

REMEMBER

None of the clinical outcomes have been



REMEMBER None of the clinical outcomes have been altered in any way





BACTERIA, BACTERIA, **B**ACTERIA...



S Kakehashi, HR Stanley, RJ Fitzgerald. The effects of surgical exposures of dental pulps in germ-free and conventional laboratory rats. Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol 1965; 20:340-49.

G Sundqvist. Bacteriological studies of necrotic dental pulps [odontologic dissertation no.7]. 1976 University of Umea Umea, Sweden

AJ Möller, L Fabricius, G Dahlén, et al. Influence on periapical tissues of indigenous oral bacteria and necrotic pulp tissue in monkeys. Scan J Dent Res 1981; 89:475-84.

obtr8



Prevent / resolve apical periodontitis by:

Removal of all organic substrate from the canal system

Prevention of re-infection



Schilder, Dent Clin Nor Am 1974

obtr8

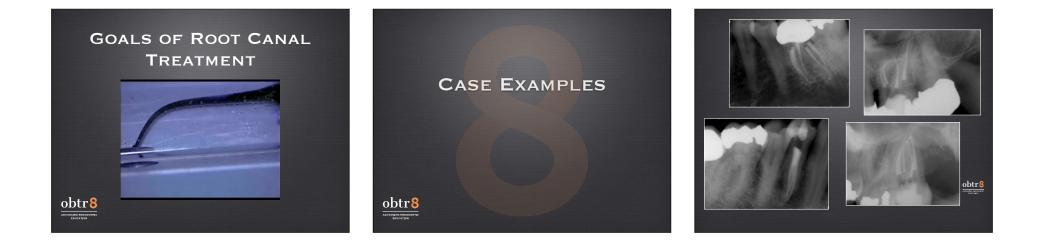
Safely deliver irrigant to within 2-3 mm of the working length

GOALS OF TREATMENT

Preserve the natural anatomy of the tooth



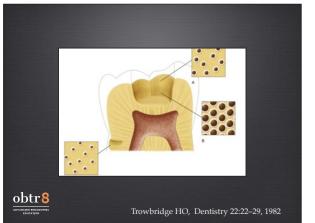














DENTIN INFECTION

Bacterial infection of the cervical and midroot areas was similar, characterized as a heavy infection with bacteria penetrating as deep as 200 um







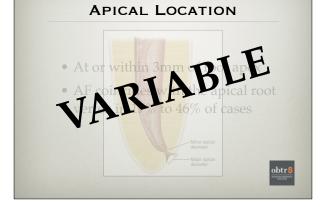




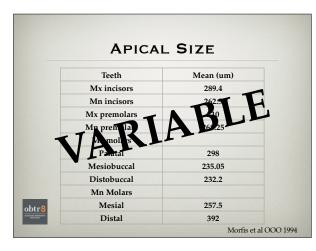
APICAL LOCATION

- At or within 3mm of root apex
- AF coincides with the apical root vertex in 17% to 46% of cases

<u>obtr8</u>



	APICAL	SIZE	
	Teeth	Mean (um)	
	Mx incisors	289.4	
	Mn incisors	262.5	
	Mx premolars	210	
	Mn premolars	268.25	
	Mx molars		
	Palatal	298	
	Mesiobuccal	235.05	
	Distobuccal	232.2	
	Mn Molars		
btr8	Mesial	257.5	
	Distal	392	



APICAL ANATOMY 75% Ap of nal ab he api he DE DEUS QD. J ENDOD 1975; 1:361-66. SELTZER S, SOLTANOFF W, BENDER IB, ZIONTZ M. ORAL SURG ORAL MED ORAL PATHOL obtr8 1966; 22:375-85.

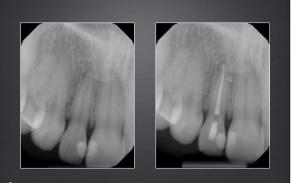
APICAL ANATOMY

Close relationship between the anatomic complexity of the root canal system and the persistence of periradicular pathosis



WADA M, TAKASE T, ET AL. CLINICAL STUDY OF REFRACTORY APICAL PERIODONTITIS TREATED BY APICECTOMY PART 1. ROOT CANAL MORPHOLOGY OF RESECTED APEX. INT ENDOD J 1998; 31:53-56.





obtr8

LATERAL CANALS



74% in the apical third of the root 11% in the middle third 15% in the cervical third

VERTUCCI FJ. ROOT CANAL ANATOMY OF THE HUMAN PERMANENT TEETH. ORAL SURG ORAL MED ORAL PATHOL 1984; 58:589-99.







