

Clinically simulated brushing-vibrating plaque control by lamellar full-mouth devices



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Objectives:

All toothbrushing methods have advantages and disadvantages. Therefore, robot tests of alternative biophysical lamellar brushing actions are needed. The aim was (i) to test two prototypes (BLBR, Grünwald, Germany) with a clinically validated robot programme, (ii) to introduce the new occlusal Planimetric Plaque Index oPPI and (iii) to compare the efficacy of the full-mouth devices with Philips Sonicare powered toothbrush (Drachten, Netherlands).

Material and Methods:

After pretesting different Shore hardness A materials, vibration modes and intermediate dentifrice foams (Aero - containing sodium fluoride/nitrogen, Toyo – containing amine fluoride/nitrogen, BLBR, Grünwald) the SHA was set to 43 and the vibration to 140 Hz. Prototype RED 2 employed indirect, prototype RED 3 direct vibration transfer from handle to lamellar full-mouth brush. Occlusal brushing force was 7.5 N, lateral movement 6.0 cm, vertical movement 2.0 cm. Ten replicated human KaVo-teeth in anatomic position were coated with clinically validated plaque simulation (PG plaque, Pepin et al. 2020). Sixty seconds brushing was followed by computer-assisted planimetric plaque assessment at 24 coronal fields (PPI), 2 occlusal fields at premolars and 4 occlusal fields at molars including the wisdom teeth (oPPI). For evaluation 4 sites per tooth with 4 risk areas (XY fields in-between, ABCDF fields next to gum line) were defined. The Philips Diamond Clean/Sensitive Head brushed the same teeth, brushing force 1.5 N, 120 s, strictly according to recommendations. Data underwent statistical analysis after the Kolmogorov-Smirnov-test of 12 variables for normal distribution. H0 of normality was accepted for the PPI values and clearly rejected for oPPI values. Therefore, the independent two samples t-test (PPI) and the non-parametric U-test (oPPI) were applied.

Results:

Prototype RED 3 was superior to Prototype RED 2 and Philips Sonicare PTB in all buccal coronal fields at smooth surfaces (81.7 – 92.0 % plaque removal) and risk areas in-between teeth and next to the gum line (32.5 – 59.4 % plaque removal), significantly different (p<=0.001 – p<=0.05) from Philips Sonicare PTB. However, differences in occlusal plaque removal were non-significant after Bonferroni correction. Analysis of single teeth revealed optimal plaque control by Prototype RED 3 around all incisors, canines, premolars and molars.

Conclusions:

The unique bio-physical brushing-vibrating mechanism of action - MOA - of a powered lamellar toothbrush prototype is promising for effective plaque control.

The MOA is supported by a special fluoride containing dentifrice foam.

The new Occlusal Planimetric Plaque Index oPPI is relevant for biofilm disclosure.

References:

