

FLOW CHANGES IN ORBITAL VESSELS DETECTED WITH COLOR DOPPLER ULTRASOUND IN PATIENTS WITH EARLY DYSTHYROID OPTIC NEUROPATHY

Trinajstić Zrinski, Magda; Miljanić, Snežana; Peroš, Kristina; Turco, Gianluca; Contardo, Luca; Špalj, Stjepan

Source / Izvornik: **Fluoride, 2019, 52, 397 - 403**

Journal article, Accepted version

Rad u časopisu, Završna verzija rukopisa prihvaćena za objavljivanje (postprint)

Permanent link / Trajna poveznica: <https://urn.nsk.hr/urn:nbn:hr:184:786900>

Rights / Prava: [Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 International/Imenovanje-Nekomercijalno-Bez prerada 4.0 međunarodna](#)

Download date / Datum preuzimanja: **2025-02-23**



Repository / Repozitorij:

[Repository of the University of Rijeka, Faculty of Medicine - FMRI Repository](#)



FLUORIDE RELEASE AND RECHARGE POTENTIAL OF REMINERALIZING ORTHODONTIC ADHESIVE SYSTEMS

Magda Trinajstic Zrinski,^a Snezana Miljanic,^b Kristina Peros,^c
Gianluca Turco,^d Luca Contardo,^d Stjepan Spalj,^a
Rijeka and Zagreb, Croatia, and Trieste, Italy

ABSTRACT: The aim of this study was to assess the fluoride (F) release potential of F-containing adhesives Transbond Plus (TB+), Light Bond (LBF), and Geristore-Tenure (GS), and a control adhesive without F content, Transbond XT (TBXT), in relation to microhardness (μH) and degree of conversion (DC). Ten specimens of each adhesive system were illuminated at 1100 mW/cm^2 for 10 and 20 sec, totalling 80 samples. Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy was used for the assessment of DC. μH was assessed before and after four-weeks of immersion in artificial saliva (pH 4.8) at 37°C . The amount of F release was monitored by a F ion-selective electrode. F release was related to adhesive system type and curing time ($p < 0.05$) and decreased in the following order, with the subscript indicating the illumination time in sec: $\text{TB+}_{10} > \text{TB+}_{20} > \text{GS}_{10} > \text{GS}_{20} > \text{LBF}_{10} > \text{LBF}_{20}$. The decrease of μH after four weeks of immersion in artificial saliva is related to increased release of F ($r = 0.651$; $p < 0.001$). TB+ had significantly superior white spot lesions preventive potential due to twice higher F ions release, but its high μH changes raise concerns of bond strength properties. The tested materials showed low F recharge potential.

Keywords: Cariostatic agents; Degree of conversion; Hardness; Orthodontic adhesives.

INTRODUCTION

In an attempt to reduce the incidence of caries in the form of white spot lesions (WSL), great efforts have been made in introducing reservoirs for prolonged intraoral release of fluoride (F), and also in introducing new bioactive remineralization agents.¹⁻⁵ A systematic review has shown that strong evidence on the power of F in prevention of WSL during orthodontic treatment and on the best prevention protocols is lacking,⁶ and recent research has confirmed that F-containing orthodontic adhesives do not offer WSL-preventive advantages over conventional ones.^{7,8}

The research of the mechanical properties of F-releasing orthodontic adhesives has been limited.⁹ Microhardness (μH) is an important physical property of adhesives^{10,11} that could be an indicator of chemical degradation¹² as well as of bond strength,¹³ although some have reported differently.¹⁴ The aim of the present study was to investigate the F release profile of biointeractive orthodontic adhesive systems of various chemical composition and degree of conversion (DC), as well as changes in mechanical properties due to exposure to acidic saliva, in a simulation of intraoral conditions in the presence of acidogenic pH profile of plaque.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Four types of commercially available adhesive systems of different formulations were tested (Table 1); F-containing adhesives: light-cure Transbond Plus with the Transbond XT primer (TB+) (3M Unitek, USA), Light Bond Paste With Fluoride combined with the Light Bond Sealant With Fluoride primer (LBF) (Reliance

^aDepartment of Orthodontics, University of Rijeka, Faculty of Medicine, 51000 Rijeka, Croatia;

^bDivision of Analytical Chemistry, Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, University of Zagreb, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia; ^cDepartment of Pharmacology, School of Dental Medicine, University of Zagreb, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia; ^dDepartment of Medical Sciences, University of Trieste, 34129 Trieste, Italy. For correspondence: M Trinajstic Zrinski, Department of Orthodontics, University of Rijeka, Faculty of Medicine, 51000 Rijeka, Croatia; E-mail: magda.zrinski@medri.uniri.hr

Orthodontic Products Inc., USA), and the dual-cure Geristore[®] adhesive with Tenure[®] primer (GS) (DenMat, USA), and a control non F-containing adhesive Transbond XT combined with the Transbond XT primer (TBXT) (3M Unitek, USA).

