



ARAŞTIRMA / RESEARCH

Flor Salınımı Yapan Ortodontik Kompozitlerin Antibakteriyel Etkileri: Pilot Çalışma

Antibacterial Effects of Fluoride-Releasing Orthodontic Composites: A Pilot Study

ÖZET

Amaç: Bu çalışmanın amacı Direkt Kontakt Testi (DKT) kullanılarak; üç farklı tipte flor salınımı yapan ortodontik kompozitlerin antibakteriyel özelliklerinin değerlendirilmesidir. **Gereçler ve Yöntem:** Flor salınımı yapan ortodontik kompozitlerin antibakteriyel özellikleri DKT kullanılarak değerlendirildi. DKT için doksan altı kuyucuklu kültür kabının duvarları her grupta 8 örnek olacak şekilde test materyalleri ile [Transbond Plus (3M Unitek, Monrovia, ABD) Light Bond (Reliance Ortho Prod. Inc. Itasca, IL, ABD) Kurasper F (Kuraray Medical Inc., Okayama, Japonya)] kaplandı. Pozitif kontrol materyali olarak Kalzinol (çinko oksit öjenol siman) (Dentsply, Konstanz, Almanya) kullanıldı. Streptococcus mutans süspansiyonu örneklerin yüzey alanına uygulanarak 37°C'de bir saat bekletildi. Bakteri üremesi, ısı kontrollü spektrofotometre ile 16 saat boyunca gözlemlendi. Herbir kuyucuktaki üremenin kinetiği her 30 dakikada bir 650 nm düzeyinde sürekli olarak kaydedildi. Veriler tek yönlü ANOVA testinin yanı sıra Tamhane'ın T2 çoklu karşılaştırma testi ile incelendi. İstatistiksel önem seviyesi $P < 0.05$ olarak belirlendi. **Bulgular:** DKT sonuçlarının değerlendirilmesi dört grup arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklar olduğunu ortaya koymuştur. ($F = 156,951$, $P = 0.000$). Kontrol materyali olan Kalzinol bakteri üremesini tamamen engellemiştir (ortalama 0.01 ± 0.05). Çoklu karşılaştırma testi, Kalzinol ve Transbond Plus (ortalama 0.12 ± 0.17) arasında anlamlı bir fark olmadığını göstermiştir ($P = 0.509$). Transbond Plus, Kalzinol ile hemen hemen benzer etkinlik sergilemiştir (Şekil 1). Kurasper F (ortalama 0.73 ± 0.06) ve Light Bond (ortalama 0.85 ± 0.02) ise Kalzinol'le karşılaştırıldığında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir fark göstermiştir ($P = 0.000$). **Sonuç:** Transbond Plus belirgin antibakteriyel etkinlik göstermiştir. (Türk Ortodonti Dergisi 2011;24:3-12)

Anahtar Kelimeler: Flor, Antibakteriyel ajanlar, Ortodontik adezivler

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SUMMARY

Aim: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the antibacterial effects of 3 different fluoride-releasing orthodontic composites using a direct contact test (DCT). **Materials and Methods:** The antibacterial properties of fluoride releasing orthodontic composites were evaluated with the DCT. For the DCT, wells ($n=8$) of 96-microtitre plates were coated with the tested bonding adhesives [Transbond Plus (3M Unitek, Monrovia, USA) Light Bond (Reliance Ortho Prod. Inc. Itasca, IL, USA) Kurasper F (Kuraray Medical Inc. Okayama, Japan)], Kalzinol (Zinc-Oxide Eugenol Cement) (Dentsply, Konstanz, Germany) was used as a positive control material. A Streptococcus mutans suspension was placed on the surface of each specimen for 1 hour at 37°C. Bacterial growth was monitored for 16 hours with a temperature-controlled microplate spectrophotometer. The kinetics of the outgrowth in each well was recorded continuously at 650 nm every 30 minutes. The data were analyzed by one-way ANOVA, as well as by Tamhane's T2 multiple comparison test. The level of significance was determined as $P < 0.05$. **Results:** The evaluation of the results of the DCT revealed that there were statistically significant differences between the four groups ($F = 156,951$, $P = 0.000$). The control material (Kalzinol) showed complete inhibition of bacterial growth (mean 0.01 ± 0.05). The multiple comparison test indicated that there were no significant difference in bacterial growth between Kalzinol and Transbond Plus (mean 0.12 ± 0.17) ($P = 0.509$). Kurasper F (mean 0.73 ± 0.06) and Light Bond (mean 0.85 ± 0.02) showed statistically significant differences ($P = 0.000$) compared to Kalzinol. **Conclusion:** Transbond Plus showed marked antibacterial effects. (Turkish J Orthod 2011;24:3-12)

Key Words: Fluorides, Antibacterial agents, Orthodontic adhesives.

