

*D*anielle *M*endes *d*a *C*amara

***“DENTIFRÍCIO FLUORETADO SUPLEMENTADO  
COM HEXAMETAFOSFATO DE SÓDIO SOBRE  
O PROCESSO DE DESMINERALIZAÇÃO DO  
ESMALTE. ESTUDOS IN VITRO E IN SITU”***

Araçatuba – SP

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ESMALTE. ESTUDOS IN VITRO E IN SITU”***

Tese de Doutorado a ser apresentada à Faculdade de Odontologia de Araçatuba da Universidade Estadual Paulista “Júlio de Mesquita Filho” – UNESP, como parte dos requisitos para a obtenção do título de Doutora em Ciência Odontológica – Saúde Bucal da Criança.

**Orientador: Profº DrºAlberto Carlos Botazzo**

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"

# *Dedicatória*

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*Danielle Mendes da Camara*

## *A Deus, em primeiro lugar sempre*

Agradeço a Ti Senhor pelo dom da vida, por me conceder um lar cheio de carinho e amor com pais exemplares e uma irmã maravilhosa, agradeço a oportunidade de estudo que me deu e a capacidade de chegar até aqui (em alguns momentos pensei em desistir), mas tua força veio ao me encontro, me acalentando e protegendo nas horas mais difíceis. Meu Criador posso sentir sua presença de um jeito tão puro e sincero, que não trocaria seu amor por nada neste mundo. Sou agradecida a ti por todos os ensinamentos, dificuldades e aprendizados!

Nesta vida e por toda a eternidade...

## *Pegadas na Areia*

*Sonhei que estava caminhando na praia  
juntamente com Deus.*

*E revi, espelhado no céu,  
todos os dias da minha vida.*

*E em cada dia vivido,  
apareciam na areia, duas pegadas :  
as minhas e as d'Ele.*

*No entanto, de quando em quando,  
vi que havia apenas as minhas pegadas,  
e isso precisamente  
nos dias mais difíceis da minha vida.*

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e Tu prometeste ficar sempre comigo.*

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logo nos momentos mais difíceis?*

*Ao que Ele respondeu:  
"Meu filho, Eu te amo e nunca te abandonei.  
Os dias em que viste só um par de pegadas na areia  
são precisamente aqueles  
em que Eu te levei nos meus braços."*

Margaret Fishback Powers

---

*Danielle Mendes da Camara*

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“Educar é semear com sabedoria e colher com paciência.”  
Augusto Cury

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Paz e harmonia: Eis a verdadeira riqueza de uma família.

(Benjamim Franklin)

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“Há gente que, em vez de destruir, constrói; em lugar de invejar, presenteia; em vez de envenenar, embeleza; em lugar de dilacerar, reúne e agrega.”

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“Um verdadeiro amigo é alguém que pega a sua mão e toca o seu coração.”

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“Amizade é: saber amar, saber compreender, saber compadecer-se, saber dizer sim, saber dizer não.”

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“Num mundo que se faz deserto, temos sede de encontrar um amigo.”

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# *EPÍGRAFE*

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*Danielle Mendes da Camara*

# EPÍGRAFE

*A humildade exprime uma das raras certezas de que estou certo: a que ninguém é superior a ninguém.*

Paulo Freire

# *RESUMO GERAL*

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*Danielle Mendes da Camara*

Da Camara DM. **"Dentifrício fluoretado suplementado com hexametáfosfato de sódio sobre o processo de desmineralização do esmalte. Estudos *in vitro* e *in situ*"** [tese]. Araçatuba: Universidade Estadual Paulista; 2015.

## RESUMO GERAL

O objetivo deste estudo foi avaliar a capacidade de dentifrícios convencionais (1100 ppm F) suplementados com hexametáfosfato de sódio (HMP), em reduzir a desmineralização do esmalte *in vitro* e *in situ*. No estudo *in vitro* blocos de esmalte bovino ( $n = 60$ ) selecionados pela dureza de superfície inicial (SHi) foram divididos em cinco grupos de dentifrícios ( $n = 12$ ): sem fluoreto e sem HMP (Placebo); um convencional de 1100 ppm F (1100F); 1100 ppm F associado 0.5% de HMP (1100FHMP0.5%), 1100 ppm F associado a 1% de HMP (1100FHMP1%) e 1100 ppm F associado a 2% HMP (1100FHMP2%). Os blocos foram submetidos a ciclagem de pH durante cinco dias, sendo o tratamento com os respectivos dentifrícios realizados 2x/dia. A seguir, determinou-se a dureza de superfície final (SHf) e a perda de dureza de superfície (%SH), perda da dureza integrada de subsuperfície ( $\Delta$ KHN), a dureza diferencial integrada ( $\Delta$ IH) e fluoreto (F) no esmalte. Os resultados foram submetidos à análise de variância seguida pelo teste Student-Newman-Keuls ( $p < 0,001$ ). O grupo 1100FHMP1% apresentou a menor perda mineral (%SH,  $\Delta$ KHN e  $\Delta$ IH) seguido pelo grupo 1100FHMP0.5% ( $p < 0,001$ ). O grupo 1100FHMP1% apresentou a mesma concentração de F no esmalte do grupo 1100. Para o estudo *in situ*, blocos de esmalte bovinos ( $n = 144$ ) foram selecionados pela dureza de superfície e divididos em três grupos experimentais: Placebo (placebo), 1100 ppm F (1100F), 1100 ppm F associado a 1% de HMP (1100FHMP1%). Doze voluntários utilizaram dispositivos palatinos, com quatro blocos de esmalte, durante sete dias para cada fase, sendo a escovação realizada 3x/dia com o dispositivo palatino no interior da cavidade bucal e o desafio cariogênico com sacarose 30% em horários pré-estabelecidos. Após o período de 7 dias determinou-se %SH,  $\Delta$ KHN e os níveis de fluoreto (F), cálcio (Ca) e fósforo (P) no esmalte. No biofilme formado sobre

os blocos foram determinados para a concentração de F, Ca, P e polissacarídeo extracelular (EPS). Os dados foram submetidos aos testes ANOVA medidas repetidas (1-critério) e Student-Newman-Keuls ( $p < 0.05$ ). O dentifrício 1100FHMP1% promoveu o mais baixo valor de  $\Delta KHN$  e %SH entre todos os grupos ( $p < 0.001$ ). A adição do 1% de HMP aumentou a concentração de cálcio no esmalte e no biofilme em relação aos demais grupos ( $p < 0.001$ ). O grupo 1100FHMP1% apresentou retenção de F no esmalte similar ao grupo 1100F, porém no biofilme houve um aumento na concentração de F em relação aos demais grupos ( $p < 0.001$ ). Não houve diferença estatística para todos os grupos para a concentração de P no esmalte e biofilme. A supersaturação do biofilme em relação à hidroxiapatita (HA) foi similar entre os tratamentos e apenas o grupo 1100FHMP1% apresentou maior supersaturação do biofilme em relação à formação de  $CaF_2$  ( $p < 0.001$ ). Concluiu-se que a adição de 1% de HMP aumenta o efeito anticárie do dentifrício com 1100 ppm F.

Palavras-chave: Esmalte dentário, Flúor, Fosfato, Desmineralização, Remineralização, Cárie Dentária, Dentifrício.

# *General Abstract*

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*Danielle Mendes da Camara*

Da Camara DM. **"Dentifrice Fluoride supplemented with sodium hexametaphosphate on the process of demineralization of the enamel. In vitro and in situ"** [tese]. Araçatuba: Universidade Estadual Paulista; 2015.

#### GENERAL ABSTRACT

The objective of this study was to evaluate the ability of conventional dentifrices (1100 ppm F) supplemented with sodium hexametaphosphate (HMP), in reducing enamel demineralization in vitro and in situ. In the study of demineralization of bovine enamel blocks (n = 60) selected by the initial surface hardness (SHI) were divided into five groups of dentifrices (n = 12) without fluoride and HMP without (Placebo); conventional dentifrice 1100 ppm F (1100F); 1100 ppm F associated 0.5% of HMP (1100FHMP0.5%), 1100 ppm F associated 1% of HMP (1100FHMP1%) and 1100 ppm F associated 2% of HMP (1100FHMP2%). The blocks were subjected to pH cycling for five days, and then treatment performed with the respective dentifrices 2x / day. Next, we determined final surface hardness (SHf), surface hardness loss (% SH), integrated differential hardness ( $\Delta$ IH) and integrated loss of subsurface hardness ( $\Delta$ KHN) and fluoride (F) in the enamel. The results were submitted to one-way ANOVA followed by the Student-Newman-Keuls test ( $p < 0.001$ ). The group 1100FHMP1% had the lowest mineral loss (SH%,  $\Delta$ KHN and  $\Delta$ IH) followed in 1100FHMP0.5% ( $p < 0.001$ ). 1100FHMP1% group had the same concentration of 1100 ppm F in group F. For the study of enamel in situ bovine enamel blocks (n = 144) were selected for the surface hardness and divided into three groups: Placebo (placebo), 1100 ppm F (1100F), 1100 ppm F associated 1% of HMP (1100FHMP1%). Twelve volunteers wore palatal appliances with four enamel blocks for seven days, and brushing performed 3x / day with the palatal device within the oral cavity and the cariogenic challenge with sucrose 30% at pre-established times. After 7 days, SH% was determined,  $\Delta$ KHN and fluoride (F), calcium (Ca) and phosphorus (P) in enamel. The biofilms formed were analyzed for the concentration of F, Ca, P and extracellular polysaccharide (EPS). Data were subjected to

the tests one-way ANOVA and Newman-Keuls post-hoc ( $p < 0.05$ ). The dentifrices 1100FHMP1% promoted the lowest value of  $\Delta KHN$  and %SH among all groups ( $p < 0.001$ ). The group 1100FHMP1% presented fluoride retention in enamel similar to 1100F group ( $p < 0.001$ ), but in the biofilm there was an increase in the concentration of F in the other groups. There was no statistical difference between the groups for the concentration of P in the enamel and biofilm. The supersaturation of the biofilm compared to hydroxyapatite (HA) was similar between treatments and only 1100FHMP1% group had higher supersaturation with respect to  $CaF_2$  ( $p < 0.001$ ). It was found that the addition of 1% HMP increases the anticaries effect of dentifrice containing 1100 ppm F.

Keywords: Dental Enamel, Fluoride, Phosphate, Demineralization, Remineralization, Dental Caries, Dentifrice.

# *LISTAS DE ABREVIATURAS*

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*Danielle Mendes da Camara*

## Lista de abreviaturas

°C=	Graus Celsius
Ca=	Cálcio
Ca <sup>++</sup>	Íon cálcio
CaF <sup>+</sup>	Íon Fluoreto de cálcio
CaHPO <sub>4</sub> <sup>0</sup>	Fosfato de cálcio hidrogenado neutro
CaH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup>	Dihidrogênio fosfato de cálcio
cm=	Centímetro
cm <sup>2</sup> =	Centímetro quadrado
DP=	Desvio padrão
F=	Fluoreto
g=	Gramas
h=	Hora
HF <sup>0</sup>	Fluoreto de hidrogênio neutro
H <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Íon fosfato dihidrogênio
HPO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	Íon fosfato ácido
HCl=	Ácido clorídrico
HMP=	Hexametáfosfato
KCl=	Cloreto de potássio
KHN=	Unidade de dureza Knoop
L=	Litro
min=	minuto

mg=	Miligrama
ml=	Mililitro
mm=	Milímetro
mm <sup>2</sup> =	Milímetro quadrado
mm <sup>3</sup> =	Milímetro cúbico
mol/L=	Mol por litro
mmol/L =	Milimol por litro
mV=	Milivolts
n=	Número de amostra
nm=	nanômetro
NaF=	Fluoreto de sódio
NaOH=	Hidróxido de sódio
P=	Fósforo
PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup>	Ortofosfato
pH=	Potencial de Hidrogeniônico
s=	Segundos
SHi=	Dureza de superfície inicial
SHf=	Dureza de superfície final
TISAB=	Tampão ajustador de força iônica total
µg=	Micrograma
µm=	Micrometro
ΔKHN	Perda integrada de dureza de subsuperfície
ΔIH	Dureza diferencial integrada
%SH	Perda de dureza de superfície

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*Danielle Mendes da Camara*

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# *SUMÁRIO*

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*Danielle Mendes da Camara*

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# *INTRODUÇÃO GERAL*

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*Danielle Mendes da Camara*

## Introdução Geral

A cárie dentária é uma doença multifatorial, infecciosa, transmissível e sacarose dependente [Novais et al., 2004]. A causa principal da cárie dentária é a produção bacteriana de ácidos, a partir de carboidratos fermentáveis na dieta, na interface de placa bacteriana residual e uma superfície de dente suscetível [Bowen, 2002; Cummins e Bowen, 2006].

