The Efficacy of SoproLife® in Detecting *in Vitro* Remineralization of Early Caries Lesions

Mona Zeitouny¹, Frédéric Cuisinier², Hervé Tassery²,³, Hussein Fayyad-Kazan⁴

¹Department of Restorative and Esthetic, Faculty of dentistry, Lebanese University, Hadath, Lebanon.
²Laboratoire Bioingénierie et Nanosciences (LBN), Université de Montpellier, Montpellier, France.
³Faculté d’Odontologie, Université d’Aix Marseille, Marseille, France.
⁴Laboratory of Cancer Biology and Molecular Immunology, Faculty of Sciences I, Lebanese University, Hadath, Lebanon.

**ABSTRACT**

**Objectives:** This randomized controlled *in vitro* 4-arm trial study aimed to evaluate the efficacy of SoproLife® in detecting and quantifying *in vitro* remineralization with early caries lesions.

**Material and Methods:** Sixty human teeth were randomly assigned into four equal groups. Groups 1 and 2 were prophylactically cleaned; groups 3 and 4 were not. Group 1 received treatment with MI Varnish® and Recaldent™ for 30 days. Group 2 was treated similarly, but without MI Varnish®. Group 3 was treated as 1 and Group 4 as 2. Mineral composition was obtained using scanning electron microscopy with energy dispersive X-ray analysis SoproLife® camera images on the occlusal surfaces were analysed for grey value distribution and difference in mean intensity values (DI). Paired t-test and Mann-Whitney-U tests were used for inter-group comparisons at T1.

**Results:** All groups exhibited a significant increase in calcium content and calcium-to-phosphorus ratio (P < 0.05), except Group 4 (Group 1 showed the greatest increase, then Groups 3 and 2). Grey intensity values decreased in all groups (P < 0.05). Group 1 showed the greatest change in DI (16.82 [SD 12.07]), followed by Group 3 (12.46 [SD 9.41]), 2 (10.45 [SD 7.76]), and 4 (6.46 [SD 6.21]). The difference in DI was different between the compared groups (P = 0.038); Groups 1 and 3 exhibited a greater DI compared with 4 (P < 0.01).

**Conclusions:** Within the limitations of this study, SoproLife® is effective for early detection and for longitudinally monitoring the remineralization after Recaldent™ therapy.

**Keywords:** calcium phosphates; dental caries; dental enamel; tooth demineralization; tooth remineralization.

Accepted for publication: 27 May 2020

**To cite this article:**
Zeitouny M, Cuisinier F, Tassery H, Fayyad-Kazan H.
The Efficacy of SoproLife® in Detecting *in Vitro* Remineralization of Early Caries Lesions
J Oral Maxillofac Res 2020;11(2):e6
URL: http://www.ejomr.org/JOMR/archives/2020/2/e6/v11n2e6.pdf
doi: 10.5037/jomr.2020.11206

http://www.ejomr.org/JOMR/archives/2020/2/e6/v11n2e6ht.htm  J Oral Maxillofac Res 2020 (Apr-Jun) | vol. 11 | No 2 | e6 | p.1  (page number not for citation purposes)
INTRODUCTION

Dental caries is highly prevalent chronic disease. It is the result of an imbalance between the processes of demineralization and remineralization of enamel and dentin [1]. It can be stopped and even reversed if diagnosed and controlled at an early stage. This can be achieved by controlling the changes that occur on the early enamel surface lesions; specifically, by ensuring sufficient mineral quantities around the crystals to maintain mineral balance between the tooth enamel and oral fluid [2].

Proper treatment of dental caries requires detection of carious lesions at an early stage, where they still have the potential to be remineralized, presenting the highest tendency for arrest and even reversal, avoiding the need for dental intervention [3,4]. Visual methods and radiography approaches are well known to detect occlusal caries [5]. Nevertheless, monitoring the remineralization of lesions, i.e. changes in the mineral content of early caries lesions, remains a diagnostic problem [6].

The Light Induced Fluorescence Evaluator for Diagnosis and Treatment (LIFE-D.T.) concept which uses the SoproLife® imaging device (SOPRO, ACTEON Group; La Ciotat, France) [7] is a suggested technology in this regard. The SoproLife® camera selectively amplifies fluorescence signals to detect any carious lesion or diseased tissue based on the variation of its autofluorescence compared with the healthy area of the same tooth [7].