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GİRİŞ

Orthodontic treatment requires maintaining adequate oral hygiene with orthodontic appliances. Demineralization of the enamel surface adjacent to the orthodontic brackets is a common adverse effect of orthodontic treatment (1). Increased plaque formation and the concomitant bacterial acid production result in enamel demineralization adjacent to the brackets (2). This enamel demineralization consists principally of Streptococcus mutans-associated lesions (3). There is a significant increase in the salivary and plaque levels of these bacteria in patients undergoing fixed appliance treatment (4,5). The prevalence of new demineralizations among orthodontic patients with fixed appliances is reported to range from 15% to 75% (6,7).

Carious lesions around orthodontic brackets have been demonstrated after only 4 weeks (8). Fluoride is the most anticariogenic agent known to date (8). A variety of mechanisms are involved in the anticariogenic effects of fluoride, including the inhibition of demineralization, the enhancement of remineralization, the prevention of pellicle and plaque formation, and the inhibition of microbial growth and metabolism (9). The mechanisms by which fluoride may interfere with bacterial metabolism and dental plaque acidogenicity include the inhibition of the glycolytic enzyme enolase and the proton-extruding ATPase as well as bacterial colonization and competition (10).

Fluoride levels may reduce bacterial growth, dental plaque composition and acid production (9). Resin composites may contain fluoride in a variety of forms, such as inorganic salts, leachable glasses or organic fluoride. Thereby, not only the amount of fluoride, but also the type and particle size of the fluoridated filler, the type of resin, silane treatment and porosity might be important factors contributing to fluoride release (11,12). Moreover, fluoride release increases with the hydrophilicity and the acid character of the polymer matrix (9,13).

The direct contact test (DCT) quantitatively measures the effect of direct and close contact between the test microorganism and the tested materials,

INTRODUCTION

Patients generally have difficulties in maintaining adequate oral hygiene with orthodontic appliances. Demineralization of the enamel surface adjacent to the orthodontic brackets is a common adverse effect of orthodontic treatment (1). Increased plaque formation and the concomitant bacterial acid production result in enamel demineralization adjacent to the brackets (2). This enamel demineralization consists principally of *Streptococcus mutans*-associated lesions (3). There is a significant increase in the salivary and plaque levels of these bacteria in patients undergoing fixed appliance treatment (4,5). The prevalence of new demineralizations among orthodontic patients with fixed appliances is reported to range from 15% to 75% (6,7).

Because caries lesions have been demonstrated in vivo around the brackets after only 4 weeks, finding methods of reducing and preventing demineralization during orthodontic treatment is important (8). Fluoride is the most anticariogenic agent known to date (8). A variety of mechanisms are involved in the anticariogenic effects of fluoride, including the inhibition of demineralization, the enhancement of remineralization, the prevention of pellicle and plaque formation, and the inhibition of microbial growth and metabolism (9). The mechanisms by which fluoride may interfere with bacterial metabolism and dental plaque acidogenicity include the inhibition of the glycolytic enzyme enolase and the proton-extruding ATPase as well as bacterial colonization and competition (10).

Fluoride levels may reduce bacterial growth, dental plaque composition and acid production (9). Resin composites may contain fluoride in a variety of forms, such as inorganic salts, leachable glasses or organic fluoride. Thereby, not only the amount of fluoride, but also the type and particle size of the fluoridated filler, the type of resin, silane treatment and porosity might be important factors contributing to fluoride release (11,12). Moreover, fluoride release increases with the hydrophilicity and the acid character of the polymer matrix (9,13).

The direct contact test (DCT) quantitatively measures the effect of direct and close contact between the test microorganism and the tested materials,



test materyali ile incelenen mikroorganizma arasındaki direk ve yakın kontak etkisini nice olarak ölçmeye yarar (14).

