

Microleakage at enamel and dentin margins with a bulk fills flowable resin

Nicola Scotti¹, Allegra Comba¹, Alberto Gambino¹, Davide Salvatore Paolino²,
Mario Alovisi¹, Damiano Pasqualini¹, Elio Berutti¹

Correspondence: Dr. Nicola Scotti
Email: nicola.scotti@unito.it

¹Department of Surgical Sciences, University of Turin Dental School, Via Nizza 230, 10126 Turin, Italy,
²Department of Mechanics, Politecnico di Torino, C.So Duca Degli Abruzzi 24, 10129 Turin, Italy

ABSTRACT

Objective: The aim of this *in vitro* study was to evaluate the marginal sealing ability of a bulk fill flowable resin composite on both enamel and dentin substrates. **Materials and Methods:** 48 non-cariouss molars were selected and four Class-V cavities were prepared at the CEJ of each sample. Cavities were filled with Venus Diamond (Heraeus Kulzer); Venus Diamond Flow (Heraeus Kulzer) and Surefil SDR (Dentsply). Samples were divided into two groups: First group samples were immersed in a methylene blue solution for 30 min at 25°C. Second group samples were artificially aged and then treated with methylene blue. Samples were sectioned in the center of the restoration and observed with a 40x stereomicroscope, and the percentage of cavity infiltration was calculated. **Results:** Results were analyzed statistically by ANOVA ($P < 0.05$). The amount of infiltration was significantly lower for the enamel substrate compared with dentin ($P = 0.0001$) and in samples immediately immersed in methylene blue compared with those that were artificially aged ($P = 0.011$). The interaction between the composite material and the marginal substrate significantly affected dye penetration ($P = 0.006$). **Conclusions:** Bulk fill flowable resins provided significantly better marginal seal in dentin, both before and after artificial ageing. Nanohybrid resin composites and bulk fill flowable resins showed similar microleakage values at enamel margins. Bulk fills flowable resins provided significantly better marginal seal in dentin, both before and after artificial ageing. Nanohybrid resin composites and bulk fill flowable resins showed similar microleakage values at enamel margins.

Key words: Artificial aging, bulk fill, dentin, enamel, microleakage

INTRODUCTION

Today, composite resins are considered materials of choice in restorative dentistry because of the increasing demand for high-quality esthetic results in everyday practice. Nevertheless, despite the continuous evolution of these resins, problems such as polymerization shrinkage and marginal microleakage still occur.^[1] Furthermore, with high-viscosity composite resin, it is difficult to obtain perfect adaptation to the internal cavity surface and proper marginal seal of the cavity.^[2] Bulk Fill flowable resins with improved mechanical and chemical characteristics have recently been introduced. Flowable resins composites are low-viscosity materials with the

reduced percentage of inorganic filler particles (44-55% in volume) and higher amount of resinous components. Consequently, the polymerization process leads to an important volumetric contraction, but with minimal stress contraction.^[3,4]

According to Hooke's Law, stress is determined by volumetric shrinkage and the elastic modulus of the material.^[5] Flowable composites, with their low elastic modulus, compete with stress development, potentially helping to maintain the marginal seal of the restoration. Moreover, flowable composites are readily workable and adaptable to cavity walls^[6] and their use can reduce marginal defects in restorations.^[7,8]

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Today, the use of composites in extensive posterior cavities is still associated with some clinical challenges. Tight marginal seal is a fundamental goal for the clinician, because gap formation between the cavity and restorative material cannot prevent demineralization along with cavity margins.^[9] Above all, seal may be difficult to obtain in extensive composite restorations with cervical cavity margins that extend below the cemento-enamel junction, leaving no cervical enamel. Recent studies have shown increased marginal leakage when the cervical margin is located below the cemento-enamel junction.^[2,10,11] It is well-known that adhesion strength and the quality of marginal sealing have different predictability on enamel versus dentin.^[10] Adhesion has been demonstrated to be either micro-mechanical, due to the penetration of the bonding resin inside the microscopic and submicroscopic surface imperfections of the enamel and dentin and chemical, due to the partial dentin demineralization that leave a substantial amount of hydroxyapatite crystals around the collagen fibrils. The ability of the adhesive resin to infiltrate enamel and dentin is related to the surface wettability and it depends on the amount of surface free energy of dental substrate, which is directly proportional to the level of mineralization and indirectly proportional to the percentage of organic tissue. This clearly explains the higher predictability of adhesion to enamel compared with dentin.^[12]

