

Comparative Evaluation Of Retention Of Stainless Steel Crowns And Figaro crowns in Primary Teeth-A Randomised Control Trial

Dr. Subramanian EMG^{1*}, Dr. Aravind Kumar S², Dr. Lavanya G³

^{1*}Professor and Head Department of Pedodontics and Preventive Dentistry Saveetha Dental College and Hospitals, Saveetha institute of medical and technical sciences, Saveetha University. Phone no – 9884125380 Mail id - emgsubbu@gmail.com

²Professor and Head Department of Orthodontics Saveetha Dental College and Hospitals, Saveetha institute of medical and technical sciences, Saveetha University.

³Senior Lecturer Department of Pedodontics and Preventive Dentistry Saveetha Dental College and Hospitals, Saveetha institute of medical and technical sciences, Saveetha University.

Abstract:

Aim:The purpose of this study was to compare the retention rates of two different pre-formed crowns- Stainless steel and Figaro for restoring primary molars.

Materials and method: 20 children with 2 contra-lateral primary molars in the same arch requiring crowns were selected and restored with SSC and Figaro crowns. The retention of the crowns were evaluated at 3, 6, 9 and 12 months follow-up. Descriptive statistics and chi square test were used for statistical analysis.

Results: 100% of the SSC were intact till 12 months follow up and none of the SSC showed chipping, large loss or crown loss. In Figaro crowns 25% and 40% of the crowns did not report to be intact at 9 and 12 months follow up respectively and 5 crowns showed chipping at 9 and 12 months. However statistical significance was not noted.

Conclusion: Figaro crowns have an acceptable retention rate as that of SSCs and can be considered as an alternative to aesthetic preformed crowns.

Introduction:

Treating multi-surfaced decayed primary teeth is challenging for a paediatric dentist. With the introduction of SSC by Humphrey in 1950, for many years, SSCs were used for treating multi-surface carious primary teeth. Since then for decades, SSCs have outperformed the other restorative materials in terms of cost, durability and longevity. (1,2,3) But SSCs has a metallic appearance which makes it unaesthetic and led to the search of new aesthetic and acceptable materials. (1,2)

Zirconia crowns were introduced into paediatric Dentistry to overcome the pitfalls of SSCs. (4) A systematic review published in 2020 stated that Zirconia crowns are better in terms of gingival, periodontal health, aesthetics and fractures. (5) But its high cost, technique sensitivity, low

grade abrasion of the opposing natural dentition are factors that cannot be neglected. (6,7) This led to further search of materials that are aesthetic, durable and cost effective. Figaro Crowns seemed to be a promising aesthetic and cost-effective replacement to SSCs. (8)

Retention of the crown is an important clinical factor to be considered to declare its success. In primary teeth, the Retention of the crowns used depends on the tooth preparation and luting cements used. A study conducted in 2020, shows no significant difference in the retention of Figaro crowns at 3 months but a significant difference was noted at the end of 6 months. (8) To the best of our knowledge there are no other RCTs existing in the literature that have compared the retention rate of SSCs and Figaro crowns in primary teeth. Hence the aim of the present study was to compare the Retention of SSCs and Figaro crowns in primary teeth.

Materials and Method:

Study population

The study was conducted as a split mouth randomised control trial after approval from the ethical committee. A total of 121 participants were screened, out of which 20 children fitting into the inclusion and exclusion criteria were selected. Healthy children between the ages of 4 and 7 years requiring SSC in two contra-lateral Primary Second molars in the same arch were included in the study. Severely damaged (less than one third of the crown remaining) Primary molar, primary molar in infra-occlusion, primary molar with no antagonist tooth were excluded from the study. Also, parents/guardian who refused to participate in the study were also excluded.

Sample size

Sample size was calculated from a pilot study with 90% power and arrived to a total sample of 40 teeth.

