

reddened. Plaque build-up. API 100%, PBI 60%.

**X-ray findings**

Approximal bright area extending from E1 – D1 on tooth 16, 15, 14, 44 and 45 (fig. 2).

**Diagnosis**

Caries, gingivitis

**Therapy**

Oral hygiene instruction, tooth cleaning, success control, fissure sealing. Infiltration on tooth 16, 15, 14, 44, and 45. As an alternative treatment to the infiltration method, the option of a filling restoration must be discussed.

**Therapy decision**

Motivation in the oral hygiene phase was difficult. The treatment needed to be interrupted at times due to lack of compliance on the part of the patient. With direct involvement of the parents, the API values decreased to 35% so that a combination therapy of infiltration and filling restoration was decided. The patient also had stable prophylaxis values.

First, fissure sealings were performed using the acid etching technique. Subsequently, the lesions on tooth 16, 15, 14, 44, and 45 are infiltrated.

**Infiltration therapy**

The infiltration concept is a new method for treating caries. The treatment was performed with Icon®, a product indicated for lesions extending from E1 to D1. This technique was developed by Adj. Prof. Dr. H. Meyer-Lückel and Dr. Sebastian Paris, and the product was brought to market maturity under the name of Icon® by DMG. The name Icon® is derived from the terms Infiltration Concept.

Icon® is offered for approximal and vestibular defects. The trays of the treatment units contain different application aids for the respective applications.

Included in the sets are special separation wedges, suitable applicators, HCl etching gel, ethanol and the infiltrant, a low viscosity, light-curing composite. The cover

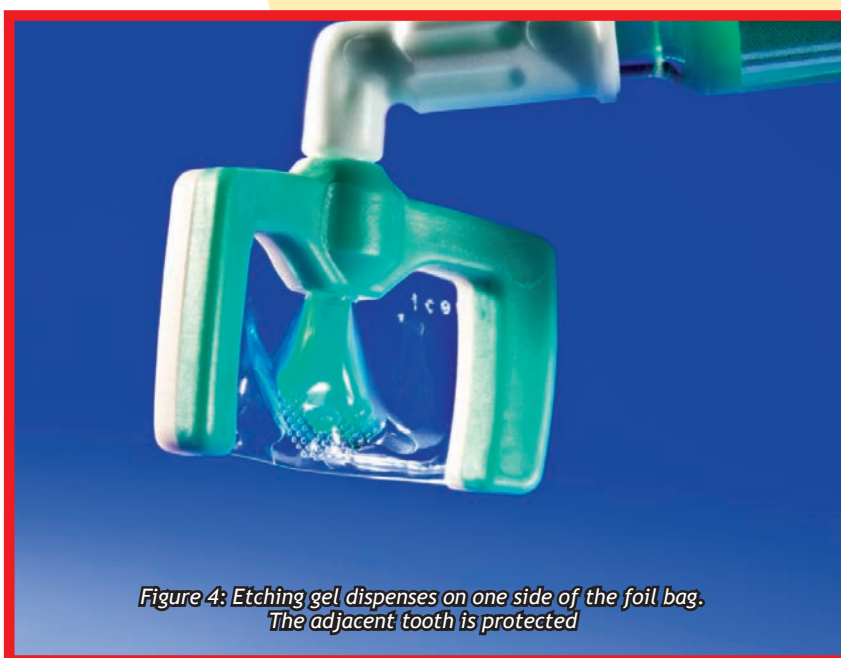


*Figure 3: Representation and separation of the approximal area with a special wedge*

of each treatment unit contains brief illustrated instructions of use to familiarize the dentist quickly and easily with the processing steps and to facilitate a quick application. Not included in the treatment tray is rubber dam equipment.

**Content of the tray**

The separation wedges have a cross-section in the shape of a trapeze. They are used to separate the teeth to allow dentists to



*Figure 4: Etching gel dispenses on one side of the foil bag. The adjacent tooth is protected*