



Bioglass: A New Era in Modern Dentistry

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Abstract

The function of biomaterials has been to replace infected or injured tissues. The first used biomaterials were bioinert, thus minimizing formation of scar tissue at the interface with host tissues. Bioglass was discovered in 1969. Larry Hench developed Bioglass 45S5, which was the earliest synthetic substance that was bonded chemically with bone. In recent researches it has appeared that Bioglass bonds with bone more readily than other bioceramics; it also indicated that the osteogenic properties are due to stimulation of osteoprogenitor cells by the dissolution products formed from Bioglass. Bioglass is chemically calcium sodium phosphosilicate, which is capable of forming an active chemical bond with the tissues. Bioglass is particularly biocompatible which, when placed in body cavity or on reacting with body stimulating factors, induces hydroxyapatite formation. This paper reviews Bioglass as a material of modern dentistry and its various applications in modern dentistry. It also discusses its composition, methods of preparation, and mechanism of action, along with its advantages and disadvantages.

Keywords

- ▶ Bioglass
- ▶ hydroxyapatite
- ▶ broad-spectrum antimicrobial
- ▶ bioactive glass
- ▶ sol-gel technique

Introduction

Like wheels of time, dentistry too keeps evolving and innovating; one of such innovation is Bioglass, developed by Hench in 1969. It comprises of calcium sodium phosphosilicate. Bioglass precipitates hydroxyapatite crystal in aqueous solution, which has ability to bond with soft and hard tissues of the body without rejection. The bioactivity of Bioglass is due its reactions with tissue fluids, which initiates hydroxyapatite crystal formation. The properties of bioactivity along with biocompatibility paved way for Bioglass into modern dentistry for various purposes such as for repair of voids and defects of facial bone, remodeling of dentoalveolar complex, etc.¹

History

Bioglass was developed by Professor Larry Hench, of University of Florida, in 1969. The idea of developing a material that could bond to bone struck him in a conversation with a US army colonel who had just returned from war. The colonel suggested for a material to be flourished that would be compatible with human body, since implants then available were made of metals or polymers that were bioinert and caused fibrous encapsulation in preference to a stable bond with tissue.¹

The main discovery was of a glass with the composition 46.1 mol% silicon dioxide, 24.4 mol% sodium oxide (Na₂O), 26.9 mol% calcium oxide (CaO), and 2.6 mol% phosphorus pentoxide (P₂O₅), later termed Bioglass 45S5, which forms

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Table 1 Composition of Bioglass

Chemical compound	Content (%)
Silicon dioxide	45
Sodium oxide	24.5
Calcium oxide	24.5
Phosphorus pentoxide	6

firm bond with bone that could only be detached on breaking the bone.²

The University of Florida used “Bioglass” as trade name for the original 45S5 composition. Thus, the term Bioglass is used to refer to the 45S5 composition and is not a general term for bioactive glass.³

Composition

Besides above content, it may also contain some of biocompatible and bioactive minerals like:

1. Fluorapatite
2. Wollastonite
3. Diopside
4. Tricalcium phosphate (►Table 1)⁴

Network modifiers, namely CaO, Na₂O, and P₂O₅, are generally used.⁵ However, both CaO and Na₂O may be replaced with magnesium oxide and potassium oxide, which promote apatite crystal formation. To alter the surface reactions and melting properties, aluminum oxide and barium oxide may be added.⁶ Ions may be added for modifying bioactivity and antimicrobial properties, viz. silicon ions, phosphorus ions, strontium ions, silver ions, zinc ions, and fluoride ions.⁷ More acid-resistant fluorapatite formation is initiated, rather than hydroxyapatite. Augmented remineralization of dentin and reduced possibility of dentin-matrix degradation is initiated by fluoride coupled with Bioglass. These attributes make fluoride vitally important in dental applications of Bioglass.⁸

