Introduction to Dentistry

lecture 4: Materials used in Dentistry

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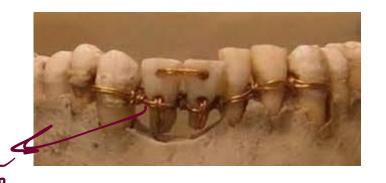
Dental materials

- It is the study of **composition** and **properties** of materials used in dentistry and the way they interact with the oral environment.
- The oral cavity is considered to be the harshest environment for a material in the body (temperature, ph, saliva, plaque, forces...). אונעלאפֿר בי דאונה אונים אונים
- Every dentist (and dental assistants) should have basic knowledge of chalenge the materials used in Dentistry
- The practice of clinical dentistry depends not only on a complete understanding of the various clinical techniques but also on an appreciation of the basic biological, chemical, and physical characteristics of the dental materials in calinical applications.

to because the dentist are dealing with its daily

History of dental materials

 Humans have been making and using dental appliances and dental implants for thousands of years



Restoration of the dentition with the patient's teeth using gold wire ancient egypt around 2500 bc



Characteristics of dental materials

- It should be:
- كازعام للي بعى
- **Biocompatible** (non-toxic, non-irritating, non-allergic)
- Mechanically stable and durable (strong, resistant to fracture)
- **Resistant to corrosion** (does not deteriorate overtime)
- **Dimensionally stable** (little or no change to temperature and solvents)
- Aesthetic (looks like normal oral tissue
- Minimal conduction (insulates against thermal/ electrical change)
- Easy to manipulate

Classification of Dental materials

Dental materials can be classified as:



- 1. Preventive dental materials
- Restorative dental materials
 - Direct
 - Indirect

Preventive dental materials

• Aim: to prevent or inhibit the progression of tooth decay

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- Pit and fissure sealants
- Fluoride treatment:
- Mouthwashes and cavity varnishes

 Pits and fissures of the occlusal surfaces of the posterior teeth are more prone to caries development than the smooth surfaces due to their morphological complexity.

 The use of pit and fissure sealants provides a <u>physical barrier</u> that inhibits microorganisms and food particles accumulation, preventing caries initiation, and arresting caries progression.

Posterior teeth in The Pit and fissure sealants Anterior teeth so cieps

Pit and fissure sealants



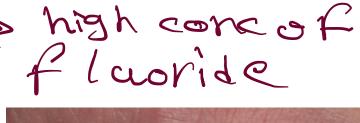




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 <u>Professionally applied</u> fluoride therapy to prevent and arrest caries in children and adults.

- Early childhood caries remains highly prevalent in many countries.
- Routine tooth brushing is inadequate in cleaning
- The mechanism of action of fluoride is the inhibition of demineralization and enhancement -> removing of minerals from tooth structre of remineralization
- Sodium fluoride (NaF) 5% varnish is a professional topical fluoride







Restorative dental materials

Storestore Runctions of teeth

Materials used in Restorative Dentistry

Restorative dental materials are the foundation for the replacement of tooth structure.
 Amalgam alloys, resin composites,, glass ionomers, ceramics, cements,

primers, bonding agents, noble and base metals,.

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بريون المسابه الي . • Can be classified to:

- 1. **Direct restorations** are generally placed directly onto tooth structure and do not require laboratory preparation.
- 2. Indirect: formed indirectly over a cast or moth model in the lab by a technician

Amalgam if placed correctly it is good

- Dental amalgam is a restorative material that has been used in dentistry for many years. ربا لال
- Mercury alloys mixed with other metals
- The main ingredients of amalgam alloy are silver (Ag), tin (Sn), copper (Cu) and mercury (Hg). Small amounts of zinc (Zn) and palladium. The special device
- Easy to handle, durable and cheap material
- Used in posterior teeth

Its use has become questionable!!!!!!!

because of mercury e



Review > Neurotoxico'

::81:382-386. doi: 10.1016/j.neuro.2020.09.034.