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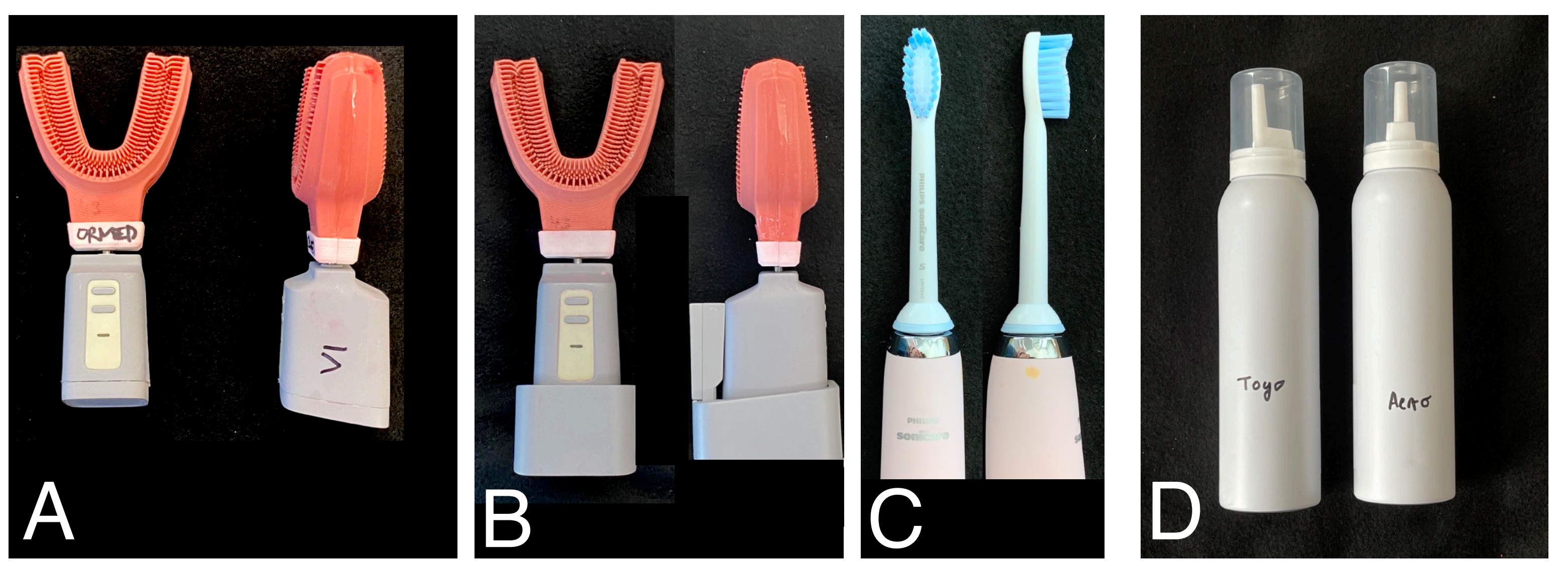


Fig. 1: A - Blitzbrush Prototype BLBR RED 3 SHA 43 140Hz, fixed brush head, B - Blitzbrush Prototype Version RED 2, SHA 43, 140 Hz, removable brush head C - Philips Sonicare Diamond Clean with Sensitive Head D - Dentifrice foams Toyo and Aero

