

Inhibition of Plaque Formation on the Titanium Surface by Anti-bacterial Varnish

Hyun-Ju Chung¹ · Sang-Hyun Lee¹ · Yung-Jun Kim¹ · Ray C. Williams²

¹Dept. of Periodontology, College of Dentistry and Dental Science Research Institute, Chonnam National University, ²Dept. of Periodontology, University of North Carolina

I. Introduction

For the dental implant to be successful, the implant fixture should be placed in jaw bone with optimal quantity and quality under good surgical technique, and the prosthetic superstructure should be constructed under the principle of optimum functional occlusion and passive fitness. Besides, bacterial plaque should be controlled to prevent peri-implant tissue inflammation and subsequent bone loss. Bacterial contamination on implant surface starts as soon as any part of dental implant system are communicated with oral environment following the second stage surgery in 2-stage implant system or implant placement in 1-stage implant system¹⁾. Especially, it was shown there is inflammatory infiltrates in peri-implant tissue around the implant fixture-abutment interface²⁾. The reduction in plaque build-up is of major importance to prevent peri-implant mucositis around oral implants³⁾. Therefore, bacterial contamination upon implant placement and plaque formation around implant superstructure should be prevented from the stage of implant surgery.

In preventing and treating dental infection, the substantivity of the anti-microbial agent is of utmost importance since the agent needs a certain amount of contact time with microorganisms in order to inhibit or kill them. Substantivity is a measure of the contact time between a substance and a substrate in a given medium. For any degree of substantivity, adherence of substance to substrate should be greater or more prolonged than would be expected with simple mechanical deposition⁴⁾.

Chlorhexidine has been known as one of very effective anti-microbial agents in the prevention and treatment of gingivitis and inhibiting recolonization of plaque bacteria^{5,6)}. One reason chlorhexidine exerts a greater anti-plaque effect than other anti-microbials is its remarkable ability to adsorb to tooth and gingival surfaces and then releases into the oral cavity over time at therapeutic levels⁷⁾. Chlorhexidine is a synthetic cationic detergent with great bacteriostatic and bactericidal activity against Gram positive and negative microorganisms and against yeast cells, has a great affinity for the cell wall of microorganisms and changes the surface structures. Osmotic equilibrium is lost, and as a con-

* This study was financially supported by Chonnam National University in her Sabbatical year of 1998

sequence, cytoplasmic membrane is extruded, vesicles are formed, and the cytoplasm precipitates⁸⁾, which inhibit the repair of the cell wall and the bacteria are no longer able to recover. These cationic molecules attach to anionic compounds such as free sulfates, the carboxyl and phosphate groups of the pellicle, and salivary glycoproteins⁷⁾ and will, thereby, reduce the adsorption of proteins to the tooth surface needed for the formation of dental pellicle. Coating salivary bacteria with chlorhexidine molecules also alters the mechanisms of adsorption of bacteria to the tooth. Chlorhexidine molecules bound to salivary proteins will be released in 8-12 hours in active form^{9,10)} and low concentrations of chlorhexidine can still be recovered after 24 hours. This prolonged bacteriostatic effect of chlorhexidine is an important complement to its high initial bactericidal activity¹¹⁾. Vehicles for clinical application of chlorhexidine include mouth rinses and gels. Balanyk and Sandham(1985)¹²⁾ developed a varnish system from which active chlorhexidine is released more slowly after being applied.

Besides its substantivity as an anti-microbial agent, tetracycline has anti-collagenolytic activity which is important in periodontal tissue degradation. Holen and his colleagues¹³⁾ treated titanium surface with tri-dodecyl-methyl-ammonium chloride as cationic surfactant and found that the increased amount of tetracycline adsorbed into titanium surface and the attachment of plaque bacteria was reduced on this

surface.

This study was aimed to investigate whether chlorhexidine varnish system and tetracycline treatment could be effective in inhibition of plaque accumulation on the surface of titanium dental implant and abutment by evaluating the dynamics of drug desorption from the treated titanium surface and by examining *in vivo* plaque formation on the titanium surface.

II. Materials and Methods

1. *In vitro* study

1) Treatment of titanium film with test agents

Films of pure titanium(Hankook titanium Co, Incheon, Korea) were prepared by cutting into 4 x 4mm rectangle and sonic cleansing, and were grouped according to the type of treatment. For passivation, the films were immersed in 28% nitric acid solution for 2 hours, rinsed three times in distilled water for 5 min, and dried overnight in lamina flow bench. To improve the drug adsorption, they were immersed into 5% tri-dodecyl-methyl-ammonium chloride(TDMAC, Aldrich Chemical Co. MI, USA) solution in ethanol as cationic surfactant for 1 hour and dried in air. These films were sterilized under UV light for 15 min.

Substantivity of tetracycline HCl or chlorhexidine acetate to titanium film was assessed *in vitro*. Thirty

Table 1. Grouping according to the treatment

| treatment group\ | passivation (28% HNO ₃ x 2h) | TDMAC (5% ethanol) | TC (50 mg/ml pH 8) | Chlorhexidine varnish | |
|---------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| | | | | chlorhexidine acetate | polyurethane |
| Group TC | - | - | + | - | - |
| Group PTTC | + | + | + | - | - |
| Group CV | - | - | - | + | + |
| Group C | - | - | - | + | - |
| Group PTCV | + | - | - | + | + |
| Group PTC | + | + | - | + | - |

six films were assigned to one of 6 treatment groups. For anti-microbial treatment, the pre-treated films were placed into 50 mg/ml tetracycline HCl solution, pH 8.0 (Demeclocycline HCl, Lot No. DT95100S, Lederle) for 1 min. following pre-treatment assigned and dried in a container protected from light for 1 day. For chlorhexidine treatment, we used the commercial varnish system (Chlorozoin^R, Knowell Therapeutic Technologies Inc. Toronto, Canada) which consisted of 10% chlorhexidine acetate solution containing 20% Sumatra benzoin in absolute ethanol as the 1st phase component and poly-urethane protectant as the 2nd phase component. In application procedure, the varnish was applied to the surface with brush, air - dried, and covered with a layer of poly-urethane sealant to maintain it in place for several days.

2) The dynamics of drug desorption

a) The anti-microbial activity of the desorption media

Following treatment, the films were transferred to Eppendorf tubes containing 0.2 ml desorption media. The tubes were incubated at room temperature for 28 days. Desorption media were replaced at 24 h intervals. Removed media were stored in freezer at -20°C until being assayed. Artificial saliva (pH 7.4, Arvidson and Johansson¹⁴), as desorption media was composed of the followings: 0.1L of 25 mM K₂HPO₄, 0.1L of 24 mM Na₂HPO₄, 0.1L of 150 mM KHCO₃, 0.1L of 100 mM NaCl, 0.1L of 1.5 mM MgCl₂, 0.006L of 25 mM citric acid, 0.1L of 15 mM CaCl₂. Acidity was adjusted to pH 6.7 and the total volume was made to 1L.

To evaluate the anti-microbial activity released into desorption media and remaining in titanium film after desorption, inhibition of *Bacillus cereus* growth was measured for tetracycline activity and inhibition of *St. mutans* growth for chlorhexidine

activity. *B. cereus* (KCTC 1012) and *St. mutans* (ATCC B13) were aerobically grown in 20 ml Nutrient broth (Difco Laboratory, USA) at 37°C for 18 hour and the cell suspensions were adjusted to 0.15 (Cell No. = $1.5 \times 10^8/\text{ml}$) at 550 nm under UV spectrophotometer. Mueller-Hinton broth (Difco Laboratory, USA) containing 1.7% agar (Difco Laboratory, USA) was autoclaved, cooled to 50°C, and mixed with 2 ml bacterial suspension per 100 ml of broth agar solution. The 20 ml of mixed agar solution was poured into plate of 9 cm diameter and hardened. After 3~4 wells had been prepared on each agar plate and 10 µL of desorbed media was placed into well, the plates were incubated aerobically at 37°C for 16 hours and the zone of bacterial inhibition was measured in mm using Vernier caliper.

