



ISSN Print: 2394-7489  
ISSN Online: 2394-7497  
IJADS 2022; 8(1): 152-156  
© 2022 IJADS  
[www.oraljournal.com](http://www.oraljournal.com)  
Received: 13-11-2021  
Accepted: 15-12-2021

**Dr. Pragya Thakur**  
Senior Lecturer, Department of  
Conservative Dentistry &  
Endodontics, Awadh Dental  
College & Hospital, Jamshedpur,  
Jharkhand, India

**Dr. Uddipan Kumar**  
Associate Professor, Department  
of Dentistry, Phulo Jhano  
Medical College & Hospital,  
Dumka, Jharkhand, India

**Dr. Harbinder Singh**  
Professor and HOD, Department  
of Conservative Dentistry &  
Endodontics, Awadh Dental  
College & Hospital, Jamshedpur,  
Jharkhand, India

**Corresponding Author:**  
**Dr. Uddipan Kumar**  
Associate Professor, Department  
of Dentistry, Phulo Jhano  
Medical College & Hospital,  
Dumka, Jharkhand, India

## Evaluation of the pulpal peroxide levels in normal and restored teeth using spectrophotometer: An *in vitro* study

**Dr. Pragya Thakur, Dr. Uddipan Kumar and Dr. Harbinder Singh**

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.22271/oral.2022.v8.i1c.1422>

### Abstract

**Introduction:** Hydrogen peroxide (30%) is a commonly used "in office" bleaching agent. Deleterious effects of hydrogen peroxide on the pulp have been observed.

**Aim:** The present study was conducted with the aim to evaluate the penetration of 30% hydrogen peroxide into the pulp chamber through intact teeth and through the surface of teeth, restored with either hybrid composite or Resin Modified Glass Ionomer Cement (RMGIC).

**Materials and Methods:** Sixty extracted human maxillary central incisors were selected and divided into six groups. Two groups were restored with hybrid composite resin and two with RMGIC, while two groups were left intact. The teeth with acetate buffer solution in their pulp cavity were then immersed in either 30% hydrogen peroxide or distilled water depending upon the group, for 60 minutes at 37 °C. Then horseradish peroxidase and leucocrystal violet were added to the acetate buffer solution present in the pulp chamber after it was transferred to a test tube and the optical density of the resultant blue solution obtained was measured spectrophotometrically.

**Statistical Analysis:** The data obtained were analyzed using one way ANOVA and Student's t-test.

**Results:** The data obtained established that hydrogen peroxide penetrated into the pulp from the bleaching agent used. Hydrogen peroxide (30%) showed the highest pulpal peroxide level in teeth restored with RMGIC followed by teeth restored with hybrid composite resin and the least amount of penetration was observed in intact teeth.

**Conclusion:** The amount of peroxide penetration into the tooth is more through restored tooth than intact tooth and is also dependent on the type of restorative materials used.

**Keywords:** pulpal peroxide levels, restored teeth, spectrophotometer

### Introduction

The word esthetics derived from the Greek word 'Perception', has become an inseparable part of modern dentistry or cosmetic dentistry. The most common defect tainting the beauty of the mouth and thus, the face, is discoloured teeth. This can be caused by various natural or iatrogenic causes or can be habit related. Several methods are available for treating discolored teeth such as

- laminates, veneers, jacket crowns, microabrasion, macroabrasion and bleaching [1].

Even with so many newer contemporaries, bleaching still continues to hold its century old place as being simple, common, least invasive, economical, most effective and patient friendly treatment modality for removing or diminishing stains [1].

Hydrogen peroxide and carbamide peroxide are the two commonly used bleaching agents. Hydrogen peroxide dissociates into molecular oxygen and water and this molecular oxygen oxidises the stains and thus bleaches it. Peroxide due to its low molecular weight and protein denaturation ability can enter the pulp through enamel and dentin and cause reactions of pulp ranging from mild transient pulpal inflammation to suppression of the pulpal enzymes, engorgement of pulpal blood vessels and irreversible pulpal changes [2].

The application of bleaching agent can lead to changes in the properties of the restorative material and could affect its adhesion to the tooth. As there is always some degree of micro leakage between tooth and restoration it brings forward a possibility that the bleaching

agent can penetrate into the pulp and damage it [3].

This study is a part of a previously conducted study where the penetration of 10% carbamide peroxide commonly used "at home" bleach, into the pulp chamber was evaluated [2]. In this study, penetration of 30% hydrogen peroxide commonly used "in office" bleach, into the pulp chamber was evaluated, keeping the methodology used, the type of restorative materials used and the test control agent similar to the previously conducted study [2].

