

# CONTENTS

<b>Original Literary Work Declaration</b>	ii
<b>Declaration</b>	iii
<b>Abstract</b>	iv
<b>Acknowledgements</b>	v
<b>Contents</b>	vii
<b>List of Tables</b>	xiii
<b>List of Figures</b>	xv
<b>CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION, AIM AND OBJECTIVES OF STUDY</b>	1
<b>1.1. Introduction</b>	2
<b>1.2. Aim of Study</b>	6
<b>1.3. Objectives of this Study</b>	6
<b>CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW</b>	7
<b>2.1. Restoration Of Access Cavities Through Crowns In Endodontically Treated Teeth</b>	8
2.1.1. Coronal microleakage of restored endodontically treated access Cavities	8
2.1.2. Endodontic access openings through existing crowns	9
2.1.3. Burs for preparing access cavities through existing crowns	10
2.1.4. Coronal Repair Restorations	11
2.1.4.1. Repair of access cavities through coronal restorations	12
2.1.4.2. The advantages of restoring the endodontic access cavities through an existing crown	13
2.1.4.3. The disadvantages of restoring the endodontic access cavities through an existing crown	13
2.1.4.4. Coronal Restorative Materials	14
<b>2.2. Dental Porcelain</b>	17

2.2.1. Definitions.	17
2.2.2. Historical Perspective of Porcelain.	17
2.2.3. Alloys for Porcelain Fused to Metal	19
2.2.3.1. Base Metal Alloys	20
<b>2.3. Resin-Based Composites</b>	<b>21</b>
2.3.1. Introduction	21
2.3.2. Definition of Dental Composite	21
2.3.3. Composition of Dental Composite	21
2.3.3.1. Organic Phase	22
2.3.3.2. Inorganic Fillers	22
2.3.3.3. Coupling Agents	22
2.3.4. Classification of Resin-Based Composite	23
2.3.5. Problems With Composite Resins	26
2.3.5.1. Polymerization Shrinkage	26
2.3.5.2. Coefficient of Thermal Expansion	27
2.3.5.3. Water Sorption and Solubility	27
2.3.5.4. Modulus of Elasticity	28
2.3.6. Packable Composite	29
2.3.7. Flowable Composite	33
<b>2.4. Resin Modified Glass Ionomer Cements (RMGICs)</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>2.5. Bonding Agents (Adhesive System)</b>	<b>37</b>
2.5.1. Definitions	37
2.5.2. General aspects of dentin bonding system	37
2.5.3. Composition of Bonding System	38
2.5.3.1. Etchants	39
2.5.3.2. Primers	39

2.5.3.3. Adhesives	39
<b>2.6. Microleakage</b>	41
2.6.1. Factors Contributing to Microleakage	41
2.6.1.1. Interfacial space	41
2.6.1.2. Physical Properties of Restorative Materials	41
2.6.1.2.1. Solubility And Water Sorption	41
2.6.1.2.2. Coefficient of Thermal Expansion	44
2.6.1.3. Restorative Technique	44
2.6.1.4. Effect of Thermocycling	45
2.6.1.5. Effect of Mechanical Load Cycling	46
2.6.2. Methods of Demonstrating Microleakage	47
2.6.2.1. Direct Visualization	48
2.6.2.2. Dyes	48
2.6.2.3. Radioactive Isotopes	54
2.6.2.4. Bacteria	55
2.6.2.5. Scanning Electron Microscopy	55
2.6.2.6. Air Pressure	56
2.6.2.7. Artificial Caries	56
2.6.2.8. Neutron Activation Analysis	57
2.6.2.9. Electrical Conductivity	57
2.6.2.10. Fluid Flow Technique	59
<b>CHAPTER 3: Materials and Methods</b>	61
<b>3.1. Materials Used In The Study</b>	62
<b>3.2. Methodology</b>	64
3.2.1. Steps of Samples Fabrication	64
3.2.1.1. Wax Preparation	64

3.2.1.2. Spruing	64
3.2.1.3. Investing	64
3.2.1.4. Burnout	65
3.2.1.5. Casting	65
3.2.1.6. Finishing and Preparation of the Sample to receive porcelain	65
3.2.1.6.1. Removing the sprue (de-spruing)	65
3.2.1.6.2. Fitting the samples	66
3.2.1.6.3. Recontouring the sprue area	66
3.2.1.7. Metal Oxidation	66
3.2.1.8. Porcelain Buildup	67
3.2.1.8.1. Opaque Application	67
3.2.1.8.2. Body And Enamel Porcelain Applications	68
3.2.1.9. Treatment of the inner surfaces of the PFM access openings	69
3.2.2. Surface Roughness test	69
3.2.3. Construction of Standardized Epoxy Mould with a centre cavity	70
3.2.4. Sample Groupings	72
3.2.5. Samples Filling	73
3.2.5.1. Group A	73
3.2.5.2. Group B	74
3.2.6. Water storage, Thermocycling and Dye Application	75
3.2.7. Sectioning	77
3.2.8. Measuring of Dye Penetration Depth	78
3.2.9. Statistic Analysis	79
<b>CHAPTER 4: RESULTS</b>	92
<b>4.1. Mean Dye Penetration from Coronal Microleakage</b>	93
<b>4.1.1. Coronal microleakage in restored endodontic access openings</b> (Mean Dye Penetration according to Restorative Technique, Water	93

