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# Effect of partial restorative treatment on stress distributions in non-carious cervical lesions: a three-dimensional finite element analysis

Xin Luo<sup>1†</sup>, Qiguo Rong<sup>2†</sup>, Qingxian Luan<sup>1</sup> and Xiaoqian Yu<sup>1\*</sup>

## Abstract

**Background:** Partial restoration combined with periodontal root coverage surgery can be applied to the treatment of non-carious cervical lesions (NCCLs) accompanied with gingival recessions in clinical practice. However, the feasibility of NCCL partial restorative treatment from a biomechanical perspective remains unclear. This study aimed to investigate the effect of partial restorations on stress distributions in the NCCLs of mandibular first premolars via three-dimensional finite element analysis.

**Methods:** Three-dimensional finite element models of buccal wedge-shaped NCCLs in various locations of a defected zenith (0 mm, 1 mm, and 2 mm) were constructed and divided into three groups (A, B, and C). Three partially restored NCCL models with different locations of the lower restoration border (1 mm, 1.5 mm, and 2 mm), and one completely restored NCCL model were further constructed for each group. The following restorative materials were used in all restoration models: composite resin (CR), glass-ionomer cement (GIC), and mineral trioxide aggregate (MTA). The first principal stress distributions under buccal oblique loads of 100 N were analyzed. Restoration bond failures were also evaluated based on stress distributions at dentin-restoration interfaces.

**Results:** When the partial restoration fully covered the defected zenith, the first principal stress around the zenith decreased and the maximum tensile stress was concentrated at the lower restoration border. When the partial restoration did not cover the defected zenith, the first principal stress distribution patterns were similar to those in unrestrained models, with the maximum tensile stress remaining concentrated at the zenith. As the elastic modulus of the restorative material was altered, the stress distributions at the interface were not obviously changed. Restoration bond failures were not observed in CR, but occurred in GIC and MTA in most models.

**Conclusions:** Partial restorations that fully covered defected zeniths improved the stress distributions in NCCLs, while the stress distributions were unchanged or worsened under other circumstances. CR was the optimal material for partial restorations compared to GIC and MTA.

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**Keywords:** Partial restorations, Non-cariou cervical lesions (NCCLs), Finite element analysis, Restoration bond failures, Composite resin (CR), Glass-ionomer cement (GIC), Mineral trioxide aggregate (MTA)

## Background

Non-cariou cervical lesions (NCCLs) are described as the irreversible loss of hard dental tissues at the cemento-enamel junction (CEJ) unrelated to dental caries; they have a mean prevalence of 46.7% [1]. They can be treated by complete restorations to fully recover the lost dental structures and relieve the stress concentration around defects. However, almost half of NCCLs are associated with gingival recessions, leading to combined defects (CDs) [2]. In this scenario, conventional restorations alone cannot address the esthetic problems attributable to gingival recessions, despite resolving the hard tissue defect [3].

In order to address the esthetic issues, periodontal root coverage surgery should be considered [4]. Combining restorative treatment with periodontal root coverage surgery is applicable to CDs, resolving both defects [5, 6]. The detailed procedures of the combined restorative-surgery approach have been documented in previous clinical studies [7, 8]. In brief, the maximum root coverage level (MRC) achieved by periodontal surgery is estimated [3], then the coronal portion of the NCCL is partially restored, with the lower restoration border placed up to 1 mm apically to the MRC. Periodontal root coverage surgery is performed thereafter to cover the remaining exposed root surfaces.

Although the clinical outcomes of the combined restorative-surgery approach have been verified by numerous randomized controlled clinical trials [8–10], the influence of partial restorations on stress distributions in NCCLs remains unclear. It is necessary to analyze the stress distributions in partially restored NCCLs to comprehensively evaluate the feasibility of partial restorations. Furthermore, little information is presently available on the debonding risk of partial NCCL restorations, which is affected by the stress distributions at dentin-restoration interfaces. Therefore, analyzing the stress distributions in partially restored NCCLs will provide essential information to assist in the balancing of esthetics and biomechanics during the decision-making process of CD treatment in clinical practice.

Using a three-dimensional finite element (FE) analysis, this study aimed to investigate the effect of partial restorations on stress distributions in NCCLs. In addition to conventionally used restorative filling materials, MTA was also investigated due to its increased application in endodontic repair including internal root resorption cavities and iatrogenic root perforations [11, 12].