The study was done to evaluate the penetration of 30% hydrogen peroxide into pulp chamber through intact tooth surface and tooth surface that was restored with a hybrid composite resin and Resin Modified Glass Ionomer Cement (RMGIC).

## Materials & Methods

This in-vitro study was conducted between June 2014 to November 2014 in the Department of Conservative Dentistry, Awadh Dental College and Hospital, Jharkhand. A total of 60 intact human maxillary central incisors of patients of the age group between 40 to 60 years undergoing extraction for periodontal reasons were selected for the study.

### The inclusion criteria were as follows

1. Teeth with no surface defects, cracks or fracture lines.
2. Intact teeth extracted for periodontal reasons.
3. Adult patient of the age group 40 - 60 years.

### The exclusion criteria were as follows

1. Teeth with surface defects, cracks or fracture lines.
2. Teeth with previous restorations or root canal treatment

The teeth collected was cleaned with an ultrasonic scaler to remove any debris or calculus and was stored in distilled water till the study was conducted. Distilled water was chosen as the preservative medium so as not to create any bias when the teeth would be subjected to the treatment agents for evaluation of pulpal penetration.

The specimens were divided into six groups comprising of 10 teeth each. In the first two groups (Group 1 and 2), the teeth were left intact with no cavity preparation done on them. In the next four groups, standard Class V cavity preparation, 2mm deep, 3mm in length and 1mm coronal to the CEJ was done. Out of these four groups, two groups (Group 3 and 4), were restored with a hybrid composite resin (Filtek Z350) and the other two groups (Group 5 and 6), were restored with a RMGIC (Fuji II LC), 24 hours post polymerization, final finishing and polishing was done with Sof-lex discs (3M ESPE) and teeth were placed in distilled water for 24 hours. These teeth then underwent thermocycling between 5 °C and 55 °C for 500 cycles to simulate the oral environment [2].

The roots were then sliced 3mm apical to the Cemento-Enamel- Junction. A #4 round bur was used to widen the access to the pulp through the cut root, following which pulpal tissue, if present, was removed with a spoon excavator and then the pulp cavity was washed with distilled water [2].

Two layers of nail varnish were used to isolate the teeth to prevent any cross diffusion, leaving a standardized buccal area exposed to the bleaching agent in intact teeth. In case of restored teeth 2mm beyond the restoration margins was isolated. A 21 gauge stainless steel wire was attached to the cut coronal end of the root of each tooth by composite resin [Fig-1]. The wire helped in suspending the teeth in the glass test tube [2]. Group 1, 3 and 5 acted as control in the experiment [2].

After drying the pulp chamber 100µl of 2M acetate buffer

was placed into it to absorb and stabilize the diffused peroxide. Each tooth was then immersed for 30 minutes in the concerned test solution that was present in the glass test tube in such a way, that the clinical crown was completely immersed in that solution. The test tubes were placed in a water bath whose temperature was maintained at 37 °C during this 30 minutes exposure [2].



**Fig 1:** Sectioned tooth sample with restoration, nail varnish coat and orthodontic wire attachment.

After 30 minutes, the acetate buffer solution was transferred to a glass test tube. Then, the pulp chamber was rinsed twice with 100µl of distilled water which was then transferred to the same test tube. A 100µl of 0.5 mg/ml-1 leucocrystal violet and 50µl of 1 mg/ml-1 enzyme horseradish peroxidase were placed into each test tube and the solution was diluted using distilled water to 3ml [2]. This methodology is adopted from the methodology similar to the previously conducted study and as described by Mottola *et al.*, [2,4].

The optical density of the resultant blue colour in the tubes was measured by a U-V spectrophotometer at a wavelength of 596 nm. A standard curve of known amount of hydrogen peroxide was used to convert the optical density values into microgram equivalents of hydrogen peroxide [2].

### Statistical Analysis

Descriptive data were presented as Mean, Standard Deviation and Range values and used for analysis; One Way ANOVA was used for multiple group comparisons and Student's t-test for pairwise comparisons. A p-value of 0.05 or less was considered for statistical significance.

### Results

Group 1, in which intact teeth were immersed in distilled water showed no pulpal peroxide level. Group 2, in which intact teeth were immersed in 30% hydrogen peroxide, showed pulpal peroxide level in the range between 21.90µg to 23.16µg with a mean of 22.53µg and a standard deviation of ± 0.55.