Os dentifrícios fluoretados têm uma importante contribuição na redução de cárie dentária em muitos países industrializados [Rolla et al., 1991] e vem sendo utilizado como o melhor método tópico preventivo, visto que ao mesmo tempo em que o biofilme dental é desorganizado periodicamente pelo ato da escovação, o flúor é utilizado de forma frequente e regular [Bratthall D, Hänsel-Petersson G and Sundberg H., 1996].

O efeito do íon flúor tópico é dado pela manutenção da concentração de flúor na saliva por meio do uso frequente de dentifrício fluoretado, e pela formação de produtos da reação do esmalte-dentina com o fluoreto, formando o mineral  $\text{CaF}_2$ , que, depositado na placa dental em lesões iniciais de cárie, é capaz de evitar a progressão da mesma [Cruz e Rolla, 1991].

Estudos clínicos com dentifrícios de 1000 ppm F demonstraram um efeito anti-cárie positivo comparando com a pasta sem adição de flúor (placebo) [Richards e Banting, 1996]. No entanto, o aumento da quantidade de fluoreto para dentifrícios (1500-2.800 ppm F) não teve significado clínico superior ao dentifrício de 1000 ppm F totalmente comprovado [Bloch-Zuplan, 2001]. Pesquisadores acadêmicos e profissionais de odontologia relatam que novas abordagens para intervir mais cedo no processo de cárie são um passo importante no tratamento conservador na odontologia [Bader et al., 2001; Cummins et al., 2006; Fisher et al., 2012; Frenken et al., 2012].

Desenvolvimento de novas formulações de dentifrícios para diminuir o risco a cárie dentária veem sendo pesquisadas e um recurso que poderia ser empregado para aumentar

a sua efetividade é suplementá-lo com cálcio e/ou fosfato, uma vez que o processo da remineralização, embora seja intensificado pelo F, depende primariamente da presença desses íons na saliva [Schemehorn et al., 1999 a,b]. O principal produto responsável pela ação anticariogênica de agentes tópicos de F é o  $\text{CaF}_2$ . [Saxegaard & Rolla, 1988; Ogaard, 2001].

A adição de fosfatos as formulações de dentifrícios fluoretados mostrou potencial em aumentar o efeito anti-cárie do fluoreto na desmineralização do esmalte [Takeshita et al., 2009; 2011; do Amaral et al., 2013; da Camara et al., 2014]. Um dentifrício suplementado tem a função de suprir não somente F como agente ativo, mas também cálcio solúvel e fosfato, garantindo a disponibilidade desses íons para a remineralização [Kardos et al., 1999]. Como produtos de suplementação, o trimetafosfato de sódio (TMP), o hexametafosfato de sódio (HMP), o glicerofosfato têm sido utilizados [Lenon et al., 2006, Takeshita et al., 2009; do Amaral et al., 2013, da Camara et al., 2014].

Dentre os fosfatos inorgânicos, o hexametafosfato de sódio (HMP), o hexametafosfato de sódio (HMP), é um fosfato cíclico, solúvel em água e que não sofre hidrólise espontânea [Changgen e Yongxin, 1983; Castellinni et al., 2005] apresentando uma forte capacidade de se ligar a sítios catiônicos [Castellinni et al., 2005; Andreola et al., 2004]. O HMP é amplamente usado na indústria alimentícia como um agente antimicrobiano devido a sua capacidade de aumentar a permeabilidade da membrana externa da bactéria levando a lise celular [Vaara et al., 1989]. Shibata e Morioka, 1982 verificaram que o HMP reduziu a formação do biofilme em um experimento laboratorial com ratos.

Da Camara et al. [2014] mostraram em um estudo *in vitro* que a adição de fosfato na forma de HMP em um dentifrício de baixa concentração de flúor (250 ppm F) diminuiu a desmineralização do esmalte bovino em relação ao dentifrício convencional e que uma proporção adequada entre HMP:F deve ser mantida para se otimizar o efeito anti-cárie.

Sabendo das propriedades do HMP, este trabalho avaliou novas formulações dentifrícias analisando o efeito da adição do HMP em dentifrícios com concentração convencional de fluoreto (1100 ppm F), o qual é classificado como um dentifrício padrão de mercado, sobre o potencial cariogênico na redução da desmineralização no esmalte *in vitro* e *in situ*.

**\* As referências estão no anexo Q.**

# *Capítulo 1*

## **2.0 *In vitro* effect of fluoride dentifrices supplemented with sodium hexametaphosphate on enamel demineralization**

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Short title: Effect fluoride and sodium hexametaphosphate

## 2.1. Abstract

**Objective:** To evaluate the anticaries effect of fluoride dentifrices combined with sodium hexametaphosphate (HMP) on enamel demineralization *in vitro*. **Design:** Enamel bovine blocks were selected by initial surface hardness (SHi) and subjected to pH cycling, with slurries of the following dentifrices (2×/day): without fluoride and HMP without (Placebo); conventional dentifrice 1100 ppm F (1100F); 1100 ppm F associated 0.5% of HMP (1100FHMP0.5%), 1100 ppm F associated 1% of HMP (1100FHMP1%) and 1100 ppm F associated 2% of HMP (1100FHMP2%). After pH cycling, final surface hardness (SHf), the percentage of surface hardness loss (%SH), the integrated differential hardness ( $\Delta$ IH) and the integrated loss of subsurface hardness ( $\Delta$ KHN). The fluoride (F) present in the enamel were determined. Data were submitted to 1-way ANOVA, followed by Student-Newman-Keuls' test ( $p < 0.05$ ). **Results:** Significant differences were observed among all groups regarding %SH and  $\Delta$ KHN; the lowest values were observed for 1100FHMP1%, followed by 1100FHMP0.5%, 1100F, 1100FHMP2% and Placebo. The fluoride dentifrice containing 1% HMP led to significantly lower demineralization in the deeper regions of the subsurface lesion ( $p < 0.001$ ). Significantly higher mineral loss was observed for 1100FHMP2% when compared to the other fluoridated dentifrices, mainly in the outer part of the lesion ( $p < 0.001$ ). Enamel F uptake was similar for 1100F and 1100FHMP1%, but significantly reduced for other HMP concentrations. **Conclusion:** The fluoride dentifrice supplemented with 1% HMP promoted higher inhibitory effect on enamel demineralization when compared to 1100 ppm F containing the same amount of fluoride *in vitro*. This dentifrice could potentially be indicated to patients at high risk of caries.

**Keys words:** Demineralization; Dental Enamel; Phosphate; Fluoride; Detifrice; pH cycling.

## 2.2 Introduction

Dental caries still remains as the most common preventable chronic oral disease worldwide.<sup>1</sup> The use of fluoride dentifrice is considered as a major reason for the remarkable decline of dental caries incidence and prevalence in developed countries.<sup>2</sup> Increasing the anticaries effects of conventional fluoride dentifrice (1100 ppm F) would be useful for further reducing caries incidence in the general population, but mainly in patients at high risk of caries. Since their introduction in the market, advances in technologies have improved the quality of the dentifrice not only regarding the availability of fluoride but also by combining fluoride with calcium and phosphate salts<sup>3</sup>. This has prompted research of new compounds that can provide essential elements for remineralization.<sup>4,5,6,7</sup>

Sodium hexametaphosphate (HMP) is a cyclic inorganic phosphate with capacity to adsorb on enamel<sup>7</sup> and with strong tendency to form complexes with cations.<sup>8,9</sup> A recent *in vitro* study showed that HMP improved the effects of a low-fluoride dentifrice (250 ppm F).<sup>7</sup> As the ability of a condensed phosphate is proportional to the total number of phosphorus atoms,<sup>10</sup> an appropriate ratio of HMP/F should be maintained to achieve an optimum anticaries effect.<sup>7</sup> These HMP/F proportions have been studied at concentrations of 250 ppm F in the above-mentioned study, but not for conventional dentifrice (1100 ppm F).<sup>7</sup> Therefore, the aim of this *in vitro* study was to evaluate the effect of different concentrations of HMP added to a dentifrice containing 1100 ppm F on bovine enamel demineralization *in vitro*. The null hypothesis was that dentifrice containing HMP present the same anticaries effect as their counterpart without HMP.

## 2.3 Material and Methods

### Experimental design

Enamel blocks (4 mm × 4 mm, n = 60) of bovine incisors were stored in 2% formaldehyde solution pH 7.0 for 30 days at room temperature.<sup>11</sup> The enamel surfaces of the blocks were sequentially polished and selected by surface hardness (SHi) test and randomly distributed (360 to 380 KHN; p = 0.286) into 5 groups (n = 12), according to the following dentifrices: without fluoride and HMP (Placebo); conventional dentifrice 1100 ppm F (1100F); 1100 ppm F associated 0.5% of HMP (1100FHMP0.5%), 1100 ppm F associated 1% of HMP (1100FHMP1%) and 1100 ppm F associated 2% of HMP (1100FHMP2%). Blocks were subjected to pH cycling and treatment with dentifrice slurries. After pH cycling, final surface hardness (SHf), the percentage of surface hardness loss (%SH), integrated differential hardness ( $\Delta$ IH), the integrated loss of subsurface hardness ( $\Delta$ KHN) and enamel fluoride (F) concentrations were determined.

### Dentifrice formulation determination of fluoride and pH

The experimental dentifrices were prepared in a laboratory using the following ingredients: carboxymethylcellulose, sodium methyl-p-hydroxybenzoate, sodium saccharin, peppermint oil, glycerol, hydrated silica, and sodium lauryl sulfate.<sup>4,12</sup> Different concentrations of HMP (Aldrich Chemistry, CAS 68915-31-1, United Kingdom) were used at 0.5, 1 and 2%, with addition of fluoride (1100 ppm F) in the form of NaF (Merck, CAS 7681-49-4, Germany). The placebo dentifrice was prepared without addition of F or HMP served as the negative control. A dentifrice with 1100 ppm F served as the positive control. F concentrations<sup>11</sup> and the pH<sup>12</sup> of the dentifrice were checked prior to the beginning of the study. Mean (SD) of total (TF) and ionic (IF) fluoride (n = 3) for the placebo were 10.2 (1.5) and 12.3 (0.8), respectively. The dentifrice with 1100 ppm F and 1100 ppm F with HMP

presented mean values (SD) among groups of 1167.3 (45.36) and 1166.3 (47.67) for TF, respectively. For IF the group 1100 ppm F was 1156 (78.96) and 1200.1 (66.07) for the group 1100 ppm F with HMP. The mean (SD) of pH were: placebo – 7.4 (0.01), 1100 – 7.5 (0.01), 1100 0.5% HMP – 7.0 (0.01), 1100 1%HMP – 6.5 (0.01), 1100 2%HMP – 6.2 (0.01).

#### Dentifrice treatments and pH cycling

Blocks were incubated in individual flasks for 7 days and subjected to 5 pH cycles at 37°C. On the last 2 days, the samples were immersed in a fresh remineralizing solution.<sup>13</sup> The dentifrice treatment was performed twice daily for 1 min using dentifrice suspended in deionized water (1:3 w/w). The treatments were performed when the samples were removed from the demineralizing solution (6 h; 2.0 mmol/L calcium and phosphate in 75 mmol/L acetate buffer, pH 4.7; 0.04 µg F/ml, 2.2 ml/mm<sup>2</sup>), and remineralizing solution (18 h; 1.5 mmol/L calcium; 0.9 mmol/L phosphate; 150 mmol/L KCl in 0.02 mol/L cacodylic buffer, pH 7.0; 0.05 µg F/ml, 1.1 ml/mm<sup>2</sup>).