Table 1. Composition of adhesive samples

Orthodontic adhesive system	Monomers	Fluoride
TB XT	bisphenol A glycidyl dimethacrylate (Bis-GMA) (adhesive); Bis-GMA and triethylene glycol dimethacrylate (TEGDMA) (primer)	–
TB +	polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate, citric acid dimethacrylate oligomer, and Bis-GMA (adhesive); Bis-GMA and TEGDMA (primer)	70–90% F-releasing silica filler CAS (Chemical Abstracts Service) 100402-78-6
LBF	TEGDMA (adhesive); Bis-GMA, TEGDMA and (urethane dimethacrylate) UDMA (primer)	<1% NaF
GS	ethoxylated bisphenol A dimethacrylate (EBPADMA) (Geristore [®] adhesive); EBPADMA and TEGDMA (Tenure [®] primer)	1–5% F-releasing silica filler CAS (Chemical Abstracts Service) 68611-44-9

A cellulose strip was placed on a metal-ceramic pad imitating the surface of the tooth and a thin layer of primer applied followed by adhesive. This was then covered with another cellulose strip and firmly pressed with a metal premolar bracket. The Bluephase curing unit (Ivoclar Vivadent, Liechtenstein) was used for illuminating the specimens at 1100 mW/cm², (10 or 20 sec) (Figure 1). The illumination times chosen were available in the curing unit settings and were in accordance with the manufacturers' recommendations which vary from 6 to 20 sec. In assessing the DC, Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy in conjunction with attenuated total reflectance was used on the EQUINOX 55 interferometer (Bruker Corporation, USA).¹⁵ Each adhesive system sample was immersed in 1 mL of artificial saliva¹⁶ in 1.5 mL tubes. Immersion lasted for 28 days in a thermal chamber at 37°C as a simulation of intraoral condition, and the pH of 4.8 was a simulation of the acidogenic pH profile of one- and two-day-old dental plaque.¹⁷

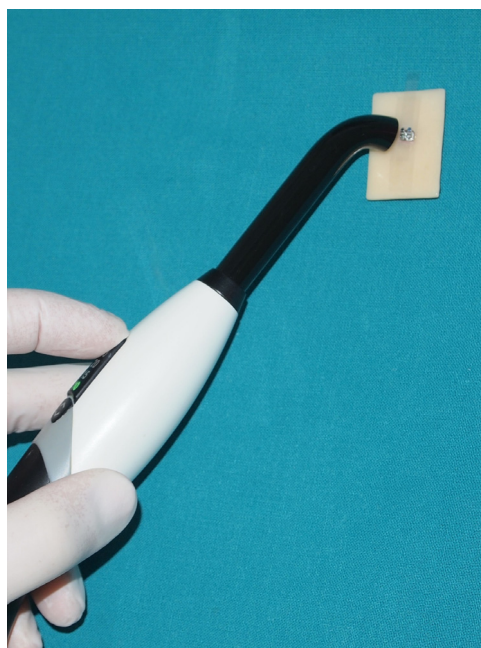


Figure 1. The adhesive was placed between two cellulose strips under a metal bracket and illuminated from the mesial and distal sides.

Microhardness was assessed before and after immersion by the Vickers method at Leica VMHT MOT (Walter Uhl, Germany). On the 28th day each specimen was washed with distilled water (dH₂O) and recharged by exposure to 1 mL of 750 ppm neutral NaF solution for 5 minutes. Thereafter, they were washed with dH₂O, immersed in new sealed containers with 1 mL of artificial saliva and stored in an incubator for 24 hours. The amount of F release was measured with a F-ion selective electrode on the Expandable Ion Analyzer EA 940 (Orion Research, USA) after addition of 3.5 mL of re-distilled water and 0.5 mL of the TISAB III solution (Thermo Fisher Scientific, USA).¹⁸ One- and two-way analyses of variances with Student-Newman-Keuls post-hoc test were used to assess the difference in DC, μ H, and F release between adhesive types and illumination time. Pearson correlation was applied to explore the relationship between F release and changes in mechanical properties of adhesives. Statistical software IBM SPSS 22 (IBM Corp, Armonk, USA) was used.