Storage and Thermocycling): Mean Dye Penetration.	
4.1.2. The Effect of Restorative Technique, Water Storage and Thermocycling on Coronal Microleakage: Mean Dye Penetration.	94
4.1.3. The Effect of Water Storage and Thermocycling on Coronal Microleakage: Mean Dye Penetration.	95
4.1.4. The Effect of Water Storage on Coronal Microleakage in Thermocycling Group: Mean Dye Penetration.	96
4.1.5. The Effect of Water Storage on Coronal Microleakage without Thermocycling: Mean Dye Penetration.	97
<b>4.2. Maximum Dye Penetration from Coronal Microleakage</b>	98
4.2.1. Coronal Microleakage in Restored Endodontic Access Openings (Maximum Dye Penetration according to Restorative Technique, Water Storage and Thermocycling)	98
4.2.2. The Effect of Restorative Technique, Water Storage and Thermocycling on Coronal Microleakage: Maximum Dye Penetration.	99
4.2.3. The Effect of Restorative Technique on Coronal Microleakage: Maximum Dye Penetration.	100
4.2.4. The Effect of Water Storage on Coronal Microleakage: Maximum Dye Penetration.	100
4.2.5. The Effect of Thermocycling on Coronal Microleakage: Maximum Dye Penetration.	100
4.2.6. The Effect of Water Storage on Coronal Microleakage in Thermocycling Group: Maximum Dye Penetration.	101
4.2.7. The Effect of Water Storage on Coronal Microleakage without Thermocycling: Maximum Dye Penetration.	101
<b>4.3. Comparison between Mean and Maximum Dye Penetration.</b>	102
<b>CHAPTER 5: DISCUSSION</b>	107
<b>5.1. Materials and Methods</b>	108
5.1.1. Specimens	109
5.1.1.1. The thickness of the specimens of this <i>in-vitro</i> study	109
5.1.1.2. Specimens fabrications	110

5.1.2. Restorative Materials	111
<b>5.2. Specimens Preparation</b>	113
5.2.1. Access Cavities of PFM Crowns	113
5.2.2. The surface treatment of the inner walls of the access cavities PFM	114
5.2.3. The fixation of the access cavities on to filled cavity-epoxy resin mould	114
5.2.4. Technique of Restorative	115
<b>5.3. Specimens Evaluation</b>	117
5.3.1. Water Storage and Thermocycling	118
5.3.2. Dye Application	121
5.3.3. Sectioning and Assessment	127
<b>5.4. Results</b>	129
5.4.1. General Results	131
5.4.2. Comparison of Results	134
5.4.2.1. The Effect of Restorative Technique on Coronal Microleakage	134
5.4.2.2. The Effect of Water Storage on Coronal Microleakage	138
5.4.2.3. The Effect of Thermocycling on Coronal Microleakage	139
<b>CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSIONS AND CLINICAL RELEVANCE AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK</b>	144
<b>6.1. Conclusions</b>	145
<b>6.2. Clinical Relevance</b>	146
<b>6.3. Recommendations for further work</b>	147
<b>CHAPTER 7: REFERENCES</b>	148
<b>APPENDIX</b>	172
<b>Appendix A</b>	173
<b>Appendix B</b>	176
<b>Appendix C</b>	179
<b>Appendix D</b>	180

## **List of Tables**

<b>Table</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Page</b>
2-1	Function of fillers.	22
2-2	Classification of dental composites by filler particles size.	23
2-3	Classification of resin-based composites and indications for use.	24
2-4	Characteristics of various types of composites.	25
2-5	Properties of composite restorative materials.	25
2-6	Packable composites materials.	32
3-1	List of materials, presentation, manufacturer, lot number and expiry date.	62
3-2	Main contents of materials and manufacturer's recommendations.	63
3-3	Intra-class correlation coefficient.	79
4-1	Mean Dye Penetration for Coronal Microleakage.	93
4-2	The Effect of Restorative Technique, Water Storage and Thermocycling on Coronal Microleakage: Mean Dye Penetration.	95
4-3	The Effect of Water Storage and Thermocycling on Coronal Microleakage: Mean Dye Penetration.	96
4-4	The Effect of Water Storage on Coronal Microleakage in Thermocycling Group: Mean Dye Penetration.	96
4-5	The Effect of Water Storage on Coronal Microleakage without Thermocycling. Mean Dye Penetration.	97
4-6	Maximum Dye Penetration for Coronal Microleakage.	98
4-7	The Effect of Restorative Technique on Coronal Microleakage: Maximum Dye Penetration.	100
4-8	The Effect of Water Storage on Coronal Microleakage: Maximum Dye Penetration.	100
4-9	The Effect of Thermocycling on Coronal Microleakage: Maximum Dye Penetration.	100

