

Evidence Based Dentistry Rounds

Dental Materials

Group 8A

Team 5

Date 11/18

Rounds Team

- **Group Leader: Dr. Toburen**
- **Specialty Leader: Dr. Berzins**
- **Project Team Leader: D4 Steven Fegan**
- **Project Team Participants: D1 Matt Beck; D2 Ethan Farr; D3 Stephanie Drake**

Patient

- 54 yo Caucasian male
- I'm missing one of my front teeth and I "look like a hillbilly"
- Pt was in an accident that led to many of his teeth and restorations chipping and fracturing
- Pt has been without tooth #7 for four years and is ready to get it fixed
- Pt has high dental IQ and came in asking for a bridge

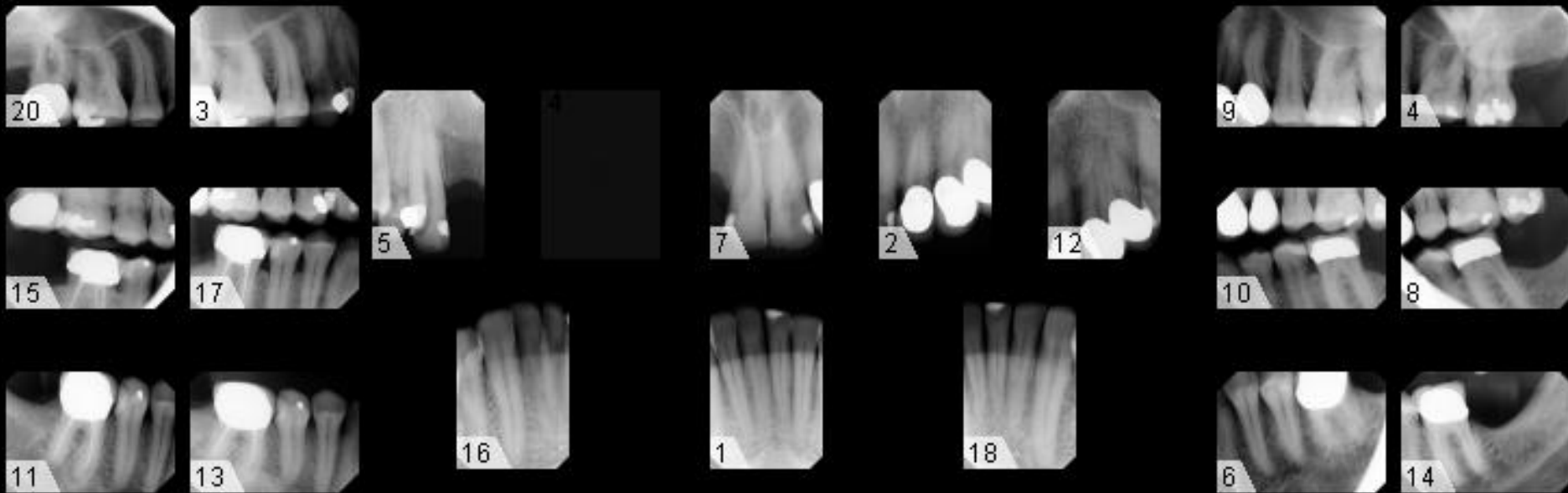
Medical History

- Depression
- Seasonal allergies
- Sleep apnea
 - Uses CPAP machine
- Previous tobacco user
- Multiple joint replacements
 - Shattered pelvis, hip replacement, rotator cuff
 - Due to an accident
 - Medical consult: no premedication required

Dental History

- History of extractions for lower second molars as well as tooth #7
- Previous dental treatment with fillings and PFM crowns
- Incisal wear and chipping of teeth
- Porcelain chipping on multiple PFM crowns
- Abfraction lesions

Radiographs



Radiographic Findings

- RCT #3 and #30
- Multiple fillings and PFM crowns







Clinical Findings

- PFM crowns: #2, #10, #11, #12, #19, #30
- Composite: #3 DO, #6 MLD, #8 DL, #9 DL, #14 M, #20DO, #21 O, #24 IL, #29 DO
- Amalgam: #5 MO, #14 O, #15 BOL