#### Enamel hardness analysis

The surface hardness of the enamel was determined using a Shimadzu HMV-2000 microhardness tester (Shimadzu Corp., Kyoto, Japan) under a 25-g load for 10 s. Five indentations, spaced 100 µm apart, were made in the center of the enamel block (SHi). After pH-cycling, five indentations (SHf), spaced 100 µm from the baseline indentations, were made to calculate the percentage of surface hardness loss ( $\%SH = [(SHf - SHi) / SHi] \times 100$ ).<sup>4</sup>

Blocks were then cross-sectioned and half of each block was embedded in acrylic resin and gradually polished. One sequence of 14 indentations at different distances (5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 70, 90, 110, 130, 220, and 330 µm) were made in the surface of the enamel in the central region Micromet 5114 hardness tester (Buehler, Lake Bluff, IL, USA)

and the software program Buehler OmniMet (Buehler) with a Knoop diamond indenter under a 5-g load for 10 s.<sup>14</sup> Integrated hardness (KHN × μm) for the lesion into sound enamel was calculated by the trapezoidal rule (GraphPad Prism, version 3.02) and subtracted from the integrated hardness for sound enamel to obtain the integrated area of the subsurface regions in enamel, which was named integrated loss of subsurface hardness (ΔKHN; KHN × μm)<sup>15</sup>. To analyze the patterns of demineralization produced by addition of HMP, differential hardness profiles were calculated by subtracting the hardness values of the 1100 group from those of the HMP groups (i.e., 1100 ppm F dentifrice values minus the 1100 0.5%HMP, 1100 1%HMP and 1100 2%HMP group values) at each depth. These differential profiles were then integrated over two depth zones in the lesion (zone A, 5–40 μm; zone B, 40–130 μm) and underlying sound enamel to yield ΔIH values.<sup>16</sup>

#### Fluoride analysis in enamel

The fluoride present in enamel was determined as described by Weatherell et al.,<sup>16</sup> as modified by Alves et al.<sup>18</sup> One layer of each enamel block (~50 μm) was removed using a self-adhesive polishing disc (13-mm diameter, 400 grit silicon carbide, Buehler) and placed at the bottom of a polystyrene crystal flask (J-10; Injeplast, São Paulo, Brazil). A total of 1.0 ml of 1.0 mol/L HCl was added to the enamel powder, the mixture was agitated for 1 h and buffered with 1.0 ml of 1.0 mol/L NaOH.<sup>4,18</sup> For fluoride analysis (μg/mm<sup>3</sup>), a specific electrode (Orion 9604) and reference microelectrode (Analyzer, São Paulo, Brazil) were connected to an ion analyzer (Orion 720plus) and calibrated with standards containing 0.5 to 8 μg F/ml. Aliquots of samples and TISAB II (total ionic strength adjustment buffer) were used at a 1:1 ratio (sample:TISAB II).

## Statistical analysis

For the statistical analysis, Sigma Plot program (version 12.0) was used, with the significance level set at 5%. %SH,  $\Delta$ KHN,  $\Delta$ IH and F values were considered as variables in the enamel. The data were tested for normality (Shapiro-Wilk test) and homogeneity of variance (Cochran). Data from the %SH,  $\Delta$ KHN and F values were homogenous and were subjected to one-way analysis of variance, followed by Student–Newman–Keuls' test. The results  $\Delta$ IH were subjected to two-way analysis of variance (%HMP and zone) followed by the Student-Newman-Keuls test.

## 2.4 Results

Significant differences were observed among all the treatments regarding %SH and  $\Delta$ KHN. For both variables, the lowest values were obtained after using 1100FHMP1%, followed by 1100FHMP0.5%, 1100F, 1100FHMP2% and Placebo, as shown in Table 1. Similar amounts of F were observed for 1100F and 1100FHMP1% groups ( $p < 0.001$ ), but the addition of 0.5% and 2% HMP reduced the presence of fluoride in enamel when compared to 1100 group ( $p < 0.002$ ).

Differential hardness profiles (Figure 1 and Table 2) showed different subsurface lesion patterns in relation to the 1100F group. The addition of 1%HMP to 1100 lead to significantly lower demineralization ( $p < 0.001$ ) in the deeper regions of the lesion (40–130  $\mu$ m). On the other hand, the addition of 2%HMP to 1100 ppm F promoted significantly higher mineral loss ( $p < 0.001$ ), mainly in the outer regions of the lesion (5–40  $\mu$ m).

## 2.5 Discussion

The present study showed that the addition of HMP at different concentrations to conventional fluoride dentifrice (1100 ppm F) significantly altered their anticaries effects

when compared to a 1100 ppm F dentifrice without HMP, leading to the rejection of the study's null hypothesis. The concentrations of HMP tested were based in the HMP/F ratio from a previous study<sup>7</sup>, which demonstrated that the addition of 0.5 or 1% HMP significantly increased the anticaries effect of a low-F dentifrice (250 ppm F), but HMP concentrations above 1% were detrimental.

HMP cannot be considered as a phosphate source to react with tooth enamel, as it does not become spontaneously hydrolyzed.<sup>8,21</sup> This cyclic phosphate forms strong complexes with metal ions<sup>19,20,21,24</sup> and, in the oral environment, adsorbs to enamel surface and retains charged ions of  $\text{CaF}^+$  and  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  by replacement of  $\text{Na}^+$  in the cyclic structure, leading to a reticular formation<sup>10</sup> via  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  binding to one or more HMP molecules. These can proved higher calcium availability during demineralization and remineralization process as well as reduce the quick precipitation of calcium phosphate on the enamel surface.<sup>7</sup>

The current study shows that HMP affects the processes of enamel demineralization. Cross-sectional hardness analysis, which showed higher mineral content in the inner part of the lesion for specimens treated with 1100FHMP1% in comparison to fluoride dentifrice without HMP.  $\Delta\text{KHN}$  and  $\text{SH}\%$  (Table 1) observed in this study confirm previous<sup>7</sup> that HMP reduces mineral loss deep in the enamel for groups 1100FHMP0.5% and 1100FHMP1% and confirm an appropriate ratio of HMP/F should be maintained to achieve an optimum anticaries effect.

Although this hypothesis cannot be proved based on the study protocol employed, the above-mentioned effect could be related to increases in the formation of neutral species ( $\text{CaHPO}_4^0$  and  $\text{HF}^0$ ) during the desmineralization and remineralizing cycles, which have a greater coefficient diffusion into the enamel in comparison with charged species.<sup>24</sup> It is also possible that HMP retains  $\text{H}^+$  in its structure, which also reduces acid diffusion into the enamel, thus minimizing mineral loss. The proposed mechanism is also supported by comparing the results for 1100FHMP1% and 1100 without HMP. The effects of the dentifrice with fluoride only were more marked at the outer part of the lesion, which is in line with findings of previous studies.<sup>25,26</sup> This effect is due to large deposition of fluoride on

enamel surface, but that seems to be smaller when fluoride is combined with inorganic phosphate.<sup>16,23</sup> However, the presence of fluoride in the lesion body was similar between 1100F and 1100F1%HMP, indicating the effect of HMP did not interfere the diffusion of fluoride into the enamel. Thus, the effect on the outer part of the lesion is also improved.

The addition of 2% of HMP interfered with the absorption of fluoride in enamel, demonstrating that large percentage of HMP in the medium can supersaturate the enamel surface and sequester calcium ions from hydroxyapatite due to its strong ability to complex metal ions.<sup>20</sup> Anbar et al.<sup>27</sup> showed the adsorption of polyphosphate is very fast and competes with the adsorption of ionic fluoride. This can reduce the fluoride diffusion into enamel leading to greater mineral loss. The addition of any compound to a fluoride dentifrice should not affect the bioavailability of the fluoride. Dentifrice analysis showed that ionic fluoride maintained soluble even with the increase in HMP concentration for all experiment dentifrice. However increasing the percentage of HMP reduced the pH of the dentifrice, but it has not been possible to correlate this data with mineral loss.

At first glance, the pH-cycling models seem appropriate for the evaluation of the impact of new active ingredients on fluoridated dentifrices, as well as their association with other anticaries treatments. However, *in vitro* protocols present experimental design limitations as did not address the impact of saliva/biofilm fluid composition on interaction of the HMP with enamel. Given the *in vitro* model did not reproduce the intra-oral conditions, the results should be evaluated with caution and further assessed using *in situ* caries model and clinical studies.

## 2.6 Conclusion

The addition of 1%HMP to fluoride dentifrice promoted higher inhibitory effect on enamel demineralization when compared to conventional dentifrice (containing 1100 ppm F) *in vitro*.

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### Tables and Figure Legends

**Table 1.** Mean (SD) values of hardness (n=12) and fluoride analysis according to the groups

**Table 2.**  $\Delta$ IH values calculated for two zones in the enamel lesions according to the concentration of HMP

**Fig 1.** Differential hardness profiles calculated by subtracting hardness values of the 1100F group from HMP dentifrices in each depth (zone A: 5-40  $\mu$ m; zone B: 50-130  $\mu$ m).

**Table 1.** Mean (SD) values of hardness (n=12) and fluoride analysis according to the groups

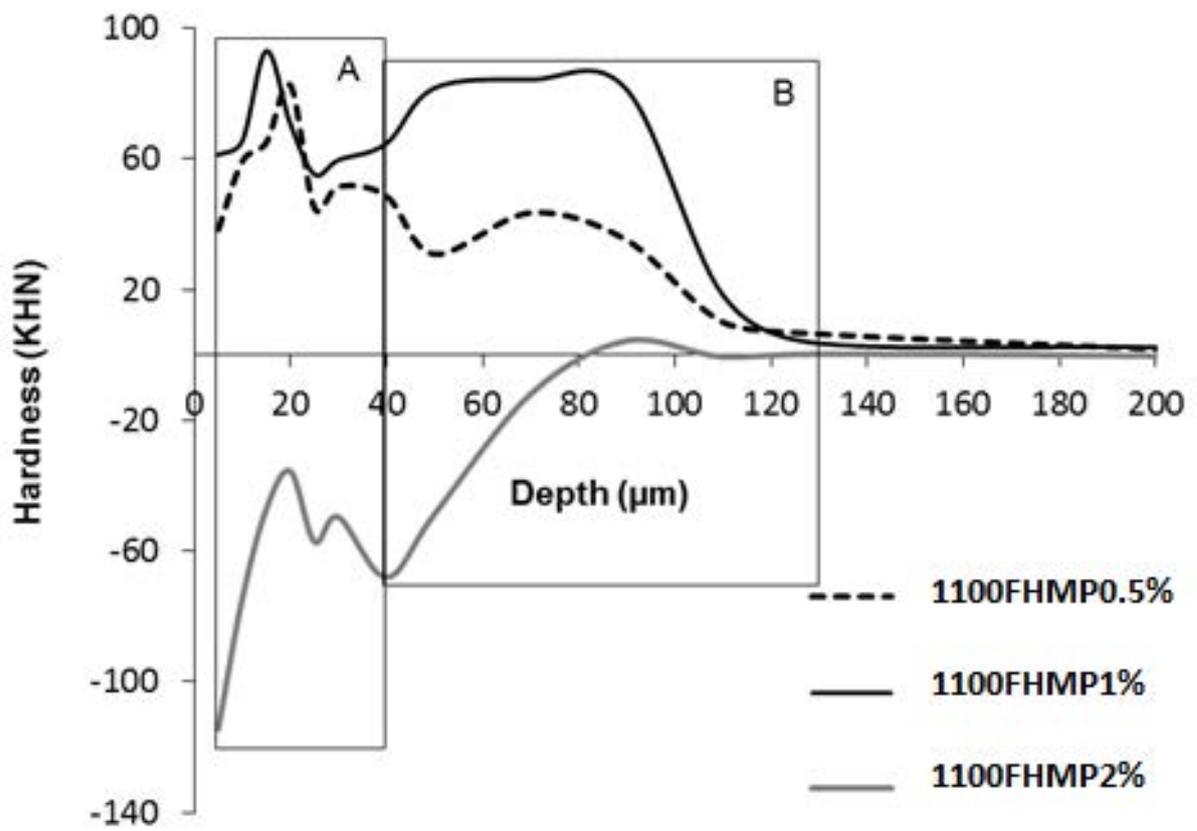
Groups	Variables		
	%SH	$\Delta$ KHN	F ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{mm}^3$ )
Placebo	-79.4 <sup>a</sup> (6.6)	10,954.5 <sup>a</sup> (1,565.1)	1.98 <sup>a</sup> (0.61)
1100F	-41.2 <sup>b</sup> (6.4)	6,298.5 <sup>b</sup> (821.8)	4.73 <sup>b</sup> (0.88)
1100FHMP0.5%	-35.9 <sup>c</sup> (4.2)	3,990.3 <sup>c</sup> (1,089.6)	3.24 <sup>c</sup> (1.10)
1100FHMP1%	-28.2 <sup>d</sup> (5.5)	2,927.3 <sup>d</sup> (788.5)	4.08 <sup>b</sup> (1.24)
1100FHMP2%	-91.2 <sup>e</sup> (5.8)	8,102.5 <sup>e</sup> (1,570.3)	2.74 <sup>a,c</sup> (0.96)

Distinct superscript lowercase letters indicate statistical significance among groups in each variables (Student-Newman-Keuls test,  $p < 0.001$ ).

**Table 2.**  $\Delta$ IH values calculated for two zones in the enamel lesions according to the concentration of HMP

Groups	$\Delta$ IH	
	zone A (5-40 $\mu\text{m}$ )	zone B (40-130 $\mu\text{m}$ )
1100FHMP0.5%	1,735.5 <sup>a,A</sup> (533.8)	754.0 <sup>a,B</sup> (238.2)
1100FHMP1%	2,037.0 <sup>a,A</sup> (368.5)	1,512.5 <sup>b,B</sup> (131.4)
1100FHMP2%	-1,699.5 <sup>b,A</sup> (718.5)	-433.4 <sup>c,B</sup> (131.9)

Values denote means (SD). Distinct superscript lowercase letters indicate statistical significance among groups in each zone. Distinct uppercase letters indicate differences between zones A and B in each group (Student-Newman-Keuls test,  $p < 0.001$ ).



