



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية  
التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

# بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



**HANAA ALY**



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## شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم



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# جامعة عين شمس التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

## قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها  
علي هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغييرات



## يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأقراص المدمجة بعيدا عن الغبار



**HANAA ALY**



**Evaluation of the Antiplaque and Antibacterial Effect of Aloe Vera, Chlorhexidine and Fluoride Containing Toothpastes  
“In-vitro Study”**

*Thesis Submitted to the Department of Pediatric Dentistry and  
Dental Public Health, Faculty of Dentistry - Ain Shams University*

*In*

*Partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master degree in  
Pediatric Dentistry*

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**2022**

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## **Dedication**

*I would like to dedicate this thesis to my dear parents; to my father's soul who was always a motive for me and my mom who was always there for me and to my dear husband.*

*Besides, my best friend Aya Adel El Tahlawy (Lecturer of Biomaterials department/Cairo University) who helped through day and night and helped alot in the existence of this work.*

*No words can express my appreciation and gratitude for all their love, care and support every day of my life. Without their support and patience, nothing of this work would have been possible.*

*And above all, to my girl Cherifah*

## Acknowledgement

I would like to convey my deep appreciation to those who have contributed to this thesis, without their help, this work would not have been possible.

First, I would like to express my deepest thanks and gratitude to **Prof. Dr. Amr Abd El Aziz**, Professor of pediatric dentistry and dental public health department, Faculty of Dentistry, Ain Shams University, for his tremendous support, valuable guidance, continuous supervision, support, encouragement and understanding which allowed this work to come into existence. It was a great honor to work under his guidance and supervision.

Also, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the great effort done by **Dr. Basma Awad**, Lecturer of pediatric dentistry and dental public department, Faculty of Dentistry, Ain Shams University, for her close supervision, great effort, valuable comments, continuous guidance and great help without which this work would have lacked valuable information, and would not come to existence.

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to **Dr. Ahmed El Banna**, Lecturer of Dental Biomaterials Department, Faculty of Dentistry, Ain Shams University, for constructive guidance, support and valuable information throughout this work.

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to **Dr. Marwa Fathi**, professor of Medical microbiology and immunology, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University, for constructive guidance, support throughout this work.

Last but not least, I would like to thank all my Professors, Doctors and Colleagues in Pediatric Department, Ain Shams University, for their continuous and friendly support, concern and co-operation.

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## NOMENCLATURE

### *Abbreviations*

<b>BHI</b>	Brain heart infusion
<b>LB</b>	Lactobacillus acidophilus
<b>ml</b>	Milliliter
<b>mm</b>	Millimeter
<b>OD</b>	Optical density
<b>SM</b>	Streptococcus mutans
<b>TVC</b>	Total viable count

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## **Introduction**

Dental diseases are one of the major public health problems recognized throughout the world.<sup>1</sup> The diseases of the periodontium and tooth decay are among the most common afflictions of mankind.<sup>2</sup> Dental plaque plays a major role in the etiology of periodontal and caries diseases.<sup>3,4</sup>

It has been identified that a diverse microflora is found in dental plaque biofilms. Therefore, “The specific plaque hypothesis” was put forward as a major advance.<sup>5</sup> This hypothesis proposed that the disease is actively caused by only a few of the many species found in dental plaque biofilms. Thus, caries could be controlled by targeting preventative measures and interventions against these “specific” organisms, as streptococcus mutans which is considered as one of the main causative agents.<sup>6</sup>

On the other hand; as opposed to specific species “The nonspecific plaque hypothesis” proposed that disease is the outcome of the overall activity of the total plaque microflora.<sup>7</sup>

Over the years, various synthetic chemical agents have been evaluated for their antimicrobial effect in oral cavity. The chlorhexidine is the benchmark control in the removal of plaque accumulated over enamel surface.<sup>8</sup> However, it cannot be used for a long period of time due to its many side-effects like altered taste sensation and staining of tongue. Chemical plaque control agents are used since they have the ability to inhibit growth and metabolism as well as colonization of bacteria; however, all are associated with various side effects.<sup>9</sup>

Fluoride is a well-known antimicrobial agent that has significant anticariogenic and remineralization properties. However, the over use of Fluoride may cause toxicity and fluorosis.<sup>10</sup>

Accordingly; patients are preferring to shift away from modern medicines, and they prefer using herbal preparations like *Terminalia chebula*, *Aloe Vera*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Ocimum sanctum*.<sup>11</sup>

The present study claimed that *Aloe Vera* extract is one of the natural oral hygiene aids that helps in changing bacterial content of dental plaque.<sup>12</sup> The main active ingredients in the *Aloe Vera* gel are aloin, aloemodin, aloemannan, acemannan, aloeride, naftoquinones, methylchromones, flavonoids, saponin, sterols, amino acids and vitamins.<sup>9</sup> The use and benefits of *Aloe Vera* have been mentioned in various literature worldwide like in Egypt, India, Japan, South Africa, Mexico and China<sup>13,14</sup>.

*Aloe Vera* has been used in different treatments like burns, skin infections, haemorrhoids, sinusitis, and gastrointestinal pain. It is also a wound healer for bruises, burns, insect bites. It also aids in reducing radioderamtitis, psoriasis and genital herpes infection.<sup>10</sup> This is attributed to its various pharmacological actions including anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, antioxidant, antiviral and antifungal actions.

Literature is abundant on the health beneficial effects of *Aloe Vera* but to date, few studies have been conducted to test its antiplaque efficacy on enamel surface.<sup>4,15,16</sup> Hence, this study was conducted to evaluate the efficacy of *Aloe Vera* as antibacterial and antiplaque agent.

## **Review of Literature**

Dental caries is the most common type of oral health problem globally <sup>17</sup>. It is known to have multifactorial etiology with number of variables that influence prevalence of the condition.

### **Etiology & Prevalence of dental caries in children:**

One of the most prevalent chronic diseases and a main public health issue is dental caries <sup>18</sup>. Deciduous tooth decay was categorized as 12<sup>th</sup> most predominant condition, affecting 560 millions of children in 2015 Global Burden Disease Study<sup>19</sup>. Dental caries is a multifactorial, destructive disease, which can affect different ages <sup>20</sup>; affecting 80 to 90% of world population <sup>21</sup>.

In children, dental caries appears to have five times higher prevalence than asthma, which is the second most common disease. For ages, streptococcus mutans have been considered one main causative agent of the disease <sup>22</sup>. This made most current diagnostic, preventive, therapeutic strategies directed towards this microorganism <sup>23</sup>. However, many other microbial species have been related to process of tooth decay; including lactobacilli and bifidobacteria <sup>24</sup>.

Studying human microbiology showed that the oral ecosystem is inhabited by hundreds of bacterial species <sup>25</sup>. Species regarded as pathogens are usually found in healthy individuals as well as affected individuals but at a lower level in case of healthy ones <sup>26,27</sup>. Caries is highly related and influenced by the patient's dietary habit, sugar intake, salivary flow, salivary fluoride level and preventive