Comparison of two different dentin pretreatment protocols on bond strength of glass fiber post using self-etch adhesive

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DOI: https://doi.org/10.22271/oral.2021.v7.i3g.1341

Abstract

Aim: To evaluate the two different natural crosslinking agents citric acid and grape seed extract. 
Objective: To know the difference between the two agents on bond strength of fiber post on to root dentin using self-etch adhesive.

Materials and Methods

1. 30 Single rooted maxillary anterior teeth with similar root segments and fully developed apices were selected.
2. Root canal treatment is performed and post space preparation is done using #2 peeso reamers and irrigated with 2.5% NaOCl and 17% of EDTA and dried with paper points and then divided in to 3 groups according to pretreatment used.

Group 1: No pretreatment, only conventional self-etching & bonding. (Control Group)
Group 2: Pretreatment with 10% citric acid for 5 Minutes.
Group 3: Pretreatment with 6.25% Grape seed extract for 5 Minutes.
3. The post space treated with self-etch adhesive and fiber post is bonded using flowable composite
4. Bond strength evaluation is done by transversely sectioning the roots of each group of 1.0 MM, thickness and 3 sections were obtained and embedded in acrylic resin blocks.

Micro push-out bond strength was measured using universal testing machine and SEM analysis is done to classify the failure pattern.

Keywords: Push out bond strength, grape seed extract, citric acid

Introduction

Endodontically treated teeth are more prone to fracture than vital teeth because of loss of tooth structure and structural integrity as a consequence of decay, change in dentin and access preparation. The use of intraradicular post is often essential for rebuilding these teeth. Cementation of fiber post over metal post is advantageous because of easily manageable clinical procedure related to them. Self-etch adhesives modify the smear layer that contributes to form complex hybrid layer. Most of the tooth fractures with restored fiber post are associated with root/cement/resin de-bonding. Resin dentin adhesion is a complex procedure and lack of bond strength and stability is observed.

Loss of integrity of resin dentin bonds over time because of combined hydrolytic deterioration of resins and host derived degradation of collagen fibrils because of proteolytic system involving the active metalloproteinase found in coronal and radicular dentin. CHX has a beneficial effect on preservation of resin dentin bonds by inhibiting MMPs but the disadvantage is that CHX will leach out the hybrid layer within 18 months and 24 months. Another option is to use natural cross linkers such as grape seed extract and an antioxidant citric acid which stimulate interfibrillar, intrafibrillar and microfibrillar crosslinks in the collagen matrix and inhibits MMP’s and CT’s to reduce dentin resin matrix degradation.
The present invitro study was carried out to compare two different pretreatment protocol i.e citric acid and grape seed extract on bond strength of fiber post to root dentin using self etch adhesive.

Materials and Methodology
Thirty extracted Maxillary Central Incisors with no root fractures or cracks and external debris was removed using ultrasonic scaler was selected. After the selection of the teeth access opening was done with No 2 Round bur using High speed airotor. The roots were instrumented at working length 1mm short of apex using protaper Gold rotary instruments. Finally canals were rinsed with distilled water and dried with paper points and obturated with Gutta percha cones using seal apex. Root canal filling material was removed using #2 peeso reamer and 5mm of filling material was left in the root canal. Post space was irrigated using 5.25% NaOCl and 17% EDTA after that canals were dried with paper points.

30 teeth were divided into 3 groups 10 in each group. Control group: No Pretreatment

- **Group 1:** Root canal was pre treated with 5% Grape seed extract for 5 minutes.
- **Group 2:** Root canal was pretreated using 10% citric acid solution for 5 minutes

Then Self etch adhesive (Ivoclar tetric N cream) is applied to root canal and cured for 15 seconds Fiberpost (Hi-Rem) was bonded using Dual cure resin (Kerr Max cem Elite) and cured for 40 seconds. Specimens were embedded in a resin mold and the teeth were cross sectioned in to apical, middle and coronal third using low speed diamond saw using copious irrigation of 1mm thickness.

**Results**
One-way ANOVA revealed that post space pretreatment was a significant factor affecting the push-out strength ($P = 0.019$), and the interaction between the post-space pretreatment and the canal region was significant ($P = 0.024$)

**Table 1:** Push out Bond Strength values for interaction between post space treatment in root canal region in MPa

| pretreatment  | Coronal         | Apical          |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Control Group| 1.20 ± 0.70MPa  | 0.69 ± 0.19MPa  |
| Group 1      | 1.62 ± 0.84MPa  | 1.77 ± 0.70MPa  |
| Group 2      | 1.66 ± 0.74MPa  | 1.74 ± 0.84MPa  |

The experimental groups showed significantly higher apical push-out strength values than the control group ($P < 0.05$). When all the data were pooled, the highest push-out strength was recorded in the Group 1 and Group 2, which was significantly higher than that in the control group ($1.20 ± 0.70$ Mpa ($P < 0.05$). But there was no significant difference in these experimental groups (Group 1 1.62± 0.84 MPa; Group 2 1.66 ± 0.74; $P > 0.05$).

The chi-square test presented no significant differences in the failure mode within the groups tested ($P > 0.05$). Stereomicroscopic examination revealed that the most frequent mode of failure was at the cement-dentine interface, followed by the post-cement interface in both the regions.

**Discussion**
In this study, the effect of pretreatment of radicular dentin with 5% Grape seed extract and 10% Citric acid on bond strength of self Etch adhesive to fiber post are evaluated. Application of mild acid of self etch adhesive will activate MMP’s and CT’s resulting in proteolytic degradation of exposed collagen fibrils with in the Hybrid layer and resin dentin failure overtime [5].

GSE and Citric acid have capability to inhibit MMP’s and CT’s, proteolytic enzymes by PAC is unknown. This agent may interact non covalently to collagen fibrils and may increase the mechanical properties of dentin, thus enhancing the quality of the hybrid layer [6].

PAC extract increases the biomechanical properties and bio stability of demineralized dentin matrix and improves the resin dentin bond strength [7]. Anti oxidant agent will strengthen the hybrid layer and reaction with products of degradation leading to late polymerization process and consequently improve the resin dentin bond strength over time [8].

**Conclusion**
In this study, pretreatment with GSE and citric acid preserves

**Fig 1:** Cross section of the specimens embedded in resin mold in coronal, middle and apical third

**Fig 2:** Specimens observed under stereomicroscope
the bond strength of fiber posts to root dentin. Our results indicate that GSE and Citric acid can be used as a biocompatible pretreatment alternative to improve bond strength stability of dentin-adhesive interfaces in root canals.

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