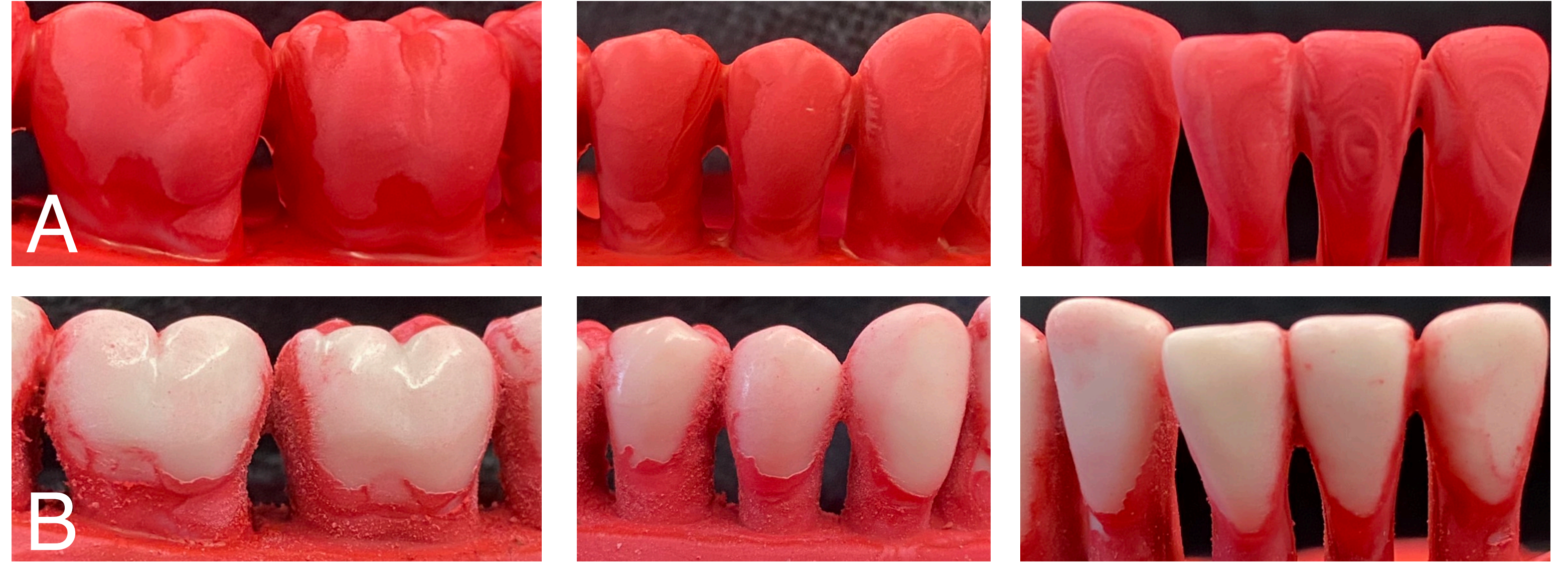


Fig. 2: A - Stained organic plaque simulation B - Post brushing examples (Pepin et al. 2020)

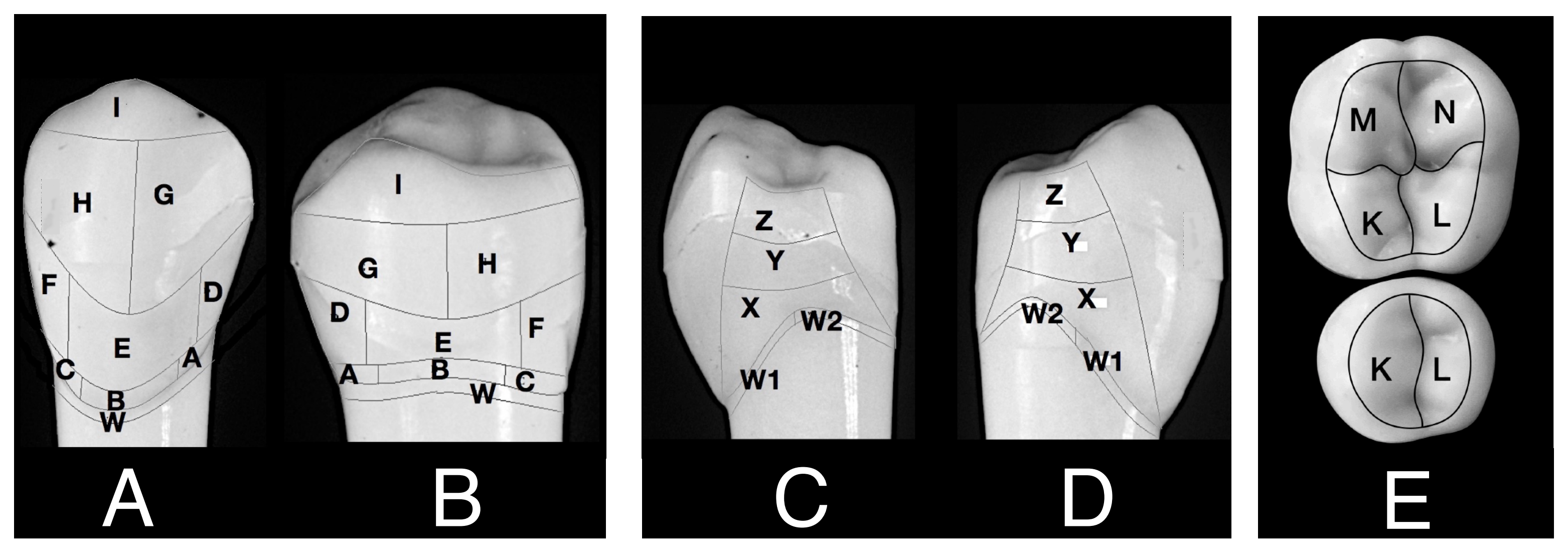


Fig. 3: Planimetric fields at tooth crowns and roots of smooth surfaces (A,B) and mesially (C) and distally (D) in-between the teeth for plaque assessment in percentages per field, per risk area or per tooth site with automated plaque planimetry APP according to the Planimetric Plaque Index PPI (Lang et al., 2011); oPPI at molars, occlusal planimetric fields K and L medially and M and N distally (E); below: oPPI at premolars, planimetric fields K buccally and L lingually (E).

