

WEIGHT LOSS OF FIVE COMMERCIALLY AVAILABLE DENTURE TEETH AFTER TOOTHBRUSHING WITH THREE DIFFERENT DENTIFRICES

PERDA DE MASSA DE CINCO MARCAS DE DENTES ARTIFICIAIS DISPONÍVEIS NO MERCADO APÓS ESCOVAÇÃO COM TRÊS DIFERENTES DENTIFRÍCIOS

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ABSTRACT

Brushing is the most common cleansing method employed on complete dentures and it may damage the integrity of acrylic resin, the main component of this type of prosthesis. This study evaluated the abrasion resistance of artificial teeth with different number of acrylic layers, and the abrasiveness of specific and non-specific dentifrices for denture cleaning. The abrasion test was conducted by a tooth brushing device, using soft toothbrushes under load (200g). Sixty artificial teeth specimens were manufactured, 12 from each brand: Vipi-Dent Plus (Dental Vipi), Trubyte Biotone (Dentsply), Trilux (Ruthinium), Ivostar (Ivoclar) and SR Vivodent PE (Ivoclar). Three brands of dentifrices were selected: Colgate (Colgate-Palmolive), Bonyplus (Bonyf AG) and Dentu-Creme (Dentco). Distilled water was used as control. The brushing time was 100 minutes, at 356 strokes/minute. The specimens were weighed on an analytical balance before and after the abrasion test. Analysis of dentifrices' abrasive particles was made by scanning electron microscopy (SEM). Two-way ANOVA and Tukey tests were employed ($\alpha=0.05$). The general mean of weight loss values were obtained: 6.1 mg (Ivostar); 6.0 mg (Trilux); 5.9 mg (Trubyte); 5.8 mg (Vipi); 5.3 mg (Vivodent). The abrasiveness difference among teeth brands was not statistically significant. The Colgate dentifrice produced the greatest weight reduction (10.1 mg), followed by Dentu-Creme (7.6 mg). Bonyplus was the least abrasive (2.4 mg), similar to the distilled water used as control group (3.1 mg) ($p=0.05$). It was concluded that all acrylic teeth presented similar abrasion resistance. Specific dentifrices for dentures tend to cause less damage to acrylic resin.

Uniterms: Acrylic resins; Tooth, artificial; Dentifrice; Tooth, abrasion.

RESUMO

Aescovação é o método mais empregado para higienização de próteses totais e pode causar danos à resina acrílica, seu principal componente. Este estudo avaliou a resistência à abrasão de dentes de resina acrílica, com diferentes camadas de prensagem, frente a dentifrícios específicos e não específicos para higienização de dentaduras. O ensaio de abrasão foi realizado utilizando-se uma máquina de escovação, com escovas macias sob carga de 200g. Foram confeccionados 60 corpos-de-prova, 12 de cada marca comercial: Vipi-Dent Plus (Dental Vipi), Trubyte Biotone (Dentsply), Trilux (Ruthinium), Ivostar (Ivoclar), SR Vivodent PE (Ivoclar). Foram empregados os dentifrícios: Colgate (Colgate Palmolive), Bonyplus (Bonyf AG) e Dentu-Creme (Dentco). Água destilada foi utilizada como controle. O tempo de escovação foi 100 minutos, a 356 rotações/minuto. Os corpos-de-prova foram pesados em balança analítica antes e após os ensaios. As partículas abrasivas dos dentifrícios foram analisadas em microscopia eletrônica de varredura (MEV). Os testes ANOVA e Tukey ($\alpha=0,05$) foram empregados. A perda de peso média dos dentes foi: 6,1 mg (Ivostar); 6,0 mg (Trilux); 5,9 mg (Trubyte); 5,8 mg (Vipi); 5,3 mg (Vivodent). Não houve diferença significativa entre as marcas de dentes. O dentifrício Colgate causou maior perda de massa (10,1 mg), seguido pelo Dentu-Creme (7,6 mg). O Bonyplus foi o menos abrasivo (3,1 mg), sem diferença estatística em relação ao controle (2,4 mg) ($p=0,05$). Foi concluído que todos os dentes foram igualmente resistentes à abrasão, independentemente do número de prensagens. Dentifrícios específicos para próteses totais geraram menos danos à superfície acrílica.

Unitermos: Resinas acrílicas; Dente artificial; Dentifrício; Abrasão dentária.

