



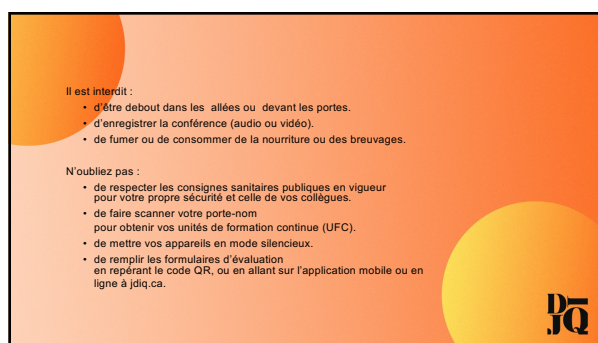
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2



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4

Do not:

- Stand in the hallways or doorways.
- Record the lecture (audio or video).
- Smoke, eat or drink in the room.

Don't forget:


- To respect health regulations in force for your own safety and that of your colleagues
- To have your badge scanned to obtain Continuing Education Units (CEU).
- Put your devices in silent mode.
- To complete the lecture evaluation by scanning the QR code or on the mobile app or online at [jdlq.ca](http://jdlq.ca).



5



**Pour obtenir la traduction par l'IA, balayez le code QR de Wordly**  
For AI translation, scan the Wordly QR code



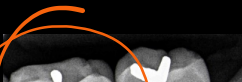
6

Hello, Matt!

pain on biting

isolated to  
tooth #19

has seen three dental  
professionals in 4 months

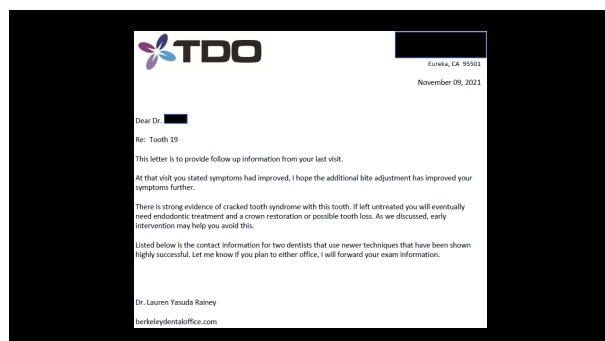


*Matt's diagnosis:*  
reversible pulpitis (RP)

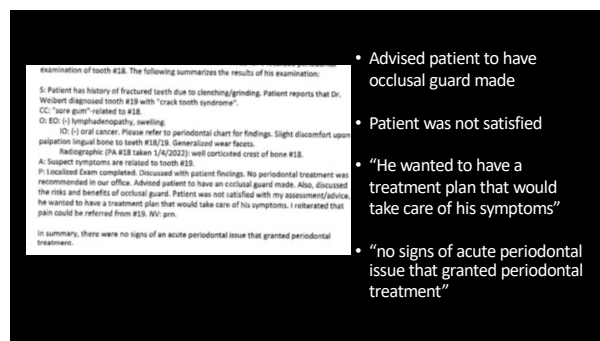
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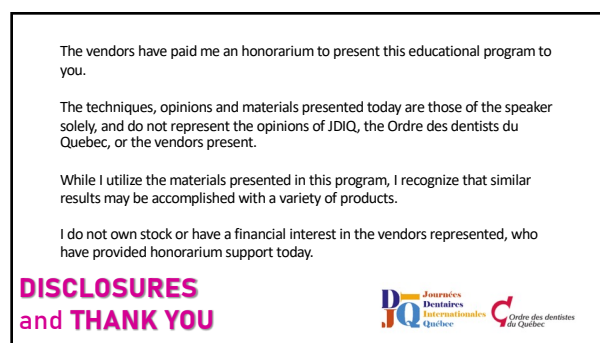


- Advised patient to have occlusal guard made
- Patient was not satisfied
- "He wanted to have a treatment plan that would take care of his symptoms"
- "no signs of acute periodontal issue that granted periodontal treatment"

10



11



12

**BETTER**

- Visualization:
  - tissue management
  - magnification
- Patient experience:
  - Make it less “bad”
  - Improved caries intervention, adjunctive comfort items, home care aids to aid compliance

13

**FASTER**

- clear anatomic mylar
- bulk fill restoratives

14

**STRONGER**

- Curing lights
- Improved marginal adaptation

15

**BETTER**

- Visualization:
  - tissue management
  - magnification
- Patient experience:
  - Make it less “bad”
  - Improved caries intervention, adjunctive comfort items, home care aids to aid compliance

16



## TISSUE MANAGEMENT

BETTER  
FASTER  
STRONGER

- the science
- re-evaluate preparation design & prepping \*FOR\* your materials
- review of real-life clinical scenarios with suggested armamentarium

17

## CONTAMINANTS

blood. spit. tears.

18

### BLOOD

*physical barrier*

- visualization
- adhesion

*high protein content*

- fibrinogen
- platelets

### SALIVA

99% water, but also includes proteins & salts

Acts as a carrier for buccal cells, bacteria, food debris

Eur J Dent. 2010 Jul; 4(3): 280-286 Influence of Blood Contamination on Bond Strength of a Self-Etching System

19

### BLOOD

*physical barrier*

- visualization
- adhesion


*high protein content*

- fibrinogen
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Eur J Dent. 2010 Jul; 4(3): 280-286 Influence of Blood Contamination on Bond Strength of a Self-Etching System

20



**SALIVA**

99% water, but also includes proteins & salts

Acts as a carrier for buccal cells, bacteria, food debris

Eur J Dent. 2010 Jul;4(3): 280-286 Influence of Blood Contamination on Bond Strength of a Self-Etching System

21

### ANATOMIC REVIEW: OUR FIELD OF VIEW




THE CHEEKS

THE TONGUE

THE LIPS

THE GINGIVA

22

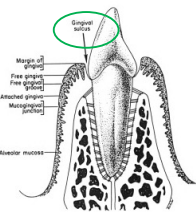


**THE  
SULCUS**

GINGIVAL CREVICULAR FLUID

- Antibodies
- Inflammatory mediators
- Periodontal pathogens
- Affiliated proteins & enzymes