Clinical Findings

- Incisal edge wear: #6, #8, #9
- Porcelain chipping: #7, #19, #30
- Abfraction lesion: #6, #8, #9

Specific Findings

- Missing tooth #7
- Chipping, abfraction, and wear on anterior teeth,
- Class III end-to-end occlusion
- Mis-matched shade on existing PFM crowns
- Chipping porcelain on PFM Crown #10

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Periodontal Diagnosis: Stage 2 Grade B
periodontal disease due to clinical attachment
loss and age of patient

Problem List

- Missing teeth
- Chipping porcelain
- Incisal wear and chipping
- Abfraction lesions
- Class III end-to-end





D1 Basic Science

Matt Beck

Porcelain-Fused-to-Metal (PFM)

- Have been the "standard" of full coverage crowns for decades
- Contain an alloy metal core with a layer of porcelain wrapped around it



Zirconia

- Zirconium dioxide (ZrO_2)
- Powdered form of zirconium
- Member of the titanium group
- Two types of Zirconia:
 - **Solid (Monolithic) Zirconia**
 - **High Translucent Zirconia**



Lithium Disilicate

- Glass ceramic
- Extremely popular today with the use of computer aided design/computer aided manufacturing (CAD/CAM) technology in dental practice



Porcelain-Fused-to-Metal (PFM)	Zirconia	Lithium Disilicate
Advantages: • Great for bridges • Great strength for posterior restorations • Longevity • Cheaper than newer crown materials	Advantages: • Biocompatible • Resistant to fracture • Strongest crown type • Highly esthetic • Variability (Monolithic and High translucency) • CAD/CAM Technology	Advantages: • Very good strength • Highly esthetic • Greater translucency • CAD/CAM Technology
Disadvantages: • Tendency to crack and break between opposing tooth and metal layer • Poor esthetics	Disadvantages: • Toughness of material may lead to friction against opposing teeth • Not ideal when esthetic considerations are very high	Disadvantages: • Tend to fail in the posterior region • Abrasion of opposing enamel

Cho, Aleah, et al. "Comparing Three Ceramic Materials for Digital Dentistry." *Decisions in Dentistry*, 6 Mar. 2020, decisionsindentistry.com/article/comparing-three-ceramic-materials-for-digital-dentistry/.

Hong, Kari Ann. "Emax Lithium Disilicate Crowns." *Thousand Oaks Family Dentistry | Thousand Oaks Dentist*, Thousand Oaks Family Dentistry | Thousand Oaks Dentist, 29 May 2014, www.thousandoaksfamilydentistry.com/blog/2014/5/28/emax-lithium-disilicate-crowns.

"What Is a Porcelain Fused to Metal Crown?" *Fox Valley Dental*, 9 Jan. 2020, foxvalleydental.com/what-is-a-porcelain-fused-to-metal-crown/.

"Zirconia Crown: Advantages and Disadvantages: Shanti Dental Clinic." *Shanti Dentals*, shantidentals.com/zirconia-crown-advantages-and-disadvantages/.



D2 Pathology

Ethan Farr

What is the etiology of incisal wear, incisal chipping, porcelain chipping, and abfraction lesions?

- Incisal Wear
 - Opposing teeth(Tooth-tooth)
 - Tooth-Restoration
 - Parafunctional Habits
 - **Bruxism and Clenching**
 - Class III Malocclusion
 - **End-to-End Contact**
 - Extra-oral objects
- Incisal Chipping
 - Biting hard Substances
 - Car Accidents and Falls
 - Contact Sports
 - Bruxism
 - Beer Bottles



Hanif A, Rashid H, Nasim M. Tooth surface loss revisited: Classification, etiology, and management. J Res Dent [serial online] 2015 [cited 2020 Nov 10];3:37-43. Available from: <http://www.iresdent.org/text.asp?2015/3/2/37/156643>

Hmaldouch, R., & Weigl, P. (2013). Tooth wear against ceramic crowns in posterior region: a systematic literature review. *International journal of oral science*, 5(4), 183–190. <https://doi.org/10.1038/ijos.2013.73>