INTRODUCTION

Acrylic resin is the most used material in prosthodontics. While its hardness turns denture adjustment easier, its integrity may be damaged by brushing, mastication and immersion in chemical products^{19,20}. The association of toothbrush and dentifrice is the most common method for denture hygiene^{3, 15, 18} because it is cheap and effective on denture cleansing¹⁶. However, the acrylic resin may be damaged because of its low abrasion resistance⁵. This abrasion caused by brushing may result in mass loss, surface roughness, loss of surface polishing and, consequently, the maintenance of denture hygiene becomes more difficult¹³.

Dentifrices have generally a complex composition, varying among different brands. The principal components are: water, detergent, thickening agent, specific coloring, flavoring and abrasive agents^{5,6,8}. The most commonly used abrasives in dentifrices are silica and calcium carbonate¹⁴. Abrasion studies "in vivo" have not been widely reported due to difficulties on method standardization. Most "in vitro" studies employ motor-driven brushing machines, in order to standardize time, speed, frequency of brushes' strokes, applied load and the amount of dentifrice^{11,20}. Some studies have associated saliva in order to simulate oral conditions⁹. The methods used on measurement of abrasion are: weight loss¹⁸, surface roughness⁷, microscopic examination^{4,17}, radiometric technique¹, photographic analysis¹⁷, checking of brightness loss^{12,18}, measuring of thickness reduction of complete crown acrylic veneer face and of denture bases^{4, 16}.

Just a few specific references on abrasion resistance of artificial teeth by brushing were found^{9,17}. This type of investigation is clinically interesting, aimed at the appropriate selection of materials and methods for denture hygiene, with no significant damage to denture.

The aim of the present investigation was to evaluate the weight loss of five commercially available denture teeth after toothbrushing with three different dentifrices. The hypothesis that different denture teeth and dentifrices produce different weight loss after toothbrushing was tested in this study.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Table 1 presents the commercial brands of the artificial teeth used in this study. These products were selected as being representative of those available on the market.

Sixty specimens were made from 60 maxillary central incisors, 12 from each brand. Their form and size were matched as closely as possible, so that they could be cut on dimensions: 6 mm length, 6 mm wide, 2.5 mm thick. The buccal face of the teeth was kept. All of them were stored in water at 37°C for 7 days before the test²², separated by brand, in different flasks.

The specimens were removed from the water bath and rinsed with tap water. Afterwards, they were cleaned for one minute in an ultrasonic bath with deionized water containing 1% of detergent (Limpol neutral, Bombril S/A, São Bernardo do Campo, Brazil) and dried with absorbing paper. After 1 minute, they were weighed in analytical balance with an accuracy of 0.1 mg (Metler Toledo GmbH, Laboratory & Weighing Technologies, Greifensee, Switzerland)²².

For artificial brushing tests, the specimens were coupled in special plates in order to fit them to the brushing machine, with buccal faces exposed to abrasion. The machine used (Precision Shop, University of São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, Brazil) was equipped with 6 brush holders and pans, so that 6 specimens were brushed simultaneously. The brush holders were composed by three screws that fixed the brushes and allowed them to be leveled and regulated to apply a load of 200 g^{18,19,22} on the teeth. Sixty soft toothbrushes with 26 nylon bristles (0.25 mm diameter and 10.00 mm length per bundle) were used (Tek, Johnson&Johnson, São José dos Campos, São Paulo, Brazil). The specimens and the slurry of dentifrice were placed in the pans. The frequency was 356 strokes/minute and the trail of the toothbrushes was 3.8 cm.

Table 2 presents the employed dentifrices. Slurries with 30 ml of water and 15 ml of dentifrice (2:1) were prepared for each specimen²². Distilled water solely was used on the control group. Brushing time was 100 minutes, resulting in a total of 35,600 strokes for each test. The slurry remained unchanged during the test. All specimens were submitted to the same standardized brushing conditions.

After the test, the specimens were removed from the plates, subjected to the same cleaning and drying process and weighed in the same analytical balance. Weight of the

TABLE 1- Specifications of artificial teeth tested

Commercial brand	Manufacturer	City-State	Country
Trubyte Biotone	Dentsply Ind. Com. Ltda.	Petrópolis - RJ	Brazil
Vipi-Dent Plus	Dental Vipi Ltda. Ind. Com. Imp. e Exp. de produtos odontológicos	Pirassununga - SP	Brazil
Trilux	Ruthinium Group	Badia Polesine	Italy
Ivostar	Ivoclar Vivadent AG	Schaan	Liechtenstein
SR-Vivadent PE	Ivoclar Vivadent AG	Schaan	Liechtenstein

specimens was performed in the same room, at the same time each day. Atmospheric changes were not considered. The results were obtained by the difference between the initial and final weight (mg). Two-way ANOVA and Tukey tests were used for statistical analysis ($\alpha=0.05$).

