Exploring the fracture resistance of retentive pin-retained e.max press onlays in molars

By Dr. Les Kalman & Yasmin Joseph, Canada

Retentive titanium dentinal pins have been combined with indirect restorations. Application of pins has been used with lithium disilicate, an indirect pressed ceramic restorative material, termed e.max. The objective of this study was to investigate the fracture resistance of pin-retained versus non-pin-retained indirect e.max press restorations. Ten human extracted teeth were used for the control and ten for the test group. Titanium dentinal pins were placed and e.max press restorations were fabricated, by a commercial laboratory, and then cemented. Fracture resistance was assessed. Data was collected and results were obtained. Fracture resistance of both groups indicated no significant difference in values. An observation from testing illuminated that pin-retained e.max benefited from a controlled fracture, which minimized tooth damage. The data suggests that pin-retained indirect e.max restorations offer no appreciable difference in fracture resistance. Further testing would be required to expand upon the sample size, explore other strength vectors and consider a clinical in-vitro investigation.

Introduction
The loss of tooth structure, from disease or biomechanical stress, requires the replacement of tooth structure through dental restoration techniques. This may occur either directly or indirectly. Extensive tooth restorations typically require indirect restorations. Indirect dental restorations benefit from excellent form, function, esthetics, and strength, however, the retention of indirect restorations can prove problematic. This is primarily due to variable technique-sensitive chemical bond of the restorative material with the tooth.[2] The type of restoration used largely depends on the magnitude of tooth destruction and dictates unique preparation design characteristics.[3]

With the increasing demand in esthetics, use of ceramics has become more prevalent in restorative dentistry.[4] E.max, a ceramic and metal-free restorative material, has been demonstrated to be an extremely strong, dependable restorative with ideal esthetics.[5] It is a highly biocompatible glass ceramic composite of lithium disilicate.[6] E.max is also among the most durable dental materials to date.[6] Previous studies have concluded that e.max poses no health risk to dental patients and has little potential to cause irritation or sensitizing reactions, when compared to composite or gold restorations.[7]

Although the primary retention of an indirect restoration is based on bond strength, secondary elements can be introduced to further increase surface area and retenitive strength, such as pins.[7] Traditionally, retentive pins were employed to offer significant retention to direct restorations when minimal tooth structure remained.[8] Effective utilization of pins required proper application of biomechanical principles in each clinical case.[9] Adequate dentin, to support the pin, remains an important factor in the evaluation of the clinical success of retentive restorations.[10] The type of pin used also determines the success rate of the restoration. Among the two pin types, titanium retentive pins have been found to be highly biocompatible with minimal corrosive activity.[10]

Due to the sensitivity of indirect restoration bonding and resultant retention, an investigation on whether the use of titanium retentive pins would offer an increase in fracture resistance seemed fitting. If there was a significant increase in fracture resistance between the restorative material and the tooth, pin reinforced e.max press restorations could justify further investigation. In addition, with advances in 3D intraoral imaging and CAD/CAM, a digital workflow would provide a simple and predictable clinical alternative.

Materials and methods
Human extracted molar teeth were used for this investigation. They were sorted and randomized. A total of 20 extracted molar teeth were used. The control group contained ten molar teeth. Each tooth was prepared for a four surface onlay restoration which did not incorporate pins. The test group included ten molar teeth. Each tooth was prepared for a four surface onlay restoration which did not incorporate pins. Each four surface e.max onlay restoration preparation had either the buccal or lingual wall remaining intact (Fig. 1) following standard pin-retained amalgam guidelines.[6] Titanium pins with a diameter of 0.6 mm were used (Stabiolik, Fairfax Dental Inc.) Two pins were placed in each tooth at the appropriate line angles, pin 1 was placed on the mesial side whereas pin 2 was placed on the distal side of each molar tooth (Fig. 2). Pins were inserted to a 2 mm depth. The top mm was sheared off and smoothed.[8] Pin length was slightly variable among the teeth. Radiographs were taken in a buccolingual and mesiodistal fashion to verify pin placement (Fig. 3). All tooth specimens were packaged and sealed in a moisture controlled container and shipped to a dental laboratory (Dentsply Caulk) in the stabilization ring (Fig. 4). A universal loading machine (Instron laboratory testing unit ITW) was utilized to apply an axial load to the tooth until the tooth fractured (Fig. 5). The machine applied pressure at a maximum crosshead speed of 0.5 mm/min. Tooth fracture was assessed visually and measured in Newtons for all the teeth in the control and test groups (Fig. 10).

Results
The force (Newtons) required to cause fracture of either the restorative or tooth, or a combination of the two, was extremely variable (Table 1). The test group suggested greater variability among the values and the highest fracture resistance value. There was no significant difference

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<th>Control Group (N)</th>
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Table 2: Fracture resistance values for samples (Newtons)
in the fracture resistance between the non-pin-retained e.max press restorations and the pin-retained e.max press restorations (Fig. 11). An unpaired t-test result using $P < .05$ was $P = .44$ in this assessment. Data were obtained by using an analysis of variance (ANOVA). Significant differences were set at a $0.05$ level (Fig. 11).

