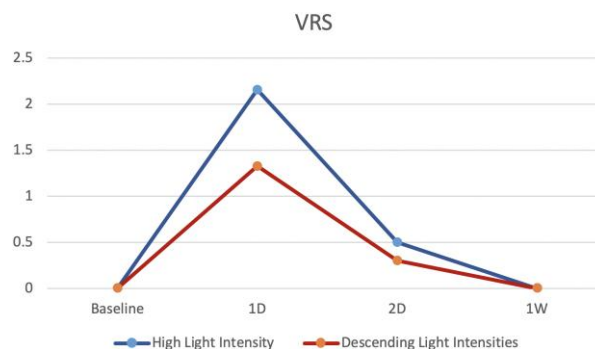


Figure 4: Line graph chart showing VRS at different periods within each bleaching protocol

In high light intensity protocol, values recorded 1-day post- bleaching by VRS (VRS Verbal Rating Scale), and VAS (Visual Analogue Scale) were (2.1 ± 0.7) and (42.1 ± 7.1) respectively. While descending light intensities protocol, values recorded 1-day post- bleaching by VRS and VAS were (1.3 ± 0.4) and (28.3 ± 15.5) respectively.

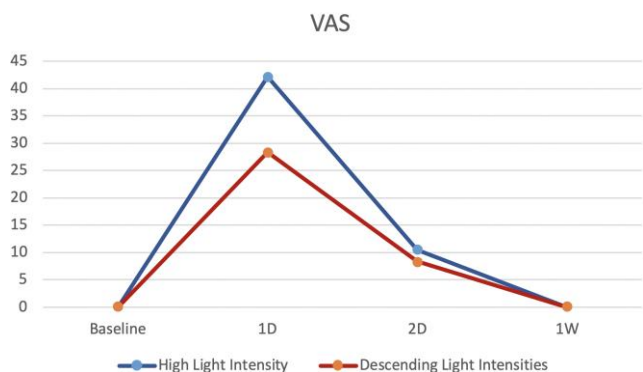


Figure 5: Line graph chart showing VAS at different periods within each bleaching protocol

In high light intensity protocol, values recorded 2-days post- bleaching by VRS and VAS were (0.5 ± 0.5) and (10.5 ± 12.4) respectively. While descending light intensities protocol, values recorded 2-days post- bleaching by VRS and VAS were (0.3 ± 0.4) and (8.3 ± 12.3) respectively.

1.b. Effect of bleaching protocol on post-bleaching teeth sensitivity at each period:

Mean, Standard deviation (SD) of VRS and VAS and P-value for the effect of bleaching protocol on post-bleaching teeth sensitivity at each period are presented in Table 4, Figure 6 and Figure 7.

Table 4: Statistical analysis for mean ± St. Deviation of VRS and VAS and P-value for the effect of bleaching protocol on post-bleaching teeth sensitivity at each period

		Baseline	1-day post-bleaching	2-days post-bleaching	1-week post-bleaching
VRS	High light intensity	0	2.1 ± 0.7	0.5 ± 0.5	0
	Descending light intensities	0	1.3 ± 0.4	0.3 ± 0.4	0
	P-value	---	0.006*	0.418NS	---
VAS	High light intensity	0	42.1 ± 7.1	10.5 ± 12.4	0
	Descending light intensities	0	28.3 ± 15.5	8.3 ± 12.3	0
	P-value	---	0.019*	0.435NS	---

*: significant (p ≤ 0.05); NS: non-significant (p > 0.05).

At 1-day post bleaching, descending light intensities recorded lower sensitivity values than high light intensities at both scales. Mann-Whitney test showed that there was a statistically significant difference between both high and descending light intensities protocols after 1-day in VRS and VAS values (p = 0.006 and p = 0.019, respectively).

While on 2-days post bleaching, descending light intensities recorded lower sensitivity values than high light intensity at both scales. But there was no statistically significant difference between both

protocols in VRS and VAS values on 2-days post bleaching (p = 0.418 and p = 0.435, respectively).

Table 4: Statistical analysis for mean ± St. Deviation of VRS and VAS and P-value for the effect of bleaching protocol on post-bleaching teeth sensitivity at each period

		Baseline	1-day post-bleaching	2-days post-bleaching	1-week post-bleaching
VRS	High light intensity	0	2.1 ± 0.7	0.5 ± 0.5	0
	Descending light intensities	0	1.3 ± 0.4	0.3 ± 0.4	0
	P-value	---	0.006*	0.418NS	---
VAS	High light intensity	0	42.1 ± 7.1	10.5 ± 12.4	0
	Descending light intensities	0	28.3 ± 15.5	8.3 ± 12.3	0
	P-value	---	0.019*	0.435NS	---

*: significant (p ≤ 0.05); NS: non-significant (p > 0.05).