One possible solution to the weaker seal on dentin is the use of more adaptable flowable resins on enamel-free margins to interpose an elastic layer of 0.5-1 mm between the dental substrate and the restoration materials.^[13,14] Recently, new bulk fill flowable composites have been introduced. One of these, Surefil SDR (Dentsply, Milford, DE, USA), is mono-component light-curing composite material containing fluoride and having the ability to guarantee an intimate contact with cavity surfaces.^[15] It has minimal internal polymerization stresses because of longer pre-gel phase, which is accomplished by using "polymerization modulator" that interacts with camphoroquinone to reduce the contraction modulus and increase the number of linear bonds. The immediate result is lower shrinkage stress and preserved polymerization degree.^[16]

To the best of our knowledge, there is no reported study assessing the degree of microleakage of these new flowable resins on both enamel and dentin. The aim of this *in vitro* study was to assess the marginal sealing quality of different composite resins on both enamel and dentin substrates, before and after artificial aging. The null hypothesis tested is that bulk-fill flowable

composite resins do not lead to better marginal seal on enamel or dentin, in comparison with nanohybrid composite materials.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Sample preparation

In total, 48 sound molars, with neither carious lesions nor restorations, which were recently extracted for periodontal reasons were selected for this *in vitro* study. Each tooth underwent scaling and root planing with an ultrasonic device to remove residual organic tissue. Then, the teeth were immersed in 2.6% sodium hypochlorite solution and rinsed with running water for 10 min.

Using a cylindrical diamond bur under air-water cooling, an experienced operator prepared four square cavities ($h \times w \times l = 2 \text{ mm} \times 2 \text{ mm} \times 2 \text{ mm}$), one on each surface of the sample (mesial, distal, lingual, vestibular) at the cemento-enamel junction. The margins of the cavities were butt-joint finished with fine-grit diamond bur, half with enamel and half with dentin/cementum.

Restorative procedures

The adhesive system used for all samples was three-step etch-and-rinse system (Optibond FL, Kerr, Orange, CA, USA), applied following the manufacturer's instructions.

All prepared samples were randomly divided into three groups of 16 teeth each according to the restoration material used: Group 1, Venus Diamond (Heraeus Kulzer, Hanau, Germany); Group 2, Venus Diamond Flow (Heraeus Kulzer, Hanau, Germany); and Group 3: Surefil SDR flow (Dentsply, York, PA, USA) [Table 1]. All samples were restored using bulk technique and subsequently polymerized for 20 s with a LED lamp (Translux Power Blue, Heraeus Kultzer, Hanau; Germany) at 1000 mW/cm². After 24 h, the restorations were finished with fine-grit diamond bur, mounted on red-ring handpiece, polished with a graded series of flexible discs (Sof-Lex, 3M ESPE, St. Paul, MN, USA) and stored in distilled water at 37°C for 7 days. The samples were completely sealed with two layers of nail polish, leaving 1-mm window around the four cavity margins.