23



• Atraumatic approach

• Provide a dry field for visualization & restoration

• Maintain the attachment

Image: Applied Oral Physiology, Second Edition

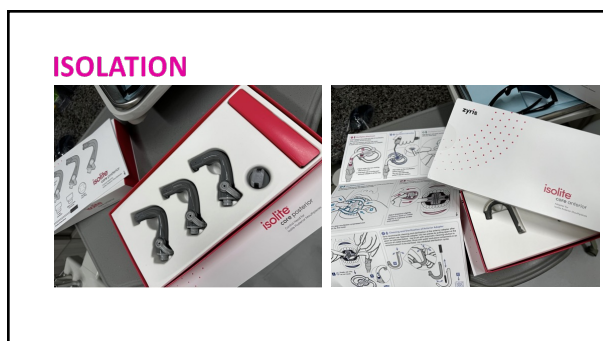
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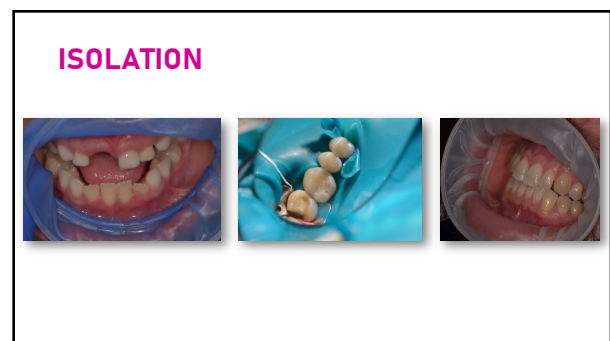
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## TOOTH-LEVEL RETRACTION

### MECHANICAL

- retraction cord
- instruments
- matrix bands
- laser/surgical removal



### CHEMICAL

- astringents
- hemostatic agents



31



- below the gumline

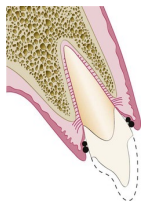
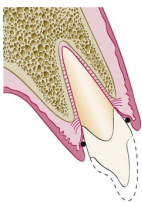
- into the **gingival sulcus**

• *gently push the soft, gingival tissue away from the hard tooth structure*

32

### SINGLE CORD

### DOUBLE CORD



Placement of cords cause *pressure on gingival tissues*

33

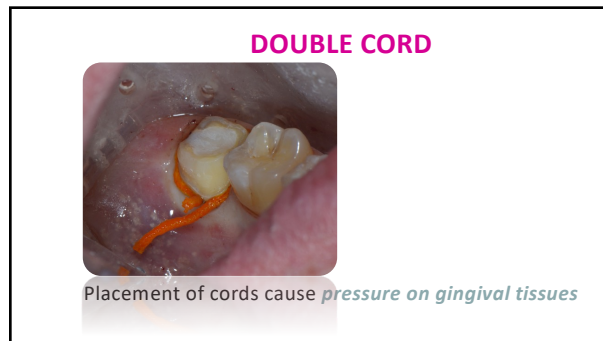
### FIRST CORD

### SECOND CORD

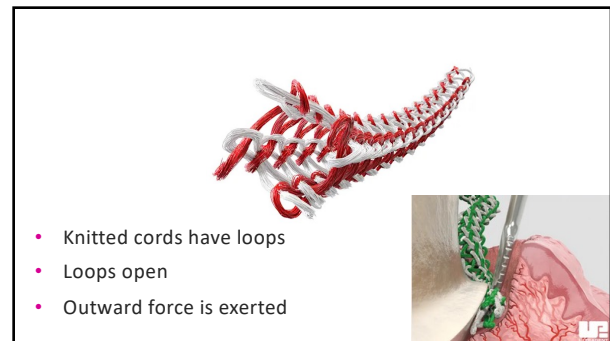


Placement of cords cause *pressure on gingival tissues*

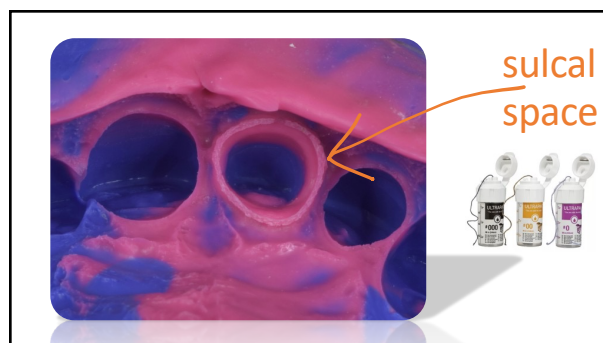
34



35



36



37



38

## SOFT TISSUE LASER



Courtesy of Dr. Christina Do

Hemostasis *and* Tissue Troughing

39

## HEMOSTATIC AGENTS



- **Hemostatic agents** – arrest bleeding from cut capillaries and arterioles via vasoconstriction

40

## CHEMICAL



- **Hemostatic agents** – arrest bleeding from cut capillaries and arterioles via vasoconstriction
- **Astringents** – Cause proteins to precipitate in tissue causing vascular occlusion, which leads to hemostasis

41

## Three common chemistries used:

1. **Buffered Aluminum Chloride (25%)**
2. **Ferric Sulfate (15.5%)**
3. **Aluminum Sulfate (25%)**

42

Table 1

List of common hemostatic agents, their compositions and their mechanisms of action

Brand name	Concentration %	Action	Available as
Cell cord gel cord clear (Prestal)	25 $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ gel	Biologic fluid coagulant	Cartridge: 0.12 g Syringe: 0.75 g Jar: 30 g
Clear gel F3 (Prestal)	15.5 $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$	Styptic	Syringe
Hemogel (Prestal)	25 $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$	Biologic fluid coagulant	Solution in bottle
Hemostatic gel (Pro-optics)	20 $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$	Styptic	Syringe
Hemostatic solution (Pro-optics)	15.5 $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$	Styptic	Syringe
Clear hemostatic gel (Pro-optics)	25 $\text{AlCl}_3$	Biologic fluid coagulant	Syringe
Transdermal hemostatic (Premier dental products)	15 $\text{AlCl}_3$	Biologic fluid coagulant	Syringe
Hemostatic gel (Bent)	15 $\text{AlCl}_3$ acetic	Biologic fluid coagulant	Syringe
Epistat (Bent)	15 $\text{AlCl}_3$ acetic	Biologic fluid coagulant	Pre-filled syringe
Venodent (Kaufland/Johnson & Johnson)	20 $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$	Styptic	Syringe
Venodent clear (Johnson & Johnson)	20 $\text{AlCl}_3$	Biologic fluid coagulant	Syringe
Astringent (Johnson & Johnson)	15.5 $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ solution	Styptic	Bottle/syringe
Astringent X (Johnson & Johnson)	12.7 iron solution of equivalent $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ and tannic acid	Styptic	Bottle/syringe
Hemogel hemostatic agent (Depomed)	25 $\text{AlCl}_3$	Biologic fluid coagulant	Syringe
Reconstitutive (Depomed)	25 $\text{AlCl}_3$ , oxypalmit, hydroxyalcohol	Biologic fluid coagulant	Solution in bottle
QuickStat F3 (Vital)	15.5 $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ gel	Styptic	Syringe
QuickStat F3 (Vital)	25 $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ solution	Biologic fluid coagulant	Solution in bottle
Hemostat (Chemex)	20 $\text{AlCl}_3$ gel	Biologic fluid coagulant	Syringe

 $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ : Ferric sulfate;  $\text{AlCl}_3$ : Aluminum chloride;  $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ : Aluminum sulfate

CONCLUSION: "Based on the existing information in the literature, among the widely used chemical agents for control of hemorrhage in restorative dentistry, the most common hemostatic agents are  $\text{AlCl}_3$  and  $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$  in 15-25% concentrations and 3-10 min application times. In order to achieve better outcomes during taking impression or using bonding agents, common hemostatic agents recommended before or during etching, should be rinsed off properly."