Randomisation and allocation once allocated

Computer generated randomisation sequence was used to allocate the children to first receive SSC or Figaro crowns. 1 week later, the other crown was placed on the contra-lateral side. The allocation sequence was concealed using sealed envelopes.

Informed consent and Blinding

Written informed consent was obtained from the parents/Guardians prior to enrolling the children to the study. Blinding was not applicable as the crowns were of different colours and hence neither the participant nor the operator was blinded.

Study protocol

A single paediatric dentist performed the procedures for all the participants to prevent operator bias. The selected tooth was anaesthetised and the caries removal was done. Pulp therapy if needed was done under Rubber Dam isolation. The subsequent restoration was done using Glass Ionomer Cement. Following which the tooth preparation was carried out. Proximal and occlusal reduction was done. The tooth preparation for Figaro crowns was similar to SSCs. SSC is selected by Trial and error method. The crown is then adjusted to fit the tooth. Occlusion is checked and cemented using Type 1 GIC. (Fuji Plus; GC) In case of Figaro crowns, crown size was pre-selected using the trial crowns given by the manufacturer prior to the tooth preparation. Crown try in was then carried out to assure proper seating of the crowns and was then cemented using glass monomer cements.

Study Outcome and Followup

The children were then followed up at 3, 6, 9, 12 months post-operatively to check for the retention of the crown. 2 other evaluators who were not a part of this study evaluated the retention of the crowns. The retention of the crown was evaluated as 1. Intact crown, 2. Chipped crown, 3. Large loss and 4. Crown lost. Intra-examiner agreement was evaluated using kappa statistics and was considered to be excellent. ($k=0.95$)

Statistical analysis

Data was collected and statistical analysis was done using SPSS software. Chi square test was done to find out the statistical significance between the two groups.

Results:

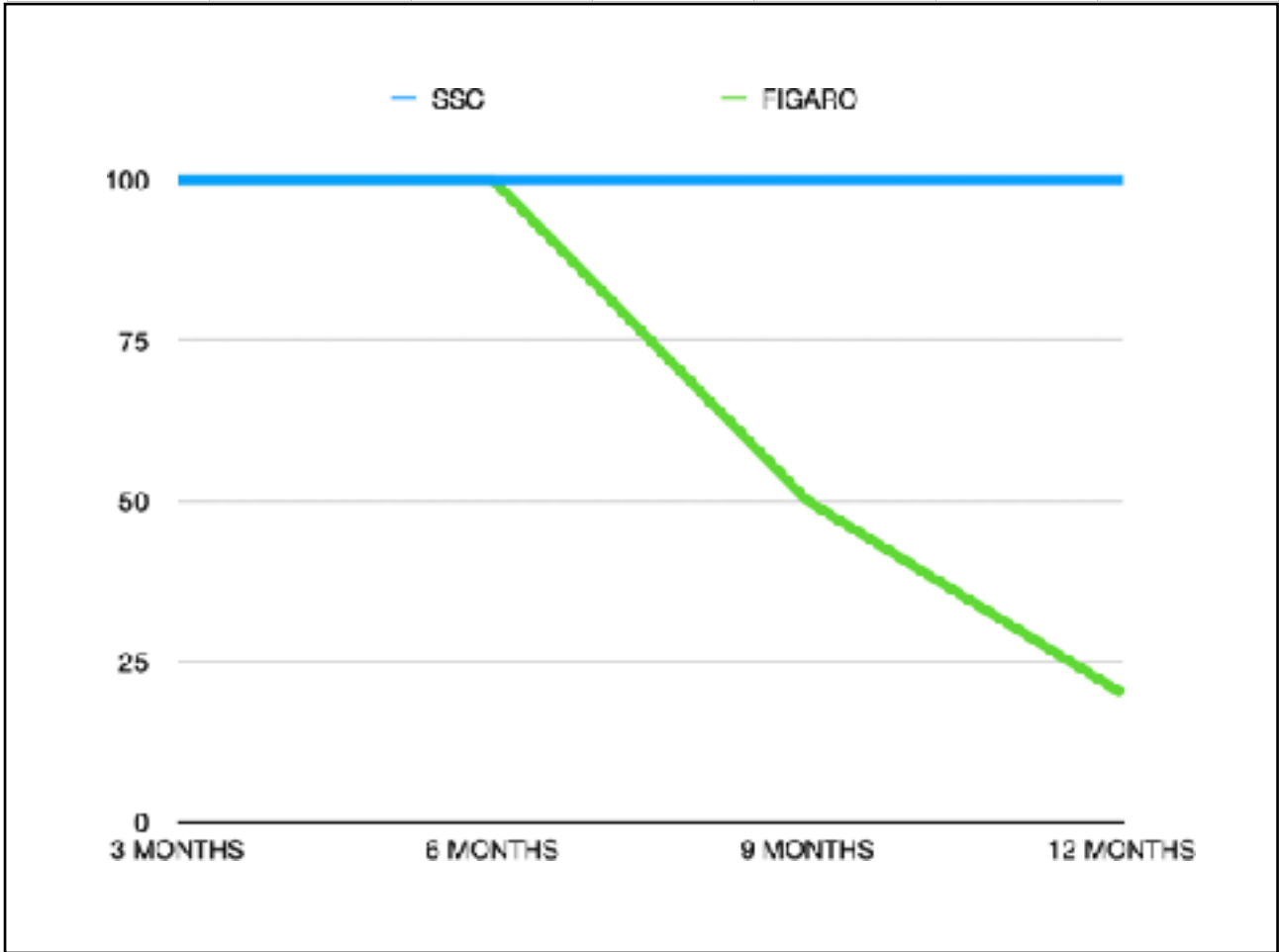
A total of 20 children with mean age of 5.75 ± 0.607 years participated in the trial. The retention rates of SSC and Figaro crowns are depicted in table 1. No statistically significant difference was noted between SSC and Figaro crowns at 9 and 12 months follow-up period. Overall retention rates of the crowns are depicted in Graph 1.