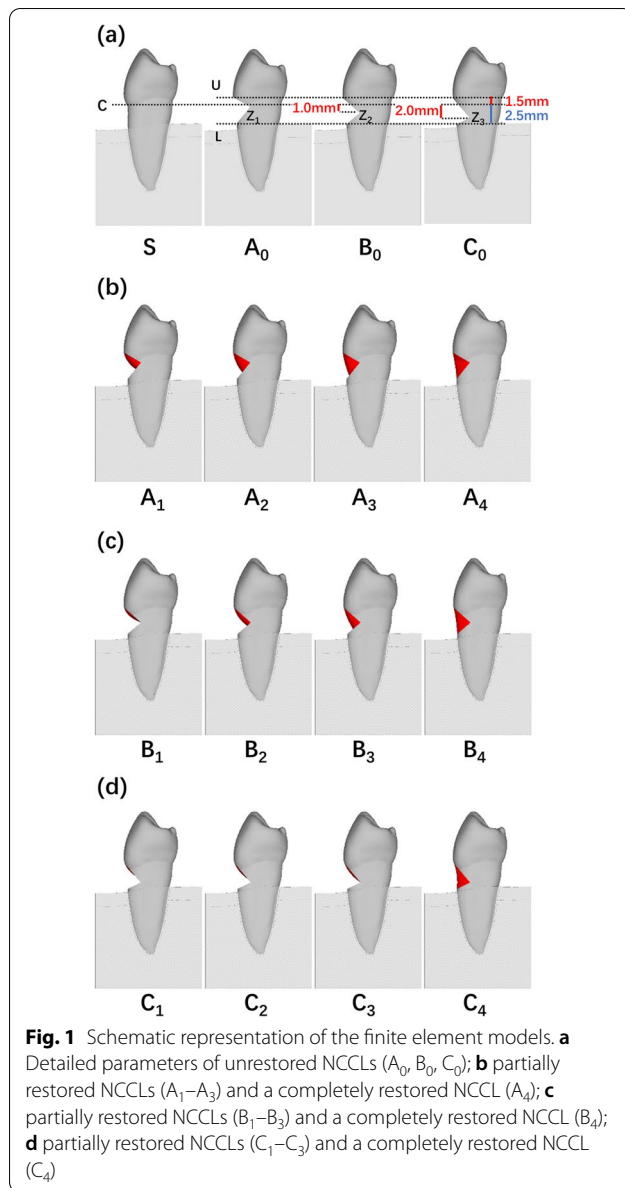
## Material and methods

### Mandibular first premolar model construction

A microcomputed tomography image of a mandibular first premolar from the database of Digital Dentistry Center in Peking University School of Stomatology, Beijing, China, was obtained. The geometric data were transformed into Digital Imaging and Communications in Medicine format. An interactive medical image control system (Mimics 15.0; Materialise, Leuven, Belgium) was then used to separate this geometric data into three portions, comprising the enamel, dentin, and pulp, based on their different gray value thresholds. These three segmented portions were then imported into reverse engineering software (Geomagic Studio; Geomagic Inc, Morrisville, NC, USA) to generate a solid FE model. A cuboid was artificially generated around the root to simulate the mandibular alveolar bone, with the upper border ending 3.5 mm below the cementum-enamel junction (CEJ) and a 2 mm thickness of the cortical bone [13]. The periodontal ligament with a thickness of 0.3 mm was also modelled to connect the alveolar bone and the root. The root cementum was not generated due to the negligibly small dimensions and limited relevance to the research [14]. The reconstructed FE model of the intact mandibular first premolar was defined as model Sound (S).

### Unrestored and restored defect model construction

Three buccal wedge-shaped NCCL models were designed based on model S (Fig. 1a). The buccal midpoint of the CEJ (point C) was chosen as the reference point during the construction of all models. The midpoint of the upper NCCL margin (point U) was located 1.5 mm coronally away from point C, while the midpoint of the lower NCCL margin (point L) was 2.5 mm apically away from point C in the *z* direction. The NCCL height, defined as the distance between point U and point L in the *z* direction, was fixed at 4 mm. The depth of the NCCL, defined as the distance between point C and the midpoint of the defected zenith (point Z) in the *y* direction, was fixed at 2 mm. Three unrestored NCCL models with varying locations of point Z were created as negative controls: model A<sub>0</sub> with point Z<sub>1</sub> located at the same level as point C, model B<sub>0</sub> with point Z<sub>2</sub> located 1 mm apically away from point C, and model C<sub>0</sub> with point Z<sub>3</sub> located 2 mm apically away from point C in the *z* direction. The mesial and distal borders of models A<sub>0</sub>, B<sub>0</sub>, and C<sub>0</sub> were located within the buccal-proximal axes of the premolar.



Partially restored NCCL models were further created based on models  $A_0$ ,  $B_0$ , and  $C_0$  (Fig. 1b–d). According to clinical procedures [7, 15], the lower restoration border should be placed up to 1 mm apically to the MRC and complete root coverage can rarely be fulfilled [16, 17]. Therefore, nine partially restored NCCL models with different locations of the lower restoration border were created: models  $A_1$ ,  $B_1$ , and  $C_1$  with the midpoint of the lower border located 1 mm apically to point C, as the most ideal circumstance; models  $A_2$ ,  $B_2$ , and  $C_2$  with the midpoint of the lower border located 1.5 mm apically to point C; and models  $A_3$ ,  $B_3$ , and  $C_3$  with the midpoint of the lower border located 2 mm apically to

point C in the  $z$  direction. The lower partial restoration borders were designed as symmetrical curved lines with an arc height of 0.25 mm. Completely restored NCCL models  $A_4$ ,  $B_4$ , and  $C_4$  were also constructed as positive controls (Fig. 1b–d). The geometric properties, classifications, and numbers of elements and nodes of the above models are shown in Table 1.

The chosen restorative materials were composite resin (CR; Filter Z250 XT Nano Hybrid Universal Restorative, 3 M ESPE, St Paul, MN, USA), glass-ionomer cement (GIC; GC Fuji II, Tokyo, Japan), and mineral trioxide aggregate (MTA; ProRoot MTA, Dentsply, Tulsa, OK, USA). The adhesive layer of the CR adhesive was not modelled due to the thinness [18] and similar elastic modulus to that of dentin. GIC and MTA could self-adhere to dental tissues without the need of adhesives. All models were assumed to have perfect adhesions among the restorations and dental tissues.

#### Material properties

All dental tissues and restorative materials were assumed to be homogeneous and isotropic with linear elasticity. The mechanical properties of the dental tissues and restorative materials based on previous studies [14, 19–37] are summarized in Table 2.

#### Boundary constraints and loading conditions

The lateral and basal surfaces of the alveolar bone were fixed in the  $x$ ,  $y$ , and  $z$  directions. The contact types of bone, periodontal ligament, tooth, and repair materials were all bonded. Based on the results of previous studies [21, 23, 26, 28, 35, 36], a 100 N static oblique load, at 30° angle to the long axis of the premolar, was applied to the outer slope of the buccal cusp 1 mm away from the cusp tip to simulate lateral chewing movement (Fig. 2).

#### Stress analysis

The above models were imported into a FE software (Ansys ver.16.0, ANSYS, Canonsburg, PA, USA) for stress analysis. Given that dental hard tissues have high compressive strength but low tensile strength [38], the first principal stress distribution was analyzed. Furthermore, in order to predict restoration debonding risks, the first principal stress and shear stress distribution at restoration-dentin interfaces were also analyzed. The maximum tensile stress (MTS) and the maximum shear stress (MSS) were further compared with the bond strength and ultimate tensile strength (UTS) of the corresponding materials.

**Table 1** Geometric properties, classifications, and numbers of elements and nodes for each model

Defect	Defect sizes (mm)				Model	Restorative method	Vertical distances of C-lower restoration border (mm)	Elements	Nodes
	Vertical distances		Horizontal distances						
	C-U	C-L	C-Z	C-Z					
A	1.5	2.5	0	2	A <sub>0</sub>	Unrestored		241,899	535,327
					A <sub>1</sub>	Partial	1	241,899	536,435
					A <sub>2</sub>	Partial	1.5	241,614	534,272
					A <sub>3</sub>	Partial	2	240,282	532,595
					A <sub>4</sub>	Complete	2.5	239,946	531,749
B	1.5	2.5	1	2	B <sub>0</sub>	Unrestored		239,350	530,829
					B <sub>1</sub>	Partial	1	239,350	531,328
					B <sub>2</sub>	Partial	1.5	241,898	534,001
					B <sub>3</sub>	Partial	2	240,145	532,165
					B <sub>4</sub>	Complete	2.5	241,613	533,027
C	1.5	2.5	2	2	C <sub>0</sub>	Unrestored		239,267	530,709
					C <sub>1</sub>	Partial	1	239,267	530,992
					C <sub>2</sub>	Partial	1.5	239,764	531,940
					C <sub>3</sub>	Partial	2	240,228	531,855
					C <sub>4</sub>	Complete	2.5	245,353	536,797

