

**LININGS** : After a cavity has been cut in a tooth, the cavity needs to be prepared for the final restoration/filling. The cavity must be thoroughly washed with water spray and then dried. Great care is needed to ensure the dentine is not dried too much or it can damage the pulp and make a poor bonding surface.

**To help** – in deep cavities the use of a *setting* Calcium Hydroxide (CaOH) will encourage the dentine to repair (the odontoblasts form “secondary dentine”). It will also encourage the dentine to remineralise (become harder and thicker)

**To protect** – If a lining of Calcium Hydroxide (CaOH), Dentine Bond or Glass Ionomer is used they can seal the dentinal tubules and stop irritation from the chemicals of the filling materials or provide insulation from hot and cold sensation with metal fillings.

**To strengthen** – Glass Ionomer can be used to level the floor of the cavity and strengthen the walls of the cavity as the glass ionomer sticks to the dentine.



Calcium Hydroxide comes as two different coloured pastes. Equal amounts are placed on a pad for mixing. (Remember to wipe the ends of the tubes before replacing the cap). Once mixed together the paste will set hard within 1 - 2 minutes. Calcium Hydroxide also stains the work surfaces and equipment so try not to get any on your gloves.

The cavity base must be dry before placing the lining, otherwise it will not stick to the dentine. The application instrument must be wiped clean after each placement, so have a piece of gauze ready.

**Dentine bonding** is now used routinely for anterior fillings. It will seal the dentinal tubules and provide an excellent barrier. It can be used on all teeth as a lining.



**GLASS IONOMER** : Is a useful lining and filling material that forms a weak chemical bond with dentine and enamel.



Glass ionomer cements used as linings can either be;

1. A powder and liquid (one drop to one scoop) mixed on a pad,
2. Syringe of light cured resin-modified glass ionomer cement.