Review Open access Published: 15 January Published: 15 January Mercury:

Is dental amalgam safe for humans? Mercury:

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The Dental Amai

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col. 2016 Aug:79:108-109. doi: 10.1016/j.yrtph.2015.12.015. Epub 2016 Jan 18. of dental amalgam and alternative dental on materials for patients and users

Resin composites

A resin composite material is a material made from two or more substances

Aesthetics restorative material for anterior teeth

Are usually used in conjunction with acid etching, primers and bonding agents. Added as increments (layers)



Acid etching



Bonding



Light cure



Composite filling



Light cure

- Glass inomer - Glass inomer -

Forchildren



- Was introduced in 1972. it sets *by* an acid-base reaction between polymers of polyacrylic acid and fluoro-aluminosilicate bases.
- Advantages: <u>fluoride release</u> and its <u>unique</u> ability to bond chemically to tooth structure, can be added in bulk. by such reaction
- Resin-modified Glass-ionomer: a glass ionomer with resin composite properties. It contains a resin (like a resin composite) that allows it to be set with a curing light (this is opposite to a **compomer** which is a resin composite with glass inomer properties

Ceramics -> Prostheses

Sous glass

- Definition: Materials that are part of systems designed with the purpose of producing dental prostheses that in turn are used to replace missing or damaged dental structures (crowns and bridges)
- Ceramics can simulate the visual character of the tooth substance successfully and are biocompatible materials.
- Porcelain-fused-to-metal (PFM) restoration
- All-ceramic crowns (aesthetics)







Temporary (provisional) restorative materials

سِمعنی را خدة لهالات دلا مان

 Temporary dental cement such as zinc oxide eugenol cement, temporary crown and bridge polymers.

- The traditional odor of dental clinics in the past is due to the use of eugenol or oil of cloves and eugenol containing dental materials such as Zinc oxide eugenol cement.
- Intermediate restorative materials IRM

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Endodontic Materials Used To Fill Root Canals

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Gutta-Percha: Materials used to 'obturate' canals after endodontic treatment

Sealers: binding agents used to adapt the rigid gutta percha to canal walls and fill up the voids



Auxiliary dental materials

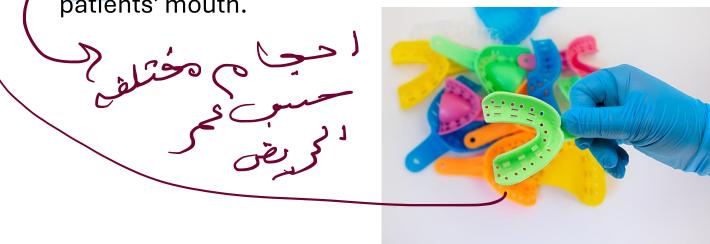


- Materials used in the process of fabricating dental prosthesis. These include:
- Impression materials
 Dental waxes シャックロートング
- 3. Gypsum casts الجبعين لله خزقالب عن إلى المجامعة عن إلى المجامعة عن الجبعين الجبعين المجامعة المحادثة عن المحاد
- 4. Finishing and polishing abrasives
- 5. Acrylic resins

Impression materials

- **Impressions** are used in the dental clinics to produce accurate negative reproductions of the patients' teeth, surrounding tissues and dental arches.
- Casts (positive reproductions) are created from dental impressions and are used to fabricate various dental prostheses.

