Resilon™ Obturation Material - The new standard of filling.

Gutta-percha is the weak link of endodontic treatment. While the requirements for optimal instrumentation of the root canal are well known and achievable, it is not possible to hermetically fill the root canal using gutta-percha. In fact the coronal restoration (and not gutta-percha) is one of the reasons for the success of endodontic treatment.

Many materials used for the coronal seal would perform a better job in sealing the root canal if they were able to be placed effectively in the long narrow canal and if they could be removed (retreated) if apical periodontitis were to develop or fail to heal after treatment.

Resilon™ Material is a thermoplastic synthetic polymer based root canal filling material. Based on polymers of polyester, Resilon Material contains bioactive glass and radiopaque fillers. It performs like gutta-percha, has the same handling properties, and for retreatment purposes may be softened with heat, or dissolved with solvents like chloroform. Similar to gutta-percha, there are master cones in all ISO sizes and accessory cones in different sizes available (Figure 1,2).

In addition, Resilon Pellets are available which can be used for the backfill in the warm thermoplasticized techniques (Figure 3,4).

*Resilon is a trademark of Resilon Research, LLC
In addition to 17% EDTA used in conjunction with instrumentation, Epiphany Primer (Figure 6) is applied to the dentin walls of the root canals which are to be filled with Resilon Obturating Material. Epiphany Primer is a self-etch primer, which contains sulfonic acid terminated functional monomer, HEMA, water, and polymerization initiator. The preparation of the dentin through these chemical agents may prevent shrinkage of the resin filling away from the dentin wall and aid in sealing the roots filled with Resilon Material.

**Research**

This study was accepted by the Journal of Endodontics

An evaluation of microbial leakage in roots filled with a thermoplastic synthetic polymer based root canal filling material (Resilon) or with gutta-percha

Authors:
Guy Shipper, BDS, M Dent, Dag Ørstavik, DDS, PhD, Fabricio Batista Teixeira, DDS, MS, PhD and Martin Trope, BDS, DMD

The primary function of a root canal filling material is to seal the canal. As stated previously gutta-percha fails miserably in this function. The first test that was performed on the material was a bacterial leakage test in comparison to gutta-percha and AH 26 sealer.

**Abstract**

The purpose of this study was to compare bacterial leakage using S. mutans and E. faecalis through gutta-percha and a Resilon thermoplastic synthetic polymer based root filling using 2 filling techniques over a 30 day period. Teeth were decoronated, roots prepared to a length of 16 mm and instrumented to size 40. A total of 120 roots were randomly divided into 8 groups of 15 roots. Roots were filled using lateral and vertical condensation techniques with gutta-percha and AH 26 sealer (Groups 1 and 2) or with gutta-percha and Epiphany Sealer (Groups 3 and 4). Groups 5 and 6 were filled with Resilon Material and Epiphany Sealer using the lateral or vertical condensation techniques. A split chamber microbial leakage model was used where S. mutans placed in the upper chamber could reach the lower chamber only through the filled canal. Groups 7 and 8 were identical to Groups 5 and 6 respectively; however E. faecalis was used to test the leakage. Positive Controls were filled with Resilon Material (12 roots) and gutta-percha (12 roots) without sealer and tested with bacteria; while the Negative Controls (12 roots) were sealed with wax to test the seal between chambers. All but one positive control leaked within 24h, while none of the negative controls leaked. Resilon Material showed minimal leakage (Group 8 - one leakage; Groups 5, 6, 7 - each with two leakages) that was significantly less than gutta-percha, in which approximately 80% of specimens with either technique or sealer leaked.
Discussion

The Resilon core is able to bond to the resin sealer which in turn attaches to the self etched root. This forms a monoblock which is highly resistant to bacterial penetration (Figures 7-11).

Kruskal-Wallis test showed statistical significance when all groups were compared (p<0.05). Mann-Whitney test compared the respective groups and found Resilon groups superior to gutta-percha groups (p<0.05).

1. Toxikon Corporation (ISO Project Number: 01-4421-G1) performed Salmonella typhimurium and Escherichia coli Reverse Mutation Assay which demonstrated that this material (Resilon) is non-mutagenic. The Epiphany Sealer was evaluated and scored using the Skin Sensitization Kligman Maximization Test and received a Grade 1 reaction which is not considered significant according to "Magnusson B, Kligman AM. The identification of contact allergens by animal assay. The guinea pig maximization test. J Invest Dermatol 1969; 52(3): 268-76.

Resilon Material is non-toxic and is FDA approved.
One of the potential disadvantages of root canal treatment is the weakening of the root through removal of dentin during instrumentation and also due to the filling techniques (lateral or vertical condensation). Since Resilon Obturating Material is a bonded resin system it has the potential to strengthen the root. The following in-vitro study suggests that filling the canal with this material in fact does strengthen the root compared to gutta-percha techniques.

Submitted to Journal of American Dental Association (JADA)

Fracture Resistance of endodontically treated roots using a new type of resin filling material.
Authors: Fabricio B. Teixeira DDS, MSC, PhD 1
Erica C. N. Teixeira DDS, MSC 2
Jeffrey Y. Thompson BS, PhD 3
Martin Trope DDS, DMD 4

Abstract
Background: The fracture resistance of endodontically treated teeth filled with gutta-percha and a new resin-based obturation material were evaluated.

Methods: Eighty single-canal extracted teeth were prepared and randomly divided into five groups: lateral and vertical condensation with gutta-percha, lateral and vertical condensation with Resilon Material, and a control group with no filling material. The specimens were stored in 100% humidity for 2 weeks, mounted in polyester resin and loaded to failure.
Conclusions
Filling the canals with Resilon Material increased the in vitro resistance to fracture of endodontically treated single-
canal extracted teeth when compared to standard gutta-percha techniques. Clinical Implications: If other properties
of Resilon Material compare favorably to gutta-percha for filling the root canal it should be considered as a
replacement for gutta-percha, as the results of this study indicate that it could provide enhanced resistance to tooth
fracture.

Ongoing Research
Animal study:

Results
Data were subjected to Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and Fisher’s PLSD tests at 95% level of confidence using
the SPSS 9.0 software (Chicago, IL). Comparison among groups was performed. Table 1 indicates the means and
standard deviations for each experimental group. The ANOVA revealed significant difference between treatments
(P=0.037). The root resistance fracture values of Resilon Material vertical and lateral groups were superior to gutta-
percha/AH 26 sealer lateral and vertical groups. However, no significant difference was observed among filled
groups and non-filled group (control).

Table 1. Force measured in Newtons required to cause vertical root fracture (n=16)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 - Control-no obturation</td>
<td>465.39ab</td>
<td>76.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 - Lateral Gutta-percha</td>
<td>391.51a</td>
<td>146.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 - Vertical Gutta-percha</td>
<td>392.37a</td>
<td>77.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 - Lateral Resilon</td>
<td>504.22b</td>
<td>195.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - Vertical Resilon</td>
<td>498.23b</td>
<td>135.32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Different superscript letters represent statically significant differences (p<0.05)
Human outcomes study:

Example case:
The canal was cleaned and shaped, Epiphany Self-Etch Primer placed, the canals dried with paper points after which Epiphany Sealer was placed with a lentulo-spiral filler. Root canal filling with a 0.04 tapered Resilon Point in the apical third and Obtura backfill with Resilon Pellet.