

PHILIPS

ZOOM!

WhiteSpeed

Tooth whitening

in vivo study

A two-phase, three-month clinical evaluation comparing two chair-side tooth bleaching treatments, with tooth shade maintenance by powered or manual toothbrushing

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Lee SS, Kwon SR, Ward M, Jenkins W, Souza S, Li Y. A 3 months clinical evaluation comparing two professional bleaching systems of 25% and 40% hydrogen peroxide and extended treatment outcome using a power versus a manual toothbrush, *J Esthet Restor Dent*. 2018; 1–8. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jerd.12440>

Objective

For phase one, objectives included comparisons of the effects of chair-side tooth bleaching on tooth color and shade immediately, seven days and 30 days following treatment.

For phase two, maintenance of tooth color and shade was compared between a powered toothbrush and a manual toothbrush, Day 30 to Day 90.

Tooth sensitivity and safety was monitored throughout the study.

Methodology

This was an IRB-approved, randomized, parallel, two-phase clinical trial. Eligible subjects were generally healthy adults, aged 18–75 years, presenting with a VITA Classical shade (VCS) of A3 or darker on at least four maxillary anterior teeth. In Phase I, subjects were randomized to receive chair-side tooth bleaching with either Philips Zoom WhiteSpeed ((PZW), 25% H₂O₂ and LED acceleration), or Ultradent Opalescence Boost PF ((UOB), 40% H₂O₂). Both the subject and the Examiners were blinded to the assigned treatment. Tooth color and tooth shade were assessed using VITA EasyShade (VES) for ΔE, VCS, and VITA BleachedGuide (VBG), with evaluations at pre-treatment, immediately, Day 7 and Day 30 following tooth-bleaching. Safety was characterized by subject report of sensitivity, oral examination and subject use of sensitivity-reducing agents (Relief ACP for PZW subjects, or UltraEZ for UOB subjects) applied per manufacturer's instructions. All subjects used a standard manual toothbrush during study Phase I. On Day 30, approximately equal numbers of subjects from the PZW and UOB treatment groups were then randomized to long-term tooth-bleaching maintenance with either a Philips Sonicare DiamondClean (SDC) powered toothbrush, or a manual toothbrush (MTB). All subjects were provided a standard dentifrice. Subjects returned to clinic at Day 90 for final tooth shade and color assessments.

Results

Demographics

Of 394 subjects screened, 136 were enrolled and randomized in Phase I, 67 to PZW and 69 to UOB (mean age, 50 years). Of these, 134 were randomized in Phase II, 67 to SDC and 67 to MTB. One hundred thirty-three subjects completed the study.

Phase I efficacy

For the primary endpoint, ΔE at Day 7, a significantly larger reduction was observed for PZW than UOB, with Kruskal-Wallis median ΔE values of 6.34 and 4.08, respectively, p-value = 0.0059.

Significant differences in tooth shade were also observed at Day 7 per VCS, with LS Mean (SE) reductions of 4.92 (0.20) for PZW, and 4.19 (0.20) for UOB, p-value = 0.0106.

Significant differences in tooth shade at Day 7 were also observed per VBG, with LS Mean (SE) reductions of 2.41 (0.13) for PZW, and 2.06 (0.12) for UOB, p-value = 0.0489.

Phase II efficacy

On Day 90, the SDC was statistically superior to MTB in maintaining shade per VCS, with LS Mean (SE) reduction of 0.77 (0.22) for SDC and 0.47 (0.22) for MTB, p-value = 0.0001.

For VBG at Day 90, the LS Mean (SE) reduction was 0.29 (0.12) for SDC and 0.15 (0.12) for MTB, p-value = 0.0108.

No tooth color differences were observed per ΔE.

Safety

The percentage of subjects who reported “no sensitivity” immediately post-bleaching was 98.5% for PZW, and 98.6% for UOB. At Day 7, these values were 82.1% for PZW, and 79.4% for UOB. Of those who did experience sensitivity, one subject rated sensitivity as “moderate.” All other reports were characterized as “mild.”