Farklı rezin materyallerinin antibakteriyel özellikleri birkaç araştırmada belirlenmiştir (15, 16-18). Flor salınımı yapan ortodontik kompozitlerin antibakteriyel özelliklerini inceleyen bir araştırma yoktur. Bu çalışmanın amacı flor salınımı yapan üç farklı ortodontik kompozitin antibakteriyel etkilerini DKT ile incelemektir.

GEREÇLER ve YÖNTEM

Çalışmada kullanılan flor salınımı yapan kompozitler ve kontrol materyali Tablo 1'de gösterilmiştir. *Streptococcus mutans* (Refik Saydam National Public Health, 676) deney tasarımasına göre örneklerde uygulanmadan önce, 37°C'de 48 saat süreyle 0,5% Bacitracin içeren "brain heart infusion" (BHI) besi yerinde dondurulmuş kültürlerden aerobik olarak üretilmiştir.

DKT (14) 96 kuyucuklu kültür kabında bakteri büyümesinin turbidometrik olarak belirlenmesine dayanır (96-well, flat-bottom Nunclon; Nunc, Kopenhag, Danimarka). Her bir kuyucuktaki büyümeye kinetiği, ısı kontrollü spektrofotometre cihazı (μquant, Bio-Tek Instruments Inc. Winooski VT, ABD) kullanılarak 650 nm dalga boyu düzeyinde her 30 dakikada bir devamlı olarak kaydedilir. Her bir kuyucukta, kültür kabı dik yönde tutularak (yani kültür kabının yüzeyi yere dik olacak şekilde) yan yüzeyler test materyali ile kaplanır.

Araştırmamızda, ışıkla sertleşen primer (Transbond Plus Paste ile kullanılan Transbond Plus Self Edge Primer (3M Unitek, Monrovia, ABD) fırçayla kuyucukların yan duvarına sürüldü. İnce bir film tabakası olmasına dikkat edildi. Sonra düzgün bir yüzey alanı sağlamak için mikrobrush ile ince bir adesiv katmanı uygulandı. Bu çalışmada Kalzinol (çinko oksit ojenol siman) kontrol materyali olarak kullanıldı. Test örnekleri üretici firmanın önerilerine tamamen uygun olarak karıştırıldı, sertleşmeye bırakıldı veya ışıkla sertleştirildi. Kuyucukların yan duvarları boyunca ışık geçişini engelleyerek hatalı okumalara sebep olacağı için, materyalin kuyucukların altına akmaması için son derece dikkatli davranıştı. 10µL bakteri süspansiyonu her bir örneğe yerleştirildi ve dik konumda 37°C'de nemli

regardless of the solubility and diffusibility of their components (14).

Antibacterial properties of different resin materials have been identified in a several investigations (15,16-18). There have been no studies that investigated the antibacterial effects of fluoride releasing orthodontic composites. The purpose of the present study was to asses and compare the antibacterial effects of 3 different fluoride-releasing orthodontic composites using the DCT.

MATERIALS and METHODS

The fluoride-releasing composites and control material used in this study are shown in Table 1. *Streptococcus mutans* (Refik Saydam National Public Health, 676) was grown aerobically from frozen stock cultures in brain heart infusion (BHI) broth containing 0.5% Bacitracin for 48 hours at 37°C before applying it to the specimens according to the experimental design.

The DCT (14) is based on the turbidometric determination of bacterial growth in 96-well microtitre plates (96-well, flat-bottom Nunclon; Nunc, Copenhagen, Denmark). The kinetics of the outgrowth in each well was recorded continuously at 650 nm every 30 minutes, using a temperature-controlled spectrophotometer (μquant, Bio-Tek Instruments Inc., Winooski VT, USA). In all the wells, the sidewall was coated with the tested material while the plate was held vertically (i.e. the plate's surface was perpendicular to the floor).

In our study, light-cured primers (Transbond Plus Self Etch Primer used with Transbond Plus Paste) were brushed on and applied to the sidewalls of the wells. Care was taken to have a thin film thickness. A thin coat adhesive was applied with a micro brush to ensure a uniform surface area. In this study Kalzinol (Zinc-oxide Eugenol cement) was used as a control material. The test samples were mixed, and were allowed to set, or else were light polymerized in strict compliance with the manufacturers' recommendations. Special care was taken to avoid the material's flow to the bottom of the well, which would interfere with the light path through the microplate well and would result in a false reading. A 10µL bacterial suspension was placed on each sample and incubated in a humid atmosphere at 37°C for one hour while the plate remained in a

Tablo 1. Çalışmada kullanılan ortodontik materyaller.**Table 1.** Orthodontic materials used in this study.

