A study on the in-vitro wear of the natural tooth structure by opposing zirconia or dental porcelain

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PURPOSE. This study was conducted to evaluate clinical validity of a zirconia full-coverage crown by comparing zirconia's wear capacity over antagonistic teeth with that of feldspathic dental porcelain. MATERIALS AND METHODS. The subject groups were divided into three groups: the polished feldspathic dental porcelain group (Group 1), the polished zirconia group (Group 2), and the polished zirconia with glazing group (Group 3). Twenty specimens were prepared from each group. Each procedure such as plasticity, condensation, and glazing was conducted according to the manufacturer's manual. A wear test was conducted with 240,000 chewing cycles using a dual-axis chewing simulator. The degree of wear of the antagonistic teeth was calculated by measuring the volume loss using a three-dimensional profiling system and ANSUR 3D software. The statistical significance of the measured degree of wear was tested with a significant level of 5% using one-way ANOVA and the Tukey test. RESULTS. The degrees of wear of the antagonistic teeth were 0.119 ± 0.059 mm³ in Group 1, 0.078 ± 0.063 mm³ in Group 3, and 0.031 ± 0.033 mm³ in Group 2. Statistical significance was found between Group 1 and Groups 2 and between Group 2 and 3, whereas no statistical significance was found between Group 1 and Group 3. CONCLUSION. Despite the limitations of this study on the evaluation of antagonistic teeth wear, the degree of antagonistic tooth wear was less in zirconia than feldspathic dental porcelain, representing that the zirconia may be more beneficial in terms of antagonistic tooth wear. [J Adv Prosthodont 2010;2:111-5]

KEY WORDS. Zirconia, Ceramic, Tooth, Wear

INTRODUCTION

The frequency of esthetic restoration in prosthodontics has been increasing due to increased interest in esthetics. Due to this trend, there has been increasing clinical application of the all-ceramic crown, which is more esthetic and bio-friendly, whereas there has been decreasing clinical application of the metal ceramic crown, which is less esthetic due to the metal coping. As the all-ceramic crown has relatively higher embrittlement and lower tensile strength, its application has been particularly limited to fixed partial dentures.1-4

To improve the embrittlement and lower tensile strength, reinforced dental porcelain was developed using aluminum oxide, leucite, lithium disilicate, and zirconia (zirconium oxide), and all-ceramic restoration has been applied not only to single tooth replacement, but also to fixed partial dentures.5,6

In particular, the latest developed zirconia has a polymorphic structure with chemical stability and volume stability, and suppresses crack progression via the volume extension caused by the transformation toughening mechanism that occurs during the phase transition. Due to these properties, zirconia has higher deflection and fracture strength than conventional dental porcelains, which is why its clinical use has been increasing.7,8

A zirconia full-coverage crown without veneering dental porcelain was recently released (Zirkonzahn prettau; Zirkonzahn GmbH, Bruneck, Italy). The zirconia full-coverage crown without veneering dental porcelain has advantages in that no dental porcelain is fractured due to the absence of an upper structure in it, and more strength can be obtained even in the case of less abutment removal using zirconia with strong hardness to manufacture the crown, compared to previous all-ceramic crowns. On the other hand, the zirconia full-coverage crown has the disadvantage of the abrasion of the
opposing natural tooth upon the formation of the occlusal surface with zirconia. No study on the abrasion of the antagonistic natural tooth by zirconia has been conducted so far, though. Accordingly, this study was conducted to evaluate the clinical validity of the zirconia full-coverage crown by comparing zirconia’s wear capacity over an antagonistic tooth with that of feldspathic dental porcelain.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A. Materials

Zirkonzahn prettau® (Zirkonzahn GmbH, Bruneck, Italy) and feldspathic dental porcelain [Vita Omega 900® (Vita Zahnfabrik, Bad Säckingen, Germany)] were used for the present study testing antagonistic tooth wear. Maxillary premolars extracted for orthodontic purpose were used as antagonistic teeth.

B. Methods

1. Preparation of the specimens

The dental specimens were produced by embedding the premolars that were recently extracted for orthodontic demands. The teeth were embedded in acrylic resin mould with only the buccal cusp exposed. The teeth with worn-out cusps or too sharp or fractured teeth were excluded from the subjects.9

2. Preparation of the dental porcelain specimens

The dental porcelain specimens, the control group, were produced into a cuboid with a width of 20 mm, a breadth of 10 mm, and a height of 5 mm, according to the manufacturer’s manual; then the specimen surface was ground finished with 1200-grit silicone carbide abrasive under water cooling. These specimens were designated as Group 1.

3. Preparation of the zirconia specimens

The zirconia specimens underwent plasticity and were then produced into cuboids with a width of 20 mm, a breadth of 10 mm, and a height of 5 mm, according to the manufacturer’s manual. After the specimen’s surface was ground with a sheet of 1,200-grit abrasive paper, it was designated as Group 2. The polished specimens that underwent glazing were additionally designated as Group 3.

4. Wear testing machine

A wear test was conducted using the chewing simulator CS-4.8 (SD Mechatronik, Feldkirchen-Westerham, Germany) which has eight chambers simulating the vertical and horizontal movements simultaneously in the thermodynamic condition. Each of the chambers consists of an upper sample holder that can fasten the specimen with a screw and a lower plastic sample holder in which the specimen can be embedded (Fig. 1).

The dental specimens were embedded in acrylic resin in the lower sample holder (Fig. 2), for use as antagonistic wear materials. The dental porcelain and the zirconia were embedded in acrylic resin in the upper sample holder, and were then fixed with a fastening screw (Fig. 3).