There were a total of 41 adverse events reported among 34 subjects. In general, these events were associated with sensitivity. Subject use of post-bleaching sensitivity gel (Relief ACP and UltraEZ) was low. Four subjects (two per treatment group) used the products at Day 1 post-bleaching, and one subject used the product on Day 2. There are no other reports of use thereafter.

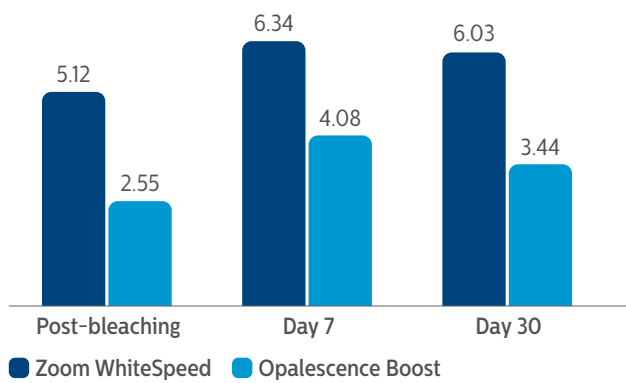
Conclusions

At Day 7 following tooth bleaching, Philips Zoom WhiteSpeed showed statistically greater change in overall tooth color and shade than Ultradent Opalescence Boost PF.

At Day 90 following tooth bleaching, Philips Sonicare DiamondClean powered toothbrush maintained tooth shade significantly better than a manual toothbrush.

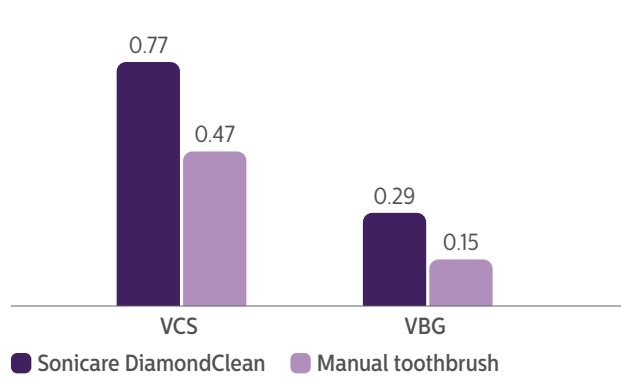
Both chair-side tooth bleaching products and the toothbrushing regimens are safe for use.

Median ΔE

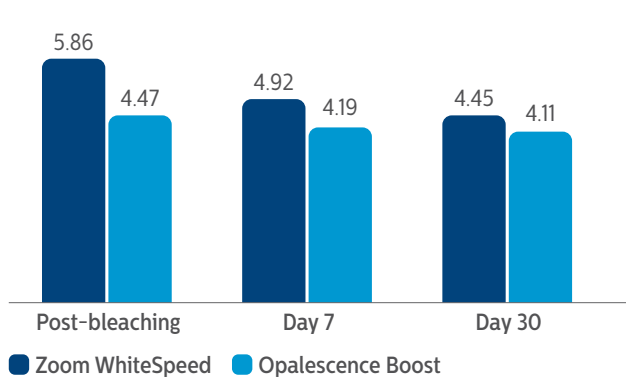


LS Mean Shade Reduction at Day 90

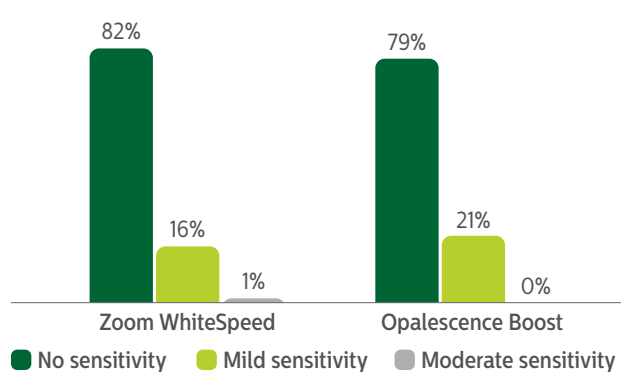
VITA Classical Shade Guide and VITA Bleached Guide



LS Mean VITA Classical Shade Reduction



Maximum Sensitivity Rating Reported by Study Subjects



LS Mean VITA Bleached Guide Shade Reduction

