

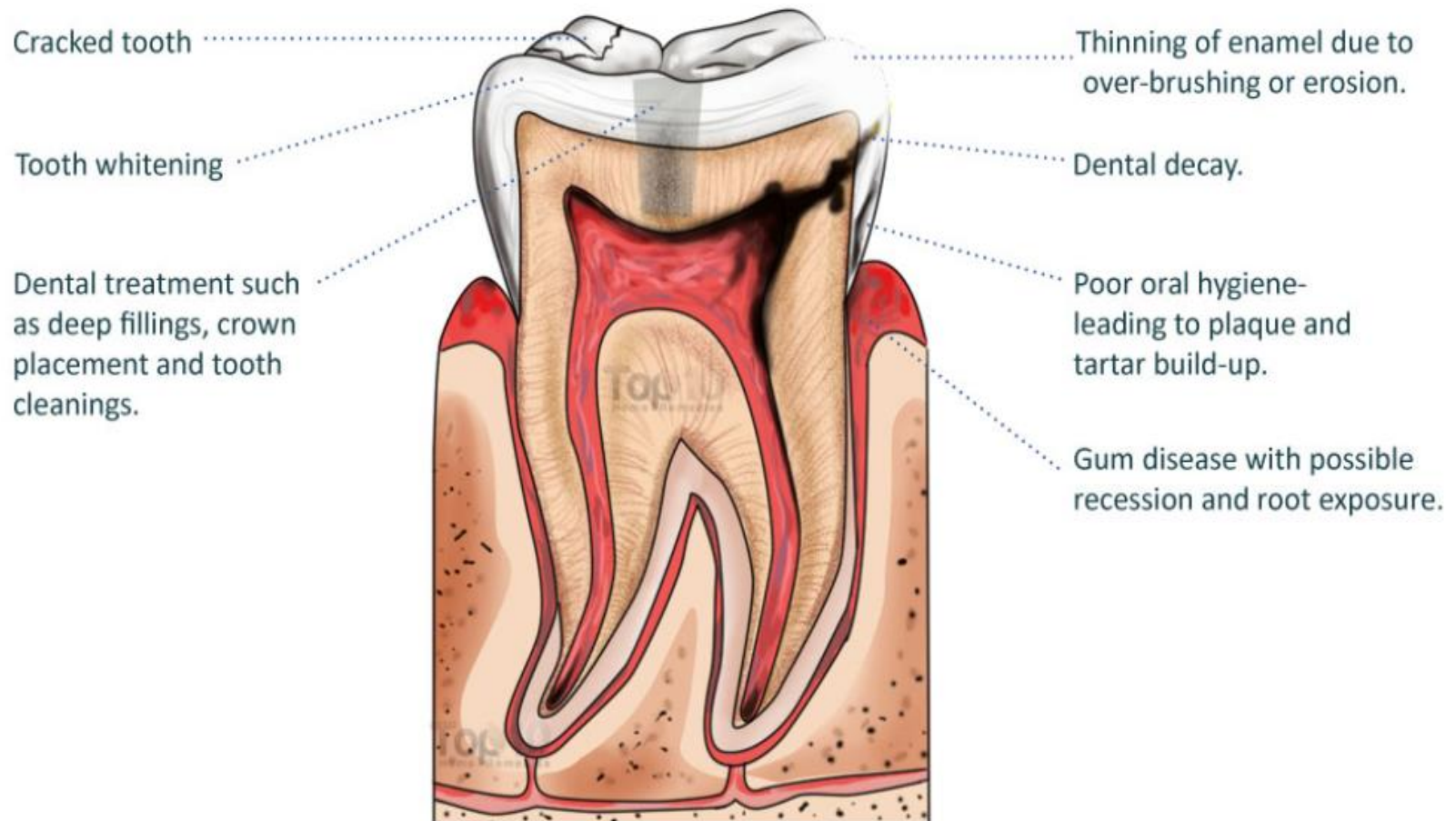
*Protection Effects of Bioglass[®] and
Pro-Argin[®] Layers Formed On
Dentine*

