

مقایسه کارایی بالینی استفاده از دو نوع باندینگ نسل پنجم و شش در فیشور سیلانت مینای آلوده به بزاق

دکتر مریم کرمی نوگورانی⁺ - دکتر پروین خادم آب بخشانی^{**} - دکتر زهرا جدیدی^{***} - دکتر گلناز امیرپور^{***}

* استادیار گروه آموزشی کودکان دانشگاه آزاد واحد خوراسگان

** استادیار گروه آموزشی ترمیمی و زیبایی دانشگاه آزاد واحد خوراسگان

*** دندانپزشک

Title: Clinical assessment of two types of adhesive (fifth & sixth generation) on fissure sealant of saliva contaminated enamel

Authors: Karami Nogourani M. Assistant Professor*, Khadem Abbakhshani P. Assistant Professor**, Jadidi Z. Dentist, Amirpoor G. Dentist

Address: * Department of Pediatric, Dentistry School of Dentistry - Islamic Azad University Khorasgan Branch

** Department of Operative Dentistry, School of Dentistry - Islamic Azad University Khorasgan Branch

Background and Aim: Since the clinical studies conducted to explore the effect of bonding agents on the success of fissure sealant are limited in number, the present study was conducted to compare the effects of two bonding agents on the success of fissure sealant of the saliva- contaminated teeth.

Materials and Methods: In this study, 63 teeth of 35 students aged 6-8 with healthy and newly-erupted upper jaw molar teeth, were selected and divided into two groups. In one group, single-bond and In the other, SE bond were used. As the teeth were newly erupted and the distopalatal area being in contact with the gingival sulcus and this fact that, this area was impossible to isolate, the distal sulcus of the contaminated teeth and the mesial area capable of adequate isolation were assumed isolated. For each group, after etching, the teeth on one side were treated with a sealant and the teeth on the other side were first bonded and then treated with the sealant. Hence, four groups were formed: bonded/isolated, bonded/contaminated, controlled/isolated and controlled/contaminated for any bonding agent. The results of the treatment were assessed in terms of the success and failure and then analyzed using Mc Nemar, and Chi-square tests and Cochran.

Results: The results of the study indicated that: 1. Saliva contamination caused a significant increase in sealant failures ($p < 0.05$). 2. Use of the two bonding agents significantly increased the success of the sealant ($p < 0.05$). 3. Use of the two bonding agents significantly increased the success of the fissure sealant on the saliva-contaminated teeth, even more than when the teeth had been isolated and with only fissure sealant ($p < 0.05$). 4. For the contaminated enamel, the results of SE bond were better than those of the single bond ($p < 0.05$). However, in isolated condition the results of using single bond were better ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: The results of the study supported the use of these two bonding agents in the treatment of fissure sealants under both isolated and contaminated conditions. Further, more SE bond seemed to be less sensitive to saliva contamination.

Key Words: Saliva contamination; Bonding agents; Fissure sealant

چکیده

زمینه و هدف: از آنجایی که مطالعات بالینی محدودی جهت بررسی تاثیر عوامل باندینگ بر میزان موفقیت فیشور سیلانت انجام شده است، این بررسی باهدف مقایسه بالینی دو عامل باندینگ در موفقیت فیشور سیلانت دندان آلوده انجام شد.

روش بررسی: در این مطالعه بالینی ۶۳ دندان از ۳۵ دانش آموز ۶-۸ سال دارای دندان‌های مولر اول دائمی تازه رویش یافته و سالم فک بالا انتخاب و به دو گروه تقسیم شدند. در یک گروه، عامل باندینگ Single Bond و در گروه دیگر SE Bond مورد استفاده قرار گرفت. با توجه به تازه رویش یافته بودن دندان و

⁺ مؤلف مسؤول: نشانی: اصفهان - ارغوانیه - دانشگاه آزاد واحد خوراسگان - دانشکده دندانپزشکی - گروه آموزشی کودکان
تلفن: ۰۳۱۱۶۲۴۳۸۵۲۰ نشانی الکترونیک: maryam_karami@yahoo.com