

CHAPTER VI

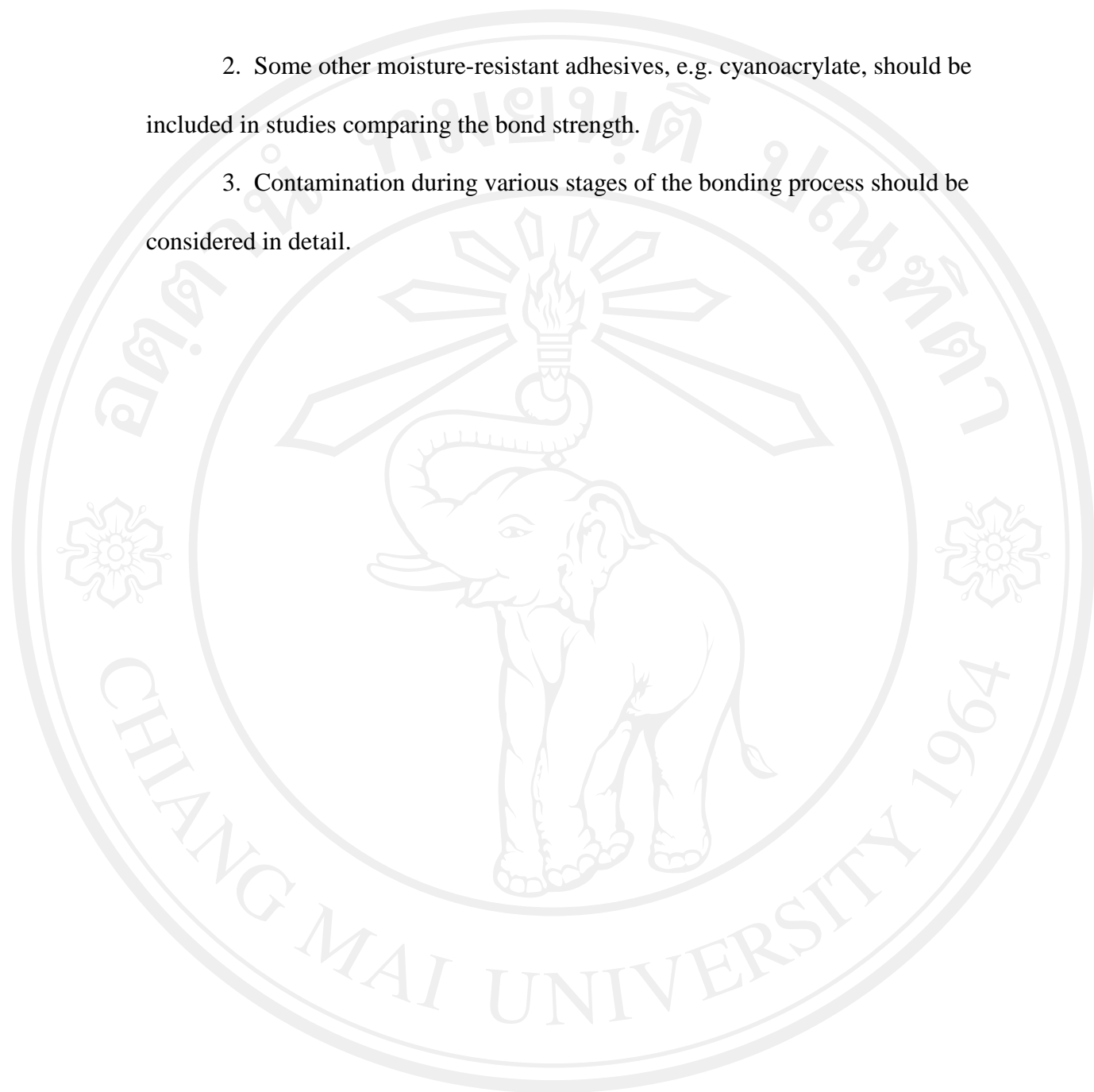
CONCLUSIONS

Artificial saliva contamination had the effect of a significant decrease in the mean shear bond strength values of a conventional adhesive system (Transbond™ XT), but did not affect the mean shear bond strength values of moisture-resistant adhesive systems (Transbond™ Plus Color Change, Beauty Ortho Bond®, and Assure®). The mean shear bond strength of Transbond™ XT under non-contaminated conditions (11.70 ± 3.14 MPa) was significantly superior to that of the other systems under non-contaminated or artificial saliva-contaminated conditions ($p < 0.05$), whereas the mean shear bond strength of Transbond™ XT under artificial saliva-contaminated conditions (7.24 ± 1.86 MPa), Transbond™ PLUS Color Change under non-contaminated and artificial saliva-contaminated conditions (7.37 ± 1.59 and 6.44 ± 1.40 MPa, respectively), Beauty Ortho Bond® under non-contaminated and artificial saliva-contaminated conditions (6.28 ± 2.05 and 6.66 ± 2.01 MPa, respectively) and Assure® under non-contaminated and artificial saliva-contaminated conditions (6.74 ± 1.61 and 7.28 ± 1.06 MPa, respectively) were not significantly different.

Suggestions for further studies

1. For more practical and reliable information, clinical trials should be conducted.

2. Some other moisture-resistant adhesives, e.g. cyanoacrylate, should be included in studies comparing the bond strength.
3. Contamination during various stages of the bonding process should be considered in detail.



ลิขสิทธิ์มหาวิทยาลัยเชียงใหม่

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