**Fig 1.** Differential hardness profiles calculated by subtracting hardness values of the 1100 group from HMP dentifrices in each depth (zone A: 5-40 μm; zone B: 50-130 μm).

## *Capítulo 2*

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*Danielle Mendes da Camara*

### 3.0 In situ effect of fluoride dentifrices supplemented with sodium hexametaphosphate on enamel demineralization

Short title: Fluoride dentifrices with sodium hexametaphosphate on enamel demineralization

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### 3.1 Abstract

**Objective:** To evaluate whether a fluoride dentifrice with sodium hexametaphosphate (HMP) reduced the demineralization *in situ*. **Methods:** This blind and cross-over study consisted of 3 phases (7 days each) and 12 volunteers in which wore intra oral appliance containing four enamel bovine blocks selected by initial surface hardness (SHi). The cariogenic challenge was performed by 30% sucrose solution (6×/day). The dentifrices treatments (3×/day) were: placebo (placebo), 1100 ppm F (1100F) and 1100 ppm F plus 1%HMP (1100FHMP1%). To evaluate mineral loss the post-cariogenic challenge (SHf), the percentage of surface hardness loss (%SH) and the integrated loss of subsurface hardness ( $\Delta$ KHN) were analyzed. Fluoride (F), calcium (Ca), and phosphorus (P) concentrations in enamel were determined. Biofilm formed on the blocks were analyzed for F, Ca, P and insoluble extracellular polysaccharide (EPS) concentrations. Data were submitted 1-way ANOVA, followed by Student-Newman-Keuls' test ( $p < 0.05$ ). **Results:** The 1100FHMP1% promoted the lowest %SH and  $\Delta$ KHN among all groups ( $p < 0.001$ ). The addition of 1%HMP did not provide a higher fluoride concentration in enamel, however increase the calcium ( $p < 0.001$ ). EPS concentration of the 1100FHMP1% and 1100F dentifrices group was similar ( $p < 0.001$ ). All the groups were supersaturated with respect to HA. The groups 1100F and placebo was undersaturated with respect  $\text{CaF}_2$  and 1100FHMP1% group was supersaturated ( $p < 0.005$ ). The ionic activities of  $\text{F}^-$ ,  $\text{CaF}^+$  and  $\text{HF}^0$  for the 1100FHMP1% group were higher to among all groups ( $p < 0.001$ ). **Conclusion:** The addition of 1% HMP in fluoride toothpaste reduces *in situ* enamel demineralization effect superior to an 1100F group.

**Keywords:** Dentifrice; Dental enamel; Fluorides; Phosphate; Tooth demineralization.

### 3.2 INTRODUCTION

Dental caries is a multifactorial disease with a complex etiology. The root cause of dental caries is the bacterial production of acids, from dietary sugars, at the interface of residual dental plaque and a susceptible tooth surface [Cummins and Bowen, 2006; Bowen, 2012]. The prevention and treatment of early caries lesions, especially in patients at high risk are constant challenges in dentistry. Researchers and dental professionals are seeking advances in technologies to promote re-mineralization of early caries lesions and reverse the caries process at the earliest possible stage [Cummins et al., 2013].

The use of fluoride (F) dentifrice is the most effective preventive public health measure to prevent dental caries [Goldman et al., 2008], but the conventional fluoride dentifrices have their limitations for high risk individuals, especially those with high plaque levels and frequent sugar intake [Cummins et al., 2013]. The addition of organic and inorganic polyphosphate salts to fluoridated products for topical use has been shown to be an effective option to increase their effectiveness against both *in vitro* and *in situ* studies caries [Takeshita et al., 2009; Danelon et al., 2013; da Camara et al., 2014;].

Sodium Hexametaphosphate (HMP) is a cyclic inorganic phosphate, and although it is soluble in water, it does not become spontaneously hydrolyzed [Castellini et al., 2005; Andreola et al., 2004]. The HMP is widely used in the food industry as an antimicrobial agent due to its ability to increase the permeability of the bacterial outer membrane [Vaara et al., 1989]. HMP showed inhibitory effect on plaque formation in hamster with a high sucrose diet [Shibata and Morioka, 1982]. Previous studies have shown that inorganic polyphosphate salts have anti-caries activity that is related to their interaction with enamel [van Dijk JW, 1980].

Da Camara et al., 2014 demonstrated *in vitro* that HMP has synergistic effect with F when combined in an appropriate ratio of HMP/F., increased the anti-caries effects of a low-fluoride dentifrice (250 ppm F) to levels similar to a conventional dentifrice in enamel

demineralization. Knowing that conventional dentifrices (1100 ppm F) are used by the population, especially those with high caries development it would be interesting to assess the association between F and HMP, in order to verify their effectiveness in desmineralization in enamel.

Therefore, the aim of this *in situ* study was to evaluate the effect of HMP added to a dentifrice containing 1100 ppm F on bovine enamel demineralization *in situ*, as well as its effects on the mineral composition of enamel and biofilm. The null hypothesis was that dentifrice containing HMP present the same anticaries effect as their counterpart without HMP.

### 3.3 MATERIAL AND METHODS

#### Experimental Design

This study was previously approved by the Human Ethical Committee (CAAE: 30361414.0.0000.5420) and all participants read and signed informed consent statements prior to study initiation. This blind and cross-over study was performed in 3 phases of 7 days each. A sample size of twelve volunteers was based in previous study [Amaral et al., 2014] considering primary outcome from surface and cross-sectional hardness analysis, the mean difference among the groups (30 and 1300, respectively), standard deviation (20 and 9000, respectively), an  $\alpha$ -error of 5% and a  $\beta$ -error of 20%. Volunteers aged 20-30 years, who were in good general and oral health [Delbem et al., 2005], presented normal salivary flow [Rios et al., 2006], and did not violate the exclusion criteria (use of any form of medication likely to interfere with salivary secretion, use of fixed or removable orthodontic appliances, pregnancy or breastfeeding, smoker, or systemic illness), were included in the study. The participants wore an acrylic palatal appliance with sound bovine enamel blocks

(4 mm × 4 mm, n = 144) previously polished and selected using surface hardness (Baseline) test (360 up to 380 KHN). One screening was conducted through a pilot study *in vitro* (data not publish) pH cycling model [Vieira et al., 2005] based on the concentrations used in the study conducted da Camara et al., 2014 to determine the best concentration of HMP in which concentrations 0.5, 1 and 2% were added to 1100 ppm F and the best inhibiting effect on enamel demineralization was for the 1% HMP dentifrice. The specimens were allocated to 3 treatments: placebo (without F and HMP) (negative control), dentifrice with 1100 ppm F (1100F) (positive control) and dentifrice with 1100 ppm F combined with 1%HMP (1100FHMP1%). After each phase of 7 days of cariogenic challenge, the biofilm formed *in situ* was collected for analysis of fluoride, calcium (Ca) and phosphorus (P). In the enamel blocks, surface and cross-sectional hardness as well as fluoride, Ca, and P content in the enamel were determined.

#### Dentifrice Formulation

The experimental dentifrices were prepared with the following ingredients: carboxymethylcellulose, sodium methyl-p-hydroxybenzoate, sodium saccharin, peppermint oil, glycerol, hydrated silica, sodium lauryl sulfate, and water [Takeshita et al., 2009]. The fluoride (NaF, Merck, Darmstadt, Germany) concentration in the experimental dentifrice was 1100 ppm F to which 1% HMP (Aldrich Chemistry, CAS 68915-31-1, United Kingdom) was added. To compare and validate the results, the following dentifrices were also manufactured: without F and HMP (placebo) and 1,100 ppm F with the same formulation as described previously.

## Enamel blocks and Palatal Appliance Preparation

A total of 144 enamel blocks measuring 4 × 4 mm were obtained from bovine incisors previously stored in 2% formaldehyde solution (pH 7.0) for 1 month. They were sequentially polished and selected through surface hardness test (330.0–380.0 KHN) as previously described [Takeshita et al., 2009]. Blocks were then randomly allocated into three groups of 48 teeth each [do Amaral et al., 2013]. Four enamel blocks were fixed in the palatal device in each phase. A 4.0-mm deep space was created in the appliances, leaving a 1.0-mm space for dental plaque accumulation on the enamel blocks. They were protected from mechanical disturbance by a plastic mesh attached to the acrylic surface in order to promote dental plaque formation [do Amaral et al., 2013].

## Intraoral procedures

Fresh 30% sucrose solutions were prepared every 48 hours as the cariogenic challenge. The volunteers were instructed to remove the appliances from the oral cavity and drip two drops of this solution (enough to fill the 1.0 mm space) onto each enamel block six times a day at predetermined times (8:00 am, 11:00 am, 2:00 pm, 5:00 pm, 7:00 pm, and 9:00 pm). After dripping, the appliances were left to rest for 5 minutes before being reinserted in the mouth. The appliances were used 24 hours a day and treatments with the dentifrices were performed 3 times a day. The volunteers brushed their natural teeth 3 times a day (08:00 am, 13:00 pm, 21:30 pm) for 2 minutes with palatal appliance into the cavity oral so that the slurry formed between the saliva and the dentifrice experimental period came into contact with the enamel blocks through light mouthwashes. The volunteers were instructed to remove the palatal appliance before drink or eat. During a 7-day pre-experimental period and washout periods (7 days between each phase), the volunteers brushed their teeth with a dentifrice without fluoride and HMP. The volunteers received all instructions before initiation of the experiment [do Amaral et al., 2013].

## Hardness Analysis

Enamel surface hardness was determined before and after each phase in each specimen by using a Shimadzu HMV-2000 microhardness tester (Shimadzu Corp., Kyoto, Japan) under a 25-g load for 10 s. At each enamel block, five indentations initials (SHi) (baseline) spaced 100  $\mu\text{m}$  from each other, were made in the center of the enamel block. After each phase, 5 indentations (SHf) were made spaced 100  $\mu\text{m}$  from the baseline indentations, were made to calculate the percentage of surface hardness loss ( $\%SH = [(SHf - SHi) / SHi] \times 100$ ) [Takeshita et al., 2009].

Blocks were then cross-sectioned and half of each block was embedded in acrylic resin and gradually polished. One sequence of 14 indentations at different distances (5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 70, 90, 110, 130, 220, and 330  $\mu\text{m}$ ) were made in the surface of the enamel in the central region Micromet 5114 hardness tester (Buehler, Lake Bluff, IL, USA) and the software program Buehler OmniMet (Buehler) with a Knoop diamond indenter under a 5-g load for 10 s [Delbem et al., 2010]. Integrated hardness ( $\text{KHN} \times \mu\text{m}$ ) for the lesion into sound enamel was calculated by the trapezoidal rule (GraphPad Prism, version 3.02) and subtracted from the integrated hardness for sound enamel to obtain the integrated area of the subsurface regions in enamel, which was named integrated loss of subsurface hardness ( $\Delta\text{KHN}$ ;  $\text{KHN} \times \mu\text{m}$ ) [Spiguel et al., 2009].

## Fluoride, Calcium and Phosphorus in Enamel

The fluoride present in enamel was determined as described by Weatherell et al., as modified by Alves et al., 2007. One layer (~50  $\mu\text{m}$ ) was removed from each enamel block was removed using a self-adhesive polishing disc (13-mm diameter, 400 grit silicon carbide, Buehler) and placed at the bottom of a polystyrene crystal flask (J-10; Injeplast, São Paulo, Brazil). A total of 1.0 ml of 1.0 mol/L HCl was added to the enamel powder, the mixture was agitated for 1 h and buffered with 1.0 ml of 1.0 mol/L NaOH [Alves et al., 2007; Takeshita et al., 2009]. For fluoride analysis ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{mm}^3$ ), a specific electrode (Orion 9604) and reference

microelectrode (Analyzer, São Paulo, Brazil) were connected to an ion analyzer (Orion 720<sup>plus</sup>) and calibrated with standards containing 0.5 to 8 µg F/ml. Aliquots of samples and TISAB II (total ionic strength adjustment buffer) were used at a 1:1 ratio (sample:TISAB II). For calcium analysis, was performed using the Arsenazo III colorimetric method [Voguel GL et al., 1983]. The absorbance readings were recorded at 650 nm by using a plate reader (PowerWave 340, Biotek, Winooski, VT, USA). Phosphorus was measured according to Fiske and Subbarow [1925], and the absorbance readings were recorded at 660 nm. The results were expressed as µg/mm<sup>3</sup>.