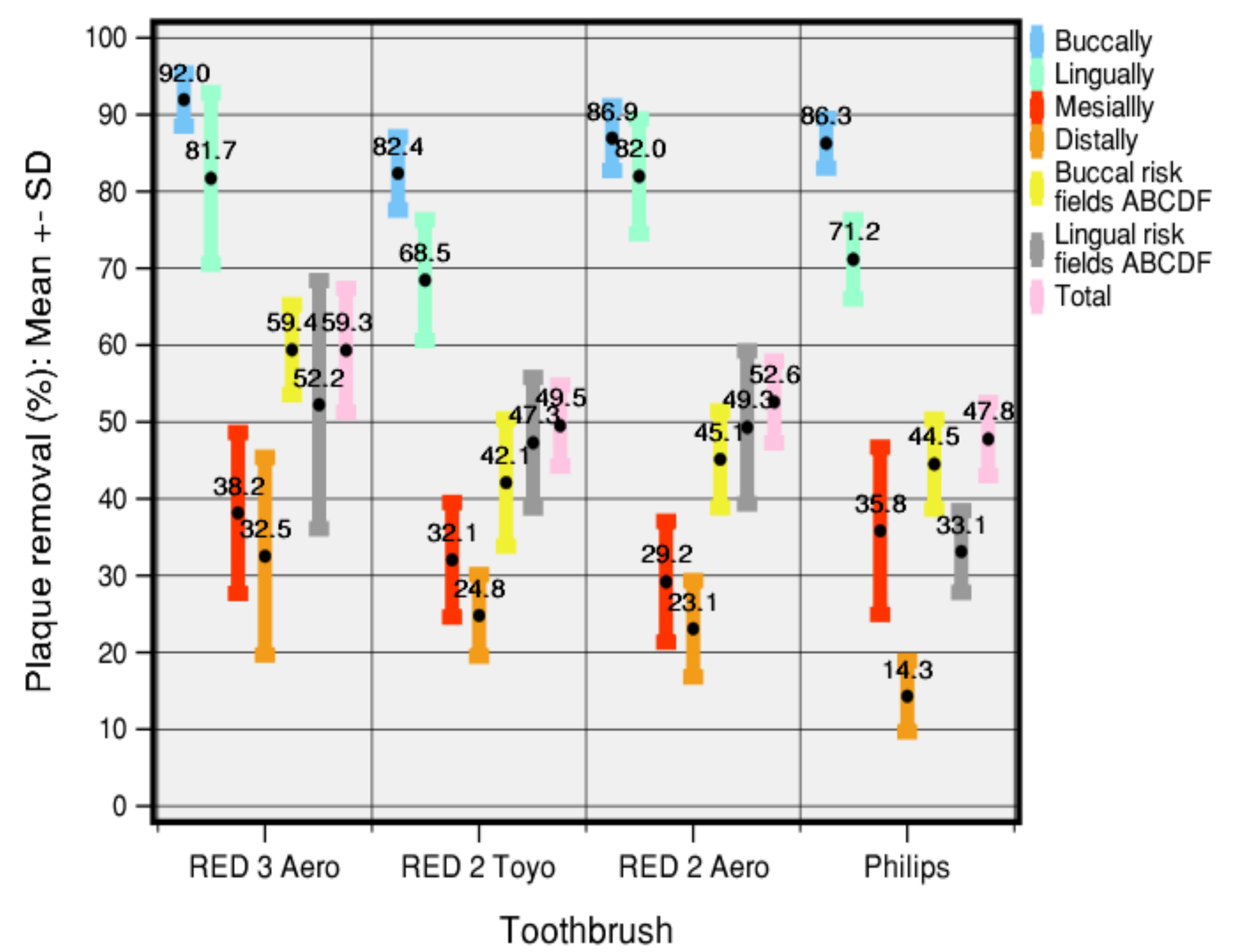


Fig. 4 : Error bars of plaque removal buccally (towards the cheek), lingually (towards the tongue), mesially (anterior, in-between the teeth), distally (posterior, in-between the teeth), at buccal and lingual risk fields ABCDF (next to the gum line) and total for the four tested toothbrushes