In each experiment, 10 µL reference solution of the known concentration (1~1000 µg/ml for tetracycline HCl and 1~2000 µg/ml for chlorhexidine acetate) were used for standard calibration between the concentration of drug solution and the zone of bacterial inhibition, and the anti-microbial activity of the desorbed media was extrapolated.

b) Anti-microbial activity of titanium film after drug desorption

The treated titanium films were extracted in 0.2 ml of desorption media everyday and removed after 1 day, 1 week, 2, 3 and 4 weeks of desorption, and stored at -20°C until being tested. Anti-microbial activity remaining in titanium films was evaluated by incubating the films placed on the Mueller-Hinton agar plates containing bacterial suspension, according to the procedure used for determining the anti-microbial activity of desorption media.

2. Intra-oral plaque accumulation study

The titanium disks treated with anti-microbial

agents were attached to acrylic appliance and placed intra-orally in periodontally healthy volunteers for 1 day, 3 days, 1 week, 2, 3 and 4 weeks. These disks were detached according to the time schedule, processed for SEM, and evaluated for the formation of acquired pellicle and bacterial attachment. For each experiment, non-treated titanium disks were placed as the control in the same mouth.

a) Treatment of titanium disks

Titanium rods with 6mm diameter(Hankook Titanium, Incheon, Korea) were cut into disks of 1.4mm thickness and polished using series of abrasive sand papers(#600, 800, 1000, 1200, 2400 and 4000) and aluminum paste. The disks were ultrasonically cleaned in DDW three times for 5 min each.

For the surface pre-treatment, the methods of application which showed the greatest in drug adsorption and release by *in vitro* experiment were used. For passivation, the disks were placed into 28% nitric acid solution for 2 h, rinsed with DDW three times, and dried in the lamina flow bench. To increase the drug adsorption, they were placed in 5% ID MAC solution in ethanol as cationic surfactant and chloride doping agent for 1 h, air-dried, and placed under UV light for 15 min for sterilization.

For anti-microbial treatment, disks were immersed in 50 mg/ml tetracycline HCl solution(pH 8.0) for 1 min and air-dried in light-proof vials for 1 day. Chlorhexidine varnish was applied onto the other disks according to manufacturer's instruction.

b) Subject selection and placement of intra-oral appliance

Male volunteers, ranged from 23 to 26 years of age, were examined periodontally and scaling and prophylaxis was done. Two weeks later, they were

re-examined clinically and confirmed as periodontally healthy. For six selected subjects, impression of maxillary dental arch was taken and 2 removable acrylic appliances with clasps were constructed buccally from canine to second molar areas bilaterally. The disks were attached to the buccal flange of premolar and molar area with resin.

No foods were restricted except chewing gum or sticky candy. Every subjects brushed their teeth three times a day for 2~3 min. During tooth-brushing, the intra-oral appliance was placed in "simulated" salivary buffer solution(10 mM PBS, pH 7.3, containing 50 mM NaCl). All subjects were instructed not to use any form of therapeutic mouth rinses and not to remove the appliance except when tooth-brushing. After being placed intra-orally, the appliance was monitored and disks were detached at 2 h, 1 and 3 days, 1, 2 and 3 weeks of exposure, and processed for SEM.

c) Scanning electron microscopy

Detached titanium disks were placed in primary fixing solution(2.5% glutaraldehyde in 0.1M phosphate buffer, pH 7.4) for 2 h, rinsed with carbonate buffer, and immersed in osmium tetroxide for 2 h as secondary fixation, rinsed and dehydrated with graded aqueous ethanol solution. They were placed in 1:1 and 3:1 mixing solution of isoamyl acetate and ethanol solution, immersed in isoamyl acetate for 24 h, and then dried to critical point. Specimens were coated with gold palladium to the thickness of 20~30 nm and observed under SEM(JSM-5400, JEOL, Japan) for pellicle formation, bacterial attachment and proliferation, and the amount and the extent of plaque formation. The severity of bacterial attachment and proliferation was scored according to the scoring system modified from the system by Simion et al.¹⁵⁾(Table 2).

Table 2. Scoring system for bacterial plaque formation on titanium surface under SEM

| Score | Features |
|-------|---|
| 0 | Absence of bacteria |
| 1 | Bacteria present, as scattered single cells or in small isolated aggregates |
| 2 | Bacteria present, but not completely covering the surface |
| 3 | Bacteria present in a thick layer completely covering the membrane surface |
| 4 | Massive plaque formation including filaments and spirochetes |

III. Results

1. *In vitro* drug desorption dynamics and residual anti-microbial activity of treated films

The drug concentrations released into desorption media differed among the drugs and the treatment methods. Titanium films immersed in 50 mg/ml tetracycline HCl released the effective anti-microbial activity in successive desorption media for 10~18 days depending on the type of previous treatment. The specimens treated with tetracycline solution only released the drug in the highest concentration during the first day of immersion, thereafter the anti-microbial activity decreased rapidly to 2 μ g/ml in 10 days and to undetectable level after 2 weeks of desorption, whereas the specimens treated with tetracycline HCl after cationic surfactant/chloride doping agent showed persistent release of the drug in the concentration above the level of 1 μ g/ml in 18 days.

In the films subjected to chlorhexidine acetate, there was difference in the anti-microbial activity among the specimens according to the surface protectant treatment and pre-treatment methods. The specimen without surface protectant after cationic surfactant treatment released the active drug in higher concentration at 3 day of desorption and thereafter decreased to 21 μ g/ml after 10 days of desorption. The specimens treated with chlorhexidine and surface protectant after cationic surfactant treatment

released the active drug in relatively lower concentration even after 1 day of desorption and then decreased slowly to 7.9 μ g/ml after 10 days of desorption. Chlorhexidine-treated specimen without surface protectant and cationic surfactant showed the active drug in higher concentration at 1 day of desorption and thereafter decreased rapidly to 9.8 μ g/ml after 10 days of desorption. However, the specimens treated with chlorhexidine and surface protectant without cationic surfactant showed higher, but slightly lower drug concentration than the film treated by chlorhexidine only, after 1 day of desorption and thereafter decreased slowly to 21 μ g/ml after 10 days of desorption(Figure 1).

The anti-microbial activity of the treated films after desorption during experimental periods differed among the drugs and the treatment methods. In the tetracycline-treated films, the anti-microbial activity retained prior to desorption was equivalent to 5400~9500 μ g/ml. The activity decreased rapidly to undetectable level after 2 weeks of desorption from the specimen with tetracycline only and decreased relatively slowly to 11.8 μ g/ml after 3 weeks and 1 μ g/ml after 4 weeks in the specimen treated with tetracycline and cationic surfactant. This activity was in the range higher than the level known to inhibit periodopathogen.