#### Analysis of Dental Biofilm Composition

On the seventh day of each phase, the dental plaque formed on the enamel blocks as weighed in preweighed microcentrifuge cap tubes. In each tube 0.5 ml HCL/10 mg was added in a proportion of 0.5 ml dental plaque wet weigh. After extraction over 3 hours at room temperature under constant agitation, the same volume of 0.5 M NaOH was added to the tube as a buffer. The samples were centrifuged for 1 minute at 11,000 x g, and the acid-soluble concentrations of F, Ca and P were determined [Nobre dos Santos et al., 2002]. For precipitation, 1.0 M NaOH (0.1 ml/mg plaque) was added. The samples were homogenized for 1 minute on the vortex and maintained under agitation for 3 hours at room temperature. The concentration of insoluble EPS (µg/g) was determined after centrifugation (1 minute, 11,000 × g at room temperature) [Nobre do Santos et al., 2002]. Fluoride was analyzed using an ion specific electrode (Orion 9409 BN) and a potentiometer (Orion 720 Aplus) calibrated by standards containing 0.05, 0.1, 0.2, 0.4, and 0.8 µg F/ml plus total ionic strength adjustment buffer (TISAB II) in the same conditions as that of the samples. The calcium concentration was analyzed by a colorimetric test [Voguel et a., 1983]. The phosphorus concentration was measured using a colorimetric method according to Fiske and Subbarow, 1925. Carbohydrate analysis was performed using the phenol-sulfuric acid

procedure [Dubois et al., 1956]. All samples were analyzed in duplicate, and the results are expressed in mmol/kg dental plaque.

The ionic activities (IA) of the various species ( $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{CaPO}_4^-$ ,  $\text{CaHPO}_4^0$ ,  $\text{CaH}_2\text{PO}_4^+$ ,  $\text{PO}_4^{3-}$ ,  $\text{HPO}_4^{2-}$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-$ ,  $\text{CaF}^+$ ,  $\text{HF}^0$ , and  $\text{F}^-$ ) and degree of saturation (DS) of the solid phases of hydroxyapatite (HA) and calcium fluoride ( $\text{CaF}_2$ ) were calculated from the concentrations (mol/kg) of fluoride, Ca, and P on the biofilm of each dentifrices. All calculations were performed for conditions at 37°C, pH 7, and density of 1.0 g/cm<sup>3</sup> by the PHREEQC Interactive (version 2.18.3) speciation program [do Amaral et al., 2013].

### Statistical Analysis

SigmaPlot 12.0 software was used for statistical analysis, and the significance level was set at 5%. The statistical power calculated was 85% considering all the differences among groups of each outcome. Data from the dental plaque analysis (calcium, phosphate and fluoride content and ionic activities) and enamel analysis (%SH,  $\Delta\text{KHN}$  and fluoride, calcium, and phosphate content) exhibited a normal (Shapiro-Wilk) or homogeneous (Bartlett) distribution; and were therefore subjected to one-way repeated measures ANOVA, followed by the Student-Newman-Keuls test.

## 3.4 RESULTS

The addition of 1% of HMP to the 1100 ppm F dentifrice resulted in a 25% decrease in %SH and  $\Delta\text{KHN}$  in comparison with the 1100F group dentifrice (Table 1). The comparison of the 1100FHMP1% to the placebo group, the addition of HMP promoted values reduction 64% for SH% e and 68% for  $\Delta\text{KHN}$  reduced of mineral loss enamel. The

order of the effect of reducing loss of percentage of surface hardness (%SH) and integrated loss of subsurface hardness ( $\Delta$ KHN) was dentifrice with 1100FHMP1% > 1100F > placebo ( $p < 0.001$ ).

The addition of 1% HMP to the fluoride dentifrice not interfered in enamel fluoride concentration and this effect was similar to the 1100F group. The group Placebo showed lower concentration fluoride in the enamel. The 1100FHMP1% group had the higher calcium concentration followed by 1100F and placebo. There was no difference ( $p > 0.001$ ) in the phosphorous concentrations in enamel between the groups.

In relation to the calcium on dental biofilm, the 1100FHMP1% group showed lower retention of calcium ( $p = 0.027$ ) and higher retention of fluoride ( $p = 0.006$ ) when compared with 1100F group (Table 1). The values for P were similar among the treatments ( $p = 0.651$ ). The alkali-soluble EPS concentration of the 1100FHMP1% and 1100F dentifrices groups was similar ( $p = 0.293$ ); these values were lower than that of the placebo group ( $p < 0.020$ ).

The ionic activity of ions species and phase saturation from dental biofilm are listed in Table 2. The ionic activities of  $F^-$ ,  $CaF^+$  and  $HF^0$  for the 1100FHMP1% group were higher when compared to the other groups ( $p < 0.001$ ). The ionic activities of  $Ca^{2+}$ ,  $CaHPO_4^0$ ,  $CaPO_4^-$ ,  $CaH_2PO_4^+$  for the 1100FHMP1% group was statistical same with placebo and 1100F groups ( $p > 0.420$ ). The ionic activities similar between treatments were:  $PO_4^{3-}$ ,  $HPO_4^{2-}$  and  $H_2PO_4^-$  ( $p > 0.800$ ). The 1100F group showed higher supersaturation with respect to HA followed by 1100FHMP1% and placebo groups ( $p = 0.001$ ). The 1100FHMP1% group presented higher supersaturation with respect to  $CaF_2$  followed by 1100F and placebo groups ( $p < 0.001$ ).

### 3.5 DISCUSSION

The present study in situ evaluated the addition of HMP in fluoride dentifrice (1100 ppm F) to the evaluate demineralization process. A previous screening study demonstrated that an appropriate HMP/F ratio should be maintained to achieve an optimum anticaries effect [da Camara et al., 2014]. The results showed that the addition of 1% HMP to fluoride dentifrice with 1100 ppm led to superior anticaries effects when compared to the 1100F group. Thus, the null hypothesis was rejected.

The addition of 1% HMP to the fluoride dentifrice (1100 ppm F) resulted in the reducing of 25% in the mineral loss confirming previous findings [da Camara et al., 2014]. The HMP is a cyclic phosphate, is negatively charged [Choi IK et al., 1993] and can be adsorbed at the positive sites of enamel surfaces via phosphate groups [Andreola et al., 2004; Kura et al. 1964; Changgen and Yongxin, 1983]. It is hypothesized that this interaction results in: a) in a protective layer on the enamel prevents the diffusion of acid; and (b) a selective permeability of the enamel [van Dijk et al., 1980] by facilitating the diffusion of calcium and fluoride ions for into the enamel lesion. In this study an increase in the presence of calcium in the enamel was observed when HMP was associated to fluoride, but not for fluoride. Probably, the presence of HMP led to a reduction in the loss of calcium from the enamel since the HMP did not increase presence of calcium in the biofilm. The increase of fluoride on biofilm is always correlated with calcium concentration [Whitford et al., 2002; Pessan et al., 2006; Pessan et al., 2008] as observed for 1100F group, but not for fluoride dentifrice associated with HMP. As HMP forms strong complexes with metal ions ( $Mg^{2+}$ ,  $Ca^{2+}$ ,  $K^+$ ,  $Al^+$ ,  $Fe^{3+}$ ) [Choi et al., 1993; Kura et al., 1964; Changgen et al., 1983], part of calcium can be sequestered from dental biofilm and and lost to the medium. The other part can be retained on dental biofilm by binding to  $Ca^{2+}$  and  $CaF^+$ .

The effect of HMP in the presence of fluoride will be to retain charged ions of  $CaF^+$  by replacement of  $Na^+$  in the cyclic structure. The ionic activities of  $F^-$ ,  $CaF^+$ , and  $HF^0$  was higher that led the supersaturation with respect to  $CaF_2$ . This can help to reduce the mineral loss from enamel. However, the protective layer on the enamel of HMP appears do not

enhance the fluoride uptake in the enamel. Also, the addition of HMP to the fluoride dentifrice did not reduce the alkali-soluble EPS concentration on biofilm when compared to 1100F group. The lower EPS concentration is related to the increase of fluoride and calcium on dental plaque [Boyd et al., 1978; Amaral et al., 2013]. Instead of increases the concentration of fluoride on biofilm, the calcium available in the presence of HMP was similar to the group placebo. The antimicrobial action from HMP is related its capacity to increase the permeability of the bacteria and glucose transport when it link to the  $Mg^{+}$  present in the outer membrane [Vaara et al., 1989]. The presence of calcium in the dental biofilm appears to reduce the HMP available what can interfere in the antimicrobial effect. The concentration of HMP to produce antimicrobial action over cariogenic bacteria is unknown. A pilot study showed that concentration over 6% presents inhibitory effect against some cariogenic bacteria (*Streptococcus mutans*, *Lactobacillus acidophilus* e *Actinomyces israelii*). However, high concentrations of HMP can decrease the fluoride uptake in enamel and sequester calcium from enamel and dental biofilm, increasing the enamel demineralization.

Based on these results, we conclude the combination of HMP at a concentration of 1.0% with a dentifrice containing 1100 ppm F promotes a higher inhibitory effect on enamel demineralization when compared to a conventional dentifrice (containing 1100 ppm F) could be an alternative increasing the anticaries effects of conventional fluoride dentifrice (1100 ppm F) would be useful for further reducing caries incidence in the general population, but mainly in patients at high risk of caries. However, these data are based in an in situ demineralization protocol, thus *in situ* remineralization protocol and clinical studies are necessary to achieve more conclusive findings.

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**Table legend**

**Table 1** – Mean (SD) of variables analyzed according to the dentifrices treatments (n = 12)

**Table 2** - Ionic activity of ions species and phase saturation from dental biofilms treated with different dentifrices

**Table 1-** Mean (SD) of variables analyzed according to the dentifrices treatments (n = 12)

Analysis	Dentifrices		
	Placebo	1100F	1100FHMP1%
%SH (KHN)	-60.4 <sup>a</sup> (10.4)	-29.0 <sup>b</sup> (5.2)	-21.7 <sup>c</sup> (4.3)
$\Delta$ KHN (KHN x $\mu$ m)	6294,6 <sup>a</sup> (241.2)	2671,9 <sup>b</sup> (416.0)	2001,1 <sup>c</sup> (143.6)
Fluoride -enamel ( $\mu$ g/mm <sup>3</sup> )	0.13 <sup>a</sup> (0.02)	0.32 <sup>b</sup> (0.09)	0.28 <sup>b</sup> (0.05)
Calcium - enamel ( $\mu$ g/mm <sup>3</sup> )	947.4 <sup>a</sup> (102.5)	1,107.1 <sup>b</sup> (228.5)	1,340.5 <sup>c</sup> (239.0)
Phosphorus-enamel ( $\mu$ g/mm <sup>3</sup> )	706.8 <sup>a</sup> (157.8)	657.0 <sup>a</sup> (196.6)	649.9 <sup>a</sup> (140.9)
Fluoride - biofilm (mol/kg)	6.28E-05 <sup>a</sup> (3.85E-05)	9.61E-05 <sup>b</sup> (2.18E-05)	2.79E-04 <sup>c</sup> (3.26E-04)
Calcium - biofilm (mol/kg)	6.86E-03 <sup>a</sup> (1.73E-03)	1.13E-02 <sup>b</sup> (5.47E-03)	8.11E-03 <sup>c</sup> (1.17E-03)
Phosphorus-biofilm (mol/kg)	1.01E-02 <sup>a</sup> (5.56E-03)	1.31E-02 <sup>a</sup> (1.11E-02)	1.09E-02 <sup>a</sup> (6.29E-03)
EPS - biofilm (mg/g)	18.8 <sup>a</sup> (6.9)	14.9 <sup>b</sup> (3.0)	13.2 <sup>b</sup> (3.0)

**Table 2** - Ionic activity of ions species and phase saturation from dental biofilms treated with different dentifrices