On 1-week post bleaching, descending light intensities and high light intensity protocols recorded zero sensitivity values at both scales.

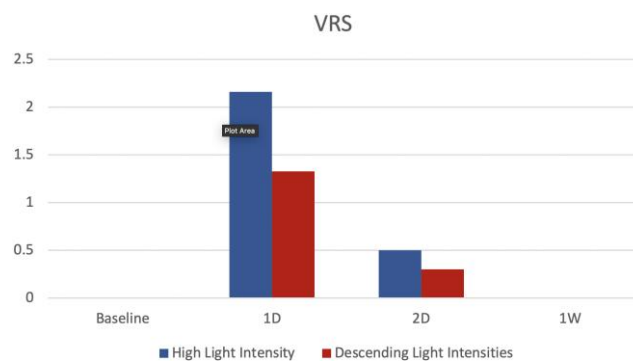


Figure 6: Bar chart showing VRS of both bleaching protocols at each period

Therefore, descending light intensities protocol scored lower sensitivity values than high light intensity protocol over the whole period time of investigation (1-day post, 2-days post and 1-week post).

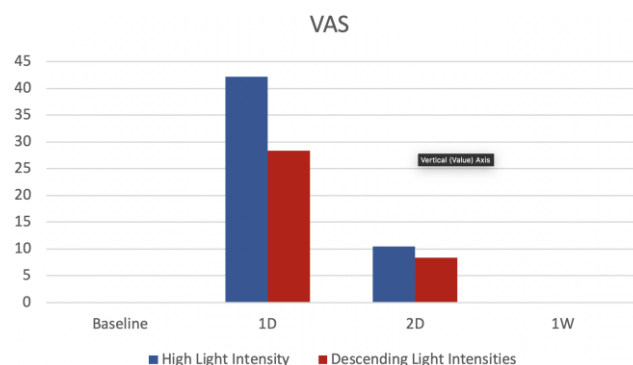


Figure 7: Bar chart showing VAS of both bleaching protocols at each period

2. Colour change:

2.a. Effect of bleaching protocol on colour change in shade guide units (SGU):

Mean, and Standard deviation (SD) for the effect of bleaching protocol on colour change in shade guide units (SGU) are presented in Table 5 and

Figure 8.

Table 5: Statistical analysis for mean ± St. deviation for the effect of bleaching protocol on colour change in shade guide units (SGU)

	Before bleaching	Post-bleaching	P-value
High light intensity	5.9 ± 3.1	2.8 ± 1.5	0.001*
Descending light intensities	6.6 ± 1.3	2.9 ± 1.6	0.002*

*: significant ($p \leq 0.05$); NS: non-significant ($p > 0.05$).

High light intensity protocol yielded significant change in SGU [from 5.9 ± 3.1 to 2.8 ± 1.5] at ($p = 0.001$). Descending light intensities protocol led to significant change in SGU [from 6.6 ± 1.3 to 2.9 ± 1.6] at ($p = 0.002$). Thus, descending light intensities protocol had a slightly higher effect on colour change in shade guide units than high light intensity protocol effect.

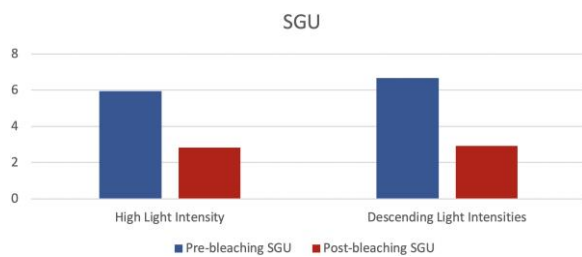


Figure 8: Bar chart showing a colour change in SGU within each bleaching protocol

2.b. Effect of each bleaching protocol on colour change in ΔE:

Mean, and Standard deviation for the effect of bleaching protocol on colour change in ΔE are presented in Table 6 and Figure 9.

Table 6: Statistical analysis for mean ± St. Deviation for the effect of bleaching protocol on colour change in ΔE

	Before bleaching	Post-bleaching	P-value
High intensity	5.6 ± 2.1	4.3 ± 2.8	0.267NS
Descending intensities	5.6 ± 1.7	5.3 ± 1.8	0.875NS

*: significant ($p \leq 0.05$); NS: non-significant ($p > 0.05$).