Aging procedures and microleakage analysis

Each group was then divided into two subgroups ($n = 8$ each) according to the artificial aging protocol. Samples in each subgroup were immediately immersed in a 1:10 solution of the tracer dye methylene blue for 30 min at 25°C. The teeth were removed from the dye, brushed

Table 1: Composite composition

| Material | Material type | Matrix type | Filler type | Filler diameter | Filler loading |
|---|--|---|--|-----------------|-------------------|
| Surefil SDR flow: Dentsply, USA | Flowable, fluoride ion release, up to 4 mm thickness, low shrinkage stress | Polymerization modulator, dimethacrylate resins (<10% wt), UDMA (<25% wt) | Ba-B-F-Al silicate glass (<50% wt), SiO ₂ , amorphous (<5% wt), Sr-Al silicate glass (<50% wt), TiO ₂ (<1% wt) | Not specified | Not specified |
| Venus diamond flow, Heraeus Kulzer, Germany | Flowable, nano-hybrid, tixotropic, multifunctional | UDMA, EBADMA | Ba-B-F-Al silicate glass, YbF ₃ , SiO ₂ | 20 nm-5 μm | 41% vol 65% wt |
| Venus Diamond, Heraeus Kulzer, Germany | Non flowable universal "nanocomposite" (microfill) | TCD-di-HEA, UDMA | Ba-A-F glass, "Highly discrete" | 5 nm-20 μm | 64% vol 80% wt |

SDR: Smart dentine replacement, EBADMA: Ethoxylated bisphenol A dimethacrylate, UDMA: Urethane dimethacrylate, TCD-di-HEA: Tricyclodecane-urethane dimethacrylate

under tap water for 1 min and embedded in transparent acrylic resin. The samples were sectioned longitudinally in the middle of the composite restoration, using a microtome under water cooling at low speed. Four sections were obtained for each tooth. The samples in each subgroup B were subjected to 1000 thermal cycles of 5 ± 2°C to 55 ± 2°C with dwell time of 60 s and then immersed in artificial saliva [Table 2] for 12 months, to artificially age the hybrid layer. After this, the subgroup B teeth were immersed in methylene blue solution (1:10) for 30 min at 25°C, brushed and sectioned as described for subgroup.

For all sections, pictures of the restoration interface were taken under × 40 stereomicroscope (SMZ 140 N2GG, Motic, Wetzlar, Germany). The images were analyzed using image analysis software (Adobe Photoshop CS5, Microsoft, CA, USA) to assess the percentage of dye penetration relative to the total length of the restoration interface (100%) [Figure 1].

Statistical analysis

Based on the statistical analysis to evaluate the effects of substrate (enamel/ dentin margins), time (artificial aging) and material (Venus Diamond, Venus Diamond Flow, Surefil SDR) and their interactions on marginal infiltration, analysis of variance (ANOVA) was performed. Differences were considered statistically significant for *P* < 0.05. Statistical analyses were performed using SW Minitab software (ver. 15, Minitab Inc., State College, PA, USA).

RESULTS

The mean values for dye penetration at the enamel and dentin margins, expressed as a percentage of dye penetration through the composite-tooth interface (±SD), are presented in Table 3. Based on the ANOVA results [Table 4, Figures 2 and 3], both substrate (*P* = 0.0001) and artificial aging (*P* = 0.011),

Table 2: Compounds and concentration of artificial saliva solution

| Compound | Concentration (g/l) |
|---|---------------------|
| NaPO ₄ | 0.780 |
| NaCl | 0.5 |
| KCl | 0.5 |
| CaCl | 0.795 |
| NaS | 0.05 |
| (NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ | 0.3 |
| Citric acid | 0.05 |
| NaCO ₄ | 0.1 |
| Urea | 1.0 |

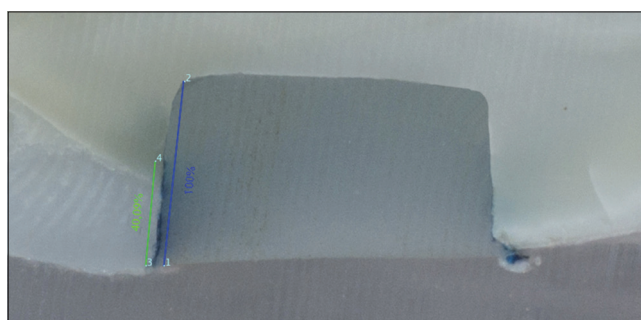


Figure 1: ×40 picture of a sectioned sample with the calculation of the percentage of dye penetration relative to the total length of the restoration interface (100%)

but not material (*P* = 0.204), had a significant effect on the amount of microleakage. Moreover, the interaction between the composite material and the substrate was statistically significant (*P* = 0.006). First-order interaction plot [Figure 3] confirmed the ANOVA results and showed that only the interaction between the composite material and the margin substrate significantly affected the percentage of dye penetration along the composite-tooth interface.

