New materials for a classic indication

Cementation of all-ceramic restorations using Variolink Esthetic

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Zinc phosphate cements are seen as classic luting materials for the cementation of metal–ceramic crowns. Along with all-ceramic materials, glass ionomer cements (GICs) and resin-modified glass ionomer cements (RMGICs) were introduced. Generally, luting cements are expected to meet certain requirements: they should provide an optimum bond to the tooth structure and restorative material, must not be soluble in water, should be suitable for application in thin coatings and should offer long-term stability. This is in contrast to the properties of classic cements, which are water soluble and do not establish an adhesive bond to the enamel or dentine (zinc phosphate cements) or establish only a minimally adhesive bond and only to the dentine (GICs and RMGICs). Nonetheless, these cements show reasonable survival rates if used for the appropriate indication even if they have certain limitations.

Problem 1: Opacity

The opacity of the luting material is a critical issue for all-ceramic crowns, as well as ceramic inlays and onlays. Almost any colour can theoretically be reproduced with ceramics by exploiting their natural translucency properties. Using an opaque luting material appears to be counter-productive in achieving this. Further critical issues are the limitations involved in the anterior region and the location of the cement line in the visible area for inlays and onlays. For instance, if a tooth is restored with a veneer, the basic shade of the tooth is maintained, only the enamel is replaced, usually by using a translucent ceramic that covers the natural dentine. In such a case, it is essential to use a translucent luting material to achieve a favourable result.

Problem 2: Adhesion

The comparatively low bond strength of conventional cements is also problematic. Classic preparations around the tooth create a high degree of friction (zinc phosphate cements) or establish only a minimally adhesive bond and only to the dentine (GICs and RMGICs). Nonetheless, these cements show reasonable survival rates if used for the appropriate indication even if they have certain limitations.

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and retention. However, the retention is significantly reduced with partial crowns, veneers or onlays. It is therefore advisable to use a luting material that is capable of providing a strong adhesive bond. Both problems led to the widespread use of luting composite materials. Perhaps their only disadvantage is the removal of excess material. These luting materials are hard and solid and not water soluble, and they have a high adhesive strength, making removal of excess difficult. Early luting composites were equipped with a self-cure mechanism. Users had to wait a few minutes until the composite was almost fully set before they could remove the excess material. This period was risky because of the moisture in the mouth. Blood or saliva could come into contact with the non-polymerised composite and cause damage.

**Dual-curing luting composites**

These issues led to the rise of dual-curing composites for the cementation of all-ceramic crowns. Dual-curing luting composites are usually delivered in double-push syringes with a mixing tip. During extrusion, the base and catalyst are automatically mixed. The material can be applied directly. The main advantage is that the curing process can be accelerated with light and excess material can easily be removed. At the same time, the self-cure mechanism ensures a reliable cure, even with relatively thick or opaque ceramic layers. Nonetheless, there are some situations in which excess material cannot be removed all that easily because the setting reaction takes place too quickly or the material does not cure down to the depth of the composite layer. After one second of light curing, the surface is set and excess can be broken off, but the material is still paste-like at the interface to the crown or tooth.

Excess can be polymerised en bloc and pulled off as a ring in one go with no uncured material left in contact with the tooth or crown. In addition, the luting composite does not contain amine, which is another advantage, since amine may be implicated in discoloration of the cement line over time.

**One material, five shades**

Variolink Esthetic (Ivoclar Vivadent) is based on the value shade concept. The shades are classified according to the effect to be achieved with the cement. Five shades are available: Light+, Light, Light Neutral, Warm and Warm+. In this way, the shade spectrum ranges from an opaque white tone (Lights) to an opaque yellow-brownish shade (Warm+). In between lie shades such as a coconut water white and a neutral tone (very translucent) and a warm tone (comparable to A3). In addition, the luting composite is available in an LC (light-curing) and a DC (dual-curing) version. The LC version is designed for relatively thin restorations, such as inlays, onlays and veneers. The DC version is suitable for more extensive and opaque restorations. The luting composite is used in conjunction with the light-curing single-component Tetric N-Bond Universal (Ivoclar Vivadent).

**Clinical case**

A 45-year-old male patient presented to the practice with a restoration on tooth #46. The tooth had been endodontically treated and temporised with a filling (Fig. 1). The temporary was removed, the tooth built up with Tetric N-Ceram Bulk Fill (Ivoclar Vivadent) and then prepared for the crown restoration (Fig. 2). An impression was taken with a one-step, two-phase impression technique using a putty and light-body silicone. After scanning the model, the crown was designed in...
the software suite (InLab, Dentsply Sirona) and milled from an IPS e.max CAD lithium disilicate block (Ivoclar Vivadent; Figs. 3a & b). After the crystallisation firing, the crown was stained and glazed (Fig. 4). The next step was to etch and silanate the ceramic crown with the new glass-ceramic primer Monobond Etch & Prime (Ivoclar Vivadent). This primer combines a ceramic etching and silanating component in a single material and therefore eliminates the need for the ceramic to undergo hydrofluoric acid etching (Fig. 5). After the etching and silanating step, the crown was rinsed with water and dried. The isolated enamel was then etched (Fig. 6). The adhesive (Tetric N-Bond Universal) was applied and dispersed with a strong stream of air. The dual-curing version of the Variolink Esthetic luting composite was used for seating owing to the thickness of the crown and the low translucency of the ceramic material (Fig. 7). The luting composite was applied into the crown. The restoration was then seated (Fig. 8) and light-cured from each side for two seconds. Excess composite was easy to remove owing to the Ivocerin photoinitiator (Ivoclar Vivadent), which provides a fast and thorough cure with a minimum amount of energy (Fig. 9). For final polymerisation, the restoration was light-cured from each quarter for 20 seconds (Fig. 10). Figures 11 and 12a & b show oral situation after placement of the crown. Although the cement line was located above the gingival margin, it was not visible owing to the favourable tone and opacity of the luting composite. Figures 13a & b show radiographic control images before and after the treatment.

Conclusion

The cementation methods used in conjunction with all-ceramic materials have changed for single-crown restorations. Variolink Esthetic is a protagonist of the latest generation of luting composites. Excellent bond strength values, coupled with user-friendly handling characteristics and highly aesthetic properties, make this material an asset in day-to-day dental restorative care.

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