B. Mahmoodi, R.J.K. Wood, R. B. Cook

Faculty of Engineering and the Environment, University of
Southampton

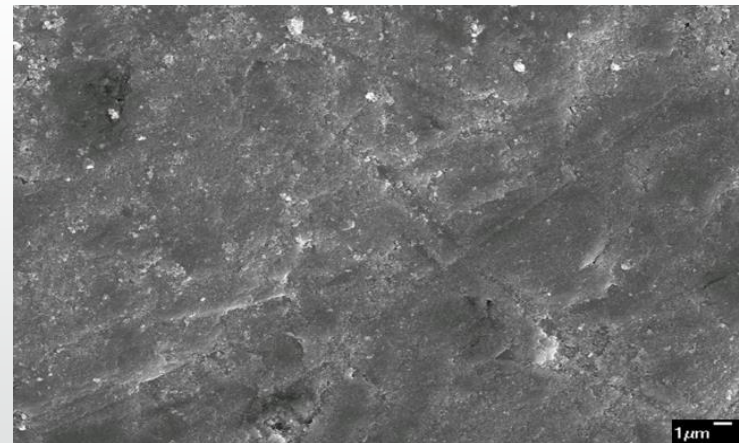
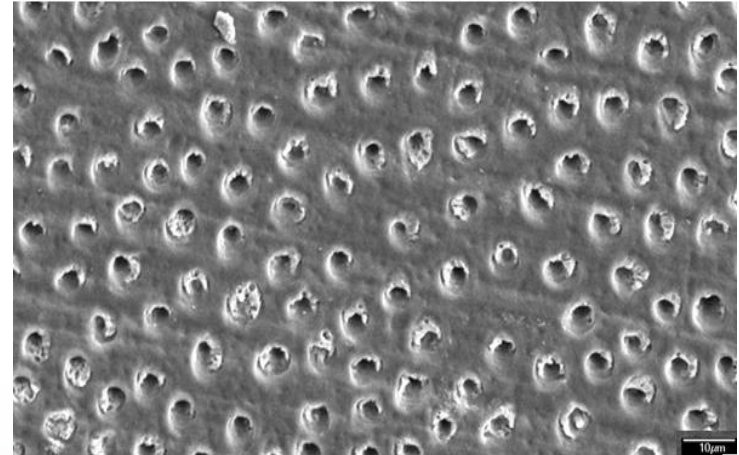
06/09/2017

Common causes of sensitive teeth



Introduction

- Exposed dentine is at risk of further damage and wear through mechanical and chemical challenges
- Also result in sensitivity
- Protection of dentine is essential to prevent further damage and relief sensitivity
- Biactive glasses and pro-Argin form a layer on to the surface



Previous Work

- Properties such as hardness, modulus and abrasion resistance of the layer formed by toothpaste containing these two active ingredients is not understood
- Previous testing has been carried out in dry environment
- Have used microhardness testing: produce large indents to avoid substrate/ dentine influence

Objective:

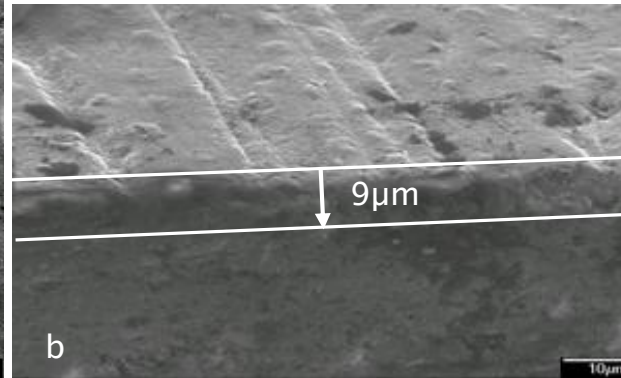
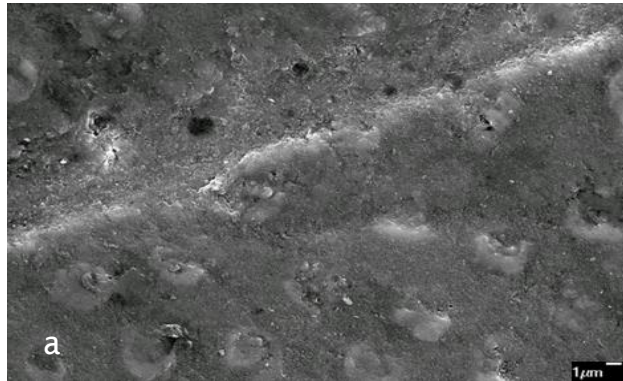
- Evaluate the protection offered on a nano-scale in a hydrated state