RESULTS

Differences between the tested materials are presented in Figures 2 and 3.

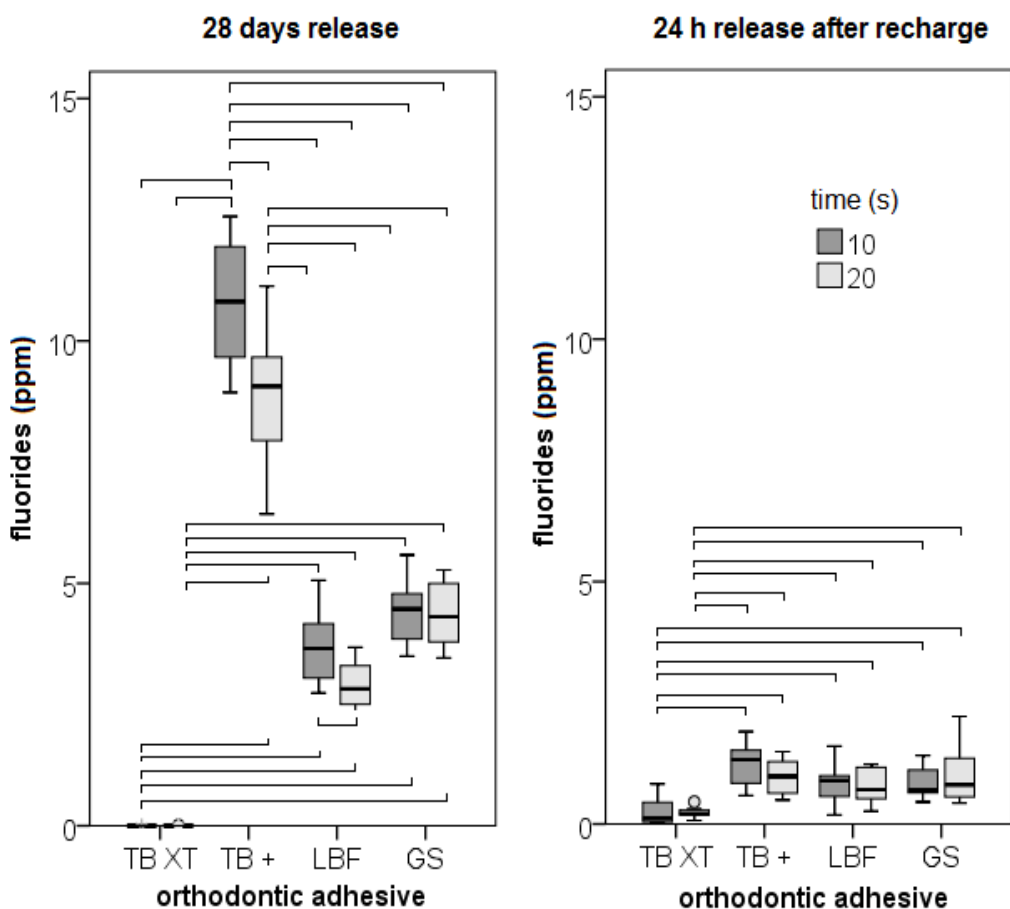


Figure 2. F release in adhesive-illumination groups. The line in the box represents the median, the box represents the interquartile range, whiskers represent the minimum and maximum values, and the point (°) stands for outlier. The lines denote groups between which the difference is significant at $p < 0.05$.