Miura S. et al. (2015) Clinical Chipping of Zirconia All-Ceramic Restorations. In: Sasaki K., Suzuki O., Takahashi N. (eds) *Interface Oral Health Science* 2014. Springer, Tokyo. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-4-431-55192-8_27

Photos: Benson. Alignment of the Dentition. Dental Anatomy and Occlusion Slide show. 2020

- Chipping Porcelain

- Porcelain fracture rate of 0.9-29.1%
- Traumatic contact
- Large temperature gradient during cooling
- Non-uniform thickness



- Abfraction Lesions

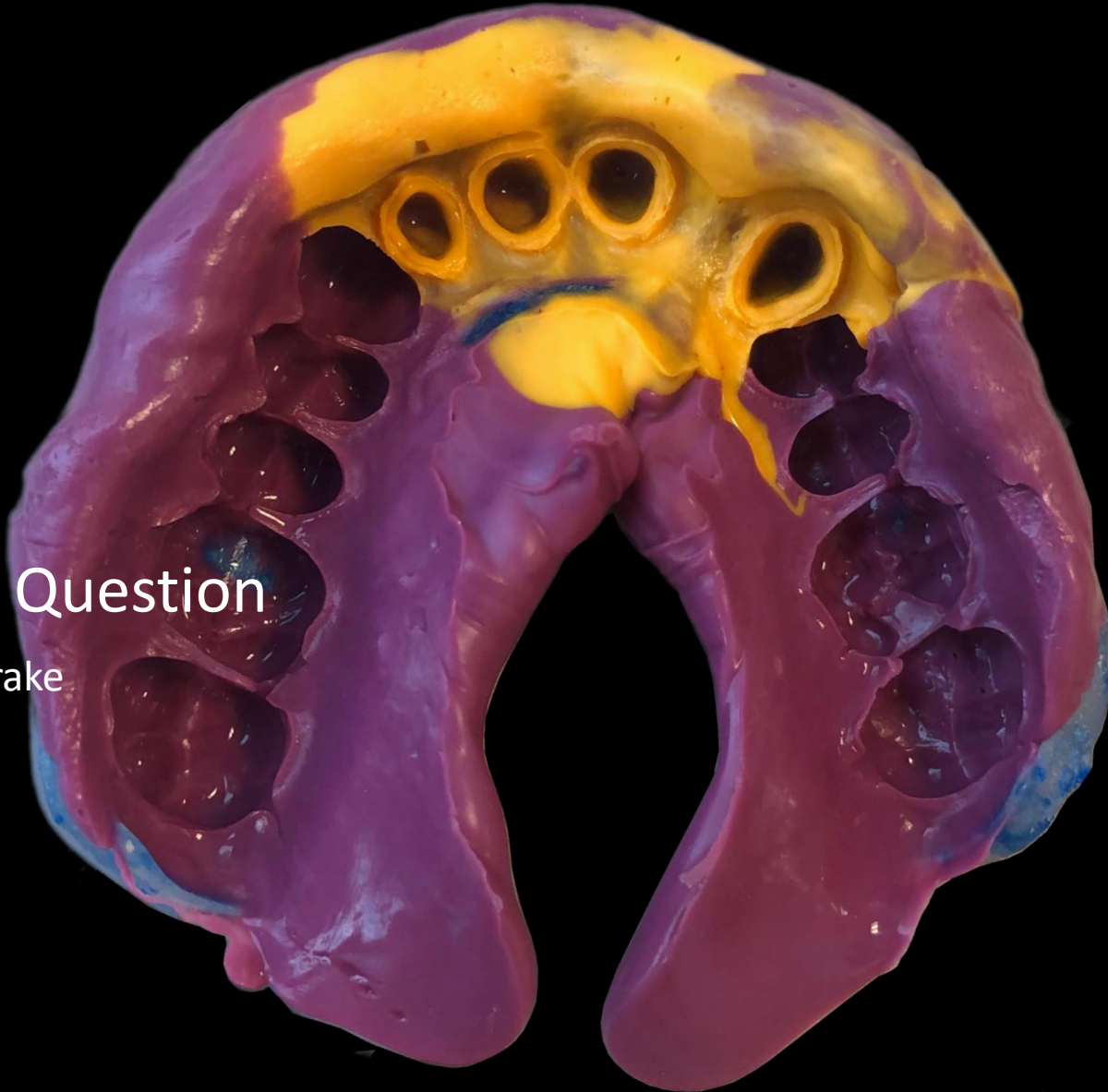
- Combination of abrasion and occlusal Stresses
- Tooth Flexure
- Wedge-shaped defects near CEJ