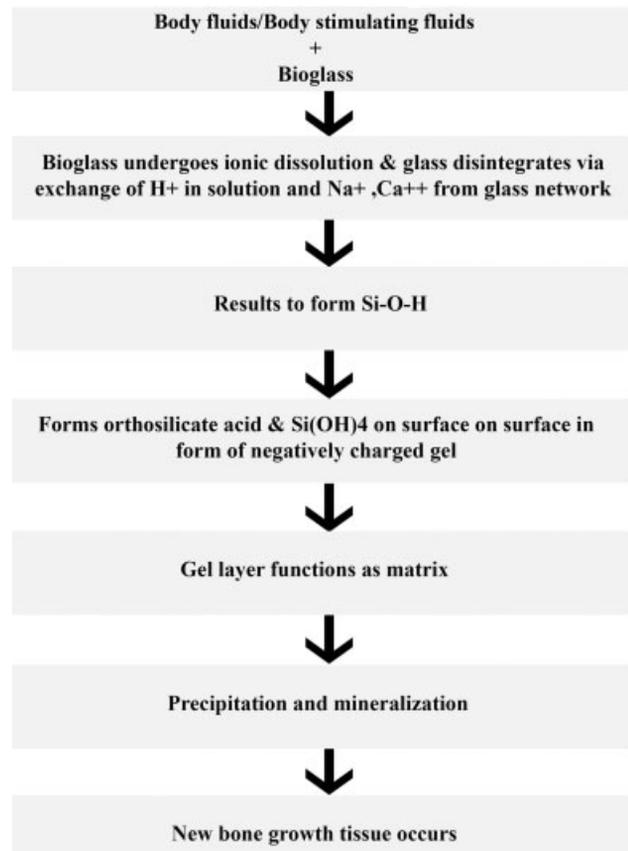
There are two variants of Bioglass available, type A and type B. The type A is alkali-free Bioglass, especially sodium, with a composition of 70% diopside, 10% fluorapatite, and 20% tricalcium phosphate, while the type B variant is bioinert with silica content greater than 60% by weight.⁹

Method of Preparation

Conventionally, glasses were prepared using melt quenching above 1,300°C. Nevertheless, this method had a few drawbacks such as:

- Bioactivity of the substance is reduced owing to high sintering temperature.
- Ineffective to fabricate porous scaffolds.¹⁰

Also, heat treatment of silicon-containing Bioglass results in release of stress from glass, thereby affecting the mechanical properties.¹¹

**Fig. 1** Schematic representation of mechanism of action of Bioglass.

Another method of preparation of Bioglass used since 1970s is “sol-gel technique.”¹¹ This process involves hydrolysis and condensation followed by low-temperature heat treatment. This approach has encouraged manufacturers to produce variety of glasses, differing in content and structure, viz. fibers, coatings, scaffolds, and nanoparticles. It has elevated porosity, apatite-formation ability, and more surface area in contrast to melt quenching, which imparts higher mechanical properties.¹²

Mechanism of Action

When Bioglass is placed at the defect site, body fluids begin to hydrate glass surface thereby initiating conversion reaction; soon, thin layer of hydroxyapatite crystal is formed over glass surface that thickens over time thereby inducing other body cells to take actions as per location followed by mineralization of the matrix (►Fig. 1).¹³

Properties of Bioglass

Bioglass is biocompatible, nontoxic, and chemically stable in biological environment. It has antimicrobial property as well, since it elevates the pH and osmolarity locally, thereby creating unfavorable environment for bacterial growth.^{14,15}

Bioglass differs highly from conventional glass in its dissolution. Bioglass requires a particular dissolution for

its activation, which is accomplished by addition of network modifiers like CaO or Na₂O, which makes both the surface and silica reactive.¹⁴

Alkali-free Bioglass coupled with zinc oxide and strontium oxide imparts antimicrobial property against *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Escherichia coli*. These features make Bioglass a classic bone alternative in remedy for osteomyelitis, peri-implant infection, sinus augmentation, and repairing orbital floor flaws.^{15,16}

As Bioglass can be incorporated into hydrophilic and hydrophobic conditions, it may be used along with dental implants as coating.¹⁷ Also, particle size influences the antimicrobial properties; smaller-sized particles provide larger surface area, thus increasing the antimicrobial effects.¹⁸

Advantages and Disadvantages of Bioglass

The chief advantage of Bioglass, which makes it a noteworthy innovation, is the high surface speed reaction that facilitates forming of rapid networks to the tissues. Its bioactive nature, broad-spectrum antimicrobial properties, and biocompatibility are few other advantages. However, every material has some disadvantages; the main disadvantage of Bioglass is its low mechanical strength.¹⁹

Clinical Application

As a result of its broad-spectrum antimicrobial property and bioactive property, Bioglass has been a topic of keen interest for researchers. Bioglass has made its various clinical implementations in fields of dentistry, spinal implants, tissue engineering, and various other medical aspects.^{17,20} In the discipline of dentistry, it was initially used in practice as bone replacements in periodontal regeneration, dentoalveolar and maxillofacial reconstruction, and implants.²¹ Other contributions of Bioglass in dentistry include its use as restorative material, in intracanal medicament used for pulp capping, as dental adhesives, for

enamel regeneration, and to treat dental hypersensitivity and air abrasion (→ Fig. 2).

