

## Which kind of lutina cements

## do you have in your drawer?

## Clinical case report by Emmanuel d'Incau, **Bordeaux**



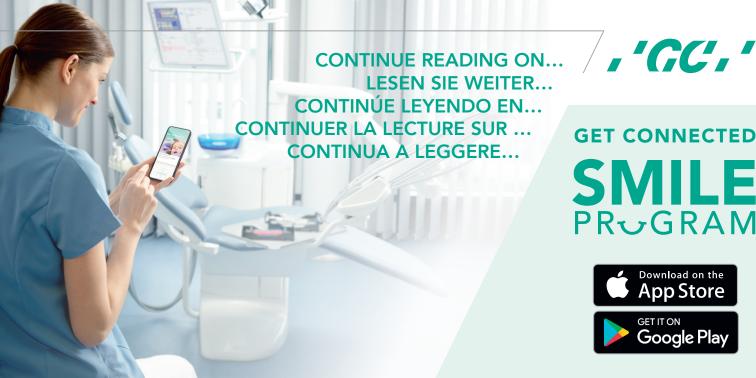
**Emmanuel d'Incau** obtained his degree

No luting material is universal, because the properties required are numerous and sometimes **conflicting.** They mainly concern adhesion to dental tissue and indirect restorations, aesthetic results, biocompatibility, anti-cariogenic capacity, ease of use, lack of postoperative sensitivity and cost. It is therefore necessary to have different luting materials at hand. I personally have three at all times:

• a resin-modified glass ionomer cement (RMGI). This is the Fuji PLUS marketed by GC, which I use on a routine basis, particularly in cases where the prosthetic limits are subgingival and/or when the preparations have a **high intrinsic retention.** This is the case for porcelain fused to metal bridges or crowns, ceramic crowns with zirconia infrastructures and some ceramic inlays. Fuji PLUS, which has proven its worth over time, is extremely simple to use,

and it allows an easy removal of excess. It also possesses unique properties such as excellent biocompatibility, intrinsic adhesion to moist dental tissue and an anti-cariogenic action linked to the release of fluoride ions. In short, this is a material that is easy to use, with a simple protocol and comes at a relatively low cost.

- an adhesive resin cement used with an adhesive system. It is aesthetic and adheres well to dental tissue. However, its **protocol** is long and delicate. In particular, it requires the use of a rubber dam and a curing light. I therefore reserve it for luting partial restorations made of ceramic or composite, such as veneers, onlays or overlays.
- a **self-adhesive cement** that needs no prior adhesive system. This is the G-CEM LinkAce, which I use when the preparations are slightly retentive and the aesthetic demand is moderate.





**GET CONNECTED** 

## **SMILE PR** GRAM



