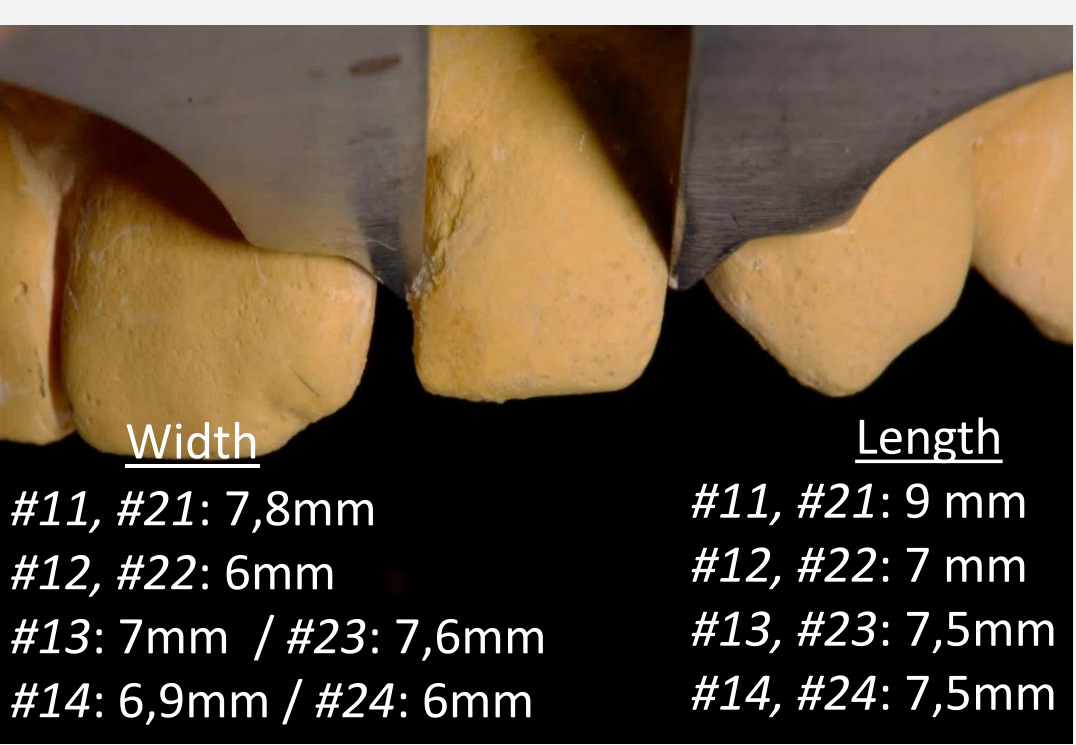


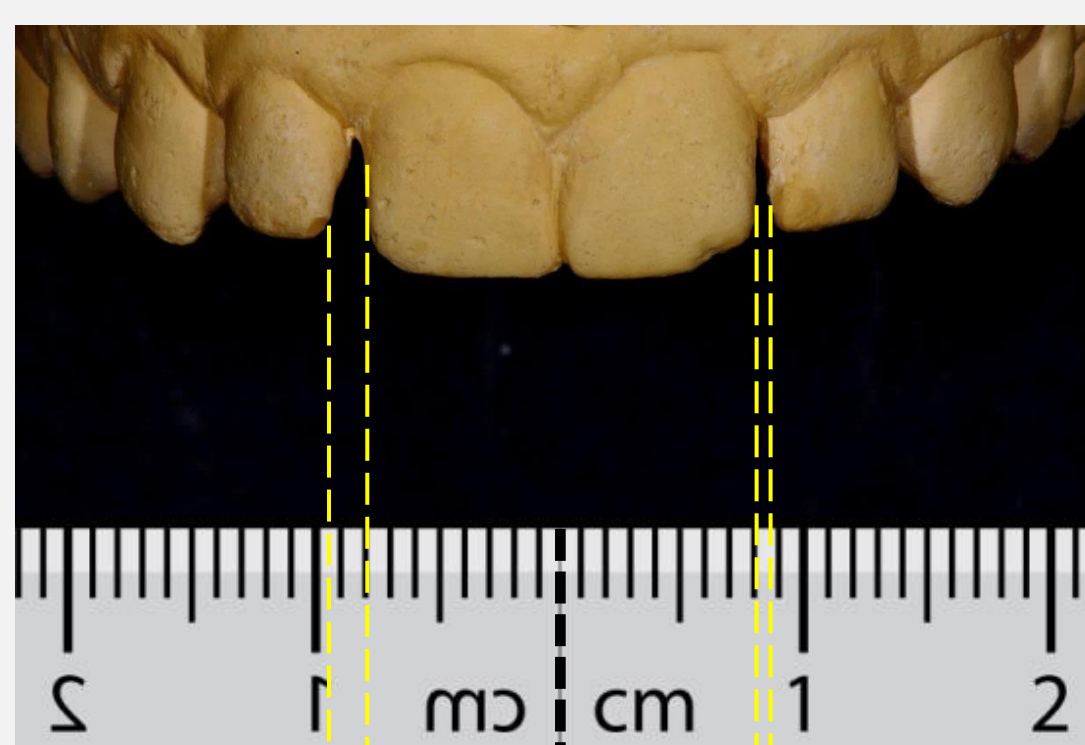


**Case Report:** A 24-years-old female was esthetically dissatisfied with her teeth value and the diastemas present in the anterior and premolar areas. At first, a home-bleaching procedure (10% carbamide peroxide, White Dental Beauty, NOVON) was performed in order to ensure the desired transition from A3 to B1 value, measured with the classical VitaPan shade guide (VITA Zahnfabrik). Then, a digitally aided diagnostic wax-up was created measuring the optical width of the planned restorations in order for the clinical mock-up to be transferred correctly. The appropriate dentine chroma and enamel shades were selected using the Inspiro Direct Shade guide (Edelweiss DR AG). After field isolation with rubber-dam and minimal buccal preparation of tooth 12, direct stratification of the above mentioned composite resin was performed accordingly<sup>1-3</sup>.

