

Canal Cleaning Ability of Endovac System Using Different Irrigants: An In-vitro Study

Proposal submitted to the Endodontic Department Faculty of Dentistry, Ain Shams University For Partial fulfillment of requirements of master degree in Endodontics

By

Noha Amr Abdel Maksoud

B.D.S Ain Shams University (2006)

Faculty of Dentistry
Ain Shams University
2015

Supervisors

Prof.Dr Ihab Hassanein

Professor of Endodontics.

Chairman of endodontic department.

Faculty of Dentistry, Ain Shams University

Dr Kariem El Batouty

Associate professor of endodontics Faculty of Dentistry, Ain Shams University

Dedication

I would like to dedicate this work to my adorable and most precious girls whom I really love and adore Alia and Laila.

And finally I would to dedicate this work for my friend Heba Fahmy whom I dreamt to be with us, may she rest in peace, love you Heba.

Acknowledgement

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to Prof Dr.Ihab El Sayed Hassanein, Professor of Endodontics, Faculty of Dentistry, Ain Shams University, for his support and generous guidance.

I would like also to express my deepest gratitude to Dr.Kareem El Batouty, Assistant Professor of Endodontics, Faculty of Dentistry Ain Shams University, for his enormous help, sincere advice and his great support.

I would like to thank my lovely family especially my great father Dr Amr who gave me the biggest ever support throughout my whole life and my dearest mum who gave me all the love and support, my dear supportive husband Ahmed who helped and supported me, my dear father in law Dr Hafez and my supportive dear friends Maii youssef and Susan Sarhan.



تأثيرجهازالاندوفاك في تنظيف القنوات العصبية بأستخدام أنواع متعددة من الغسول: دراسه مخبريه

دراسة مقدمة الى كلية طب الأسنان جامعة عين شمس كجزء متمم للحصول على درجة الماجستير في علاج الجذور

مقدمة من

الطبيبة/ نهى عمرو عبد المقصود

بكالوريوس طب وجراحة الفم والأسنان جامعة عين شمس

كلية طب الفم و الأسنان جامعة عين شمس ٢٠١٥

تحت اشراف

أ.د/ ايهاب السيد حسانين

أستاذ بقسم علاج الجذور رئيس قسم علاج الجذور كلية طب الأسنان - جامعة عين شمس

د/ كريم البطوطي

استاذ مساعد بقسم علاج الجذور كلية طب الأسنان - جامعة عين شمس

CONTENTS

| Page | |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| LIST OF TABLE | I |
| LIST OF FIGURES | П |
| LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS | VI |
| INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| REVIEW OF LITERATURE | 3 |
| Negative pressure agitation technique | 3 |
| Endovac irrigation device | 3 |
| Irrigating solutions | 16 |
| Sodium hypochlorite | 17 |
| EDTA | 28 |
| Chlorohexidine | 38 |
| AIM OF THE STUDY | 49 |
| MATERIALS AND METHODS | 50 |

| RESULTS | 61 |
|------------------------|-----|
| DISCUSSION | 105 |
| SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION | 110 |
| RECOMMENDATION | 114 |
| REFERENCES | 115 |
| ARABIC SUMMARY | - |

LIST OF TABLES

| Table. No. | Title | Page |
|---------------|--|------|
| (1) | Debris Scoring | 58 |
| (2) | Smear layer scoring | 60 |
| (3) | Mean and standard deviation (SD) for Irrigants extruded apically using Endovac and Conventional syringe | 61 |
| (4) | Median and interquaternary ratio (IQR) of debris scores for Endovac and Conventional needle using same irrigating solutions. | 6.5 |
| (5) | Median and IQR of overall debris scores for different irrigating solutions (NaOCl, EDTA, CHX) with Endovac and conventional needle. | 65 |
| (6) | Median and IQR of overall debris scoring for the canal portions using different systems with different irrigating solutions. | 65 |
| (7) | Median and interquaternary ratio (IQR) of Smear layer scores of Endovac and conventional needle using different irrigants. | nn |
| (8) | Median and IQR of smear scoring for different irrigating solutions (NaOCl, EDTA, CHX) using Ev and CN. | 5 68 |
| (9) | Mean and interquaternary ratio (IQR) of overall smear layer scoring of different canal portion on using different irrigation systems using different irrigating solutions. | 7/6 |

