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Journal of Prosthodontics Dentistry An Official Publication of Bureau for Health & Education Status Upliftment (Constitutionally Entitled As Health-Education, Bureau)

Measurement of Degree of Conversion of Resin Cements and Factors Affecting Conversion in a Root Canal-Review

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INTRODUCTION

A conversion of aliphatic carbon double bonds of the monomers to single bonds of polymer during polymerization is known as degree of conversion(DC).

The degree of conversion reflects the percentage of methacrylate double bond that are converted to single bond during curing reaction.

If atleast one double bond as reacted, the dimethacrylate is bound to polymer network as "pendant group" with one double bond available for further reaction. Any completely unreacted monomers can migrate out of the cured resin.

Ceramics resemble the natural dentition because of their good physical and optical properties. It is been used for patients with high aesthetic expectations.⁽¹⁾ Ceramics is mostly been used to restore anterior teeth to change the position ,shape or colour of teeth. Ceramic veneers attributes to the establishment of a double bond among tooth tissues, luting composite and ceramic substrate.⁽²⁾ The success of ceramic restorations depends on optimal cure of resin cements.

Resin-based cements are used more often to lute metal and ceramic indirect restorations because of its physiochemical properties. ⁽³⁾ resin cements contains polymeric matrix based on dimethacrylate monomers, filler particles, pigments and chemical substance to start their polymerization reaction.⁽⁴⁾ Polymerization is activated by inducing photo initiator such as camphorquinone or to break the molecule of the chemical initiator such as benzoyl peroxide so as to form free radicals which will initiate the polymerization.

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Website:http://heb-nic.in/jopd	
Received on 29/06/2021	72,493
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