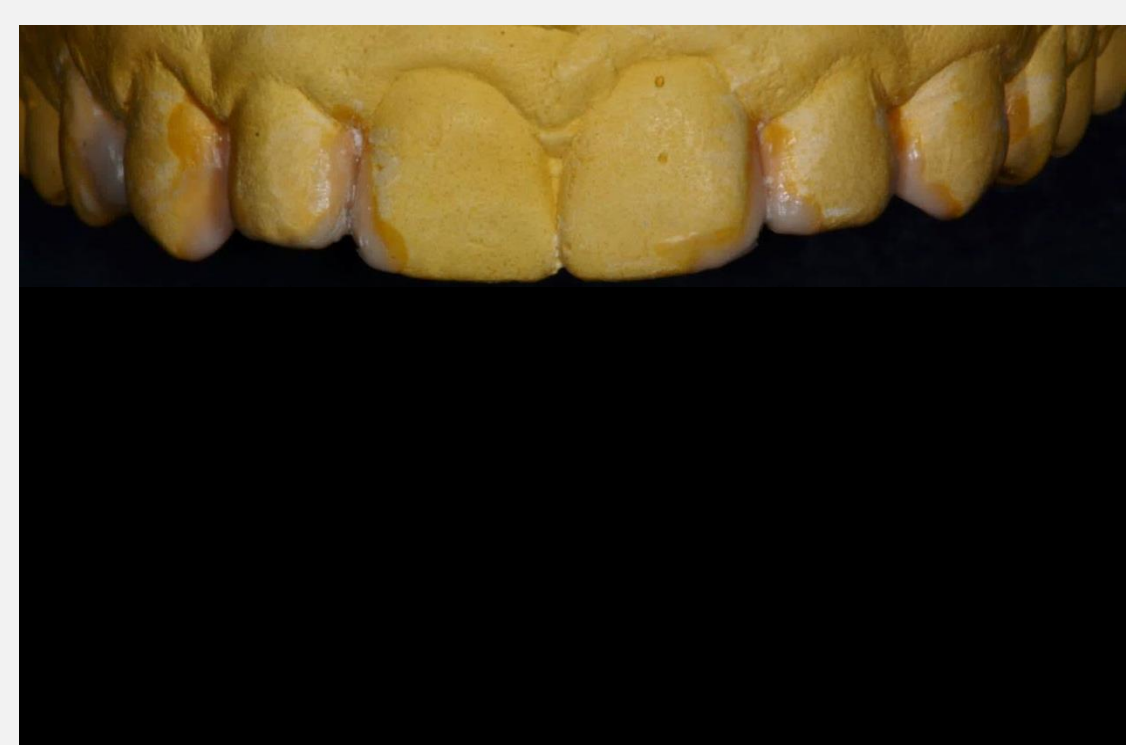
Before Treatment



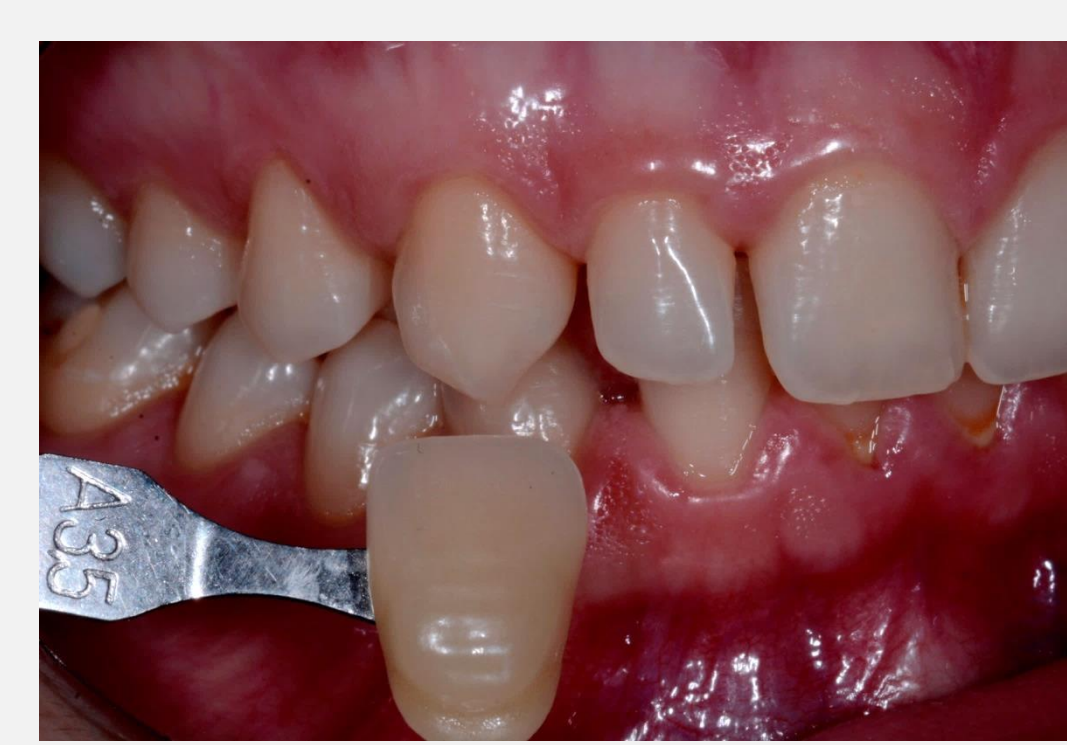
Initial width and length measurements



Digital planning of the restorations



Wax-up on the working cast



Shade selection before bleaching



Shade selection after bleaching



Direct composite mock-up



Dentine Bi2 shade selection



Enamel SW shade selection



Silicone palatal index try-in



Etched enamel surfaces.  