PULP

meta-analysis of the factors affecting primary root canal

treatment mean success rate:

83% vital pulps 72% periapical lesion

ROOT CANAL SUCCESS

Salehrabi R, Rotstein I. J Endod 2004;30:846-50. **1.4 MILLION, 8 YEAR, 97%** SURVIVAL

Chen SC, Chueh LH, Hsiao CK, et al. J Endod 2007;33:226-9. 1.5 MILLION, 5 YEAR, 93% SURVIVAL

Lazarski MP, Walker WA 3rd, Flores CM, et al. J Endod 2001;27:791-6. 44 THOUSAND, 3.5 YEARS, 94% SURVIVAL

ROOT CANAL SUCCESS

Restored endodontically treated teeth and singletooth implant restorations have similar failure rates









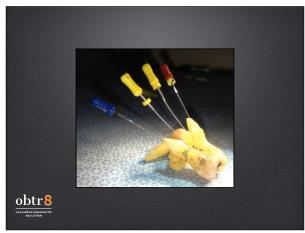


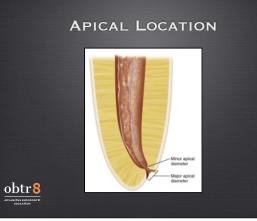


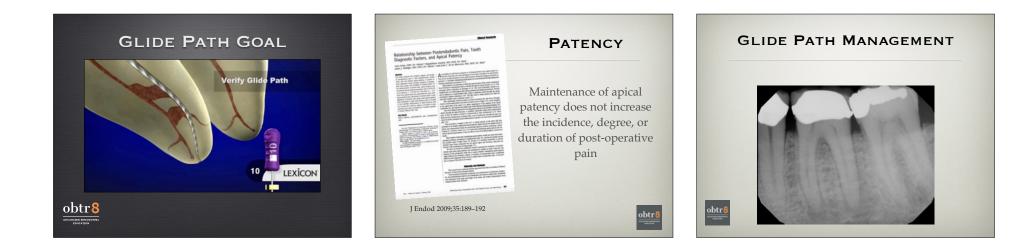
All Mechanized Instrumentation Begins with a Hand File



Teeth	Mean (um)
Mx incisors	289.4
Mn incisors	262.5
Mx premolars	210
Mn premolars	268.25
Mx molars	
Palatal	298
Mesiobuccal	235.05
Distobuccal	232.2
Mn Molars	
Mesial	257.5
Distal	392







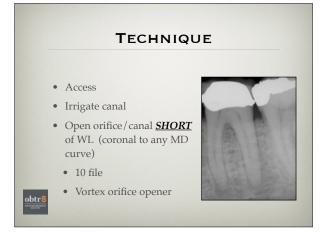


GLIDE PATH MANAGEMENT

- Estimate working length
- Straight Line Access
- Orifice Opening
- Instrumentation





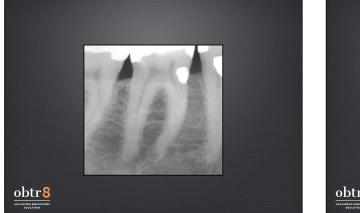






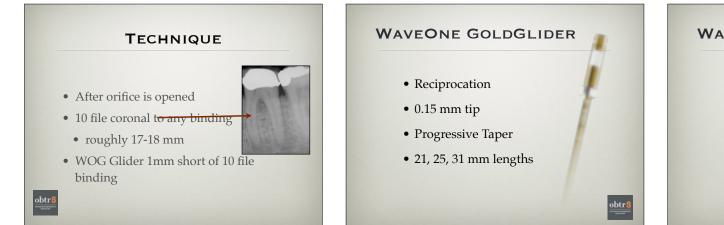
VORTEX ORIFICE OPENERS

Size (Tip/Taper)	Cutting Length	Tapered Length	Parallel Flutes 00 Taper Length	Maximum Fluted Diameter	Handle Color (Tip Size)	Stopper Color (Taper)	Taper Lines
20/.08	12 mm	9.0 mm	3.0 mm	0.92 mm	Yellow	Blue	4
25/.08	12 mm	9.3 mm	2.7 mm	0.99 mm	Red	Blue	4
25/.10	12 mm	9.4 mm	2.6 mm	1.19 mm	Red	Yellow	5
25/.12	12 mm	7.9 mm	4.1 mm	1.19 mm	Red	Black	6
30/.12	12 mm	8.0 mm	4.0 mm	1.26 mm	Blue	Black	6
40/.10	12 mm	7.9 mm	4.1 mm	1.19 mm	Black	Yellow	5
obtr 8							