**Table 2** Material properties

Material	Elastic modulus (MPa)	Poisson's ratio	Micro-tensile bond strength (MPa)	Shear bond strength (MPa)	Ultimate tensile strength (MPa)
Enamel [19]	$84.1 \times 10^3$	0.30			
Dentin [19]	$18.6 \times 10^3$	0.30			
Pulp [20, 21]	2.07	0.45			
Periodontal ligament [20, 21]	68.9	0.45			
Cortical bone [22, 37]	$13.7 \times 10^3$	0.30			
Cancellous bone [22, 37]	$1.37 \times 10^3$	0.30			
Composite resin (Filter Z250 XT) [23, 24]	$16.6 \times 10^3$	0.24			45.06
Glass-ionomer cement (GC Fuji II) [14, 25–28]	$10.8 \times 10^3$	0.30	9.30	6.30	11.80
Mineral trioxide aggregate [29–33]	$15.7 \times 10^3$	0.23	12.00	2.51	7.21
Adhesives (Clearfil SE Bond) [34–36]			60.00	25.30	92.80

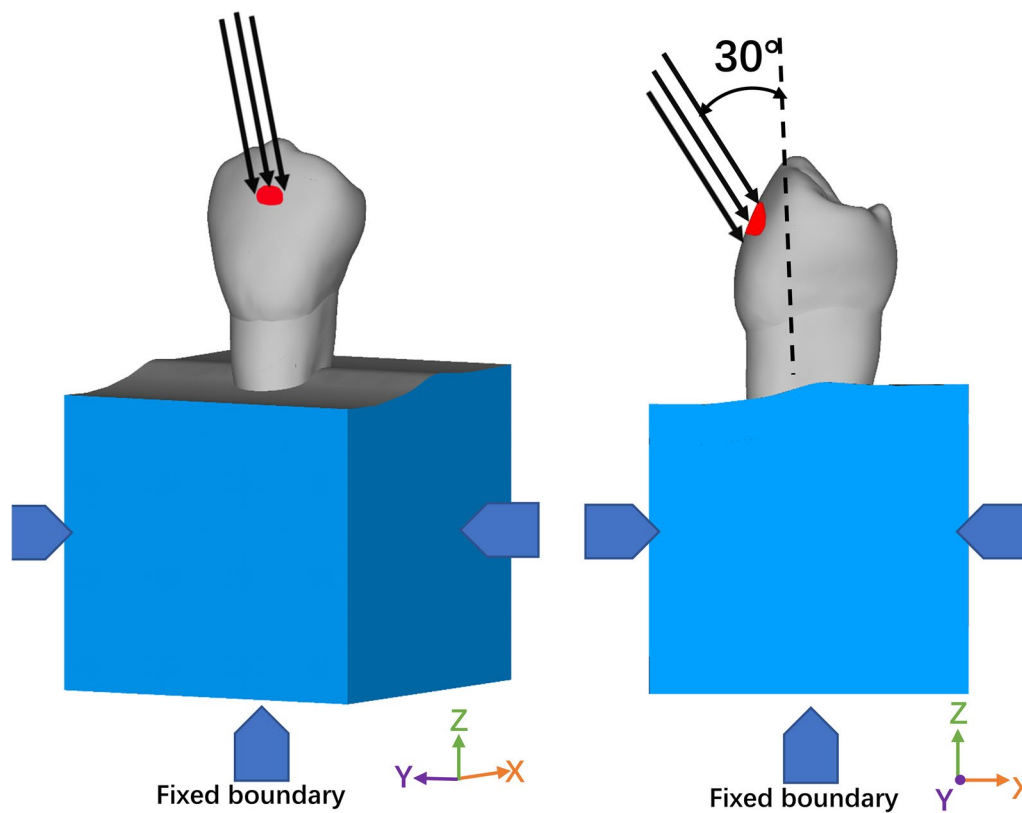
## Results

### First principal stress distribution in dental structures

In the sound tooth, higher tensile stress was distributed at the cervix and the buccal root dentin with the MTS concentrated at the CEJ. In unrestored NCCLs, higher tensile stress was distributed on the lower defected wall with values decreasing from the zeniths to the lower defected border; the MTS was concentrated at the zeniths. In models A<sub>4</sub>, B<sub>4</sub>, and C<sub>4</sub> restored by CR, the stress distribution patterns and MTS values were

similar to those in model S, with the MTS concentrated at the buccal root dentin (Figs. 3, 4, 5).

In model A<sub>1</sub> restored by CR, a higher tensile stress was distributed on the lower defected wall, with values decreasing from the lower dentin-restoration junction to the surrounding areas. The MTS was concentrated at the lower dentin-restoration junction with a value of 43.88 MPa. As the lower restoration border moved apically (models A<sub>2</sub> and A<sub>3</sub>), locations of concentrated MTS also shifted apically, remaining at



**Fig. 2** Schematic representation of the buccal oblique load (the black vector indicates the direction of the applied load. The blue areas indicate the fixed boundary conditions of the model at the lateral and basal surfaces.)

the lower dentin-restoration junction. Increased concentrated areas and higher MTS values (47.22 MPa) were observed in model  $A_2$ , while a reduction in concentrated areas and lower MTS values (38.00 MPa) were recorded in model  $A_3$  compared with model  $A_1$  (Figs. 3b, 4b, 5b, Table 3).

In model  $B_1$  restored by CR, the first principal stress distribution pattern as well as the value (93.68 MPa), and the concentrated areas of MTS were similar to those in model  $B_0$  (93.81 MPa). As the lower restoration border moved apically (models  $B_2$  and  $B_3$ ), locations of concentrated MTS also shifted apically, remaining at the lower dentin-restoration junction. A reduction in concentrated areas and lower values of MTS were observed in models  $B_2$  and  $B_3$  (model  $B_2$ : 64.14 MPa, model  $B_3$ : 50.25 MPa) compared with model  $B_1$  (Figs. 3c, 4c, 5c, Table 3).

