

omniCHROMA

Resin-based Dental Restorative Material



Shade Adjustment with Typical Composites Competitors

All universal composites currently on the market offer multiple shades to match all patients' tooth shades.

Multi-layer system

Filtek Supreme Ultra



Premise



Estelite Omega



One-layer system

Estelite Sigma Quick



Clearfil Majesty ES-2 Classic



TPH Spectra



TPH Spectra ST



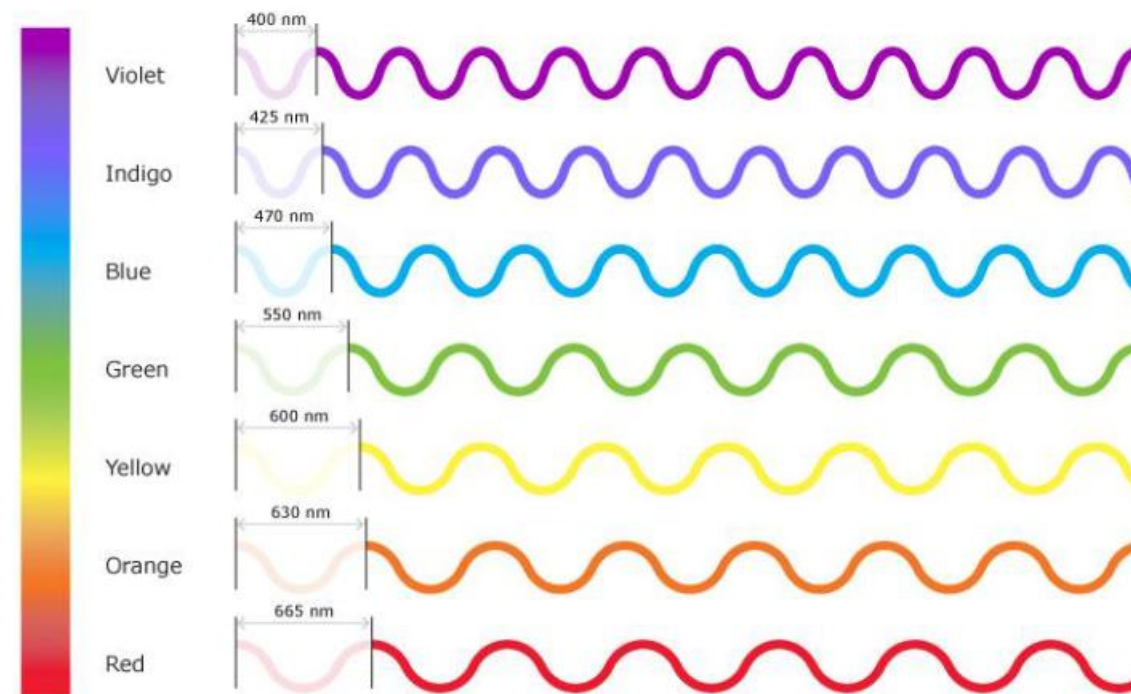
omniCHROMA

The first universal composite that offers ONE SHADE to match any patient and almost any case.



A Primer on Light and Color

What is color?



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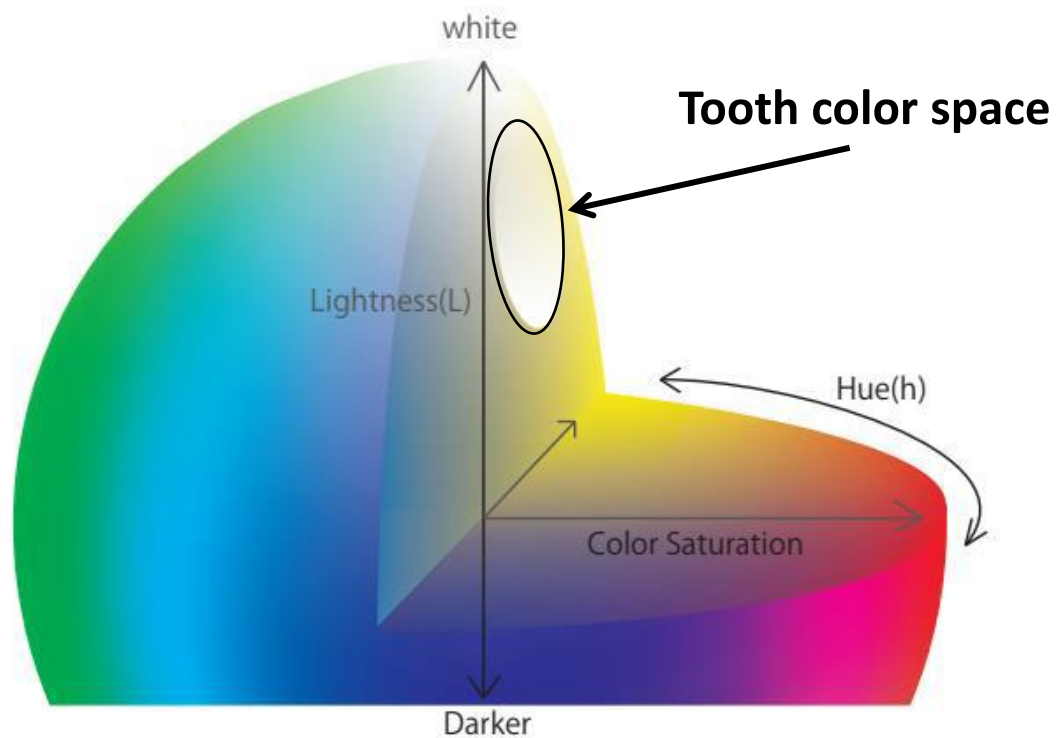
Color is nothing more than the wavelength of light that reaches our eyes.

From violet, which is the smallest wavelength, to red, which is the largest, these wavelengths make up the visible spectrum of color that we can see. White light contains all wavelengths of color.

A Primer on Light and Color

Color and teeth

Human teeth fall exclusively in the red-to-yellow color space.



Two Types of Color Producing Phenomenon

Chemical Color

Molecules of the material reflect particular wave lengths.

Chemical color is the most common form of color visible to us.

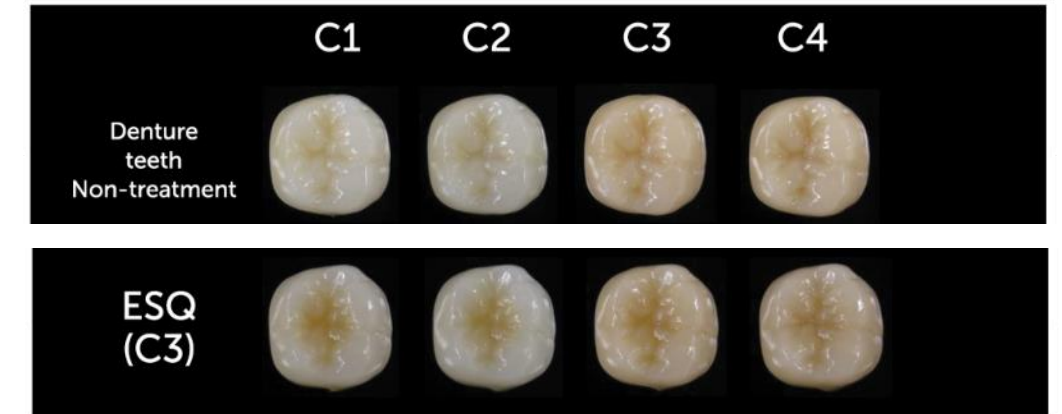
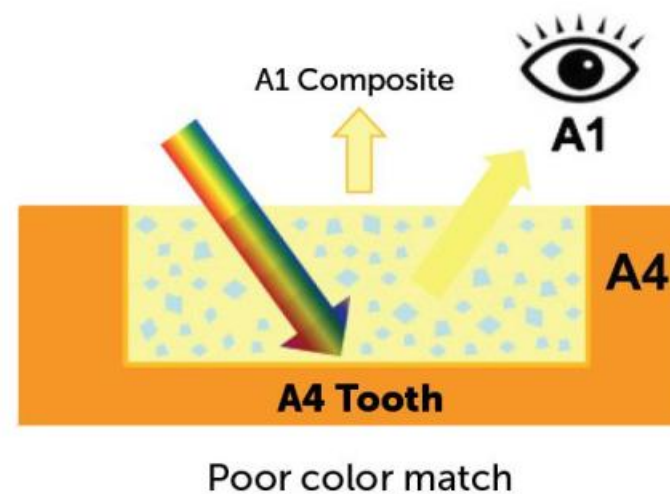
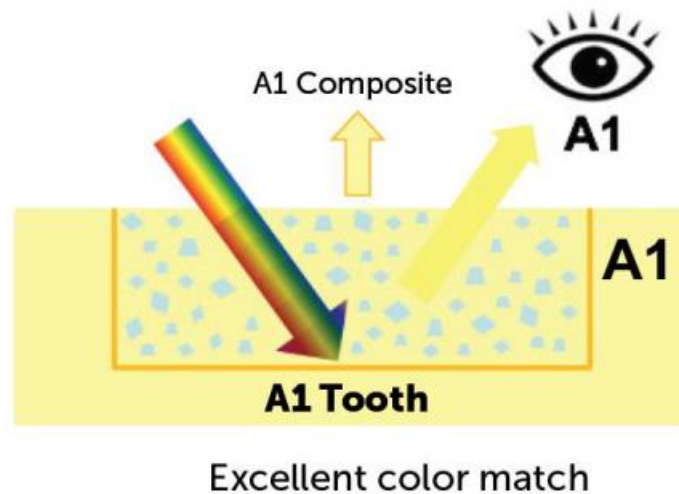


The chlorophyll in this plant, for instance, absorbs every wavelength of color except for green, which is reflected, so we see the plant as green.

Typical Composites Today

Chemical Color

- Rely on the chemical color of added dyes and pigments
- Have specific shades for specific teeth
- Some have limited shade-matching ability, but not much



Estelite Sigma Quick, for instance, is well known for its shade matching capabilities, but when a C3 shade of Estelite Sigma Quick is used to restore a C1 tooth, it doesn't match well, as shown in the diagram below.