Scanning electronic microscope (JEOL JSM5410, Japan) was used to provide better details about the abrasive particles of the dentifrices.

RESULTS

The results exhibited normal and homogeneous distribution, so the two-way analysis of variance test (p critical: 0.05) was used for the statistical study. Table 3 shows the two-way ANOVA results.

The difference among the artificial teeth was not statistically significant and the interaction between the variation factors was not significant either. However, differences among the dentifrices were found.

The Tukey test showed that Colgate dentifrice produced the greatest weight loss, followed by Dentu-Creme, while Bonyplus was the least abrasive ($p<0.05$), with no difference of control group (Table 4).

The microscopic analysis showed that Colgate abrasive particles have irregular spherical form, irregular size and heterogeneous distribution, while Dentu-Creme's have regular form, small size and homogeneous distribution (Figs. 1 and 2). Bonyplus did not present any abrasive particle.

TABLE 2- Characteristics of dentifrices employed

Dentifrice	Manufacturer	City	Country	Abrasive particles	Indication
Colgate com cálcio	Colgate-Palmolive Divisão da Kolynos do Brasil	Osasco	Brazil	Calcium carbonate	Natural teeth
Bonyplus	BonyfAG	Vaduz	Liechtenstein	None	Complete dentures
Dentu-creme	Block Drug Company Dentco Inc.	Jersey City	U.S.A.	Calcium carbonate	Complete dentures

TABLE 3- ANOVA table for weight loss of artificial teeth

	df	SS	V	F	
D	614.3453	3	204.7818	52.12	*
T	5.4281	4	1.3570	0.35	ns
D x T	20.0774	12	1.6731	0.43	ns
Residuals	157.1623	40	3.9291		
Total variation	797.0131	59			

D: dentifrices; T: artificial teeth; *: $P<0.05$; ns: no significance.

DISCUSSION

Since dentifrice and toothbrush association is one of the most common methods used for oral structures hygiene, it should promote good cleaning with minimal damage to teeth, gum, restorative and prosthetic materials. So, it is important to evaluate the abrasion resistance to brushing of acrylic teeth used for denture manufacturing. The acrylic resin hardness, type of abrasive agent and its concentration, dimension and form of abrasive particles, toothbrush used and load applied are some of the different factors that influence the abrasion of acrylic resin by brushing^{1,3,5}. In this study, the variation factors were different types of dentifrices and commercial brands of denture teeth.

Colgate and Dentu-Creme dentifrices use calcium carbonate as abrasive particles. Their manufacturers do not

TABLE 4- Weight loss of the artificial teeth promoted by the dentifrices used in this study (mean±standard deviation)

Colgate	Dentifrice		
	Dentu-Creme	Bonyplus	Control
10.1 ^a (2.2)	7.6 ^b (2.2)	2.4 ^c (1.5)	3.1 ^c (0.9)

Means with the same letter are not significantly different.

give detailed information about these particles. So, MEV analysis of these abrasive particles was required. Results showed that Colgate was statistically more abrasive than Dentu-Creme. Microscopic analysis showed that Colgate's abrasive particles presented irregular spherical form, irregular size and heterogeneous distribution, while Dentu-Creme's abrasive particles presented regular form, small size and homogeneous distribution (Figs. 1 and 2). This confirms the results of Camargo, et al.¹ (2001), which show the importance of the abrasive agent's particles form, size and distribution on the abrasiveness capability of the dentifrice. On the other hand, Haselden, et al.⁵ (1998) affirmed that the interaction of different resins with dentifrices containing markedly differing compositions could well lead to alterations to the surface of resins, influencing the abrasion. Their study showed that Colgate was more abrasive for self-cured acrylic resins, while Dentu-Creme was more abrasive for heat-cured acrylic resins.