Numerous studies showed that, compared with other approaches for detecting occlusal carious lesions such as the International Caries Detection and Assessment System (ICDAS), SoproLife® shows high intra- and inter-examiner repeatability and reliability, best caries lesion discrimination, highest sensitivity values and lowest over diagnosis rate [8]. These studies suggested SoproLife® as a useful and superior method in monitoring caries lesions [6,8,11,13-15]. Nowadays, we still lack high-quality studies assessing the efficacy of SoproLife® in monitoring remineralization and changes in the mineral content of caries lesions. The aim of this study is to evaluate the efficacy of SoproLife® in detecting and quantifying in vitro remineralization using the ImageJ® software.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study design and protocol were reviewed and approved by the Institutional Review Board of the Lebanese University (approval number: CUMEB/D166/42019). The study extended over 2 months, as follows: teeth collection (1 month) and intervention (1 month).

Samples

A power analysis was conducted using the G*Power Software, Version 3.1.9.2 (Heinrich-Heine-Universität; Düsseldorf, Germany). Taking into account the repeated measures design of the trial, and accounting for an effect size of 0.2 (small effect size), a 5% level of significance and an 80% power, the required sample size was around 60 teeth.

Sixty human teeth (molar: n = 35; premolar: n = 25) extracted for orthodontic and periodontal reasons and having ICDAS II score of 0 to 3 were analysed. To avoid bacterial contamination, the teeth were rinsed with water and stored in a 0.1% thymol solution at a pH of 7, for 1 hour, and then were rinsed with water and examined for mineral composition targeting their occlusal surface.

Procedures

Details of the procedures are published elsewhere [16]. The teeth were randomly assigned to 4 equal groups.

Group 1 teeth (n = 15) were prophylactically cleaned for 20 seconds, using AIR-N-GO® (Acteon; Bordeaux, France) combining water, air and pearl powder (natural calcium-carbonate-based, diameter: 55 μm), at 1 mm distance from the surface. The cleaned 15 teeth were then rinsed with water, had MI Varnish® (GC Corporation; Tokyo, Japan) applied according to manufacturer instructions for 4 minutes, and soaked with artificial saliva overnight. In the morning, the teeth were then brushed with Oral B brush (Oral B Laboratory; Kildare, Ireland), rinsed with water, and soaked again in artificial saliva until night. Afterward, the teeth were rinsed with water, treated with GC Tooth Mousse Plus® (GC America Inc; Illinois, USA) - which contains casein phosphopeptide-amorphous calcium phosphate (CPP-ACP) (Recaldent™), a special milk-derived protein - for 4 minutes, brushed with a micro-brush on the surface, and then soaked again in artificial saliva. The teeth underwent these same procedures for 30 days (T1). T1 is defined as the period where the concerned teeth received different interventions post-baseline.

• Group 2 teeth (n = 15) received the same interventions as Group 1 teeth, but were not treated with MI Varnish®.
• Group 3 teeth (n = 15) underwent the same procedure as Group 1 teeth, except for initial prophylaxis cleaning.
• Group 4 teeth (n = 15) received the same treatment as Group 2 teeth, except for initial prophylaxis cleaning.

**Analysis of mineral composition**

The specimens were evaluated for mineral composition (% weight) of calcium (Ca) and phosphorus (P), as well as for calcium-to-phosphorus ratio (Ca/P) at baseline and after 30 days of intervention (T1) using scanning electron microscopy/energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (SEM/EDX) analysis. SEM, complemented by X-ray analysis, is a relatively inexpensive, rapid, and non-destructive approach to surface analysis. It is often used to examine surface analytical problems before proceeding to advanced surface-sensitive and specialized techniques.

**SoproLife® imaging**

SoproLife® images were taken on the occlusal surfaces of selected posterior teeth using the diagnostic aid mode with a visible blue light frequency (wavelength 450 nm) and saved in JPEG file format. Only 1 examiner traced all images for baseline and at T1 to allow standardization. The one-month period was chosen to detect any remineralization events.