Table1: Retention rates of the SSC and Figarocrownsat 3,6,9,12 months followup, p<0.05 Statistically significant.

OUTCOME	TIMEPERIOD	SSC n (%)		Figaron(%)		Pvalue
		Yes	No	Yes	No	
Intactcrown	3 months	20(100%)	0(0)	20(100%)	0(0)	
	6 months	20(100%)	0(0)	20(100%)	0(0)	
	9 months	20(100%)	0(0)	15(75%)	5(25%)	0.341
	12 months	20(100%)	0(0)	12(60%)	8(40%)	0.507
Chipped crown	3 months	0(0)	20(100%)	0(0)	20(100%)	

	6 m on ths	0(0)	20(10 0%)	0(0)	20(10 0%)	
	9 m on ths	0(0)	20(10 0%)	5(2 5%)	15(75 %)	0.34 1
	12 m on ths	0(0)	20(10 0%)	5(2 5%)	15(75 %)	0.34 1
Largelos s	3 m on ths	0(0)	20(10 0%)	0(0)	20(10 0%)	
	6 m on ths	0(0)	20(10 0%)	0(0)	20(10 0%)	
	9 m on ths	0(0)	20(10 0%)	0(0)	20(10 0%)	
	12 m on ths	0(0)	20(10 0%)	3(1 5%)	17(85 %)	0.79 6
CrownLo st	3 m	0(0)	20(10 0%)	0	20(10 0%)	

	on ths					
	6 m on ths	0(0)	20(10 0%)	0	20(10 0%)	
	9 m on ths	0(0)	20(10 0%)	0	20(10 0%)	
	12 m on ths	0(0)	20(10 0%)	0	20(10 0%)	



Graph1: Overall Retention Rates of the SSC and Figarocrown sat 3,6,9,12 months.