The retained anti-microbial activity of chlorhexidine treated films differed according to the treatment methods. Regardless of pre-treatment of the cationic surfactant, the films with chlorhexidine and surface

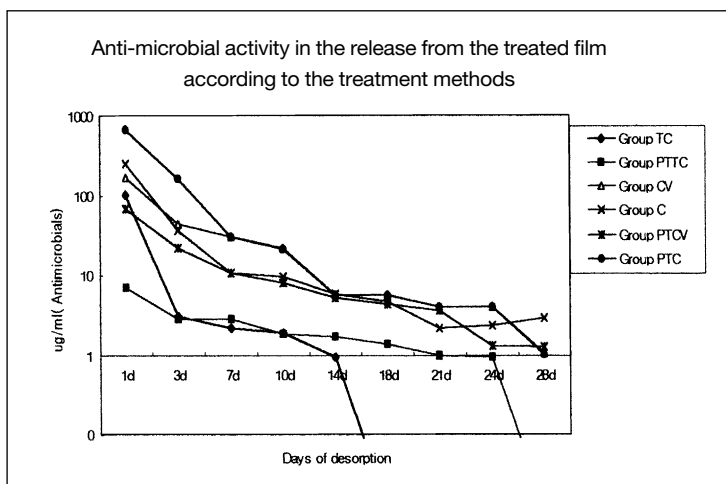


Figure 1. Anti-microbial activity in the desorption media released from the treated film according to the treatment methods.

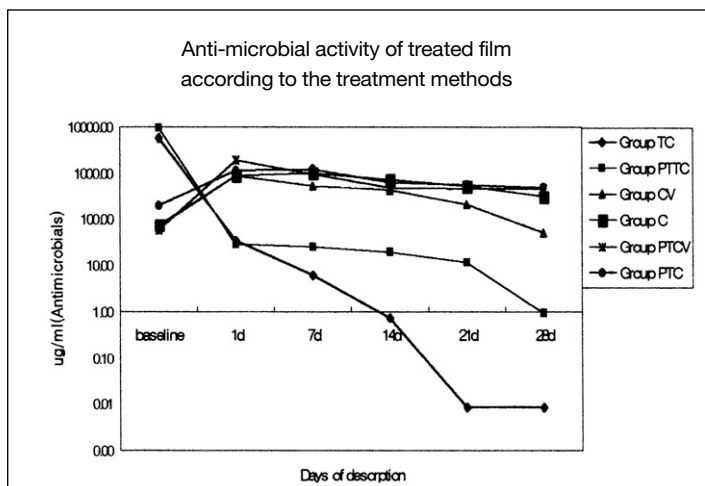


Figure 2. Anti-microbial activity of the treated film after desorption according to the treatment methods.

protectant showed 58~68 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ prior to desorption and the films treated with chlorhexidine only, 76~198 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ of anti-microbial activity. Compared to the baseline prior to desorption, the activity of films exposed in desorption media showed higher during the whole experiment periods(from 1 day to 28 days) and was lower in films treated with surface protectant than the films without it. In the films treated with chlorhexidine and surface protectant,

the anti-microbial activity increased at the first day of desorption and gradually decreased to the level(51~439 $\mu\text{g/ml}$), still much higher than baseline in the film with prior cationic surfactant, after 4 weeks of desorption. However, the films treated with chlorhexidine only showed the highest level during 7 days of desorption and then gradually decreased to the level(309~487 $\mu\text{g/ml}$), still twice higher after 4 weeks of desorption, compared to the

baseline level.

In the case with surface protectant over chlorhexidine, the anti-microbial activity of the films during the desorption periods was different according to previous treatment of cationic surfactant. The anti-microbial activity in the film, without cationic surfactant, decreased rapidly to $51\mu\text{g/ml}$ after 4 weeks of desorption, whereas the activity in the film with cationic surfactant was much higher than the film without it in the early period of desorption and

decreased to the level($439\mu\text{g/ml}$), still much higher than the baseline(Figure 2).

2. Intra-oral plaque inhibition assay

All the surface of titanium disks, after 30 min of intra-oral placement, showed no bacterial attachment except partial or generalized surface coating with amorphous or granular substances which seems to be derived from salivary proteins.

Table 3. Severity of bacterial contamination and plaque formation on titanium surface treated with anti-microbials

| | Intra-oral exposure | | | | | | |
|------------|---------------------|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 30min | 2h | day 1 | day 3 | day 7 | day 14 | day 21 |
| Group C | 0(0) | 0(0) | 1,0(1,0) | 1,8(0,5) | 2,8(1,0) | 2,7(0,6) | 3,0(0,8) |
| Group PTCV | 0(0) | 0(0) | 1,0(1,0) | 1,0(1,0) | 1,8(0,5) | 2,5(0,7) | 2,3(0,6) |
| Group PTTC | 0(0) | 0(0) | 0,5(0,6) | 1,3(1,0) | 1,8(1,0) | 2,0(1,4) | 3,5(0,7) |

N=4, Values are mean(SD).

Group C ; Passivation only

Group PTTC ; Specimens treated with TDMAC and tetracycline-HCl solution

Group PTCV ; Specimens treated with TDMAC and chlorhexidine varnish

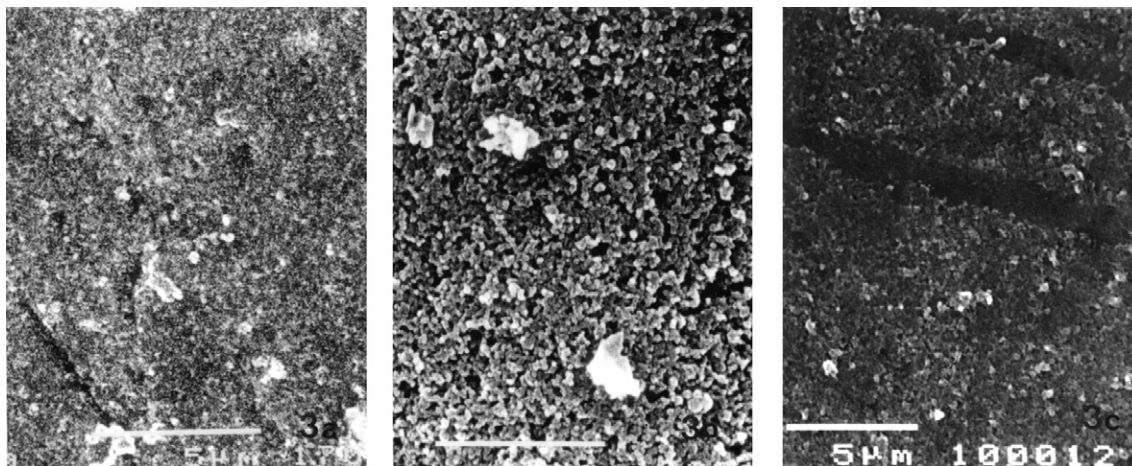


Figure 3. Specimen after 30 min and 2 hours of intra-oral exposure shows proteinaceous covering on the surface. Surface areas are free from bacterial cells.

a) Control group after 30 min of intra-oral exposure shows amorphous coating(x 5000, Bar= $5\mu\text{m}$).

b) Chlorhexidine varnish treated group after 30 min of intra-oral exposure shows more aggregated coating compared to other groups(x 5000, Bar= $5\mu\text{m}$).

c) Tetracycline treated group after 2 hour of intra-oral exposure shows amorphous and homogenous covering of organic materials(x 3500, Bar= $5\mu\text{m}$).