LIST OF FIGURES

| Fig | . No. | Title | Page |
|-----|------------|---|------|
| 1 | l . | $\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$ | 50 |
| 2 | 2. | The macro cannula of the Endovac | 51 |
| 3 | 3. | The micro cannula of the Endovac | 51 |
| 4 | 1. | apical negative pressure of Endovac | 51 |
| 5 | 5. | irrigant collection apparatus was prepared similar to that described by Meyers and Montgomery | 57 |
| (| 5. | apparatus collecting apically extruded irrigant and debris | 57 |
| 7 | 7. | sensitive 3 Digit balance | 57 |
| 8 | 3. | Scanning electron microscope | 59 |
| 9 |). | Sputter coated root segments | 59 |
| 1 | 10. | Bar chart showing mean score values of irrigant extruded using Endovac and Conventional needle | 62 |
| 1 | 11. | Bar chart showing mean score value of overall debris scores of root canal | 64 |
| 1 | 12. | Bar chart showing mean score value of debris scores of root canal irrigated with Ev. | 65 |
| 1 | 13. | Bar chart showing mean score value of debris scores of root canal irrigated with conventional needle | 66 |
| 1 | 14. | Bar chart showing mean score value of debris scores for root canal irrigated with Ev using different irrigating solutions | 69 |

| Fig. No. | Title | Page |
|----------|---|------|
| 15. | Bar chart showing mean score value of debris scores for root canal irrigated with CN using different irrigating solutions. | 69 |
| 16. | SEM image of apical segments of root canal A) after using Ev as an irrigation device with NaOCl as final rinse. B) After using CN as an irrigation device with NaOCl as final rinse. | 09 |
| 17. | SEM image of middle segments of root canal A) after using Ev as an irrigation device with NaOCl as final rinse. B) After using CN as an irrigation device with NaOCl as final rinse. | 70 |
| 18. | SEM image of coronal segments of root canal A) after using Ev as an irrigation device with NaOCl as final rinse. B) After using CN as an irrigation device with NaOCl as final rinse. | 70 |
| 19. | SEM image of apical segments of root canal A) after using Ev as an irrigation device with EDTA as final rinse. B) After using CN as an irrigation device with EDTA as final rinse. | 71 |
| 20. | SEM image of middle segments of root canal A) after using Ev as an irrigation device with EDTA as final rinse. B) After using CN as an irrigation device with EDTA as final rinse. | 71 |
| 21. | SEM image of coronal segments of root canal A) after using Ev as an irrigation device with EDTA as final rinse. B) After using CN as an irrigation device with EDTA as final rinse. | 72 |
| 22. | SEM image of apical segments of root canal A) after using Ev as an irrigation device with CHX as final rinse. B) After using CN as an irrigation device with CHX as final rinse. | 72 |

| Fig. No. | Title | Page |
|----------|---|------|
| 23. | SEM image of middle segments of root canal A) after using Ev as an irrigation device with CHX as final rinse. B) After using CN as an irrigation device with CHX as final rinse. | 73 |
| 24. | SEM image of coronal segments of root canal A) after using Ev as an irrigation device with CHX as final rinse. B) After using CN as an irrigation device with CHX as final rinse. | 73 |
| 25. | Bar chart showing overall smear scoring of root canals irrigated with Ev and CN using different irrigants. | 75 |
| 26. | Bar chart showing smear layer scoring for root canals irrigated with different irrigating solutions(NaOCl ,EDTA,CHX) using Ev. | 76 |
| 27. | Bar chart showing smear layer scoring for root canals irrigated with different irrigating solutions(NaOCl ,EDTA,CHX) using CN. | 77 |
| 28. | Bar Chart showing smear layer scoring for Ev using different irrigants. | 80 |
| 29. | Bar Chart showing smear layer scoring for CN using different irrigants. | 80 |
| 30. | SEM images of apical segments of root canal A) after using Ev as an irrigation device with NaOCl as final rinse. B) After using CN as an irrigation device with NaOCl as final rinse. | 81 |
| 31. | SEM images of middle segments of root canal A) after using Ev as an irrigation device with NaOCl as final rinse.B) After using CN as an irrigation device with | 81 |