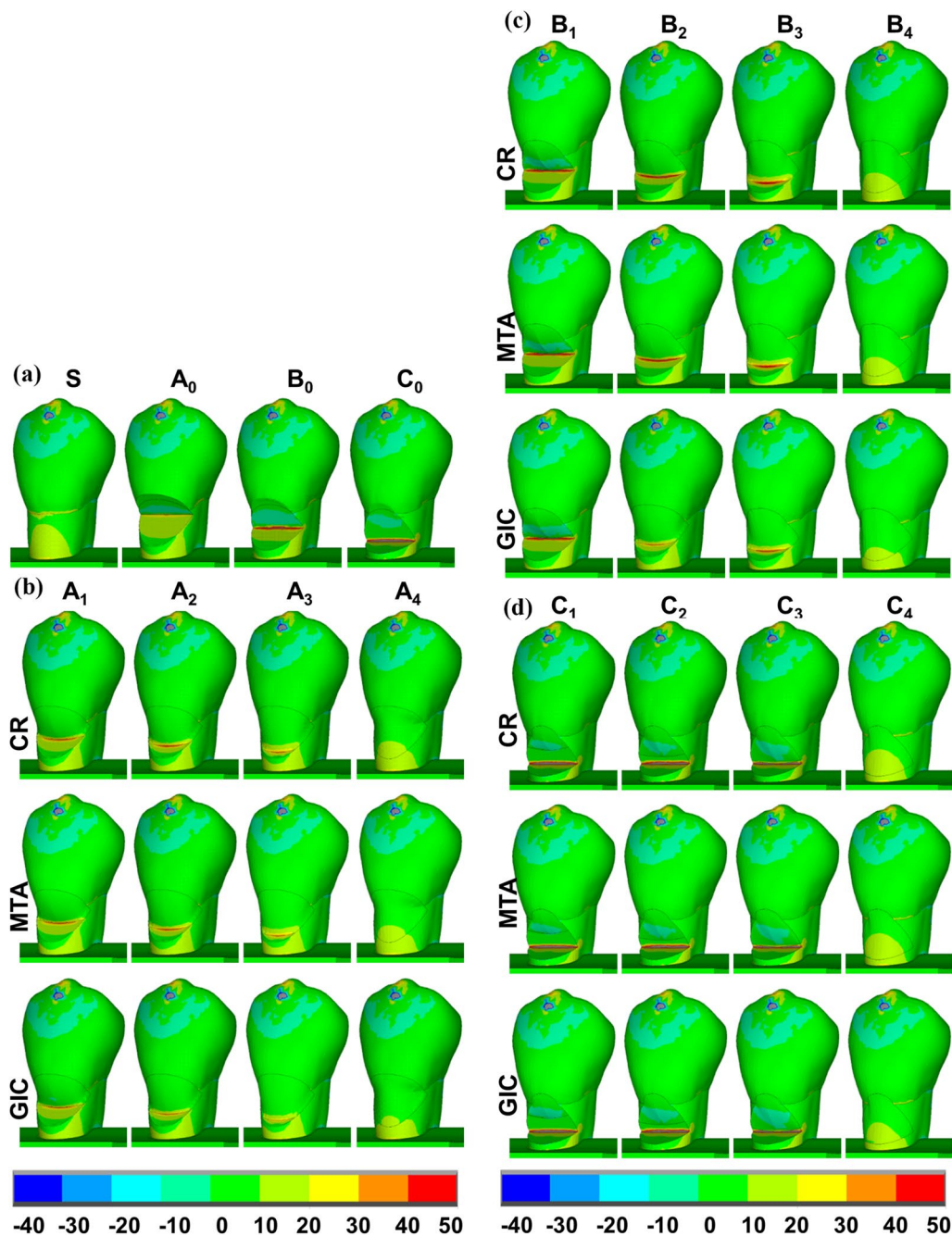
In models  $C_1$ ,  $C_2$ , and  $C_3$  restored by CR, the first principal stress distribution patterns were similar to those in model  $C_0$ , with the MTS concentrated at the zeniths. Similar values (model  $C_1$ : 86.42 MPa, model  $C_2$ : 84.71 MPa) and concentrated areas of MTS were observed in models  $C_1$  and  $C_2$ , while an increase in concentrated areas and higher value of MTS (166.32 MPa, by

two-fold) were found in model  $C_3$  compared with model  $C_0$  (86.42 MPa) (Figs. 3d, 4d, 5d, Table 3).

When using MTA, which has a similar elastic modulus to CR, the principal stress distribution patterns, values, and MTS concentrated areas were similar to those restored by CR in all models. When using GIC, which has a lower elastic modulus, the values and concentrated areas of MTS decreased in models  $A_1$ ,  $A_2$ ,  $A_3$ ,  $B_2$ , and  $B_3$ , but were similar to other models, when compared with those restored by CR or MTA. Furthermore, there were no obvious differences in the concentrated locations of MTS nor the principal stress distribution patterns in other regions among models restored by CR, MTA, or GIC (Figs. 3, 4, and 5, Table 3).

#### Stress distribution at dentin-restoration interfaces

In models  $A_4$ ,  $B_4$ , and  $C_4$  restored by CR, tensile stress at the lower interfaces gradually decreased from the lower borders to the zeniths, with the MTS concentrated at the lower border, while low tensile stress was uniformly distributed at the upper interfaces (Figs. 6a, c, e). The shear stress distribution at the interfaces was symmetrical around the zeniths, with the values decreasing from

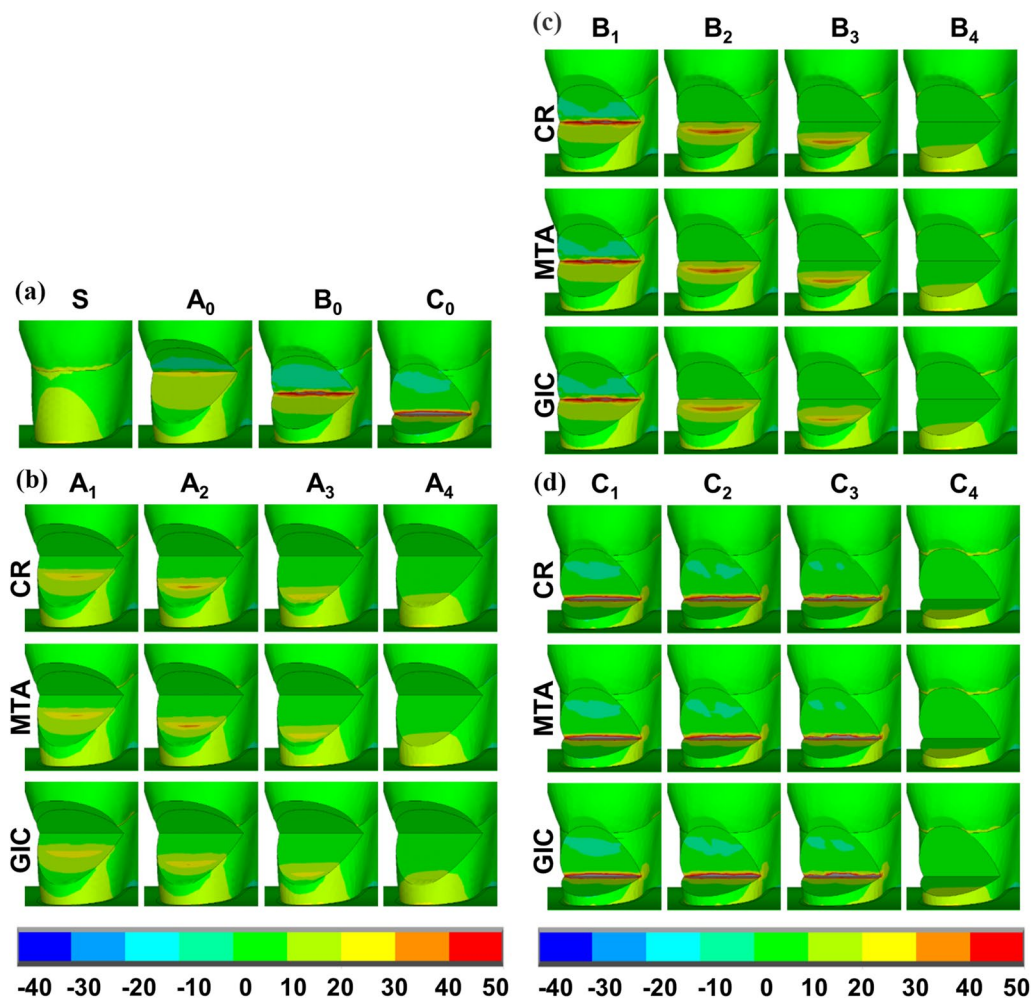


**Fig. 3** Specific regions analyzed for first principal stress (MPa) distributions in models using different restorative materials. **a** Natural tooth (S) and unrestored NCCLs ( $A_0, B_0, C_0$ ); **b** partially restored NCCLs ( $A_1-A_3$ )