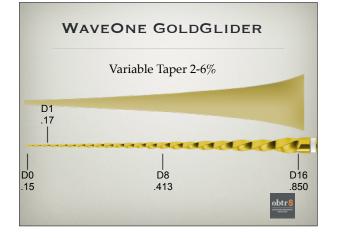


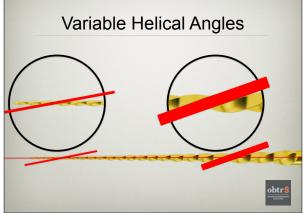


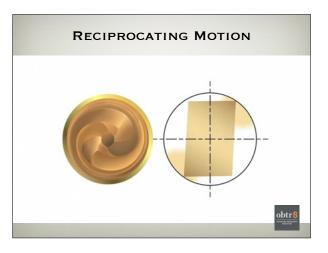
















TECHNIQUE REVIEW

- 10 file into canal (past dentin triangle)
- Orifice open (Vortex orifice opener 20/08, 16mm)
- 10 file tap to resistance (or est WL)
- WaveOne Glider @ 1 mm short of 10 file (or at WL)
- If not at estimated WL repeat sequence of 10 file and WaveOne Glider until estimated WL

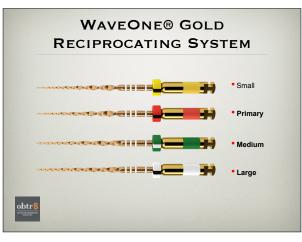
obtr8

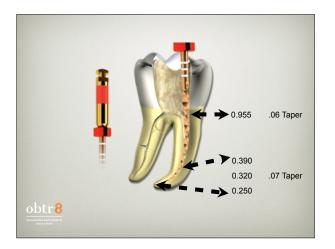
• Final instrumentation

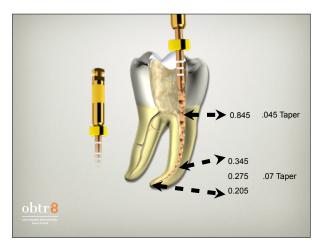




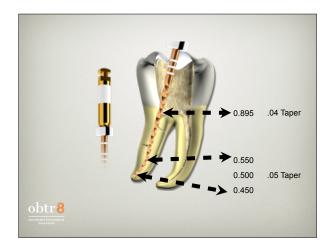


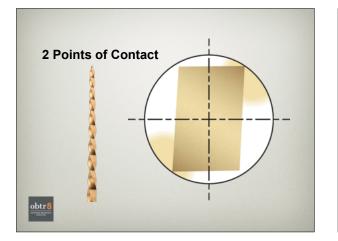


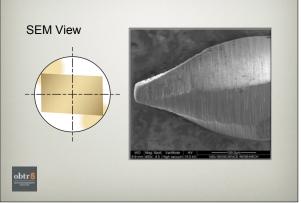








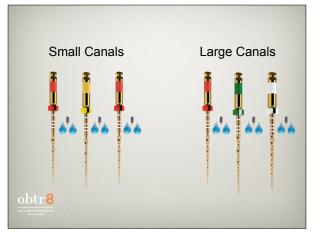




















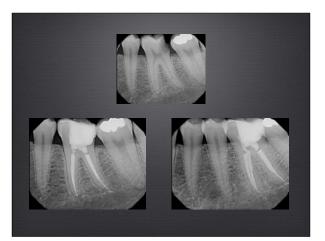






















- Glide path
- Flood canals

- Brushing motion away from furcation
- Apical pressure to engage dentin
- Several passes will be required to achieve WL
- Rinse and patency file between each WaveOne[™] gold cycle