Two Types of Color Producing Phenomenon

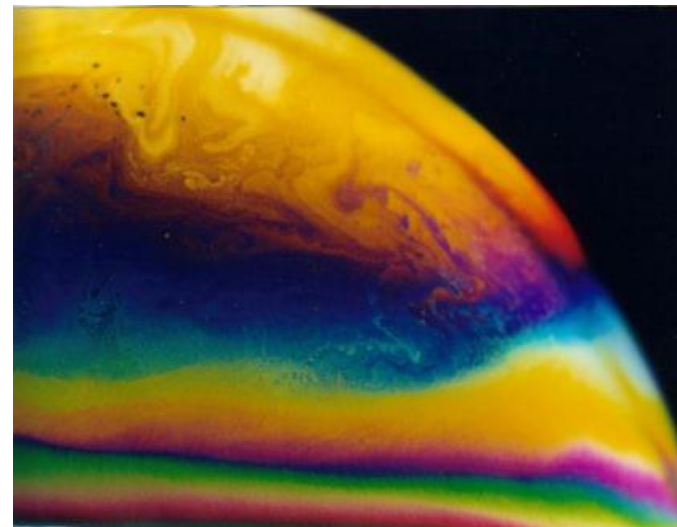
Structural Color

Structure of the material amplifies or weakens different wave lengths. Structural color is rare.

The morpho butterfly to the right isn't actually blue, but appears blue because of the way the microscopic structure of its wings interact with wavelengths of light.



The color visible on a soap bubble is produced by the film thicknesses of the bubble interacting with different wavelengths of light.



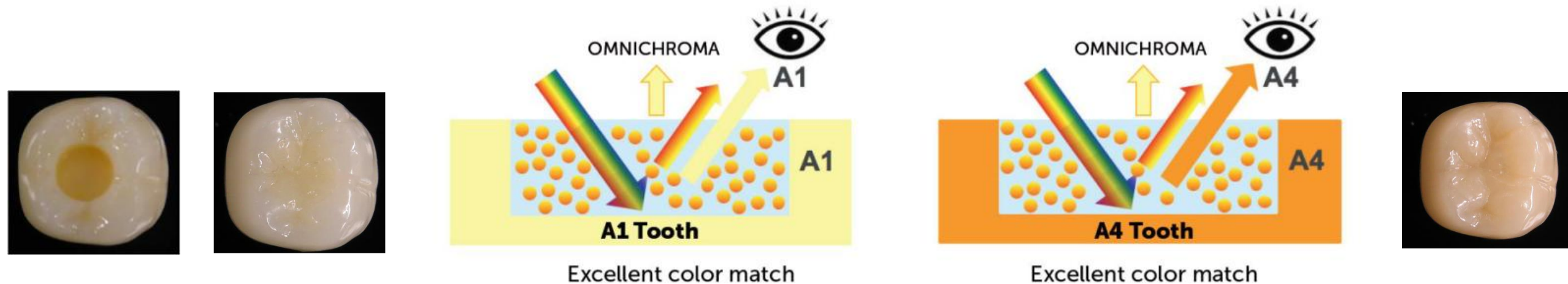
The color visible on a CD is produced by the the engravings on the disc interacting with different wavelengths of light.



Smart Chromatic Technology

OMNICHROMA

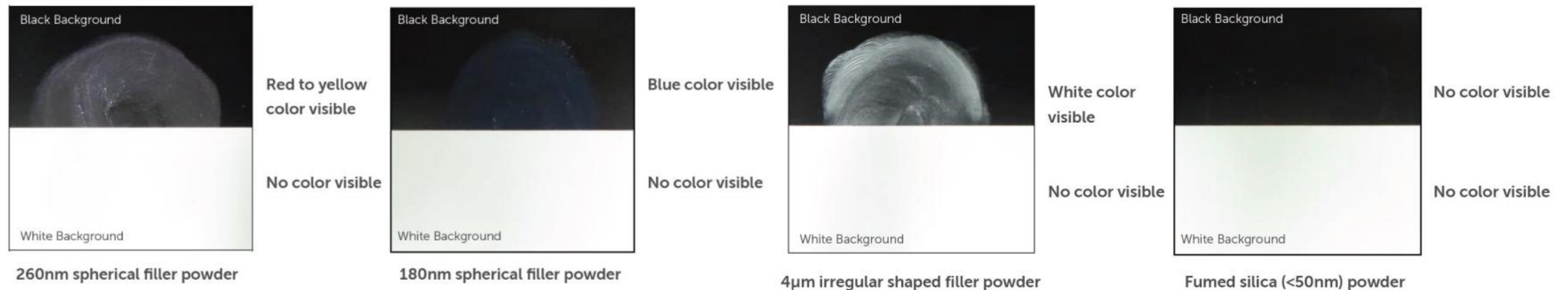
- OMNICHROMA is the first use of structural color in composite dentistry as the main color mechanism
- No added dyes or pigments
- Fillers themselves generate red-to-yellow structural color, which combines with the color of the surrounding tooth



Relationship Between Particle Size & Structural Color

OMNICHROMA

When spread out on black and white paper backgrounds, some filler materials can exhibit structural color, as seen in the colors visible below. White light reflected by the white background is very strong, which is why a structural color phenomenon is not visible on the white background.



Components

OMNICHROMA

Filler

Uniform sized supra-nano spherical filler
(260nm SiO₂-ZrO₂)

Round shaped composite filler
(including 260nm spherical SiO₂-ZrO₂)

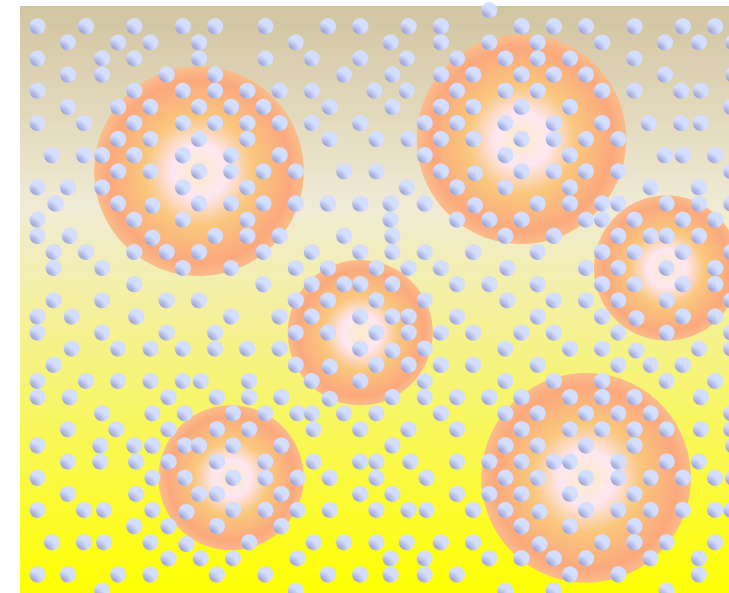
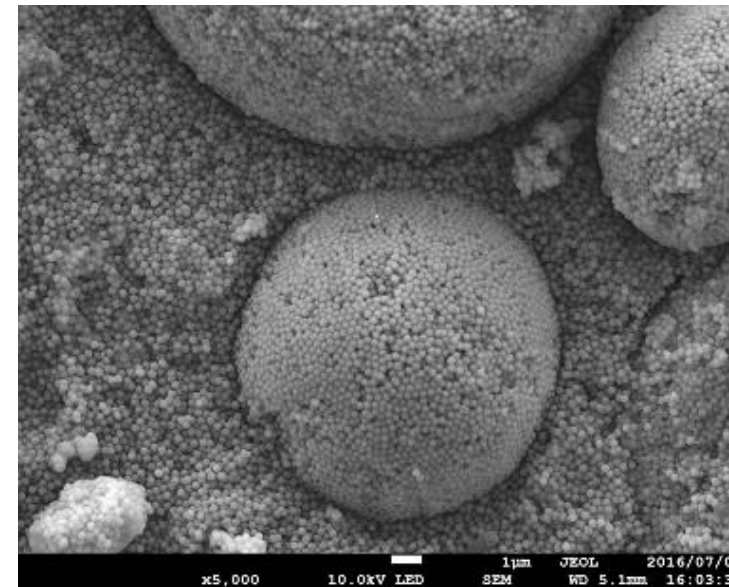
Monomers

UDMA/TEGDMA

Filler loading

79wt% (68vol%)

SEM image of OMNICHROMA
(Magnified x5,000)



OMNICHROMA System



- Simplified inventory management
- Reduction of composite shades that only see incidental use
- Reduction of unused composite wastage
- Never be short stocked on a shade



Features & Indications

OMNICHROMA

Features:

- Unprecedented shade matching ability
- Shade matches both before and after bleaching
- High polishability inherited from ESTELITE
- Excellent physical-mechanical properties inherited from ESTELITE

Indications:

- Direct anterior and posterior restorations
- Direct bonded composite veneer
- Diastema closure
- Repair of porcelain/composite

Clinical Procedure

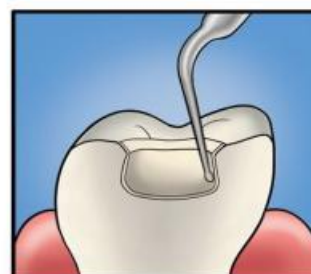
OMNICHROMA

Posterior and anterior procedure guide



Preparation

Preparation: Add chamfers to help eliminate margin visibility and aid shade matching.



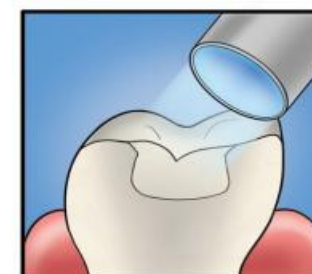
Bonding

Apply bonding agent.



OMNICHROMA filling

Fill with OMNICHROMA.