The SoproLife® images were compared and analysed to quantify the remineralized areas using the open source software - ImageJ® version 1.52p (Fiji distribution; National Institute of Health, Bethesda, Meryland, USA). The mean and standard deviation of the grey value distribution from each group was computed. Then, a grey scale histogram displaying the distribution of the grey values in the image, i.e. the number of pixels detected for each grey value, was obtained. The histogram was generated by converting each pixel of the RGB image into grayscale using the equation: grey = (red + blue + green)/3, taking into consideration that for a 16-bit image, the grey values range between 0 and 255 bins. The outcome measure for the mean intensity values was expressed as the difference in the mean intensity (DI) at baseline and after undergoing various interventions.

**Statistical analysis**

The normality of the data was checked using Shapiro-Wilk test. Paired t-test and Mann-Whitney-U test were used for the intragroup comparison of the difference in grey intensity values, and mineral composition, respectively, between baseline and T1. Kruskal-Wallis followed by Mann-Whitney-U tests were used for inter-group comparisons of the DI at T1. P < 0.05 was considered significant except for the results of the inter-group comparisons where P < 0.01 was considered significant (Bonferroni correction for the 5 comparisons done between the 4 groups). The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS), version 21.0 (IBM SPSS Statistics, IBM Corporation; Armonk, New York, USA) was used for statistical analysis. Parametric data were expressed as mean and standard deviation (M [SD]).

**RESULTS**

A total of 60 teeth (molar: n = 35; premolar: n = 25) were included in this study. Their distribution is detailed in Table 1.

The whole sample was examined clinically and imaged with SoproLife® using ICDAS scores 0 to 3 at baseline and T1. An example of figures provided by SoproLife® is shown in Figure 1.

**Table 1. Distribution of teeth included in this study (n = 60)**

| Tooth          | Maxilla (n = 36) | Mandible (n = 24) |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| First premolar | 16              | 2                 |
| Second premolar| 2               | 5                 |
| First molar    | 12              | 13                |
| Second molar   | 6               | 4                 |

**Figure 1.** A = primary fissures on occlusal surface of posterior tooth using ImageJ® at baseline. B = primary fissures on occlusal surface of posterior tooth using ImageJ® at T1.
The chemical composition was obtained for all included teeth at the above-mentioned time-points. Table 2 details the mineral content (% weight) of Ca and P, as well as Ca/P at baseline and T1. All groups exhibited a significant increase in their Ca content and Ca/P (P < 0.05), except Group 4. Group 1 showed the greatest increase in its Ca/P (mean increase: 0.4), followed by Group 3 (mean increase: 0.31), then by Group 2 (mean increase: 0.14), and finally by Group 4 (mean increase: 0.06).

At baseline, Group 3 exhibited the least mean difference in grey intensity values (136.22 [15.24] followed by Group 4 (139.9 [9.61]), then by Group 2 (145.27 [18.29]), and finally by Group 1 (145.45 [14.95]), as shown in Table 3.

Table 2. Mineral composition evaluated by SEM-EDX at baseline and T1 (n = 60)

| Group | Mineral composition | Baseline Mean (SD) | T1 Mean (SD) | P-value |
|-------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------|---------|
| Group 1 | Calcium (% weight) | 19.09 (5.57) | 31.3 (13.69) | 0.001 |
| | Phosphorous (% weight) | 13.01 (3.41) | 16.2 (2.78) | 0.47 |
| | Ca/P | 1.45 (0.07) | 1.85 (0.47) | 0.003 |
| Group 2 | Calcium (% weight) | 18.05 (5.85) | 24.93 (1.55) | 0.001 |
| | Phosphorous (% weight) | 12.4 (3.64) | 15.71 (0.79) | 0.001 |
| | Ca/P | 1.44 (0.06) | 1.58 (0.03) | 0.002 |
| Group 3 | Calcium (% weight) | 18.31 (6.08) | 28.48 (8.34) | 0.001 |
| | Phosphorous (% weight) | 16.01 (1.56) | 12.48 (3.71) | 0.15 |
| | Ca/P | 1.45 (0.07) | 1.76 (0.42) | 0.001 |
| Group 4 | Calcium (% weight) | 18.47 (6.12) | 21.83 (1.66) | 0.17 |
| | Phosphorous (% weight) | 12.62 (3.76) | 14.53 (0.49) | 0.649 |
| | Ca/P | 1.44 (0.07) | 1.5 (0.06) | 0.124 |

*Statistically significant at level P < 0.05, Mann-Whitney-U test. Ca/P = calcium-to-phosphorus ratio; SD = standard deviation.