Bioglass in Oral Maxillofacial Surgery

Bioglass induces superiority in quality and magnitude of bone generation and at a faster rate in contrast to calcium phosphate-based compound.²²

Biogran (Biomet 3i, Palm Beach Gardens, Florida, United States) is commercially available for maxillofacial applications. It is widely used for repair or rehabilitation of maxillofacial faults. Biogran (Biomet 3i, Palm Beach Gardens, Florida, United States) differs from PerioGlass (NovaBone Products LLC, Alachua, Florida, United States) in their particle size.²³

NovaBone (NovaBone Products LLC) is commercially available, which may be employed to make putty using blood from site of defect.²⁴

Strontium oxide containing Bioglass has demonstrated to reduce bone resorption.²⁵ The alkali-free Bioglass is more biocompatible, resorbs bone at a slow rate, and has higher osteoconductive property, which makes it more suitable for dental and oral maxillofacial usages.²⁶

Bioglass As Restorative Material

Almost all of the restorative materials available are biomimetic but not bioactive. Also, they undergo some degree of polymerization contraction leading to formation of microgap, thus leading to microleakage, which affects the mechanical properties of both tooth and the restoration. This microgap is often beyond the reach of routine dental hygiene practice, thereby creating favorable environment for microorganisms' growth, thus leading to secondary caries and restoration failures.²⁷

Bioglass as restorative material induces remineralization, as it seals marginal interfaces with hydroxyapatite crystal precipitates.²⁸ Fluoride-containing Bioglass causes remineralization of dentin. It also reduces enzyme-mediated collagen network degradation of dentin. Resin composite with Bioglass filler exhibits antimicrobial and bioactive properties, which prevent secondary caries.²⁹

Resin-modified glass ionomer cement (GIC)-containing bioactive glass has higher remineralization property. Also, it exhibits active antimicrobial property against *Candida albicans* and *Streptococcus mutans*.³⁰ This is the potential reason behind the effectiveness of resin-modified GIC-containing Bioglass in prevention of secondary caries.³¹ However, integration of Bioglass with resin-modified GIC weakens its strength and mechanical properties thereby limiting its uses as liners and for cavities where occlusal forces are not so strong.³²

Bioglass as Intracanal Medicament

The main interfering determinants in the periapical repair process are bacteria and its derivatives as they play a crucial role in periradicular diseases development and its



Fig. 2 Clinical applications of Bioglass in dentistry.

advancement.^{33,34} Disinfection of the complicated root canal structure is vital as *C. albicans* and *Enterococcus faecalis* are the enduring root canal microorganisms that lead to root canal treatment failure. This disinfection also imparts longevity to the treatment.³⁵ Suitable intracanal medicament in between treatment sessions provide effective antimicrobial effect. A broad-spectrum antimicrobial property is the ideal requirement for an intracanal medicament, since it is more suitable with periapical tissue and induces hard tissue repair, also reducing inflammation at the same time.^{36,37}

As discussed earlier, Bioglass has antimicrobial and anti-inflammatory effects along with osteoconductive properties that aid in repair of bone faults.³⁸ The broad-spectrum antimicrobial effects account for the use of Bioglass as intracanal medicament.^{39,40}

Recent researches show that Bioglass has higher antimicrobial effect in contrast to calcium hydroxide, which is due to the fact that calcium hydroxide is affected by buffering actions of dentin, whereas Bioglass is less responsive to the same.⁴¹

Clinical outcome: A recent research was conducted to study the effectiveness of chlorhexidine gluconate-1% gel and bioactive glass S53P4 as intracanal medicaments. Method used in the study was polymerase chain reaction. The result showed that both medicaments caused a considerable reduction in amount of bacterial growth. Bioglass S53P4 caused much more reduction than chlorhexidine gluconate-1% gel. Hence, to conclude, we can say that Bioglass S53P4 has better antibacterial property as compared with chlorhexidine gluconate-1% gel.⁴²

To Treat Dentin Hypersensitivity

An intense and momentary dental ache due to a physical, chemical, osmotic, evaporative, or thermal cause is termed as dentin hypersensitivity. Most accepted dentin hypersensitivity theory is the hydrodynamic theory.⁴³ Commercially available Sensodyne (GlaxoSmithKline) toothpaste has Novamin to deliver relief by blocking the dentinal tubules and precipitating hydroxyapatite crystal. The use of Bioglass instead of silica in toothpaste provides resilience against pH rinse and helps cleaning off the blocked tubules. Recent experimental studies show that Bioglass biosilicate dispersion in distilled water provides remedy for a follow-up period of 6 months against dentin hypersensitivity.⁴⁴ The major advantage of using Bioglass in dentifrices is that it induces hydroxyapatite formation, which in turn has following advantages:

- It induces remineralization.
- It is used for treatment of dentine hypersensitivity.
- Hydroxyapatite can bind to microorganisms by interacting with the bacterial adhesin thus agglutinating the microorganism.⁴⁵

Fluoride Bioglass may be recommended for treatment of dentin hypersensitivity. It can be used daily by individuals with a compromised periodontal status and individuals with a compromised enamel surface.⁴⁶

Dental Adhesives

Dental adhesives make adherence, or bonding, of a compound or material, like composites used in dentistry or orthodontic brackets, to natural tooth tissue achievable. The adhesive functions to link two substances.²⁶