Discussion

There was no statistical difference between the control group (non-pin-retained restorations) and the test group (pin-retained restorations) in fracture resistance. The results indicated that the test group exhibited greater variability. This could be due to pin location, pin length, differences in pin angulations or variations in the width of the canal preparation margin. The highest fracture resistance value was a pin-retained e.max onlay, which could be related to the increased surface area and subsequent bond strength [12]. Pin-retained e.max onlays had a tendency to fracture in a very controlled manner, with much of the tooth restoration complex remaining intact. Conversely, non-pin-retained e.max onlays typically fractured in such a violent manner that the tooth restoration complex was destroyed.

Due to the degree of variability, further laboratory testing would be warranted with a larger sample size. A clinical investigation, highlighting the procedural aspects, would also be an ideal extension of the research. Further studies should isolate variables and establish a greater sample size. With advances in technology, the digital workflow of records, design and output could be easily implemented for pin-retained restorations. It has been previously shown that digital impressions have the ability to capture all aspects of a pin-augmented substructures (Fig. 12) [13] the subsequent pin-bored restoration from an e.max CAD/CAM block [6]. A digital approach seems to represent a simple and predictable chairside alternative for the clinician.

Conclusions

This study explored combining retentive titanium pins with indirect e.max press onlay restorations in extracted human molar teeth. Teeth were then subjected to axial loading in a universal loading machine. There was no statistical difference in fracture resistance between the two groups. However, the highest fracture resistance was displayed from a pin-retained e.max onlay. This may be related to the increased surface area and subsequent bond strength. Observationally, pin-retained e.max onlays fractured in a manner that seemed more controlled than non-pin-retained e.max onlays.

Digital dentistry could simplify this potential alternative by providing the clinician with the tools required to acquire the digital impression, design and fabricate the final restoration. Although pin-retained was termed for the investigative restorations, perhaps pin-reinforced would seem more logical. Further investigations are required to substantiate the research and identify whether this approach may be considered as a clinical alternative.

Conflict of interest

Research was supported by the Schuchardt Dentistry Summer Research Project and by Research Driven Inc. Les Kalman is the co-owner and President of Research Driven Inc.

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Editorial note: A complete list of references is available from the publisher. This article was published in CADCAM International magazine of digital dentistry. No. 04/2016.

By FKG

The XP-endo® Shaper is the latest instrument of the FKG’s range of 3D instruments. It is the epitome of what incremental innovation can create for modern dentistry. It features the combination of a dual technology instrument easily toward the apical terminus and enables to start the shaping at an ISO diameter of 1.5, then gradually to increase its working scope to reach an ISO diameter 90.

CLINICAL CASE n°1

Pulpotomy on a first upper right molar A 60-years-old caucasian female presented a symptomatic pulpotitis on tooth 16.

After a glide path of $15/22$ with a hand file, the canals were shaped using a Gutta Percha $15/04$. Finally, the canals were obturated with TotalFill® BC Sealer™ and TotalFill® BC Points™.

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CLINICAL CASE n°2

Treatment (ex-vivo) of a first upper right premolar. Endodontic treatment of a first upper right premolar (Tooth 14), extracted for orthodontic reasons. The aim of this procedure was to assess the ability of XP-endo® Shaper to instrument irregularities of the canal system and prepare it for the filling.

After preparing a glide path to 20/.02, the canals were shaped thanks to the XP-endo® Shaper to the desired final size 30/.04. The XP-endo® Shaper could get to canal irregularities, and maintained the original shape of the canal.

Finally, the canals were obturated with TotalFill® BC Points™ and TotalFill® BC Sealer™.

CLINICAL CASE n°3

A 42 years-old caucasian male presented a symptomatic pulpitis. After preparing a glide path to 20/.02, the mesial canals were shaped thanks to the XP-endo® Shaper to the final size 30/.04. The distal canals initially larger than the mesial canals were also shaped with the XP-endo® Shaper creating a space to adapt a size 40/.04 TotalFill® BC points™.

After shaping, disinfection was completed with the XP-endo® Finisher for all canals. The obturation was carried out with TotalFill® BC points™ and TotalFill® BC sealer™.

These technical advantages combined with high-speed continuous rotation and minimum torque, minimise the stresses exerted onto the canal walls and prevent debris compaction in the dentinal tubules, they also promote the creation of micro-debris which can be easily eliminated thanks to the turbulence generated by the instrument. It provides the patient with a non-aggressive, conservative treatment.

This instrument is an amazing new single file system from FKG. It allows faster treatment in the majority of the root canals. With its enhanced flexibility compared to instruments of the same size and its high cyclic fatigue resistance, shaping becomes a simple, safe and quick process.

This high-tech instrument helps the dentists to perform their procedures with reproducible success.

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