Ion activity, mol/kg	Dentifrices		
	Placebo	1100F	1100FHMP1%
Ca <sup>2+</sup>	2.22E-03 <sup>a</sup> (6.50E-04)	3.76E-03 <sup>b</sup> (2.13E-03)	2.67E-03 <sup>a,b</sup> (5.98E-04)
CaPO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup>	8.50E-05 <sup>a</sup> (4.11E-05)	1.28E-04 <sup>b</sup> (5.10E-05)	9.68E-05 <sup>a,b</sup> (3.12E-05)
CaHPO <sub>4</sub> <sup>0</sup>	2.89E-03 <sup>a</sup> (1.40E-03)	4.04E-03 <sup>b</sup> (2.09E-03)	3.29E-03 <sup>a,b</sup> (1.06E-03)
CaH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup>	2.05E-04 <sup>a</sup> (9.91E-05)	3.09E-04 <sup>b</sup> (1.23E-04)	2.33E-04 <sup>a,b</sup> (7.52E-05)
PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup>	1.19E-08 <sup>a</sup> (6.28E-09)	1.30E-08 <sup>a</sup> (1.37E-08)	1.16E-08 <sup>a</sup> (7.62E-09)
HPO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	2.10E-03 <sup>a</sup> (1.11E-03)	2.29E-03 <sup>a</sup> (2.40E-03)	2.17E-03 <sup>a</sup> (1.32E-03)
H <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup>	3.16E-03 <sup>a</sup> (1.67E-03)	3.46E-03 <sup>a</sup> (3.63E-03)	2.98E-03 <sup>a</sup> (2.10E-03)
F <sup>-</sup>	5.20E-05 <sup>a</sup> (3.34E-05)	7.95E-05 <sup>b</sup> (2.03E-05)	2.35E-04 <sup>c</sup> (2.76E-04)
CaF <sup>+</sup>	1.27E-06 <sup>a</sup> (7.47E-07)	3.26E-06 <sup>b</sup> (1.64E-06)	8.05E-06 <sup>c</sup> (8.11E-06)
HF <sup>0</sup>	9.73E-09 <sup>a</sup> (6.26E-09)	1.49E-08 <sup>b</sup> (3.80E-09)	4.40E-08 <sup>c</sup> (5.16E-08)
<b>Degree of Saturation</b>			
HA	10.78 <sup>a</sup> (0.82)	11.83 <sup>b</sup> (0.76)	11.27 <sup>a,b</sup> (0.32)
CaF <sub>2</sub>	-0.98 <sup>a</sup> (0.72)	-0.19 <sup>b</sup> (0.27)	0.43 <sup>c</sup> (0.63)

Distinct superscript letters indicate statistical significance among the dentifrices for each ions species or solid phase (Student-Newman-Keuls's test;  $p < 0.05$ ). Values between parentheses indicate the standard deviation of the mean.

## *Anexos*

## ANEXO A

## Comitê de ética – Capítulo 2

FACULDADE DE  
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## PARECER CONSUBSTANCIADO DO CEP

## DADOS DO PROJETO DE PESQUISA

**Título da Pesquisa:** AVALIAÇÃO DA EFICÁCIA DE DENTIFRÍCIO COM FLUORETO SUPLEMENTADO COM HÉXAMETAFOSFATO SOBRE O PROCESSO DE DESMINERALIZAÇÃO DO ESMALTE. ESTUDO IN SITU

**Pesquisador:** Alberto Carlos Botazzo Delbem

**Área Temática:**

**Versão:**

**CAAE:** 30361414.0.0000.5420

**Instituição Proponente:** Faculdade de Odontologia do Campus de Araçatuba - UNESP

**Patrocinador Principal:** Financiamento Próprio

## DADOS DO PARECER

**Número do Parecer:** 634.782

**Data da Relatoria:** 28/04/2014

**Apresentação do Projeto:**

O estudo avaliará a capacidade do dentifrício contendo 1100 g F/g suplementado ou não com fosfato na forma de HMP, em inibir o processo de desmineralização e sobre o biofilme dental formado in situ. Blocos de esmalte (4 mm x 4 mm) de incisivos de dentes bovinos serão sequencialmente polidos e selecionados através da dureza de superfície (baseline entre 350-380 KHN, SH1). Serão selecionados 12 voluntários com idade entre 21 e 31 anos, que estiverem de acordo com o Termo de Consentimento Livre e Esclarecido. Neste estudo in situ, será realizado um delineamento cego e cruzado de 3 períodos experimentais. Cada voluntário utilizará um dispositivo palatino contendo 4 blocos de esmalte dental bovino (4 mm x 4 mm), com dureza entre 350-380 KHN (SH1). Em cada fase experimental, os voluntários irão utilizar como desafio cariogênico, solução de sacarose 30% gotejada sobre os blocos de esmalte bovino. O tratamento será realizado três vezes ao dia com os diferentes dentifrícios: placebo (sem fluoreto, fosfato e cálcio), dentifrício de 1100 g F/g com 1% HMP, dentifrício de 1100 g F/g. Após cada período experimental, será realizada a coleta da placa dentária para análise do conteúdo de flúor (F), cálcio (Ca) e fósforo (P) além da análise polissacarídeos extracelulares (PEC). A dureza de superfície inicial (SH1) e final (SH2), a porcentagem de alteração de dureza (%SH), a área integrada da lesão ( $\zeta$ KHN) e o conteúdo de F no esmalte serão analisadas.

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Continuação do Parecer: 634.762

**Objetivo da Pesquisa:**

Avaliar in situ o efeito dos dentífricos: fluoretado (1100 g F/g), fluoretado (1100 g F/g) associado a 1% de hexametáfostato e o placebo (livre de fluoreto e HMP) sobre a inibição da desmineralização do esmalte utilizando esmalte bovino.

**Avaliação dos Riscos e Benefícios:**

Risco Mínimo. O voluntário poderá sofrer algum desconforto com o uso do dispositivo palatino

Benefício Indireto. Desenvolvimento de um produto, o qual será mais eficiente no controle da cárie dentária.

**Comentários e Considerações sobre a Pesquisa:**

O estudo avaliará a capacidade do dentífrico contendo 1100 gF/g suplementado ou não com fosfato na forma de HMP, em inibir o processo de desmineralização e sobre o biofilme dental formado in situ. Blocos de esmalte (4 mm x 4 mm) de incisivos de dentes bovinos serão sequencialmente polidos e selecionados através da dureza de superfície (baseline entre 350-380 KHN, SH1). Serão selecionados 12 voluntários com idade entre 21 e 31 anos, que estiverem de acordo com o Termo de Consentimento Livre e Esclarecido. Neste estudo in situ, será realizado um delineamento cego e cruzado de 3 períodos experimentais. Cada voluntário utilizará um dispositivo palatino contendo 4 blocos de esmalte dental bovino (4 mm x 4 mm), com dureza entre 350-380 KHN (SH1). Em cada fase experimental, os voluntários irão utilizar como desafio cariogênico, solução de sacarose 30% gotejada sobre os blocos de esmalte bovino. O tratamento será realizado duas vezes ao dia com os diferentes dentífricos: placebo (sem fluoreto, fosfato e cálcio), dentífrico de 1100 gF/g com 1% HMP, dentífrico de 1100 gF/g. Após cada período experimental, será realizada a coleta da placa dentária para análise do conteúdo de flúor (F), cálcio (Ca) e fósforo (P) além da análise polissacarídeos extracelulares (PEC). Nos blocos de esmalte, será realizadas análises de dureza superficial (SH1) e dureza final (SH2), para o cálculo da porcentagem de variação de Os dentífricos fluoretados têm uma importante contribuição na redução de cárie dentária em muitos países industrializados [Rolla et al., 1991] e vem sendo utilizado como o melhor método tópico, visto que ao mesmo tempo em que a placa dental é desorganizada periodicamente pelo ato da escovação, o flúor é utilizado de forma frequente e regular [Bratthall D, Hånseel-Petersson G and Sundberg H., 1996]. Desenvolvimento de novas formulações de dentífricos para diminuir o risco a cárie dentária vem sendo pesquisadas como a adição de fosfatos as formulações [Takeshita et al., 2009; 2011; Amaral et al., 2013]. Dentre os fosfatos inorgânicos, o hexametáfostato de sódio (HMP), é um composto cíclico, amplamente utilizado na indústria cerâmica como floculante, por apresentar forte tendência para formar complexos de

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Continuação do Parecer: 034.762

cátions [Castellini et al., 2005; Andreola et al., 2004]. Na literatura alguns autores usam erroneamente o termo "hexametáfosfato de sódio" para se referir ao polímero linear de pirofosfato, este ingrediente em dentífricos comerciais para prevenir com efeito anti-cálculos e para prevenir a formação de manchas [Wefel et al., 2002; White et al., 2000]. Camara et al. (2014) mostrou em um estudo *in vitro* que a adição de fosfato na forma de 0,5 e 1% HMP em um dentífrico de baixa concentração de flúor 250 g F/g apresentou perda mineral reduzida semelhante ao padrão 1100 g F/g (controle positivo). O desenvolvimento deste novo produto seria interessante para o controle e redução da toxicidade crônica do flúor [Mascarenhas, 2000; Fazer L.G & Spencer A.J., 2007]. Sabendo-se que a eficácia anticárie de dentífricos de baixa concentração de F é aumentada com a adição do HMP, seria interessante avaliar o efeito da adição do HMP em dentífricos com concentração convencional de fluoreto (1100 g F/g) sobre a redução da desmineralização do esmalte dentário, com o intuito de promover uma maior proteção contra a cárie dentária. Introdução: Tamanho da Amostra no Brasil: 12 dureza superficial (%SH). Será determinada também a dureza do esmalte em seção longitudinal e calculada a porcentagem de volume mineral em diferentes distâncias da superfície do esmalte seguida da porcentagem da área integrada da lesão ( $\mu$ KHN) e a concentração de F, Ca e P no esmalte.

**Considerações sobre os Termos de apresentação obrigatória:**

Todos os documentos apresentados adequadamente.

**Recomendações:**

corrigir o item 5-Risco e desconforto, do TCLE, a resolução 196/96 foi revogada e substituída pela Resolução 466/12 do Conselho Nacional de Saúde.

**Conclusões ou Pendências e Lista de Inadequações:**

corrigir o item 5-Risco e desconforto, do TCLE, a resolução 196/96 foi revogada e substituída pela Resolução 466/12 do Conselho Nacional de Saúde.

**Situação do Parecer:**

Aprovado

**Necessita Apreciação da CONEP:**

Não

**Considerações Finais a critério do CEP:**

Salientamos que, de acordo com a Resolução CNS, de 12/12/2012 (título X, seção X.1., art. 3, item b, e, título XI, seção XI.2., item d), há necessidade de apresentação de relatórios semestrais, devendo o primeiro relatório ser enviado até 05/11/2014.

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Continuação do Parecer: 034.702

ARACATUBA, 05 de Maio de 2014

Assinador por:  
Ana Claudia de Melo Stevanato Nakamune  
(Coordenador)

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## ANEXO B

### Lista de instruções aos voluntários – Capítulo 2

1. O dispositivo intrabucal deve ser utilizado durante todo o dia e à noite, sendo removido da boca apenas durante às refeições ou quando o voluntário for ingerir algo, inclusive água.

2. Quando estiver fora da boca, em nenhum momento o dispositivo deve ser deixado à seco. Guarde-o no porta-aparelho, com uma gaze úmida na água deionizada fornecida, sobre a área dos blocos de esmalte.

3. Procure evitar que o dispositivo fique fora da boca por um período prolongado, restringindo-se ao tempo necessário para a alimentação (máximo de 1 hora).

4. Durante toda a fase experimental, utilize o dentífrício fornecido pela pesquisadora.

5. Para realizar o tratamento com dentífrício (3 x ao dia), fazer a escovação normalmente com o dispositivo palatino na cavidade oral, por 2 minutos. Durante a escovação haverá a formação do “slurry” (mistura de dentífrício e saliva), deixe o mesmo em contato com o aparelho por 30 segundos (fazendo leves bochechos) e a seguir enxágue delicadamente a cavidade bucal.

6. Escove **apenas** a porção do dispositivo que **não** contém os blocos de esmalte (para acúmulo de biofilme). Após esta etapa, o voluntário poderá completar sua higiene bucal sem o aparelho na boca.

7. **Não** utilize produtos para bochecho ou outros agentes tópicos de qualquer natureza na cavidade bucal durante a fase experimental.

8. **Não** utilize vitaminas ou suplementos sistêmicos que contenham flúor durante a fase experimental.

9. Quando o dentífrício, gaze ou água deionizada estiverem acabando, entre em contato com a pesquisadora responsável para que sejam repostos.

10. Qualquer dúvida entre em contato.

#### **Fase de desmineralização**

1. Gotejar a sacarose seguindo os horários descritos, totalizando 6x ao dia. (8:00/11:00/14:00/17:00/19:00/21:00)

2. Para fazê-lo, remova o dispositivo da boca, coloque sobre o porta-aparelho e goteje duas gotas da solução sobre cada bloco de esmalte, sem tocar a ponta do contato no dispositivo para evitar a contaminação da solução. Aguarde 5 minutos, para que a sacarose se difunda pela placa bacteriana, e retorne à cavidade bucal.