the zeniths to the surrounding regions. The MSS was also concentrated at the zeniths (Fig. 6b, d, f).

In models  $A_1, A_2, A_3, B_2, B_3,$  and  $C_3$  restored by CR, the distribution patterns of tensile stress and shear stress at the interfaces were similar to those in complete restorations, but were more uneven. The MTS and MSS were concentrated at lower borders with higher

values than those of the corresponding complete restorations. In models  $B_1, C_1,$  and  $C_2$  restored by CR, the tensile stress and shear stress were evenly distributed at the interfaces. The MTS and the MSS remained concentrated at the lower border with lower values than those of the corresponding complete restorations (Fig. 6, Table 4).



**Fig. 4** Close-up view of cervical regions for first principal stress (MPa) distributions in the models where restorations were placed on transparently to enable NCCL wall visualization. **a** Natural tooth (S) and unrestored NCCLs ( $A_0$ ,  $B_0$ ,  $C_0$ ); **b** partially restored NCCLs ( $A_1$ – $A_3$ ) and completely restored NCCLs ( $A_4$ ); **c** partially restored NCCLs ( $B_1$ – $B_3$ ) and completely restored NCCLs ( $B_4$ ); **d** partially restored NCCLs ( $C_1$ – $C_3$ ) and completely restored NCCLs ( $C_4$ )

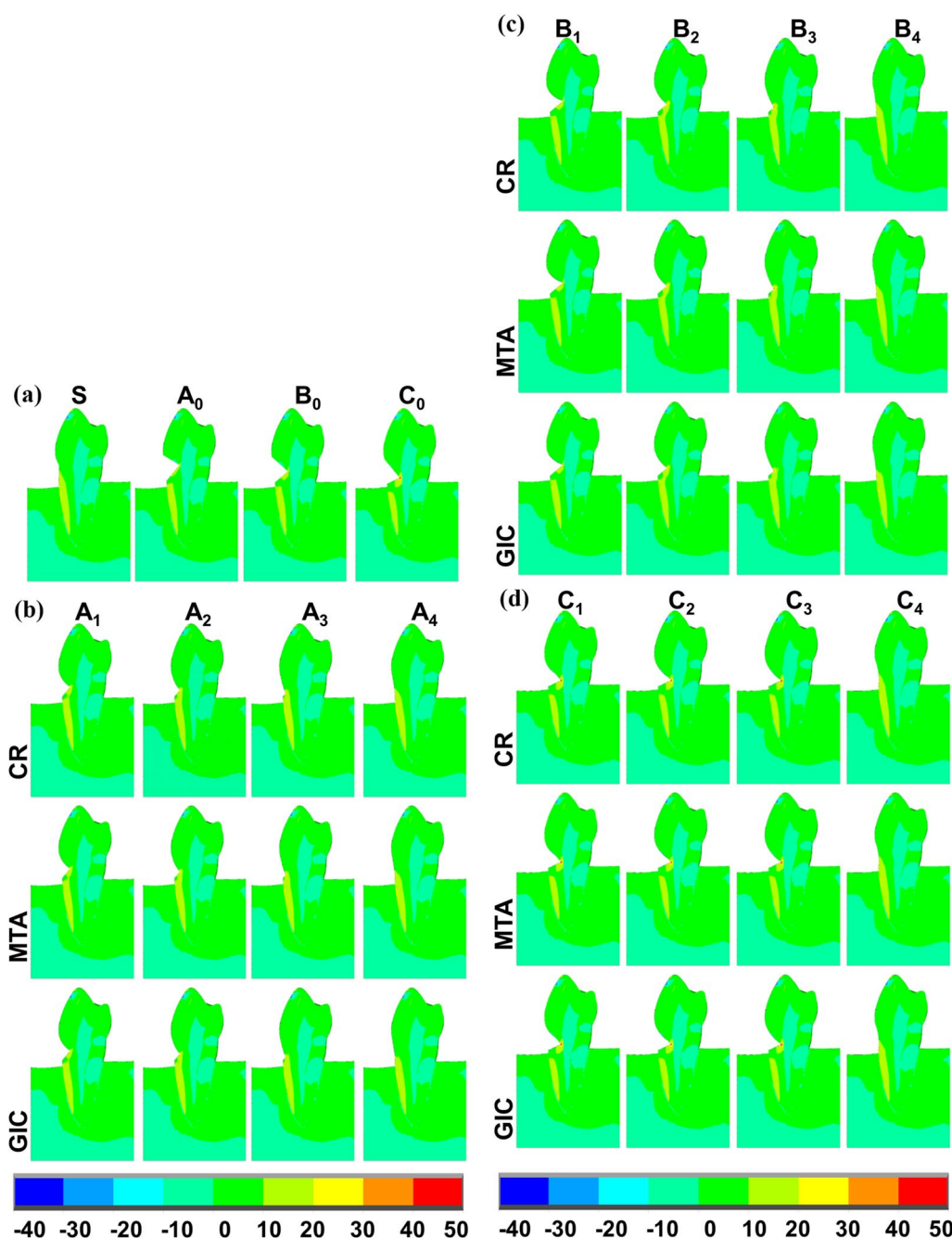
When using MTA as the restorative material, the stress distribution patterns at the dentin-restoration interfaces, and the MTS and MSS concentrated locations were similar to those using CR; however, the MTS and MSS values were slightly reduced. When GIC was used as the restorative material, the stress distribution trends at the interfaces, and the MTS and MSS concentrated locations were not obviously changed. However, values and concentrated areas of the MTS and MSS were reduced compared to those using CR or MTA (Fig. 6, Table 4).

