

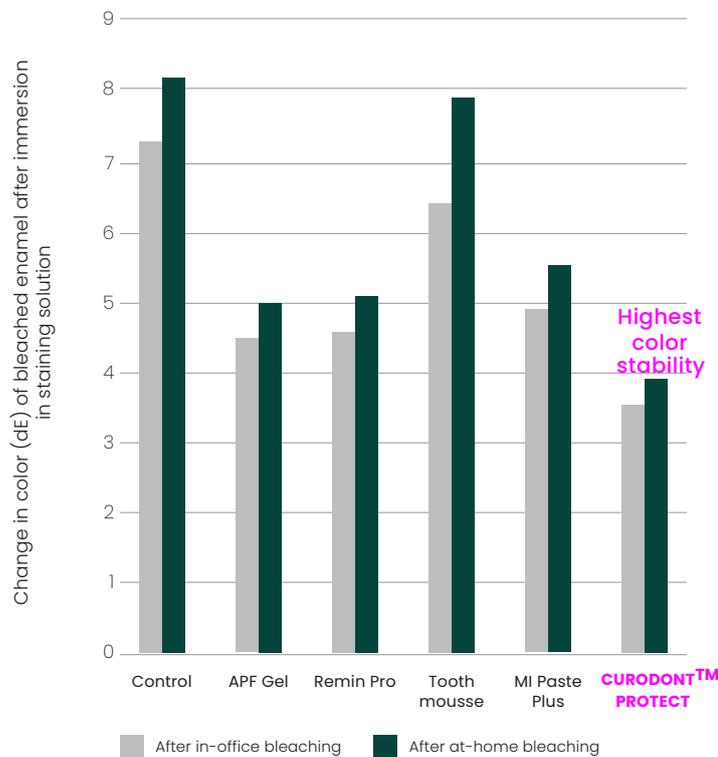


## Superior remineralization and maintenance of color stability of bleached enamel with Curodont™ Protect (CP) than with common remineralization agents

### RESULTS

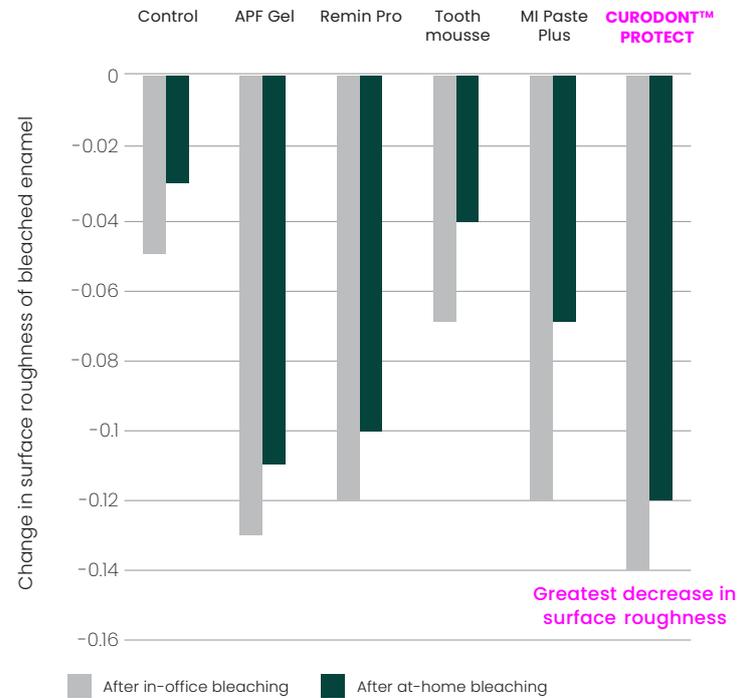
While all remineralization agents reduced post-bleaching surface roughness significantly, the greatest decrease in surface roughness, after both in-office and at-home bleaching, was seen after a twice-weekly application of CP for 14 days. In addition, the application of CP also resulted in the lowest change in the color of bleached enamel after immersion in a staining coffee solution.

#### COLOR STABILITY



CP demonstrated the least change in color (dE), therefore most color stability, of bleached enamel as compared to other remineralization agents.

#### REDUCTION IN SURFACE ROUGHNESS



CP demonstrated the greatest reduction in surface roughness post bleaching as compared to other remineralization agents.

#### STUDY ESSENTIALS



96 human incisor teeth  
(n=8/group)



In-vitro study



14 days



Firat University,  
Turkey

#### How can you use these results in your practice?

- Peroxide-based bleaching can lead to a degree of demineralization manifesting as increased surface roughness and consequently, increased susceptibility to staining.
- CP can be used immediately after in-office bleaching and concurrently with at-home bleaching to restore surface smoothness and maintain color stability of bleached teeth.

