

# Comparing the fit of ceramic inlays made from silicone and digital impressions of the mouth

<b>Submission date</b> 17/05/2021	<b>Recruitment status</b> No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
<b>Registration date</b> 07/06/2021	<b>Overall study status</b> Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
<b>Last Edited</b> 08/08/2024	<b>Condition category</b> Oral Health	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data

## Plain English summary of protocol

### Background and study aims

Inlays are a type of tooth restoration used to treat cavities in the teeth. Inlays are fitted into the grooves of the tooth and the shape of the hole/cavity. Computer-aided design/computer-aided manufacturing (CAD-CAM) can be used to produce inlays with a better fit, which is crucial to avoid bacterial leakage and clinical complications. Using a traditional impression technique (using a silicone putty to create a mould of the tooth) may assure a precise reproduction with a close fit. The aim of this study is to compare inlays made based on digital impressions using CAD/CAM techniques or traditional silicone impression techniques.

### Who can participate?

Healthy adults who are in need of one or two inlays on molar teeth

### What does the study involve?

An inlay will be made for each tooth that requires an inlay from dental impressions taken traditionally (using putty) or made using digital impression techniques. The fit of each crown is determined using a microscope. How well each of the crowns fit will then be compared.

### What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

A benefit of taking part in the study is that participants are able to receive their dental inlays at a discounted price. The risks of participating are minor and include the general risks associated with dental surgery.

### Where is the study run from?

University of Granada (Spain)

### When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?

September 2019 to January 2021

### Who is funding the study?

Instituto Odontologico Integral Avanzado (IOIA) (Spain)

Who is the main contact?  
Mr. Franklin G. Vargas Corral  
fgvargas@ioia.es

## Contact information

**Type(s)**  
Scientific

**Contact name**  
Mr Franklin G. Vargas Corral

**ORCID ID**  
<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0831-9828>

**Contact details**  
AVDA. del Conocimiento, 41. O A001  
Granada  
Spain  
18016  
+34 (0)691163753  
fgvargas@ioia.es

## Additional identifiers

**EudraCT/CTIS number**  
Nil known

**IRAS number**

**ClinicalTrials.gov number**  
Nil known

**Secondary identifying numbers**  
SPP-R-001

## Study information

**Scientific Title**  
Clinical evaluation comparing the fit of ceramic inlays obtained from silicone and digital intraoral impressions

**Study objectives**  
There is no difference in accuracy between the fit of the inlays fabricated with the digital impression and the conventional impression.

**Ethics approval required**  
Old ethics approval format

**Ethics approval(s)**

Approved 12/05/2020, comite etico de la universidad de Granada (Ethical committee of Granada University, Vicerrectorado De Investigacion Y Transferencia, University of Granada, 48 Gran via De Colon, Granada, 18071, Spain; +34 (0)958243008; investigacion@ugr.es), ref: #1456/CEIH /2020

**Study design**

Interventional randomized controlled trial

**Primary study design**

Interventional

**Secondary study design**

Randomised controlled trial

**Study setting(s)**

Other

**Study type(s)**

Treatment

**Participant information sheet**

Not available in web format, please use the contact details to request a participant information sheet

**Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied**

Dental cavities

**Interventions**

Each tooth included in the study is the investigation unit (or specimen). Each tooth is prepared for inlay, and two impressions are taken on each tooth (one digital and one conventional). One inlay is produced for each tooth with a conventional impression or digital impression. Randomization is conducted using a mobile application. After fitting the definitive restoration to the clinical preparation, with no occlusal checkup, it is placed in the oral cavity and an impression is taken of the occlusal and non-occlusal interfaces using polyvinyl siloxane addition silicone. Samples are stored in transparent, hermetic bags that are coded to ensure their analysis in a blinded fashion. The same restoration used for the measurements is then cemented in the dental preparation for which it was prepared.

**Intervention Type**

Device

**Phase**

Not Applicable

**Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)**

Inlays made using CAD/CAM techniques, inlays made using silicone impression techniques

**Primary outcome measure**

Marginal gap of ceramic inlays measured using white light confocal microscopy between 3 and 8 days after the replication of the fit

### **Secondary outcome measures**

Overextension of ceramic inlays measured using white light confocal microscopy between 3 and 8 days after the replication of the fit

### **Overall study start date**

01/09/2019

### **Completion date**

01/01/2021

## **Eligibility**

### **Key inclusion criteria**

1. In need of 1-2 (if located in contra-lateral quadrants and opposing arches) inlays on molar teeth
2. Subject tooth/teeth are free of clinical symptoms
3. No requirement for additional endodontic treatment expressed by the presence of a periapical radiolucency around an endodontically treated tooth or a root canal filling <3 months
4. Adequate level of oral hygiene expressed by the absence of signs of periodontal inflammation, bleeding on probing, and periodontal pocket depth <4 mm

### **Participant type(s)**

Patient

### **Age group**

Adult

### **Sex**

Both

### **Target number of participants**

31 inlays in 31 patients

### **Total final enrolment**

31

### **Key exclusion criteria**

1. Advanced periodontitis affecting the mobility of the teeth (mobility degree 2 or higher)
2. Clinical history of bruxism
3. Pregnant or lactating females
4. Marginal preparation situated deeper than 1 mm subgingival

### **Date of first enrolment**

18/05/2020

### **Date of final enrolment**

01/09/2020

## Locations

### Countries of recruitment

Spain

### Study participating centre

**University of Granada**

School of Dentistry

Prosthodontic Section

Campus de Cartuja S/N

Granada

Spain

18071

## Sponsor information

### Organisation

Instituto Odontologico Integral Avanzado, SL

### Sponsor details

AVDA. del Conocimiento, 41. O A001

Granada

Spain

18016

+34 (0)691163753

fgvargas@ioia.es

### Sponsor type

Hospital/treatment centre

## Funder(s)

### Funder type

Hospital/treatment centre

### Funder Name

Instituto Odontologico Integral Avanzado, SL

# Results and Publications

## Publication and dissemination plan

Planned publication in a high-impact peer-reviewed journal

## Intention to publish date

01/06/2022

## Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

The data-sharing plans for the current study are unknown and will be made available at a later date.

## IPD sharing plan summary

Data sharing statement to be made available at a later date

## Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
<a href="#">Results article</a>		23/02/2024	08/08/2024	Yes	No