BIOFILM

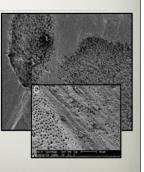
- Biofilms are the preferred means of microbial survival and growth
- Attached (Biofilm) vs. Suspended (Planktonic)
- 99.9% of microorganisms prefer attachment
- Microbes exist in 2 distinct life forms or phenotypes: biofilms for survival planktonic for transmission

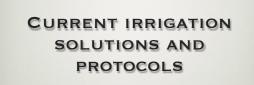
obtr8

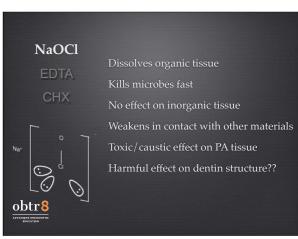
GOALS OF IRRIGATION

Debride canal Dissolve tissue Remove smear layer Kill microbes

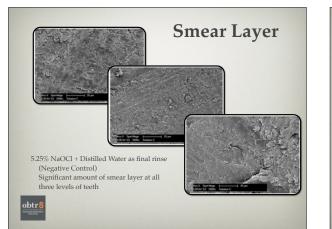
SEMs of smear layer partially covering instrumented sections of canal walls (Dr. Franklin Tay)



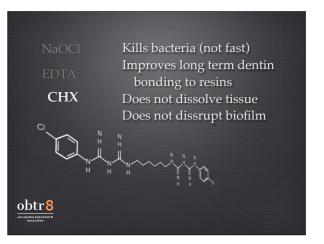












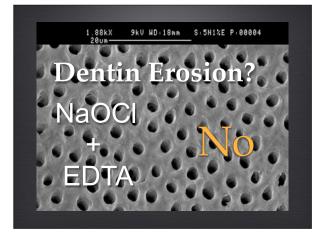
MOST COMMON IRRIGATION METHODS

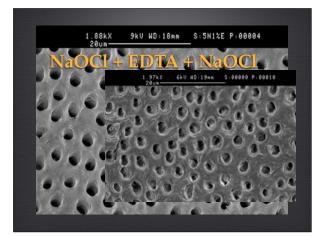
Bleach + EDTA: Bleach + EDTA + CHX: Bleach Only: **Bleach + EDTA + Bleach**

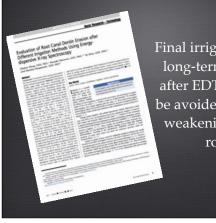
obtr8

USING HYPOCHLORITE AGAIN AFTER EDTA CAN CAUSE EROSION OF DENTIN

obtr8





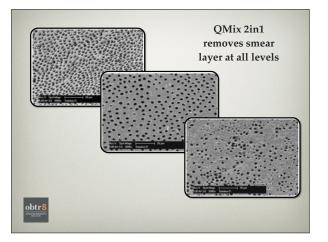


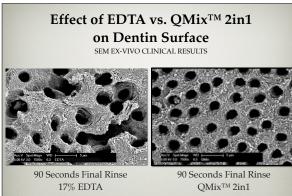
Final irrigation with long-term NaOCl after EDTA should be avoided to avoid weakening of the root

obtr8

No single final irrigant does all of the required tasks





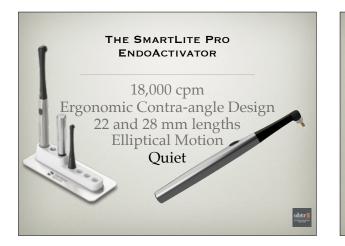


Franklin R. Tay, Medical College of Georgia

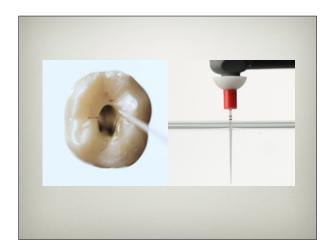








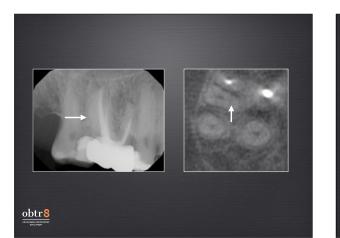






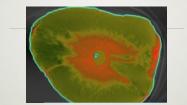








ACTIVATION IMPACT



Exchange of activated irrigant deep within the dentinal tubules

Courtesy Roberta Pileggi

ACTIVATION

EndoActivator provided better obturation of lateral and accessory canals and resulted in less remaining debris