Group 3, in which teeth restored with a hybrid composite resin were immersed in distilled water showed no pulpal peroxide level. Group 4, in which teeth restored with a hybrid composite resin were immersed in 30% hydrogen peroxide, showed pulpal peroxide level in the range between 26.56 µg to 28.46 µg with a mean of 27.51 µg and a standard deviation of ± 0.85.

Group 5, in which teeth restored with RMGIC were immersed in distilled water showed no pulpal peroxide level. Group 6, in which teeth restored with a RMGIC were immersed in 30% hydrogen peroxide, showed pulpal peroxide level in the range between 32.22µg to 34.25µg with a mean of 33.25µg and a standard deviation of ± 0.66.

Descriptive information on the penetration of peroxide into the pulp chamber in the groups and related information in terms of mean and standard deviation have been presented in

[Table: 1]. ANOVA and Student t-test comparison between groups is presented in [Table: 2].

The groups in which 30% hydrogen peroxide was applied (Group 2,4 and 6) One way ANOVA was done and a statistically significant difference was seen in the penetration of peroxide into the pulp chamber of intact teeth and teeth restored with hybrid composite resin and RMGIC ( $p < 0.001$ ,  $F = 594.8$ ). Group 6 (RMGIC) showed the highest penetration

and Group 2 (intact teeth) showed the least amount of penetration. Intragroup comparison between Group 2 (intact teeth) and Group 4 (composite resin) gave a statistically significant result ( $p < 0.001$ ,  $t = 46.27$ ). Similar statistically significant result was obtained on comparison of Group 2 (intact teeth) with Group 6 (RMGIC) ( $p < 0.001$ ,  $t = 132.67$ ) and Group 4 (composite resin) with Group 6 (RMGIC) ( $p < 0.001$ ,  $t = 45.60$ ).

**Table 1:** Descriptive information on penetration of peroxide into the pulp chamber.

Bleaching agents	Intact teeth			Restored					
	Group no.	range( $\mu\text{g}$ )	mean $\pm$ SD ( $\mu\text{g}$ )	Composite			RMGIC		
				Group no.	range( $\mu\text{g}$ )	mean $\pm$ SD ( $\mu\text{g}$ )	Group no.	range( $\mu\text{g}$ )	mean $\pm$ SD ( $\mu\text{g}$ )
DW	1	-	0.0	3	-	0.0	5	-	0.0
30% H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	2	21.90 – 23.16	22.53 $\pm$ 0.55	4	26.56 – 28.46	27.51 $\pm$ 0.85	6	32.22 – 34.25	33.25 – 0.66

DW: Distilled water

**Table 2:** Inter group comparison (Group 2, 4 and 6) of penetration of pulp chamber with 30% H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> using ANOVA and intragroup comparison using Student t-test.

No.	Groups	Penetration ( $\mu\text{g}$ )			Difference between Groups			
		Mean	SD	Anova	Groups compared	Mean Difference ( $\mu\text{g}$ )	p-value*	Student t-test
2	Intact teeth	22.53	0.55	F=54.8 $p < 0.001$ (HS)	2 – 4	4.98	$p < 0.001$	46.27
4	Composite restored	27.51	0.85		2 – 6	10.72	$p < 0.001$	132.67
6	RMGIC restored	33.25	0.66		4 – 6	6.74	$p < 0.001$	45.60

\*Significant

## Discussion

This study was conducted to evaluate the penetration of 30% hydrogen peroxide into the pulp through intact teeth and teeth restored with composite resin and RMGIC as literature search did not show any study conducted on 30% hydrogen peroxide and its penetration in restored teeth using both composite resin and RMGIC. The methodology used in this study is as described by Mottola *et al.*, and is considered to be most sensitive in detecting the presence of peroxide in the pulp [4]. In this method, hydrogen peroxide using horseradish peroxidase as a catalyst causes oxidation reaction to occur in the acetate buffer solution having leucocrystal violet. This reaction produces a colour validating the presence of peroxide in the pulp [2, 4].

The general public today opt for bleaching to have dazzling white teeth that would make them look more younger, healthier and attractive [5]. The basic process of bleaching involves oxidation of the inter-prismatic organic matrix of the enamel and dentin when hydrogen peroxide breaks down to form molecular oxygen and water [5]. Bowles and Ugwuneri and later Cooper *et al.*, have shown that hydrogen peroxide easily passes through the enamel, dentin and into the pulp [6, 7]. This free movement is due to the relatively low molecular weight of the peroxide molecules (30g/mol) and may account for transient pulpal sensitivity that is occasionally experienced by some patients [8].