Materials and Methods

- 30 dentine sample
- Divided in to three equal testing group
 - Sensodyne Repair and Protect: 5% Novamin
 - Colgate Pro Relief: 8% Arginine
 - BioMin: Fluoro-Calcium-Phospho-Silicate
- Brushed with respective toothpastes for 2 minutes, twice a day for 7 days
- Kept in artificial saliva (pH of 6.5) between brushing
 - Changed every 24hrs

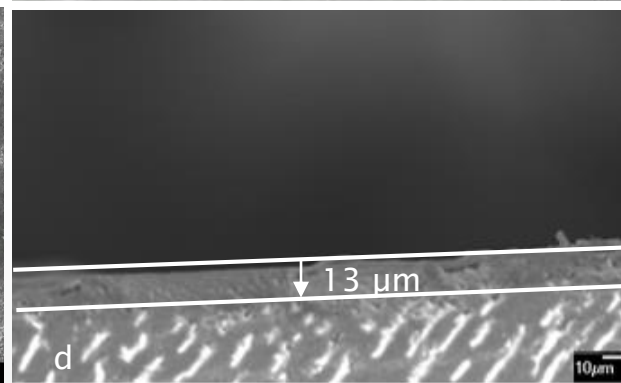
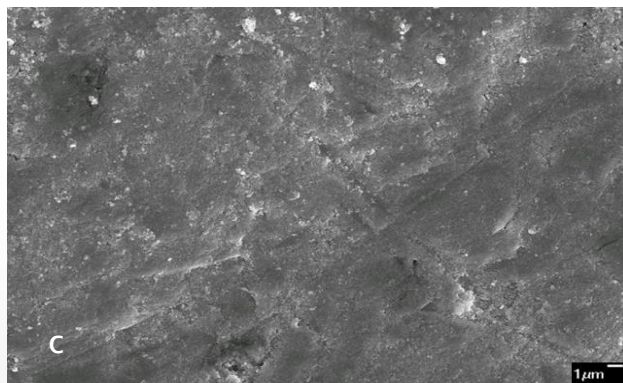


Pro-Argin surface



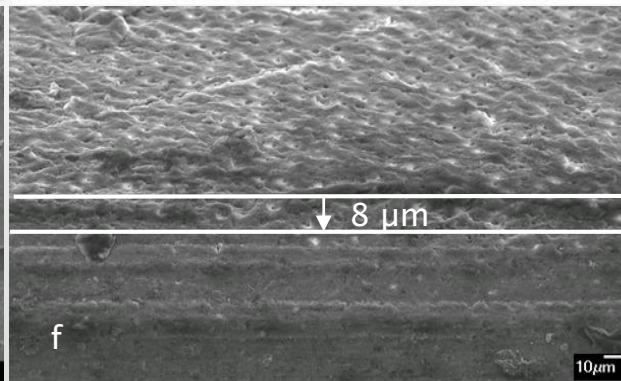
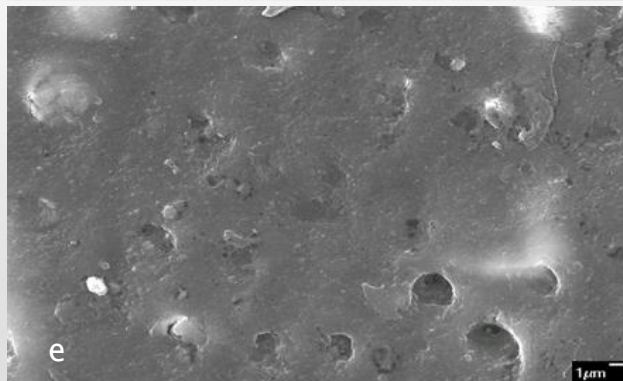
Pro-Argin cross section