Kanter V, Weldon E, Pileggi R, et al: A Quantitative and Qualitative Analysis of Ultrasonic vs. Sonic Endodontic Systems on Canal Cleanliness and Obturation, Oral Surg, Oral Med, Oral Pathol, Oral Radio, J Endod 112:6, pp. 809-813, 2011

ACTIVATION

Root canal cleanliness benefits from solutions activation in comparison with no activation during the final irrigation regimen

obtr8







OBTURATION

Means nothing without a clean canal

OBTURATION GOAL:

Seal canal in three dimensions from orifice to apex with maximum gutta percha and minimal sealer

obtr8

OBTURATION









CBO produced significantly higher % of gutta percha filled area than lateral condensation and System B techniques

GUTTA PERCHA 1,4 trans-polyisoprene Beta Alpha

Compaction to overcome shrinkage during cooling

Biocompatible









DEPTH OF HEAT



obtr8

DEPTH OF HEAT

Deeper heat penetration increased the quality of GP adaptation to the canal walls

Thermoplasticized GP extended **2** to **3** mm apical to the depth of heat penetration

obtr8



CLINICAL ARTICLES

Effect of Varying the Depth of the Adaptability of Gutta-Perce

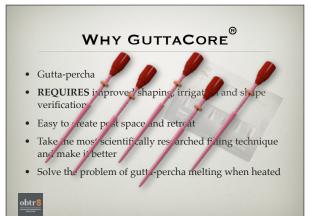
CARRIER BASED OBTURATION

- Evidence supports its superior fill
- Great for difficult anatomies
- Difficult to retreat or remove material
- Difficult to create post space
- Minimal shaping possible

WHY GUTTACORE®

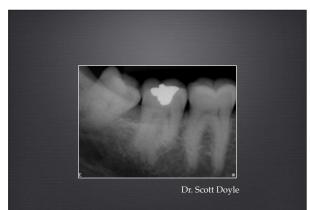
• Gutta-percha

- Promote improved shaping, irrigation and shape verification
- Easy to create post space and retreat
- Take the most scientifically researched filling technique and make it better
- Solve the problem of gutta-percha melting when heated



















• Recommend a minimal shape of 25/.06

• sizes 20-90

obtr8

- .06 will usually match
- .04 one size smaller than MAF
- waveone primary 25 or 30

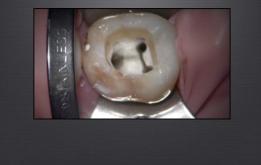


Blister Pack (5 obturators + 1 Size Verifier) (25 obturators + 5 Size Verifiers)

CLINICAL TECHNIQUE – SIZE VERIFICATION

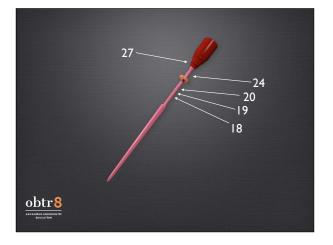
 Irrigate the canal
Remove the GuttaCore™ size verifier from the obturator package
Confirm working length and passive fit
Rotate in the canal 180°
Dry the canal with a paper point

SIZE VERIFICATION



<section-header><text><text><text>

<image>



CLINICAL TECHNIQUE – SEALER APPLICATION 1. Use a paper point to brush a very light coating of ThermaSeal® Plus Ribbon sealer throughout the canal

obtr8

2. Use an additional paper point to wick up any excess sealer





CLINICAL TECHNIQUE – OBTURATOR PLACEMENT

Place obturator into canal in one smooth continuous motion Do not use excessive force Pressure should follow obturator direction into canal

*Place paper point in any unfilled canals until time for obturation









LOCKING PLIERS







GUTTACORE[™]

Ξ

POST SPACE AND RETREATMENT -SIMPLIFIED

CREATE POST SPACE AND REMOVE THE OBTURATION MATERIAL WITH UNPRECEDENTED EASE

obtr8

GUTTACORE®

CLINICAL TECHNIQUE -REMOVING MATERIAL

- 1. Use rotary file of same size as last file taken to working lengtl
- 2. Use solvent to soften gutta-percha around core (if needed)















Dr. Michael Thompson



Dr. Michael Thompson

