A.G. MMTA Cement Mineral Trioxide Aggregate





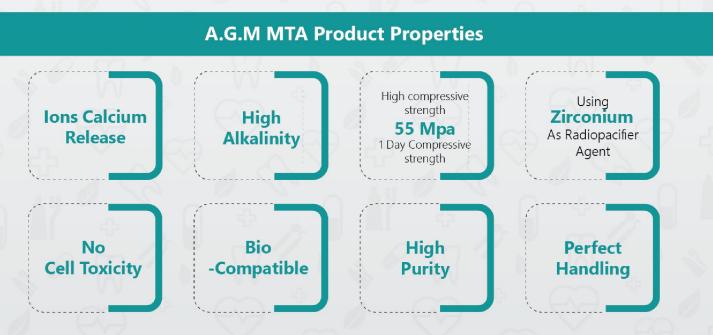




A.G.M Mineral Trioxide Aggregate (MTA), a type of calcium silicate-based cement (CSCs), is used in endodontic treatment, not only as a root-end filling material but also for direct pulp capping and apexification, internal resorption and perforation, pulpotomy, and in regenerative endodontic procedures. Due to unique properties of MTA, In most of mentioned indications, no other material

can be used. A.G.M MTA is a white cement, mainly composed of fine hydrophilic powders of tricalcium silicate, dicalcium silicate, calcium aluminate and zirconium oxid that can set in the presence of water. The liquid component contains sterile water, calcium chloride and a biocompatible thickening agent.





A.G.M MTA is free of bismuth oxide. it contains zirconium oxide as a Radiopacifier and after immersion in water, sodium hypochlorite, or hydrogen peroxide was assessed by viewing the no color change. (Which is very important in Anterior Teeth treatments)

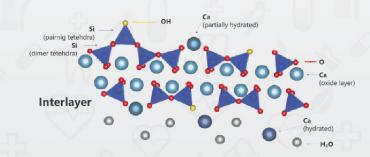


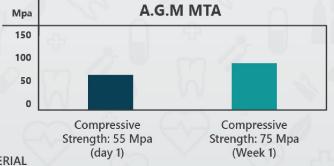
Ions Calcium Release

A.G.M MTA due to the release of calcium ions, has many of the required properties of root-end and perforation filling materials such as biocompatibility, sealing ability, Capable of inducing neoformation of periradicular cementum and the formation of a dentin bridge.

High Compressive Strength

Because of high compressive strength A.G.M MTA can be used in various indications





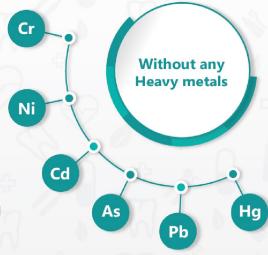
A.G.M DENTAL MATERIAL

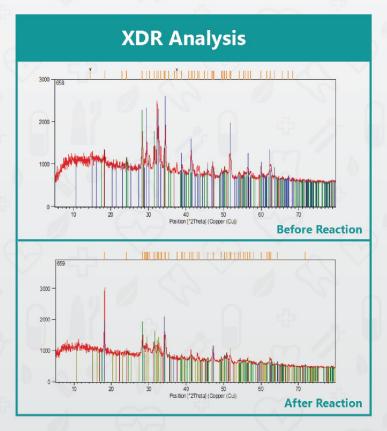
High Purity

Not using industrial cement formula and synthesis of all stages with customized and unique formula. A.G.M MTA is also non-toxic due to its biocompatibility and high purity of ingredients.

High Alkalinity

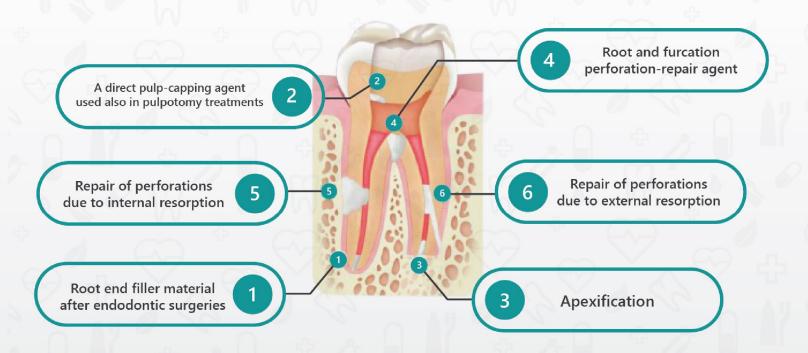
A.G.M MTA increases the PH of the environment by releasing calcium hydroxide and thus prevents the growth of bacteria.







Indications



A.G.M MTA in Practice

A.G.M MTA Product Properties

Radiopacity
Between
3-4 mm

Final Setting Time 120 minute Initial Setting
Time
9 minute

Working Time
5 minute

Mixing Time **90 second**

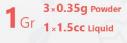
Compressive Strength (1 day) 55 MPa

Commercial Brand	ISO 6876 Working Time (min)	ISO 6876 Setting Time (min)	ISO 9917 Setting Time (min)	ISO 9917 Compressive Strength (Mpa)	ISO 6876 & ISO 9917 Radiopacity in mm Al
Pro root	6	7 - m	140 - 284	7 -	6.4 - 8.5
MTA Angelus		8.5 - 24.3	171 - 175	19.63-41.51	4.5 - 5.96
Biodentin	10-0	6.5	45 - 85.7	67.18-170.8	3.3 - 4.1
Bioagrigate	//-		1260	16.34-29.07	5 - 5.7
Retro MTA	4	3	360	53 - 105	5
A.G.M ORMAL MATERIAL MTA Cement	5 (9	120	75 - 110	3.5 - 4

- 1. Comin-Chiaramonti, Lorenzo, et al. "Crystallochemical comparison between Portland cements and mineral trioxide aggregate (MTA)." Journal of Applied Biomaterials and Biomechanics 7.3 (2009): 171-178.
- 2. Ha, William N., et al. "Mineral trioxide aggregate—A review of properties and testing methodologies." Materials 10.11 (2017): 1261.

A.G.M MTA Packages and Kit Contents







Dropper



1.8cc Liquid



2_{Gr}

6×0.35g Powder 1×1.8cc Liquid



A.G.M MTA Operation Procedures

0.35g Powder



Place the product (powder) on a dental mixing paper or a mixing glass pad.



Drip an appropriate amount of liquid near the powder. The standard ratio of powder and liquid is 1 g of powder against 0.27 g of liquid.



Mix the powder and liquid with a spatula for about 60 - 90 sec.



Cap the exposure site with the mixed material using an instrument. To maintain moisture, cement must be immediately applied to the desired area after being mixed.





MTA CEMENT
Mineral trioxide aggregate
IMED License NO: 3447755 Code NO: AGDC02

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