Table 4. Between-group differences in intensity (n = 60)

| Group | Mean | SD | P-value |
|-------|------|----|---------|
| Group 1 (n = 15) | 16.82 | 12.07 | 0.038 |
| Group 2 (n = 15) | 10.45 | 7.76 | 0.007 |
| Group 3 (n = 15) | 12.46 | 9.41 | 0.009 |
| Group 4 (n = 15) | 6.46 | 6.21 | 0.007 |

*P = 0.007, †P = 0.009 statistically significant after applying Bonferroni correction. 
*Kruskal Wallis test followed by Mann Whitney-U test were used. SD = standard deviation.

DISCUSSION

Dental caries is a complex disease of the calcified tissues of the teeth, characterized by a demineralization of the inorganic portion and destruction of the organic substrates of the tooth, i.e. dissolution of the mineral content of enamel and dentine caused by acids from bacterial metabolism. Despite advances in preventive and curative measures, dental caries remains one of the most common diseases, affecting nearly 95% of the global population [17].

Remineralization consists of regaining calcium, phosphate, and fluoride ions within the tooth structure in the form of fluorapatite crystals. The latter are more resistant to acidic dissolution and considerably larger than the original crystals [18]. As the remineralization of enamel requires the availability of Ca and P in the oral environment, materials providing essential elements for remineralization are needed. Among these, CPP-ACP (Recaldent™) emerged as a novel material that prevented demineralization, and showed enhanced remineralization of initial enamel lesions in vitro and in vivo studies [18,20-25]. Additionally, the concomitant use of CPP-ACP (Recaldent™)
and fluorides (MI Varnish®) showed better remineralization effect in terms of higher mineral content and difference in grey intensity values [26,27], as well as reversal of early enamel lesions [28]. SoproLife® is a camera that illuminates tooth surfaces within an excitation radiation band of light to induce fluorescence and it facilitates a high magnification image. By combining the advantages of laser fluorescence device and intraoral camera, SoproLife® proved to be a non-destructive, clinically applicable, sensitive and specific diagnostic method [8,9,11] in detecting three types of enamel caries [29]:
- Enamel caries on the surface.
- Suspicious grooves with positive red signal.
- Suspicious grooves with neutral dark signal.

The use of SoproLife® in caries detection is especially relevant for early caries lesions, because of their potential to remineralize. Recently, SoproLife® was suggested as a useful device in monitoring caries lesions; specifically, remineralization of these lesions [6,11], and due to the lack of empirical evidence, longitudinal studies to further establish its use for this purpose were needed [30].

The present study assessed the superiority of Recaldent™ and MI Varnish® in enhancing remineralization of early dental caries compared with the use of Recaldent™ alone. Then, it assessed the efficacy of SoproLife® in detecting in vitro remineralization of these lesions and compared it with the SEM-EDX approach. The latter quantitatively assesses the changes in mineral content during demineralization and in vitro remineralization processes [22], and is considered the gold standard for the evaluation of mineral loss or gain in experimentally induced initial caries lesions [31].

First, the results of this study found that initial prophylactic treatment, MI Varnish® and treatment with Recaldent™ has the most remineralizing potential followed by MI Varnish® and treatment with Recaldent™ without initial prophylactic cleaning, then by initial prophylactic cleaning and treatment with Recaldent™ and finally only treatment with Recaldent™. These results are in line with the existing literature.

Most importantly, this study provided empirical longitudinal evidence that SoproLife® is a reliable tool in monitoring the remineralization of early caries lesions in in vitro conditions. In addition, the study found a perfect agreement among the two analytical methods used, suggesting that the diagnosis made with SEM-EDX is roughly the same as the one made by SoproLife®. The agreement between the two techniques found in our study was previously confirmed [30]. Indeed, our results are in line with the existing literature. Kockanat and Unal [11] showed that SoproLife® gave a high sensitivity in vivo and in vitro in detecting occlusal caries in 120 primary molar teeth. Similarly, Rechmann et al. [13] showed the highest sensitivity in vivo of SoproLife® in detecting caries lesions in 433 posterior permanent teeth in comparison with other diagnostic tools, such as ICDAS-II. Further, the authors found that SoproLife® had the highest ability to discriminate between individuals with dental caries and those without the disease [13]. A review by Tassery et al. [8] showed that SoproLife® has high levels of specificity (0.63) and sensitivity (0.93) in comparison with various caries detection techniques and devices. The same finding was reported more recently by Sukumaran et al. [30] in 63 premolars and molars.

