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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية
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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

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۴۵۰

**Submitted to Faculty of Oral and Dental Medicine,
Cairo University, In Partial Fulfillment of
The Requirements for the Master Degree in Dental Surgery
*ENDODONTICS***

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DEDICATED TO

*My parents, my husband
and my children for their
endless love, care, and support
and for being there whenever I
needed them.*

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INTRODUCTION

Periapical lesions of pulpal origin are induced as a result of activation of nonspecific inflammatory reactions as well as specific immunological reactions. The mounting of an immune response requires, in most instances, the uptake and processing of antigen by an antigen-presenting cell such as the macrophage and the expression of the antigen or part of it on the surface membrane of this cell. This is followed by the clonal selection of B and T cells to proliferate and mature following the reception of appropriate signals. These signals are usually multiple. They consist, in the case of the B cell, of the antigen itself, which binds to surface immunoglobulins, together with soluble factors released from helper T cells.

The cell composition of human periapical lesions is a mixture consisting of T and B lymphocytes, null cells, macrophages, polymorphonuclear leukocytes, monocytes and mast cells. Cells are thus present which mediate a broad spectrum of immunological phenomena.

Inflammatory and immune responses are initiated in the pulp tissue or periapical area when antigens are introduced into the root canal. Evaluation of host mediators in endodontic exudates is a mean by which the nature of this response can be studied, and this analysis may ultimately provide an approach for better management of patients.