3. Realizar o tratamento com dentífrício (Tratamento - 8:00/ 13:00/21:30)

4. Quando o horário de gotejamento coincidir com um período em que o dispositivo

estiver fora da boca, realize o gotejamento 5 minutos antes de retornar o dispositivo para a boca. Os gotejamentos seguintes devem ser realizados no horário pré-determinado. **Não** goteje a sacarose e deixe por mais de 5 minutos sem colocar o dispositivo na boca.

5. A solução de sacarose deverá permanecer em geladeira na maior parte do tempo possível.

6. O acúmulo de biofilme sob a tela plástica nesta fase é desejável; **não** tente removê-la de forma alguma.

**Qualquer dúvida entrar em contato com a pesquisadora responsável (Danielle- tel: 36258033/ (11) 983205768 TIM).**

**ANEXO C****Confecção dos blocos de esmalte bovino – Capítulo 1 e 2**

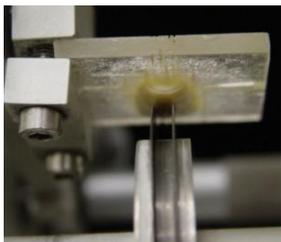
1. Coroa do dente bovino incisivo central inferior, separada da raiz por meio de disco diamantado de duas faces (KG Sorensen D 91), montado em motor de bancada (Nevoni), mantido sob refrigeração (água destilada/deionizada).



2. Secção da coroa utilizando disco diamantado (série 15 HC Diamond - n. 11-4244 Buehler) separando a superfície vestibular da lingual.



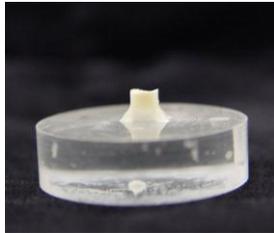
3. Face vestibular fixada na placa de acrílico.



4. Secção da face vestibular no sentido longitudinal, na porção mais plana, utilizando-se 2 discos diamantados (série 15 HC Diamond -n. 11-4243 Buehler), montados em cortadeira sob refrigeração com água destilada/deionizada e separados por um disco espaçador de alumínio com 4 mm de espessura. Em seguida, foi realizado o corte no sentido transversal.



5. Fragmento vestibular do dente bovino, fixado sobre placa de resina. Ao lado, bloco de esmalte dentário.

**ANEXO C****Planificação da dentina e polimento do esmalte – Capítulo 1 e 2**

1. Bloco de esmalte fixado em disco de resina acrílica pré-fabricada ( $\pm 3$  cm de diâmetro por  $\pm 11$  mm de espessura), com auxílio de cera pegajosa (Kota Ind. e Com. LTDA), com a superfície dentinária voltada para cima.

2. Ajuste da dentina para obtenção de superfícies paralelas entre esmalte e dentina, utilizando Politriz APL-4 AROTEC e lixas de granulação 320 (CARBIMET Paper Discs, 30-5108-320, BUEHLER), 2 pesos, durante 30 segundos sob baixa rotação e refrigeração.



3. Blocos fixados com a superfície do esmalte voltada para cima para serem polidos.

**Seqüência do polimento de esmalte:**

1. Pedra-pomes, água deionizada e taça de borracha montada em contra-ângulo em baixa-rotação.
2. Lixas de granulação 600 (20 segundos) e 1200 (30 segundos) e refrigeração a água. Limpeza em lavadora ultrassônica e água destilada/ deionizada por 2 minutos, entre cada lixa;
3. Acabamento final com disco de papel feltro TEXMET 1000 (Buehler Polishing Cloth) durante 1 minuto com suspensão de diamante 1 micron base-água (Buehler);
4. Lavagem durante 30 segundos com jato de água deionizada;
5. Limpeza em lavadora ultrassônica Modelo 2110 (Branson, Danbury CT,USA) com água destilada/ deionizada (2 minutos).

## ANEXO D

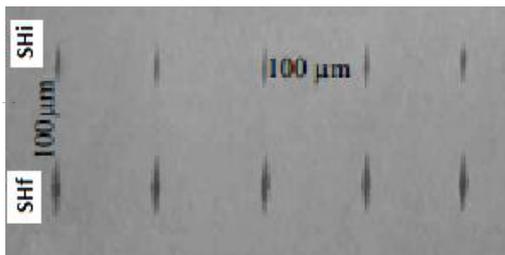
### Análise da dureza de superfície do esmalte – Capítulo 1 e 2

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1. Microdurômetro Shimadzu Micro Hardness Tester HMV-2000 (Shimadzu Corporation - Kyoto-Japan), com penetrador tipo Knoop, acoplado ao Software para análise de imagem CAMSWIN (NewAge Industries, USA).

2. Bloco de esmalte sendo submetido à leitura no microdurômetro, carga estática de 25 gramas e tempo de 10 segundos.



3. Fotomicrografia das impressões (SHi, SHf). (Aumento: 100x)

A dureza de superfície foi determinada segundo Takeshita et al. [2009]a. Utilizou-se o Microdurômetro Shimadzu Micro Hardness Tester HMV-2000 (Shimadzu Corporation - Kyoto-Japan), com penetrador (Knoop) (carga estática de 25 gramas e tempo de 10 segundos), acoplado ao Software para análise de imagem CAMSWIN (NewAge Industries, USA). Cinco impressões, separadas entre si por uma distância de 100 μm, foram realizadas na região central de cada bloco (SHi). Após a ciclagem de pH (Capítulo 1) ou após desafio cariogênico (Capítulo 2), realizaram-se outras cinco indentações (SHf) distantes a 100 μm das impressões de SHi.

Takeshita EM, Castro LP, Sasaki KT, Delbem AC. In vitro evaluation of toothpaste with low fluoride content supplemented with trimetaphosphate. *Caries Res* 2009;43(1): 50-56.

**ANEXO E****Análise de dureza em secção longitudinal – Capítulo 1 e 2**

1. Embutidora metalográfica (AROTEC PRE 30S) – utilizada para inclusão dos blocos de esmalte em 5 gramas de resina acrílica (Buehler Transoptic Powder, Lake Bluff, Illinois, USA), pressão de 150 Kgf/cm<sup>2</sup>, tempo de aquecimento de 7 minutos e mais 7 minutos de resfriamento. Os blocos foram fixados em posição com cola adesiva (Super Bonder – Loctite).



2. Corpo de prova – plano longitudinal voltado para a superfície da resina acrílica.



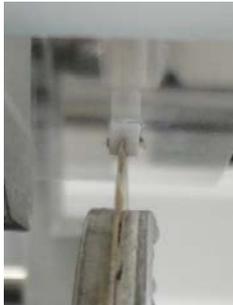
3. Microdurômetro Micromet 5114 Hardness Tester (Buehler, Lake Bluff, USA e Mitutoyo Corporation, Kanagawa, Japan), com penetrador tipo Knoop, acoplado ao Software para análise de imagem Buehler OminMet (Buehler, Lake Bluff, USA).

**Seqüência do polimento de esmalte:**

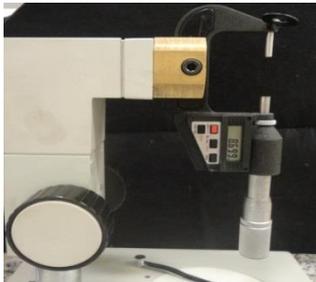
- ✓ Lixas de granulação 320 (1 minuto), 600, 800 e 1200 (2 minutos) e refrigeração a água. Limpeza em lavadora ultrassônica e água destilada/ deionizada por 2 minutos, entre cada lixa;
- ✓ Acabamento final com disco de papel feltro Microcloth Supreme PSA (Buehler) durante 2 minutos com suspensão de diamante 1/4 micron base-água (Buehler);
- ✓ Lavagem durante 30 segundos com jato de água deionizada;
- ✓ Limpeza em lavadora ultrassônica utilizando água destilada/deionizada (2 minutos).

**ANEXO F****Análise da retenção de F (Capítulo 1 e 2), P e Ca no esmalte (Capítulo 2)**

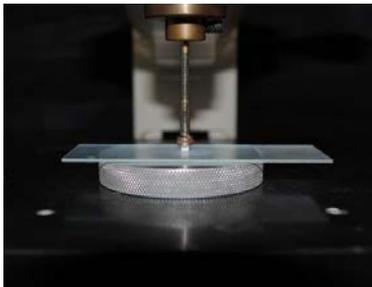
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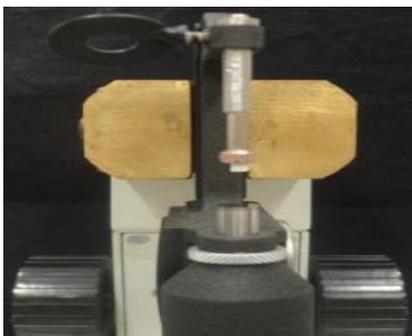
1. Secção longitudinal dos blocos utilizando-se disco diamantado (Diamond Wafering Blade, Extec –n. 12200), montado em cortadeira sob refrigeração com água destilada/deionizada. Em seguida, uma das metades obtida foi novamente seccionada em duas metades, e uma delas foi utilizada para a microabrasão.
- 



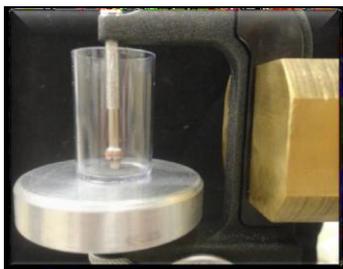
2. Micrômetro eletrônico digital com saída (Starrett, São Paulo – SP) acoplado a uma base de microscópio.
- 



3. Fixação do bloco (superfície de esmalte voltada para baixo) em mandril para peça reta estabelecendo paralelismo com superfície plana.
- 



4. Conjunto bloco/mandril fixado ao micrômetro.
-



5. Bloco de esmalte sendo submetido à microabrasão, com desgaste de 50  $\mu\text{m}$ , para posterior análise do conteúdo de F, Ca e P no esmalte.



6. Pó de esmalte presente na lixa adaptada em frascos de poliestireno cristal (J - 10, Injeplast, Brasil), após o desgaste.



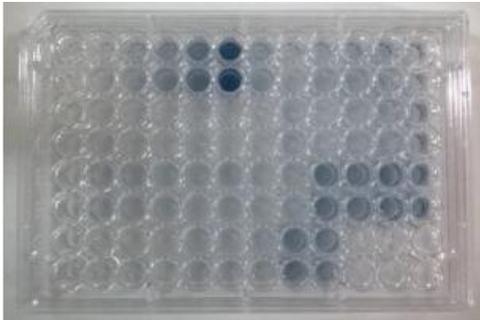
7. Para análise do conteúdo de F no esmalte utilizou-se:
- ✓ Eletrodo específico Orion 9409-BN (Orion Research, Inc., Beverly, MA, EUA).
  - ✓ Microeletrodo de referência (Analyser Comércio e Indústria LTDA, São Paulo, SP).
  - ✓ Analisador de íons Orion 720A (Orion Research, Inc.).



8. Espectrofotômetro (Microplate Spectrophotometer EONC Biotek, Winooski, USA) utilizado para as dosagens de cálcio e fósforo.



9. Dosagem de cálcio.  
Método colorimétrico  
Arsenazo III. Placa de 96  
poços com água  
deionizada + amostra +  
Arsenazo III.



10. Dosagem de fósforo.  
Método colorimétrico. Placa  
de 96 poços com água  
deionizada + amostra +  
molibdato + reativo redutor.