Quint Res J (Jahromi). 2014 Jul-Aug; 11(4): 423-428.  
A review on common chemical hemostatic agents in restorative dentistry

43



44

## PASTES



- Chemical means for hemostasis in a **paste form** that holds its shape on the tissue
- Used in conjunction with comprecaps, gauze, cotton rolls
- As a **chemical**, requires thorough rinsing after use

45

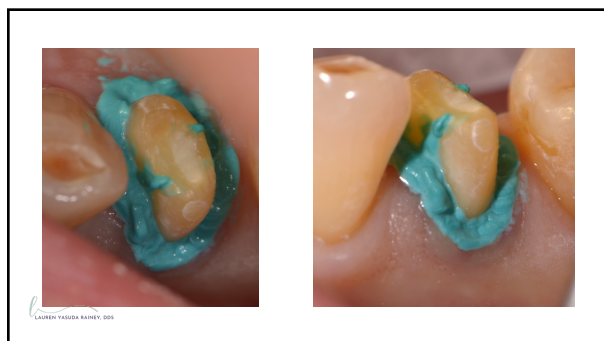
	VOCO Retraction Paste	3M™ - Astringent Retraction Paste	Acteon® Expasyt™	Acteon® Expasyt™ Exact	Centrix® Access® Edge
Intra-oral tip diameter (mm)	1.0 - 1.4	1.0 - 1.2	1.6	1.6 - 1.95	1.6
Form of the intra-oral tip					

- Ease of use?
- Desired outcome?
- Consistent?

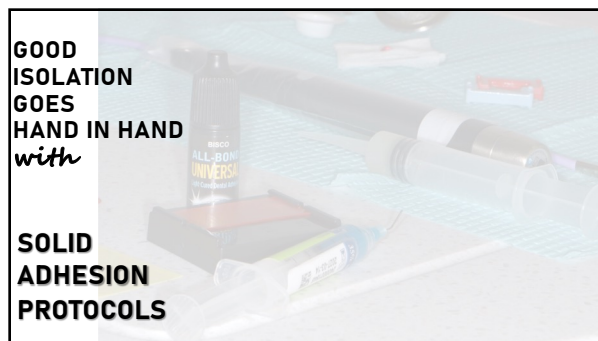


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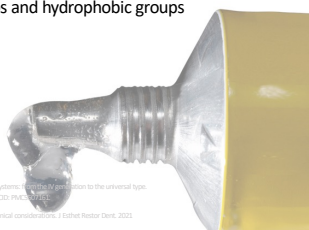
58

### ADHESION

systems are composed of monomers with both hydrophilic groups and hydrophobic groups

chemical reaction between multiple substrates

technique *and* material sensitive



Sofron E, Sofron A, Poljan G, Terenzi G, Remond G, Miglia G. Classification review of dental adhesive systems: from the traditional to the universal type. *Ann Stomatol (Roma)*. 2017;34(5):615-17. doi: 10.1155/2017/515001. PMID: 28736826; PMCID: PMC5444490.

Pontoglio L, Alqahtani R, Ramo M, Giamberini G, Pizzolotto L. Adhesive dentistry: Current concepts and clinical considerations. *J Esthet Restor Dent*. 2020;34(1):51-68. doi: 10.1111/jerd.12882. Epub 2020; Dec 2. PMID: 33044490.


59

### UNIVERSAL ADHESIVES

containing MDP

act as a mild acid

single bottle efficiency



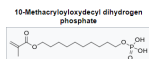
60

## MDP & why it matters

MDP is a monomer in dental adhesives

promotes a chemical reaction with hydroxyapatite crystals

allows for the protection of collagens within the tooth



Sofan E, Sofan A, Piskin G, Teneke G, Rönner U and Migliau G. Classification review of dental adhesive systems: from the IV generation to the universal type. *Appl. Materials* 2017; 10(7): 1-12.

61

*"Adhesion...chemical reaction with dental substrates...is stable over time...a scrubbing technique must be used..."*

bioRxiv preprint doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/125176>; this version posted May 7, 2019. The copyright holder for this preprint (which was not certified by peer review) is the author/funder, who has granted bioRxiv a license to display the preprint in perpetuity. It is made available under aCC-BY-NC-ND 4.0 International license.

10-MDP Based Dental Adhesives: Adhesive Interface Characterization and Adhesive Stability—A Systematic Review

Corina Caramita,<sup>1,2,3,4,5</sup> Miguel Carabon,<sup>1,2,3</sup> Marcela Alvarez-Fernandez,<sup>1,2,3,4,5</sup> Carlos Manuel Soto,<sup>1,2,3,4,5</sup> and Ana Julia Caramita,<sup>1,2,3,4,5</sup>

**Abstract**

The incorporation of functional monomers in dental adhesive systems promotes chemical interaction with dental substrates, resulting in higher adhesion forces when compared to nonfunctional adhesives only. The 10-MDP monomer, whose chemical structure allows for a polar behavior which is favorable to adhesion, also promotes the protection of collagen fibers through the formation of MDP-calcium salts. This systematic review aimed to characterize the interface created by 10-MDP containing adhesive systems through an evaluation of the following parameters: Formation of nano-layered structures, capacity to produce an acid-base resistant zone, and adhesion stability. The research was conducted using PubMed, Cochrane Library, Web of Science and Embase, limited to English, Spanish, and Portuguese articles. The research was done according to the PICO strategy. The 10-MDP monomer has the capacity to produce an acid-base resistant zone on the adhesive interface, which increases the response to acid-base challenges. This adhesion is stable over time. The 10-MDP monomer must be used to apply the adhesive system on dental substrates, in order to improve monomers infiltration and to create a stable bond. This should be given for the solution to stabilize, hybridize and form the MDP-Ca, improving adhesive stability.

62

## CHOOSING an ADHESIVE – for me

- No refrigeration needed
- No additional activators
- Reliable surface thickness
- Radiographic compatibility
- Low water content → weaker acid



Strong acid on dentin can degrade the bond strength, lead to post-op sensitivity and/or debonding.