According to Table 4, for CR, the MTS and MSS values were lower than the bond strength and UTS in all models. For MTA, the MTS and MSS values were lower than the bond strength and UTS only in models  $C_1$  and  $C_2$ , while in other models the MTS or MSS exceeded the

bond strength or UTS. For GIC, the MTS and MSS values were lower than the bond strength only in models  $C_1$  and  $C_2$ , while the MTS and MSS exceeded the bond strength in other models, which was similar to MTA. The MTS values of GIC were lower than the UTS in models  $A_4$ ,  $B_1$ ,  $C_1$ , and  $C_2$ , while the values exceeded the UTS in other models.

## Discussion

Numerous clinical trials have verified the effectiveness of partial restoration combined with periodontal root coverage surgery in the treatment of CDs [8–10]. However, previous FE analyses [20–22] have only focused on the complete restorative treatment of NCCLs, while biomechanical research on partial restorative



**Fig. 5** Sagittal sections of first principal stress (MPa) distributions in models using different restorative materials. **a** Natural tooth (S) and unrestored NCCLs ( $A_0, B_0, C_0$ ); **b** partially restored NCCLs ( $A_1-A_3$ ) and completely restored NCCLs ( $A_4$ ); **c** partially restored NCCLs ( $B_1-B_3$ ) and completely restored NCCLs ( $B_4$ ); **d** partially restored NCCLs ( $C_1-C_3$ ) and completely restored

treatment is lacking. This study was the first to evaluate biomechanical behaviors in partially restored NCCLs according to location of defected zeniths (three levels), location of lower restoration borders (three levels), and restorative material (three types), thereby simulating different clinical situations. The aim was to verify

the feasibility of the partial restorative treatment of NCCLs.

There are several reasons for designing the specific NCCL morphology and size selected in this study. The morphology was based on an epidemiological investigation [40], which showed that a NCCL with a horizontal



**Table 3** Maximum tensile strength values (MPa)

Model	Enamel			Dentin			Restoration			Total		
	CR	GIC	MTA	CR	GIC	MTA	CR	GIC	MTA	CR	GIC	MTA
S	35.16	35.16	35.16	29.70	29.70	29.70				35.16	35.16	35.16
A <sub>0</sub>	34.26	34.26	34.26	36.40	36.40	36.40				36.40	36.40	36.40
A <sub>1</sub>	34.26	34.26	34.26	31.64	29.53	31.30	34.90	29.16	33.89	43.88	38.54	43.05
A <sub>2</sub>	34.26	34.27	34.26	35.03	32.81	34.49	41.30	33.45	39.87	47.22	40.22	46.09
A <sub>3</sub>	34.27	34.27	34.27	30.35	30.00	30.00	38.00	29.05	36.33	38.00	34.27	36.33
A <sub>4</sub>	34.25	34.26	34.25	31.50	31.52	31.52	15.38	11.70	14.58	34.25	34.26	34.25
B <sub>0</sub>	34.01	34.01	34.01	93.81	93.81	93.81				93.81	93.81	93.81
B <sub>1</sub>	34.01	34.01	34.01	93.68	93.69	93.70	10.63	7.89	10.22	93.68	93.69	93.67
B <sub>2</sub>	34.07	34.07	34.07	43.24	39.28	42.78	44.75	38.00	43.40	64.14	57.26	63.00
B <sub>3</sub>	33.98	33.98	33.98	37.63	33.33	37.10	50.36	41.79	48.71	50.25	43.62	49.11
B <sub>4</sub>	34.17	34.17	34.17	30.69	30.67	30.69	16.96	14.06	16.41	34.17	34.17	34.17
C <sub>0</sub>	34.52	34.52	34.52	86.42	86.42	86.42				86.42	86.42	86.42
C <sub>1</sub>	34.53	34.53	34.53	86.42	86.42	86.42	0.63	0.38	0.60	86.42	86.42	86.42
C <sub>2</sub>	34.52	34.52	34.52	84.71	84.71	84.71	2.94	1.84	2.81	84.71	84.71	84.71
C <sub>3</sub>	34.39	34.39	34.39	166.32	165.56	166.20	35.94	26.91	34.10	166.32	165.56	166.20
C <sub>4</sub>	34.39	34.39	34.39	26.87	26.87	26.87	16.58	14.14	16.25	34.39	34.39	34.39

Total includes all dental tissues and restorations.

CR composite resin, GIC glass-ionomer cement, MTA mineral trioxide aggregate

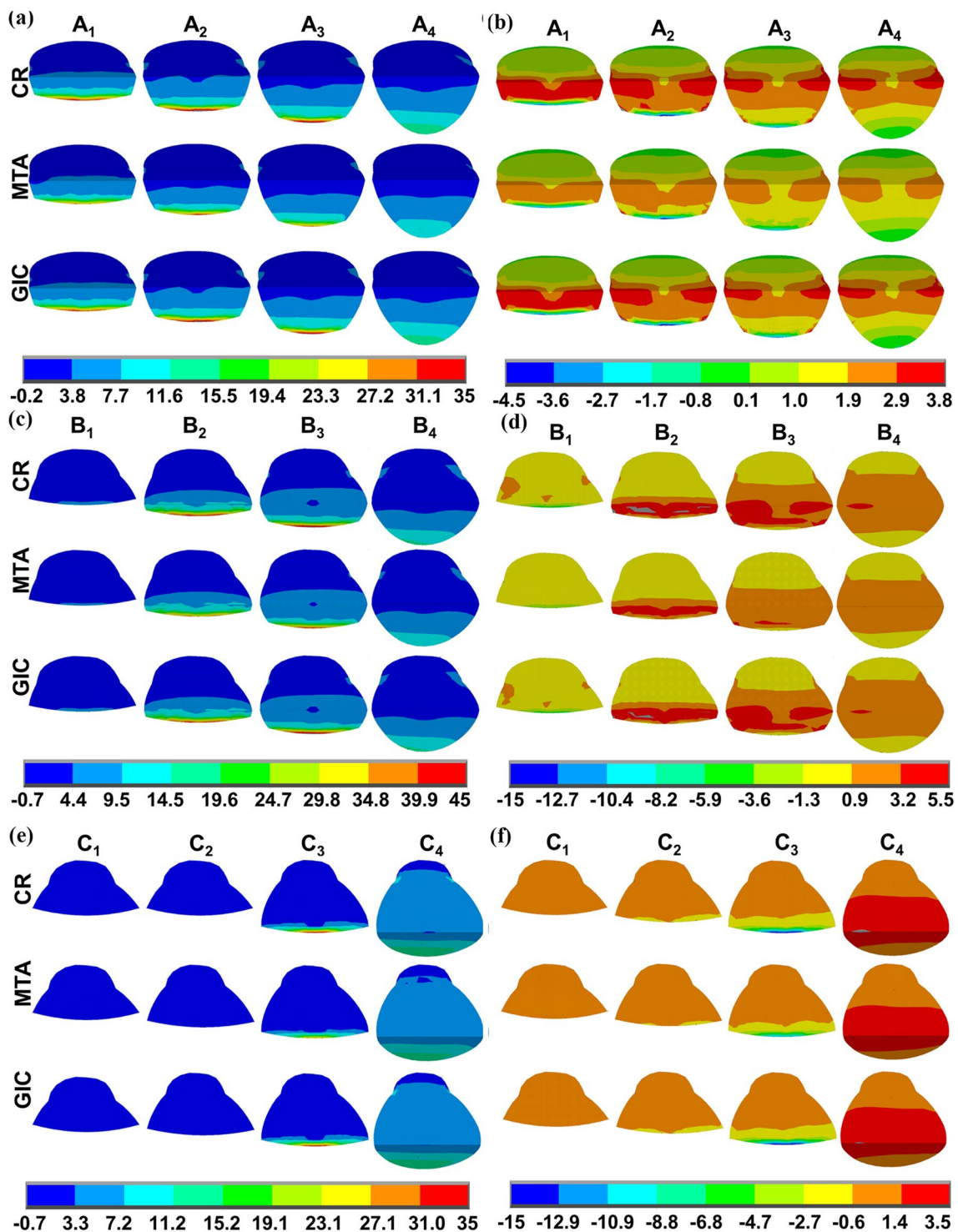
oval surface contour in the coronal plane and wedge-shaped contour in the axial plane was the dominant type associated with stress. The height selected was within the range of measurements from clinical trials [7, 8]. Regarding the depth, restorative treatment is not indicated in a shallow NCCL due to the low fracture resistance of thin restorations [6, 41]. Furthermore, the mean thickness of the buccal radicular dentin is 2.1 mm in extracted human mandibular premolars [42, 43]; therefore, this depth could simulate the maximum depth for conservative restorative treatment of defected zeniths approaching the pulp cavity. The locations of defected zeniths were categorized into three levels with acute angles, which were also within the range of previous FE studies [14]. NCCLs with a wedge-shaped contour [14, 37], deeper depth [14, 21], or more acute angle [44] would increase the magnitude of stress concentration around the zeniths compared to NCCLs with a more rounded contour, shallower depth, or more obtuse angle. Therefore, the specifically designed NCCLs in this study aimed to simulate the most extreme clinical situation.