Photos: Nascimento M, Dibbone D, Pereira P, Duarte W, Geraldeli S, Delgado A. Abfraction lesions: etiology, diagnosis, and treatment options. *Clin Cosmet Investig Dent*. 2016;8:79-87. <https://doi.org/10.2147/CCIDE.S83465>
Mutlu Özcan¹, Cláudia Ângela Maziero Volpato² University of Zurich, Dental Materials Unit, Center for Dental and Oral Medicine, Clinic for Fixed and Removable Prosthodontics, and Dental Materials Science, Zurich, Switzerland

D3 PICO Question

Stephanie Drake



D3 PICO

- **Clinical Question:** Which dental material has the best clinical outcome for patients needing an anterior bridge?

PICO Format

P: Patients needing an anterior bridge

I: Zirconia

C: PFM or Lithium Disilicate

O: Better clinical results

PICO Formatted Question

- In patients needing an anterior bridge, does using Zirconia, PFM, or Lithium Disilicate lead to better clinical results?

Clinical Bottom Line

Search Background

- **Date(s) of Search:** 11/09/2020
- **Database(s) Used:** NCBI pub-med
- **Search Strategy/Keywords:**

Search Background

- **MESH terms used:**

Article 1 Citation, Introduction

- Citation: Authors, Title, Journal, Date, Volume, Page Numbers.
- Study Design:
- Study Need / Purpose:

Article 1 Synopsis

- 1-2 slides
- Method
- Results
- Conclusions
- Limitations

Article 1 Selection

- 1 slide
- Reason for selection
- Applicability to your patient
- Implications

Article 2 Citation, Introduction

- Citation: Authors, Title, Journal, Date, Volume, Page Numbers.
- Study Design:
- Study Need / Purpose:

Article 2 Synopsis

- 1-2 slides
- Method
- Results
- Conclusions
- Limitations

Article 2 Selection

- 1 slide
- Reason for selection
- Applicability to your patient
- Implications

Levels of Evidence

- ☐ **1a** – Clinical Practice Guideline, Meta-Analysis, Systematic Review of Randomized Control Trials (RCTs)
- ☐ **1b** – Individual RCT
- ☐ **2a** – Systematic Review of Cohort Studies
- ☐ **2b** – Individual Cohort Study
- ☐ **3** – Cross-sectional Studies, Ecologic Studies, “Outcomes” Research
- ☐ **4a** – Systematic Review of Case Control Studies
- ☐ **4b** – Individual Case Control Study
- ☐ **5** – Case Series, Case Reports
- ☐ **6** – Expert Opinion without explicit critical appraisal, Narrative Review
- ☐ **7** – Animal Research
- ☐ **8** – In Vitro Research

Double click table to activate check-boxes

Strength of Recommendation Taxonomy (SORT)

☐	A – Consistent, good quality patient oriented evidence
☐	B – Inconsistent or limited quality patient oriented evidence
☐	C – Consensus, disease oriented evidence, usual practice, expert opinion, or case series for studies of diagnosis, treatment, prevention, or screening

Double click table to activate check-boxes

Conclusions: D3

How does the evidence apply to this patient?

- Consider/weigh:
 - Literature
 - Group Leader & Specialist experience
 - Patient circumstances & preferences

Based on the above considerations, how will you advise your D4?