Marka / Brand	İçerik / Components	Kimyasal bileşim / Chemical Composition	Üretici firma / Manufacturer	Kafile numarası / Lot number
Light Bond	Light bond	Bisphenol A Diglycidylmethacrylate, Urethane Dimethacrylate, Triethyleneglycol Dimethacrylate, Hydrofluoride Methacrylate	Reliance Ortho Prod., Inc., Itasca, IL, ABD / USA	0911076
	Paste	Bisphenol A Diglycidylmethacrylate, Silica-crystalline, Silica, Fused Amorphous Silica, Sodium Fluoride		09066775
Kurasper F	F bond	Methacryloyl Fluoride-MMA copolymer, 2-Hydroxyethyl-Methacrylate, Silanated Colloidal Silica, Sodium Fluoride, Dimethacrylates	Kuraray Medical Inc., Okayama, Japonya / Japan	00041C
	Paste	Dimethacrylates, Silanated Barium Glass filler, Silica filler		00052B
Transbond Plus	Transbond plus Self-Etching Primer	Water, Methacryloyl Phosphate Monomer, Phosphine Oxide, Fluoride Complex	3M Unitek, Monrovia, ABD / USA	361980
	Transbond Plus Paste	Silane-treated Quartz, Glass reacted with Hydrolyzed Silane, Polyethylene Glycol Dimethacrylate, Citric Acid Dimethacrylate Oligomer, Silane-Treated Silica, Bisphenol A Diglycidyl Ether Dimethacrylate		N104121
Kalzinoł (Zinc Oxide / Eugenol Cement) (Control)	Powder	Zinc Oxide, Zinc Acetate	Dentsply, Konstanz, Almanya / Germany	0606000658
	Liquid	Eugenol, Olive Oil		0611001635

bir ortamda bir saat inkube edildi. Bu süre zarfında süspansiyon likitinin çoğu buharlaştırılarak bütün bakteriler ve test materyalinin yüzeyi arasında direk kontak sağlandı.

Bundan sonra her bir kuyucuğa 220 μL BHI besi yeri eklendi ve spektrofotometreye yerleştirildi. Bakteri üremesi 16 saat boyunca her 30 dakikada bir, 650 nm düzeyinde optik okuyucu ile otomatik olarak ölçülecek kaydedildi. Deney tasarımına paralel olarak, sayısal ve tekrarlanabilir tarzda, deney şartları altında bakteriyel üremeyi saptamak için kalibrasyon deneyleri yapıldı (14).

İstatistiksel Analiz

Her bir kuyucuk için bakteriyel büyümeye eğrileri analiz edildi ve lineer regresyonu $y=ax+b$ denklemi kullanılarak hesaplandı. Bu denklem ilgili büyümeye hızıyla ilişkili eğim değerini sağladı.

Tüm istatistiksel analizler SPSS 10.3 yazılım programı ile yapılmıştır (SPSS for Windows 13.0; SPSS, Chicago, Illinois, ABD). Dört grubun herbiri için ortalama, standart sapma, minimum ve maksimum değerleri içeren tanımlayıcı istatistikler hesaplandı. Shapiro-Wilks'in normalite ve Levene'in varyans homojenite testleri yapıldı. Veriler normal dağılım gösterdi ve gruplar arasında varyansın homojen olduğu görüldü. Veriler tek yönlü ANOVA testinin yanı sıra Tamhane'ın T2 çoklu karşılaştırma testi ile incelendi. İstatistiksel önem seviyesi $P<0.05$ olarak belirlendi.

BULGULAR

Kalibrasyon deneyleri, sayısal ve tekrarlanabilir tarzda, kültür kabında bakteriyel üremenin izlendiğini göstermiştir. Doksan altı kuyucuklu kültür kabında Streptococcus mutans büyümesi Şekil 1'de

vertical position. During that time, most of the suspension liquid evaporated, ensuring direct contact between all bacteria and the tested material surface. Then, 220 μL of BHI broth was added to each of the wells and the plate was placed in the spectrophotometer.

The bacterial outgrowth was estimated after direct contact with the tested material on the basis of the changes in the readings of optical density at 650 nm, which were recorded automatically by the spectrophotometer every 30 minutes for 16 hours. Parallel to the experimental setup, calibration experiments were performed to establish bacterial outgrowth under experimental conditions in a quantitative and reproducible manner (14).