Tooth #12 has been minimally prepared



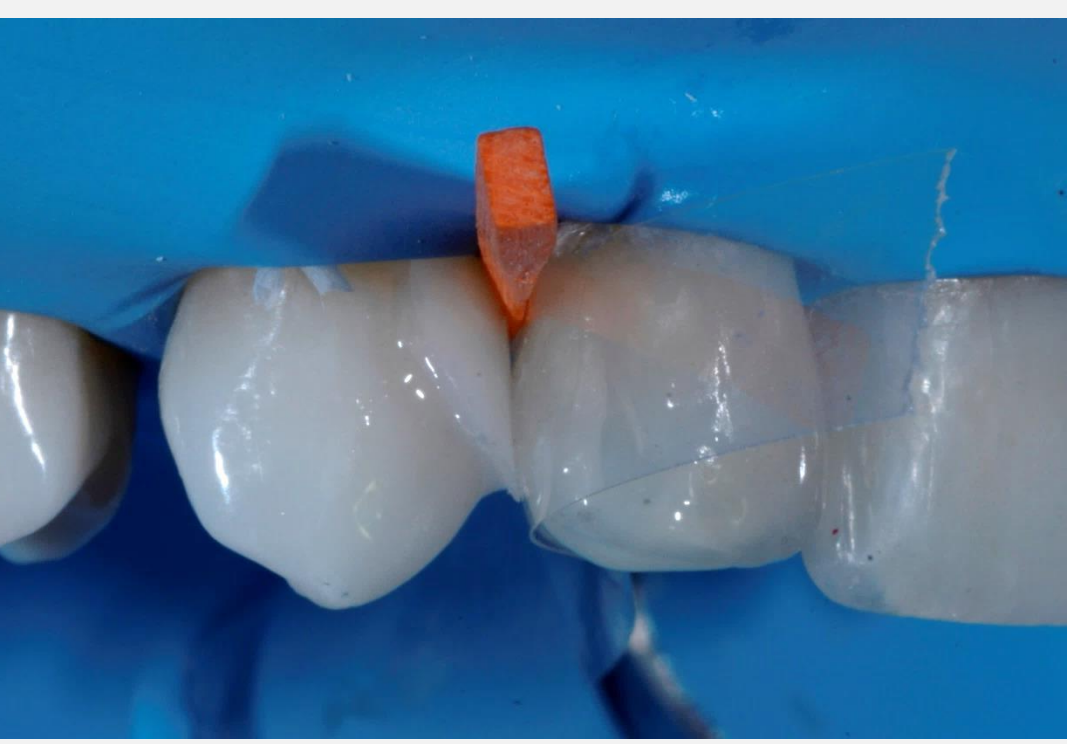
Palatal shell fabrication with SW shade



Application of Bi2 and Amber effect shades



Application of SW enamel shade



Establishing a correct emergence profile with a transparent matrix



Establishing a correct emergence profile with a metal sectional matrix



Achieving a correct contour at the gingival level with the metal sectional matrix