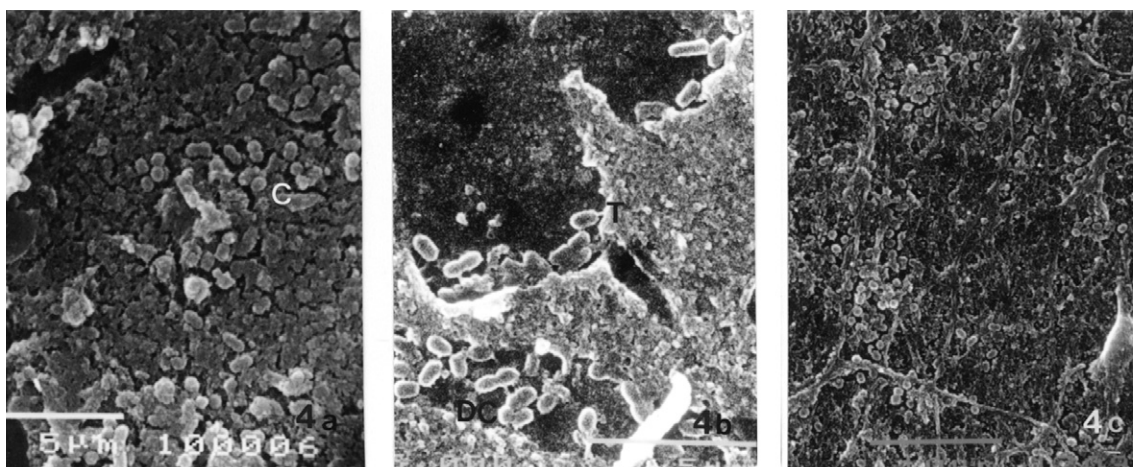


Figure 4. Specimen after 1 day of intra-oral exposure shows bacterial attachment in scattered pattern or in monolayer connected with proteinaceous covering on the surface.

a) Control group after 1 day of intra-oral exposure (x 3500, Bar= 5 μ m).

The surface is colonized by cocci(C). Cocci adhere to each other or to the pellicle by their external wall. A small amount of organic material covers a few bacterial cells.

b) Other specimen in Control group after 1 day of intra-oral exposure (x 5000, Bar= 5 μ m).

Early phase of colonization, dominated by cocci on the surface of an uneven pellicle. The cells are in active growth, as indicated by their frequent appearance as diplococci(DC). A glue-like material extends between single cells as threads(T) or between pellicle and bacteria as threads or a coat.

c) Tetracycline treated group. The surface is obscured by a rough pellicle (x 2000, Bar=10 μ m).

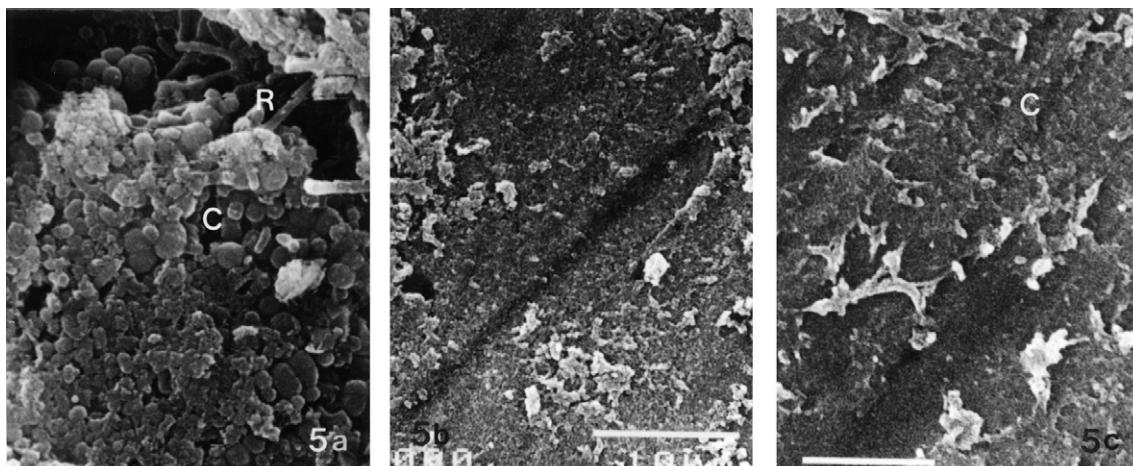


Figure 5. Specimen after 3 days of intra-oral exposure.

a) Control group shows thick multilayered bacterial attachment, predominated by cocci(C) and slight incorporation of rods(R). Plaque demonstrates an increasing degree of structural complexity(x 3500).

b) Chlorhexidine varnish treated group after 3 days of intra-oral exposure shows only aggregated amorphous organic coating without bacterial attachment(x 2000, Bar= 10 μ m).

c) Tetracycline treated group shows scattered bacterial attachment connected with proteinaceous covering on the surface. Bacterial colonization is dominated by cocci(C) on the surface of an uneven pellicle (x 3500, Bar= 5 μ m).

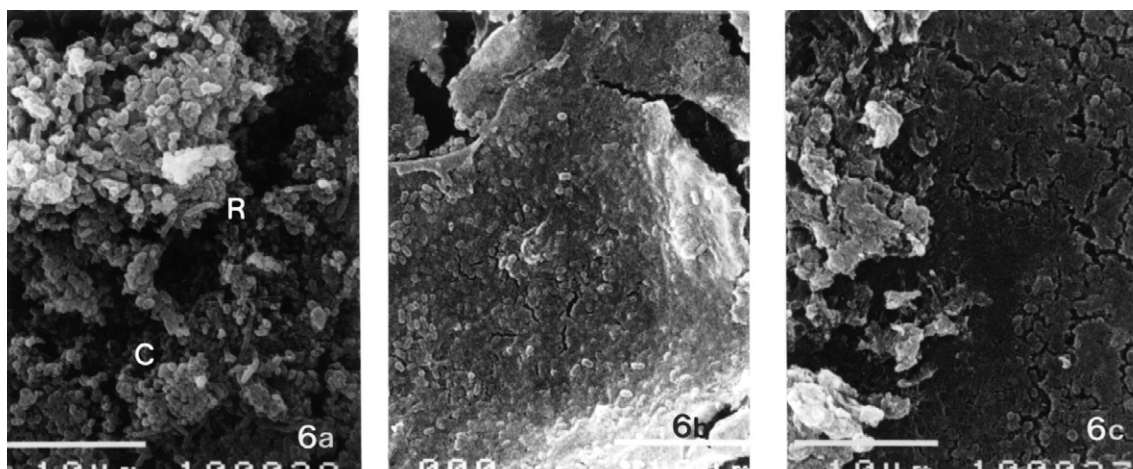


Figure 6. Specimen after 7 days of intra-oral exposure.

- a) Control group shows thick and complex layer of bacterial clumps, dominated by cocci and a few rods(x 2000, Bar= 10 μ m).
- b) Chlorhexidine varnish treated group shows homogenous monolayer by cocci(x 2000, Bar= 10 μ m). Most of the bacteria in this specimen seem to be incorporated into or covered by a masking layer. In several areas cell outlines are indistinct.
- c) Tetracycline treated group shows bacterial attachment in monolayer connected with proteinaceous covering on the surface, similarly to the specimen of Chlorhexidine varnish treated group after 7 days' intra-oral exposure(x 2000, Bar= 10 μ m).

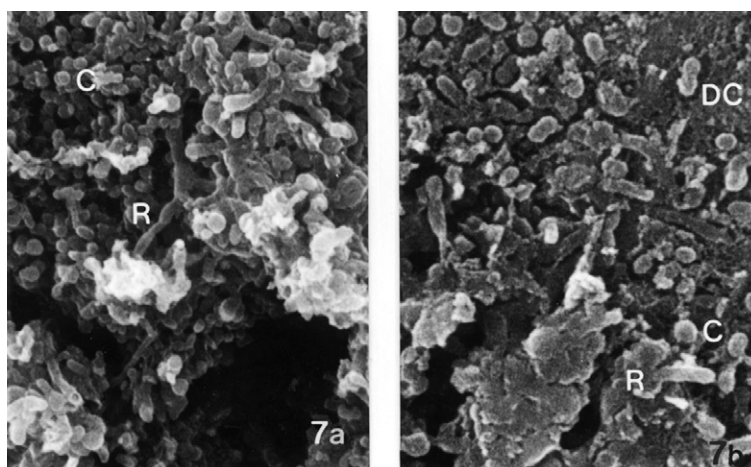


Figure 7. Specimen after 14 days of intra-oral exposure shows that the surface is fully covered by plaque. Cocci(C) are prevalent and a few small and scattered rods(R) are also present.