During the construction of partially restored NCCL models, when complete root coverage is achieved in a non-rotated or non-extruded tooth with Miller class I or II gingival recession after periodontal root coverage surgery, the predetermined MRC line will coincide with the CEJ [45]. Accordingly, the lower restoration border is placed up to 1 mm apically to the MRC (also the CEJ), which explains the reason for constructing models A<sub>1</sub>, B<sub>1</sub>,

and C<sub>1</sub>. In other conditions, the MRC line may reside apically to the CEJ [3]; therefore, different partially restored NCCL models were produced.

Consistent with previous studies [20, 21], the present results showed that tensile stress accumulated at defected zeniths in unrestored NCCLs, which would lead to the progression of NCCLs due to the less rigid enamel prisms and dentinal tubules at the cervix. In completely restored NCCLs, the stress distribution patterns were similar to those in the sound tooth. The complete restoration acted as a valid alternative to the lost dental structures, thus dissipating the initial concentrated stress.

In partially restored NCCLs, the stress distribution patterns were mainly influenced by the location of the lower restoration borders relative to the defected zeniths. Specifically, when the zeniths were not covered by the partial restorations, the stress distribution patterns were almost unchanged compared with those in the unrestored NCCLs. This could be attributed to the fact that the lower defected wall dispersed more tensile stress than the upper defected wall under loading. These results also showed that when the partial restoration borders adjoined the defected zeniths, the stress distribution patterns were the worst with significantly increased stress concentrated around the zeniths. This is probably because the joints of dissimilar materials with different elastic moduli would increase the stress concentration around the joints [46, 47]. Sustained concentrated stress can lead to NCCL progression, pulp



**Fig. 6** First principal stress and shear stress (MPa) distributions at dentin-restoration interfaces for partial restorations and complete restorations using different restorative materials. **a** First principal stress distributions in partially restored NCCLs (A<sub>1</sub>–A<sub>3</sub>) and completely restored NCCLs (A<sub>4</sub>); **b** shear stress distributions in partially restored NCCLs (A<sub>1</sub>–A<sub>3</sub>) and completely restored NCCLs (A<sub>4</sub>); **c** first principal stress distributions in partially restored NCCLs (B<sub>1</sub>–B<sub>3</sub>) and completely restored NCCLs (B<sub>4</sub>); **d** shear stress distributions in partially restored NCCLs (B<sub>1</sub>–B<sub>3</sub>) and completely restored NCCLs (B<sub>4</sub>); **e** first principal stress distributions in partially restored NCCLs C<sub>1</sub>–C<sub>3</sub> and completely restored NCCLs (C<sub>4</sub>); **f** shear stress distributions in partially restored NCCLs (C<sub>1</sub>–C<sub>3</sub>) and completely restored NCCLs (C<sub>4</sub>)

**Table 4** Maximum tensile strength and maximum shear strength values (MPa) at dentin-restoration interfaces

Model	CR		GIC		MTA	
	MTS	MSS	MTS	MSS	MTS	MSS
A <sub>1</sub>	34.90	6.21	29.16	5.40	33.89	6.31
A <sub>2</sub>	41.30	7.74	33.45	6.81	39.87	7.37
A <sub>3</sub>	38.00	6.54	29.05	4.66	36.33	6.30
A <sub>4</sub>	15.38	3.73	11.07	2.67	15.58	3.53
B <sub>1</sub>	10.62	5.43	7.89	3.95	10.22	5.20
B <sub>2</sub>	44.75	17.56	38.00	14.39	43.40	17.35
B <sub>3</sub>	50.36	8.69	41.79	7.58	48.71	8.41
B <sub>4</sub>	16.96	3.45	14.06	2.68	16.41	3.38
C <sub>1</sub>	0.63	0.81	0.38	0.54	0.60	0.77
C <sub>2</sub>	2.94	1.50	1.84	0.94	2.81	1.43
C <sub>3</sub>	35.94	16.92	26.91	11.60	34.10	16.02
C <sub>4</sub>	16.58	3.65	14.14	2.98	16.25	3.58
Ultimate tensile strength	92.80		11.80		7.21	
Bond strength	60.00	25.30	9.30	6.30	12.00	2.51

CR composite resin, GIC glass-ionomer cement, MTA mineral trioxide aggregate, MTS maximum tensile strength, MSS maximum shear strength

vitality changes [48], and negative effects on the metabolic activity of human gingival fibroblasts [49]. Therefore, partial restorations of NCCLs that are ineffective at covering the zenith, should be chosen cautiously.