63

**BETTER VISUALIZATION  
ALSO COMES FROM...**

**GOOD  
MAGNIFICATION**



64

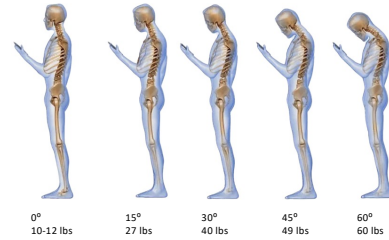
## GOOD MAGNIFICATION

- microscopes
- well-fitting, well-adjusted loupes
- photographs & scans



65

## ERGONOMICS



66

## BETTER

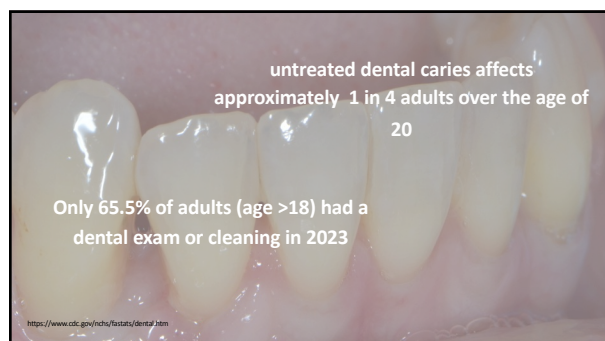
- Visualization:
  - tissue management
  - magnification
- Patient experience:
  - Make it less "bad"
    - Improved caries intervention, adjunctive comfort items, home care aids to aid compliance

67

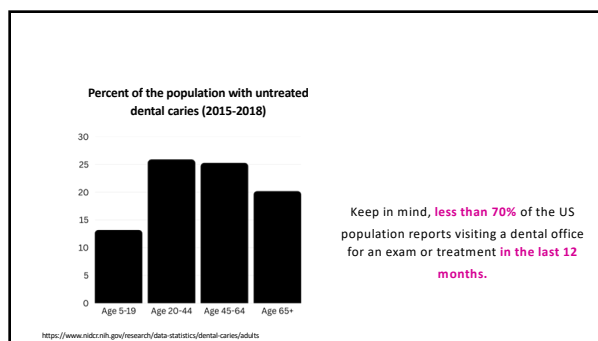
## WHY DO PEOPLE SEEK OUR CARE?

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Precipitating event:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Something hurts</li> <li>• Something looks bad</li> <li>• Somethings "coming up"</li> </ul> </li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevention               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Caries</li> <li>• Periodontal disease</li> <li>• Occlusal disease</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |
|--|---|

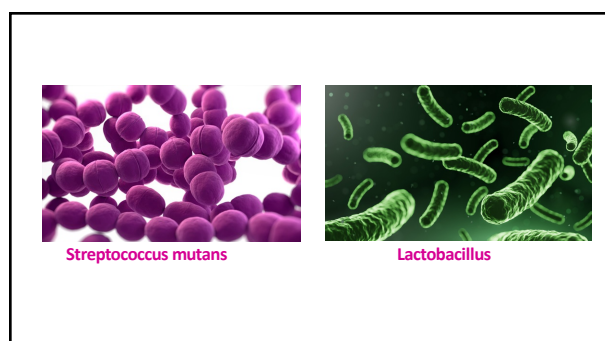
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69



70



71

**HOW do we do that?**

**CARIES Management By Risk Assessment**

a questionnaire that anyone in the office can administer

[http://www.ada.org/en/?/media/ADA/Member%20Center/Files/topics\\_carries\\_instructions](http://www.ada.org/en/?/media/ADA/Member%20Center/Files/topics_carries_instructions)

**CAMBRA**

	Low Risk	Medium Risk	High Risk	Very High Risk
1. Frequency of dental visits	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2. Frequency of brushing and flossing	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3. Frequency of eating sugary foods and drinks	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4. Frequency of drinking sugary beverages	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
5. Frequency of using tobacco products	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
6. Frequency of using recreational drugs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
7. Frequency of using over-the-counter painkillers	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
8. Frequency of using prescription painkillers	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
9. Frequency of using antibiotics	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
10. Frequency of using corticosteroids	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
11. Frequency of using immunosuppressants	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
12. Frequency of using chemotherapy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
13. Frequency of using radiation therapy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
14. Frequency of using dental X-rays	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
15. Frequency of using dental radiographs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
16. Frequency of using dental radiographs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
17. Frequency of using dental radiographs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
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99. Frequency of using dental radiographs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
100. Frequency of using dental radiographs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

ADA American Dental Association

72

"For practical caries management and prevention or reversal of dental caries, the **sum** of the preventive factors *must outweigh the pathological factors.*"

-JD Featherstone

Featherstone JD. The science and practice of caries prevention. J Am Dent Assoc. 2000 Jul;131(7):887-99. doi: 10.14219/jda.archive.2000.0307. PMID: 10916327.



73



"It is important to keep in mind research shows that placing dental restorations does little or nothing to manage the **caries disease process**. In addition to a comprehensive treatment plan, *each* patient should have a comprehensive caries management treatment plan."

Clinical Protocols for Caries Management by Risk Assessment, CDA Journal, October, 2007, Vol. 35, No. 10, pgs 714-723.

74

## CARIES RISK ASSESSMENT

- Patients > age 6
- Color Coded for ease of use
- Any person in your office can administer

	Low Risk (0)	Moderate Risk (1-2)	High Risk (3-4)	Extreme Risk (5-6)
<b>Establishing Caries Risk</b>				
1. Patient Reports (through history or examination) any of the following: toothache, swelling, pain, tenderness, or non-carious soft tissue, early decay, recurrent decay	Yes	No	Yes	No
2. History of Restored Teeth or Dental Work (pain, tenderness or non-carious soft tissue, early decay, recurrent decay)	Yes	No	Yes	No
3. Caries Experience of Mother, Caregiver or Child (History of caries 12-15)	Yes	No	Yes	No
4. Dental History (individual patient or report, including dental procedures at dental office)	Yes	No	Yes	No
<b>Establishing Caries Risk</b>				
5. Special Health-Care History	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
6. Chemotherapy Therapy	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
7. Radiotherapy	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
8. Systemic Antibiotic Use	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
9. Medications that Reduce Salivary Flow	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
10. Drug/Alcohol Abuse	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Establishing Caries Risk</b>				
11. Categorized as Non-carious (incipient) Caries (Lesions or Restorations present or radiographically evident)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
12. Teeth Showing Signs of Caries in past 18 months	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
13. Visible Plaque	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
14. Microleakage (Seepage of air, moisture, and bacteria)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
15. Exposed Root Surfaces (Fractured)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
16. Malocclusion with Overlap or Open Spaces	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
17. Marginal Open Contacts with Food Impaction	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
18. Periodontal Disease (Gingivitis or Periodontitis)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
19. A Severe Dry Mouth (Xerostomia)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

Patient Instructions:

\*Patients with developmental, physical, medical or mental disabilities that prevent or limit performance of adequate oral health care by themselves or caregivers.

