

**Results:** Golden proportion was not found in the entire sample. Regardless of age and sex, 70% of the sample has an average lip position, and consonant smile arc was the most prevalent form among 73.3% of the sample. A2 was the common teeth shade regardless the tooth position. Almost half of the participants were satisfied about their overall appearance and only 6 subjects were not satisfied about the size of their teeth.

**Conclusions:** The golden proportion was non-existent. Most prevalent shade was A2 in both genders. The perception of smile was different from one subject to another regardless the gender.

P011

#### A Clinical Study on Patient Satisfaction with Tooth Bleaching

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**Aim or purpose:** The aims of this research study were two-fold: (i) To compare the degree of patient satisfaction among various tooth bleaching protocols and (ii) To assess long term effectiveness and associated side effects among the various tooth bleaching protocols.

**Materials-methods:** One hundred and one patients, that had received tooth bleaching treatment between 1992 and 2015, were included. Research study participants completed a questionnaire (right after treatment and then again in 2015) and received a clinical and radiographic examination of the maxillary anterior teeth.

**Results:** The questionnaire revealed that 97% of patients were satisfied with the bleaching result immediately after treatment completion. Ninety one percent of the participants reported both short term and long term satisfaction with the bleaching result. The questionnaire revealed that 18.8% of the participants had experienced some type of adverse reaction while undergoing tooth bleaching procedures. Two percent of the participants reported that they were currently still experiencing gingival sensitivity. The tendency for shade return to pretreatment levels was not found to be statistically significantly related to time. The clinical examination revealed that the shade of 53.5% of the teeth evaluated had returned to pretreatment shade. Clinical and radiograph examinations revealed normal appearance of gingival and dental tissues and normal responses to thermal stimuli.

**Conclusions:** A majority of participants reported tooth bleaching results in long-lasting, stable improvement in tooth shade. Clinical evaluation of participants revealed no detectable side effects with approximately one half of bleached teeth returning to a pre-bleach shade.

P012

#### Anterior Esthetics with Prefabricated Composite Veneers: A Novel Technique

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**Introduction:** Prefabricated resin composite veneers have been developed recently as an alternative to indirect ceramic laminate veneers. They are manufactured in different sizes and colors and are applied in a single session. The adhesion of these resin composite veneers to tooth structures is similar to indirect technique but without a laboratory step. This case report series aim to present the application steps and aesthetic outcomes of a prefabricated resin composite veneer system (Componeer, Coltène, Switzerland) for conservative diastema closure of 3 patients having complains of unaesthetic appearance.

**Case description:** Two female patients aged of 17 and 29, and one male patient aged of 54 with no systemic diseases and having good oral hygiene were treated. Intraoral examination revealed diastemas between their maxillary central incisors. The size and the color of the prefabricated resin composite veneers were selected according to the color of the natural teeth and the amounts of diastemas between the teeth. The teeth were prepared in enamel level, etching and bonding procedures were performed with an Etch&Rinse adhesive system (One Coat Bond, Coltène, Switzerland) and the selected prefabricated resin composite veneers were fixed to the teeth with a hybrid resin composite material having the same composition as the prefabricated veneers. The margin adjustments and polishing were performed with diamond burs and polishing pastes.

**Conclusion:** This minimal invasive and conservative alternative treatment option could achieve a very good aesthetic outcome in only a single session. The treatment procedure with Componeer systems was also very well accepted by the patients.

P013

#### Effect of Non-Vital Bleaching on the Durability of Resin-Dentin Bond With an Ethanol-Based Etch-and-Rinse Adhesive

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**Aim:** Bleaching may affect the bond strength of adhesive systems. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the immediate and laboratory-aged dentin bond strength of an etch-and-rinse adhesive after bleaching.

**Methods-materials:** Flat dentin surface of intact human third molars (n = 18) were randomly divided into two groups for immediate and 6-month bond strength evaluation. Specimens were further assigned into three subgroups according to treatment procedure: control: No bleaching was performed prior to bonding and subsequent build-up with composite; Subgroup B: The samples were bleached with 20% Carbamide peroxide 6 h/day for 5 consequent days prior to bonding; Subgroup C: Bleaching was performed as with subgroup B, after which 10% sodium ascorbate was applied on dentin surface for 10 min before bonding procedures. Microtensile bond strength test was performed and failure modes were evaluated under a stereomicroscope. Data were analyzed using One-way ANOVA and Tukey's post-hoc tests.

**Results:** Bleaching significantly decreased the immediate and 6-month bond strength. Application of sodium ascorbate had no