In contrast to the circumstances above, when the zeniths were covered by partial restorations, the initial concentrated stress at the zeniths was obviously alleviated. The MTS was transferred to the lower restoration border, shifting from the central dentin near the pulp cavity to the peripheral dentin. This is because the partial restorations could substitute part of the lost dental structures and strengthen the residual dental structures, further dissipating the initial concentrated stress. It can be speculated that the altered stress distributions will further decrease fracture risks of inner dentin around the zeniths and reduce the progression speed of NCCLs. Therefore, these results indicate that partial restorations covering the defected zenith are effective at improving the stress distributions in NCCLs. Furthermore, they also showed that under this circumstance, the MTS and MSS values in partial restorations would increase and become obviously higher than the values in complete restorations. Since the buffering effect of the CR adhesive layer during the stress transfer process was disregarded, due to its thinness and similar elastic modulus to dentin, the MTS and MSS values transferred to the dentin-restoration interfaces, especially at the lower restoration border, also increased. Thus, partial restorations, particularly at the lower margins, would be likely to undergo biomechanically-related restorative failure, similar to the risk locations in complete restorative treatment [14, 50].

The effects of restorative material type on stress distribution were also investigated in this study. Only when the partial restoration was effective at improving the stress distributions in NCCLs did the elastic modulus of the restorative materials have an obvious effect on the stress distribution. Among the selected restorative materials in the present study, CR and MTA both presented similar elastic moduli to dentin; therefore, the stress distribution in NCCLs restored by CR and MTA were similar. GIC, however, had the lowest elastic modulus and was less rigid. The GIC partial restorations presented the lowest stress values probably because GIC was more prone to deforming and flexing with the dental structures under loading, thus presenting higher strains and accumulating lower stress in the restoration [51]. However, the stress concentrated locations at the interfaces and the stress distribution in other regions were not obviously influenced by the restorative material type, indicating that the overall stress distributions in NCCLs were mainly affected by the restoration location and range.

In the complete restorative treatment of NCCLs, some unfavorable factors of NCCLs, including the lack of retention form, unfavorable lesion marginal locations on the dentin or cementum, and the extensive presence of sclerotic dentin around cervical lesions, will compromise the retention and bonding effectiveness of restorations [39, 52]. These factors should also be considered in partial restorative treatment. Additionally, higher MTS and MSS values in partial restorations compared with complete restorations were observed in the present study, indicating greater debonding risks in partial restorations than complete restorations. A restoration bond failure

can be categorized as an adhesive bond failure or cohesive bond failure [53]. Specifically, an adhesive bond failure occurs when the MTS or MSS values at the interfaces exceed the bond strength of the self-adhesive restorative materials or adhesives to dentin, while a cohesive bond failure occurs when the MTS at the interfaces exceeds the UTS of the restorative materials or adhesives. According to the abovementioned results, CR had the highest elastic modulus among the three restorative materials and was less likely to deform under the same loading, thus absorbing more stress in the restoration. Although the highest stress values and concentrated areas were transferred to the interfaces, the MTS and MSS values at the interfaces were still lower than the bond strength of the adhesives and UTS of the adhesives or CR, indicating no debonding risk. This is attributed to the excellent mechanical properties of CR and strong bond strength of current dentin adhesives. Contrasting results were obtained for GIC and MTA. GIC had the lowest elastic modulus among the selected materials, transferring the lowest stress values with the smallest concentration areas to the interfaces. However, due to the suboptimal mechanical properties and poor bond strength of GIC, the MTS and MSS values exceeded the bond strength and UTS of GIC under most conditions, except in models  $C_1$  and  $C_2$ , indicating obviously greater debonding risks. MTA had a similar elastic modulus and presented a similar stress distribution pattern to CR, but had a lower bond strength and less favorable mechanical properties. Therefore, the MTS and MSS values far exceeded the bond strength and UTS of MTA under most circumstances, except in models  $C_1$  and  $C_2$ , similarly indicating high debonding risks. In addition, some other physical properties such as compressive strength, flexural strength, and microhardness should also be taken into consideration when choosing a suitable restorative material. The physical properties of MTA were obviously inferior to those of GIC and CR, while CR presented the best physical properties among these three materials [24, 54–58]. Taken together, these findings suggest that CR is preferential for restoring NCCLs, especially in partial restorative treatment, and can decrease potential restoration debonding failures and prolong the longevity of restorations.

It should be emphasized that it was not possible to directly extrapolate actual clinical results in the present study and the findings should therefore be interpreted cautiously. This study has a few other limitations. Firstly, the bond strength of different materials can be measured by a variety of methods without standardized laboratory protocols. The present study only adopted two of the most commonly used parameters, the macro shear bond strength and the micro-tensile bond strength, as the references. Furthermore bond strength measurements are

affected by several complex factors including substrate [59–63], specimen [64–66], and test mechanic-related factors [67–69]; therefore, their ranges vary among studies. Secondly, cervical restoration retention can be affected by many factors such as tooth-related factors (presence of hyper-mineralized sclerotic dentin, histological and morphological conditions of enamel prisms, and dentinal tubules at the cervix), environment-related factors (dynamic loading, thermal cycles, moisture environment, and microorganisms associated with an acidic environment), patient-related factors (age, parafunctional habits, and oral hygiene conditions), operator-related factors (cavity preparation methods and isolation), and other material-related factors (polymerization shrinkage of resinous materials, type of adhesive product, adhesive layer thickness, and chemical degradation) [39, 70]. Considering these various factors, cervical restoration debonding failure is more likely to occur in the oral cavity than in the constructed models. Thirdly, when constructing the FE models, they were simplified in order to highlight the main experimental factors, while other delicate clinical operations such as enamel bevel construction at the coronal NCCL borders [7], odontoplasty of the apical NCCL borders [8], and rounding the internal angles of the defected zeniths [14] were not simulated. Therefore, FE analyses based on more complex models, as well as associated clinical trials with long observation periods, are needed in the future.

## Conclusion

Within the limitations of this study, the following conclusions can be made:

1. Partial restorations that fully cover the defected zeniths can improve the stress distributions around the defected zenith in NCCLs; however, they are compromised compared with complete restorations.
2. Partial restorations that are unable to cover the defected zeniths have no effect on stress distributions or can even worsen the situation.
3. Composite resin with currently used dentin adhesives presented the lowest risk of bonding failure, and should therefore be the first choice in partial restorative treatment.

## Abbreviations

NCCL: Non-cariou cervical lesion; CR: Composite resin; GIC: Glass-ionomer cement; MTA: Mineral trioxide aggregate; CEJ: Cementoenamel junction; CD: Combined defect; MRC: Maximum root coverage level; FE: Finite element; MTS: Maximum tensile stress; MSS: Maximum shear stress; UTS: Ultimate tensile strength.

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**Author contributions**

XL—conceptualization, methodology, resources, software, formal analysis, and writing (original draft). QR—conceptualization, methodology, resources, software, formal analysis, and writing (review and editing), supervision. QL—resources, writing (review and editing), and supervision. XY—conceptualization, methodology, formal analysis, writing (review and editing), supervision, and project administration. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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**Competing interests**

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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