

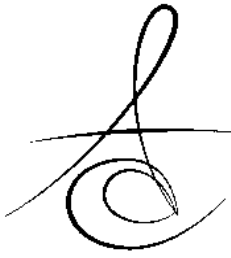
PAPER DETAILS

TITLE: RETREATMENT OF ROOT CANAL FILLINGS PERFORMED WITH A CALCIUM SILICATE BASED ROOT CANAL SEALER AND GUTTA-PERCHA WITH DIFFERENT ROOT CANAL SOLVENTS

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RETREATMENT OF ROOT CANAL FILLINGS PERFORMED WITH A CALCIUM SILICATE BASED ROOT CANAL SEALER AND GUTTA-PERCHA WITH DIFFERENT ROOT CANAL SOLVENTS

KALSİYUM SİLİKAT İÇERİKLİ BİR KÖK KANAL PATI VE GUTTA-PERKA KULLANILARAK YAPILMIŞ KÖK KANAL DOLGULARININ FARKLI KÖK KANAL SOLVENTLERİ İLE YENİDEN KANAL TEDAVİSİ

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ABSTRACT

Aim: The aim of this study was to evaluate the efficiencies of different conventional solvents on the removal of root fillings performed with MTA Fillapex root canal sealer and gutta-percha.

Material and Method: Forty-five maxillary central incisors human teeth were included. Sample lengths were adjusted to 16 mm and root canal preparations were performed with K3 instruments up to 30/.04 size. MTA Fillapex® root canal sealer and gutta percha were used to obturate the canals with cold lateral condensation technique. The teeth were stored for 1 week at 37 °C in 100% relative humidity. Specimens were randomly assigned into three groups (n:15): **G1:** Resosolv, **G2:** Endosolv E and **G3:** Guttasolv. 35/.04 K3 instruments were used as the final retreatment instruments. Final irrigation was performed and root canals were dried. The teeth were split along their long axis and operating microscope at 10x magnification was used to evaluate the amount of remaining root filling material. Samples were then scored. SEM and EDS analysis were used to enhance the accuracy of evaluations. Data were subjected to statistical interpretation using Kruskal-Wallis test at a 95% confidence level ($p<0.05$).

Results: There were no statistically significant differences among the three experimental groups in the apical, middle and coronal thirds of the root canals ($p>0.05$). Intra group comparisons showed that apical, middle and coronal thirds of each group showed no significant differences among themselves ($p>0.05$).

Conclusion: Root fillings performed with MTA Fillapex® and gutta percha could be retreated with the solvents used in the study.

Key Words: Endodontics, Retreatment, Root Canal Therapy

ÖZET

Amaç: Bu çalışmanın amacı, MTA Fillapex kök kanal patı ve güta-perka ile yapılmış kanal dolgularının uzaklaştırılmasında farklı geleneksel solventlerin etkinliğini değerlendirmektir.

Gereç ve Yöntem: 45 maksiller santral kesici insan dişi çalışmaya dahil edildi. Örneklerin boyları 16 mm'ye ayarlandı ve kök kanal preparasyonları K3 enstrümanlarıyla 30/.04 boyuta ulaşıncaya kadar yapıldı. Kök kanallarının doldurulması, soğuk lateral kondensasyon tekniği kullanılarak MTA Fillapex kök kanal patı ve güta perka ile gerçekleştirildi. Dişler 1 hafta süresince 37 °C'de ve %100 nemli ortamda saklandı. Örnekler rastgele 3 gruba ayrıldı (n:15): **G1:** Resosolv **G2:** Endosolv E **G3:** Guttasolv. 35/.04 K3 enstrümanları son retreatment enstrümanları olarak kullanıldı. Son irrigasyon ve kurulum yapıldı. Dişler uzun eksenleri boyunca ikiye ayrıldı ve artık kök kanal dolgu maddesi operasyon mikroskopuyla 10X büyütmede incelendi. Örnekler skorlandı. Değerlendirmenin doğruluğunu arttırmak amacıyla SEM ve EDS analizleri yapıldı. %95 güven seviyesinde ($p<0.05$) Kruskal-Wallis testi ile istatistiksel analiz yapıldı.

Bulgular: Üç grubun apikal, orta ve koronal üçlüləri arasında yapılan istatistiksel karşılaştırmada anlamlı farklılık yoktu ($p>0.05$). Grupların kendi içinde apikal, orta ve koronal üçlülerinin karşılaştırmasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılık yoktu ($p>0.05$).

Sonuç: MTA Fillapex ve gutta-perka ile yapılan kanal dolgularının yeniden kanal tedavisinde bu çalışmada kullanılan solventler kullanılabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Endodonti, Yeniden Kanal Tedavisi, Kök Kanal Tedavisi

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INTRODUCTION

The success rate of root canal treatment is shown to be nearly 90%.¹ However, failure can occur despite careful treatment methods with high and strict standards.² Several factors, such as; inadequate canal preparation/obturation and procedural errors could be responsible for occasional failures of root canal treatment. Root canal retreatment is often required when primary treatment has failed.³ Endodontic failures generally occur in case of inadequate obturation or coronal leakage.^{4, 5} As a result of endodontic failures the need for orthograde retreatment arises.