ADA American Dental Association

75

## High/Extreme Risk

- RISK factors exist
- disease indicators exist
- biofilm challenge PRESENT



76

**High/Extreme Risk**

- Includes SDF & fluoride varnish tx or Curodont at time of visit
  - IF SDF: 2 week follow up and SDF reapplication
- Comprehensive medical/social history review

**Establish motivating factors for home care & pH neutralization strategies**

77

**Let's talk about FLOSSING...**

It's not glamorous

It's not necessarily intuitive

There are no immediate repercussions if you don't do it

**Activities Americans Prefer Over Flossing**


Washing Dishes	18%
Cleaning Toilet	14%
Waiting in Checkout Line	14%
Gridlock Traffic	9%
Doing Taxes	9%
Listening to Crying Children	7%
Nails on a Chalkboard	7%

American Academy of Periodontology

78

**IMPROVED INTERVENTIONS**


- In office non-surgical techniques
  - SDF, Curodont
  - Papacarie duo
- At home aids
  - Rx strength dentrifies
  - pH neutralizing products
  - electric brushes & flossers!
  - The use of povidone iodine



79

**pH neutralizing products**

- Cocoshine (COCOLAB, pH 8)
- Xylimelts (OraCoat)
- CariFree (Oral Biotech)
- AllDay Spray (Elevate Oral Care)
- ReminPro (VOCO, pH 7.0)




80

**Remin Pro (USA Only)**  
Triple-Protective Tooth Cream

No milk protein allergy risk

The take-home use product gives the patient agency in their own care



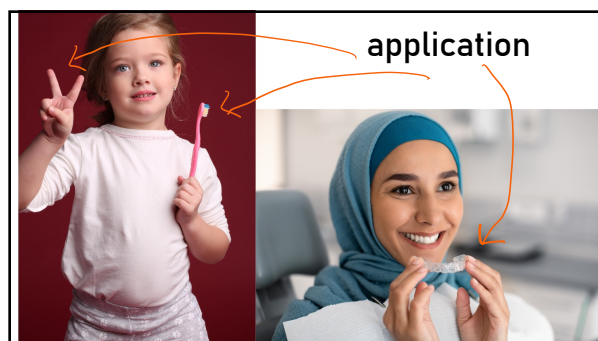
61% More Fluoride (1,450 ppm) Than the Leading Brand

Increased benefit for white spot lesion treatment

Kari T, Kari M, Iacuzzi A, Kato H, Fukusaka Y, Choshi T, Tokumoto T: The effect of apatite-releasing dentifrices on artificial caries lesions. J Dent Health 30: 354-355 (1995)

Choshi T, Kari T, Iacuzzi A, Matsuda A, Shiratori H, Tokumoto T, Ishizu E, Kusuhara Y, Kari M: Remineralization of artificial caries lesions by Hydroxyapatite. J Dent Health 81: 214-220 (1998)

81



82

**ADJUNCTIVE COMFORT ITEMS**

VR for pain control

deep tissue stimulation

83

"...**dental fear**, is estimated to affect approximately 36% of the population, with a further 12% suffering from *extreme dental fear*..."

A **genetic component** in dental fear/anxiety was found, and the heritability was shown to be higher in girls than in boys

Hill KE, Chadwick R, Freeman R, et al. Adult Dental Health Survey 2008: relationships between dental attendance patterns, oral health behaviours and the current barriers to dental care. Br Dent J. 2012;214(2):25-32. doi: 10.1038/bdj.2012.217

Beston L, Freeman R, Humphris G. Why are people afraid of the dentist? Observations and explanations. Med Princ Pract. 2014;23(4):295-301. doi: 10.1159/000357273. Epub 2013 Dec 20. PMID: 24366303; PMCID: PMC3586885

85





86

### DEEP TISSUE STIMULATION

"deep pressure input alleviates feelings of anxiety and produces a calming effect through the influence of parasympathetic activity"

- stimulation via weighted blanket
- ↑ parasympathetic response
- ↓ cortisol

@wallabycare

Chen, Yeh-Hung, et al. "Effect of deep pressure input on parasympathetic system in patients with wisdom tooth surgery." *Journal of the Formosan Medical Association* 125.10 (2024): 853-858.

87



88

### VIRTUAL REALITY

VR is:

an artificial environment that is experienced through sensory stimuli

In medicine, the use of VR has been shown to be helpful in:

- Cast removal
- Vaccinations
- Short procedures

Wu, et al. Effects of a Virtual Reality Game on Children's Anxiety During Dental Procedures (VR-TOOTH) Protocol for a Pilot Randomized Controlled Trial. JMIR Res Protoc 2023;12:e49956

89

## VIRTUAL REALITY FOR PAIN MANAGEMENT

Most participants feared:

Loud, unfamiliar sounds

Anticipatory pain from injections

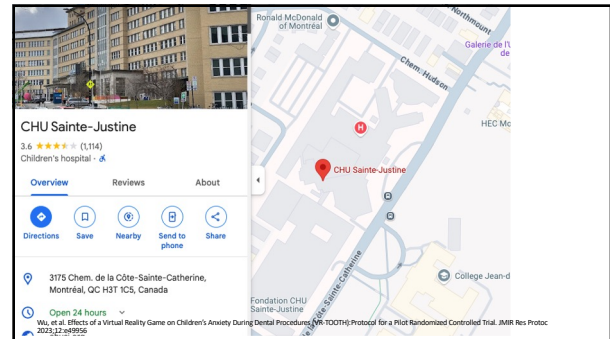
Strangers in close proximity

*additionally...*

Treating an anxious and fearful patient can create an environment of **stress for the clinician and associated dental team**

Wu, et al. Effects of a Virtual Reality Game on Children's Anxiety During Dental Procedures (VR-TOOTH) Protocol for a Pilot Randomized Controlled Trial. JMIR Res Protoc 2023;12:e49956

90



91

The image shows a Google Maps interface with a search for 'CHU Sainte-Justine'. The map displays the hospital's location in Montreal, Quebec, near the intersection of Chemin de la Côte-Sainte-Catherine and Avenue du Parc. The search results show a 3.6-star rating and 1,114 reviews. The address is 3175 Chem. de la Côte-Sainte-Catherine, Montréal, QC H3T 1C5, Canada. The map also shows nearby landmarks like the Ronald McDonald of Montreal and the HEC Montréal.

The secondary objectives of this study are to compare the following between the VR distraction group and the clinic's standard mounted TV showing cartoons: (1) **physiological parameters (pulse and oxygen saturation)**, (2) the occurrence of side effects, (3) dental procedure length, (4) the number of retakes of dental procedures due to DFA, and (5) **salivary amylase levels**.