Statistical Analyses

Bacterial growth curves for each well were analyzed and a regression line on the ascending linear portion of the curve was calculated, using the equation $y = ax + b$. This equation provided the value of the slope corresponding to the growth rate.

All statistical analyses were performed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences, version 13.0 for Windows (SPSS for Windows 13.0; SPSS, Chicago, Illinois, USA). Descriptive statistics, including the mean, standard deviation, minimum and maximum values, were calculated for each of the four groups. Shapiro-Wilks normality and Levene's variance homogeneity tests were applied to the data. The data showed normal distribution and there were homogeneity of variances among the groups. The data were analyzed by one-way ANOVA, as well as by Tamhane's T2 multiple comparison test. The level of significance was determined as $P < 0.05$.



ve Tablo 2'de sunulmuştur. Büyüme eğrisindeki her bir nokta Şekil 1'deki herhangi bir zamanda her bir gruptaki 8 kuyucukta ölçülen ortalama optik yoğunluğu verir. Her bir eğri 16 saat içinde alınan 32 ölçümü içerir. DKT sonuçlarının değerlendirilmesi dört grup arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklar olduğunu ortaya koymuştur ($F= 156,951$, $P= 0,000$). Kontrol materyali olan Kalzinol bakteri üremesini tamamen engellemiştir (ortalama $0,01 \pm 0,05$). Çoklu karşılaştırma testi, Kalzinol ve Transbond Plus (ortalama $0,12 \pm 0,17$) arasında anlamlı bir fark olmadığını göstermiştir ($P= 0,509$). Transbond Plus, Kalzinol ile hemen hemen benzer etkinlik sergilemiştir (Şekil 1). Kurasper F (ortalama $0,73 \pm 0,06$) ve Light Bond (ortalama $0,85 \pm 0,02$) ise Kalzinol'le karşılaştırıldığında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir fark göstermiştir ($P= 0,000$).

TARTIŞMA

Beyaz nokta lezyonları sabit ortodontik tedavi görmüş hastaların %50'ye yakınında rapor edilmiştir (6,19). Ortodontik tedavi sonrası görülen demineralizasyonların yüksek prevalansına braketlere bitişik Streptococcus mutans sayısındaki artış sebep olmaktadır (20). Bu araştırma, Transbond Plus'ın Streptococcus mutans üremesini inhibe ettiğini göstermiştir. Çalışmamızda çürügün birincil etiyolojik etkeni ve çürük lezyonlarından sıkılıkla izole edilen Streptococcus mutans deney mikroorganizması olarak kullanıldı. Streptococcus mutans dişhekimliğinde restoratif materyallerin antimikrobiyal etkinliğinin sınınamasında yaygın olarak kullanılmıştır (14,21,22). Streptococcus mutans üremesi bu araştırmada DKT kullanılarak değerlendirildi. Yapılan çalışmalarda dental ürünlerin antibakteriyel etkinliği hem ayar difüzyon testi (ADT) hem de DKT ile incelenmiştir (15,22-24). DKT dental ürünlerin antibakteriyel etkisini belirlemekte ADT'ye göre daha etkin bulunmuştur (15).

Sabit apareylerle tedavi gören hastalarda çürük başlangıç lezyonlarının gelişimini engellemek için alınacak önlemler, bant ve braketlerin çevresinde oluşan bakteriyel plaqın kontrolüne ve ağız boşluğununda sabit bir flor seviyesi sağlanmasına odaklanmıştır.

RESULTS

The calibration experiments showed that bacterial outgrowth in microtiter wells could be monitored in a quantitative and reproducible manner. The Streptococcus mutans growth in a 96-well microtitre plate is presented in Figure 1 and Table 2. Each point on the growth curve in Figure 1 is the average of the optic density measured in eight wells at any given time. Each curve includes 32 measurements taken within 16 hours.

The evaluation of the results of the DCT revealed that there were statistically significant differences between the four groups ($F= 156,951$, $P= 0.000$). The control material (Kalzinol) showed complete inhibition of bacterial growth (mean 0.01 ± 0.05). The multiple comparison test indicated that there were no significant difference in bacterial growth between Kalzinol and Transbond Plus (mean 0.12 ± 0.17) ($P= 0.509$). Transbond Plus exhibited nearly similar effectiveness with Kalzinol (Figure 1). Kurasper F (mean 0.73 ± 0.06) and Light Bond (mean 0.85 ± 0.02) showed statistically significant differences ($P= 0.000$) compared to Kalzinol.