There are varied results pertaining to the effect of hydrogen peroxide on pulp. Bowles and Thompson and Bowles and Burns demonstrated inhibition of pulpal enzymes by peroxide [9, 10]. Hoffman and Meneghini showed toxicity of peroxide to cultured human fibroblasts [11]. Hanks and Wataha showed that hydrogen peroxide could diffuse to the pulp and reach a level that is capable of causing harmful biological effects in 15 minutes on fibroblasts [12]. Studies have shown that hydrogen peroxide concentrations as low as 5% can dramatically inhibit pulpal enzyme activity [6, 13, 14]. Hydrogen peroxide (35%) caused obliteration of odontoblasts,

haemorrhage, resorption and inflammatory infiltration in the pulp but these changes in the pulp demonstrated evidence of reversibility after 60 days [15]. Cohen and Chase did not observe any histological proof of pulpal damage after subjecting teeth to 35% hydrogen peroxide in vivo [16]. Robertson and Melfi, Matis *et al.* and Leonard *et al.*, observed mild sporadic and reversible reactions for in office bleaching techniques [17-19]. The possible mechanism by which pulp protects itself is production of peroxidase and catalase that causes enzymatic breakdown of peroxide and the production of haeme-oxygenase 1 which is a defensive enzyme in oxidative stress [14]. Positive pulpal pressure and osmotic pressure may also hinder the entry of peroxide into the pulp [14].

The most common direct restorative materials to be employed for the anterior teeth include composite resins and glass ionomer cements. A major problem in restorative dentistry despite its advancements is the lack of proper union between the restorative material and the tooth surface thus leading to microleakage [20].

Restorative materials, when placed in the oral environment, are constantly being subjected to challenges of a thermal nature, such challenges if significant, can have unfavorable effects on the margin of restorations thus causing microleakage [21]. In vitro thermocycling simulates these conditions of the oral cavity in the teeth subjected to it and causes aging of the restoration due to the high and low temperature that they are subjected to, which produces different thermal expansion coefficient between tooth and restoration interface [22].

When a bleaching process is applied to a restored tooth the properties of the restorative material may be affected by the bleaching agent. Bleaching alters the bonding characteristics of the restorative materials. Both pre and post operative bleaching is said to decrease the bonding of restorative materials to the tooth and increase the microleakage, this is attributed to the presence of residual peroxide which possibly

inhibits the polymerization of the bonding agent resulting in marginal gaps [23]. Studies have suggested that the amount of penetration of peroxide into the pulp is more in restored teeth than in intact teeth [13]. The penetration is largely due to the microleakage properties of restorative materials, as none of the restorative materials are able to completely prevent microleakage. The amount of penetration also depends on the type, depth and size of the restoration, insulating base material and bonding agent used, the application time and concentration of the bleaching agent used [3, 13, 21]. The higher the concentration of peroxide in the agent more is the penetration into the pulp [14]. This finding is similar to the results of the study conducted.

Among the two restorative materials used in the study, the results showed that there was greater penetration of peroxide into the pulp through teeth restored with RMGIC than in teeth restored with a hybrid composite resin which could be due to greater microleakage [3]. The greater microleakage of RMGIC could be due to its dual cure property in which the resin component causes it to shrink during light polymerization and further shrinkage is continued due to its chemical reactions [20, 21]. The volumetric changes is markedly more in resin modified glass ionomer [24] and its wetting ability to the tooth structure is less due to less water and carboxylic acid content, thus, exhibiting greater microleakage [21].

Resin composites due to advanced adhesive technology show less microleakage [3], and when exposed to thermal changes in the mouth, resin composites expand on heating and contract on cooling, whereas resin modified glass ionomers contract on heating (due to loss of water) and undergo further contraction on cooling due to thermal contraction [21]. These facts validate the reason for greater microleakage and more penetration of peroxide into the pulp in teeth restored with RMGIC.

### Limitation

This is an experimental study and does not represent the actual in-vivo condition. Other concentrations of hydrogen peroxide could be assessed. Other restorative materials could have been used and its penetration could have been assessed.

### Conclusion

It can be concluded from this study that there is penetration of hydrogen peroxide from the bleaching agent into the pulp chamber of teeth. The penetration of hydrogen peroxide into the pulp chamber of teeth is more in restored teeth than in intact teeth and in restored teeth, resin modified glass ionomer cements show greater peroxide penetration into the pulp than hybrid composite resins.

Further in-vivo research is required to validate the results of this in vitro study and determine the penetration of peroxide into the pulp and establish the concentration of peroxide that causes irreversible damage to the pulp.

