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”وقل رب زدني علما“

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***In VIVO* STUDY ON THE BIOCOMPATIBILITY OF THE
NEWLY DEVELOPED CALCIUM SILICATE BASED
ENDODONTIC SEALER “*iRoot® SP*”**

Thesis

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To

- *The memory of my beloved father.*
- *My mother; for her unlimited love, sacrifice & support throughout my entire life.*
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دراسة التوافق الحيوي المجراة لمادة حشو الجذور

"iRoot® SP"

على فئران التجارب

رسالة مقدمة من

الطبيبة/ رانيا عبد المعطى السيد

بكالوريوس طب وجراحة الفم والأسنان

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List of Contents

Introduction.....	1
Review of literature	3
• Types of root canal sealers.....	4
• Biocompatibility of various types of root canal sealers	8
• <i>iRoot® SP</i>	16
• Tissue reaction to components of <i>iRoot® SP</i>	17
Aim of the study.....	38
Materials and methods	39
Results.....	55
I- One week observation period	55
II- Two months observation period	57
Statistical analysis.....	82
Discussion	85
Summary & Conclusion.....	95
References.....	98

List of Figures

Figure 1: <i>iRoot® SP</i> endodontic sealer.....	40
Figure 2: Incision making.....	43
Figure 3: Subcutaneous widening	43
Figure 4: Subcutaneous widening	44
Figure 5: Both incisions ready for receiving the polyethylene tubes	44
Figure 6: Insertion of sealer containing tube	45
Figure 7: Settlement of sealer containing tube	45
Figure 8: Control tube insertion	46
Figure 9: Suturing after tubes insertion	46
Figure 10: Suturing after tubes insertion	47
Figure 11: A photograph of the image analyzer computer system.....	53
Figure 12: Copy of the display seen on monitor of the image analyzer	53
Figure 13: Photomicrograph of control group, one week after implantation of empty polyethylene tube, (H&E x 40)	
.....	60
Figure 14: A higher magnification in control group, one week after implantation of empty polyethylene tube, (H&E x 200).....	60
Figure 15: Photomicrograph of the control group one week after implantation of empty polyethylene tube, (H&E x 200).....	61
Figure 16: Photomicrograph of the control group one week after implantation of empty polyethylene tube, (H&E x100).....	61
Figure 17: Photomicrograph of the control group, one week after implantation of empty polyethylene tube, (H&E x40).....	62
Figure 18: Photomicrograph of control group, one week after implantation of empty polyethylene tube, (Masson's Trichrome x 40).	62
Figure 19: A higher magnification in control group, one week after implantation of empty polyethylene tube, (Masson's Trichrome x 200).....	63
Figure 20: Photomicrograph of control group, one week after implantation of empty polyethylene tube, (Masson's Trichrome X 100).....	63

Figure 21: Photomicrograph of control group, one week after implantation of empty polyethylene tube, (Von Kossa x 100)	64
Figure 22: Photomicrograph of the experimental group, one week after tube implantation, (H&E x40, 100).	64
Figure 23: Photomicrograph of experimental group, one week after tube implantation, (H&E x 400).....	65
Figure 24: A higher magnification in experimental group after one week of tube implantation, (H&E x 200, 400).	65
Figure 25: Photomicrograph of experimental group, one week after tube implantation, (H&E x 400).....	66
Figure 26: Photomicrograph of experimental group after one week of tube implantation, (H&E x40).....	66
Figure 27: A higher magnification in experimental group after one week of tube implantation, (H&E x400).	67
Figure 28: Photomicrograph of experimental group, one week after implantation of sealer tube, (Masson's Trichrome x 200)	67
Figure 29: A high magnification in the experimental group, one week after implantation of sealer containing tube (Masson's Trichrome x 400)	68
Figure 30: Photomicrograph of experimental group, one week after tube implantation, (Masson's Trichrome x 400).	68
Figure 31: Photomicrograph of experimental group, one week after implantation of polyethylene tube, (Von Kossa x 100).	69
Figure 32: Photomicrograph of control group, two months after implantation of empty polyethylene tube, (H&E x 100).....	70
Figure 33: A higher magnification in the control group, two months after implantation of empty polyethylene tube, (H&E x 100).....	70
Figure 34: Photomicrograph of control group, two months after implantation of empty polyethylene tube, (H&E x100).....	71
Figure 35: A higher magnification in the control group, two months after implantation of empty polyethylene tube, (H&E x 200).....	71
Figure 36: Photomicrograph of control group, two months after tube implantation, (Masson's Trichrome x 200)	72