DISCUSSION

In the current study, we examined the microleakage of different types of composite resins at enamel and

Table 3: Mean percentage of microleakage (±SD) observed in different groups before (subgroup A) and after (subgroup B) artificial aging

| Groups | Without aging (subgroup A) | | With aging (subgroup B) | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| | Enamel | Dentine | Enamel | Dentine |
| 1 (venus diamond) | 19.01 (SD±9.35) | 45.69 (SD±26.50) | 23.07 (SD±9.08) | 53.10 (SD±26.52) |
| 2 (venus diamond flow) | 21.60 (SD±7.63) | 32.32 (SD±22.51) | 25.35 (SD±11.55) | 40.04 (SD±23.31) |
| 3 (SDR) | 21.18 (SD±6.97) | 30.45 (SD±18.90) | 25.33 (SD±13.68) | 37.18 (SD±27.66) |

SD: Standard deviation, SDR: Smart dentine replacement

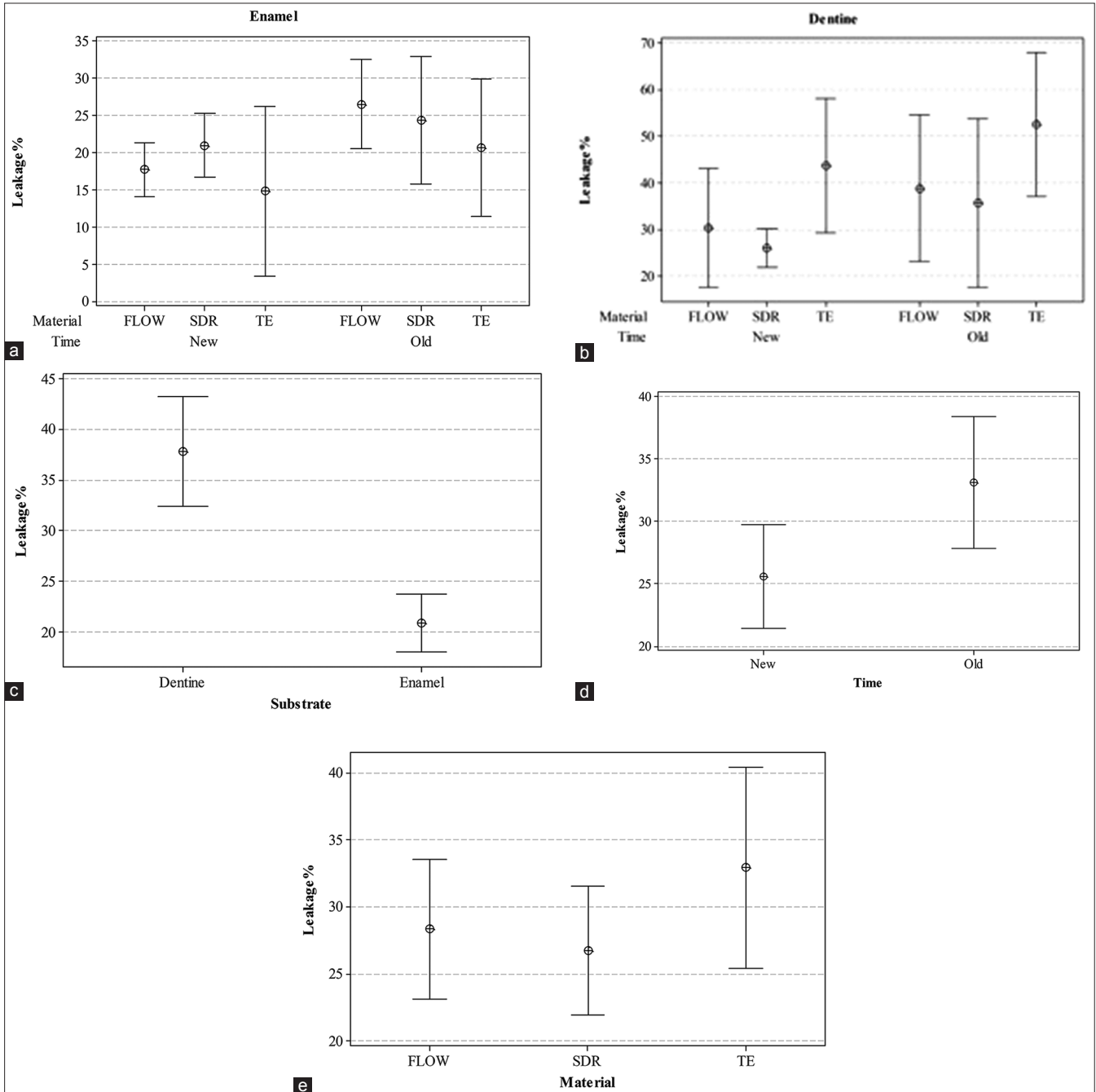