This result might be explained by the SoproLife® characteristics themselves. The device visualizes healthy dentine as acidic green and infected or affected dentine as bright red fluorescence on images captured under diagnostic aid mode [32]. Further, the device combines a high-magnification intraoral camera and a laser fluorescence device allowing the lesion and its real topography to be seen in a magnified enlarged view [13], facilitating a better visibility [33,34], as well as a high discrimination, more particularly in anfractuous permanent premolars and molars [35]. With SoproLife®, clinicians may visualize and record the lesion, obtain information about the success of long-term protective applications and increase patient motivation by enabling re-evaluation of treatment. Thus, SoproLife® may support the patient-practitioner communication; and since it is free of ionizing radiation, it could be useful in the carious lesion detection in children and pregnant women [35].

As SoproLife® has shown potential to be used as a sensitive tool to the visual inspection and monitoring of the remineralization of early caries lesions, it would be useful to include algorithm software within the device to analyse the images. Currently, the storage and analysis of the images provided by SoproLife® use a separate software - Sopro Imaging® (SOPRO, ACTEON Group, La Ciotat, France) which is not part of the SoproLife® system. Installing such software allows the clinicians to quantify caries lesions and monitor their remineralization at chair side based on the real-time images acquired, allowing for a greater motivation and initiation of behaviour modification by the patients.

This study is limited to in vitro conditions which may be different than the in vivo dynamic complex biological system. Accordingly, further clinical trials
are necessary to assess the potential of SoproLife® in monitoring dental remineralization in the real-world clinical setting. On the other hand, SoproLife® may suffer from interference since it is light-based, and might give false positive results if images are magnified above a certain threshold \[36\]. These two issues were not addressed within this study. Further, the use of SoproLife® may be limited mainly by the presence of organic deposits, porosities and crystalline disruption, which might disrupt the auto fluorescence signal, discoloring and modifying the brightness of the hard tooth structures \[6\].

CONCLUSIONS

Within the limitations of this study, we conclude that SoproLife® is effective not only for early detection but also for longitudinally monitoring the remineralization of early caries lesions after Recaldent™ therapy in first and second premolars and molars. These results are equivalent with scanning electron microscopy/energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy analysis. However, more longitudinal in vivo studies are needed to further establish its use for confirming the success of prevention and remineralization efforts. SoproLife® is easy for clinicians since it is a simple evaluation of images. Further, the better visibility of such images coupled with the potential of SoproLife® in monitoring caries activity could prevent unnecessary operative intervention, which could translate into an individualized minimal intervention dentistry \[37\] and probably a cost-effective dental care.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS AND DISCLOSURE STATEMENTS

We thank Prof. Roland Habchi (Research Platform of Nanosciences and Nanotechnologies, Faculty of Sciences, Lebanese University, Beirut, Lebanon) for his help in conducting the analysis of chemical composition. The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests regarding the publication of this paper.