Novamin surface



Novamin cross section

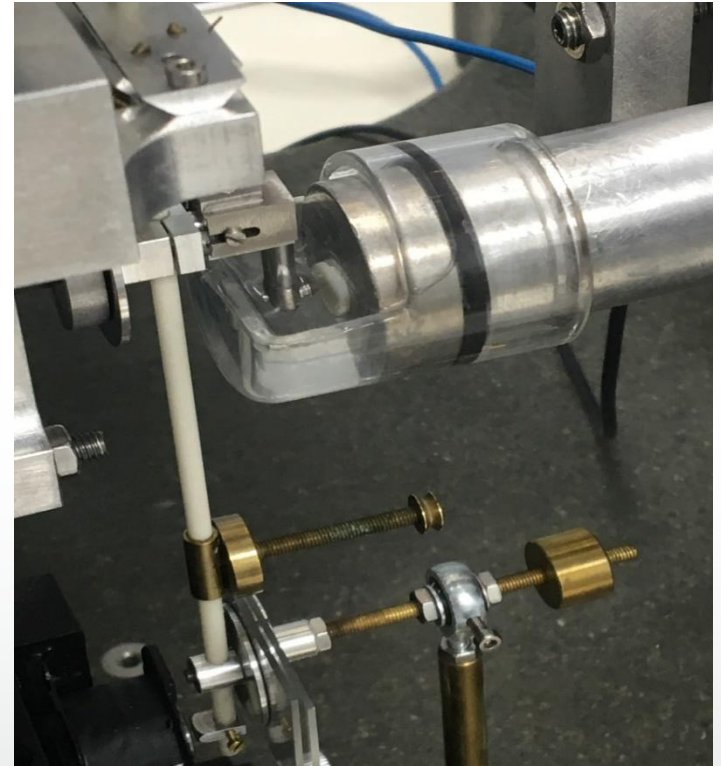
BioMin surface



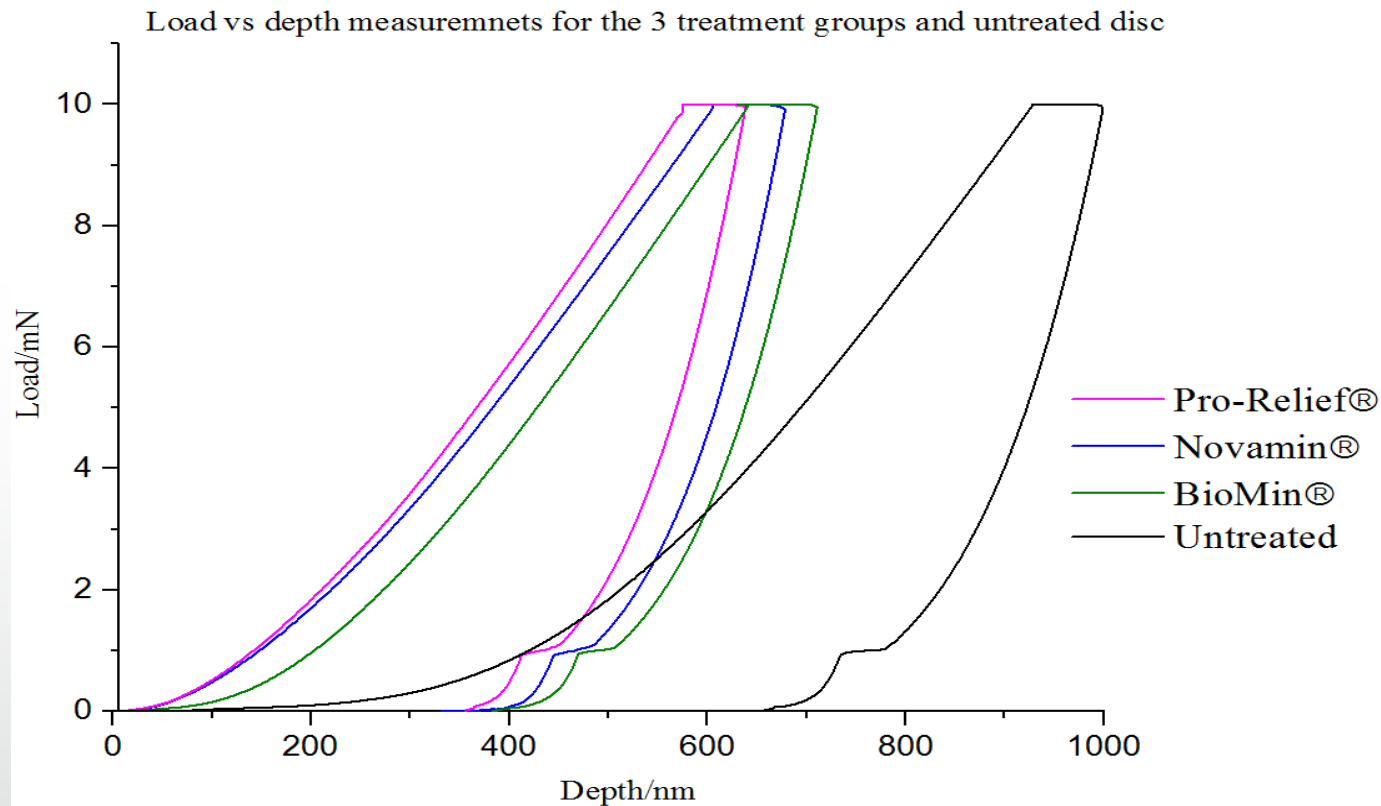
BioMin cross section

Material and Methods

- Dentine discs were characterised by using nanoindentation (NI)
- Measurements taken before and after brushing