### References

- Roberson TM, Heymann HO, Swift EJ. *Sturdevants Art and Science of Operative Dentistry*. 4th Edition. Missouri: Mosby, 2002, 605-612.
- Patri G, Agnihotri Y, Rao SR, Lakshmi N, Das S. An in-vitro spectrophotometric analysis of the penetration of bleaching agent into the pulp chamber of intact and restored teeth. *J Clin Diagn Res*. 2013;7(12):3057-59.
- Gokay O, Yilmaz F, Akin S, Tuncbilek M, Ertan R. Penetration of the pulp chamber by bleaching agents in teeth restored with various restorative materials. *J Endod*.

- 2000;26(2):92-94.
- Mottola HA, Simpson BE, Gorin G. Absorptiometric determination of hydrogen peroxide in submicrogram amounts with leucocrystal violet and peroxidase catalyst. *Anal Chem*. 1970;42:410-01.
- Goldstein RE, Garber DA. *Complete dental bleaching*. 1st ed. Illinois: Quintessence Publications, 1995, pg 25-33.
- Bowles WH, Ugwuneri Z. Pulp chamber penetration by hydrogen peroxide following vital bleaching procedures. *J Endod*. 1987;13(8):375-77.
- Cooper JS, Bokmeyer TJ, Bowles WH. Penetration of the pulp chamber by carbamide peroxide bleaching agents. *J Endod*. 1992;18(7):315-17.
- Haywood VB, Heymann HO. Night guard vital bleaching: how safe is it? *Quintessence Int*. 1991; 22:515-23.
- Bowles WH, Thompson LR. Vital bleaching: The effects of heat and hydrogen peroxide on pulpal enzymes. *J Endod*. 1986;12(3):108-12.
- Bowles WH, Burns H Jr. Catalase/peroxidase activity in dental pulp. *J Endod*. 1992;18:527-34.
- Hoffman ME, Meneghini R. Action of hydrogen peroxide on human fibroblasts in culture. *Photochem and Photobiol*. 1979;30:151-55.
- Hanks CT, Fat JC, Wataha JC, Corcoran JF. Cytotoxicity and dentin permeability of carbamide peroxide and hydrogen peroxide vital bleaching materials, *in vitro*. *J Dent Res*. 1993;72(5):931-38.
- Gokay O, Tuncbilek M, Ertan R. Penetration of the pulp chamber by carbamide peroxide bleaching agents on teeth restored with a composite resin. *J Oral Rehabil*. 2000;27:428-31.
- Benetti AR, Valera MC, Mancini MN, Miranda CB, Balducci I. In vitro penetration of bleaching agents into the pulp chamber. *Int Endod J*. 2004;37:120-24.
- Seale SN, McIntosh JE, Taylor AN. Pulpal reaction to bleaching of teeth in dogs. *J Dent Res*. 1981;60(5):948-53.
- Cohen SC, Chase C. Human pulpal response to bleaching procedures on vital teeth. *J Endod*. 1979;5:134-38.
- Robertson WD, Melfi RL. Pulpal response to vital bleaching procedures. *J Endod*. 1980;6:645-49.
- Matis BA, Mousa HN, Cochran MA, Eckert GJ. Clinical evaluation of bleaching agents of different concentrations. *Quintessence Int*. 2000;31:303-10.
- Leonard RH Jr, Bentley C, Eagle JC, Garland GE, Knight MC, Phillips C. Night gaurd vital bleaching: a long term study on efficacy, shade retention, side effects and patients' perceptions. *J Esthet Restor Dent*. 2001;13:357-69.
- Sidhu SK, Carrick TE, McCabe JF. Temperature mediated coefficient of dimensional change of dental tooth coloured restorative materials. *Dent Mater*. 2004;20:435-40.
- Sikri VK. *Text Book of Operative Dentistry*. 1st Edition. New Delhi: CBS Publisher & Distributors P Ltd, 2002, pg 347-73.
- Moosavi H, Mohammadipour HS, Ghavamnasiri M, Alizadeh S. Effect of bleaching and thermocycling on resin-enamel bond strength. *International Journal of Biomaterials*. 2015;29:1-6.
- Ulukapi H, Benderli Y, Ulukapi I. Effect of pre and post operative bleaching on marginal leakage of amalgam and composite restorations. *Quintessence Int*. 2003;34:505-08.

24. Attin T, Buchalla W, Kielbassa AM, Hellwig E. Curing shrinkage and volumetric changes of resin modified glass ionomer restorative materials. Dent Mater J. 1995;11:359-62.