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	PRINT ISSN : 0040-8891
The Bulletin of Tokyo Dental College	
Vol. 50 (2009), No. 4:183-190	

Light Energy Transmission through Composite Influenced by Material Shades

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(Received April 6, 2009) (Accepted September 14, 2009)

[PDF (66K)] [References]

Abstract: This study investigated the influence of different composite resin shades on light energy transmission through the composite, hardness and cross-link density (CLD). The composite Filtek Z250 was used in shades A1, A2, A3, A3.5 and A4. A quartz tungsten halogen light curing unit was used at an irradiance of 900mW/cm². Thirty specimens were made for each shade. Light energy transmission that passed through the composite was calculated (n=10). Differences in Knoop hardness between the top and bottom (DKH) of the same specimen were calculated (n=10). The Knoop hardness value for each surface was recorded as the average of three indentations (KHN₁). Thereafter, the specimens were soaked in absolute ethanol for 24hr at room temperature, and hardness was again determined (KHN₂). The CLD was estimated by the softening effect produced by ethanol, i.e., by decrease in hardness. The percentage of decrease in KHN₂ compared with KHN₁ (PD) in the same specimen was then calculated for both surfaces (n=10). The data were submitted to an ANOVA in different tests (Light energy transmission, Knoop hardness and CLD). The irradiance of light that passed through composite shade A1 (408mW/cm²) was statistically greater than that through shade A2 (376mW/cm²), and was greater through A2

than A3 (359mW/cm²) and through A3 than A3.5 (327mW/cm²); A3.5 showed no statistical difference when compared to A4 (324mW/cm²). The DKH of A4 (20.56%) was not statistically higher than that of A3.5 (20.14%), which was greater than that of A3 (14.08%), A2 (11.65%) and A1 (9.06%). There was no statistical difference in CLD. Darker shades had a significant influence on light energy transmission through dental resin composite and its hardness. However, CLD was not affected by darker dental composite shades.

Key words: Composite resin, Shades, Light energy transmission, Hardness, Cross-link density

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To cite this article:

Ricardo Danil Guiraldo, Simonides Consani, Rafael Leonardo Xediek Consani, Sandrine Bittencourt Berger, Wilson Batista Mendes and Mario Alexandre Coelho Sinhoreti: "Light Energy Transmission through Composite Influenced by Material Shades". The Bulletin of Tokyo Dental College, Vol. **50**: 183-190 (2009).

doi:10.2209/tdcpublication.50.183

JOI JST.JSTAGE/tdcpublication/50.183

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