- 20 indents per disc
- 10 mN load
- 5 μ m spherical diamond tip
- 700nm maximum depth of penetration
 - 10% rule: Ratio of maximum indentation depth to layer thickness must be no more than 10%

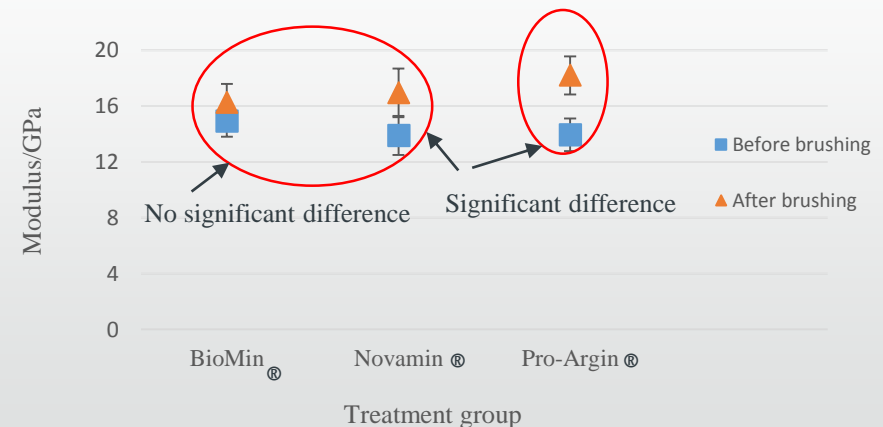
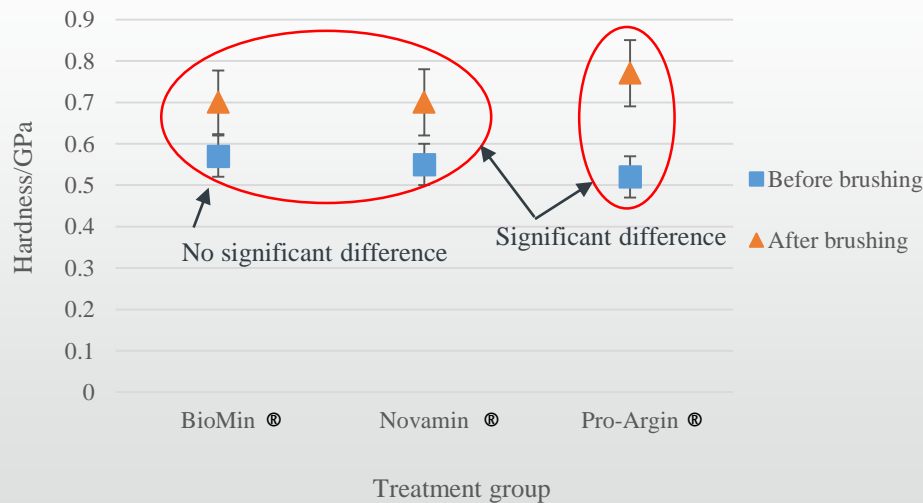