High light intensity protocol yielded no significant change in ΔE ($p = 0.267$). Descending light intensities protocol also yielded no significant change in ΔE ($p = 0.875$).

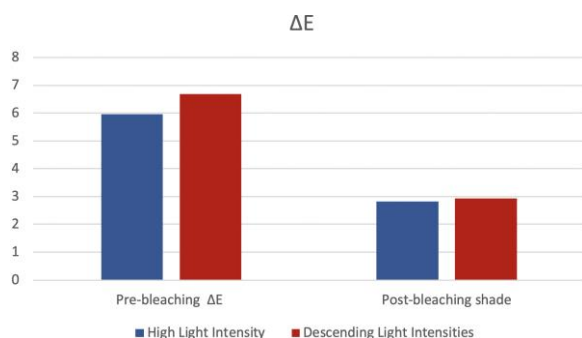


Figure 9: Bar chart showing a colour change in ΔE within each bleaching protocol

2.c. Comparison of bleaching effectiveness (ΔSGU) between both bleaching protocols:

Mean, and Standard deviation (SD) for the effect of bleaching effectiveness (ΔSGU) between both bleaching protocols are presented in Table 7 and Figure 10.

Table 7: Statistical analysis for mean ± St. deviation for the effect of bleaching effectiveness (ΔSGU) between both bleaching protocols

	High intensity	Descending intensities	P-value
ΔSGU	3.1 ± 2.3	3.7 ± 2.7	0.726 NS

*: significant ($p \leq 0.05$); NS: non-significant ($p > 0.05$).

There was no significant difference in ΔSGU recorded after teeth bleaching between high and descending light intensities protocols ($p = 0.726$).

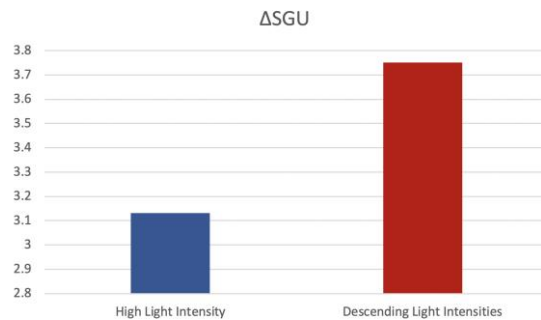


Figure 10: Bar chart showing ΔSGU of each bleaching protocol

2.d. Comparison of bleaching effectiveness (difference in ΔE) between both bleaching protocols:

Mean, and Standard deviation (SD) for the effect of bleaching effectiveness (difference in ΔE) between both bleaching protocols are presented in Table 8 and Figure 11.

Table 8: Statistical analysis for mean ± St. deviation for the effect of bleaching effectiveness (ΔE_{diff}) between both bleaching protocols

	High intensity	Descending intensities	P-value
Difference in ΔE	1.3 ± 3.9	0.25 ± 2.2	0.165NS

*: significant ($p \leq 0.05$); NS: non-significant ($p > 0.05$).

Mann-Whitney test showed that there was no significant difference in ΔE_{diff} measured after teeth bleaching between high and descending light intensities protocols ($p = 0.165$).

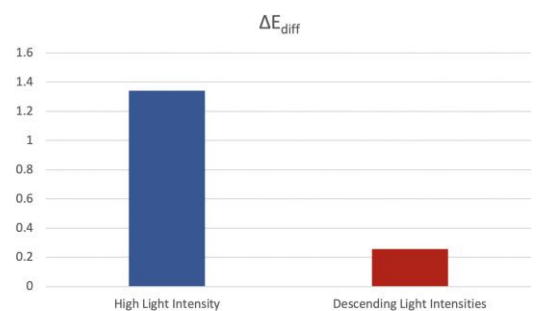


Figure 11: Bar chart showing the difference in ΔE of each bleaching protocol

Discussion

Tooth discolouration is caused by the presence of large organic compounds called chromogens, present within enamel and dentine that have conjugated double bonds in their chemical structure. Teeth bleaching works via the release of hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2) either delivered directly as a concentrated bleaching agent or via the breakdown of carbamide peroxide upon contact with water [17]. H_2O_2 diffuses through enamel and dentine then breaks down into reactive free radicals that oxidise the chromogenic molecules into smaller molecules by breaking their double bonds [18].