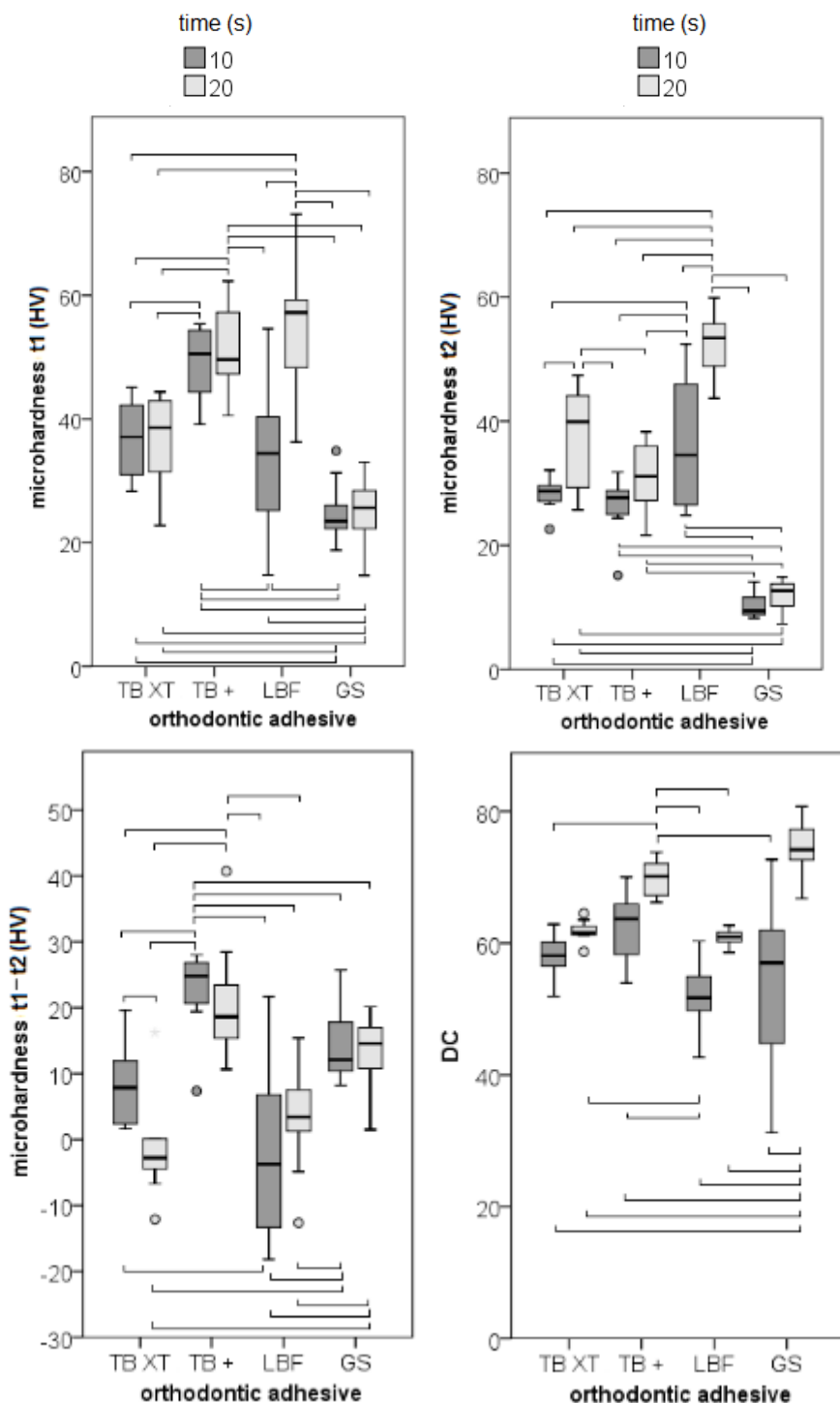


Figure 3. Mechanical properties in adhesive-illumination groups. The line in the box represents the median, the box represents the interquartile range, whiskers represent the minimum and maximum values, and the point (°) stands for outlier. The lines denote groups between which the difference is significant at $p < 0.05$.

F release was related to adhesive system type, curing time, and combination of adhesive and time ($p < 0.05$) and decreased in the following order: $TB_{+10} > TB_{+20} > GS_{10} > GS_{20} > LBF_{10} > LBF_{20}$ (Figure 1). The subscript indicates illumination time. Significantly higher release was found in LBF and TB+ after 10 sec of illumination than in their 20 sec pairs ($p < 0.05$). F release 24 hours after recharge was similar in all F-containing adhesive systems, but much higher than in the control TBXT ($p < 0.001$). TB+ tended to have superior and LBF inferior ion release potential after recharge. Curing time had no influence on F release after recharge. The decrease of μH after four weeks of immersion in artificial saliva is related to increased release of F ($r = 0.651$; $p < 0.001$; Table 2).