<b>Table</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Page</b>
4-10	The Effect of Water Storage on Coronal Microleakage in Thermocycling Group: Maximum Dye Penetration.	101
4-11	The Effect of Water Storage on Coronal Microleakage without Thermocycling: Maximum Dye Penetration.	101
4-12	Intra-class Correlation Coefficient for Mean and Maximum Dye Penetration.	102
4-13	Comparison between Mean and Maximum Dye Penetration.	102



## List of Figures

<b>Figure</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Page</b>
3-1	Standard washer custom made.	81
3-2	Fabrication of wax discs patterns.	81
3-3	PFM sample was fixed on the Filled Cavity-Epoxy-Mould.	81
3-4	Spruing of wax discs.	81
3-5	The investment materials.	81
3-6	The sprued discs invested.	81
3-7	Collon Bium Type I <sup>®</sup> .	82
3-8	The Casting was sandblasted.	82
3-9	The flat metal discs.	82
3-10	The metal discs after sandblasting.	82
3-11	The oxidation the metal.	82
3-12	Vita VKM <sup>®</sup> 68 porcelain.	82
3-13	The opaque porcelain application.	83
3-14	The thickness of opaque layer.	83
3-15	The firing of body porcelain layer.	83
3-16	Grinder machine was used.	83
3-17	PFMs were stored in saline.	83
3-18	Simulated PFM samples.	83
3-19	The thickness of PFM sample	83
3-20	Diameter of access opening.	83
3-21	The dental surveyor was used to mount the turbine.	84
3-22	The burs and Turbine were used to treat the access openings.	84
3-23	The Surfester <sup>®</sup> (Mitutoyo <sup>®</sup> , Japan).	84

<b>Figure</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Page</b>
3-24	Roughness of inner surface was measured.	84
3-25	The standardized wax box made.	84
3-26	The standardized stone mould.	84
3-27	Silicone mould.	85
3-28	The standardized cavity-epoxy-mould	85
3-29	Vitrebond™ (3M ESPE, USA).	85
3-30	Filled cavities of epoxy moulds after grinding.	85
3-31	Supa Glue (Selleys®, Australia).	85
3-32	PFM and filled cavity epoxy were glued.	85
3-33	PFM and filled cavity fixed by epoxy resin.	86
3-34	The digimatic indicator (Miyutoyo®, Japan).	86
3-35	Depth access opening from surface.	86
3-36	The depth of access opening from base.	86
3-37	Ten sample for each subgroup.	86
3-38	Diagram showing samples grouping and sub-grouping.	73
3-39	Adper™ Scotchbond™ Multi-Purpose Plus (3M, USA).	86
3-40	Packable composite (Filtek™ P60, 3M ESPE, USA).	87
3-41	The application of P60.	87
3-42	Applied 5 kg static load.	87
3-43	Light-cure tip close to Mylar strip.	87
3-44	Filtek™ Z350 flowable composite (3M ESPE, USA).	87
3-45	Filtek™ Z350 was applied into access opening.	88
3-46	Access opening of PFM was restored.	88
3-47	Samples were stored in the distilled water	88
3-48	Restored PFM after grinding.	88

<b>Figure</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Page</b>
3-49	Sof-Lex™ polishing discs (3M, USA).	88
3-50	Sof-Lex™ disc mounted on low-speed handpiece.	89
3-51	Restored access opening after finishing and polishing	89
3-52	The thermocycling machine used in this study.	89
3-53	Varnished specimens were immersed in the blue ink.	89
3-54	Blue ink (Parker® Quink®, UK).	90
3-55	Sample was embedded in epoxy resin.	90
3-56	Isomet High-Speed was used.	90
3-57	Sample sectioned by 0.5 mm diamond blade.	90
3-58	Sample was sectioned into 2 equal halves.	90
3-59	The one half section of the sample.	91
3-60	Sample was sectioned into 4 quadrants.	91
3-61	Quadrant section has 2 sites for evaluation.	91
3-62	The digital Video Camera with Computerized-Image-Analyzer System.	91
4-1	Microleakage according to Mean Dye Penetration Criterion.	94
4-2	Mean of Maximum Dye Penetration Criterion.	99
4-3	No dye leakage at PFM-composite interface (Sub-group B1).	103
4-4	No dye leakage at PFM-composite interface (Sub-group A1).	103
4-5	Dye leakage at PFM-composite interface (Sub-group A2).	104
4-6	Dye leakage at PFM-composite interface (Sub-group B2).	104
4-7	No dye leakage at PFM-composite interface (Sub-group B3).	105
4-8	No dye leakage at PFM-composite interface (Sub-group A3).	105
4-9	Dye leakage at PFM-composite interface (Sub-group B4).	106
4-10	Dye leakage at PFM-composite interface (Sub-group A4).	106