This study was designed to assess teeth sensitivity using the bleaching protocol with *descending different light intensities* versus bleaching protocol with the *same high light intensity*. It was followed by one home bleaching kit in both groups.

All patients received dental prophylaxis before beginning the study, using a prophylaxis paste to remove extrinsic stains. The dental prophylaxis was performed before the teeth bleaching. It removes both saliva and polyphenols (such as tannins) on the tooth surface, which can inactivate reactive oxygen species [19].

It was evidenced that the in-office bleaching technique proved to be less efficient than home bleaching for removing stains deposited in dentin [20]. That's why both in-office and home bleaching are recommended. Therefore, a bleaching protocol of in-office bleaching followed by home bleaching is advocated [21]. Concerning post bleaching teeth sensitivity, it is reported that teeth sensitivity is higher during the first 24 hours' post-treatment [1]. This side effect extends for 5 days [1]. Thus, explain the duration one-week of assessing post bleaching sensitivity in this randomised clinical trial.

Different light sources have been used to activate bleaching agents, including halogen curing lights, ultraviolet and infrared lamps, plasma arcs, light-emitting diodes (LEDs), and lasers (CO₂, argon, and diode lasers). Experimental studies and reviews showed controversial results regarding the effect of different forms of physical activation of in-office bleaching in colour enhancement of bleaching compared to non-activated bleaching [16], [22], [23]. The oxygen released from the hydrogen peroxide breaks down conjugated bonds in protein chains associated with stain into a single bond. This may result in more absorption of colour wavelengths and result in a reflection of colour (i.e., Lightening effect) [16], [24].

Descending light intensities protocol recorded lower sensitivity values than high light intensity protocol at both scales [13]. Due to the LED source produces the least thermal insult during the light activation process. And also, Blue LED light is optimal

for photobleaching since it is not absorbed by water or hydroxyapatite. Thus, diffuse well through the tooth structure where it can remove chromophores that absorb blue/green light [19].

While UV (Ultra Violet) has very good photobleaching properties but does not diffuse well through teeth and causes pulp heating [19], thus, it confirms the high sensitivity values resulted from high light intensity bleaching protocol.

Contrarily, it was confirmed that the main success of the bleaching agents depends mainly on the nascent oxygen produced from the hydrogen peroxide, during the oxidation reaction and not on the light source, either LED lamps with the different intensities or UV lamp used [25].

It explained that descending light intensities protocol after day 1 and day 2 were lower than same high light intensity protocol. Due to lower rate production of free radicals, thus, allowing a rapid and large amount of inflammatory cells to react [26].

It was reported the increased release of substance P, a neuropeptide whose functions are linked to inflammation. It is evidenced after in-office bleaching associated with light/heat. While in the home bleaching, no increase in the release of SP and only slight histological changes were shown [9]. Therefore, sensitivity values were higher after both lights activated in-office bleaching protocols than home bleaching. Regarding the sensitivity results of this RCT, comes in agreement with El Hoshy et al., a study [27].

It embraced the high variability of the individual's pain response among the population. Because of, positive emotional deposition which activate the central pain inhibitory system, and release endorphins that decrease painful sensations [28].

It was concluded that the LED lamp could increase the bleaching of HP by 0.4 units SGU [29]. The shade results were in agreement with *previous studies* [10], [27], [30], [31] and [32] that found that light application has markedly enhanced the lightening efficacy of bleaching materials.

While there was disagreement regarding shade, with other studied [33], [34] that reported no difference in efficacy between teeth bleached with or without different irradiation. They concluded that chemicals added to the bleaching gels acted as catalysts in the bleaching process and were only responsible for activation, whereas lights did not affect.

It has become obvious that blue LED light-activated teeth bleaching plays an important role in the generation of radicals and subsequent break down of stains. Contrarily, the bleaching process through UV is not advocated since it leads to thermal running through exothermic decomposition into water and oxygen.

Under the limitations of the current study, the following conclusions could be derived:

1. Descending different light intensities protocol showed a lower teeth sensitivity than high same light intensity protocol.
2. Descending light intensities protocol had a little higher effect on colour change in shade guide units (SGU) than high light intensity protocol effect.
3. A combination of in-office tooth bleaching with home bleaching with 22% carbamide peroxide for one week revealed a superior bleaching effect.

Further recommendations for this study:

1. Comparison between both investigated bleaching protocols in split-mouth study design.
2. Unify the baseline teeth shade into one shade.

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