Table 2. Correlation between change of microhardness ($\Delta\mu H$), curing time, and F release (without non-biointeractive adhesive TBXT)

		$\Delta\mu H$	Time	F release 28 days	F release 24 hours after recharge
$\Delta\mu H$	r	1	0.040	0.651*	0.209
	p		0.764	<0.001	0.119
Curing time	r	0.040	1	-0.176	-0.039
	p	0.764		0.186	0.773
F release 28 days	r	0.651*	-0.176	1	0.432*
	p	<0.001	0.186		0.001
F release 24 hours after recharge	r	0.209	-0.039	0.432*	1
	p	0.119	0.773	0.001	

* denotes significant correlations

The time of illumination of the adhesive system was not related to the change of μH , nor to the quantity of released F after 28 days, or after recharge ($r = 0.432$; $p = 0.001$). DC showed significant correlation with the time of illumination ($r = 0.697$; $p < 0.001$), but, however, not with the initial μH , change of μH , nor ion release after 24 hours, or after recharge.

DISCUSSION

The present study demonstrates that the release of F after orthodontic bracket bonding is related to the chemical composition, illumination time, and mechanical properties of F-containing orthodontic bonding materials. The amount of released ions after recharge is similar irrespective of chemical composition and curing time of the F-containing materials. Still, the initial F release tends to be proportionally related to F release after recharge, although accounting for only a small portion of variability of 19%. Since it has been proven that the highest amount of F release occurs in the first 24 hours,¹⁹ it is evident that F-containing adhesives have low long-term caries-preventive potential. Although TB+ initially demonstrated superior F release, the comparison of tested materials highlights that it has the lowest potential of storage and release of ions after recharge (11% of initial capacity), and GS and LBF show a higher potential (21 and 25%, respectively). Previous research has shown limited F recharge capacity of orthodontic adhesives, as well.²⁰ By comparing the difference in the release of F after recharge between TBXT and TB+, it appears that the surface accumulation of F could be around 2.5%. The present study demonstrated that F release is linearly related to change of μH and that a higher quantity of released ions leads to a decrease in μH , which raises concerns about bond strength properties. Although a strong linear relationship between the DC and μH of composite materials has been reported,²¹ it was not the case in this study. The results of our study are in concordance with Tassery et al.²² Moreover, change in μH due to exposure to saliva appears not to be directly related to DC. Probably both DC and μH are influenced by the chemical composition of materials.¹³ DC is related to the time of illumination with higher curing time inducing higher DC, probably not linearly but rather presenting a logarithmic trend line, since in shorter time (3 sec) DC appears to be much lower, while in longer curing times (6 and 8.5 sec) the difference is small.¹³ DC in the present research is not related to ion release after 24 hours or after recharge, although there is evidence of higher F release in materials displaying higher DC.²³ The advantage of the present research is that it simulates real geometry and amount of adhesive as well as a real DC of orthodontic adhesive systems, since both components of the adhesive system were used. Our results indicate that the long-term reservoir potential for F ions in these materials is low. In our opinion, the use of F releasing orthodontic adhesives is not justified.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This study was funded by the University of Rijeka, grant number 18.07.2.2.03. ICMJE recommendations have been followed. The authors would like to thank the manufacturers 3M Unitek and Reliance Orthodontic Products for donating a part of the tested materials.

REFERENCES

- 1 Wilson RM, Donly KJ. Demineralization around orthodontic brackets bonded with resin-modified glass ionomer cement and fluoride-releasing resin composite. *Pediatr Dent* 2001;23:255-9.
- 2 Banks PA, Chadwick SM, Asher-McDade C, Wright JL. Fluoride-releasing elastomers: a prospective controlled clinical trial. *Eur J Orthod* 2000;22:401-7.
- 3 Manfred L, Covell DA, Crowe JJ, Tufekci E, Mitchell JC. A novel biomimetic orthodontic bonding agent helps prevent white spot lesions adjacent to brackets. *Angle Orthod* 2013;83:97-103.
- 4 Chambers C, Stewart S, Su B, Sandy J, Ireland A. Prevention and treatment of demineralisation during fixed appliance therapy: a review of current methods and future applications. *Br Dent J* 2013;215:505-11.