REFERENCES

1. Featherstone JD. The science and practice of caries prevention. J Am Dent Assoc. 2000 Jul;131(7):887-99. [Medline: 10916327] [doi: 10.14219/jadaarchive.2000.0307]
2. Selwitz RH, Ismail AI, Pitts NB. Dental caries. Lancet. 2007 Jan 6;369(9555):51-9. [Medline: 17208642] [doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(07)60031-2]
3. Kutsch VK, Kutsch CL, Nelson BC. Management and treatment of the biofilm aspect of caries disease. Dental Products Report. 2007;41(8):62-66.
4. Spiguel MH, Tovo MF, Kramer PF, Franco KS, Alves KM, Delbem AC. Evaluation of laser fluorescence in the monitoring of the initial stage of the de-/remineralization process: an in vitro and in situ study. Caries Res. 2009;43(4):302-7. [Medline: 19439952] [doi: 10.1159/000218094]
5. Pretty IA. Caries detection and diagnosis: novel technologies. J Dent. 2006 Nov;34(10):727-39. [Medline: 16901606] [doi: 10.1016/j.jdent.2006.06.001]
6. Gomez J, Zakian C, Salsone S, Pinto SC, Taylor A, Pretty IA, Ellwood R. In vitro performance of different methods in detecting occlusal caries lesions. J Dent. 2013 Feb;41(2):180-6. [Medline: 23146817] [doi: 10.1016/j.jdent.2012.11.003]
7. Tassery H, Koubi S, Dionne A, Weisrock G, Sarraquigne C, Mazuir A, Tassery H. A new concept in restorative dentistry: light-induced fluorescence evaluator for diagnosis and treatment. Part 1: Diagnosis and treatment of initial occlusal caries. J Contemp Dent Pract. 2009 Nov 1;10(6):E086-94. [Medline: 20020086] [doi: 10.5005/jcdp-10-6-86]
8. Tassery H, Levallois B, Tassery E, Manton DJ, Otsuki M, Panayotov I, Jacquot B, Cuisinier F, Rechmann P. Use of new minimum intervention dentistry technologies in caries management. Aust Dent J. 2013 Jun;58 Suppl 1:40-59. [Medline: 23721337] [doi: 10.1111/adj.12049]
9. Panayotov I, Tassery E, Salehi J, Tassery H, Yachouh J, Cuisinier FJ, Levallois B. In vitro investigation of fluorescence of carious dentin observed with a Soprolife® camera. Clin Oral Investig. 2013 Apr;17(3):757-63. [Medline: 22855265] [doi: 10.1007/s00784-012-0770-9]
10. Theocharopoulou A, Lagerweij MD, van Strijp AJ. Use of the ICDAS system and two fluorescence-based intraoral devices for examination of occlusal surfaces. Eur J Paediatr Dent. 2015 Mar;16(1):51-5. [Medline: 25793954]
11. Kockanat A, Unal M. In vivo and in vitro comparison of ICDAS II, DIAGNOdent pen, CarieScan PRO and Soprolife camera for occlusal caries detection in primary molar teeth. Eur J Paediatr Dent. 2017 Jun;18(2):99-104. [Medline: 28598179] [doi: 10.23804/ejpd.2017.18.02.03]
12. Peycheva K, Boteva E. A comparison of different methods for fissure caries detection. Acta Medica Bulgarica. 2016 Apr;43(1):30-8. [doi: 10.1515/amj-2016-0004]
13. Rechmann P, Charland D, Rechmann BM, Featherstone JD. Performance of laser fluorescence devices and visual examination for the detection of occlusal caries in permanent molars. J Biomed Opt. 2012 Mar;17(3):036006. [Medline: 22502564] [doi: 10.1117/1.JBO.17.3.036006]
14. Slimani A, Nouioua F, Panayotov I, Giraudneau N, Chiaki K, Shinji Y, Cloitre T, Levallois B, Gergely C, Cuisinier F, Tassery H. Porphyrin and pentosidine involvement in the red fluorescence of enamel and dentin caries. Int J Experiment Dent Sci 2016;5(1):1-10. [doi: 10.5005/jp-journals-10029-1115]

15. Bahrololouz Z, Musavi SA, Kabudan M. In vitro evaluation of the efficacy of laser fluorescence (DIAGNOdent) to detect demineralization and remineralization of smooth enamel lesions. J Conserv Dent. 2013 Jul;16(4):362-6. [Medline: 23956542] [PMC free article: 3740651] [doi: 10.4103/0972-0707.114360]

16. Zeitouny M, Fayyad-Kazan H, Tassery H, Fayyad-Kazan H. In Vitro Influence of Prophylaxis Cleaning on Enamel Remineralization with Casein Phosphopeptide-Amorphous Calcium Phosphate, J Oral Maxillofac Res. 2020 Mar 31;11(1):e4. [Medline: 32377328] [PMC free article: 7191381] [doi: 10.5037/jomr.2020.11104]

17. Mital P, Mahta N, Saini A, Deepak R, Medhavi S. Recent advances in detection and diagnosis of dental caries. J Evolution Med Dent Sci. 2016 Jan;3(01):177-91. [doi: 10.14260/jems/1807]

18. Shaik ZA, Rambabu T, Sajjan G, Varma M, Satish K, Raju VB, Ganguru S, Ventrapati N. Quantitative Analysis of Remineralization of Artificial Carious Lesions with Commercially Available Newer Remineralizing Agents Using SEM-EDX- In Vitro Study”. J Clin Diagn Res. 2017 Apr;11(4):ZC20-ZC23. [Medline: 28571254] [PMC free article: 5449910] [doi: 10.7860/JCDR-2017/22270.9642]

