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## Abstract

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The aim of this study was to evaluate *in vitro* the antimicrobial activity of glass ionomer (GIC) and zinc oxide-eugenol (ZOE) cements against *Candida albicans*. Standardized GIC and ZOE specimens were maintained in contact with *C. albicans* suspension  $(1 \times 10^6 \text{ cells/ml})$  at  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 24 h, 48 h or 7 days. A control group without any testing cement was included. After the incubation period, aliquots of 0.1 ml were plated on Sabouraud's agar, and then the number of colonies was counted. The results were expressed as values of logarithms of colony-forming units per milliliter (log CFU/mL) and were analyzed statistically by Kruskal-Wallis ANOVA. After 48 h of incubation, the ZOE group presented no growth of *C. albicans*. GIC and control groups presented similar mean values at all tested periods. According to the results obtained, it could be concluded that, under the experimental conditions, ZOE cement was more effective *in vitro* against *C. albicans* than GIC.



Keywords: Candida; Candidiasis, oral; Glass ionomer cements; Zinc oxide-eugenol cement; Antimicrobial activity.

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