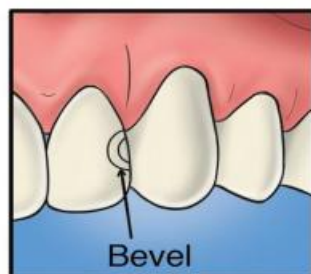
Light curing

Light cure. (Curing time varies depending on intensity of curing light.)



Finishing

Finish and polish.



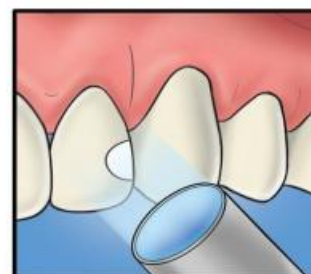
Preparation

Preparation: Add bevels to help eliminate margin visibility and aid shade matching.



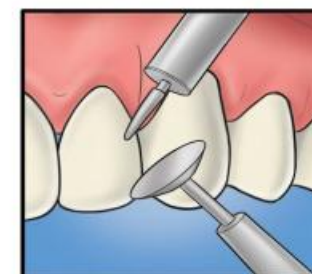
Bonding & OMNICHROMA filling

Apply bonding and then fill with OMNICHROMA.



Light curing

Light cure. (Curing time varies depending on intensity of curing light.)



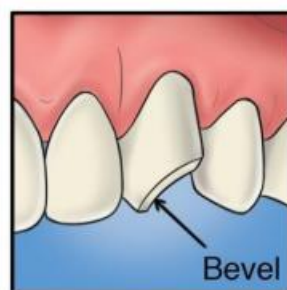
Finishing

Finish and polish.

Clinical Procedure

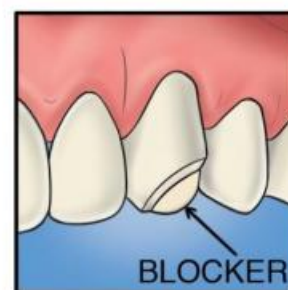
OMNICHROMA

Extensive anterior procedure guide



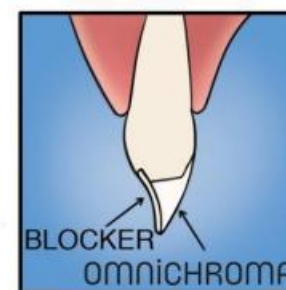
Preparation

Preparation and bonding: Add bevels to help eliminate margin visibility and aid shade matching.



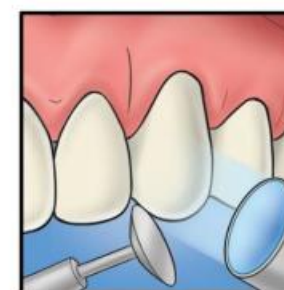
Bonding

Apply BLOCKER as a lingual layer. Thickness of the lingual layer can vary, but 0.5mm is illustrated as a guide. Light cure.



OMNICHROMA filling

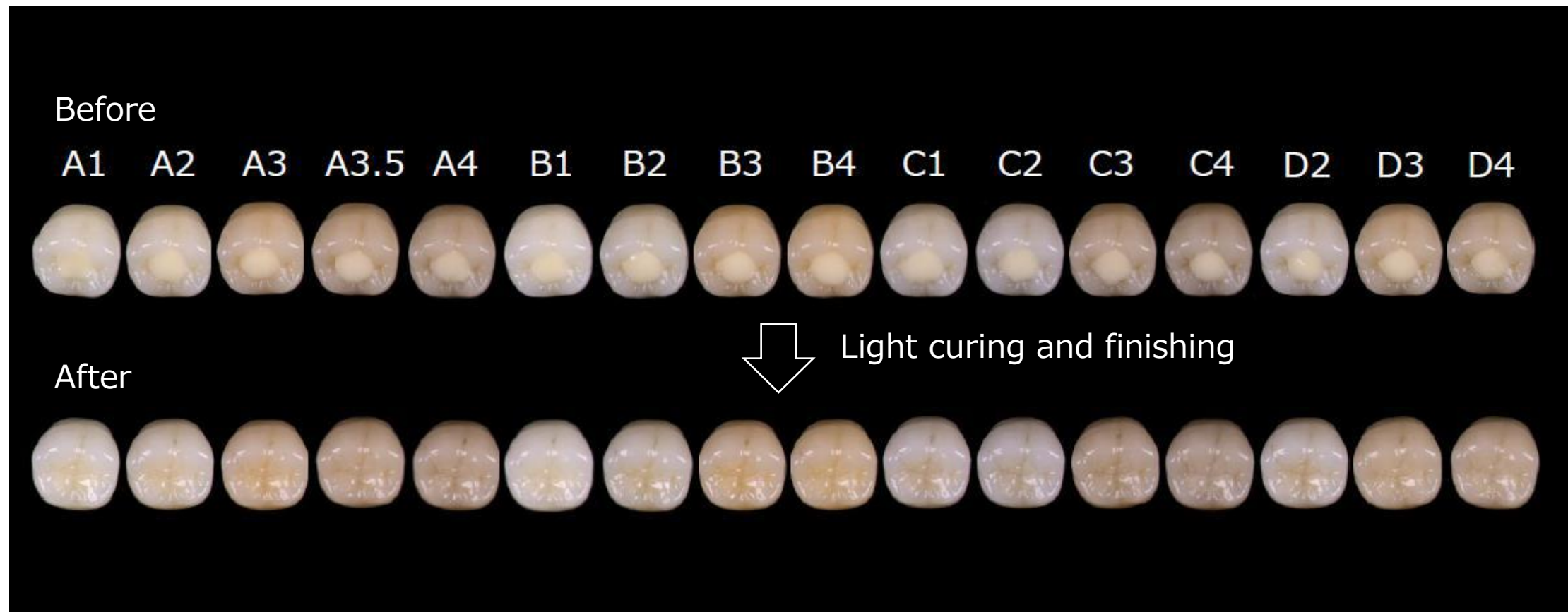
Apply OMNICHROMA as a secondary layer.



Light curing & finishing

Light cure, finish, and polish. (Curing time varies depending on intensity of curing light.)

Before & After OMNICHROMA



OMNICHROMA appears opaque-white before curing, and then become the perfect match to the surrounding tooth after curing.

Large Anterior Cases OMNICHROMA

- In large Class III and IV cases, shade-matching interference may occur due to a lack of surrounding dentition
- OMNICHROMA BLOCKER overcomes this limitation by working as a supplementary material to reduce shade-matching interference
- Can also mask slight staining or be used to reconstruct a highly opaque tooth





How to Use OMNICHROMA Blocker OMNICHROMA

OMNICHROMA BLOCKER is used as a lingual layer for large Class III or Class IV restorations with limited surrounding dentition. After applying and curing OMNICHROMA BLOCKER, OMNICHROMA is applied as the second layer.

How to Use OMNICHROMA Blocker

OMNICHROMA

POSTERIOR BLOCKER PROCEDURE GUIDE

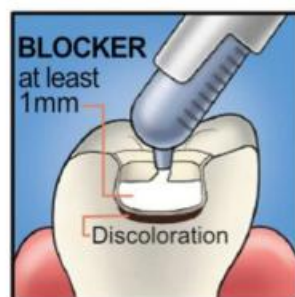
Use BLOCKER before filling with OMNICHROMA for masking discolored teeth or metals. OMNICHROMA will assimilate to the color of BLOCKER, or the color of the masking material used.

Procedure Tip: BLOCKER is great for access holes



Preparation and Bonding

Prepare the cavity and add a bevel to help eliminate margin visibility and aid in shade matching. Apply bonding agent.



Applying BLOCKER

Apply Blocker as a base layer to mask discoloration or access holes. Thickness of the layer can vary, but 1 mm is illustrated as a guide. Light cure.



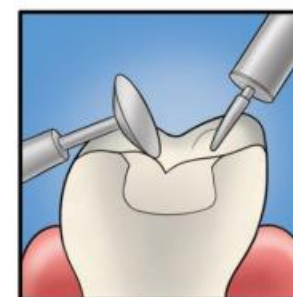
Applying OMNICHROMA

Apply OMNICHROMA in 2mm increments.



Light curing

Light cure according to curing light IFU.



Finishing and Polishing

Finish and polish the restoration.

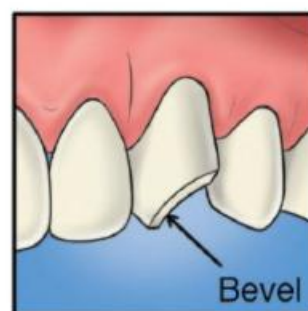
How to Use OMNICHROMA Blocker

OMNICHROMA

ANTERIOR BLOCKER PROCEDURE GUIDE

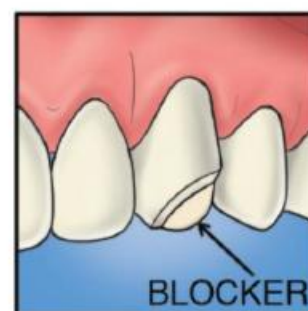
Use BLOCKER before filling with OMNICHROMA for direct restoration of extensive Class III and IV cavities with limited or no tooth structure. This prevents the restoration from appearing dark due to visible light transmission from the labial to the lingual.

Procedure Tip: To enhance both esthetics and retention, add bevels to the enamel margins of anterior preparations.



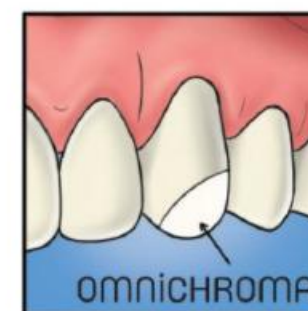
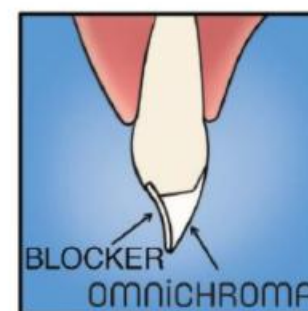
Preparation and Bonding

Prepare the cavity and add a bevel to help eliminate margin visibility and aid in shade matching. Apply bonding agent.



