

Which filling is the right one for you?

An overview of the three most popular fillings

Amalgam filling

- Not tooth-coloured (grey)
- The teeth likewise become grey over time
- Long-lasting
- A lot of healthy tooth substance must be “drilled away” in order to create room for the filling
- Amalgam may not be used on patients with grave renal insufficiency and proven mercury allergy. It is furthermore recommended not to use any amalgam fillings for pregnant patients and children under 6 years of age.

(Source: BfArM, Federal Institute for Drugs and Medical Devices, Germany, 2003)

Glass Ionomer filling

- Does not correspond to the natural tooth colour
- Can absorb water, what leads to fissures in the filling
- Is worn down by chewing
- Is used as a provisional filling material (retention period in mouth: less than 2 years)
- Good biocompatibility

Venus® composite filling

- Outstanding aesthetics
- Adapted to the natural tooth colour
- Long-lasting
- Is resistant to wearing down through chewing
- Maximum conservation of the natural tooth substance enabled through the bonding technique
- Good biocompatibility



How do you obtain your composite fillings

Your dentist selects the colour that perfectly fits your tooth from the extensive composite colour range before beginning the treatment



A small, invisible area of decay in the interdental space...



...is removed, while preserving as much of the tooth substance.



Different adhesive agents are used according to the individual situation.



The adhesive agent is set hard by blue light, it is "polymerised"



The defect is filled with the modern Venus® composite (white filling material) in several steps. Each layer is hardened individually.



The final composite restoration cannot be distinguished from the natural tooth substance.