- a) Control group(x 3500). b) Chlorhexidine varnish treated group(x 5000).

Titanium surfaces of some specimens after 2 hours' intra-oral exposure following tetracycline treatment showed the proteinaceous coating similar to the 30 min's specimen, and the other surfaces were partly covered with monolayer of a few(sparsely scattered)

coccal bacteria.. In the controls, an increase in bacterial count was seen between 2 and 24 h, whereas the increase with chlorhexidine was slight. The pellicle was similar in the control and chlorhexidine groups of plaque samples, but a surface coating

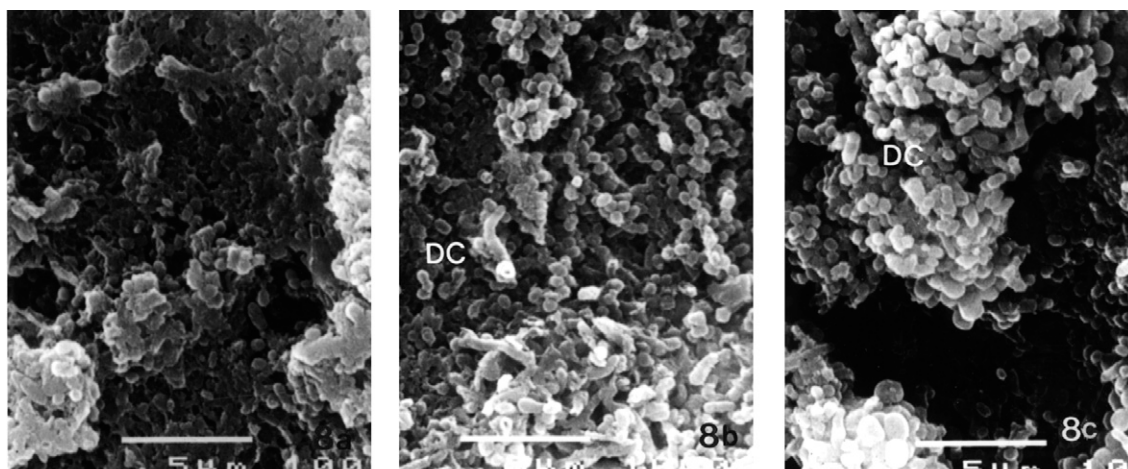


Figure 8. Specimen after 21 days of intra-oral exposure shows thick and compact layer of bacterial clumps that cocci are prevalent and a few small and scattered rods are also present.

- Control group(x 3500, Bar= 5 μ m). Most of the bacteria in this specimen seem to be incorporated into or covered by a masking layer. In several areas cell outlines are indistinct.
- Chlorhexidine varnish treated group(x 3500, Bar= 5 μ m). The cells are in active growth, as indicated by their frequent appearance as diplococci(DC).
- Tetracycline treated group shows bacterial aggregates resembling clusters of grapes(x 3500, Bar= 5 μ m) .

with areas of electron-dense granular material was more often found in the chlorhexidine specimens. After 1 to 3 days' exposure, the bacterial accumulation became thicker in part, and after 7 days' exposure the overall surface was covered with bacterial layer predominated by cocci and a few rods. At 1 to 14 days of exposure, the disks which were treated with tetracycline and chlorhexidine after cationic surfactant/ chloride doping agent showed relatively less (but statistically insignificant) and more slow plaque accumulation, compared to the control disks. After 21 days' exposure, all of these three groups showed similar pattern and amount of bacterial plaque on the titanium surface (Table 3, Figure 3~8).

IV. Discussion

Increased use of root-form implant in dentistry drives the clinicians to find out how to prevent and

control the peri-implant tissue inflammation. It was reported that the size as well as the composition of inflammatory lesions in the periodontal and peri-implant tissues had many features in common¹⁶⁻¹⁸. Lindhe et al.¹⁹ reported that, in ligature induced peri-implantitis, tissue destruction was more pronounced, the size of the soft tissue lesion was larger in implants than in teeth, and the lesion also extended into the bone marrow in implant sites. Nakou and his colleagues¹ reported that bacteria known as potential periodontal pathogens colonize on surface of the per-mucosal implants in the first week after insertion and the presence of these species seems to be dependent on the ecologic factors provided by the artificial gingival crevice of the implants in the edentulous mouth. Leonhardt and his colleagues²⁰ observed that the plaque formed in the pockets was similar at tooth and implant sites and was dominated by Gram(-) bacteria (*P. gingivalis* and *P. intermedius* comprise 25% of the flora). Van Steenberghe and his

colleagues³⁾ pointed out the importance of the plaque inhibition to prevent mucosal inflammation around dental implant. Indeed, it is very important to prevent bacterial contamination for the long term success of dental implant.

In the 2 stage implant system and the retrievable abutment system, replacing new sterile abutment or regular cleansing has been considered as good modality to control the plaque contamination. Recently, it was reported in this 2 stage implant system that the frequent removal of abutment for cleansing or abutment shift caused to break the connective tissue attachment and resulted in continuous proliferation and apical migration of junctional epithelium²¹⁾. Ericsson and his colleagues²⁾ reported that an inflammatory cell infiltrate (so called abutment ICT) was consistently present at the level of borderline between the abutment and the fixture part of the implant and suggested that the development of this abutment ICT is not related to the presence of plaque at the marginal border of peri-implant mucosa. The presence of abutment ICT indicates that micro-organisms probably reside within the inner part of the implant system used. Taversy and Birek²²⁾ demonstrated *in vitro* that there was a leakage of fluid and transmission of *St. sanguis* along the fixture-abutment assembly of the 2 stage implant system. Quirynen and Van Steenberghe²³⁾ also demonstrated that all screw harbored a significant quantity of micro-organisms and suggested that the abutment-fixture interface in the 2 stage implant system might provide niche for bacterial accumulation and result in persistent inflammatory cell infiltration around this gap area at sites which are exposed to plaque control. Therefore, to maintain the clean interfacial environment by applying slow delivery anti-microbials to the base of abutment at the abutment-fixture junction is considered as one of possible modalities to control.

Chlorhexidine and tetracycline HCl are known to have "substantivity" and adsorb to oral surfaces, including the teeth, and then are slowly released in active form. Early report⁸⁾ on the effect of chlorhexidine rinses on the morphology of early dental plaque showed that, an increase in bacterial count was seen between 4 and 24 h in the controls, whereas the increase was slow and slight in chlorhexidine group. Surface coating with areas of electron-dense granular material seems more often found in the chlorhexidine specimens. This appearance of the pellicle is possibly due to the adsorption of the chlorhexidine to the glucoproteins.

Most of recent studies focused to develop the slow release system which can release the drug in the effective concentration in the disease site for the sufficient period to inhibit the bacterial growth as the primary cause of periodontal and dental disease without adverse systemic effect. Balanyk and Sandham¹²⁾ developed Chlorhexidine varnish system and reported that the application of varnish over the tooth surface reduced the count of *St. mutans* in oral cavity^{24,25)}. In Korea, Chang and his colleagues²⁶⁾ reported that application of this varnish system reduced the number of *St. mutans* in saliva of the orthodontic patients.

In order to inhibit the bacterial contamination and plaque formation on the surface of dental implant, Holen and his colleagues¹³⁾ treated the titanium surface with TDMAC as cationic surfactant and chloride doping agent and subsequently applied tetracycline HCl. They reported that adsorption of tetracycline was improved on the TDMAC-treated surface and finally reduced the attachment and contamination of plaque bacteria on the surfaces.