DISCUSSION

White spot lesions have been reported in 50% of the teeth treated with fixed appliances and in up to 50% of the orthodontic patients (6,19). The high prevalence of post-orthodontic treatment demineralizations is caused by the increase of Streptococcus mutans adjacent to brackets (20). This study demonstrated that Transbond Plus inhibit Streptococcus mutans growth. Streptococcus mutans, a primary etiologic agent of caries and a frequent caries-lesion isolate, was used as the test microorganism. Streptococcus mutans has been widely used for testing the antimicrobial activity of restorative materials in dentistry (14,21-22). Growth of the Streptococcus mutans was evaluated in this study using the DCT. The antibacterial activity of dental materials has been intensively tested with both the agar diffusion test (ADT) and DCT (15,22-24). The DCT was found to be more effective in detecting the antibacterial properties of dental materials than ADT (15).

The approaches to inhibiting the development of white spot lesions in patients with fixed appliances have focused on controlling the bacterial plaque around the



(25). Flor salınımı yapan bonding materyalleri her geçen gün hızla gelişmektedir. Flor salan ortodontik kompozitlerin kopma dayanıklılığına etkileri, mine remineralizasyonu ve flor salınım hızı birçok araştırmada değerlendirilmiştir (1,26-29). Flor salınarak oluşan remineralizasyon önemlidir ancak florun antibakteriyel özelliği çürük oluşumunu engellemede asıl stratejidir (30).

Mine demineralizasyonunu önlemek için çeşitli uygulamalar önerilmiştir. Florlu diş macunları, ağız gargaraları, jel ve cilalar dişlere uygulanabilir veya flor salınımı yapan simanlar, elastomerik halkalar ve zincirler sabit aparey tedavisi süresince seçilebilir (31). Seppa ve ark (32) klinik bir çalışmada topikal flor ajanlarının mine demineralizasyonunu azalttığını belirtmişlerdir. Düzenli flor cilalarının uygulanması sonucunda, braketlenmiş üst kesici dişte lezyon oluşumu azalmıştır (33). Ancak bunlar büyük oranda hasta uyumuna bağlıdır ve mine demineralizasyonuna karşı sadece aralıklı koruma sağlarlar (34). Antimikrobiyal ajan içeren yapıştırma sistemleri incelenmiş (4,35,36), ancak bugüne kadar bu ürünler piyasada yer bulamamıştır (34).

Cam iyonomer simanlar, dentin bonding sistemleri ve yapıştırma ajanları ADT kullanılarak araştırılmıştır. Cam iyonomer simanlar ile belirgin antibakteriyel etki gözlenirken, amalgam, kompozit, yapıştırma ajanları ve bonding sistemleri bakteriyel üremeyi etkilememiştir (16). Davidovich ve

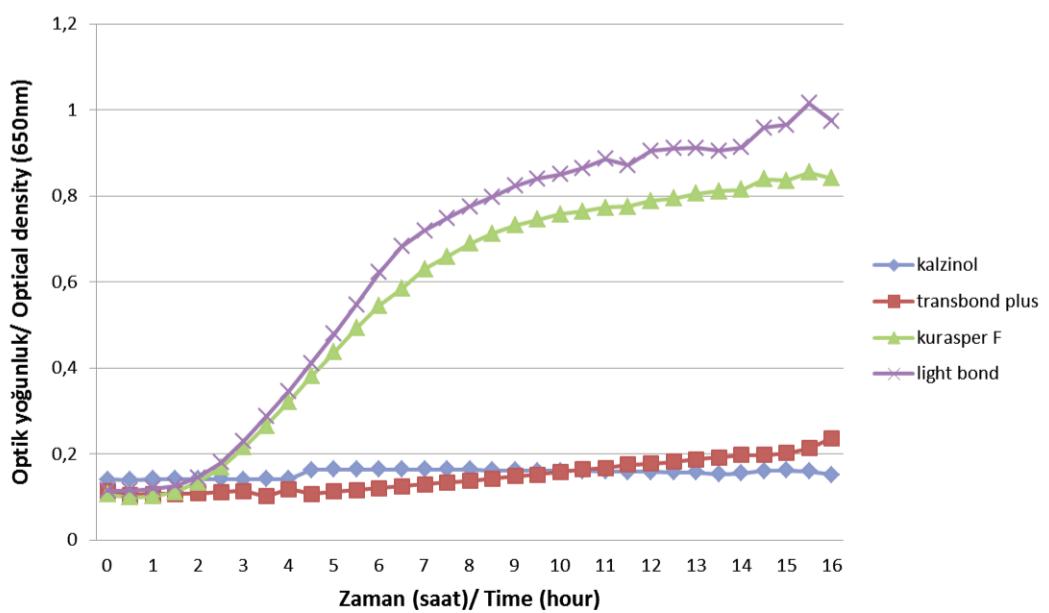
bands and brackets and the maintenance of a constant fluoride level in the oral cavity (25). Fluoride releasing bonding material has increasingly been developed. The effects of fluoridereleasing orthodontic material on shear bond strength, enamel reminera-lization, and the fluoride releasing rate were evaluated (1,26-29). Remineralization by releasing of fluoride is important, but the antibacterial property of fluoride is a direct strategy for eliminating the cause of dental caries (30).