19. Farooq I, Moheet IA, Imran Z, Farooq O. A review of novel dental caries preventive material: Casein phosphopeptide-amorphous calcium phosphate (CPP-ACP) complex. King Saud University Journal Dental Sciences. 2013 Apr;4(2):47-51. [doi: 10.1016/j.jskuds.2013.03.004]

20. Li J, Xie X, Wang Y, Yin W, Antoun JS, Farella M, Mei L. Long-term remineralizing effect of casein phosphopeptide-amorphous calcium phosphate (CPP-ACP) on early caries lesions in vivo: a systematic review. J Dent. 2014 Jul;42(7):769-77. [Medline: 24705069] [doi: 10.1016/j.jdent.2014.03.015]

21. Manoharan V, Kumar RK, Sivanraj AK, Arumugam SB. Comparative Evaluation of Remineralization Potential of Casein Phosphopeptide-Amorphous Phosphate Fluoride Phosphate and Novamin on Artificially Demineralized Human Enamel: An In vitro Study. Contemp Clin Dent. 2018 Jun;9(Suppl 1):S58-S63. [Medline: 29962765] [PMC free article: 6006878] [doi: 10.4103/ccd.ccd_28_18]

22. Hegde MN, Moany A. Remineralization of enamel subsurface lesions with casein phosphopeptide-amorphous calcium phosphate: A quantitative energy dispersive X-ray analysis using scanning electron microscopy: An in vitro study. J Conserv Dent. 2012 Jan;15(1):61-7. [Medline: 22368338] [PMC free article: 3284017] [doi: 10.4103/0972-0707.92609]

23. Gupta N, Mohan Marya C, Nagpal R, Singh Oberoi S, Dhingra C. A Review of Casein Phosphopeptide-Amorphous Calcium Phosphate (CPP-ACP) and Enamel Remineralization. Compend Contin Educ Dent. 2016 Jan;37(1):36-9; quiz 40. [Medline: 26863219]

24. Thakkar PJ, Badakar CM, Hugar SM, Hallikerimath S, Patel PM, Shah P. An in vitro comparison of casein phosphopeptide-amorphous calcium phosphate paste, casein phosphopeptide-amorphous calcium phosphate paste with fluoride and casein phosphopeptide-amorphous calcium phosphate varnish on the inhibition of demineralization and promotion of remineralization of enamel. J Indian Soc Pedod Prev Dent. 2017 Oct-Dec;35(4):312-318. [Medline: 28914243] [doi: 10.4103/jiscd.jiscd_28_18]

25. Indrapiyadharsini K, Madan Kumar PD, Sharma K, Iyer K. Remineralizing potential of CPP-ACP in white spot lesions - A systematic review. Indian J Dent Res. 2018 Jul-Aug;29(4):487-496. [Medline: 30127201] [doi: 10.4103/ijdr.IJDR_364_17]

26. Salman NR, ElTekeya M, Bakry N, Omar SS, El Tantawi M. Comparison of remineralization by fluoride varnishes with and without casein phosphopeptide amorphous calcium phosphate in primary teeth. Acta Odontol Scand. 2019 Jan;77(1):9-14. [Medline: 30045657] [doi: 10.1080/00016357.2018.1490967]

27. Tao S, Zhu Y, Yuan H, Tao S, Cheng Y, Li J, He L. Efficacy of fluorides and CPP-ACP vs fluorides monotherapy on early caries lesions: A systematic review and meta-analysis. PLoS One. 2018 Apr 30;13(4):e0196660. [Medline: 29709015] [PMC free article: 5927405] [doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0196660]

28. Majithia U, Venkataramahasan K, Choudhary P, Trivedi K, Shah S, Virda M. Comparative evaluation of application of different fluoride varnishes on artificial early enamel lesion: An in vitro study. Indian J Dent Res. 2016 Sep-Oct;27(5):521-527. [Medline: 2796651] [doi: 10.4103/0970-9290.195642]

