THE ABILITY OF COFFEE TO STAIN NANOHYBRID COMPOSITE RESINS

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: One of the main causes of composite replacement is its discoloration after prolonged exposure to the oral environment. In an effort to fulfill the patient esthetic desire, harmonize composite material have been introduced with limited studies regarding its esthetic properties and color stability.

OBJECTIVES: To study the effect of coffee on the color stability of two nanohybrid composites with different monomers.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: The resin composites tested were Venus diamond and Harmonize. A custom made disk-shaped mold (4mm thickness x 8 mm diameter) used to prepare 12 composite specimens. They were divided into 2 groups (n=6) according to the resin based composite that was used as follow: Group A restored with Urethane dimethacrylate based composite (Venus diamond, Heraeus Kulzer) and Group B restored with Bisphenol A diglycidil dimethacrylate based composite (Harmonize, Kerr). The specimens were finished using (Multi fluted tungsten carbide finishing bur for fifteen seconds) followed by polishing using (HiLuster, Kerr) polishing system. After that, the specimens were immersed in coffee solution for 7 days. Color difference $\Delta E$ was calculated before and after immersion of specimens for 48 hours and after 7 days using spectrophotometer (VITA easy shade).

RESULTS: Mann Whitney U test showed significant difference in $\Delta E$ among composite restorative materials ($p < 0.05$). Venus diamond composite resin was found to be more stain-resistant than Harmonize composite resin after both 48 hours and 7 days.

CONCLUSION: Different monomer compositions, immersion time and solution may have direct effect on the color stability of nanohybrid restorative materials.

KEYWORDS: Color stability, Composite resins, Monomers, Coffee and Nanohybrid.

INTRODUCTION

Composite materials have been used to restore anterior and posterior teeth on the basis of their esthetic and biologic properties. The Esthetic success of dental composite resin restorations depends mainly on their surface properties and color stability (1).

Color matching and long lasting color stability of the material are two major factors that influence the failure or success of an esthetic restoration (2). Discoloration of tooth-colored, resin-based materials may be caused by intrinsic and extrinsic factors. The intrinsic factors involve the discoloration of the resin material itself, such as the alteration of the resin matrix or the interface of matrix and fillers. Extrinsic factors for discoloration include staining by adsorption or absorption of colorants to rough composite surface (3, 4).

In order to overcome the resin matrix drawbacks, significant progress has been made in the development of new monomers for composite formulations with relatively high molecular weight and reduced polymerization shrinkage or shrinkage stress such as tricyclodecane (TCD)-urethane TCD-DI-HEA monomer (5). However, it has not been clarified to what extent the new monomer will affect the composite color stability and further the long esthetic performance. In this study, recent nanohybrid based composite specimens were prepared, finished and polished. After that, the specimens were immersed in coffee solution for 7 days and color stability was tested using spectrophotometer.

The null hypotheses of this study was that there will be no differences in color stability among the polished resin composites with different monomers for each polishing system.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Two nanohybrid composite restorations were tested in this study. They were Venus diamond (Heraeus Kulzer GmbH, Hanau, Germany) and Harmonize (Kerr MFG, Orange, CA, USA). Table 1 shows the composition and manufacturer of...
these materials. Teflon mold was used to fabricate twelve disk specimens (8-mm diameter, 4-mm height). The resin composites were placed in the mold using modeling instrument and covered with a Mylar strip from each side. Two glass slides with 1 mm thickness were placed over the strips from both sides before curing to flatten the surfaces. Then, the samples were cured for 20 seconds from each surface with a LED Curing Light (Elipar™ LED Curing Light, 3M-ESPE, Seefeld, Germany) operated in standard mode at 1200 mW/cm² irradiance. Then, they were stored in distilled water at room temperature for 24 hours before processing (6).

For the purpose of standardization and simulation of clinical conditions, all samples were finished with multi fluted tungsten carbide finishing bur (VERDENT, Poland) used for fifteen seconds (7,8). Then, the specimens were thoroughly rinsed with distilled water and air-dried before starting the next polishing steps. After that, samples were polished using Hiluster two steps polishing system (Kerr MFG, Orange, CA, USA) Gloss PLUS aluminum oxide polisher followed by HiLuster PLUS Dia diamond polisher, each was used for 30 seconds as showed in the (Table 2).

Finally, all specimens were placed in ultrasonic water bath for five minutes to remove any remaining polishing debris. All polishing procedures were performed using a low speed hand piece rotating at an average 8,000 rpm with a constant moving repetitive stroking action to prevent heat buildup or formation of surface grooves. A planar motion, which is a rotational movement with the axis of rotation of the abrasive device perpendicular to the surface being smoothed was used during polishing.

All color measurements were made at the center of each specimen against a white background to mimic the situation of a class I, class V restorations or a direct composite veneer where the restorations are overlying natural tissues. The baseline color for each specimen was recorded using a digital spectrophotometer (VITA Easy Shade compact). The color was evaluated according to the color system CIE L*a*b*, (Commission Internationale de l’Eclairage) which is expressed by the L indicating color luminosity or darkness (ranging from 0 to 100, that means black to white); a* determining the amount of red (positive values) and green (negative values); b* determining the amount of yellow (positive values) and blue (negative values). Measurements were repeated three times for each specimen, and the mean values of L*, a* and b* were calculated (Figure 1).

After baseline color measurements performed, all of the specimens were kept in staining coffee solution for a total period of 7 days at 37°C in incubator. The readings were recorded after 48 hours (ΔE2) and 7 days (ΔE7). Immediately after removal of the specimens from the staining solution, they were rinsed with distilled water for 5 min in ultrasonic cleaner and then blotted with dry tissue paper before color measurement (4).