| Fig. No. | Title | Page |
|----------|--|------|
| | NaOClas final rinse. | |
| 32. | SEM images of coronal segments of root canal A) after using Ev as an irrigation device with NaOCl as final rinse. B) After using CN as an irrigation device with NaOCl as final rinse. | 82 |
| 33. | SEM images of apical segments of root canal A) after using Ev as an irrigation device with EDTA as final rinse. B) After using CN as an irrigation device with EDTA as final rinse. | 82 |
| 34. | SEM images of middle segments of root canal A) after using Ev as an irrigation device with EDTA as final rinse. B) After using CN as an irrigation device with EDTA as final rinse. | 83 |
| 35. | SEM images of coronal segments of root canal A) after using Ev as an irrigation device with EDTA as final rinse. B) After using CN as an irrigation device with EDTA as final rinse. | 83 |
| 36. | SEM images of apical segments of root canal A) after using Ev as an irrigation device with CHX as final rinse. B) After using CN as an irrigation device with EDTA as final rinse. | 84 |
| 37. | SEM images of middle segments of root canal A) after using Ev as an irrigation device with CHX as final rinse. B) After using CN as an irrigation device with EDTA as final rinse. | 84 |
| 38. | SEM images of coronal segments of root canal A) after using Ev as an irrigation device with CHX as final rinse.B) After using CN as an irrigation device with EDTA as final rinse. | 85 |

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

| NaOCl | Sodium Hypochlorite |
|----------|---|
| EDTA | Ethylenediaminetetraaceticacid |
| CHX | Chlorohexidine |
| CN | Conventional irrigation |
| Ev | Endovac |
| EDTAC | Ethylenediamine tetra-acetic acid plus Cetavlon |
| SEM | Scanning electron microscope |
| Ea | Endoactivator |
| PUI | Passive ultrasonic irrigation |
| PI | Passive irrigation |
| WL | Working length |
| CEJ | Cemento Enamel junction |
| PCA | Parachloroaniline |
| H_2O_2 | Hydrogen peroxide |
| PCR | Polymerase chain reaction |
| MDI | Manual dynamic irrigation |
| MDA | Manual dynamic agitation |
| CUI | Continuous ultrasonic irrigation |
| ANP | Apical negative pressure |

VI

INTRODUCTION

Success of root canal therapy depends on the quality of several factors, including instrumentation, irrigation, disinfection and 3-dimensional obturation of the root canal. Mechanical and chemical effects of the irrigant solution are crucial during irrigation. Mechanical effects are generated by the flow and backflow of irrigant solutions in the root canal.

Ideally root canal irrigants should flush out debris, dissolve organic tissue, kill microbes, destroy microbial by products and remove the smear layer. To accomplish these objectives, there must be an effective delivery system to deliver the irrigating solution efficiently to the apical one third of the root canal.

Conventional irrigation using syringes as endodontic irrigating technique is still widely accepted by both general practitioners and endodontists. Some of these needles are designed to dispense an irrigant through their most distal ends whereas others are designed to deliver an irrigant laterally through closed ended side-vented channels.

Endovac system provides a constant flow of fresh irrigant to the working length. This patent pending system enables safe irrigation to the apical termination with an abundance of fresh and continuous irrigation solutions, unlike positive pressure systems which use cannulas to deliver irrigants in the canal. The Endovac system is a true apical negative pressure system that draws fluid apically by way of evacuation. In addition Endovac system provides cleaning, disinfection and smear layer removal during and after root canal preparation leading to maximum microbial control.