

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قالوا

لسبب أنك لا تعلم لنا
إلا ما علمتنا إنك أنت
العليم العظيم

صدقة الله العظيم

سورة البقرة الآية: ٣٢

**In Vitro Comparison of Cyclic Fatigue
Resistance of Revo-s& One- Shape
in Straight and Curved Canals**

Thesis

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Dedication

To my parents soul

To my sisters and brothers

Acknowledgement

*All thanks to **ALLAH** whom give me this success*

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List of Contents

List of Tables.....	ii
List of Figures.....	iii
List of Abbreviations.....	vi
Introduction	1
Review of Literature	3
Aim of the Study.....	31
Materials and Methods	32
Results.....	44
Discussion.....	63
Summary and Conclusion	73
References	75
Arabic Summary	

List of Tables

Table No.		Page No.
1	NCF mean values to fracture for both files.	45
2	NCF mean values to fracture for both files in sub-division i and sub-division ii	46
3	NCF mean values for the two groups in sub-group a and sub-group b	47
4	NCF mean values for both groups under the interaction between the type of the file, number of usage and angle of curvature	49
5	NCF mean values to fracture for group II in relation to number of usage and angle of curvature	50
6	NCF mean values to fracture for group I in relation to angle of curvature and number of usage	51

List of Figures

Figure No.		Page No.
1	Photograph of OneShape file and its variable cross section	33
2	Photograph of SU file and its variable cross section	33
3	Hierarchy showing the classification of samples	35
4	Schematic diagram showing the testing apparatus.	37
5	Photograph of the apparatus used in testing cyclic fatigue	37
6	Photograph showing the block used in the study	38
7	Schematic figure showing the angle of curvature and radius of curvature	39
8	(A and b) diagram showing the Autocad drawing	41
9	Photograph of the scanning electron microscope used in the study.	43
10	Bar chart showing mean values for NCF of the two files	45

11	Bar chart showing mean values for comparison between the effect of one time use and three time use on cyclic fatigue	47
12	Bar chart showing the mean values of NCF for comparison between angle of curvature 30-35 and 40-45 on cyclic fatigue	48
13	Bar chart showing the mean values of NCF under the effect of file type,number of usage and angle of curvature	49
14	Bar chart showing the mean values of NCF for SU file in relation to the angle of curvature	51
15	Bar chart showing mean values of NCF within OneShape under the effect of angle of curvature and number of usage	52
16	Fractograph of OneShape showing peripheral areas of brittle fracture,multiple fracture levels and wide area of dimpling	54
17	Fractograph of OneShape showing rough dimpled surface ,metal roll over and pronounced cracks at the periphery	55
18	Fractograph of OneShape showing extensive dimpling indicating ductile fracture pattern	56
19	Fractograph of SU showing multiple fracture levels,rough dimpled surface ,metal roll over and pronounced cracks at the periphery acting as nidus for crack propagation	58
20	Fractographs of REVO-S showing slow over load zone,rapid over load zone,micro-cracks and multiple voids and dimples	59

21	fractograph of REVO-S showing extensive dimpled surface, multiple voids and peripheral smooth area	60
22	fractograph of REVO-S showing rough dimpled surface, metal roll over and ,multiple smooth areas at the periphery	61
23	Fractograph of REVO-S showing peripheral areas of brittle fracture, multiple fracture levels and wide area of dimpling	62

List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
Ni-Ti	Nickel Titanium
OS	Oneshape
WO	WaveOne
PTU	ProTaper Universal
PTX	ProTaperNext
CF	Cyclic Fatigue
R	Reciproc
HCM	HyflexCM
OS	Oneshape
SU	Shaping Universal
PTU	ProTaper Universal

TF	Twisted File
CT	Torsional stress
GF	Gentlefile
PTF2	Protaper F2
SD.	Standard deviation

Rotary nickel-titanium instruments have a very wide popularity because it seems to be safe when used according to the manufacturer guidelines, they had the ability to enlarge root canals rapidly, and are well suited to prepare severely curved root canals. Ni-Ti instruments have increased flexibility, wider elastic limits and superior resistance to bending and torsional failure. They are suitable for negotiating curved canals and reduce the risk of transportation, zipping, stripping or ledging the canal. They produce more effective biomechanical preparation. They also provide superior canal centering ability and reduced preparation time.

Fracture of Ni-Ti instruments occur when the instrument rotates within the elastic limits in curved canal, every bent portion of the instrument is subjected to alternating cycles of compression and tensile stresses. Continuous repetition of such stresses leads to low cyclic fatigue of the instrument.

Fracture of instruments used in rotary motion occurs in two different ways: fracture caused by torsion and fracture caused by flexural fatigue. Torsional fracture occurs when an instrument tip or another part of the instrument is locked in a canal while the shank continues to rotate. When the elastic limit of the metal is exceeded by the torque exerted by the hand piece, fracture of the tip becomes inevitable.

Fracture caused by fatigue through flexure occurs because of metal fatigue. The instrument does not bind in the canal, but it rotates freely in a curvature, generating tension/compression cycles at the point of maximum flexure until the fracture occurs. In addition, rotation in this curved posture subject the file to hundreds of cycles of

Introduction

alternating compression and flexure. Memory characteristics and phase transition of NiTi impart the ability to cycle through the bending demands of a curved canal without fracturing.

The resistance to fatigue fracture of rotary Ni-Ti instruments may be affected by the geometric features of the root canal, canal curvature, canal diameter and the instrument itself. Also the number of time to use can affect the fatigue resistance as the more cycles of compression and tension the more the material fatigue.

Based on the above facts, it was thought that single-file systems may have higher cyclic fatigue resistance in comparison to multiple files system, as it is subjected to low number of compression and tension cycles. But the knowledge gap still present between both systems because there are other factors affecting the cyclic fatigue of the rotary Ni-Ti endodontic instruments.

Separation of rotary Ni-Ti instruments occurs due to torsional failure or flexural fatigue. Whether the fracture occurs due to the influence of one of them or due to combined effect, yet cyclic fatigue is proved to be an important reason for instrument separation during clinical use. In this part of the study we will discuss the difference between the cyclic fatigue of single system and multiple system, effect of mode of motion, effect of methods of fabrication, angle of canal curvature and number of usage on cyclic fatigue.

I. Effect of multiple file systems versus single file systems on cyclic fatigue:

A. Multiple file systems:

Pedulla et al.¹ assessed the resistance to cyclic fatigue of three nickel titanium files after the immersion in sodium hypochlorite solution in conditions similar to those used in clinical practice. They used 150 new Twisted Files, Revo S SU files and Mtwo files, size 25.06. Fifty files of the same brand were randomly assigned to five groups (n = 10) and submitted to the following immersion protocol in 5% NaOCl at 37°C for 16 mm: no immersion (control), 5 minutes statically, 1 minute statically, 5 minutes dynamically (300 rpm/min), and 1 minute dynamically, they found that resistance to cyclic fatigue of the same niti file was not significantly affected by immersion in NaOCl. The Twisted file showed a higher resistance in all groups than Revo- S SU. The comparison between the same groups of Twisted files and Mtwo files or between Mtwo and Revo S files did not show significant differences except for two