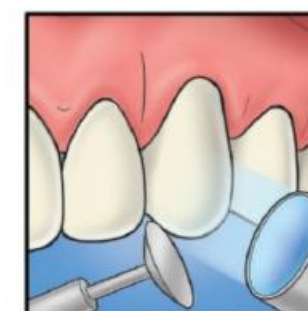
Applying BLOCKER

Apply BLOCKER as a lingual layer. Thickness of the lingual layer can vary, but 0.5 mm is illustrated as a guide. Light cure.



Applying OMNICHROMA

Apply OMNICHROMA as a secondary layer. Light cure.



Finishing and Polishing

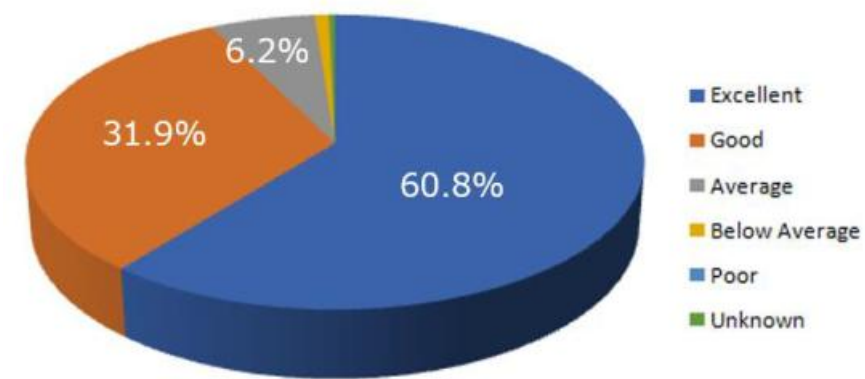
Finish and polish the restoration.

Clinical Evaluations

OMNICHROMA

Twenty-five doctors completed a total of 841 cases in examining OMNICHROMA.

92.7% rated good or excellent for total average among all shades & classes.



Color Matching Ratings

Excellent	511	60.8%
Good	268	31.9%
Average	52	6.2%
Below Average	7	0.8%
Poor	0	0.0%
Unknown	3	0.4%
Total	841	

	Polishability	Stability under Ambient Light	Handling
Excellent	15	11	13
Good	8	12	11
Average	0	0	1
Fair	0	0	0
Poor	0	0	0
Blank	2	2	0

OMNICHROMA Case Images

Class II

Before



After



Case image courtesy of Dr. James Chae, Diamond Bar, CA

OMNICHROMA Case Images

Class II

Before



After



Case image courtesy of Dr. James Chae, Diamond Bar, CA

OMNICHROMA Case Images

Class V— D4

Before



After



OMNICHROMA Case Images

Class V – Light Shade

Before



After



OMNICHROMA Case Images

Class III

Before



After



OMNICHROMA Case Images

Class IV with Blocker

Before



After



Excellent Esthetic Properties

High Polishability

Polishing test using Sof-Lex™ Superfine* for 60second

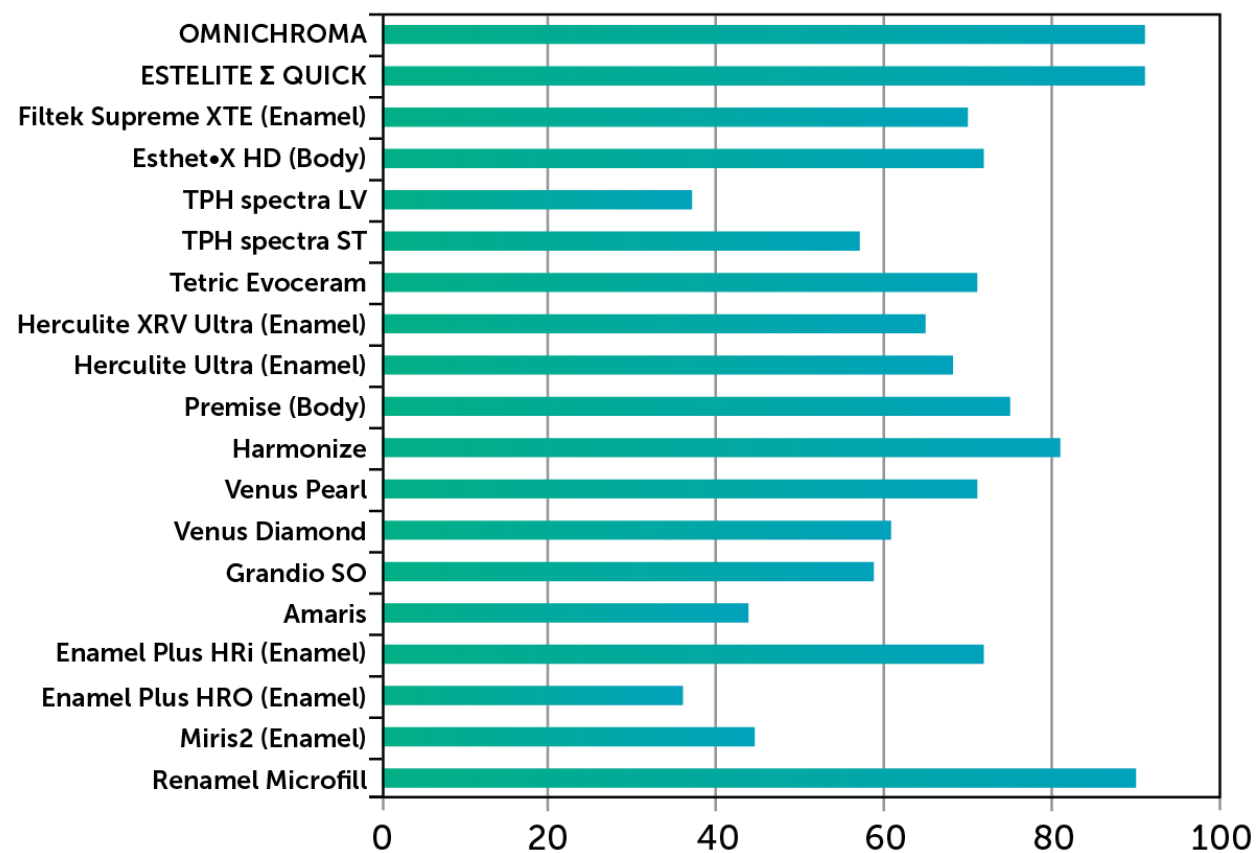
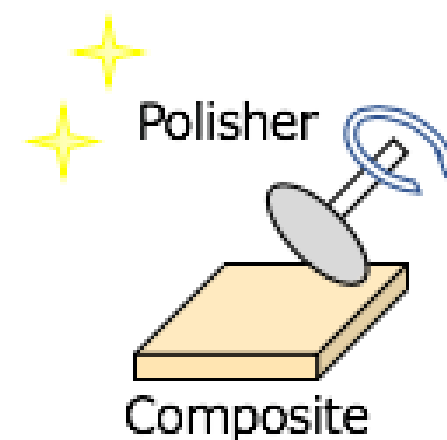


Fig. Surface Glossiness



* 3M-ESPE

The results show that both TOKUYAMA's ESTELITE SIGMA QUICK & OMNICHROMA produce extremely high glossiness.