Table 1. Materials and surface conditions of the test specimens

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Group 1</th>
<th>Group 2</th>
<th>Group 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antagonist</td>
<td>Omega 900® polished with a 1,200-grit abrasive</td>
<td>Zirkonzahn prettau® polished with a 1,200-grit abrasive</td>
<td>Zirkonzahn prettau® with glazing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numbers</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Wear test

A weight of 5 kg, which is comparable to 49 N of chewing force, was exerted. According to previous studies, as 240,000 - 250,000 loading cycles in a chewing simulator are comparable to approximately one-year chewing from a clinical perspective, the wear test was repeated 240,000 times to clinically simulate the one-year chewing condition, accompanying thermocycling (Table 2). The three-dimensional (3D) surfaces before and after the wear test were scanned using a 3D profiling system (MTS System Corporation, Eden Prairie, MN, USA), and the actual volume loss of the specimens was calculated with a computer by overlapping the 3D surfaces before and after the wear test using a 3D software (ANSUR 3D, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, USA).

6. Statistics

The mean and standard deviation of the test parameters were calculated using SPSS (Ver. 12.0, SPSS, Chicago, IL, USA). The statistical significance of the mean difference of each parameter was tested with a significant level of 5% using one-way ANOVA and the Tukey test.

RESULTS

The degrees of wear of the antagonistic teeth based on the restorative materials were 0.119 ± 0.059 mm³ (the greatest degree in the group where Vita Omega 900® dental porcelain was polished with a sheet of 1,200-grit abrasive paper), 0.078 ± 0.063 mm³ (the second greatest degree in the group that underwent glazing of Zirkonzahn prettau® according to the manufacturer’s manual), and 0.031 ± 0.033 mm³ (the lowest degree in the group where Zirkonzahn prettau® was polished with a sheet of 1,200-grit abrasive paper (Fig. 4). The one-way ANOVA showed a statistically significant difference among the groups, and the results of the Tukey test are presented in Table 3.

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Table 2. Test parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cold/hot bath temperature:</td>
<td>5°C/55°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vertical movement:</td>
<td>6 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rising speed:</td>
<td>55 mm/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Descending speed:</td>
<td>30 mm/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight per sample:</td>
<td>5 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinetic energy:</td>
<td>2,250 × 10⁶ J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwell time:</td>
<td>60 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horizontal movement:</td>
<td>0.3 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forward speed:</td>
<td>30 mm/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backward speed:</td>
<td>55 mm/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cycle frequency:</td>
<td>0.8 Hz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. Statistical comparison of the groups using the Tukey test

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>Omega 900® (1,200-grit abrasive paper)</th>
<th>Zirkonzahn prettau® (1,200-grit abrasive paper)</th>
<th>Zirkonzahn prettau® (glazing)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Omega 900® (1,200-grit abrasive paper)</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>0.000*</td>
<td>0.099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zirkonzahn prettau® (1,200-grit abrasive paper)</td>
<td>0.000*</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>0.008*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zirkonzahn prettau® (glazing)</td>
<td>0.099</td>
<td>0.008*</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Statistically significant.

Fig. 4. Box plots of the volume loss (mm³) after 240,000 loading cycles.
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The surface hardness and friction coefficient are commonly used to estimate the degree of wear of restorative dental materials. Conventionally, greater hardness has been believed to cause more wear. Therefore, more wear was expected from zirconia, as zirconia has strong surface hardness. According to scientific studies, however, there is no significant correlation between the restoration hardness and the degree of wear of antagonistic teeth. On the other hand, the degree of wear is more affected by the surface structure and the roughness of the restorations or environmental factors.

A wear test was conducted to investigate the degree of wear of antagonistic teeth with zirconia using a dual-axis chewing simulator. Compared to previous wear tests, the vertical and horizontal movements were more accurately simulated with a computer, the degrees of wear were more accurately compared using volume rather than height, and the condition of the oral cavity was more realistically simulated with the accompanying thermocycling.

According to a previous study led by DeLong et al., on dental wear caused by dental porcelain, 300,000 chewing cycles showed a volume decrease of 0.162 ± 0.057 mm³. That result is significantly correlated to this study’s resulting in volume decrease of 0.119 ± 0.059 mm³ in 240,000 chewing cycles with feldspathic dental porcelain. In this study, the degree of wear of the antagonistic teeth was much lower in zirconia than in dental porcelain. This is likely to be attributable to the fact that zirconia is harder but softer than dental porcelain. More wear was shown in the polished zirconia group with glazing than in the polished zirconia group. This result is likely to be attributable to the fact that porcelain composite was added in the glazing process. Therefore, the polished zirconia full-coverage crown without glazing is more effective in reducing antagonistic teeth wear.

Wear in the oral cavity can be classified into two-bodied wear and three-bodied wear. Two-bodied wear is wear in the condition of the saliva alone, whereas three-bodied wear is wear in the condition of other mediators such as food and paste, besides saliva. This study measured two-bodied wear, with the limitation that the complex wear phenomena were not fully simulated. Therefore, long-term clinical follow-up will be required for the zirconia full-coverage crown. In addition, a study on the effect of zirconia weakness caused by tetragonal change due to chewing force or water based on direct zirconia exposure upon clinical application of zirconia will also be required.

CONCLUSION

Despite the limitations of this study on the evaluation of antagonistic teeth wear, less wear of antagonistic teeth was shown with zirconia than with the previous feldspathic dental porcelain. As for the zirconia surface process, the degree of wear of...
the antagonistic teeth was less in the polished zirconia group than in the polished zirconia group with glazing, but no statistically significant difference was found. It is likely that the polished zirconia full-coverage crown without glazing is more effective in reducing antagonistic teeth wear.

REFERENCES