

## COMPARISON OF DIFFERENT DISINFECTANT ON CONDENSATION SILICONE IMPRESSION MATERIAL

Sidhant Sudan<sup>1</sup>, Rajat Khajuria<sup>2</sup>, Tanvi Sudan<sup>3</sup>, Dwij Kothari<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Registrar, Department of prosthodontics & crown and bridges, Indira Gandhi govt. dental college, Jammu

<sup>2</sup> Lecturer, Department of prosthodontics & crown and bridges, Indira Gandhi govt. dental college, Jammu

<sup>3</sup> PG student, Department of Pedodontics and preventive dentistry, Himachal dental college, Sundarnagar (H.P)

<sup>4</sup> MDS, Private practitioner, D & D dental clinic, Ahmedabad

### ARTICLE INFO



Keywords:

Deconex, Disinfectant, NaOCl

### ABSTRACT

**Background:** Many studies have evaluated the effect of various disinfectants and methods of disinfecting impression materials, but the results of those studies varied widely. The present study aimed at assessing the disinfection effect of Deconex and 0.525% NaOCl on condensational silicone impression material. **Materials & Methods:** The present study was conducted 20 samples of heavy body impression material. 10 were disinfected with 0.525% NaOCl and other 10 with deconex. All were incubated on Tryptic soy broth (TSB) for 24–48 h; after which the bacterial growth was examined. **Results:** In group I samples, 0.525% NaOCl disinfectant was used and in group II, deconax disinfectant was used. 0.525% NaOCl at 5 minutes showed 98.11% clearance of Staphylococcus aureus and 93.27% of candida albican and 100% at 10 minutes. Deconax at 5 minutes showed 97.14% clearance of Staphylococcus aureus and 93.27% of candida albican and 100% at 10 minutes. The difference was non- significant (P- 0.1). **Conclusion:** Author concluded that 0.525% NaOCl and deconex could effectively disinfect condensational silicone contaminated by the tested microorganisms. It is recommended for disinfecting of condensational silicone impression materials by spraying method

### INTRODUCTION

Impression materials are used in dentistry to reproduce the form and relations of the teeth and surrounding oral tissues. Impressions are used for fabricating diagnostic and master casts. Silicone impression materials are widely used because of their excellent physical properties, favorable handling properties and good patient acceptance.<sup>1</sup>

Many studies have evaluated the effect of various disinfectants and methods of disinfecting impression materials, but the results of those studies varied widely. The role of a disinfectant should, ideally, be of a dual purpose, it must be an effective antimicrobial

agent, yet cause no adverse response to the dimensional accuracy and surface features of the impression material and the resultant gypsum cast.<sup>2</sup> Dimensional stability and accuracy of impressions under various conditions are crucial for the accuracy of the final prosthetic restoration. Accuracy of impressions also depends on the correct choice of impression material. In order to prevent transmission of infectious diseases such as hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection, AIDS, herpes infection and tuberculosis, disinfection of the entire dental equipment, including dental impressions, is mandatory.<sup>3</sup>

\* Corresponding author: Dr. Sidhant Sudan, Registrar, Department of prosthodontics & crown and bridges, Indira Gandhi govt. dental college, Jammu

Dental impressions, contaminated with the patient's blood and saliva are a potential route of transmission of infection. Although the number of microorganisms decreases after rinsing impressions under water, a measurable bacterial load remains on the impressions and can be transferred to the casts. The most frequently identified microorganisms are Streptococcus species, Staphylococcus species, Escherichia coli species, Actinomyces species, Antitratrus species, Pseudomonas species, Enterobacter species, Klebsiella pneumonia, and Candida species. Silicone impression materials are the first group of polymeric impression materials. These materials have the best dimensional stability. Polyvinyls are the only impression materials which can be disinfected without any dimensional changes.<sup>4</sup> The present study aimed at assessing the disinfection effect of Deconex and 0.525% NaOCl on condensational silicone impression material.

#### MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present study was conducted in the department of Prosthodontics. It comprised of 20 samples of heavy body impression material. 10 were disinfected with 0.525% NaOCl and other 10 with deconex. All were incubated on Tryptic soy broth (TSB) for 24–48 h; after which the bacterial growth was examined. NaOCl 0.525% was used to disinfect for 5 and 10 minutes. The standard inoculums were prepared according to 0.5 McFarland ( $1.5 \times 10^8$  CFU/ml) by transferring 1–2 colonies of 18–24 h cultures to TSB medium and incubate at 35°C until the turbidity of media were equal to 0.5 McFarland. For Candida albicans fungus, the sample was taken from 48 h Sabouraud and Dextrose Agar cultures. Each samples were separately polluted with microbial suspensions of Staphylococcus

aureus and C. albicans fungus. The impressions were put in sterile test tubes separately with 2 ml of microbial suspension for each one and were incubated at 35°C for 1 h. After contamination, all samples were rinsed with sterile distilled water for 30 s. In order to disinfect all samples, 0.525% NaOCl and deconex was used on each sample, by applying spraying method, 10 puffs in 15 s. Results thus obtained were subjected to statistical analysis using chi- square test. P value less than 0.05 was considered significant.

#### RESULTS

Total- 20	
Group I (10)	Group II (10)
0.525% NaOCl	Deconex

**Table I Distribution of Samples**

Table I shows that in group I samples, 0.525% NaOCl disinfectant was used and in group II, deconax disinfectant was used.