Excellent Esthetic Properties

High Polishability

Polishing test using Sof-Lex™ Superfine* for 60second

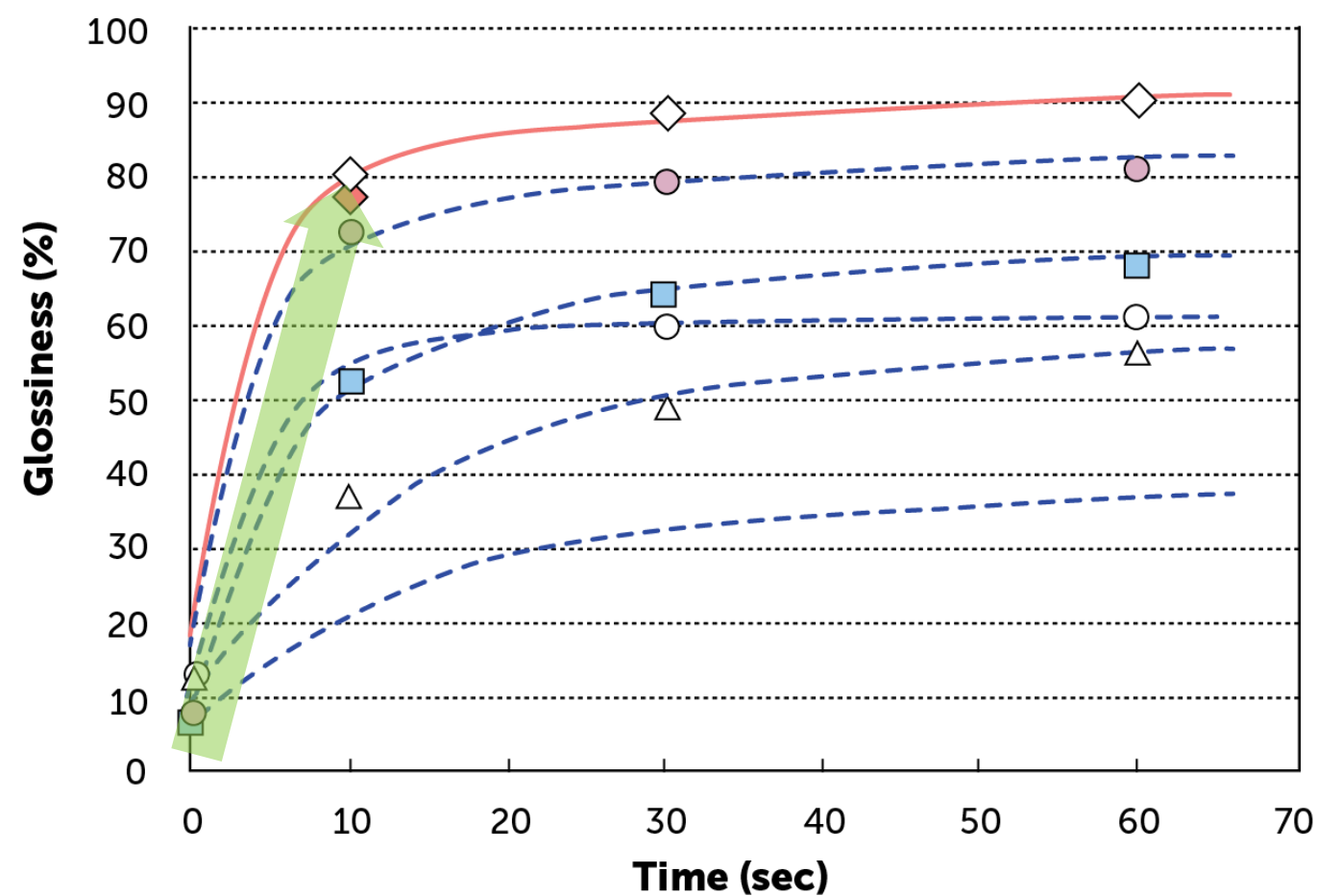
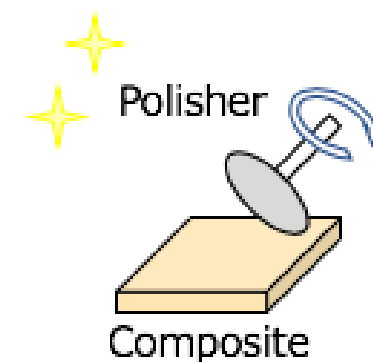
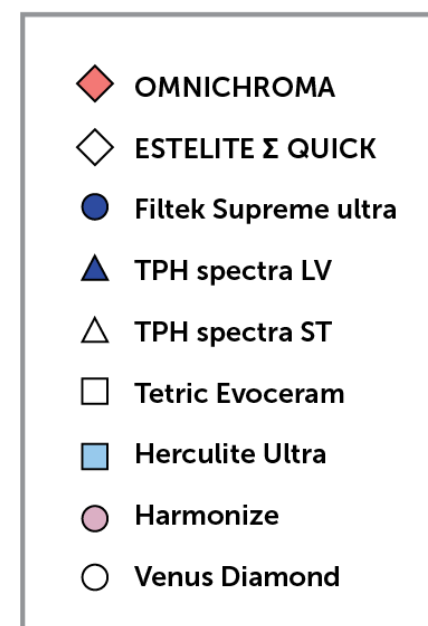


Fig. Relationship of glossiness to polishing time

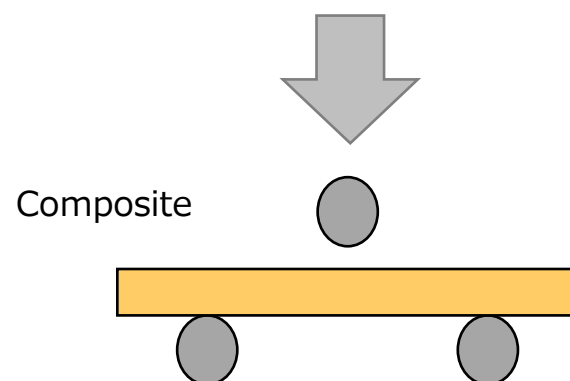


* 3M-ESPE

Excellent Physical Properties

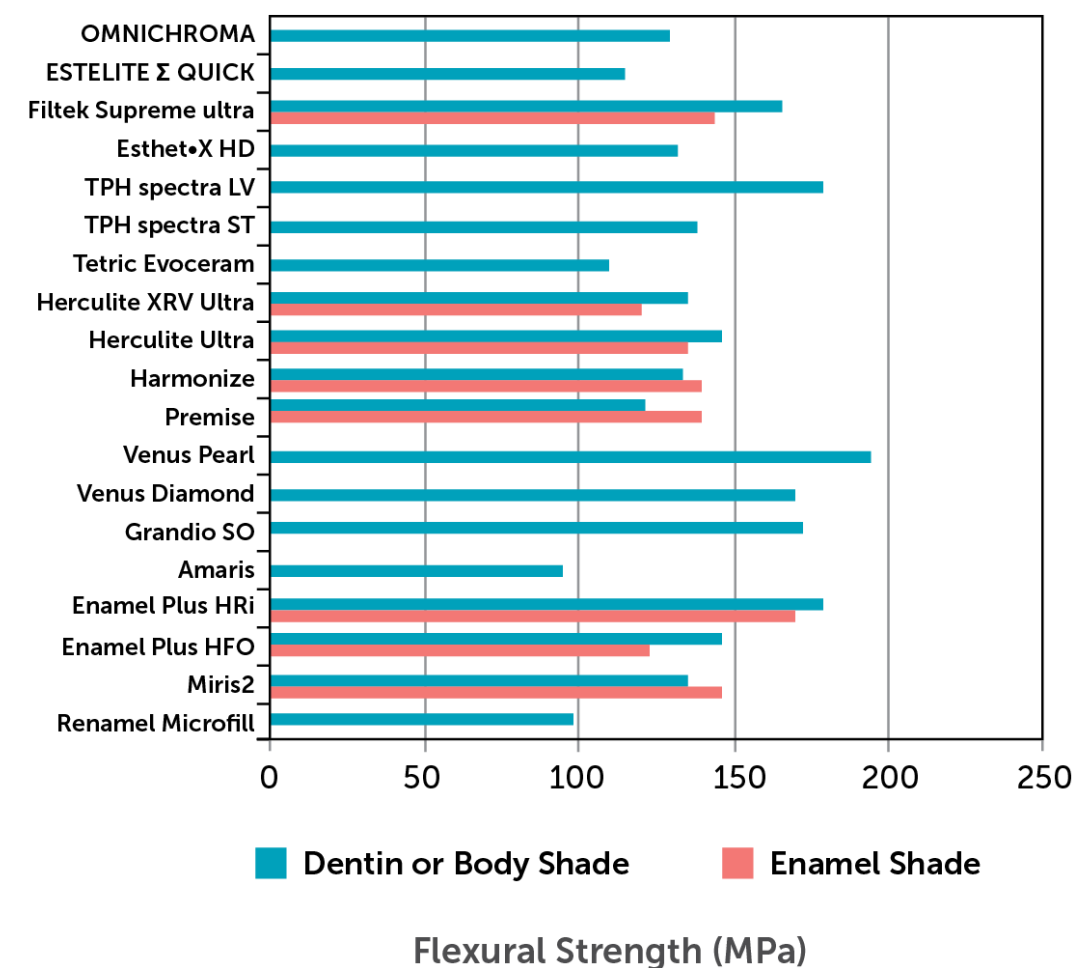
Strength

The flexural strength of OMNICHROMA is of average or higher levels among commercially available resin composites, ensuring clinically acceptable results.



* in accordance with ISO4049

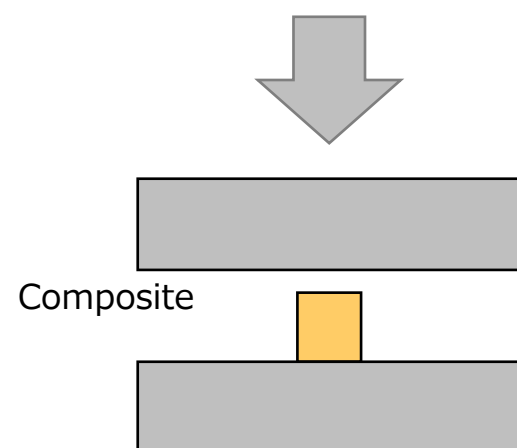
Three-point bending test*



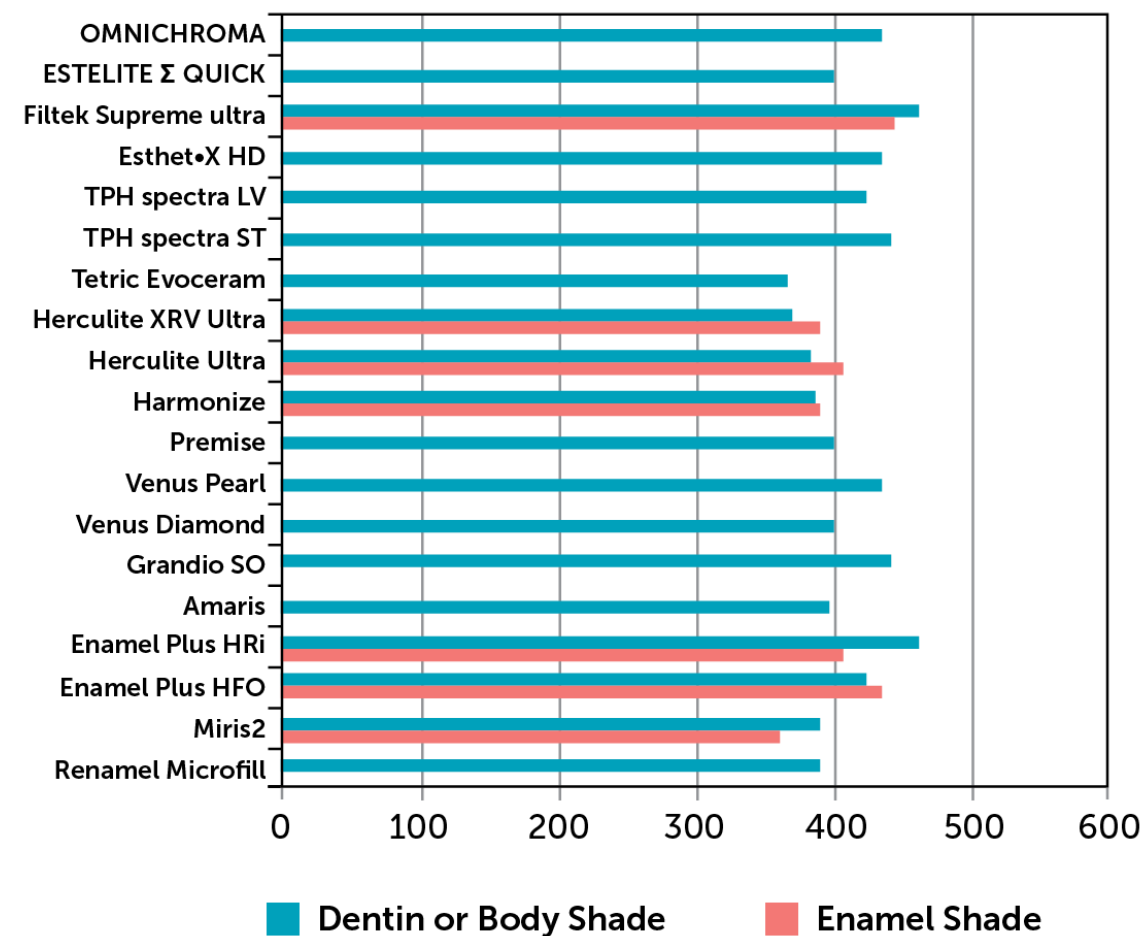
Excellent Physical Properties

Strength

The compressive strength of OMNICHROMA is higher than most commercially available resin composites, ensuring clinically acceptable results.



