

Effect Of Composite Resin, Compomer And Reinforced Glass Ionomer On Morphology Distribution Of Dental Plaque Colonies

FADEL SOBHY

Associate Professor, Conservative Dentistry Dept, Faculty Of Dentistry, Ainshams University

HEBA HAMZA

Lecturer, Operative Dentistry Dept, Faculty Of Oral & Dental Medicine, Cairo University

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effect of composite resin (VLC composite), compomer (Dyract) and resin reinforced glass ionomer (Fuji II L.C) on the morphology distribution of plaque colonies. Forty five patients were studied during various phases. The three restorative materials were used for class V fillings in molars and premolars. Cavities preparation and restorative techniques were carefully standardized. Fifteen fillings of each type of restorations were done in the selected cases. The patients were asked not to brush their teeth or used any mouth wash and not to chew gum 48 hours before collection of plaque samples. The bacteriological tests were performed 7 days and after 6 months postoperatively. Bacterial plaques were identified on the basis of colony morphology and gram stain. The results showed same activities of gram positive bacilli collected from the gingival margins of restorations of control surfaces. While, those obtained from reinforced glass ionomer Fuji II L.C. shows less activity. The gram positive bacilli showed 12% of the bacterial plaque sample on the filling surfaces when compared with control group 22%. The maximum activity of gram negative mutans was occurred on the surface of the composite resin restorations. The rods activity showed nearly stable behaviors for all restorations. Gram positive and negative filamentous mutans showed stable equilibrium for compomer restorations. All types of restorations showed bacterial filamentous growth for the studied periods.
