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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

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التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

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قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها علي هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات

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بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة

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بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالأصل

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

AN INVITRO COMPARATIVE STUDY OF APICAL EXTRUSION OF SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE AND GLY-OXIDE WITH OR WITHOUT THE USE OF CHELATING AGENT DURING CHEMOMECHANICAL DEBRIDMENT OF THE ROOT CANAL

Thesis

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TO MY PARENTS, HUSBAND &

MY LOVELY DAUGHTER

Contents

Chapter		Page
I	Introduction	1
II	Review of literature	4
III	Aim of the work	22
IV	Materials & Methods	23
V	Results	41
VI	Discussion	48
VII	Summary & Conclusion	55
VIII	Recommendation	59
IX	References	60
	Appendices	69
	Protocol of thesis	
	Arabic summary	

List of figures

Fig. No.		Page
1	EDTA Solution (Largal Ultra)	25
2	Acces opening preparation	27
3	Estimation of the working length	27
4	Polyvinyl siloxane dental impression material	29
5	The apparatus for the study	29
6	K- files	31
7	The filing technique	31
8	Disposable plastic syringe with blunt needle used for irrigation	32
9	Technique of irrigation	32
10	System E2A aparatus	34
11	The sample during ion selective electrode analysis	34
12	Chemicals used in volumetric analysis for glyoxide	37
13	The sample after addition of 10 ml Hcl and 20 ml KI (dark brown)	37
14	Titration of the sample with sod. thiosulphate	38
15	Titration of the sample with sod. thiosulphate till the sample became yellow	38
16	The sample after addition of 5 ml starch T.S. (became dark blue)	40
17	The sample after completion of titration (became colourless)	40

List of Tables

No.		Page
1	Comparison of mean working length among the four tested groups	41
2	The mean and the standared deviation of apically extruded irrigating solutions in the four tested groups	42
3	Comparison of mean volume of apically extruded sod. hypochlorite (group I) and glyoxide (group II) without chelating agent	43
4	Comparison of mean volume of apically extruded sod. hypochlorite group I (without EDTA) & group II (with EDTA)	44
5	Comparison of mean volume of apically extruded glyoxide in groups III (with EDTA)& IV (without EDTA)	44
6	Comparison of mean volume of apically extruded sod. hypochlorite and glyoxide with chelating agent	45
7	Comparison of the sum of the mean volumes of apically extruded hypochlorite groups (I & II) and glyoxide groups (III & IV)	46
8	Comparison of the sum of the mean volumes of apically extruded irrigating solutions with chelating agent versus without chelating agent	47
9	Comparison of the mean volume of apically extruded sod. hypochlorite and glyoxide with the use of chelating agent	47

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Introduction

Cleaning and shaping of root canal are accomplished by instrumentation and copious irrigation[1].

Complete debridment and disinfection of the root canal system are generally considered essential for predictable long term succesful root canal therapy[2] .

The purpose of irrigation during and after biochemical root canal preparation is not only to flush out loose pulpal debris , dentine chips but also to chemically remove organic material from the root canal system and helps lubrication of endodontic instruments and facilitate their cutting[2] .

The irrigation solution that currently comes closest to the ideal is sodium hypochlorite in concentrations ranging from 0.5 % to 5.25 % , as it has organic tissue solving and antimicrobial properties with the capability of detoxifying and cleaning the root canal system[3] .

Gly-oxide (10 % urea peroxide solution) also called carbamide peroxide combined with anhydrous glycerol , is a superior lubricant and has greater bactericidal activity and more stable than hydrogen peroxide solution in canal preparation as it retained its antimicrobial action in the