Wu, et al. Effects of a Virtual Reality Game on Children's Anxiety During Dental Procedures (VR-TOOTH) Protocol for a Pilot Randomized Controlled Trial. JMIR Res Protoc 2023;12:e49956

92

### Effect of Virtual Reality Distraction on Pain and Anxiety During Dental Treatment in 5 to 8 Year Old Children

Vahitha Shetty\*/ Lekshmi R. Suresh\*\*/ Amitha M Hegde\*\*\*

**Objective:** This study was aimed at assessing the impact of Virtual Reality (VR) distraction technique on pain and anxiety in 5-8-year-old children, during short invasive dental procedures. **Study design:** 120 children, aged 5-8 years, scoring less than 25 on the SCARED questionnaire, scheduled to undergo short invasive dental procedures, were randomly divided into a control (without VR distraction) and study group (with VR distraction) of 60 each. State anxiety levels were assessed in the children from both groups using revised version of Modified Child Dental Anxiety Scale, before and after dental treatment. Pain perceived during treatment was assessed using Wong-Baker Faces pain rating scale at the end of treatment. Salivary cortisol levels were also assessed before, during and after the dental procedure, in all children. **Results:** We observed a significant reduction in pain perception and state anxiety in children using VR distraction ( $p < 0.001$ ,  $p = 0.002$ ). The decrease in salivary cortisol levels was significantly greater in children using VR distraction ( $p < 0.001$ ). **Conclusion:** Virtual Reality distraction can be used as a successful behavior modification method in children undergoing short invasive dental treatments.

**Keywords:** Pain perception, Salivary cortisol, anxiety, Virtual reality

- Reduction in PAIN perception
- Reduction in cortisol levels
- Behavior modification via VR can be successful

93



97

**CLEAR ANATOMIC MYLAR**

- Shaped like a tooth
- Specific to tooth type/location – premolar, molar, canine
- Visually helpful – clear to cure, clear to visualize



98

**BULK FILLS**

addresses issues with depth of cure, up to 4-5mm	'compromised' esthetics	decreased working time with <i>effective</i> curing lights
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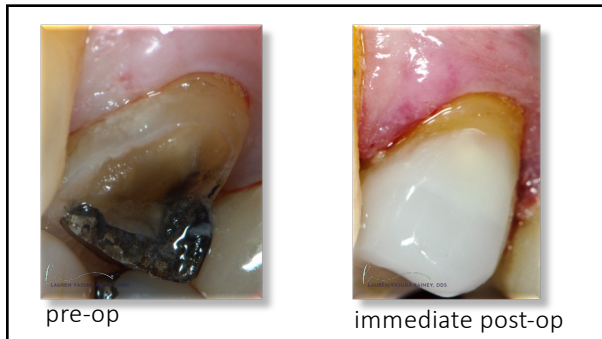
104

**BULK FILLS**



- nano-ORMOCER technology
- BPA free nanohybrid paste
- universal shade
- multiple shades
- flowable & pastes
- anti-bubble flowable tips
- bioactive
- ergonomic, flowable
- dual-cure with WetBond technology

105



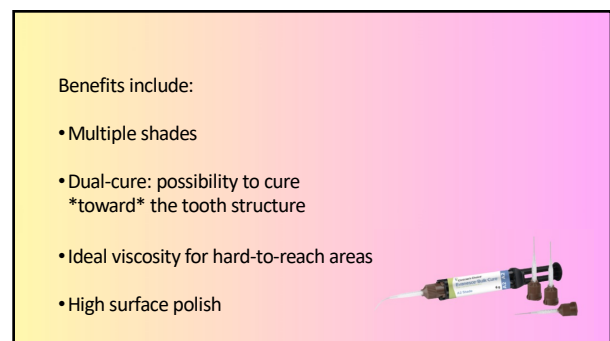
106



107



108



109

## Bioactivity?

“...bioactive materials elicit a response from living tissues, organisms or cells inducing hydroxyapatite formation...”

### In vitro elemental and micromorphological analysis of the resin-dentin interface of bioactive and bulk-fill composites

AHMAD GAMAL MOHAMED RAGHIP, BDS, MSc, JOHN C. COMISI, DDS, HAMDY H. HAMAMA, BDS, MSD, PhD & SALAH HASAB MAHMOUD, BDS, MSD, DDS

110

## BIOACTIVITY

the ability to react with living cells & tissues

reduces the susceptibility to loss of minerals

recharge ions

forms an apatite-like material in the presence of saliva

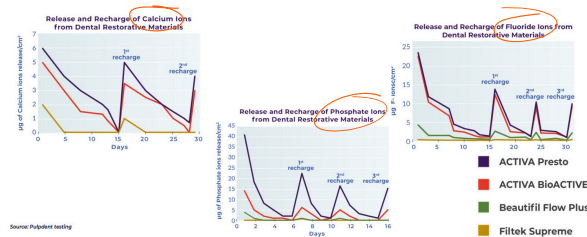
may\* be placed in a damp environment

adapt to changes in oral pH

Spagnuolo, B. Bioactive Dental Materials: The Current Status. Materials (Basel) 2022 Mar; 15(6): 2056. \* Depending on the specific material, check the IFU

111

## REMINERALIZATION SUPPORT



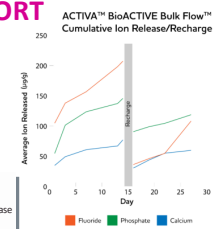
112

## REMINERALIZATION SUPPORT

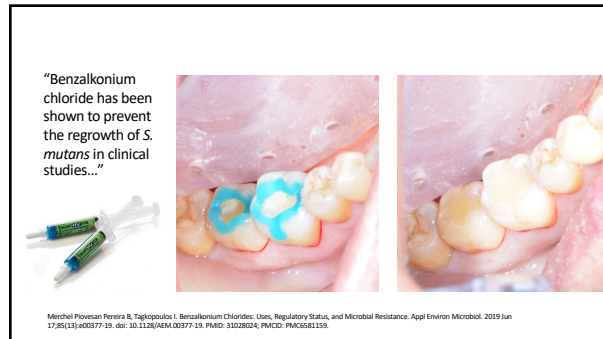
Microleakage defense through ion exchange

Bioactivity allows for ion exchange between saliva and tooth structure

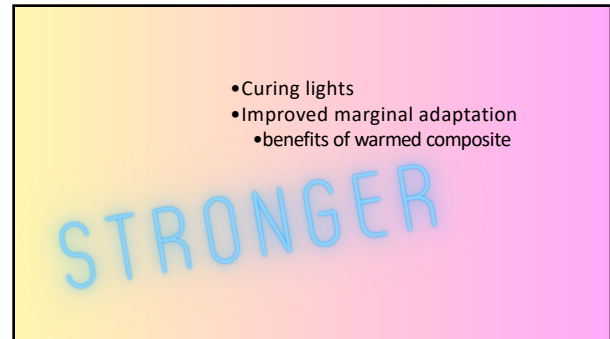
Continuous apatite formation through ion exchange may decrease microleakage