Various applications have been proposed to inhibit enamel demineralization. Fluoridated toothpaste, mouthrinse, gel and varnish could be administered to the teeth, or fluoride releasing cements, elastomeric modules and chains could be chosen during fixed appliance treatment (31). Seppa et al (32) stated that topical fluoride agents decreased enamel demineralization in a clinical trial. The efficiency of regular application of fluoride varnish appears to reduce lesion formation on bracketed maxillary incisor teeth (33) However they rely heavily on patient compliance and provide only intermittent protection against demineralization (34). Bonding systems that contain antimicrobial agents have been evaluated (4,35,36), but to date, these products can not take place in the market (34).

The antibacterial activity of several glass ionomer cements, dentin bonding systems, and luting agents were investigated using ADT. Marked antibacterial activity was shown with the glass ionomer cement, whereas amalgam, composites, luting agents,

Sekil 1. *Streptococcus mutans* ve incelenen materyaller arasında direk kontak sonrası görülen bakteriyel üreme eğrileri. Eğriler üzerindeki herbir nokta, 8 kuyucuktaki 650 nm düzeyinde ölçülen ortalama optik yoğunluğu gösterir.

Figure 1. Growth curves of bacterial outgrowth after direct contact between *Streptococcus mutans* and tested materials. Each point on the growth curve represents the average optical density measured at 650 nm in eight wells.





Gruplar/ Groups	Kalzinol	Transbond Plus	Kurasper F	Light Bond	One-Way Anova (Tamhane's T2)	Kalzinol- Transbond Plus	Kalzinol- Kurasper F	Kalzinol- Light-Bond
Ortalama ± SS/ Mean ± SD	0.01±0.05	0.12±0.17	0.73±0.06	0.85±0.02	P= 0.509	P= 0.000*	P= 0.000*	

Tablodaki herbir sayı, aynı kültür kabında 8 ayrı kuyucuktan bakteriyel büyümeye eğiminin ortalamasıdır ($(\bar{x} \times 10^{-2}) \pm SD(\times 10^{-3})$)./ Each number in table is mean ($(\bar{x} \times 10^{-2}) \pm SD(\times 10^{-3})$) of slope of bacterial growth in 8 separate wells in same microtiter plate,
SS; standart sapma/ SD; Standard Deviation,
*; İstatistiksel önemli/ *; Statistically Significant

ark (17) in vitro olarak üç cam ionomer simanın ve çinko oksit öjenol simanın antibakteriyel özelliklerini incelemişler ve bu ürünlerin hiçbirinin test edilen bakterilerde üreme göstermediğini bulmuşlardır. Feuerstein ve ark (18) 4 self etching adesiv sisteminin (AdheSe, Adper Prompt L-Pop, Clearfil Protect Bond ve Xeno III) antibakteriyel özelliklerini DKT kullanarak incelemişler ve test edilen tüm adesivlerin 16 saat içinde Streptococcus mutans üzerine bakterisidal etki gösterdiğini bildirmiştir.

