

ions

no significant difference of the shear bond strength according to storage period. All specimens were showed gap formation on the interface between light cured glass ionomer cement base and dentin.

Marginal adaptation of indirect composite resin systems in three different base materials

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I. Objectives

Composite inlays are indicated for large cavities and different approaches have been proposed to improve the adaptation of Class II restorations, including applying base. The purpose of this study was to compare in vitro the marginal adaptation of class II (MOD) composite inlays (Tescera ATL system, Bisco) made with or without bases, having different physical properties.

II. Materials and Methods

Extracted human lower molars were used for this study. The base was made from Aeliteflo (Bisco), Dyract AP (Bisco) or Fuji II LC improved (GC) respectively and the control group has no base. Before and after mechanical loading (720000 cycles, with a force 5.0 kg) with the chewing simulator, the marginal adaptation were assessed by microscope. Experimental data were analysed with one-way ANOVA and t-method at the 95% confidence level.

III. Results

The results will be presented.