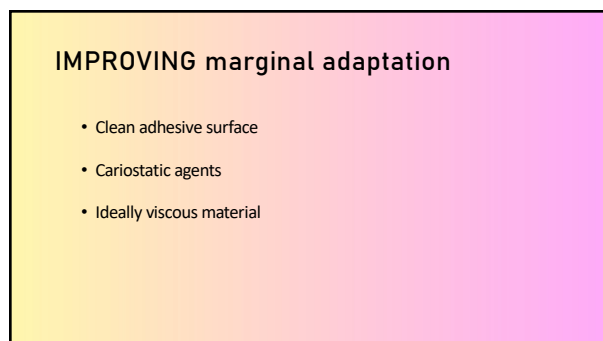
113



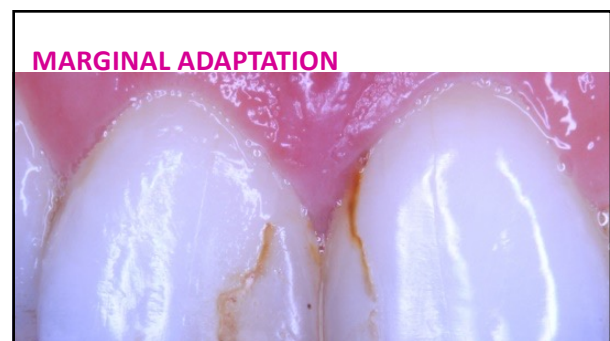
114



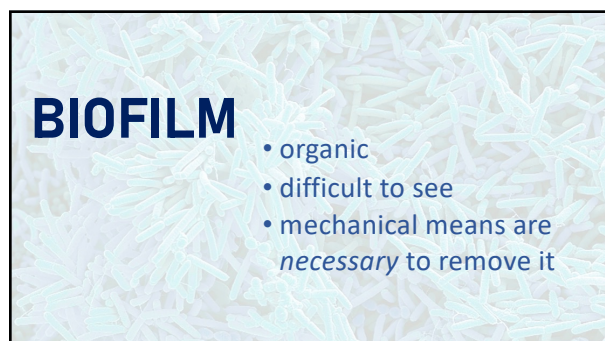
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134



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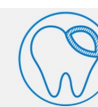
**PHOSPHORIC ACID ETCH**






**Contains BAC**

Available with benzalkonium chloride (BAC), an antimicrobial agent. In-vitro research shows it is effective against *Streptococcus mutans*<sup>1,2</sup>.



**Ideal for Selective-Etch**

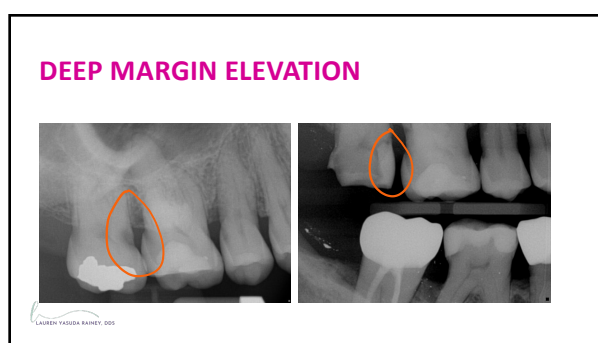
Select HV Etch's high viscosity offers precise placement, making it ideal for the selective-etch technique. However, it can be used for the total-etch and self-etch techniques as well.



**High Viscosity**

High viscosity, 35% phosphoric acid etchant that is ideal for enamel etching.

138



145







150



151



152



153




**HEAT SYNC**  
by BIOCLEAR

- Capability for flowable and paste
- Composite can be preloaded
- Trap door between the flowable syringes for additional carpules
- 15 mins to heat, 7 mins for composite to warm
- Consistent 155°F/68.3°C temperature

154

**CAPS WARMER**  
Preheating device for composite caps

Operating Button	Indicator light (Left)	Temperature Setting
Press Once	Green	98°F (37°C)
Press Twice	Orange	130°F (54°C)
Press Three Times	Red	155°F (68°C)



155




**VisiColor**

- Heating and application in one device
- Single carpule at a time
- FAST!
- Low profile

156

**Warmed composite resin is safe, effective & user-friendly**



- ✓ No Degradation of Physical Properties
- ✓ No Effect on Patient Safety or Product Performance
- ✓ Ability to Co-Cure Flowable and Paste
- ✓ May Improve Adaptation
- ✓ Faster Bulk Filling with No Increase in Sensitivity

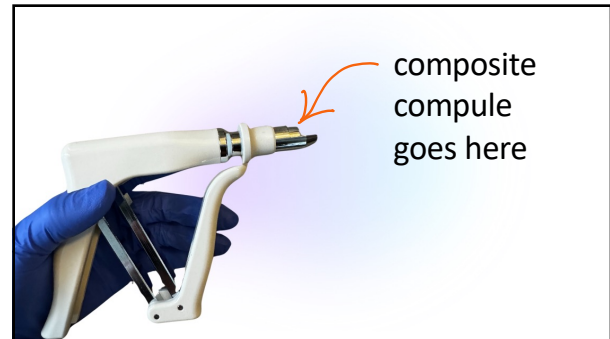
157

**ADMIRA FUSION X-TRA**  
Bulk-fill All Ceramic-based Nano-ORMOCER® Restorative

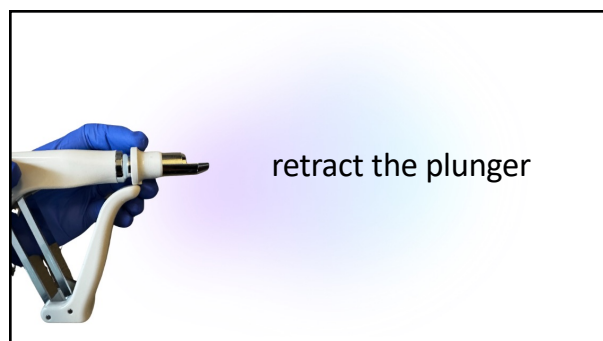
- Pure Silicate Nano-ORMOCER® technology
- 100% BPA FREE
  - contains no classic monomers for new level of biocompatibility
- Reliable curing of 4mm layers
- Universal shade



161



162



163



164

drop the entire  
applicator,  
instruments  
*and*  
extra caps into the  
heater