Orthodontik materyallerin antibakteriyel özellikleri sadece bir makalede araştırılmıştır. Matalon ve ark (23) geleneksel cam ionomer siman (CX-Plus), resinle güçlendirilmiş cam ionomer siman (GC Fuji Ortho LC), komposit resin (Transbond XT), ve flor salan komposit resin (Transbond Plus)'in antibakteriyel etkilerini DKT kullanarak incelemiştir. GC Fuji Ortho LC ve Transbond Plus 16 saat içinde antibakteriyel etki göstermiştir. Matalon ve ark (23)'nın çalışmasında, farklı tipte ortodontik materyalleri (siman- kompozit ve flor salan ve salmayan) karşılaştırılmıştır. Flor miktarı, tipi ve partikül boyutu, rezin tipi, silan uygulanması ve pörözite flor salınımına katkıda bulunan önemli etkenlerden olduğu için bizim çalışmamızda flor salan kompozitler karşılaştırılmıştır (11,12). Kurasper F ve Light Bond antibakteriyel etkinlik göstermemiştir. Transbond Plus ile, Matalon ve ark (23)'nın çalışmasındaki benzer bir etki bulunmuştur.

Etkin flor salımının düzeyinin uzun süreli ve tercihen sabit bir hızda olması önemlidir. Salınan flor ilk gün en yüksek düzeye ulaşır. İkinci gün aniden düşer ve üçüncü günün sonuna kadar aşamalı olarak belirsiz bir seviyeye düşer (26,37). Baturina ve ark (38), flor emdirilmiş elastomerik halkaların uzun süreli düşük doz flor salımı sağlayacağını öne sürmüştür. Orthodontik hastaların her 30

and bonding systems did not affect the bacterial growth (16). Davidovich et al (17) evaluated the antibacterial properties of restorative materials (three glass ionomer cements and a zinc-oxide eugenol cement) in vitro and found that none of the tested material showed bacterial growth in any of the tested bacteria. Feuerstein et al (18) examined the antibacterial properties of four self-etching adhesive systems (AdheSe, Adper Prompt L-Pop, Clearfil Protect Bond and Xeno III) using the DCT. All of the tested adhesives had a bactericidal effect on Streptococcus mutans within 16 hours.

The antibacterial properties of orthodontic materials were evaluated in only one study in the orthodontic literature. Matalon et al (23) evaluated the antibacterial properties of conventional glass ionomer cement (CX-Plus), resin forced glass ionomer cement (GC Fuji Ortho LC), composite resin (Transbond XT), and fluoride releasing composite resin (Transbond Plus) using DCT. The authors found that GC Fuji Ortho LC and Transbond Plus showed their antibacterial properties in 16 hours.

In the Matalon et al (23) study, different types of orthodontic materials (cement-composite and both fluoride releasing and not) were compared. Fluoride releasing composites were compared in our study because the amount of fluoride, type and particle size of the fluoridated filler, the type of resin, silane treatment, and porosity might be important factors contributing to fluoride release (11,12). Kurasper F and Light Bond did not show antibacterial activity. Transbond Plus showed antibacterial effects similar to those demonstrated in the Matalon et al (23) study.

It is essential that the effective levels of fluoride release are maintained for long periods of time, preferably at a constant rate. Fluoride released reaches the highest level on the first day, then suddenly reduces on the second day, and gradually decreases to undetectable levels by the end of the third

Tablo 2. Büyüme eğrisinde doğrusal bölümün eğimiyle gösterilen bakteriyel büyümeye hızı.

Table 2. Bacterial growth rate, as demonstrated by slope of linear portion of growth curve.



ile 45 günde bir kontrol randevuları olduğu için, ideal olarak bu flor uygulama yöntemi hastalarda uyum gereksinimini yok edecek ve her randevuda flor uygulaması yenilenecektir.

SONUÇ

Bu çalışmanın sınırları içinde, Transbond Plus güçlü antibakteriyel etki göstermiş, ancak Light Bond ve Kurasper F bakteri üremesini engellememiştir. İncelenen materalerin uzun süreli antibakteriyel özelliklerini incelemek için ileri çalışmalar gereklidir.

TEŞEKKÜR

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day (26,37). Baturina et al (38) suggested that elastomeric ligature ties (rings) impregnated with fluoride would provide a long-term low-dose fluoride release. Because orthodontic patients have routine examining appointments every 30 to 45 days, ideally, this method of fluoride delivery would eliminate any need for patient compliance and would replace fluoride at each orthodontic visits.

CONCLUSION

Within the limitations of this study, Transbond Plus exhibited potent antibacterial activity but Kurasper F and Light Bond did not inhibit the bacterial growth. Further studies are required to investigate the long-lasting antibacterial properties of the tested materials.

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