



بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

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بقسم التوثيق الإلكتروني بمركز الشبكات وتكنولوجيا المعلومات دون أدنى

مسئولية عن محتوى هذه الرسالة.

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The Incidence of Dentinal Crack Formation During Root Canal Treatment by Three Different File Systems In Vitro Study

Thesis Submitted to the Endodontic Department Faculty of
Dentistry - Ain Shams University for Fulfillment of the
Requirements of Master Degree in Endodontics

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Table of Contents

Title	Page No.
Table of Contents.....	I
List of Tables.....	II
List of Figures.....	III
Introduction.....	1
Review of Literature.....	2
Aim of the Study.....	32
Materials & Methods.....	33
Results.....	44
Discussion.....	85
Summary.....	95
Conclusion.....	97
References.....	98
الملخص العربي.....	112

List of Tables

Table No.	Title	Page No.
Table 1:	Demonstrating number of teeth included in each group.....	37
Table 2:	Demonstrating Number (N) of samples showing presence or absence of cracks using different file types.....	44
Table 3:	Demonstrating number (N) of samples showing presence or absence of cracks in different root section.....	49
Table 4:	Demonstrating number (N) of samples showing presence or absence of cracks in relation to root curvature.....	62
Table 5:	Demonstrating number (N) of samples showing presence or absence of cracks prepared by ProTaper Next in different root sections and different root curvature.....	68
Table 6:	Demonstrating number (N) of samples showing presence or absence of cracks prepared by ProTaper Gold in different root sections and different root curvature.....	69
Table 7:	Demonstrating number (N) of samples showing presence or absence of cracks prepared by TruNatomy in different root sections and different root curvature.....	70
Table 8:	Comparison between subgroup A (straight root) & subgroup B (severely curved root) for each group at the apical section.....	71
Table 9:	Comparison between subgroup A (straight root) & subgroup B (severely curved root) for each group at the middle section.....	73
Table 10:	Comparison between subgroup A (straight root) & subgroup B (severely curved root) for each group at the coronal section.....	75
Table 11:	Comparison between apical, middle & coronal sections regarding cracks in sugroup A (straight root) for each group.....	77
Table 12:	Comparison between apical, middle & coronal sections regarding cracks in subgroup B (severely curved root) for each group.....	79
Table 13:	Comparison between groups regards cracks among subgroup A (straight root).....	81
Table 14:	Comparison between groups regards cracks among subgroup B (severely curved root).....	83

List of Figures

Figure No.	Title	Page No.
Fig. 1: ProTaper Next.....		33
Fig. 2: ProTaper Gold.....		33
Fig. 3: TruNatomy.....		34
Fig. 4: Photograph showing Schneider's method		35
Fig. 5: Photograph showing Rotary motor		39
Fig. 6: Photograph showing low speed straight hand piece		40
Fig. 7: Photograph showing carbide disc		40
Fig. 8: Photograph showing Stereomicroscope		42
Fig. 9: Bar chart of number of samples showing cracks with different file types.....		46
Fig. 10: Bar chart of number of samples showing presence or absence of cracks by different files in different root sections.....		50
Fig. 11: Photograph showing absence of crack in the coronal section of the prepared mesio-buccal canal. Note absence of crack in the unprepared mesio-lingual canal red arrow (ProTaper Next, X20).....		51
Fig. 12: Photograph showing complete crack in the middle section of the prepared mesio-buccal canal black arrow. Note absence of crack in the unprepared mesio-lingual canal red arrow. (ProTaper Next, X20).....		52
Fig. 13: Higher magnification of the previous photograph showing complete crack extending to the outer root surface black arrow, X30		52
Fig. 14: Photograph showing two incomplete cracks in the apical section of the prepared mesio-buccal canal black arrow. Note absence of crack in the unprepared mesio-lingual canal red arrow. (ProTaper Next, X20).....		53

