
A REVIEW ON THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION OF NANOTECHNOLOGY IN DENTISTRY

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Abstract

Nanotechnology is characterised as the research, growth, and application of very small materials, devices, and systems that exhibit physical, chemical, and biological properties that are distinct from those observed on a greater scale (approximately 1-100 nm). In the last few decades, nanotechnology has brought about emerging developments in translational science. Nanomaterials have gained prominence in numerous fields, including clinical dentistry, for countless applications. In dentistry, nanotechnology has revolutionised the relationship of materials and actions with oral structures, like antibacterial dental glue, cosmetic restorative materials based on nanoparticles, surface decoration on dental implants, denture bases of high intensity. Many experiments for therapeutic dental uses, like fluoride release, drug delivery, have attracted greater understanding of nanoscale interface materials and oral tissues. Recent advances concerning clinical uses of nanomaterials in dentistry are outlined in the main objective of the proposed chapter. In addition, chemistry, synthesis, properties, and advantages of therapeutic nanomaterials in addition to dentistry over traditional materials are explored.

Keywords: Application, Dental, Dentistry, Nanobiomaterials, Nanotechnology.

I. INTRODUCTION

The phrase “Nano” is derived from the Greek word for “dwarf,” blended with a noun to broaden words, as an example, nanotechnology, nanometer, nanodevices, or nanorobots and it’s an rising department of science, engineering, and generation. “Nanotechnology” is defined because the study, improvement, and application of extremely small (which is set 1–one hundred nm) substances, gadgets, and structures displaying physical, chemical, and biological houses which can be exceptional from those observed on a larger scale. The alternative name of this technology is suggested as molecular nanotechnology or molecular engineering. Nanotechnology is a significant engineering generation nowadays, assisting to make biomaterials, electronics, biomedical units, and patron products through controlling the individual atoms and molecules[1].

Nanotechnology is one revolutionizing area helping to enhance many generation and enterprise sectors, for instance, electronics and facts era, sustainable power utility, environmental remediation utility, remedy, dentistry, food safety, and transportation, amongst many others, in keeping with united states (US) president's 2016 finances request submitted to congress on February 2, 2015, gives \$1.5 billion for the country wide nanotechnology initiatives (NNI), a continued funding in guide of the president's priorities and innovation method. Cumulatively totaling extra than \$22 billion since the inception of the countrywide nanotechnology initiatives (NNI) in 2001 (together with the 2016 request), this aid reflects nanotechnology's ability to seriously enhance our fundamental understanding and manage of be counted at the nanoscale and to translate that knowledge into solutions for crucial national wishes. There are 4 main forms of materials (metals, polymers, ceramics, and composites), and nanomaterials had been developed in all four categories for sensible packages. Due to precise residences, nanomaterials usually stay a focal point of interest for biomaterials scientists to get blessings for clinical and dental applications to enhance the satisfactory of existence. Thus far, nanomaterials have been advanced and are being used practically for various scientific programs, inclusive of drug delivery, gene shipping, imaging tools, molecular diagnostics (healing programs of nanotechnology in dentistry are discussed in this chapter[2].

A. Nanobiomaterials in dentistry: -

There was outstanding studies conducted on nanobiomaterials in current years that has transitioned it from theoretical foundation to scientific exercise. Nanobiomaterials are usually nanometer-sized particles and capabilities. Nanopores, nanotubes, nanosolutions, nanoshells, quantum dots, dendrimers, liposomes, nanorods, fullerenes, nanospheres, nanowires, nanorings, and nanocapsules (Table 1)are all examples of nanometer-sized particles and features that may be used to provide new substances or regulate existing ones to enhance their overall performance in the dental exercise. Nanotechnology has delivered forth many enhancements to visualize substances architecture on nanoscale resolution, for exadequate, micro- and nanoleakages increase in resin-based composites (RBC). Because of the forth mentioned research performed on applications of nanoscience in dentistry, a brand new subject in dentistry has emerged. Nanodentistry is the artwork of treating oral illnesses and enhancing the oral health via nanometer-degree materials (nanomaterials). The bankruptcy is split into numerous sections in step with the particular applications and uses of nanobiomaterials in numerous dental specialties, as an example, restorative dentistry, paediatric dentistry, preventive dentistry, orthodontics, prosthodontics, periodontics, implant dentistry, regenerative dentistry, and endodontics [3][4].

Nanobiomaterials in Dentistry	Features
Nanocomposites	Enhance the polishability of resin and high filler loading increases hardness and wear resistance, reduced polymerization shrinkage, and less staining. Superior hardness, translucency, and esthetic appeal. Superior flexural strength

Nanoglass ionomers	Surface finish more closely approximates hybrid composite and improved wear resistance
Nanobonding agent	Silica nanofiller technology and higher bond strength performance prevents particle settling. Homogenous coat of bonding agent can be applied. Treatment time is minimal
Nanocoating agent	Used as a final coating over esthetic restorations and uniformly dispersed nanofillers for higher wear resistance. Preventing abrasion and discoloration. Smooth high luster finish retained over time Better wear and stain resistance
Nanopolishing agent	Protect tooth surfaces against the damage caused by cariogenic bacteria as the bacteria can be removed easily from such polished surfaces and this also leads to less staining of the teeth and better aesthetics
Nanoendodontic Sealer	Improved convenience and delivery method.
Nanoimpression materials	Nanofillers are integrated in vinyl-poly-siloxanes producing a unique addition silicone impression material. The material has better flow, improved hydrophilic properties and enhanced detail precision