Compressive strength test

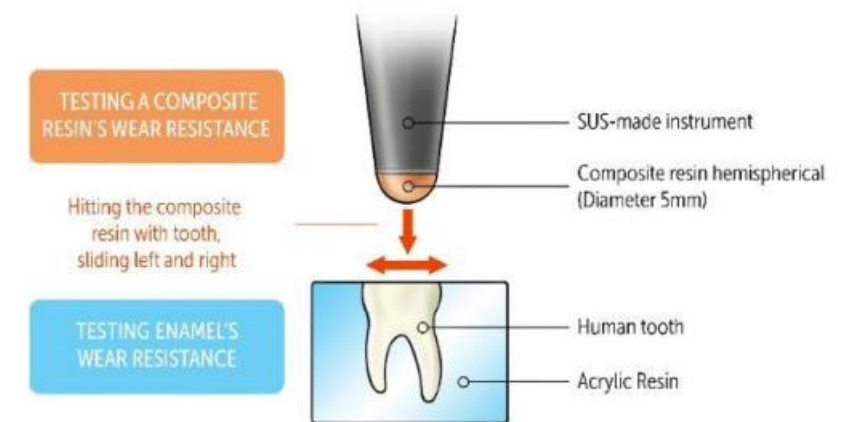
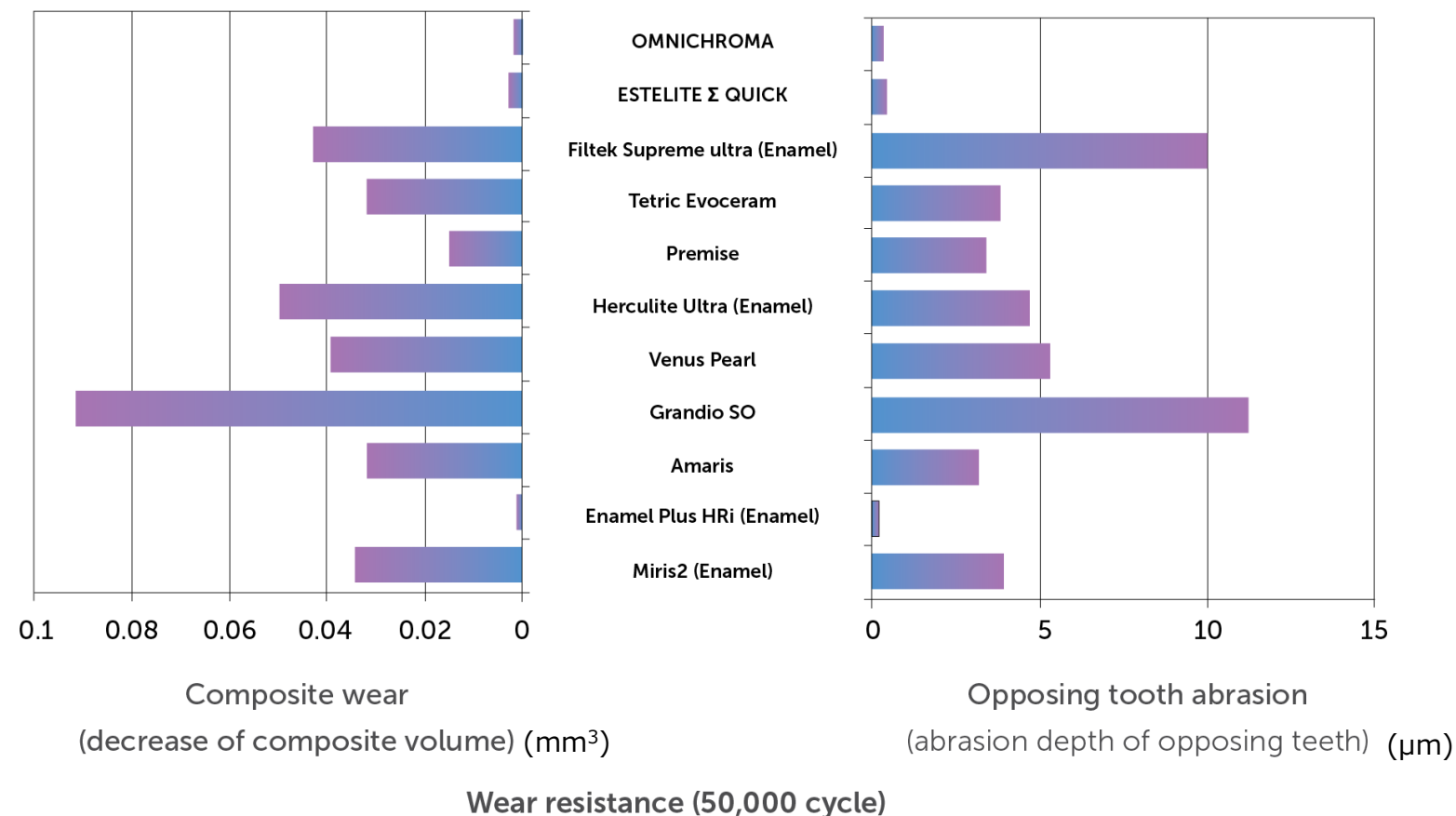


Compressive Strength (MPa)

Excellent Physical Properties

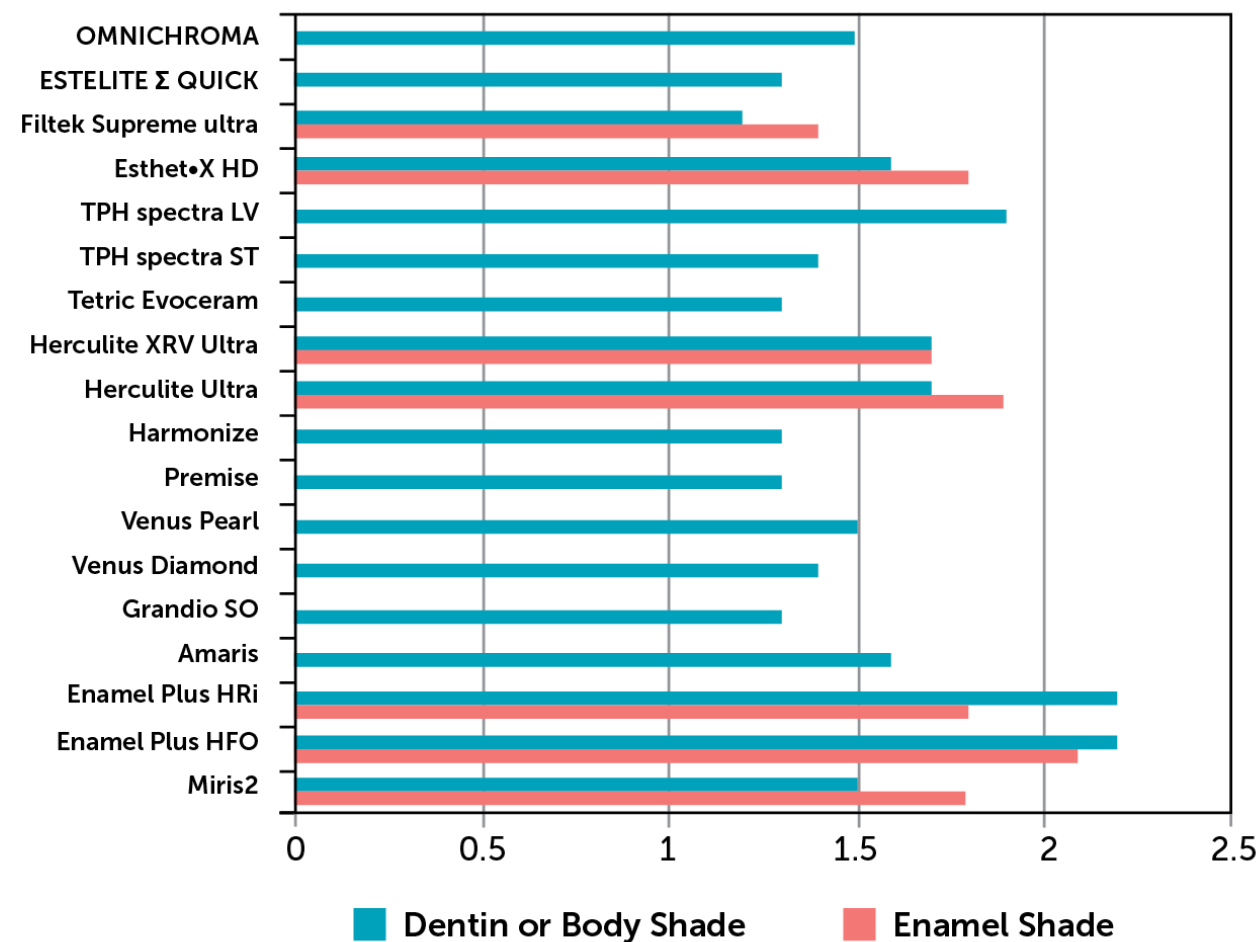
Lower Wear and Abrasion

OMNICHROMA exhibits an excellent balance between volume loss of the composite resin and wear of the human tooth. OMNICHROMA is a composite resin that is less likely to abrade opposing teeth while not easily becoming abraded itself, similar to ESTELITE SIGMA QUICK.