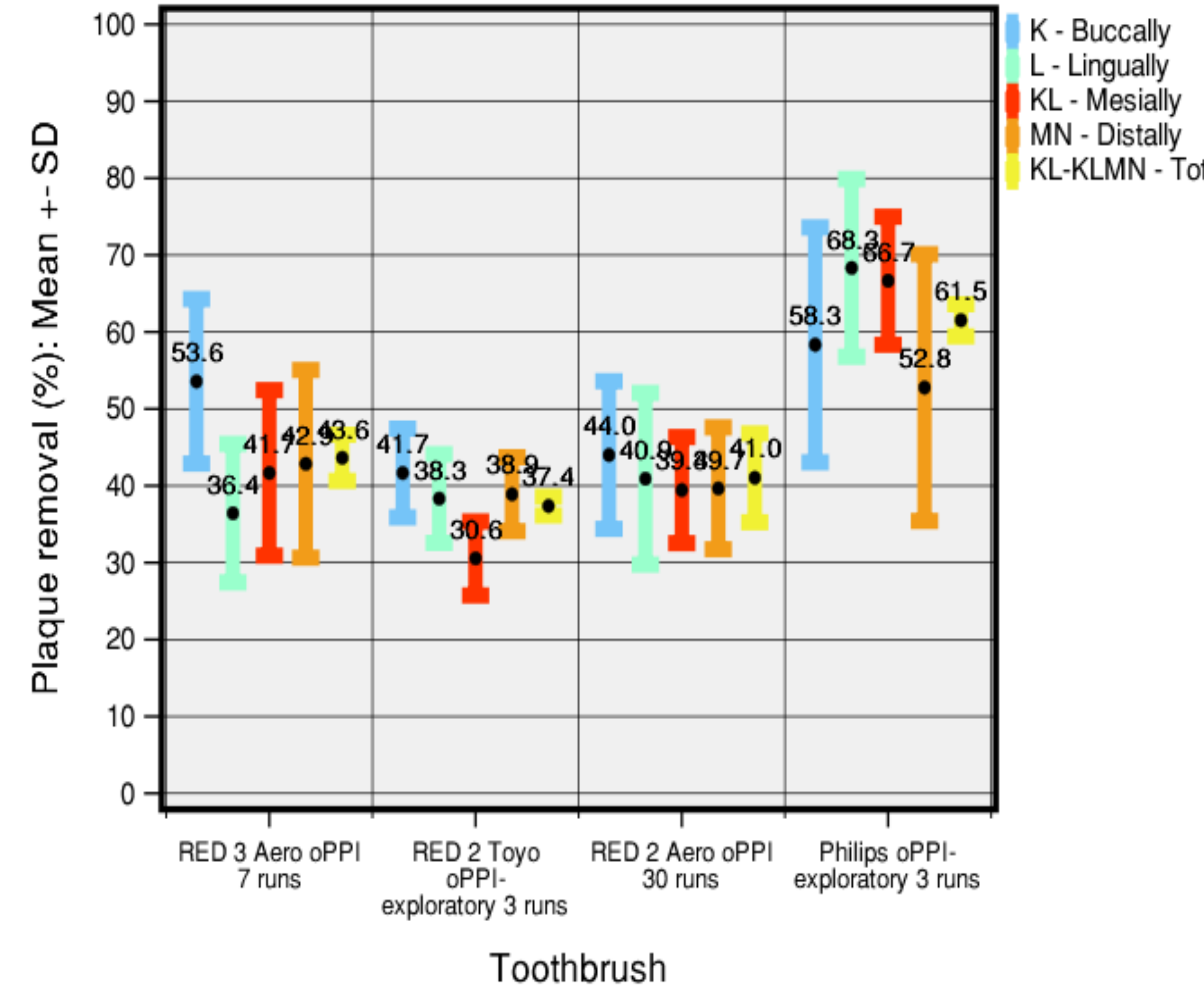


Fig. 5 : Error bars of plaque removal at occlusal surfaces with planimetric fields KL at premolars and KLMN at molars for the four tested toothbrushes