165

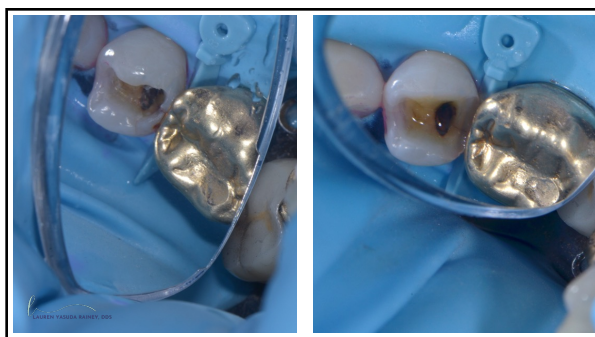


166

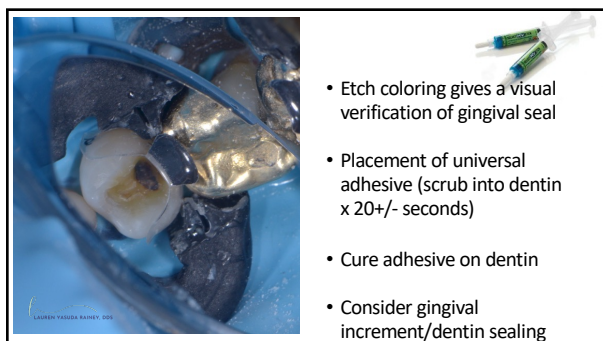
complete your  
preparation



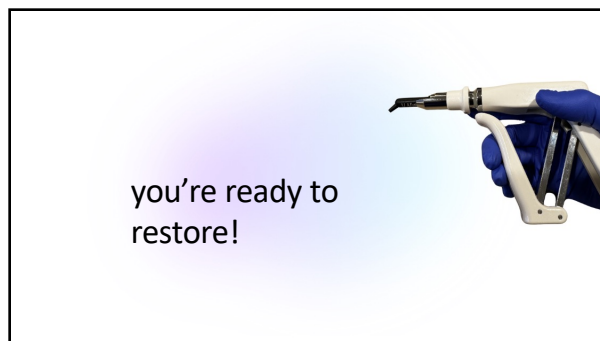
167



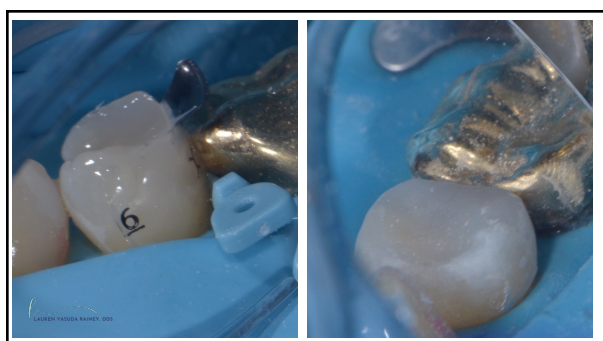
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169



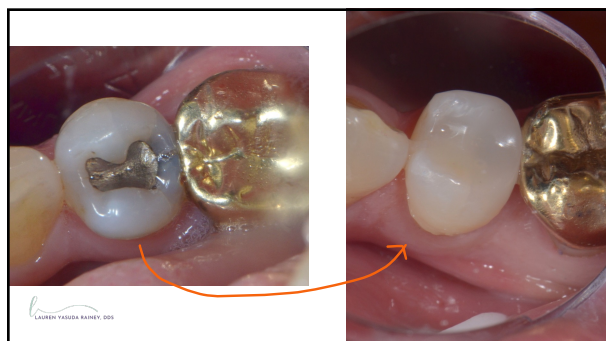
170



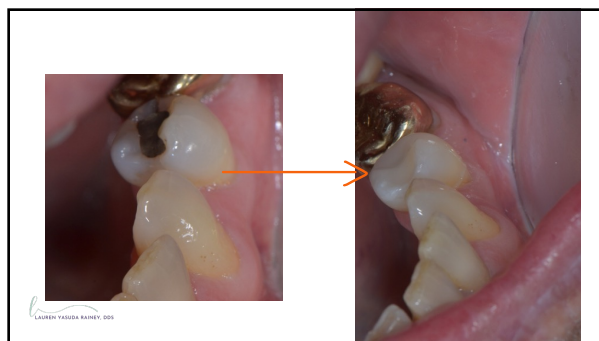
171



172



173



174



175



176



Hello, Matt!

pain on biting

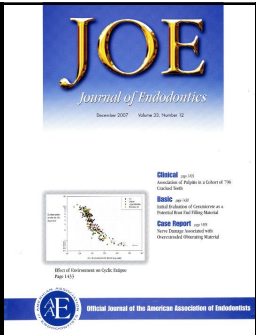
isolated to tooth #19

has seen three dental professionals in 4 months



**Matt's diagnosis:**  
reversible pulpitis (RP)

176



Dec 2007

177

**Abstract Research**

**A Six Year Evaluation of Cracked Teeth Diagnosed with Reversible Pulpitis: Treatment and Prognosis**

Robert V. Krell, DDS, MS, RPA\* and Eric H. Krell, DDS, MS\*

**Abstract**

The purpose of this investigation was to report on the treatment and prognosis of cracked teeth diagnosed with reversible pulpitis (RP). The study was conducted over a six-year period from 2000 to 2006. The study included 127 teeth with RP that were restored with crowns and no endo. The results of the study showed that 127 teeth with RP were restored with crowns and no endo. The results of the study showed that 127 teeth with RP were restored with crowns and no endo.

**Key Words:** cracked teeth, reversible pulpitis

**Introduction**

Cracked teeth are a common dental problem that can cause significant pain and discomfort. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the treatment and prognosis of cracked teeth diagnosed with reversible pulpitis (RP). The study was conducted over a six-year period from 2000 to 2006. The study included 127 teeth with RP that were restored with crowns and no endo. The results of the study showed that 127 teeth with RP were restored with crowns and no endo.

**Conclusion**

The results of this study suggest that cracked teeth diagnosed with RP can be successfully treated with crowns and no endo. The study found that 127 teeth with RP were restored with crowns and no endo. The results of the study showed that 127 teeth with RP were restored with crowns and no endo.

178

**Abstract Research**

**How do we define RP?**

**5 questions you ask**

**Abstract**

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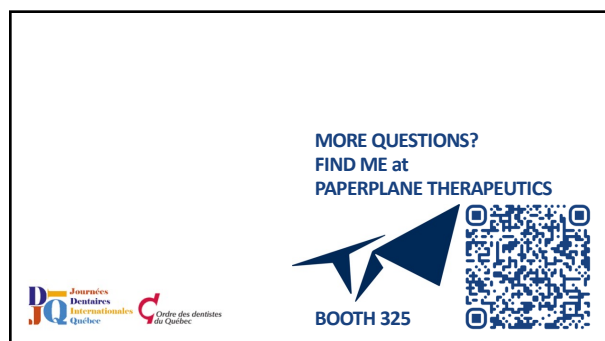
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179





192