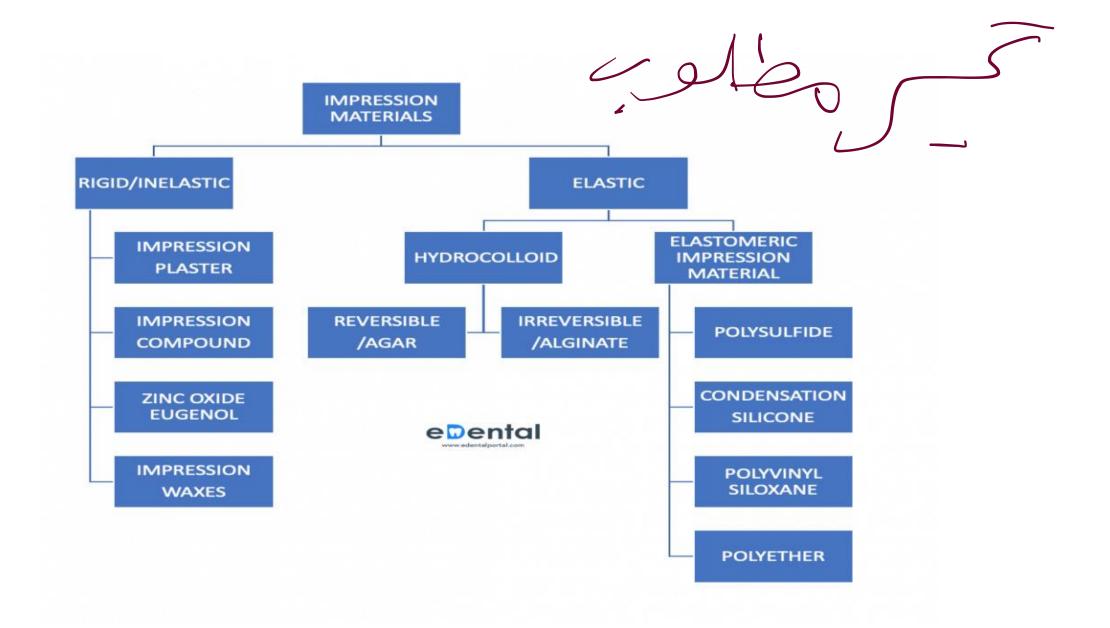
• Impression trays are used to hold the impression material, allowing the operator to place it into the patients' mouth.











Dental waxes

 Waxes have a variety of uses within dentistry and are manufactured from various materials, including plants, minerals, animals and synthetic waxes.

 They are thermoplastic materials that present as solids at room temperature; they can be softened with heat and hardened with cooling. compatiable believe entre bral canty



Gypsum casts

positive record

 Gypsum (calcium sulphate dihydrate) is a naturally occurring mineral used in dentistry to fabricate models

 Many dental appliances and restorations are constructed <u>extra-orally</u> using models, dies (one tooth) and casts (replicas of the patients tooth/teeth and surrounding tissues).



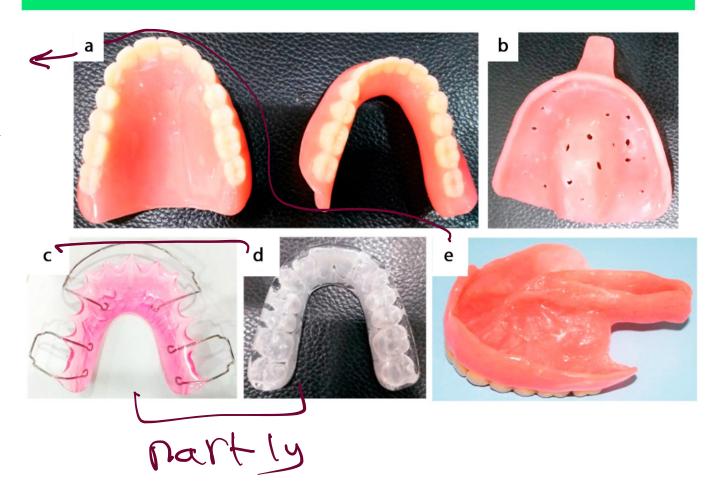
Acrylic resins

biocompatible

Biocompatable

Applications of Denture Base Materials

complete < a
denture

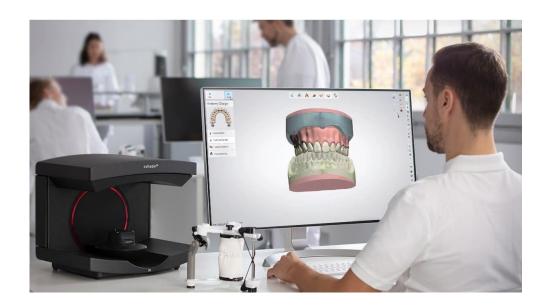


CAD/CAM? not contal material

rapidly

- Computer-aided design/computer-aided manufacturing (CAD/CAM) techniques
- Due to CAD/CAM technology, patients occasionally get restorations on the same day

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