Figure No.	Title	Page No.
Fig. 15:	Higher magnification of previous photograph showing two incomplete cracks black arrow, X30	53
Fig. 16:	Photograph showing absence of cracks in the coronal section of the prepared mesio-buccal canal. Note absence of crack in the. unprepared mesio-lingual canal red arrow. (ProTaper Gold, X20).....	54
Fig. 17:	Photograph showing complete crack in the middle section of the prepared mesio-buccal canal black arrow. Note absence of crack in the unprepared mesio-lingual canal red arrow. (ProTaper Gold, X20).....	55
Fig. 18:	Higher magnification of previous photograph showing complete crack extending to the outer root surface black arrow, X30.....	55
Fig. 19:	Photograph showing incomplete crack in the apical section of the prepared mesio-buccal canal black arrow. Note absence of crack in the unprepared mesio-lingual canal red arrow. (ProTaper Gold, X20).....	56
Fig. 20:	Higher magnification of previous photograph showing incomplete crack black arrow, X30.....	56
Fig. 21:	Photograph showing absence of cracks in the coronal section of the prepared mesio-buccal canal. Note absence of crack in the unprepared mesio-lingual canal red arrow. (TruNatomy, X20).....	57
Fig. 22:	Photograph showing complete crack in the middle section of the prepared mesio-buccal canal black arrow. Note absence of crack in the unprepared mesio-lingual canal red arrow. (TruNatomy. X20)	58
Fig. 23:	Higher magnification of previous photograph showing complete crack extending to the outer root surface black arrow, X30.....	58
Fig. 24:	Photograph showing two incomplete cracks in the apical section of the prepared mesio-buccal canal black arrow. Note absence of crack in the unprepared mesio-lingual canal red arrow. (TruNatomy, X20).....	59
Fig. 25:	Higher magnification of previous photograph showing two incomplete cracks black arrow,X30.....	59

Figure No.	Title	Page No.
Fig. 26:	Photograph showing absence of cracks in the middle of straight root. (ProTaper Next, X 20).....	60
Fig. 27:	Photograph showing complete crack in middle section of severely curved root black arrow. (ProTaper Next, X20).....	61
Fig. 28:	Higher magnification of previous photograph showing complete crack in middle section of severely curved root, X30.....	61
Fig. 29:	Bar chart of number of samples showing cracks by different files in relation to root curvature.....	63
Fig. 30:	photograph showing incomplete crack in the apical section of severely curved root black arrow. (ProTaper Next, X20).....	65
Fig. 31:	Higher magnification of previous photograph showing incomplete crack in apical section of severely curved root black arrow, X30.....	65
Fig. 32:	Photograph of the same tooth showing incomplete crack in the middle section black arrow. (ProTaper Next, X20).....	66
Fig. 33:	Higher magnification of previous photograph showing incomplete crack in middle section of severely curved root black arrow, X30....	66
Fig. 34:	Photograph of the same tooth showing incomplete crack in the coronal section black arrow. (ProTaper Next.,X20).....	67
Fig. 35:	Higher magnification of previous photograph showing incomplete crack in coronal section of severely curved root black arrow, X30...	67
Fig. 36:	Bar chart representing Comparison between subgroup A & subgroup B for each group at the apical section.....	72
Fig. 37:	Bar chart representing Comparison between subgroup A & subgroup B for each group at the middle section.....	74
Fig. 38:	Bar chart representing Comparison between subgroup A & subgroup B for each group at the coronal section.....	76

Figure No.	Title	Page No.
Fig. 39:	Bar chart representing comparison between apical, middle & coronal sections regarding cracks in subgroup A for each group.....	78
Fig. 40:	Bar chart representing comparison between apical, middle & coronal sections regarding cracks in subgroup B for each group	80
Fig. 41:	Bar chart representing comparison between groups regarding cracks in subgroup A at different root sections.....	82
Fig. 42:	Bar chart representing comparison between groups regarding cracks in subgroup B at different root sections.....	84

Introduction



Introduction

Effective root canal therapy is based on reaching an accurate diagnosis and establishing an appropriate treatment plan. In spite of the fact that successful treatment depends on numerous factors, one of the most important steps in root canal treatment is canal instrumentation. This is essential because instrumentation determines the efficacy of all subsequent procedures and includes mechanical debridement, creating space for medicament delivery, and optimized canal geometries for obturation.