Figure 37: Photomicrograph of control group, two months after tube implantation, (Masson's Trichrome x 400)	72
Figure 38: Photomicrograph of control group, two months after tube implantation, (Masson's Trichrome x 400)	73
Figure 39: Photomicrograph of control group, two months after tube implantation, (Masson's trichrome x 200).....	73
Figure 40: Photomicrograph of control group, two months after implantation of empty polyethylene tube, (Von Kossa x 100).....	74
Figure 41: Photomicrograph of experimental group, two months after implantation of sealer containing tube, (H&E x 40).....	74
Figure 42: Photomicrograph of experimental group, two months after implantation of sealer containing tube, (H&E x 40).....	75
Figure 43: A higher magnification in the experimental group, two months after implantation of sealer containing tube, (H&E x 200)	75
Figure 44: Photomicrograph of experimental group, two months after implantation of sealer containing tube, (H&E x 40).....	76
Figure 45: Photomicrograph of experimental group, two months after implantation of sealer containing tube, (H&E x 40).....	76
Figure 46: Photomicrograph of experimental group, two months after implantation of sealer containing tube, (H& E x 100).....	77
Figure 47: Photomicrograph of experimental group, two months after implantation of sealer containing tube, (H&E x 40).....	77
Figure 48: Photomicrograph of experimental group, two months after implantation of sealer containing tube, (H&E x 40).....	78
Figure 49: A higher magnification in the experimental group, two months after implantation of sealer containing tube, (H&E x 400)	78
Figure 50: Photomicrograph of experimental group, two months after tube implantation, (Masson's Trichrome x 100)	79
Figure 51: Photomicrograph of experimental group, two months after tube implantation, (Masson's Trichrome x 200).....	79
Figure 52: Photomicrograph of experimental group, two months after tube implantation, (Masson's Trichrome x 100).....	80

Figure 53: Photomicrograph of experimental group, two months after tube implantation, (Masson's Trichrome x 40)	80
Figure 54: Photomicrograph of experimental group, two months after tube implantation, (Masson's Trichrome X 100)	81
Figure 55: Photomicrograph of experimental group, two months after tube implantation, (Von Kossa X 40)	81
Figure 56: Bar chart representing the mean number of inflammatory cells in the control and experimental group throughout the experiment.....	83

List of Tables

Table 1: Overview of sealers: chemical types and examples.....	4
Table 2: Solutions used for preparation of Masson's trichrome stain.....	49
Table 3: Reactions of Masson's trichrome with different tissues.....	50
Table 4: Mean values \pm standard deviation of inflammatory cell counts in both groups throughout the experiment	83
Table 5: Statistical significance of the difference between inflammatory cells counts in both groups throughout the experiment (t- test)	84

Introduction

The traditional concept of biocompatibility of dental materials is the compatibility of manufactured materials and devices with body tissues and fluids, i.e. lack of significant adverse reaction between the oral tissues (*Browne et al, 1988*). An updated definition of biocompatibility might be the ability of a restorative material to induce an appropriate and advantageous host response during its intended clinical usage (*Murray et al, 2007*). It is now recognized that; there are few materials, if any, which do not create a significant interaction with the host tissues (*Browne et al, 1994*). Such reactions may aid the oral healing response following restorative treatment (*Murray et al, 2007*).

The main goal of endodontic therapy is the proper cleaning and shaping of the root canal system; as well as obturation with an inert, dimensionally stable and biologically compatible material (*Gomes-Filho et al, 2007*). A number of endodontic materials enter the market every day. Such compounds can be in contact with oral tissues over extended periods of time. In endodontic therapy, a sealer is basically used to fill the irregularities of the root canal system, bond the core material to the root canal walls, and serve as a lubricant (*Lee et al, 2002*).

Despite the great variety of endodontic sealers available, a root canal sealer that possesses all the desirable physical and biological properties has yet to be found (*Zafalon et al, 2007*). Therefore, there has been continuous search in endodontics for a root canal sealer that combines acceptable biocompatibility and ideal physicochemical properties. Root canal sealers