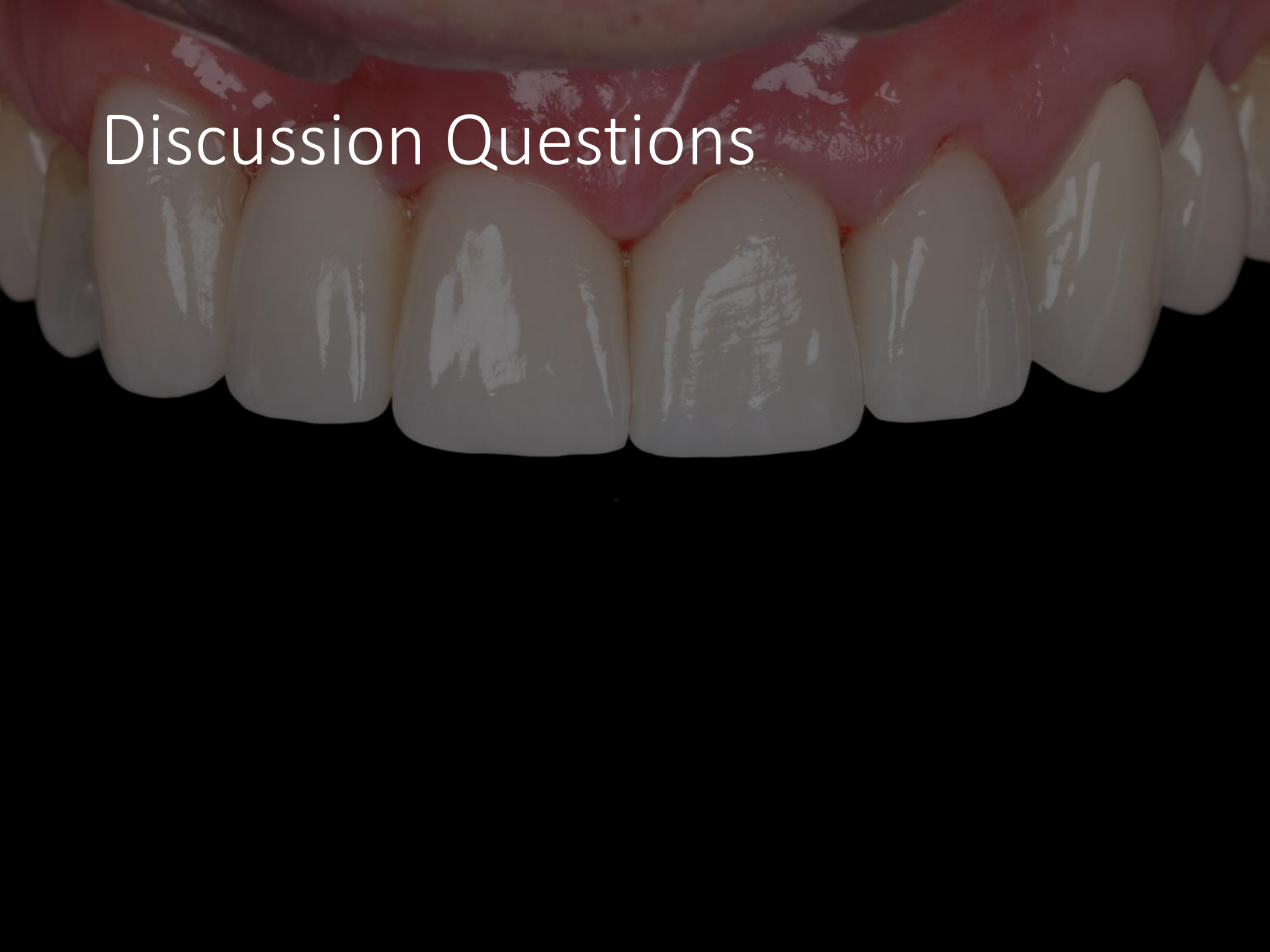




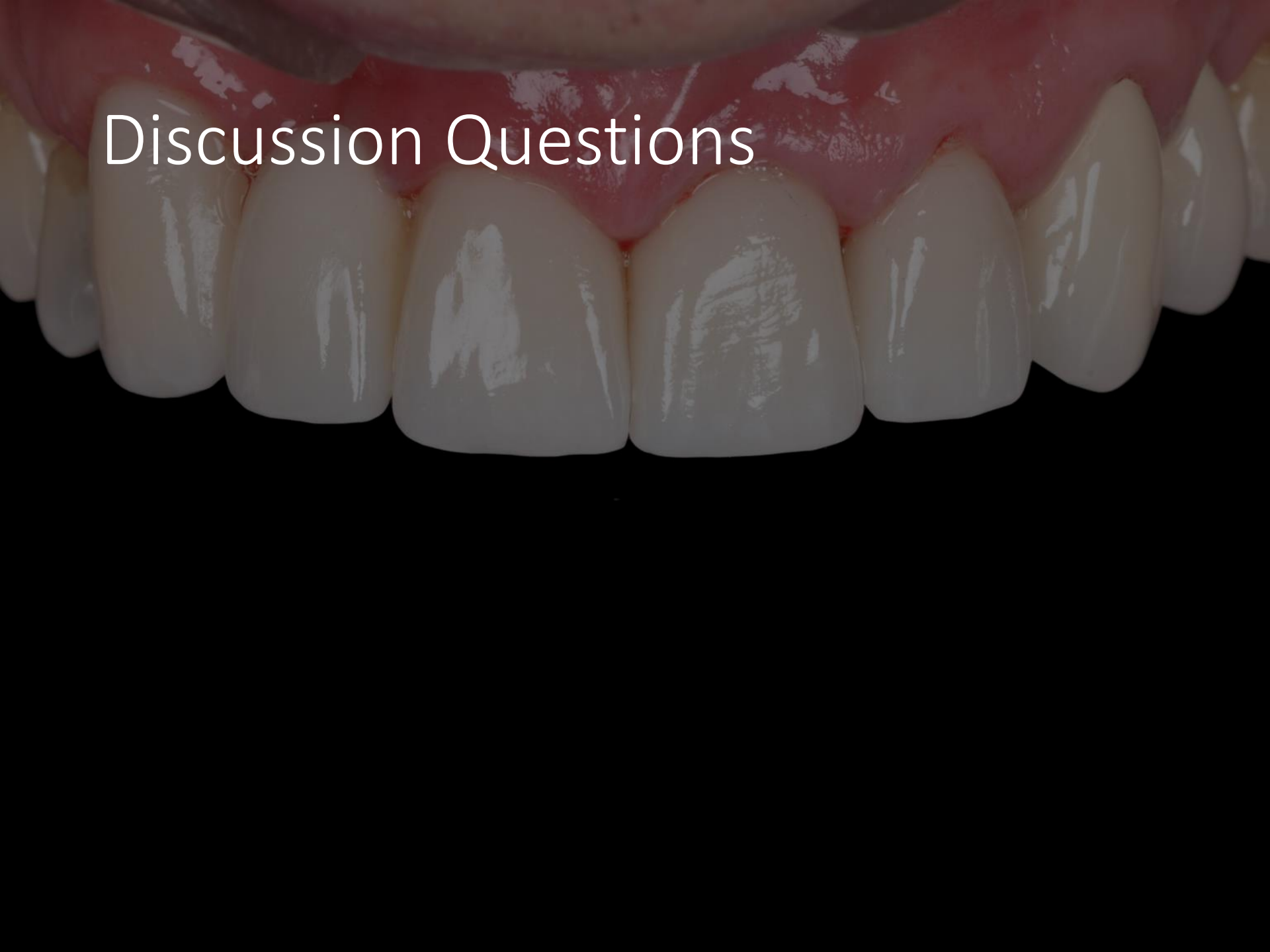


Conclusions: D4

- Based on the evidence above and the patient presentation, we recommended layered zirconia restorations for all prosthesis.

A close-up photograph of a dental model. The model shows a maxillary (upper) dental arch. The gingiva (gums) is made of a red, fleshy material, likely wax, and is positioned around the necks of the teeth. The teeth themselves are white, smooth, and appear to be made of a hard material like plaster or resin. The central incisors are prominent in the center, flanked by the lateral incisors. The premolars and molars are visible on the sides. The background is dark and out of focus.

Discussion Questions



Discussion Questions



THANK YOU