Present study was done to determine the pharmacokinetics of the chlorhexidine varnish system and tetracycline HCl treatment on the titanium surface following pre-treatment with cationic surfactant and

chloride doping agent and to evaluate whether these system could inhibit bacterial attachment and plaque formation, prior to the clinical use for prevention of plaque accumulation around dental implant and abutment system.

In the first part of study to evaluate the dynamics of drug desorption, we used artificial saliva (Arvidson and Johansson¹⁴⁾) as desorption media to extract the drug from the treated film. The anti-microbial activity released into desorption media differed among the drugs and the pre-treatment methods. The inhibition diameter by anti-microbial activity of the desorbed media and the films was evaluated using *B. cereus* for tetracycline as described by Walker et al.²⁷⁾. As for chlorhexidine, Nuuja et al.²⁸⁾ observed that *St. mutans* appeared more sensitive to chlorhexidine than *St. sanguis* and the diameter of the inhibition zone was 15.5mm at 1 mg/ml (0.1%, 1.6mM of chlorhexidine diacetate) for this bacteria and 11.0mm at 0.1 mg/ml (0.01%). Based on these data, we used *St. mutans* to evaluate the anti-microbial activity in drug desorption dynamics.

After being immersed in 50 mg/ml tetracycline HCl, the films has the different baseline anti-microbial activity prior to desorption and released the effective anti-microbial activity in successive desorption media for different periods of desorption, depending on the type of previous treatment. The specimens treated with tetracycline solution only without the TDMAC pre-treatment had the baseline anti-microbial activity equivalent to 5400 µg/ml and released the drug in the highest concentration during the first day of immersion, thereafter the anti-microbial activity decreased rapidly to 2 µg/ml in 10 days and to undetectable level after 2 weeks of desorption, whereas the specimens treated with tetracycline HCl after cationic surfactant/chloride doping agent has the baseline anti-microbial activity equivalent to 9500 µg/ml, prior to desorption and showed

persistent release of the drug in the concentration above the level of 1 µg/ml in 18 days. The activity of the film itself decreased rapidly to undetectable level after 2 weeks of desorption with tetracycline only, and decreased relatively slowly to 11.8 µg/ml after 3 weeks and 1 µg/ml after 4 weeks with tetracycline and cationic surfactant. These concentrations are above the lowest concentration of this drug, in which the perio-pathogenic bacteria are inhibited. This result agrees with Holen and his colleague's findings¹³⁾ in that the tetracycline adsorption was improved on the TDMAC-treated surface and the drug released in effective concentration for longer than 2 weeks and the films showed effective anti-microbial activity after 3~4 weeks of desorption.

Chlorhexidine was reported to inhibit several subgingival plaque isolates, particularly of *P. gingivalis*, *P. intermedius*, *sputigena*, *H. aphrophilus*, *A. actinomycetemcomitans*, *F. nucleatum* and *W. recta* with MICs ranging from 0.0006~0.01% (6~100 µg/ml)²⁹⁾. Stanley et al.³⁰⁾ also reported that the MIC of chlorhexidine for 52 strains of subgingival bacteria ranged from 8 to 500 µg/ml, with the modal value being 62 µg/ml. Among the strains tested, *St. mutans* and *H. aphrophilus* showed lowest MICs (<8 µg/ml), *A. actinomycetemcomitans*, *P. gingivalis*, *P. intermedius*, *E. corrodens* showed intermediate MICs (31~62 µg/ml) and *St. sanguis*, *A. viscosus*, *F. nucleatum*, *Capnocytophaga* species showed greater MICs (>125 µg/ml). According to Briner et al.³¹⁾, MIC for the periodontal pathogen was 0.5~64 µg/ml of chlorhexidine gluconate, and in Zimmermann and Preac-Mursic's report³²⁾, the minimum inhibitory and minimum bactericidal concentrations of chlorhexidine digluconate on 10 potential oral pathogenic bacterial species were 30~120 µg/ml. In addition, it was reported that pre-treatment of bacterial cells with chlorhexidine (>20 µg/ml) and incorporation of chlorhexidine markedly inhibited the ability of *P.*

gingivalis to adhere to epithelial cells³³⁾.

In our experiment, the intact film treated with chlorhexidine and/or surface protectant showed the baseline anti-microbial activity equivalent to 58~198 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ and then increased to more anti-microbial activity equivalent to approximately 1 mg/ml or more at the first day of desorption, much higher than the baseline level. The anti-microbial activity in the desorption media released from the treated film was the highest at the first day of desorption and decreased with the experiment periods. The anti-microbial activity of the treated films and the desorption media differed according to the treatment methods. The films treated with chlorhexidine only without prior cationic surfactant had the baseline anti-microbial activity equivalent to 76 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, increased to the highest activity(884~1004 $\mu\text{g/ml}$) during the 1st week of desorption and decreased to 310 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ after 4 weeks of desorption. These were effective activity level, according to Stanley and his colleague's report³⁰⁾ The activity in the desorption media was decreased to approximately 10 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ after 10 days of desorption. The films treated with chlorhexidine and surface protectant without cationic surfactant had the baseline anti-microbial activity equivalent to 68 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, increased to the highest activity(880 $\mu\text{g/ml}$) after 1 day of desorption, which were lower than the films treated with chlorhexidine only, and decreased to 52 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ after 4 weeks of desorption, which was still effective anti-microbial activity level and lower than the films treated with chlorhexidine only. However these films after 1 day of desorption released slightly lower anti-microbial activity than the films treated with chlorhexidine only and thereafter, and the activity decreased slowly to 21 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ after 10 days of desorption. It could be expected that the drug release and the activity in the film after the experimental periods of desorption might be much higher in the oral cavity than *in vitro* release,

because the anti-microbial activity under the layer of varnish could be released partly after mechanical abrasion during tooth brushing or function in the oral cavity.

The films treated with chlorhexidine only after cationic surfactant pre-treatment had the baseline anti-microbial activity equivalent to 198 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, increased to the highest activity(1330 ~1202 $\mu\text{g/ml}$) during the 1st week of desorption and decreased to 487 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ after 4 weeks of desorption. This film released the anti-microbial activity in the highest concentration among the 4 groups and the activity in the desorption media was decreased to approximately 21 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ after 10 days of desorption. The films treated with chlorhexidine and surface protectant over prior cationic surfactant had the baseline anti-microbial activity equivalent to 58 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, increased to the highest activity(1927 $\mu\text{g/ml}$) during the 1st day of desorption and decreased to 439 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ after 4 weeks of desorption. They released the active drug in relatively low concentration(69 $\mu\text{g/ml}$) even at the first day of desorption and then decreased slowly to 7.9 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ after 10 days of desorption.

In the case with surface protectant over chlorhexidine, the level of anti-microbial activity was different between the films with and without the prior treatment(of cationic surfactant). The anti-microbial activity in the film, without cationic surfactant, decreased rapidly to 51 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ after 4 weeks of desorption, whereas the activity in the film with cationic surfactant was much higher than the film without it in the early period of desorption and decreased to the level(439 $\mu\text{g/ml}$), still much higher than the baseline level. In this specimen, the anti-microbial activity might be retained under the surface protectant for the relatively long periods.

This suggests that application of surface protectant over active drug leads to slow and continued drug

release from treated film and higher and sustained retention of anti-microbial activity on the film. Chlorhexidine itself seems to have affinity to the Ti surface and the interaction between chlorhexidine and the Ti surface seems to be enhanced following prior treatment by cationic surfactant. While the activity from chlorhexidine-treated film was effective only for the 1st day of desorption, the anti-microbial activity of film after 4 weeks of desorption was higher than the modal value of the MIC for subgingival periodontal pathogenic bacteria³⁰⁾ and higher than the concentration in which the ability of *P. gingivalis* to adhere to epithelium is affected³³⁾, except for the chlorhexidine and surface protectant treatment without cationic surfactant.