Figure 2: 95% interval plots for the mean value of microleakage. (a) Confidence intervals within enamel group; (b) Confidence intervals within dentin group; (c) Confidence intervals for substrate factor; (d) Confidence intervals for time factor; (e) Confidence intervals for material factor. If the mean value corresponding to a level of the factor is not included in the confidence intervals corresponding to any other level of the factor, then the factor is statistically significant with a significance level equal to 5%

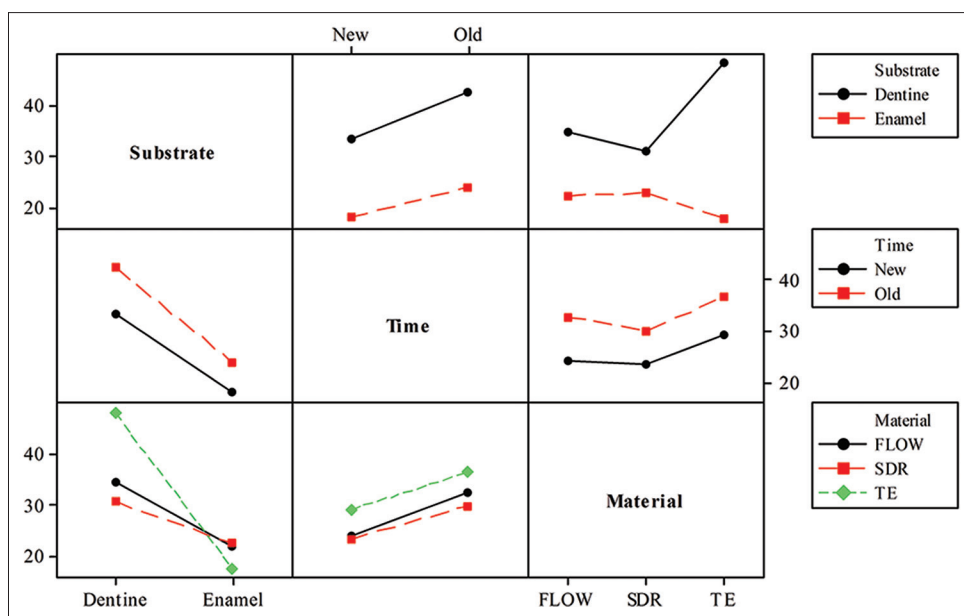


Figure 3: First order interaction plot showing the interactions between substrate, time and materials. Large non-parallelism among lines in substrate-material interaction plot points out statistical significance of the corresponding interaction