To prepare the coffee solution, (3.6 g) of the coffee (Nescafe Classic, Nestle, Switzerland) were dissolved in 300 mL of boiling distilled water, and after 10 min of stirring, the solution were filtered through a filter paper. This preparation was repeated after the first readings were recorded (after 48 hours). The readings were taken before immersion in coffee for each of the resin based composite (to- baseline), after 2 days (t2) and after 7 days (t7) immersion in the staining solution.

The Color difference ΔE between the color coordinates was obtained through Hunter equation:

\[
\Delta E = \left( (\Delta L^*)^2 + (\Delta a^*)^2 + (\Delta b^*)^2 \right)^{1/2}
\]

While values ΔL, Δa and Δb were reached using:

\[
\Delta L = L(tx) - L(to)
\]

\[
\Delta a = a(tx) - a(to)
\]

\[
\Delta b = b(tx) - b(to)
\]

Where (tx) represents immersion time, (to) baseline and ΔL, Δa and Δb are the differences in L*, a* and b* values before (to) and after immersion at each time interval (t2, t7).

Data were fed to the computer and analyzed using IBM SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science) software package version 20.0. (Armonk, NY: IBM Corp). The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used to verify the normality of distribution. Mann Whitney U test was used to assess the differences of ΔE between the study groups. Significance of the obtained results was judged at the 5% level. Quantitative data were described using range (minimum and maximum), mean, standard deviation and median.
RESULTS
According to the statistical approach and procedures described in the previous section, interaction between composite restorative materials and staining solution was significant ($p < 0.05$). The $\Delta E$ values and standard deviations were shown in (Table 3). Mann Whitney U test showed that, in total sample ($n=12$) the highest color change value after 2 days ($\Delta E_2$) were obtained for Harmonize ($3.96 \pm 0.50$) ($p < 0.05$). On the other hand, Venus diamond ($1.91 \pm 0.54$) found to be more stain-resistant ($p < 0.05$) (Figure 2).

Moreover, comparing color change values after seven days of immersion of the sample inside the coffee ($\Delta E_7$) in total sample ($n=12$), Venus diamond composite group found to be more stain-resistant ($2.17 \pm 0.50$) than Harmonize composite group ($7.56 \pm 1.50$) ($p < 0.05$) (Figure 3).

DISCUSSION
In esthetic dentistry, restorative materials must replicate the appearance of a natural tooth, and esthetic restoration performance and success depends on it. The application of nanotechnology to resin composites is one of the most important developments of the last few years. Nanotechnology uses various physical and chemical methods to create usable materials and structures in the range of 1 to 100 nanometers (9). This study used nanohybrid composites which have many benefits, such as reduced polymerization shrinkage, enhanced mechanical properties, enhanced optical
characteristics, improved gloss retention and decreased wear (9).

In this study, coffee was chosen as a colorant agent, due to its regular consumption in daily life based on data of a previous study by Guler et al. (10) and it was associated with the greatest color change for most composite resin materials and polishing methods as reported by Tavanger et al. (11) who studied the influence of different beverages on the color change of resin composites. According to coffee manufacturers, it takes an average of 15 min to drink a cup of coffee and drinkers consume an average of 3.2 cups of coffee per day (12). Moreover, Marigo et al. (13) stated that in vitro incubation of composite resin specimens in different staining solutions for 24 hours may correspond to approximately 30 days in vivo. Thus, storage for 48 h in coffee simulates an average of two months of coffee intake and consequently seven months in case of 7 days.

Chan, Fuller and Hormati (14), investigated the staining potential of coffee on two different resin composites and reported that staining after one week of immersion differed significantly from all succeeding weeks, and the greatest amount of discoloration occurred during the first week and extended into the second week. Also, Ergucu et al. reported that one week immersion time was quite predictable for determining the long-term stain retention potential of these novel resin composites (15).

The mechanism of coffee staining by adsorption and absorption of its polar colorants onto/into the organic phase of composites (16). This may be due to compatibility of the polymer phase within the composite resin with the yellow colorants of coffee (17).

Color assessment in our study was done using spectrophotometer which is considered a reliable tools to measure the color change not only in clinical applications, but also for research purposes in evaluating color interactions of human teeth and dental materials (18). Roselino et al. concluded that VITA Easy Shade is one of the most proven and frequently used digital shade determination devices or spectrophotometer (19).

In the present study, Harmonize was found to exhibit the highest color change (ΔE7 = 7.56 ± 1.50) after staining (Table 3). Villalta et al. stated that color stability is directly related to the resin phase of the composite resin (20). Urethane dimethacrylate (UDMA) has been reported to be more stain resistant than bisphenol A-glycidyl methacrylate (BisGMA) or triethylene glycol dimethacrylate (TEGDMA) (21). The discoloration of Harmonize in the present study may depend on the reported hydrophilicity of the resin matrix in the presence of TEGDMA (22).

Venus diamond composite resin showed less discoloration (ΔE7 = 2.17 ± 0.50) (Table 3). This might be due to the omission of TEGDMA from its composition. Also, it may be due to the big molecular size of the TCD-urethane and the absence of diluting agents as described by Schmidt and Ille who measured the mechanical stability of Venus diamond after aging. It demonstrated a good chemical stability, probably as a result of the big molecular size of the TCD-urethane and the absence of diluting agents (23).

CONCLUSION
Within the limitations of this in vitro study, we concluded that different monomer compositions, immersion time and staining solution may have direct effect on the color stability of nanohybrid restorative materials.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST
The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

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