Excellent Physical Properties

Lower Shrinkage



Compared to many other commercially available resin composites, OMNICHROMA exhibits low polymerization shrinkage.

Excellent Physical Properties

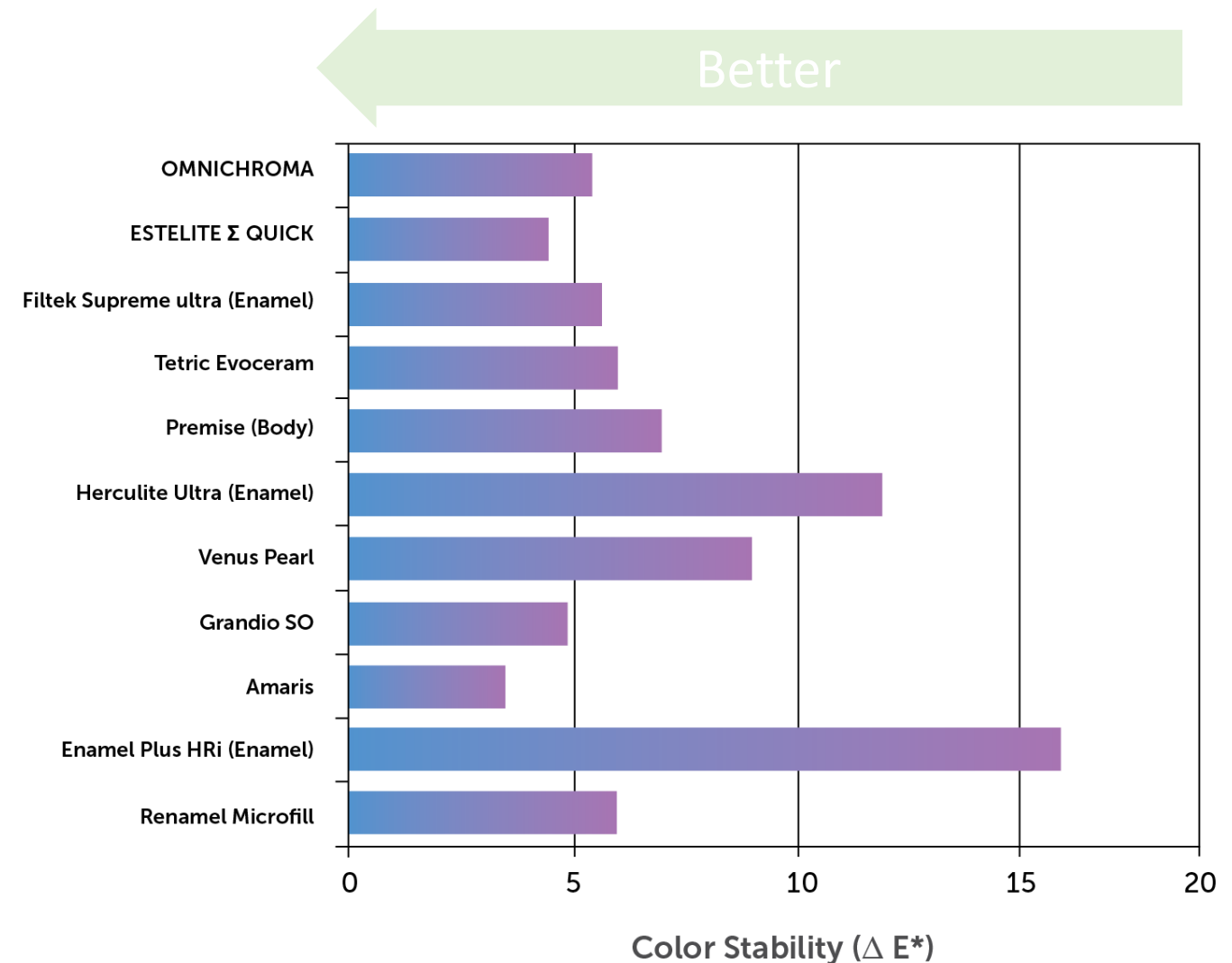
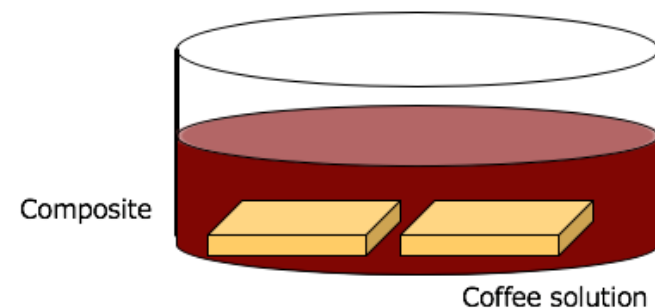
Staining Resistance (Color Stability)

The extent of staining for OMNICHROMA after soaking in coffee was relatively low among commercially available resin composites, meaning OMNICHROMA will resist staining for the life of the restoration.

Coffee staining test

Composites were immersed in 7.4wt% coffee solution (Nescafe Excella, Nestle) for 24hours at 80°C

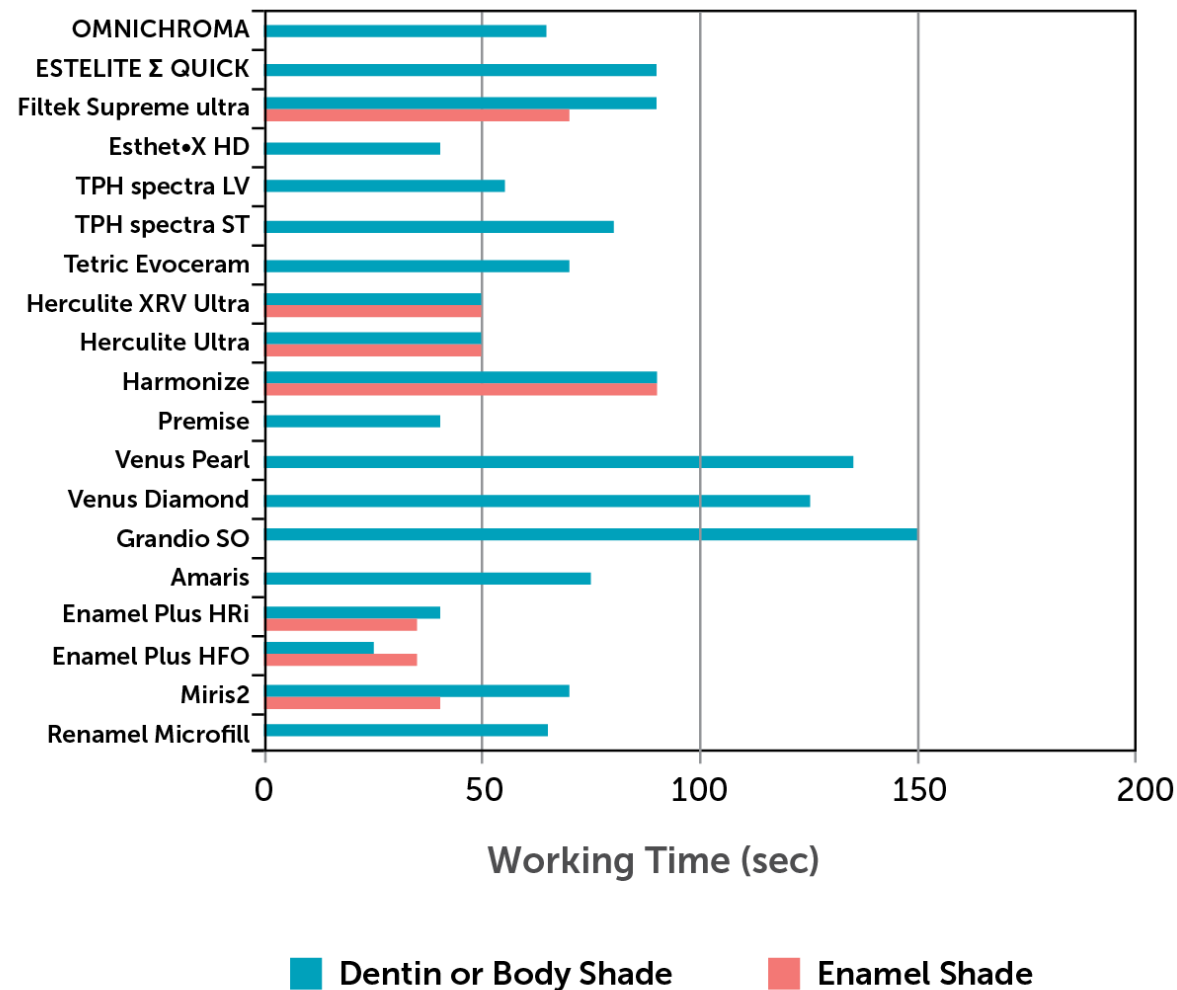
Color change (ΔE^*) between before and after was measured.