Table 1 Application of Nanobiomaterials in Dentistry

B. Nanobiomaterials in restorative dentistry: -

Restorative dentistry is a department of dentistry dealing with those dental substances that may update dental hard tissues in oral surroundings stage to hold physical characteristic and aesthetic loss through sickness processes. The best restorative material should be biocompatible, bond permanently to tooth shape or bone, in shape the herbal appearance of teeth shape and other seen tissues, and be capable of beginning tissue repair or regeneration of lacking or broken tissues. For those to be had materials are amalgam, gold fillings, glass ionomers cements, and resin-based composites. In past a long time, dental substances have modified their morphology from macro, micro, and hybrid then nano. These drastic adjustments convey better improvements to deal with dental sicknesses[5].

Before the introduction of nanotechnology software closer to dentistry, dental doctor used amalgam as a posterior tooth filling cloth and resin based composite as an anterior filling material. Extra currently, nanomodified restorative materials were used clinically to restore teeth. Thus far, sizeable advancements of nanotechnology in restorative dentistry are the improvement of resin-primarily based composite technology and also glass ionomers cements[6].

C. Nanobiomaterials for preventive dentistry: -

There are several methods in which nanosized debris may be used to prevent enamel decay. Nanoparticles have been proven to induce remineralization of tooth. As an instance, it has been found that nanocrystals of casein phosphopeptide amorphous calcium phosphate sell no longer best remineralization but also show anticariogenic pastime in vivo and in vitro. Additionally, the remineralizing impact of rinsing with nanocarbonate-hydroxyapatite nanocrystals on dentin outcomes in a discounted dentin sensitivity. Certainly, TEM evaluation shows that those nanocrystals can block dentinal tubules for up to 10 min. Moreover, a double-blinded randomized scientific trial among 70 patients has also concluded that the usage of a dentifrice containing nanocarbonate hydroxyapatite can produce statistically extensive discount in dentine hypersensitive reaction and pain whilst compared with conventional antisensitivity toothpastes. Biomimetic remineralization of tooth with the aid of the usage of dentifrices incorporated with nanohydroxyapatite crystals has been properly documented. This has been supported in a examine in which it has been found statistically vast remineralization of teeth shape in artificially induced dental caries after utility of dentifrice containing nanohydroxyapatite for 20 days. But, it has been suggested that the remineralization impact of nanohydroxyapatite crystals is normally constrained to the floor of the preliminary carious lesion[7].

D. Nanobiomaterials for endodontics: -

Endodontics is the look at of biology, morphology, physiology, aetiology, and analysis of pathology, and treatment of dental pulp and periradicular tissues. The goal of endodontics (surgical and/or nonsurgical) includes: the differential prognosis and management and remedy of oral ache from pulpal and/or periradicular origin; vital pulp therapy methods (paedodontics and adult endodontics); nonsurgical treatment of root canal systems and their filling (obturation); surgical removal of diseased tissues as a consequence of pulpal pathology; repair strategies associated with the removed tissues and iatrogenic defects; intentional replantation and replantation of avulsed tooth; hemi-sections, root-cease resections, and root resections; root-give up fillings; bleaching of discolored teeth (internal bleaching); retreatment of formerly endodontically handled teeth; and remedy with posts and cores for coronal restorations. The success of the treatment primarily depends on expatiating of pulp, making the pulp chamber and canals unfastened from microbes, shaping of canals and properly sealing (coronal and apical) of canals to save you microleakage. Endodontic substances and instruments may be widely categorised as those utilized to cleaning and shaping of pulp canals (reamers and documents), the ones for maintain pulp energy and used in pulp canal therapy for disinfection of the pulp area (irrigants and intracanal medicaments) and root canal filling (stable substances and sealers)[8][9].

E. Nanobiomaterials in oral implantology: -

A dental implant is a fixture this is located surgically within the alveolar bone and has the capacity to aid a removable or constant prosthesis. An instantaneous contact must exist between the bone and the dental implant along side stability. This direct touch is understood asosseointegration. However, if a fibrous connective tissue paperwork between the implant and bone, the implant can fail. A hit osseointegration calls for a appropriate implant fabric, an good enough surgical approach and a enough restoration period. Not best ought to the dental implant have a suitable design, on the surface degree there are numerous capabilities that need to be gift to decorate osseointegration. Growing the floor roughness, improving the hydrophilicity, and coating the floor with substances that beautify osseointegration (i.e.,

osseointegrative materials) have all been seen to enhance osseointegration. Presently, maximum dental implants are made from grade four commercially pure titanium (cpTi) or grade five titanium alloy (Ti6Al4V). Lately, composites of materials such as zirconia and poly-ether-ether-ketone (PEEK) have additionally been tested in vivo as dental implants. Zirconium composite implants made of zirconia and titanium has been accredited for scientific use[10].

II. CONCLUSION

The software of nanomaterials is the maximum challenging inside the area of medication and biomedical purposes. That is an area of very lively studies all over the globe involving a whole lot of studies funding. It can be anticipated in destiny that the science of dental materials may additionally trade appreciably with better information and the creation of recent nanobiomaterials.

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