A perfect synergy of technologies

CAD/CAM materials in combination with a new luting composite

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_A platform that allows aesthetic results to be achieved with astonishing ease can be created by combining CAD/CAM technology with a high-strength ceramic and a modern luting material.

State-of-the-art technologies and materials provide a fast route to achieving excellent results.

Preoperative assessment

A female patient presented with anterior metal-ceramic restorations, wishing for an improvement of her aesthetic appearance (Fig. 1). A radiographic examination was carried out followed by an intraoral photographic series. Then, the aesthetic parameters were evaluated. Using the conceptual treatment planning tool Digital Smile Design (DSD, Dr C. Coachman), the desired changes were visualised on the computer and discussed with the patient. Visualisation is essential an aesthetically motivated treatment that requires preparation of the tooth structure because it affords the opportunity to familiarise the patient with the most salient changes in a straightforward fashion.

After the patient had approved of the treatment, a conventional intraoral impression (polyvinyl siloxane) was taken and a diagnostic wax-up fabricated. The gum line was not altered at this stage. The diagnostic wax-up was key in helping the patient fathom the prospective three-dimensional volumetric change in her anterior dentition and fabricating the temporary restoration. Among other things, the patient’s main concerns were to...
have the excessive length of her anterior teeth ameliorated to harmonise with the surrounding dentition and to have the severe palatal curvature mitigated.

Planning and temporisation

The information gained from the DSD procedure and the try-in of the mock-up formed the basis for the final treatment planning. The mock-up model conveyed a precise impression of the morphological changes to be applied to the teeth. At the try-in, the canines were found to be too long in relation to the new appearance of the central and lateral incisors (Fig. 2). To redress this situation, the patient was given the option to have her canines reduced by approx. 1 mm following the insertion of the temporary restorations. Furthermore, the patient was informed of the need for surgical intervention to adapt the course of her gum line. Treatments necessitating a reduction of healthy tooth structure and/or a change of the gingival profile require the use of visualisation software, such as the Digital Smile Design programme, because such changes cannot be made visible with models or mock-ups.

After the existing restorations were removed with a tungsten carbide bur (Fig. 3), the resulting abutments were in a suboptimal condition and tooth 22 was damaged by a carious lesion. It was therefore necessary to build up the abutments using composite material and an adhesive before the temporary polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA) restorations could be placed. The primary objective was to avoid a further reduction of tooth structure. After completion of the conservative treatment, the built-up teeth were again slightly reduced to create space in the interproximal area with the aim to encourage the papillae to grow into the interdental spaces between the temporary restorations (Fig. 4).

Surgical intervention

Surgical crown lengthening was performed to attain a harmonious gum line. After the periodontal surgical soft tissue procedure, the bucco-lingual bone was reduced using a diamond-coated drill and hand chisel with the aim to expose 5 mm of tooth structure above the alveolar bone crest. After the surgical intervention, the exposed root surfaces were smoothed up to the bone crest with the help of curettes, followed by the preparation of the abutment teeth. Here, the aim was to modify the natural emergence profile of the teeth as they emerge from the alveolar ridge and, as a result, to limit the coronal growth of the soft tissue portions in the buccal and palatal areas. Finally, the soft tissue flaps were secured over the buccal and palatal sides of the alveolar bone crest and, as a result, to limit the coronal growth of the soft tissue portions in the buccal and palatal areas. Finally, the soft tissue flaps were secured over the buccal and palatal sides of the alveolar bone crest.
case report: restorative dentistry

veolar bone using simple vertical mattress sutures (PGA 6/0) and anchored to the periosteum on the buccal side. After the surgery, the temporary restorations were inserted using calcium hydroxide cement. This intervention meant that the patient was not able to clean her teeth in the areas affected. Instead, she was instructed to rinse with 0.12 % chlorhexidine solution for one minute, three times a day.

