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## Silver Zeolite: A Microbial Sieve – A Study to Evaluate the Mechanical and Chemical Properties Oo Heat Cure Denture Base Resins After Incorporation of Different Percentages of Silver Zeolite

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Denture-related infections are frequently linked to microbial colonization by Candida albicans, Streptococcus mutans, Staphylococcus aureus, and Pseudomonas aeruginosa. Incorporation of antimicrobial agents into denture base resins may help reduce microbial growth and improve patient outcomes. This study aimed to evaluate the antibacterial and antifungal properties of Silver-Zeolite (Ag-Z) incorporated into heat-cure denture base resin. Heat-cure acrylic resin specimens were fabricated and divided into five groups based on Ag-Z concentrations: 0% (control), 2.5%, 5%, 7.5%, and 10% by weight. Antimicrobial activity was assessed using the agar well diffusion method against C. albicans, S. mutans, S. aureus, and P. aeruginosa. The diameter of inhibition zones was measured after 24 hours, and data were analysed with one-way ANOVA and Tukey's post-hoc test. Control specimens exhibited no antimicrobial activity. In contrast, incorporation of Ag-Z produced statistically significant inhibition zones (p < 0.001) for all tested microorganisms. The size of inhibition zones increased proportionally with Ag- Z concentration, with the highest values observed in the 10% group (*C. albicans*:  $14.65 \pm 0.29$  mm; *S. mutans*:  $17.35 \pm 0.31$  mm; *S. aureus*: 15.36  $\pm$  0.30 mm; *P. aeruginosa*: 17.32  $\pm$  0.72 mm). The findings indicate that incorporation of Silver-Zeolite into denture base resins significantly enhances antimicrobial efficacy in a concentration-dependent manner. This suggests its potential application in reducing dentureassociated infections and improving the overall biocompatibility and performance of heat-cure acrylic resins in clinical use.

**Keywords:** Silver-Zeolite, denture base resin, Antimicrobial activity, Agar well diffusion, *Candida albicans, Streptococcus mutans* 

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