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Thirty Months Clinical Evaluation of 10%DMSO Primer in Carious-Cervical-LesionsO. A. Ismail^{1,2}, A. Tezvergil-Mutluay¹¹Cariology and Restorative Dentistry, The university of Turku, Turku, Finland, ²Conservative Dentistry, Horus University, New-Damietta, Egypt

Objectives FDI-criteria for evaluation of the restoration were used in this randomized clinical trial to evaluate the effect of 10% DMSO/H₂O application before etch and rinse adhesive on the durability of carious-cervical-lesions' (CCL) restorations.

Methods 80CCLs met the criteria for inclusion. Prior to bonding, cavities were treated with (37% H₃PO₄), for 15-seconds followed by 15-seconds rinse. Both study groups received bonding with Single-Bond2 (3M-ESPE) and restoration with Z350XT nanohybrid-composite (3M-ESPE) under rubber-dam isolation. In intervention group, solution of 10% DMSO/H₂O was applied for 60-seconds, followed by air-drying after etching and before adhesive application. Assessment of the restorations was conducted at baseline, 12-months, 24-months, and 30-months using the FDI-criteria for evaluation. Statistical analyses involved the use of Kolmogorov-Smirnov and Shapiro-Wilk tests to assess data normality. Categorical data were summarized using percentages, and the Wilcoxon test with a significance level of P=0.05 was utilized for comparisons.

Results Biological properties (secondary-caries, postoperative-hypersensitivity), Functional properties (retention, marginal adaptation), Aesthetic criteria (staining) were evaluated by two assessors after randomization and blinding. Biological and Aesthetic properties were significantly better in intervention group after 30months (p>0.05). Functional properties showed no significant difference between the two groups at all follow-ups (p>0.05).

Conclusions 10%DMSO Primer improved the durability of etch and rinse adhesives, which were used to bond composite restorations to CCLs. Longer follow-ups should be evaluated in the future.