Disinfectant	Staphylococcus aureus	Candida albican	P value
0.525% NaOCl			0.1
5 mins	98.11	93.27	
10 mins	100	100	
Deconax			
5 mins	97.14	92.25	
10 mins	100	100	

**Table II Comparison of disinfectant**

Table II shows that 0.525% NaOCl at 5 minutes showed 98.11% clearance of Staphylococcus aureus and 93.27% of candida albican and 100% at 10 minutes. Deconax at 5 minutes showed 97.14% clearance of Staphylococcus aureus and 93.27% of candida albican and 100% at 10 minutes. The difference was non- significant (P- 0.1).

## DISCUSSION

Two main concerns for disinfectant evaluation are the efficiency of disinfecting solutions in eliminating pathogens, and the influence of disinfection treatment on the dimensional stability of dental impression materials. Even though various disinfection treatments are being proposed, chemical disinfection of impressions by immersion in disinfectants is the most reliable and practical method. Immersion will disinfect both internal and external surfaces of an impression, including a tray and will minimize the risk of inhalation of disinfectant.<sup>5</sup> The recommended exposure time for the most surface disinfectants is 10–15 min. However, repeated disinfection of an already disinfected impression is often done in a dental laboratory. The results of a research conducted by the ADA and British Dental Association (BDA) showed no good communication between dental offices and laboratories in terms of whether and which disinfection procedure was carried out.<sup>6</sup>

In this study, in group I samples, 0.525% NaOCl disinfectant was used and in group II, Deconax disinfectant was used. We found that 0.525% NaOCl at 5 minutes showed 98.11% clearance of *Staphylococcus aureus* and 93.27% of *Candida albicans* and 100% at 10 minutes. Deconax at 5 minutes showed 97.14% clearance of *Staphylococcus aureus* and 93.27% of *Candida albicans* and 100% at 10 minutes. This is similar to Ahmad et al.<sup>7</sup>

In a study by Muller et al.<sup>8</sup>, 66 circular samples of condensational silicone impression materials of 1 cm diameter and 2 mm thickness were contaminated by *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, and *Candida albicans* fungus. Except for control samples, all of them were disinfected with sodium hypochlorite (NaOCl) 0.525%, Deconex and Epimax by spraying method. There was a meaningful difference between

disinfection effects of Epimax - Deconex for all mentioned microorganisms after 5 min and between disinfection effects of NaOCl 0.525% - Epimax for *S. aureus* and *P. aeruginosa* after 5 min. Furthermore, there was a meaningful difference between disinfection effects of Epimax - Deconex ( $P = 0.034$ ) and NaOCl 0.525% - Epimax for *P. aeruginosa* after 10 min.

In a study by Egusa et al.<sup>9</sup>, a total of 120 impressions were made on the model of the upper arch representing three full metal-ceramic crown preparations. Four impression materials were used: two condensation silicones and two addition silicones. After removal from the model the impressions were immediately immersed in appropriate disinfectant (glutaraldehyde, benzalkonium chloride - Sterigum and 5.25% NaOCl) for a period of 10 min. The control group consisted of samples that were not treated with disinfectant solution. The dimensional changes of all the samples were significant both as a function of time and the applied disinfectant. The results show significant differences of the obtained dimensional changes between the group of condensation silicones and the group of addition silicones for the same time, and the same applied disinfectant.

## CONCLUSION

Author concluded that 0.525% NaOCl and Deconex could effectively disinfect condensational silicone contaminated by the tested microorganisms. It is recommended for disinfecting of condensational silicone impression materials by spraying method.

**REFERENCES**

1. Powell GL, Runnells RD, Saxon BA, Whisenant BK. The presence and identification of organisms transmitted to dental laboratories. *J Prosthet Dent* 1990; 64:235- 7.
2. Pang SK, Millar BJ. Cross infection control of impressions: A questionnaire survey of practice among private dentists in Hong Kong. *Hong Kong Dent J* 2006; 3:89- 93.
3. Al- Jabrah O, Al- Shumailan Y, Al- Rashdan M. Antimicrobial effect of 4 disinfectants on alginate, polyether, and polyvinyl siloxane impression materials. *Int J Prosthodont* 2007; 20:299- 307.
4. Ahmad S, Tredwin CJ, Nesbit M, Moles DR. Effect of immersion disinfection with perform- ID on alginate, an alginate alternative, an addition- cured silicone and resultant type III gypsum casts. *Br Dent J* 2007; 202- 11.
5. Merchant VA, Molinari JA. Infection control in prosthodontics: A choice no longer. *Gen Dent* 1989;37:29- 32.
6. Rowe AH, Forrest JO. Dental impressions. The probability of contamination and a method of disinfection. *Br Dent J* 1978; 145:184- 6.
7. Ahmed, Hunjan M, Jennings KJ. Carriage of oral flora on irreversible hydrocolloid and elastomeric impression materials. *J Prosthet Dent* 1991;65:244- 9.
8. Muller, Jones JH, Sarll DW. Cross- infection control in general dental practice: Dentists' behaviour compared with their knowledge and opinions. *Br Dent J* 1995;178:365- 9.
9. Egusa, Samaranayake LP. The persistence of microorganisms on impression materials following disinfection. *Int J Prosthodont* 1991;4:382- 7.