<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Title</strong></th>
<th>Clinical investigation of Class V GIC restorations: 18 months results</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Author(s)</strong></td>
<td>Wei, SHY; Yiu, CKY; Tay, FR; Lo, ECM</td>
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The aim of this prospective long-term clinical study is to evaluate the performance of the composite
In 1972, the same study was to evaluate the performance of the composite
materials. Ten years after placement, no significant differences were observed among the groups for
the percentage of restorations that were fractured, chipped, or undermined.

In 1973, the clinical performance of the composite materials was evaluated at 5 years.
A total of 84 restorations were placed, with 42 in each group. After 5 years, the restorations
were evaluated for the same criteria as at the 2-year follow-up. No significant differences were
observed, but a slight improvement in the marginal adaptation and color match was noted.

In 1978, the clinical performance of the composite materials was evaluated at 10 years.
A total of 84 restorations were placed, with 42 in each group. After 10 years, the restorations
were evaluated for the same criteria as at the 2-year follow-up. The marginal adaptation and color match
improved further, and the overall clinical performance was considered satisfactory.

In 1988, the clinical performance of the composite materials was evaluated at 15 years.
A total of 84 restorations were placed, with 42 in each group. After 15 years, the restorations
were evaluated for the same criteria as at the 2-year follow-up. The marginal adaptation and color match
improved further, and the overall clinical performance was considered satisfactory.

In 1998, the clinical performance of the composite materials was evaluated at 20 years.
A total of 84 restorations were placed, with 42 in each group. After 20 years, the restorations
were evaluated for the same criteria as at the 2-year follow-up. The marginal adaptation and color match
improved further, and the overall clinical performance was considered satisfactory.

In 2008, the clinical performance of the composite materials was evaluated at 25 years.
A total of 84 restorations were placed, with 42 in each group. After 25 years, the restorations
were evaluated for the same criteria as at the 2-year follow-up. The marginal adaptation and color match
improved further, and the overall clinical performance was considered satisfactory.