Nanoindentation



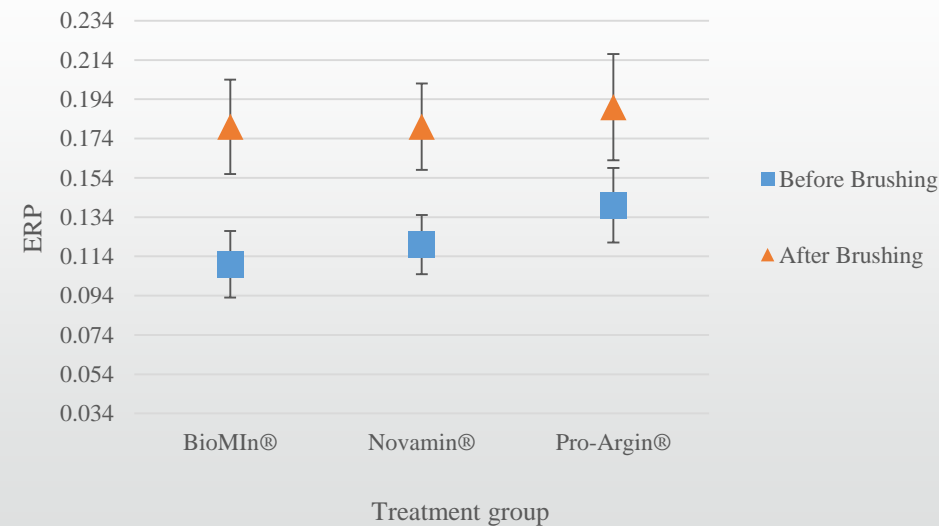
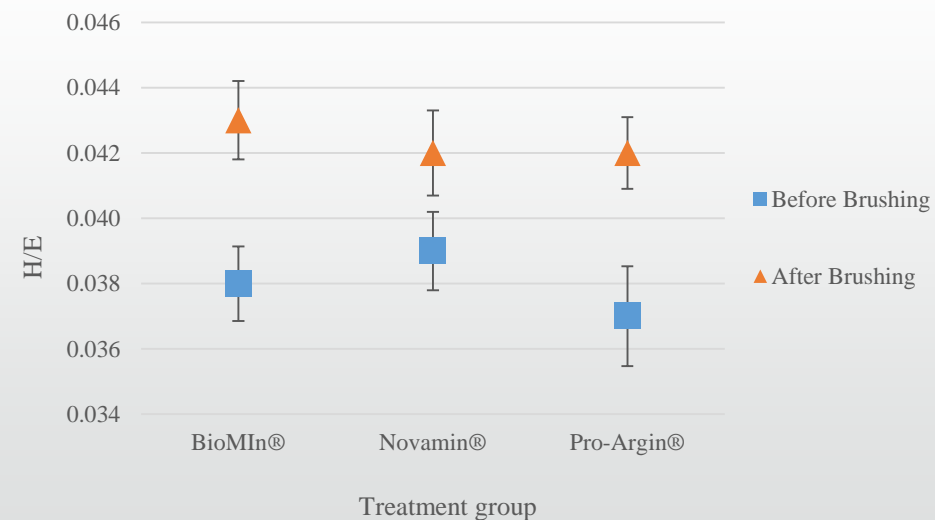
Nanoindentation

| Treatment group | Hardness/GPa | | Modulus/GPa | |
|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Dentine | After brushing | Dentine | After brushing |
| Pro-Argin | 0.52 (± 0.05) | 0.77 (± 0.08) | 13.95 (± 1.78) | 18.20 (± 1.37) |
| Novamin | 0.55 (± 0.05) | 0.71 (± 0.08) | 13.90 (± 1.40) | 16.95 (± 1.74) |
| BioMin | 0.57 (± 0.05) | 0.70 (± 0.07) | 14.93 (± 1.41) | 16.27 (± 1.36) |



Nanoindentation

| | Hardness/Modulus | | Elastic recovery parameter ERP | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Treatment group | Dentine | After brushing | Dentine | After brushing |
| Pro-Argin | 0.037 (± 0.003) | 0.042 (± 0.003) | 0.141 (± 0.019) | 0.191 (± 0.027) |
| Novamin | 0.039 (± 0.002) | 0.042 (± 0.001) | 0.123 (± 0.015) | 0.184 (± 0.022) |
| BioMin | 0.038 (± 0.002) | 0.043 (± 0.001) | 0.114 $\pm (0.017)$ | 0.182 (± 0.024) |



Summary

- All 3 toothpastes formed layers which were harder than dentine
- Pro-Argin® formed a significantly harder and stiffer layer
- May offer the best protection against damage
- No significant difference between NovaMin® and BioMin®
- There was no significant difference in H/E ratio or ERP for all 3 groups which indicates the 3 layers will have a similar abrasion resistance
 - BioMin slightly higher –possibly better abrasion resistance

Acknowledgments

Faculty of Engineering and the Environment, University of Southampton:

Dr Richard B Cook

Professor Robert JK Wood

Contact Information

Behrad Mahmoodi

Email: B.Mahmoodi@soton.ac.uk

Tel: +44(0)2380592899

Mobile: +44 (0)7885385811