## STUDY INFORMATION

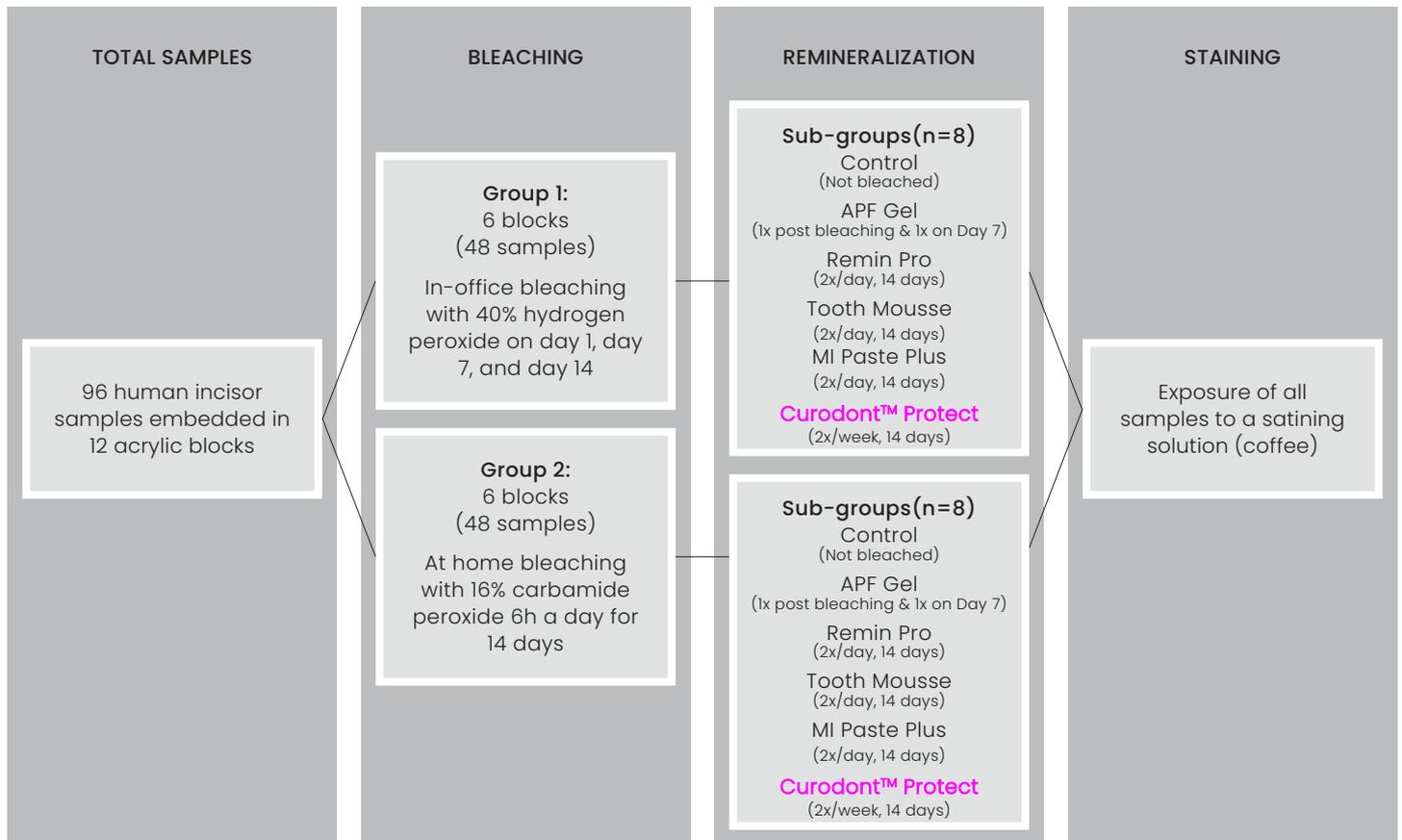
**Title:** Effects of different remineralizing agents on color stability and surface characteristics of the teeth following vital bleaching\*



- Treatments Tested:**
1. Acidulated Phosphate Fluoride (APF) gel
  2. Remin Pro (1450 PPM sodium fluoride + hydroxyapatite)
  3. Tooth Mousse (Casein Phosphopeptide- Amorphous Calcium Phosphate; CPP-ACP)
  4. MI Paste Plus (CPP-ACP with 900 PPM sodium fluoride; CPP-ACPF)
  5. Curodont™ Protect (Self-assembling peptide P11-4 + Calcium, Phosphate, 900 PPM sodium monofluorophosphate)



**Scope & Methodology:** The following experimental procedure was used:



Assessments done:

- Measurement of color change (dE); using a contact spectrophotometer: (a) At baseline, (b) after bleaching, (c) after immersion in staining solution following the remineralization process
- Surface roughness; using a contact-type profilometer: (a) At baseline, (b) after bleaching, (c) after remineralization



**Conclusion:** CP can be used twice weekly after peroxide-based bleaching to reduce surface roughness due to its superior remineralizing effect and to prevent discoloration, thereby providing colour stability.

## References

\*Bilge K, Kılıç V. Effects of different remineralizing agents on color stability and surface characteristics of the teeth following vital bleaching. Microsc Res Tech.2021;84:2206-2218.

Supporting studies:

1. Magalhães GAP, Fraga MAA, de Souza Araújo IJ, Pacheco RR, Correr AB, Puppim-Rontani RM. Effect of a Self-Assembly Peptide on Surface Roughness and Hardness of Bleached Enamel. J Funct Biomater. 2022;13:79