With use of orthodontic brackets, cases of white spot lesion are common. A favorable condition for microbial flora growth is initiated, since the orthodontic bracket adheres to the tooth surface. Prevention of white spot lesion incurs additional costs as regular tooth brushing and use of fluoride dentifrices, mouthwash, or varnishes become vital. A high degree of patient cooperation is necessary to achieve adequate results. A key interest of the researchers in this field is to improvise fluoride-releasing sealants, primers, and adhesives to achieve continuous fluoride release throughout orthodontic treatment, so as to prevent occurring of white spot lesions caused due to use of orthodontic brackets. However, addition of fluoride decreases the mechanical properties of the resin-based adhesives, though fluoride release is reduced or is exhausted over time.²⁶ Bioglass has a bonding system that reduces micropermeability by inducing remineralization of mineral-deficient areas while showing increase in modulus of elasticity at same time. This property makes Bioglass suitable as dental adhesives. A bioactive glass ceramic is Biosilicate, which when applied before application enhances the bond strength system in both mineralized and unmineralized dentins.⁴⁷

In Periodontics

Periodontitis is chronic inflammation of the periodontium, which is marked by formation of pockets in gingiva, resorption of alveolar bone, loss of attachment, and thus leading to loss of tooth structure if not treated.⁴⁸

Bioglass in form of PerioGlass (NovaBone Products LLC, Alachua, Florida, United States) is widely used to repair periodontal defects as it is an excellent grafting material. It also found its uses in periodontal surgical practices to activate bone regeneration, to be specific, in interproximal bone faults; this effectiveness is a result of its hemostatic effect on trabecular bone.⁴⁹

In Implant Dentistry

Dental implants are artificial screw-shaped tools that are inserted into alveolar socket or periosteum, to hold replacement or bridge. Dental implant finds its uses in prosthodontic constructions to improve its action and aesthetics.⁵⁰ Uninterrupted contact between the implant surface and bone tissue is vital to accomplish adequate retention in bone, or osseointegration.⁵¹ Titanium-based alloys are extensively employed materials for dental implants; these are biocompatible and osteoconductive materials, but are bioinert. This bioinert nature is overcome by addition of Bioglass. Titanium-based alloy implant, along with Bioglass, provides active bonding and antimicrobial properties, thus reducing overall treatment time.⁵²

Table 2 Clinical outcome of study conducted on hydroxyapatite-, Bioglass-, and Ti6Al4V-coated implants

	Hydroxyapatite coated	Bioglass coated	Ti6Al4V coated
Total	41	45	40
Failed prosthetic attachment	23	21	20

Clinical outcome: A study was undertaken to examine the clinical outcomes of hydroxyapatite-, Bioglass-, and Ti6Al4V-coated dental implants (– **Table 2**).

Abnormal motility in perpendicular direction was observed with pus formation; along with this, resorption of almost the entire area of hydroxyapatite coating was observed in hydroxyapatite-coated failure implants. However, Bioglass-coated implants were devoid of any such complications, as horizontal mobility and partial resorption of coating were observed with failed Bioglass-coated implant.⁵³

Enamel Remineralization

Primary carious lesions that have not cavitated, for example white spot lesion, may be prevented from further spreading and remineralization. Through routine plaque removal and fluoride deposition, operative procedures may be avoided. Fluoride has extensive applications in toothpaste, varnishes, and mouth rinse due to its anticariogenic property, and also because it enhances remineralization.⁵⁴

Fluoride doped with Bioglass exhibits potential usage in dental utilization, for example, as dentifrices and restorative materials.⁵⁵ A Bioglass coupled with fluoride and increased phosphate content is commercially available as BiominF, which results in the formation of fluorapatite, in contrast to calcium fluorite. The significantly higher phosphate content provides a source for vital ions of fluorapatite.⁵⁶

Conclusion

Hence, in conclusion we can say that Bioglass is a recent innovation that is not only beneficial in various aspects of dentistry but also in orthopaedics and spinal implants. The properties that make Bioglass a diverse material to be used in dentistry are:

- It is bioactive.
- It is biocompatible.
- It has a broad-spectrum antimicrobial property.

Despite Bioglass having a higher bone regeneration capacity than bioceramics, it lags behind other bioceramics in terms of commercial success, which may be due to its low strength. Bioglass may have not yet reached its utmost usage, but research activity is growing.

Note

We as authors have investigated:

- The ability of the nanoparticulate glass and β -tricalcium phosphate to form crystalline apatite layer on the surface of material (that is, in vitro mineralization).
- The antimicrobial efficacy of bioactive glass, tricalcium phosphate, and calcium hydroxide material.
- The preparation and characterization of nanometric bioactive glass and β -tricalcium phosphate.

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Nil.

Conflict of Interest

Nil.

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