Chemo-mechanical preparation is expected to clean, sanitize, and shape the root canal. This step is of most importance during endodontic therapy. since treatment result relies upon how successfully the clinician eliminates bacteria, their by-products, and necrotic tissue that would act as substrate for bacterial re-growth. In any case, curves, root canal complex and internal anatomical variations can represent a high degree of difficulty in reaching these goals.

For many years root canal instrumentation was performed using manual stainless steel endodontic files. This technique proved to be difficult and led to many errors, due to the use of rigid ended instruments in a push-pull filing motion. Because of the constraints of manual files NiTi rotary instruments were introduced.

Root canal preparation can damage the root dentin, that might result in dentinal crack formation that have the ability to develop to vertical root fracture.

The treatment of cracked teeth depends on the extent of the crack. A tooth with an extensive crack for long duration may be more likely to require root canal treatment.

Review of Literature

There are five generations of NiTi rotary instruments:

The First generation was firstly introduced to the market during the mid 1990s. The main Niti Files of this generation are LightSpeed, Profile-Dentsply, Quantec SybronEndo and GT system-Dentsply. All these NiTi instruments were centered in the middle of the canal also created smooth walls and caused minimum procedural errors. The main disadvantage of this generation was requiring large number of files to achieve these goals. **Hata et al., 2002⁽¹⁾ and Yun and Kim 2003⁽²⁾**

The second generation was introduced in 2001. The main Niti files of this generation were: I Race, I Race Plus, ProTaper Universal-Dentsply, Hero Shape, K3-SybronEndo and Mtwo. The main benefits of these NiTi instruments were greater cutting efficiency with active cutting edge, so the number of instruments required was less in comparison with the previous generation. The main disadvantages during shaping with these files were file breakage and canal transportation. **Schäfer and Vlassis 2004⁽³⁾ and Kuzekanani et al., 2009⁽⁴⁾**

The third generation was introduced in 2007. The main NiTi files were : Profile GTX, HyFlex CM, Vortex Blue and K3 XF Files. **Peters et al., 2012⁽⁵⁾**. In this generation the manufactures focused mainly on the metallurgy of the files, so they applied the M-wire and R-phase technology, to increase the flexibility of files and decrease the incidence of file breakage. **Shen et al., 2013⁽⁶⁾**

The fourth generation focused mainly on reciprocation motion and the use of single file technique to achieve full cleaning and shaping of the canal. The main files of this category were Wave One and One Shape. **Haapasalo and Shen 2013⁽⁷⁾ and Peters et al., 2012⁽⁵⁾**

The fifth generation focused on increasing the efficiency of the canal shaping and also improve the cutting and removing of debris. The main important examples of Niti files in this category were: Revo-S and ProTaper Next. **Peters et al., 2012⁽⁵⁾**

ProTaper Next is made by M- wire technology. This system has an off center rectangular cross section. It has a progressive and regressive taper. Off centered rectangular shape provides the file a swaggering motion (snake-like), which minimizes the contact between the file and the dentinal wall, thus reducing the screwing effect. **Çakici et al., 2019⁽⁸⁾**

ProTaper Gold has a convex triangular cross section with a progressive taper. According to the manufacturer ProTaper Gold is considered as a twin to ProTaper Universal as it has the same geometry, but high austenite finish temperature and thermal treatment provides greater flexibility and resistance to cyclic fatigue. **Kim et al., 2021⁽⁹⁾**

Recently, TruNatomy files has been developed. It is manufactured using special NiTi heat treated wire in order to increase flexibility. TruNatomy files are off-centred parallelogram cross-section. TruNatomy consist of four files: Gilder (size 017 .02 taper), Small (size 020 .04 taper), Prime (size 026 .04 taper) and Medium (size 036 .03 taper). **Elnaghy et al., 2020⁽¹⁰⁾**

Studies has shown that distinctive root canal preparation systems damage the root canal wall to different degrees. Different types of dentinal wall defects may happen such as craze lines, micro-cracks or vertical root fracture. **Wilcox et al., 1997⁽¹¹⁾**

Some authors define “crack tooth syndrome” as incomplete fracture of posterior teeth these teeth are vital, fracture extend to dentin and could reach the pulp. **Lynch and McConnell 2002⁽¹²⁾**