Table 4: ANOVA results related to the tested factors (substrate, time and material) and the interaction between them. Differences were considered statistically significant for $P < 0.05$

| Source | DF | SS | MS | F | P |
|-------------------------|-----|---------|--------|-------|--------|
| Substrate | 1 | 8611.8 | 8611.8 | 33.81 | 0.0001 |
| Time | 1 | 1703.7 | 1703.7 | 6.69 | 0.011 |
| Material | 2 | 821.3 | 410.7 | 1.61 | 0.204 |
| Substrate*time | 1 | 69.5 | 69.5 | 0.27 | 0.602 |
| Substrate*material | 2 | 2769.2 | 1384.6 | 5.44 | 0.006 |
| Time*material | 2 | 23.4 | 11.7 | 0.05 | 0.955 |
| Substrate*time*material | 2 | 52.2 | 26.1 | 0.10 | 0.903 |
| Error | 108 | 27506.1 | 254.7 | | |

ANOVA: Analysis of variance, DF: Degree of freedom, SS: Sum of squares, MS: Mean squares

dentin margins, both before and after artificial aging. The data lead to the conclusion that the initial null hypothesis must be partially rejected because flowable composites, in particular, bulk-fill flowable composite resins, showed less marginal microleakage on dentin compared with nanohybrid high-viscosity composite resins. The latter, however, maintained the best sealing ability, both before and after artificial aging, when applied on enamel margins.

One of the most important aims of cavity restorations is to establish predictable marginal seal in order to prevent microleakage and its clinical consequences such as marginal discrepancies, marginal staining, recurrent caries, sensitivity and pain.^[16,17] Microleakage, an important property used to assess the success of

restorative material, is described as the chemically undetectable passage of bacteria, fluids, molecules or ions between the cavity walls and the restorative materials.^[17] Dye penetration is an established *in vitro* method for investigating marginal leakage along tooth-restoration interfaces and is generally assessed after cutting the teeth in the longitudinal direction.^[18-20] Various tracer dyes are available for microleakage studies and there appears to be no significant difference in tracer penetration among fuchsin, silver nitrate and methylene blue.^[21] Methylene blue is one of the most common tracers and can be used at different concentrations.^[22,23] Some authors have suggested that because of the small surface area of the particles (approximately 0.52 nm²), methylene blue may lead to an overestimation of leakage at tooth-restoration interfaces.^[24] However, study by Ernst *et al.* underlined a correlation between SEM analysis and 30-min immersion in methylene blue, especially for enamel margins. For this reason, immersion in 2% methylene blue for 30 min at 25°C was used in the present study and this immersion time was suitable for marking marginal gaps.^[18]

Marginal infiltration is most commonly assessed by numerically scoring the tooth-restoration interface on a scale of 0 and 3, according to the parameters previously showed in literature.^[24] However, this method is influenced by the scorer's ability to evaluate substrate infiltration and poor inter-examiner reliability has been reported, highlighting the subjective nature of evaluating microleakage by numerically scoring dye penetration.^[25] To address this issue in the present

in vitro study, the percentage of marginal leakage was calculated with the help of image analysis software. The total surface of the restoration at the composite-cavity interface was set as 100% and the software calculated the amount of tissue infiltrated as a percentage of the total length.

The percentage of infiltration was calculated at the tooth-restoration interface for both the enamel and dentin, which were filled with three different materials: nanohybrid high-viscosity composite resin (Venus Diamond), flowable resin (Venus Diamond Flow) and new bulk-fill flowable resin (Surefil SDR). Because of the study setup, flowable resins were placed in the cavities without covering it with resin composite. In fact, in order to evaluate the efficacy of the tested materials to avoid the marginal microleakage on both enamel and dentin, it was necessary to seal the interfaces exclusively with the material object of study. Three-step etch-and-rinse adhesive system (Optibond FL) was used because it has been demonstrated that surface treatment with an etch-and-rinse system provides better marginal sealing than self-etch adhesive system.^[26] This may be explained by the surface morphological pattern created after phosphoric acid application.^[27] Moreover, Optibond FL is considered more durable and better able to produce resin-dentin bonds compared with one or two-step adhesive.^[28]