29. Tolidis K, Boutsiouki C. Decay diagnosis camera: Is it a valid alternative? Int J Microdent. 2012;3(1):1-6.

30. Sukunmaran P, Sakroni SN, Abu Bakar NA. Preliminary study assessing remineralisation of early caries on posterior teeth using SoproLife®. Saudi Dent J. 2019 Apr;31(2):270-276. [Medline: 30938389] [PMC free article: 6445527] [doi: 10.1016/j.sdent.2019.01.013]

31. Bodier-Houillé P, Steuer P, Voegel JC, Cuisinier FJ. First experimental evidence for human dentine crystal formation involving conversion of octacalcium phosphate to hydroxyapatite. Acta Crystallogr D Biol Crystallogr. 1998 Nov 1;54(Pt 6 Pt 2):1377-81. [Medline: 10089513] [doi: 10.1107/S0907444998005769]

32. Panayotov I, Terrer E, Salehi H, Tassery H, Yachouh J, Cuisinier FJ, Levallois B. In vitro investigation of fluorescence of carious dentin observed with a SoproLife® camera. Clin Oral Investig. 2013 Apr;17(3):757-63. [Medline: 22855265] [doi: 10.1007/s00784-012-0770-9]
The Efficacy of SoproLife® in Detecting in Vitro Remineralization of Early Caries Lesions

Zeitouny M, Cuisinier F, Tassery H, Fayyad-Kazan H. J Oral Maxillofac Res 2020;11(2):e6
URL: http://www.ejomr.org/JOMR/archives/2020/2/e6/v11n2e6.pdf
doi: 10.5037/jomr.2020.11206

JOURNAL OF ORAL & MAXILLOFACIAL RESEARCH
Zeitouny et al.

33. Jablonski-Momeni A, Ricketts DN, Weber K, Ziomek O, Heinzel-Gutenbrunner M, Schipper HM, Stoll R, Pieper K. Effect of different time intervals between examinations on the reproducibility of ICDAS-II for occlusal caries. Caries Res. 2010;44(3):267-71. [Medline: 20516687] [doi: 10.1115/000314674]

34. Jablonski-Momeni A, Busche JF, Struwe C, Lange J, Heinzel-Gutenbrunner M, Frankenberger R, Pieper K. Use of the international caries detection and assessment system two-digit coding method by predoctoral dental students at Philipps University of Marburg, Germany. J Dent Educ. 2012 Dec;76(12):1657-66. [Medline: 23225685] [doi: 10.1002/j.2002-0337.2012.76.12.tb05429.x]

35. Doméjean S, Rongier J, Muller-Bolla M. Detection of Occlusal Carious Lesion using the SoproLife® Camera: A Systematic Review. J Contemp Dent Pract. 2016 Sep 1;17(9):774-779. [Medline: 27733723] [doi: 10.5005/jp-journals-10024-1928]

36. Pereira AC, Eggertsson H, Martinez-Mier EA, Mialhe FL, Eckert GJ, Zero DT. Validity of caries detection on occlusal surfaces and treatment decisions based on results from multiple caries-detection methods. Eur J Oral Sci. 2009 Feb;117(1):51-7. [Medline: 19196318] [doi: 10.1111/j.1600-0722.2008.00586.x]

37. Zeitouny M, Feghali M, Nasr A, Abou-Samra P, Saleh N, Bourgeois D, Farge P. SOPROLIFE system: an accurate diagnostic enhancer. ScientificWorldJournal. 2014;2014:92474. [Medline: 25401161] [PMC free article: 4221870] [doi: 10.1155/2014/924741]

To cite this article:
Zeitouny M, Cuisinier F, Tassery H, Fayyad-Kazan H.
The Efficacy of SoproLife® in Detecting in Vitro Remineralization of Early Caries Lesions
J Oral Maxillofac Res 2020;11(2):e6
URL: http://www.ejomr.org/JOMR/archives/2020/2/e6/v11n2e6.pdf
doi: 10.5037/jomr.2020.11206

Copyright © Zeitouny M, Cuisinier F, Tassery H, Fayyad-Kazan H. Published in the JOURNAL OF ORAL & MAXILLOFACIAL RESEARCH (http://www.ejomr.org), 30 June 2020.
This is an open-access article, first published in the JOURNAL OF ORAL & MAXILLOFACIAL RESEARCH, distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-No Derivative Works 3.0 Unported License, which permits unrestricted non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work and is properly cited. The copyright, license information and link to the original publication on (http://www.ejomr.org) must be included.