Staboltz et al.³⁴⁾ showed that the roots immersed in 50 mg/ml tetracycline HCl released anti-microbial activity to successive desorption media for 14 days and the roots subjected to chlorhexidine digluconate released anti-microbial activity for 24 h only. Compared to their study, our study on the titanium film demonstrated that there was higher and more slow release in effective anti-microbial activity for longer period in chlorhexidine treated film, and more than 2 µg/ml for 18 days in tetracycline HCl treated film with prior TDMAC conditioning. According to the results from this study, we can expect that periodontal pathogen could be affected by the chlorhexidine-treated film itself until the end of experimental period of 4 weeks and bacterial attachment and contamination on the chlorhexidine-treated titanium surface could be reduced even after 4 weeks of desorption. We need to extend the study period to evaluate how long the anti-microbial activity remains in the films after desorption.

As the clinical trials are needed to confirm the clinical significance of this *in vitro* observation, the 2nd intra-oral experiment was done to evaluate the anti-plaque activity by the anti-microbial treatment

of titanium disks. All the surface of titanium disks, after 30 min of intra-oral placement, showed no bacterial attachment except partial or generalized surface coating with substances which seems to be derived from salivary proteins. Titanium surfaces of some specimens after 2 hours' intra-oral exposure following tetracycline treatment showed the proteinaceous coating similar to the 30 min's specimen, and the other surfaces were partly covered with monolayer of a few (sparsely scattered) coccal bacteria. According to Lie's study³⁵⁾ on bacterial colonization of the hydroxyapatite splint on low-sucrose diet, 2 h specimen revealed incomplete pellicle covering without bacteria, bacteria were first encountered in 4 to 6 h specimen, and cocci dominated in numbers in all phases of the experiment although rods and filaments appeared in increasing amounts in 24~48 h samples. Carrassi and his colleague³⁶⁾ examined the human cementum slab glued to orthodontic bracket, positioned on the upper tooth, under SEM after 2~24 h of intra-oral placement. Within 2 h, a thin pellicle covered the surface with few microorganisms detectable. At 4 h, coccoid plaques were present and the surface was completely obscured by dense networks of microorganisms after 8 h and filaments inserted perpendicular to the plaque surface were seen at 24 h. Compared to these studies, the plaque formation on the titanium surface were similar to the plaque formation on the tooth surface, but the tetracycline treatment tends to result the less plaque formation on the Ti surface. After 1 to 3 days' exposure, the bacterial accumulation became thicker in part, and after 7 days' exposure the overall surface was covered with bacterial layer predominated by cocci and a few rods. At 14 days of exposure, the disks which were treated with tetracycline after cationic surfactant/ chloride doping agent showed significantly less plaque accumulation, compared to the control disks. After 21 days'

exposure, all of these three groups showed similar pattern and amount of bacterial plaque on the titanium surface. On the basis of studies with medically important bacteria, it has been established that bacteria in biofilms are less susceptible to anti-microbial agents than their planktonic counterpart³⁷⁾. According to Millward and Wilson³⁸⁾, the biofilms were found to be more resistant to the bactericidal effects of chlorhexidine than the bacterial suspensions with the MICs being 25 and 50 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, respectively, for the suspension and the 24 h biofilm and older(72 h old) biofilms tended to be more resistant to chlorhexidine than younger(24 h old) ones, with the MICs being 200 and 50 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, respectively.

Generally, the bacterial score on the titanium surface tends to differ by the surface anti-microbial treatments in the earlier period until 2 weeks of intra-oral exposure, and thereafter there was no difference in later periods. There was some inter-individual variation rather than inter-group difference. It was considered that this was because of the different level of motivation or variation in the attitudes for the subjects to participate in this study and to stick to the instruction given.

Finding from our study agrees with some biofilm study in which bacteria in biofilms(especially older one) are less susceptible to anti-microbial agents than their planktonic counterpart. This means that we should be careful to interpret the result on the antibacterial susceptibility of the bacterial suspension and apply this to biofilm *in vivo*. Costerton et al³⁹⁾ reviewed that device-related infections can be prevented by careful cleaning and sterilization of the device, and by the avoidance of any manipulations that would allow the formation of even the most rudimentary biofilm prior to implantation. Once a device-related infection has become established, both the MIC and the biofilm eliminating concentration(BEC) of the causative organism must be deter-

mined and therapeutic strategy must aim at the use of the MIC to control the acute phase caused by planktonic bacteria and of the BEC to eliminate the biofilm nidus of infection.

Our findings suggest the usage of tetracycline HCl and chlorhexidine varnish after prior TDMAC conditioning on the abutment surface as a depot for sustained release of anti-microbial activity to the sub-
peri-implant environment. More sophisticated clinical trials are needed to confirm the clinical significance of these *in vitro* and *in vivo* observations.

V. 참고문헌

1. Nakou M, Mikx FHM, Oosterwaal PJM, Kruijsen JCWM. Early microbial colonization of perimucosal implants in edentulous patients. *J Dent Res* 66:1645-1657, 1987.
2. Ericsson I, Persson LG, Berglundh T, Marinello CP, Lindhe J, Klinge B. Different types of inflammatory reactions in peri-implant soft tissues. *J Clin Periodontol* 22:255-261, 1995.
3. Van Steenberghe D, Klinge B, Linden U, Quirynen M, Hermann I, Garpland C. Periodontal indices around natural teeth and titanium abutments: A longitudinal multicenter study. *J Periodontol* 64:538-541, 1993.
4. Von Abbe NJ. The substantivity of cosmetic ingredients to the skin, hair and teeth. *J Soc Cosmetic Chemists* 25:23- , 1974.
5. L  e H, Schiott CR, Glavind L, Karring T. Two years oral use of chlorhexidine in man. I. General design and clinical effects. *J Periodont Res* 17:135-144, 1976.
6. Schiott CR, Briner WW, L  e H. Two years oral use of chlorhexidine in man. II. The effects on the salivary bacterial flora. *J Periodont Res* 17:145-152, 1976.
7. Rolla G, Melsen B. On the mechanism of the