None of the interfaces showed an absence of infiltration, although the degree of infiltration differed in relation to the substrate, the aging process and the material. The dye penetration was significantly affected by the marginal substrate and its interaction with the resin material ($P = 0.006$). The percentage of infiltration on enamel was significantly lower than that on dentin ($P = 0.0001$). This finding is consistent with previous reports regarding adhesion on enamel and dentin. The presence of less dye penetration and better marginal seal on enamel is related to the low organic content of enamel compared with dentin; dentin has a complex structure rich in organic molecules, making adhesion to dentin more variable and difficult to achieve.^[6]

On enamel margins, nanohybrid composites such as the one tested in this study showed low percentage of infiltration, confirming that the quality of adhesion on enamel is able to overcome curing shrinkage, regardless of the volumetric shrinkage of the resinous material employed. In contrast, at dentinal margins, flowable resins lead to significantly better results regarding microleakage, with Surefil SDR providing

the best results. This can be explained by their lower stress due to low elastic modulus, compared with the higher elastic modulus of conventional composites,^[29] and their lower wettability.^[30] Furthermore, flowable composites can be readily inserted into small cavities and are expected to adapt better to the internal cavity wall than conventional restorative composites, which are more viscous.^[31] These features of flowable composites can account for our findings of their superior behavior on dentin substrate, where adhesive processes are less predictable and more difficult to achieve.^[32] Our results are in agreement with several previous studies showing significant effects of flowable composites as gingival increments in reducing the microleakage of composite restorations.^[2]

Another important aim of this *in vitro* study was to evaluate changes in marginal infiltration following artificial aging, which was performed through thermocycling and immersion in artificial saliva for 12 months. Dental restorations are subjected to constant and extreme changes in the oral environment, with large fluctuations in temperature and pH.^[33,34] Restorative materials are constantly exposed to thermal variations during the intake of food and fluids at various temperatures.^[35] Thus, thermocycling is an important procedure for testing the sealing ability of restorative material.^[36] Thermally induced stresses, which may lead to gap formation and microleakage, result from the mismatch between the coefficients of thermal expansion for the restorative material and the natural tooth structure.^[37] Previous studies have demonstrated that thermocycling is the most influential factor in enhancing the process of microleakage.^[36] A previous paper revealed effects of the wide range of cycle numbers, temperatures and exposure times for *in vitro* thermocycling regimens.^[38] The conditions used in the present study (1000 cycles of $5 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ to $55 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ with 60-s dwell time) were based on the conditions used in recent studies on Class V restorations.^[39,40]

To simulate the oral environment and further increase the aging effect, the teeth were stored in artificial saliva for 12 months, which induced water sorption and the elution of suboptimally polymerized monomers.^[41] The artificially aged teeth showed a significant increase in dye penetration on both enamel and dentin margins, with more favorable sealing performance at the enamel-restoration interface. The higher penetration of methylene blue dye into

the samples stored for 12 months in saliva may be attributable to the physiological degradation of the restorative resins caused by contact with oral cavity fluids. Moreover, greater dye penetration on dentin may be associated with the presence of matrix metalloproteinases in demineralized dentin; once activated by acid-etching, the metalloproteinases can slowly degrade collagen fibrils of the resin-infiltrated hybrid layer.^[28]

Despite an effect of aging ($P = 0.011$), the substrate and composite material used were the main determining factors of microleakage in the present study. The nanohybrid composites performed better on enamel margins, while the flowable resins, particularly the low-shrinkage flowable resin, performed better on dentin margins in both subgroup A, which was not treated with the artificial aging process and subgroup A, which was artificially aged. Thus, the type of substrate and the material employed are the key parameters to be considered when restoring a tooth.

Within the limits of this *in vitro* study, we can assert that both before and after artificial aging treatment, the microleakage in enamel was not influenced by the filling material tested in this study. On dentin Surefil SDR and Venus Diamond Flow provide better marginal seal than Venus Diamond.

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