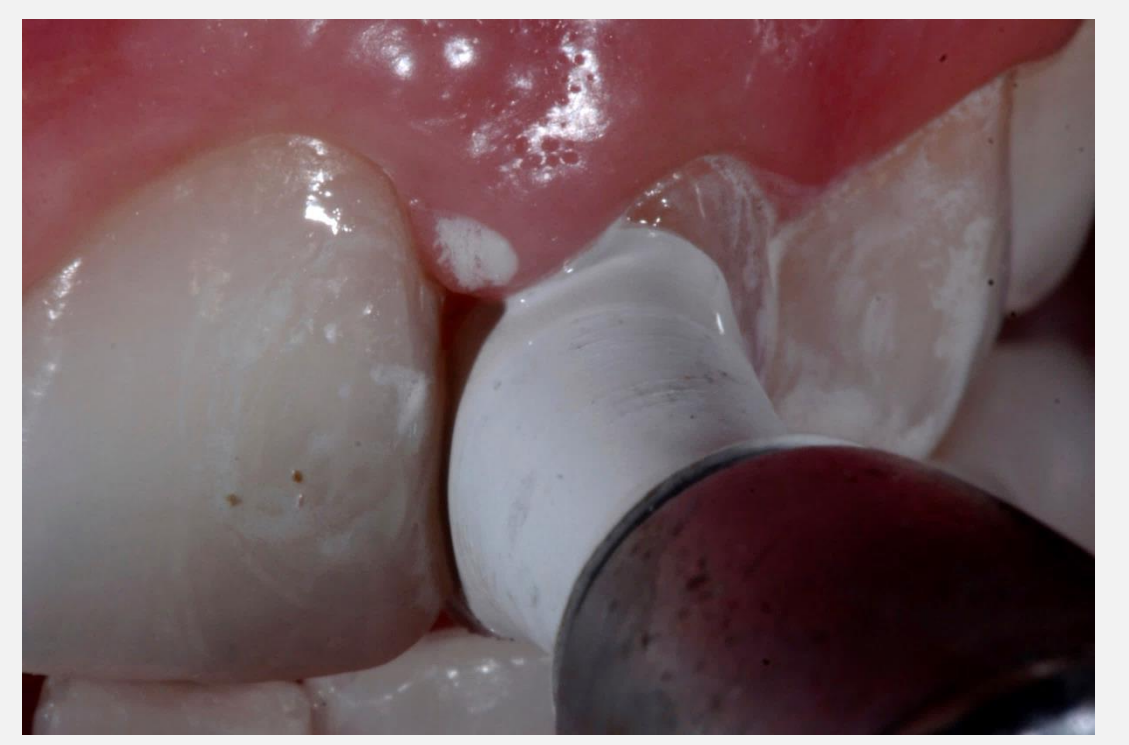
Macro-morphology design



Removing the composite excess with a scalpel no. 15



Meticulous polishing with 3-step rubber cups and brushes (Kerr, USA)



Latch-type laminated cups dipped in diamond polishing paste (Ultradent Co., USA)

After Treatment



**Conclusions:** The clinical success depends on the correct width measurements, the final contour and emergence profile of the restorations as well as the composite-enamel transition and luster of it. The presence of glycerin between the Inspiro Direct Shade guide tabs can minimize shade selection errors. A combination of metal sectional and transparent matrices is crucial to achieve a proper contour at the gingival level. Composite excess should be carefully removed with a scalpel from the enamel-composite interface. Finally, Latch-type laminated cups dipped in diamond polishing paste can be used for improved luster in the interproximal surfaces.

**References**

1. De Araujo EM Jr, Fortkamp S, Baratieri LN. Closure of diastema and gingival recontouring using direct adhesive restorations: a case report. J Esthet Restor Dent. 2009;21(4):229-40.
2. Fahl N Jr. Achieving ultimate anterior esthetics with a new microhybrid composite. Compend Contin Educ Dent Suppl. 2000;(26):4-13; quiz 26.
3. Barros de Campos PR, Maia RR, Rodrigues de Menezes L, Barbosa IF, Carneiro da Cunha A, da Silveira Pereira GD. Rubber dam isolation--key to success in diastema closure technique with direct composite resin. Int J Esthet Dent. 2015 Winter;10(4):564-74.

<sup>1</sup> Postgraduate Student

<sup>2</sup> Assistant Professor

a.spaveras@gmail.com