Temporisation

At the following appointment, the sutures were removed and a precision impression—without placing a retraction cord—was taken. This impression was used to create a second 'series' of temporary restorations amenable to relining. Three weeks after the surgery, the final preparation of the abutments was performed. The gum line was used as a reference to provide orientation in the cervical region. Early temporisation was advantageous to soft-tissue conditioning. With this measure, a potential soft-tissue rebound was easier to monitor and the desired aesthetic outcome could be achieved in a targeted fashion. Over the following five to six months, the temporaries were additionally modified to allow the interdental papillae to grow into an appropriate shape.

Intraoral data capturing

Six months after the surgery, the soft tissue had developed into an ideal shape (Fig. 5). It was now time to begin with the final prosthetic stage. Only one appointment was planned for this stage. As the patient was satisfied with the morphological shape and function of the temporary restorations, the PMMA restorations were utilised as prototypes for the final crowns. Two digital impressions were required. At the first step, a digital record of the temporary restoration was created and subsequently used as a 'biogeneric' model. At the second step, the abutment teeth were digitally recorded after a retraction cord had been placed. Both the temporary restorations and abutment teeth were coated with a dusting of scanning powder to facilitate optical data capturing (Figs. 6–8). After intraoral scanning (CEREC Bluecam, Sirona Dental Systems), the data were imported into the CAD software (CEREC Software V. 4.2) and integrated into the design of the restorations. The parameters concerning the space for the luting composite and adhesive were set to 30 and 20 μm respectively and the minimum incisal ceramic was set to 1.5 mm. Additionally, digital records of the opposing jaw and bite registration were also taken.

Material

All-ceramic restorations should demonstrate natural optical properties and offer a lifelike surface texture.

Simultaneously with the advancement of CAD/CAM technology, the manufacture of CAD/CAM blanks has been consistently improved. Aesthetic
results that look intriguingly similar to the natural dentition can now be easily achieved due to the combination of the ‘enamel-like’ optical properties of the IPS e.max® CAD HT blocks (high translucency) and the staining technique—no individual layering is required. Lithium disilicate glass-ceramic blocks (IPS e.max CAD HT C14/A2) were the chosen material for the case described here. The blanks were processed in the CEREC milling unit (Sirona) using a Step Bur 12 and a Cylinder Pointed Bur 12S (Fig. 9).

_Crown seating_

After crystallisation firing, the restorations were fitted on the abutment teeth and their accuracy of fit was evaluated. Minor shape adjustments were performed and the occlusal and proximal contacts adjusted (Fig. 10). Finally, customised effects were applied to the crowns using the staining technique (IPS e.max Ceram Shades) (Fig. 11). The dual-curing luting composite Variolink® Esthetic DC was selected for placing the crowns. This material is available in several shades to allow an ideal esthetic integration. Water-soluble, glycerine-based try-in pastes provide valuable assistance in selecting the correct colour composite (Fig. 12). With these pastes, the shade effect of the all-ceramic restoration can be simulated before it is permanently cemented. The try-in pastes feature the same shade and translucency as the luting composite after it has been cured. The consistency of the try-in paste is similar to that of the luting composite. In the present case, each time the restoration was tried in with one of the coloured try-in pastes, the shade effect was measured using a colour measurement device (SpectroShade, MHT). With the five different shades Light+, Light, Neutral, Warm and Warm+, the translucency can be modified in varying degrees of percentage, ranging from brighter/whiter to darker/yellower and the darker shades can be used to change between the levels of opacity and translucency. With a translucency of approx. 10 per cent and a relatively bright shade effect, the ‘Light’ version was selected for the final cementation. The crowns were seated on the same day (Figs. 13 & 14).

_Conclusion_

In the case presented here, the combination of CAD/CAM technology, a lithium disilicate glass-ceramic and a colour-balanced luting composite enabled us to use a straightforward and efficient method to restore our patient’s smile to its full attractiveness.

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