Tab. 1: t-test of cleaning efficacy (% plaque removal): Multiple contrasts of the four toothbrushes
t = test statistic of t-test; df = degrees of freedom; p = significance value
* significant (p ≤ 0.05)
** very significant (p ≤ 0.01)
*** highly significant (p ≤ 0.001)
yellow marking = not significant using Bonferroni correction

Contrast	Tooth surface	t-Test			Mean
		t	df	p	
RED 3 Aero vs. RED 2 Toyo	Buccally	4.997***	35	0.000	9.59
	Lingually	3.703***	35	0.001	13.25
	Mesially	1.807	35	0.079	6.11
	Distally	1.557	6.483	0.167	7.72
	ABCDF buccally	5.202***	35	0.000	17.29
RED 3 Aero vs. RED 2 Aero	ABCDF lingually	0.786	6.794	0.458	4.95
	Total	3.993***	35	0.000	9.82
	Buccally	2.918**	35	0.006	5.02
	Lingually	-0.076	35	0.940	-0.26
	Mesially	2.553**	35	0.015	8.97
RED 3 Aero vs. Philips	Distally	1.891	6.677	0.102	9.46
	ABCDF buccally	5.452***	35	0.000	14.26
	ABCDF lingually	0.623	35	0.537	2.95
	Total	2.728**	35	0.010	6.73
	Buccally	4.140***	35	0.000	5.69
RED 3 Aero vs. Philips	Lingually	2.437**	6.604	0.047	10.55
	Mesially	0.514	35	0.611	2.33
	Distally	3.689***	6.377	0.009	18.23
	ABCDF buccally	6.044***	35	0.000	14.89
	ABCDF lingually	3.092**	6.306	0.020	19.12
Total	3.651**	7.014	0.008	11.56	

Tab. 2: Examples of single tooth analysis (teeth 31-41 and teeth 47, 48)

Tooth	Tooth surface	Toothbrush			
		RED 3 Aero	RED 2 Toyo	RED 2 Aero	Philips
31	Buccal	88.88	84.96	84.99	87.93
	Lingual	80.29	86.76	84.75	88.08
	Mesial	49.32	58.97	42.95	39.86
	Distal	49.03	59.13	55.24	59.81
	ABCDF Buccally	62.87	45.42	41.40	48.47
	ABCDF Lingually	65.62	60.02	67.89	71.41
32	Buccal	85.87	85.43	85.83	75.05
	Lingual	89.18	92.03	90.45	92.29
	Mesial	57.45	56.23	45.80	56.12
	Distal	17.15	7.17	12.11	5.00
	ABCDF Buccally	69.69	41.31	43.35	50.60
	ABCDF Lingually	62.44	63.58	62.85	61.84
41	Buccal	63.82	56.61	58.87	57.89
	Lingual	69.86	69.64	68.49	74.92
	Mesial	46.87	49.91	36.72	18.46
	Distal	39.72	18.41	34.82	17.86
	ABCDF Buccally	58.14	58.87	58.77	40.83
	ABCDF Lingually	53.86	49.72	54.85	62.58
47	Buccal	89.84	84.81	84.23	87.39
	Lingual	81.89	88.82	82.18	87.35
	Mesial	61.85	65.55	68.84	47.37
	Distal	47.75	43.79	74.13	57.25
	ABCDF Buccally	72.32	64.45	66.44	47.13
	ABCDF Lingually	63.87	64.81	64.23	67.39
	Total	71.88	64.70	66.65	47.18
	K - Buccally	60.71	58.33	48.33	58.33
	L - Lingually	63.27	69.00	48.33	68.33
	M - Mesially	67.14	41.67	58.33	68.33
	N - Distally	50.00	58.33	58.33	50.00
	MN - Distally	50.00	58.33	58.33	50.00