- plaque inhibition by chlorhexidine. *J Dent Res* 54(Sp issue B):57-62, 1974.
8. Brex M, Theilade J. Effect of chlorhexidine rinses on the morphology of early dental plaque formed on plastic films. *J Clin Periodontol* 11:553-564, 1984.
9. Bonesvoll P, Lokken P, Rolla G, Paus P. Retention of chlorhexidine in the human oral cavity after mouth rinses. *Arch Oral Biol* 19:209-212, 1974.
10. Bonesvoll P, Lokken P, Rolla G. Influence of concentration, time, temperature and pH on the retention of chlorhexidine in the human oral cavity after mouth rinses. *Arch Oral Biol* 19:1025-1029, 1974.
11. Gjermo P, Rolla G. The plaque inhibiting effect of Chlorhexidine containing dentifrices. *Scand J Dent Res* 79:126-132, 1971.
12. Balanyk TE, Sandham HJ. Development of sustained-release anti-microbial dental varnishes effective against *Streptococcus mutans* in vitro. *J Dent Res* 64:1356-1360, 1985.
13. Holen S, Nowzari H, Bakker I, Slots J. Binding tetracycline to teeth and other hard surfaces in the Mouth. 14th ICOB, IADR Abs 28: P-30, 1996.
14. Arvidson K, Johansson EG. Galvanic currents between dental alloys in vitro. *Scand J Dent Res* 93:467-473, 1985.
15. Simion M, Trisi P, Maglione M, Piattelli A. Bacterial penetration in vitro through GTAM membrane with and without topical chlorhexidine application. A light and scanning electron microscopic study. *J Clin Periodontol* 22 : 321-331, 1995.
16. Berglundh T, Lindhe J, Marinello CP, Ericsson I, Liljenberg B. Soft tissue reaction to *de novo* plaque formation on implants and teeth. An experimental study in the dog. *Clin Oral Impl Res* 3:1-8, 1992.
17. Ericsson I, Berglundh T, Marinello CP, Liljenberg B, Lindhe J. Long-standing plaque and gingivitis at implants and teeth in the dog. *Clin Oral Impl Res* 3:99-103, 1992.
18. Pontoriero R, Tonelli MP, Carnevale G, Mombelli A, Nyman SR, Lang NP. Experimentally induced peri-implant mucositis. A clinical study in humans. *Clin Oral Impl Res* 5:254-259, 1994.
19. Lindhe J, Berglundh T, Ericsson I, Liljenberg B, Marinello C. Experimental breakdown of peri-implant and periodontal tissues. A study in the beagle dog. *Clin Oral Impl Res* 3:9-16, 1992.
20. Leonhardt A, Berglundh T, Ericsson I, Dahlen G. Putative periodontal pathogens on titanium implants and teeth in experimental gingivitis and periodontitis in beagle dogs. *Clin Oral Impl Res* 3:112-119, 1992.
21. Abrahamsson I, Berglundh T, Lindhe J. The mucosal barrier following abutment dis/reconnection. An experimental study in dogs. *J Clin Periodontol* 24:568-72, 1997.
22. Traverdy MC, Birek P. Fluid and microbial leakage of implant-abutment assembly in vitro. *J Dent Res* 71:745(Abs No.1909), 1992.
23. Quirynen M, Van Steenberghe D. Bacterial colonization of the internal part of two-stage implants. *Clin Oral Impl Res* 1:158-161, 1993.
24. Sandham HJ, Brown J, Chan KH, Phillips HI, Burgess RC, Stokl AJ. Clinical trial in adults of an anti-microbial varnish for reducing mutans streptococci. *J Dent Res* 70:1401-1408, 1991.
25. Sandham HJ, Nadeau L, Phillips HI. The effect of chlorhexidine varnish treatment on salivary mutans streptococcal levels in child orthodontic patients. *J Dent Res* 71:32-35, 1992.
26. 장영일, 김태우, 정종평, 남동석, 양원식, 서정훈. *대한치과교정학회지* 24(3):652-672, 1994.
27. Walker CB, Gordon JM, McQuilkin SJ, Niebloom TA, Socransky SS. Tetracycline ; Levels achieved

- able in GCF and *in vitro* effect on subgingival organisms. Part II. Susceptibilities of periodontal bacteria. *J Periodontol* 52:613-616, 1981.
28. Nuuja T, Meurman JH, Torkko H. Xylitol and the bactericidal effect of Chlorhexidine and Fluoride on *St. mutans* and *St. sanguis*. *Acta Odont Scand* 51:109-114, 1993.
 29. Wade WG, Addy M. In vitro activity of a chlorhexidine-containing mouthwash against subgingival bacteria. *J Periodontol* 60:521-525, 1989.
 30. Stanley A, Wilson M, Newman HN. The in vitro effects of chlorhexidine on subgingival plaque bacteria. *J Clin Periodontol* 16:259-265, 1989.
 31. Briner WW, Grossman E, Buckner RY, Pebitski F, Sox TE, Setser RE, Ebert ML. Assessment of susceptibility of plaque bacteria to chlorhexidine after six months' oral use. *J Periodont Res* 21(Suppl):53-59, 1986.
 32. Zimmermann M, Preac-Mursic V. In vitro activity of taurolidine, chlorophenol-camphor -menthol and chlorhexidine against oral pathogenic microorganisms. *Arzneimittel- Forschung*. 42:1157-1159, 1992.
 33. Grenier D. Effect of chlorhexidine on the adherence properties of *Porphyromonas gingivalis*. *J Clin Periodontol* 23:140-142, 1996.
 34. Stabholz A, Kettering J, Aprecio R, Zimmerman G, Baker PJ, Wikesjo UME. Anti-microbial properties of human dentin impregnated with tetracycline-HCl or chlorhexidine; An in vitro study. *J Clin Periodontol* 20:556-562, 1993.
 35. Lie T. Early dental plaque morphogenesis. A scanning electron microscopic study using the hydroxyapatite splint model and low-sucrose diet. *J Periodont Res* 12:73-89, 1977.
 36. Carrassi A, Santarelli G, Abati S. Early plaque colonization on human cementum. *J Clin Periodontol* 16:265-267, 1989.
 37. Wilson M. Susceptibility of oral bacterial biofilms to anti-microbial agents. *J Med Microbiol* 44:79-87, 1996.
 38. Millward TA, Wilson M. The effect of chlorhexidine on *Streptococcus sanguis* biofilms. *Microbios* 58:155-164, 1989.
 39. Costerton JW, Khoury AE, Ward KH, Anwar H. Practical measures to control device-related bacterial infections. *Int J Artificial Organs* 16:765-770, 1993.

항균제 처리한 titanium 표면의 치태형성 억제효과

정현주¹, 이상현¹, 김영준¹, Ray C. Williams²

¹전남대학교 치과대학 치주과학교실 및 치의학연구소

²노스캐롤라이나대학 치주과학교실

매식된 인공치아의 성공을 위해서는 적절한 교합과 수동적 적합성을 갖는 보철물의 제작과 구강내 노출 직후부터의 세균성 치태조절이 요구된다. 본 연구는 전처리(passivation과 tri-dodecyl-methyl-ammonium chloride(TDMAC) 처리)가 다른 타이타늄 표면에 chlorhexidine varnish와 테트라사이클린을 도포시 약제의 방출역학을 알아보고 구강내 치태형성의 억제정도를 평가하기 위하여 시행되었다. 이를 위해 방출용액으로 인산완충액 성분의 인조타액을 1일~1개월간 매일 교환하여 약제농도를 측정하고 타이타늄 박막에 잔류한 약제 활성을 측정하였으며 항균제 도포한 타이타늄 원판을 부착한 장치를 구강내 위치시킨 1일~3주 후 원판을 제거하여 주사전자현미경으로 세균 부착상을 관찰하였다.

테트라사이클린은 TDMAC 처리된 표면에서 10~18일까지 유효농도로 방출되었고 표면의 유효 항균 활성은 3~4주간 유지되었으며, chlorhexidine varnish 도포 시에는 TDMAC 전처리시 초기에 3~7일 간 증가한 유효 항균 활성을 방출하여 매식지대치 등에 이러한 항균제도포 시 매식치 주위환경에 항균활성 공급원으로 작용할 수 있음을 보였다. 주사현미경적 관찰시 모든 타이타늄 표면에서 구강내 위치 30분 후에는 세균이 부착되어 있지 않고 타액 단백질 성분에서 유래한 것으로 보이는 피막물질이 표면을 부분 또는 전면에 걸쳐 덮고 있었다. 구강내 노출 2시간 후 항균제 미도포 표본들에는 약간의 구균이 단층으로, 1~3일 후에는 부분적으로 두꺼운 세균층을 형성하였고 7일 후에는 표면전체에 걸쳐 세균층이 덮여있었으며 주로 구균과 약간의 간균이 주종을 이루었다. 항균제 도포시 구강내 노출 1주일 이전까지는 미도포군에 비해 치태형성이 지연되는 경향을 보였지만 2주 이후에는 세균 수나 치태형성 양상이 유사하였다.

이 연구로부터 항균제 도포시 1주일 이전의 초기 치태형성을 감소시킬 수 있음을 알 수 있었으며 이러한 연구결과는 타이타늄 임플란트 지대치 표면에 항균제의 도포가 임상적으로 유용할 수 있음을 시사하였다.