## ANEXO G

### Kit voluntário e dentifrícios experimentais (Capítulo 2)

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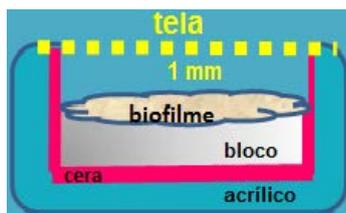
1. Kit fornecido a cada voluntário durante os períodos experimentais.
- 



2. Dentifrícios experimentais.
-

## ANEXO H

### Confeção e instalação do dispositivo palatino. Coleta de biofilme - Capítulo 2.



1. Esquema representativo da confecção do dispositivo palatino.



2. Dispositivo palatino instalado no palato do voluntário.



3. Dispositivo palatino no dia da coleta do biofilme.



4. Remoção da tela plástica.



5. Coleta do biofilme com espátula de plástico.

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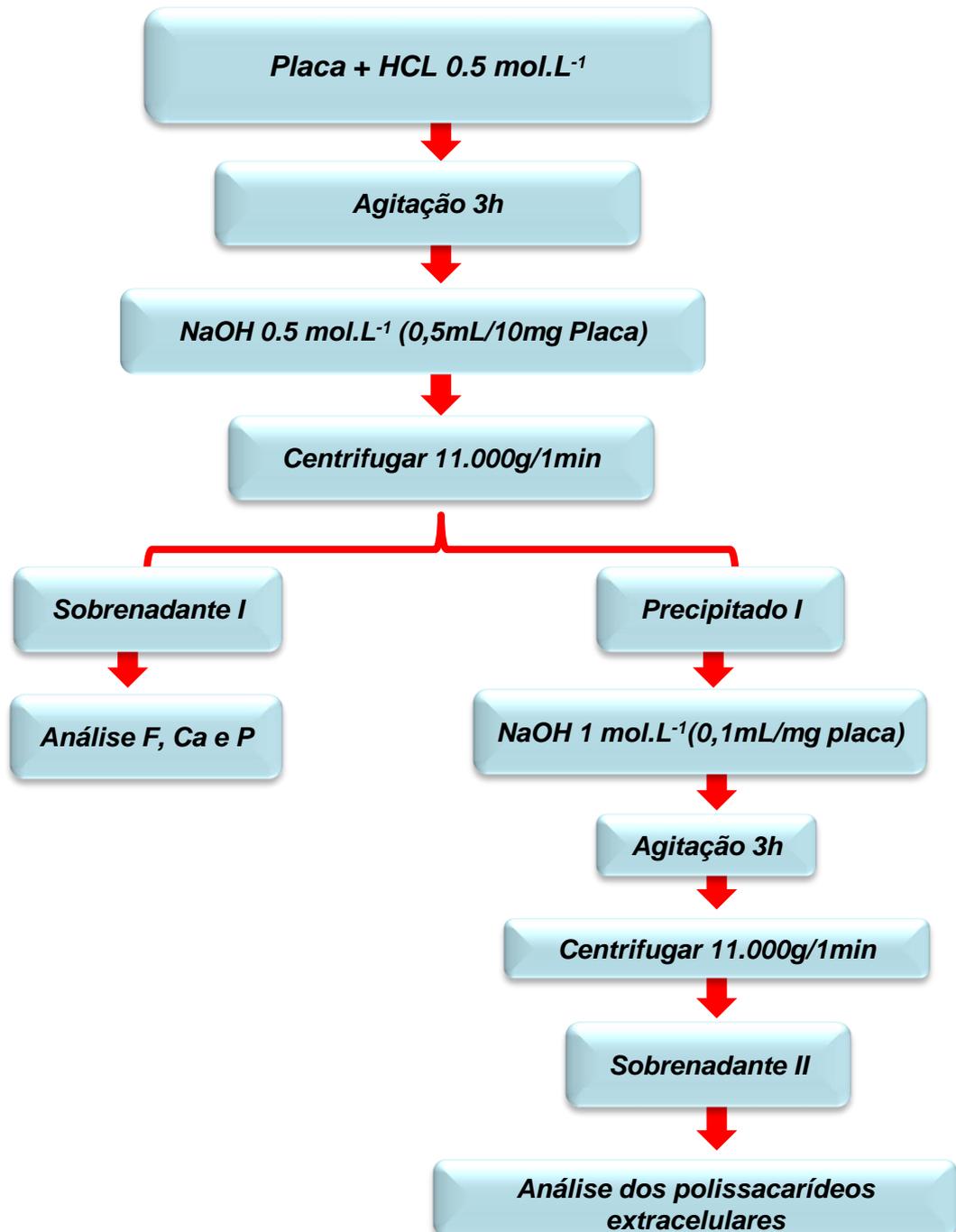


6. Colocação do biofilme em tubo para pesagem, processamento e análise.

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## Anexo I

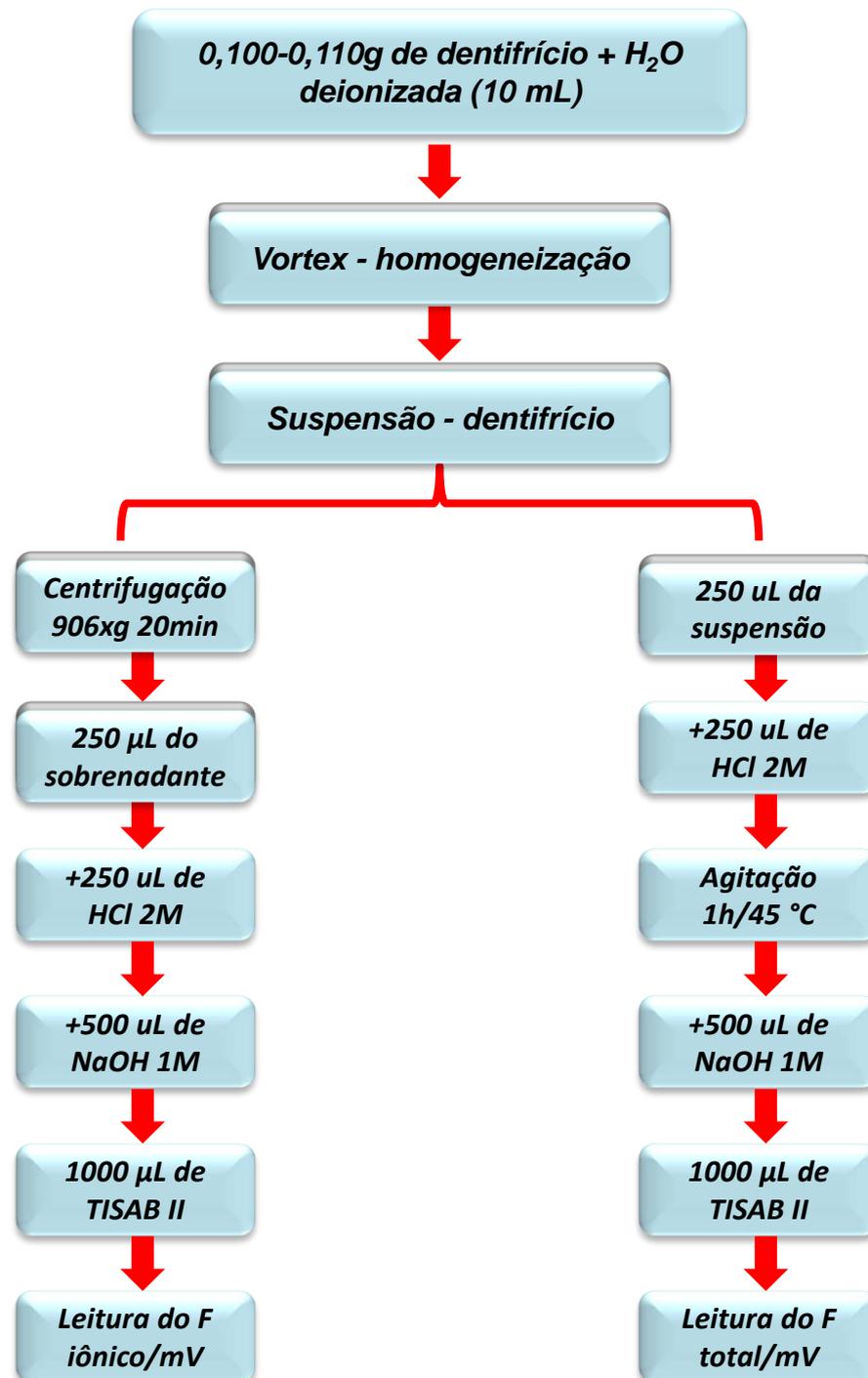
Protocolo para análise bioquímica do biofilme dentário (capítulo 2).



[do Amaral et al., 2013]

## ANEXO J

Esquema representativo da dosagem dos dentifrícios (Capítulo 1 e 2)



[Delbem et al., 2012]

## ANEXO K

## Dosagem de fluoreto nos dentifrícios experimentais (capítulos 1 e 2).

## Capítulo 1:

**Tabela 1.** Valores de fluoreto iônico (FI) e fluoreto total (FT) (média  $\pm$  dp) nos dentifrícios experimentais

Grupos	Concentração de F ( $\mu\text{g/g}$ )	
	FT	FI
Placebo	10,2 $\pm$ 1,51	12,3 $\pm$ 0,76
1100F	1167,6 $\pm$ 45,36	1156 $\pm$ 78,96
1100FHMP0.5%	1117,4 $\pm$ 30,12	1080,4 $\pm$ 56,7
1100FHMP1%	1148 $\pm$ 15,67	1177,5 $\pm$ 63,3
1100FHMP2%	1230,3 $\pm$ 20,64	1241,1 $\pm$ 7,3

## Capítulo 2:

**Tabela 1.** Valores de fluoreto iônico (FI) e fluoreto total (FT) (média  $\pm$  dp) nos dentifrícios experimentais

Grupos	Concentração de F ( $\mu\text{g/g}$ )	
	FT	FI
1100F	1068,0 $\pm$ 65,0	1069,5 $\pm$ 33,2
1100FHMP1%	979,9 $\pm$ 61,0	1043,4 $\pm$ 28,4
Placebo	13,8 $\pm$ 1,13	13,4 $\pm$ 0,7

**ANEXO L****Ciglagem de pH – Capítulo 1**

1. Agitador Magnético com Aquecimento TE – 081 (Piracicaba, SP - Brasil) utilizado para agitar o dentifrício com velocidade de 50% durante 15 min.



2. Mesa Agitadora TE - 141-Orbital (Tecnal, Piracicaba - SP, Brasil) utilizada para tratamento dos blocos de esmalte, em rotação 7 durante 1 min.

3. Lavagem dos blocos de esmalte antes e após os tratamentos, durante 30 s com água deionizada.

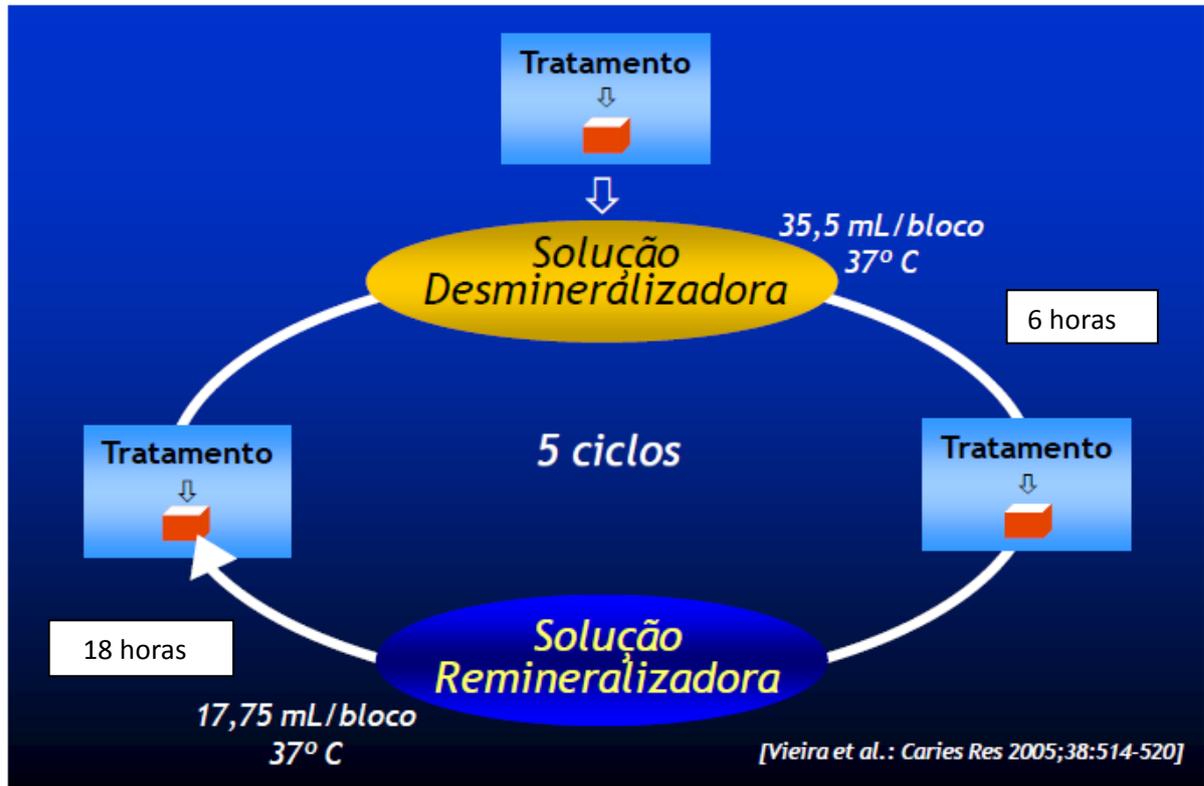


4. Estufa para cultura bacteriológica (Olidef cz Ribeirão Preto – SP, Brasil) utilizada para manter os blocos de esmalte nas soluções de Des e Re em temperatura 37°C, durante o período da ciclagem.



## ANEXO M

## Esquema representativo da ciclagem de pH – Capítulo 1



## ANEXO N

### Referências Introdução Geral (Capítulo 1 e 2)

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