Excellent Physical Properties

Working Time

In accordance with ISO 4049



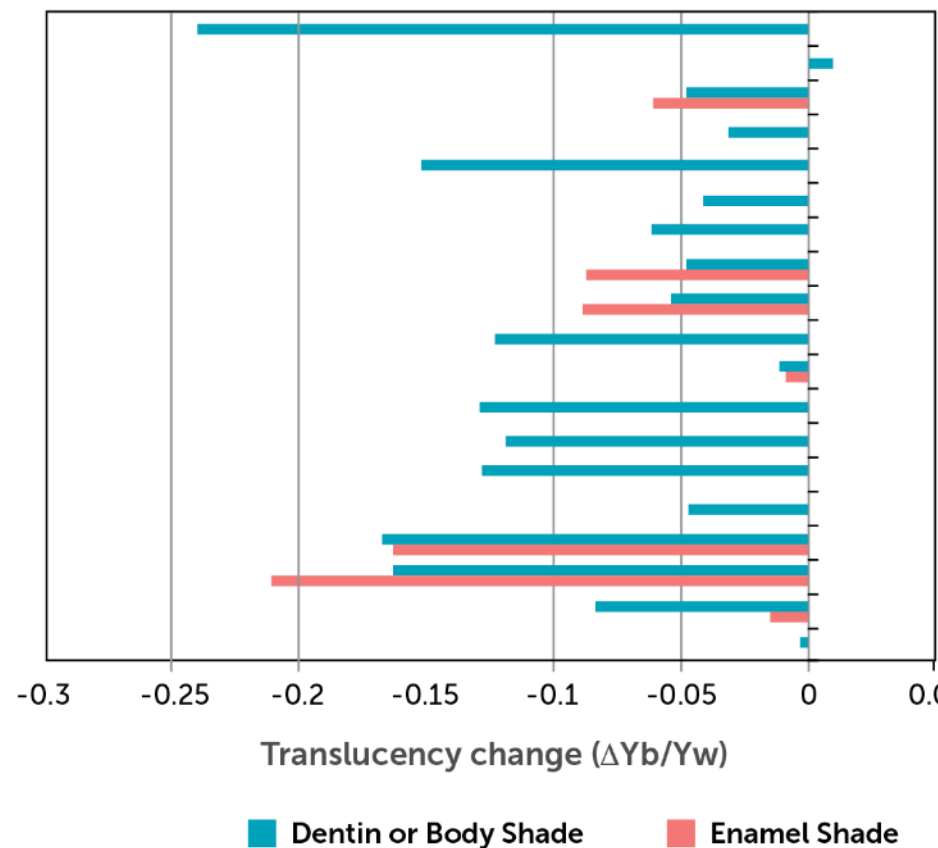
OMNICHROMA offers ample working time for almost all restorative procedures.

Excellent Physical Properties

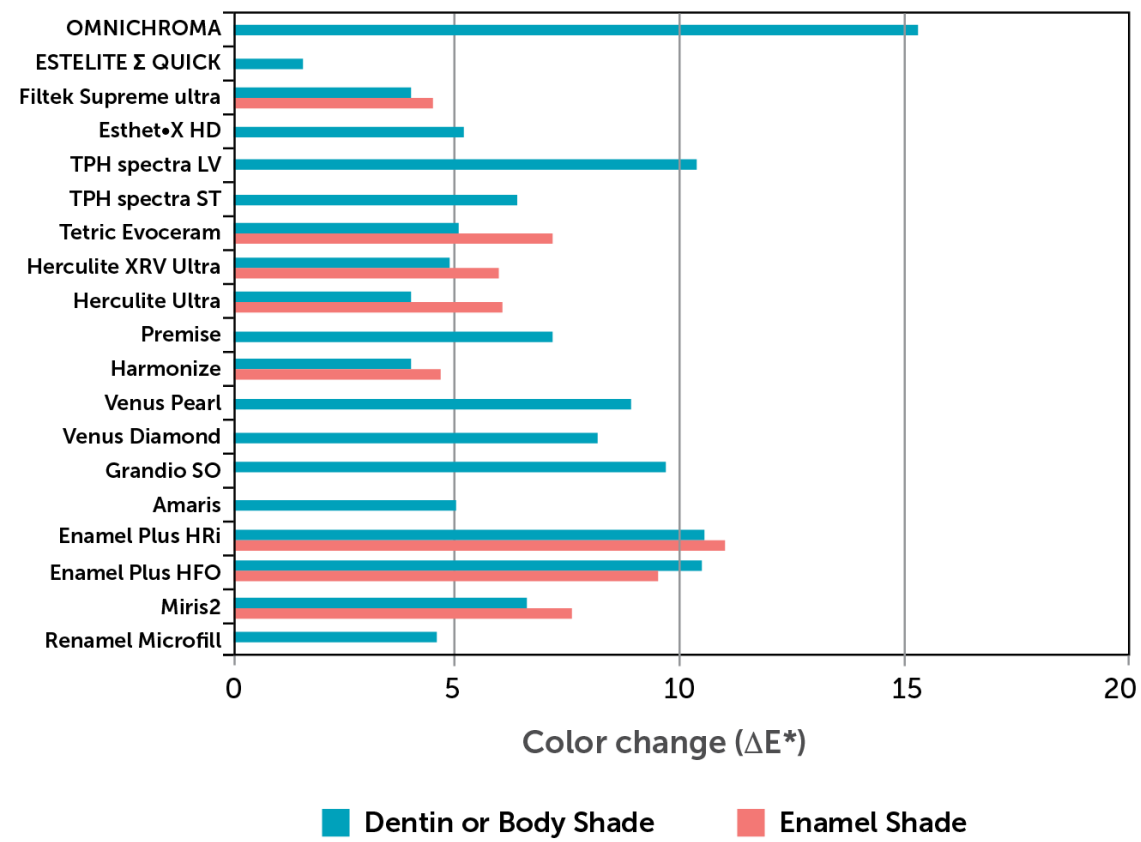
Polymerization

Typically, low results in color and translucency change are considered desirable traits. However, as OMNICHROMA is a single shade composite with wide shade-matching ability that appears opaque-white before curing, a large change in color and translucency is measured. Because of the nature of OMNICHROMA, this is a positive result.

Color and Translucency Change Before and After Polymerization



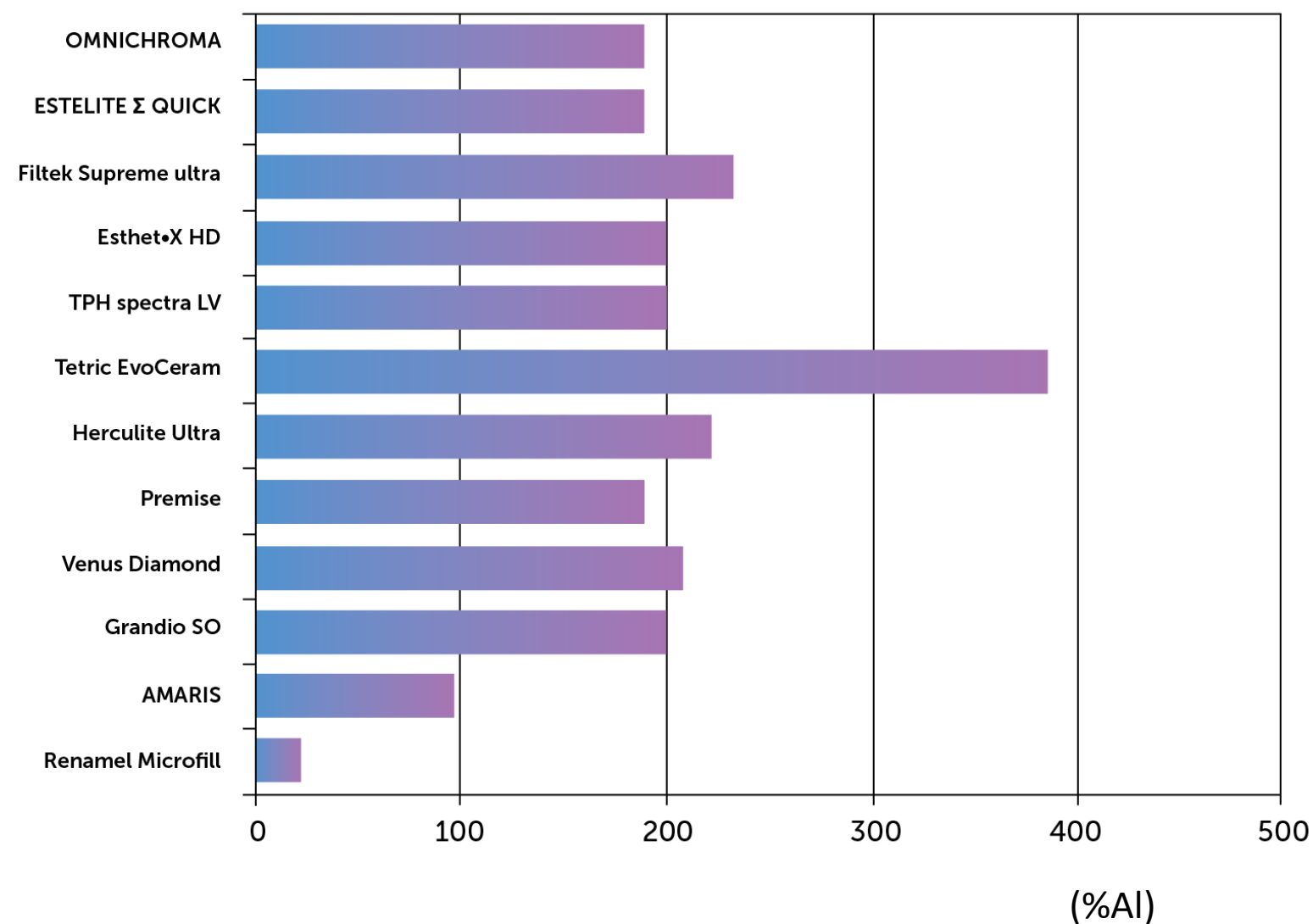
Change of translucency before and after polymerization



Change of color before and after polymerization

Excellent Physical Properties

Radiopacity



The radiopacity of OMNICHROMA is average and sufficient for prognosis observations.



OMNICHROMA

Resources

OMNICHROMA: <https://omnichroma.com/us/>
BLOCKER: <https://omnichroma.com/us/blocker>

Tokuyama Dental: <https://www.tokuyama-us.com/>

Thank you!