Brushing with distilled water caused a minimum weight reduction, confirming the results from other studies¹⁹. Bonyplus has no abrasive particle and its results were statistically similar to the control group. Clinical studies are required for this dentifrice, in order to determine its cleaning power. Some studies indicate the importance of the dentifrice abrasiveness on promoting efficient cleaning, because brushing with water solely does not remove stains and

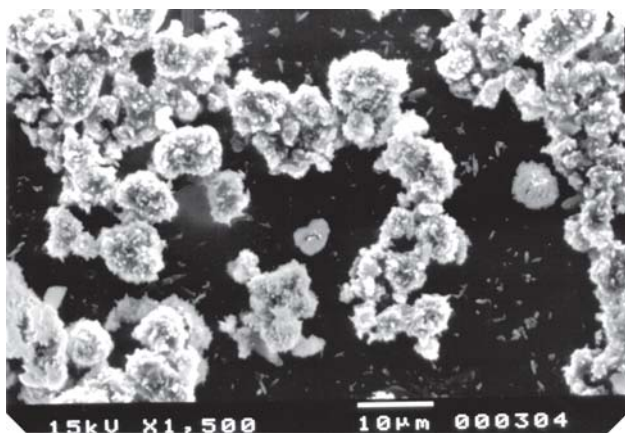


FIGURE 1- Abrasive particles of Colgate dentifrice

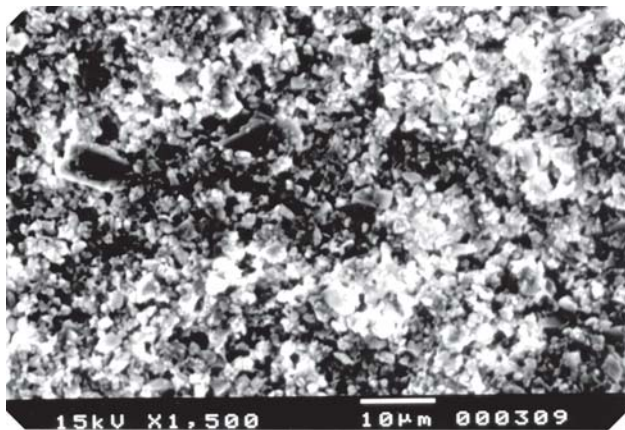


FIGURE 2- Abrasive particles of Dentu-Creme dentifrice

organic deposits from dentures^{6,7}. Murray, et al.¹⁴ (1986) found that there was no difference between Colgate and Dentu-Creme on plaque removal, even with their abrasiveness difference. However, these authors also showed that low abrasion dentifrices did not remove stains from smoker's dentures. Therefore, the abrasiveness is an important consideration to select a dentifrice. It should be abrasive enough to maintain the denture clean⁸.

One of the purposes of this study was to compare dentifrices in the same experimental conditions. Each specimen was subjected to 35,600 brushing strokes, and the load applied on each brush head was 200g, which was estimated to be equivalent to two years of manual brushing¹⁹. Correlation between "in vitro" tests with clinical reality is difficult. Artificial brushing is vigorous and may be more abrasive than manual brushing¹¹, but some works show similar results between laboratory and clinical experiments¹².

This study compared denture teeth that are different as for esthetics and cost. Vipi Dent Plus and Trubyte Biotone teeth are composed by two layers, while Trilux and Ivostar are composed by three and SR-Vivodent PE by four layers. This modification on manufacturing process determines esthetics and cost differences, but there was no significant difference among them for abrasion resistance. This result was not expected, but it is in accordance with Khan, et al.¹⁰ (1985), who compared different brands of denture teeth, which did not present any difference regarding wear resistance. On the other hand, Satoh, et al.¹⁷ (1990) studied the hardness and wear resistance to brushing of different denture teeth and found that the harder the teeth, the more resistant to abrasion they were.

Just few works¹⁷ were found about the abrasion resistance of acrylic denture teeth by brushing. Once the teeth are important denture components and are submitted to biofilm accumulation, this study is very relevant. In addition, the brushing of acrylic denture teeth with dentifrices promote esthetic problems¹⁷. "In vitro" assay aids generally help to compare the relative efficacy of denture cleansers and help to develop an understanding of the mode of action of each denture cleanser¹⁵. Clinical studies are necessary to enhance the existing findings and to determine the implication of the wear produced by dentifrices on dentures. It would help dentists on indication of cleansers for denture users.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results and within the limitations of an "in vitro" study, it may be concluded that the acrylic resin artificial teeth tested presented the same abrasion resistance by brushing; non-specific dentifrice for denture hygiene (Colgate) produced the greatest weight loss of the teeth.

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