Discussion:

Demand for aesthetic crowns is been increasing and the search for an alternate cost-effective aesthetic crowns continues. One such alternative is the Figaro crowns-

Fiberglass crowns composed of quartz in the form of fibre mesh sheet embedded in a resin. The manufacturer claims Figaro crowns are metal-free, bisphenol free and autoclavable. (8) A systematic review on the clinical success rates of preformed aesthetic crowns in primary molars concluded that zirconia crowns are not an effective replacement to SSCs, however Figaro crowns can be a promising replacement to SSC. (9) But to the best of our knowledge there is only one RCT published with Figaro crowns, which makes the decision not reliable. (8)

Retention being an important clinical factor determining the success of crowns in paediatric dental practice, we wanted to check the retention rates of the Figaro crowns with the traditional benchmark restoration-SSCs. The present study was conducted as a split mouth trial as each participant will form their own control, thus potential confounders can be avoided. The results of the present study are little varying from the previous study published with only 6 months follow-up. In the present study, at 3 and 6 months follow up, both the crowns were found to be 100% intact and only at 9 and 12 months, 25% and 40% of the Figaro crowns were considered not to be intact respectively while all the SSCs were 100% intact. However in the previous study published, at 3 months itself only 75% of the Figaro crowns were intact and at 6 months only 38% of the crowns were intact. However there was no statistically significant association between the crowns and retention at 3 month follow up which is similar to the present study.

With regards to chipping of crown, at 3 and 6 months follow up none of the crowns showed chipping, whereas in the previous study published 25% and 13% of the Figaro crowns showed chipping at 3 and 6 months respectively. Similar no large crown loss was noted with Figaro crowns at 3, 6, 9 months, whereas in the previous study 50% of the Figaro crown showed large crown loss at 6 months follow up which are completely contradictory to the results of the present study.

Conclusion:

The findings of the present study shows that Figaro crowns have an acceptable retention rate as that of SSCs and can be considered as an alternative to aesthetic preformed crowns in paediatric dental practice to satisfy the aesthetic demands of the patients and parents.

References:

1. Randall RC. Preformed metal crowns for primary and permanent molar teeth: review of literature. *Pediatr Dent*. 2002;24:489-500.
2. Seale NS. The use of stainless steel crowns. *Pediatr Dent*. 2001;24:501-5.
3. Innes NPT, Ricketts D, Chong LY, Keightley AJ, Lamont T, Santamaria RM. Preformed crowns for decayed primary molar teeth. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2015;12:CD005512.
4. Khatri A. Esthetic zirconia crown in pedodontics. *Int J Pediatr Rehabil* 2017;2:31-3.
5. Ajayakumar LP, Chowdhary N, Reddy VR, Chowdhary R. Use of Restorative Full Crowns Made with Zirconia in Children: A Systematic Review. *Int J Clin Pediatr Dent*. 2020 Sep-Oct;13(5):551-558
6. Abdulhadi BS, Abdullah MM, Alaki SM, Alamoudi NM, Attar MH. Clinical evaluation between zirconia crowns and stainless steel crowns in primary molar teeth. *J Pediatr Dent* 2017;5:21-7.
7. Walia T, Salami AA, Bashiri R, Hamoodi OM, Rashid F. A randomised controlled trial of three aesthetic full-coronal restorations in primary maxillary teeth. *Eur J Paediatr Dent*. 2014 Jun;15(2):113-8.
8. El-Habashy LM, El-Meligy OA. Fiberglass crowns versus preformed metal crowns in pulpotomized primary molars: a randomized controlled clinical trial. *Quintessence Int*. 2020;51(10):844-852.
9. Subramanian EMG, Aravind Kumar. S, Kavitha Swaminathan. Evaluation Of Clinical Success Of Preformed Aesthetic Crowns In Primary Molars - A Systematic Review. *Int J Dentistry Oral Sci*.