- 403 Research report
Fluoride 52(3 Pt 3):397-403
July 2019
- Fluoride release and recharge of orthodontic adhesives
Trinajstić Zrinski, Miljanic, Peros, Turco, Contardo, Spalj 403
- 5 Al-Eesa NA, Wong FSL, Johal A, Hill RG. Fluoride containing bioactive glass composite for orthodontic adhesives – ion release properties. *Dent Mater* 2017;33:1324-9.
 - 6 Benson PE, Parkin N, Dyer F, Millett DT, Furness S, Germain P. Fluorides for the prevention of early tooth decay (demineralised white lesions) during fixed brace treatment. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2013;12:CD003809.
 - 7 Oz AZ, Oz AA, Yazıcıoğlu S. *In vivo* effect of antibacterial and fluoride-releasing adhesives on enamel demineralization around brackets: A micro-CT study. *Angle Orthod* 2017;87:841-6.
 - 8 Alabdullah MM, Nabawia A, Ajaj MA, Saltaji H. Effect of fluoride-releasing resin composite in white spot lesions prevention: a single-centre, split-mouth, randomized controlled trial. *Eur J Orthod* 2017;39:634-40.
 - 9 Chan DC, Swift EJ Jr, Bishara SE. *In vitro* evaluation of a fluoride-releasing orthodontic resin. *J Dent Res* 1990;69:1576-9.
 - 10 Uysal T, Basciftci FA, Sener Y, Botsali MS, Demir A. Conventional and high intensity halogen light effects on water sorption and microhardness of orthodontic adhesives. *Angle Orthod* 2008;78:134-9.
 - 11 Silva KG, Pedrini D, Delbem AC, Cannon M. Microhardness and fluoride release of restorative materials in different storage media. *Braz Dent J* 2007;18:309-13.
 - 12 Yap AU, Tan SH, Wee SS, Lee CW, Lim EL, Zeng KY. Chemical degradation of composite restoratives. *J Oral Rehabil* 2001;28:1015-21.
 - 13 Amato PA, Martins RP, dos Santos Cruz CA, Capella MV, Martins LP. Time reduction of light curing: Influence on conversion degree and microhardness of orthodontic composites. *Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop* 2014;146:40-6.
 - 14 Bolaños-Carmona V, Zein B, Menéndez-Núñez M, Sánchez-Sánchez P, Ceballos-García L, González-López S. Influence of the bracket on bonding and physical behaviour of orthodontic resin cements. *Dent Mater J* 2015;34:449-57.
 - 15 Gioka C, Bourauel C, Hiskia A, Kletsas D, Eliades T, Eliades G. Light-cured or chemically cured orthodontic adhesive resins? A selection based on the degree of cure, monomer leaching, and cytotoxicity. *Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop* 2005;127:413-9.
 - 16 Lin HY, Bowers B, Wolan JT, Cai Z, Bumgardner JD. Metallurgical, surface, and corrosion analysis of Ni-Cr dental casting alloys before and after porcelain firing. *Dent Mater* 2008;24:378-85.
 - 17 Igarashi K, Lee IK, Schachtele CF. Effect of dental plaque age and bacterial composition on the pH of artificial fissures in human volunteers. *Caries Res* 1990;24:52-8.
 - 18 Katic V, Curkovic L, Bosnjak MU, Peros K, Mandić D, Spalj S. Effect of pH, fluoride and hydrofluoric acid concentration on ion release from NiTi wires with various coatings. *Dent Mater J* 2017;36:149-56.
 - 19 Caldeira ÉM, Osório A, Oberosler EL, Vaitsman DS, Alviano DS, Nojima Mda C. Antimicrobial and fluoride release capacity of orthodontic bonding materials. *J Appl Oral Sci* 2013;21:327-34.
 - 20 Pithon MM, dos Santos RL, de Oliveira Ruellas AC, Nojima LI, Sant'anna EF. *In vitro* evaluation of fluoride release of orthodontic bonding adhesives. *Orthodontics (Chic)* 2011;12:290-5.
 - 21 Santos GP, Medeiros IS, Fellows CE, Muench A, Braga RR. Composite depth of cure obtained with QTH and LED units assessed by microhardness and micro-Raman spectroscopy. *Oper Dent* 2007;31:79-83.
 - 22 Tassery H, Donato P, Barres O, Dejou J. *In vitro* assessment of polymerization procedures in class II restorations: Sealing, FTIR, and micro-hardness evaluations. *J Adhes Dent* 2001;3:247-55.
 - 23 Kuşgöz A, Tüzüner T, Ulker M, Kemer B, Saray O. Conversion degree, microhardness, microleakage and fluoride release of different fissure sealants. *J Mech Behav Biomed Mater* 2010;3:594-9.