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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



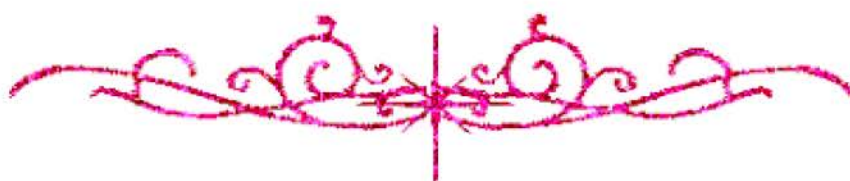
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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



سامية محمد مصطفى



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

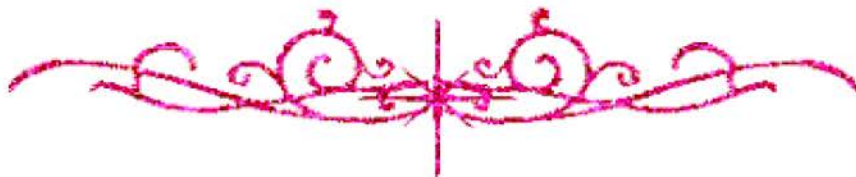
قسم

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



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بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالأصل



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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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

Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements of
Master Degree In Restorative Dentistry

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Acknowledgment

I wish to express my deepest gratitude and appreciation to **Prof. Dr. Hassan A. Mansy** , professor and head of the Restorative Dentistry Dept. , Faculty of Dentistry , Alexandria University , for his continuous support and expert guidance throughout the period of conducting my thesis .

I would like to extend my gratitude to **Prof. Dr. Raafat S. Ali** , professor of Pharmaceutical Chemistry , Faculty of Pharmacy , Alexandria University , for his kind supervision , cooperation and encouragement during conducting this work . Really I owe him a great deal .

I am greatly indebted to **Dr. Ahmed Nabil M. Hussien** , Lecturer of Restorative Dentistry , Faculty of Dentistry , Alexandria University , I really wish to thank him for his endless understanding , patience and the time he gave me while conducting my thesis .

I am most grateful to all staff members of Restorative Dentistry Dept. , Faculty of Dentistry , Alexandria University , for their help and support .

Last but not least , I wish to thank all those who shared in the production of this work .

TO MY PARENTS, HUSBAND &

MY LOVELY DAUGHTER

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Introduction

Cleaning and shaping of root canal are accomplished by instrumentation and copious irrigation⁽¹⁾.

Complete debridement and disinfection of the root canal system are generally considered essential for predictable long term successful 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