Non-surgical retreatment is preferred as the first choice to correct recent problems in the previous endodontic treatment and involves three- dimensional cleaning and obturation of root canal.⁶ Many techniques, such as rotary Ni-Ti instruments⁷⁻⁹, laser¹⁰, ultrasonic instruments¹¹, heated pluggers¹² and hand instruments combined with different chemical solvents such as chloroform, eucalyptol, turpentine, orange oil¹³⁻¹⁵ have been suggested for the removal of root canal filling materials from the root canals. However, in retreatment cases, entire removal of root fillings from the root canal walls could not be achieved in any technique.^{7, 8, 16, 17} The failure in removal of root canal filling may result in the survival of residual bacteria, which may cause persistent periapical disease and eventual endodontic failure.¹⁸ Microorganisms can survive even in apparently well treated teeth in dentinal tubules, canal irregularities, deltas and isthmus areas.¹⁹ If residual microorganisms remain completely entombed in the root canal system, periradicular healing should occur. Sealing off all potential routes of microbial escape from the root canal system is the goal of both non-surgical and surgical retreatment.²⁰ Several investigations have shown that the clinical usage of different chemical solvents facilitated the retreatment procedure by dissolving gutta percha and sealer.^{21, 22} In retreatment cases; clinicians are generally unable to determine the type of recently used endodontic filling materials; hence, an ideal solvent should be effective on a large variety of filling materials.²³

Endosolv E (Septodont, Paris, France), Guttasolv (Septodont, Paris, France) and Resosolv (Pierre Rolland, Merignac, France) are commonly used

as solvents including tetrachloroethylene, eucalyptol, dimethylfor- mamide respectively. There are different studies about clinical efficacy of these solvents.^{21, 23-25}

MTA Fillapex® is a recently introduced MTA-based root canal sealer. It contains calcium silicate, salicylate resin, diluting resins, natural resin, nanoparticulated resin, bismuth trioxide and remarkable content of MTA that has many favorable effects.²⁶ According to the manufacturer it has high radio-opacity, low solubility and low expansion during setting, and it promotes deposition of hard tissue.²⁷ In the literature there are several studies evaluating the push out bond strength²⁸, cytotoxicity²⁹, genotoxicity²⁹, solubility³⁰ and fracture resistance of MTA Fillapex.³¹ However, there is no study concerning the retreatment of root fillings performed with MTA Fillapex.

The aim of the present study was to evaluate the efficiencies of different conventional solvents on the removal of root fillings performed with MTA Fillapex root canal sealer and gutta percha.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Forty-five maxillary central incisor human teeth with fully formed apices were included in the study. The teeth were immersed in 10% formalin solution until use.

Sample Preparation

The crowns were removed with a water cooled diamond bur and the sample lengths were adjusted to 16 mm. The working length was determined by subtracting 1 mm from the length that a # 8 K-file was visible at the apical foramen. All root canal preparations were performed with a torque and speed controlled endodontic motor (Dentsply, Maillefer, Ballaigues, Switzerland) using K3 Ni-Ti rotary instruments (Sybron Dental Specialties/ Kerr Corporation, Orange, CA, USA). Final apical enlargement was done with 30/.04 K3 Ni-Ti rotary instruments (The instrument sequence was 40/.06, 35/.04 and 30/.04). Irrigation was performed conventionally with 3 ml of 2% NaOCl between each instrument. A final rinse with 5 ml of 2% NaOCl, 5 ml of 17% EDTA and 5 ml of distilled water was performed and the root canals were dried with paper points.



MTA Fillapex® (Angelus, Londrina, Brazil) root canal sealer was prepared according to manufacturer instructions and the master apical gutta percha cone was coated with sealer and introduced into the root canal. Root canal obturation was performed with cold lateral condensation technique. The roots were radiographically checked in buccolingual and mesiodistal directions to assure the adequacy of the root filling. Then, the access cavities of the specimens were sealed with a temporary filling material (Cavit, ESPE, Seefeld, Germany). The teeth were stored for 1 week at 37 °C in 100% relative humidity to allow complete setting of the sealer.

Retreatment Procedures

The temporary fillings were removed. Specimens were randomly assigned into three groups according to the solvents used during the retreatment procedure (n=15). **Group 1:** Resosolv **Group 2:** Endosolv E **Group 3:** Guttasolv

The coronal part of each root (3 mm) was removed using a No: 3 Gates Glidden (GG) (Mani Inc., Tochigi, Japan) to create a reservoir for the solvents used in each group and 0.1 ml of solvent were placed in the coronal part of the canal for 1 minute to soften the gutta-percha. Then 20/.06 K3 instrument was used in removal of root fillings at coronal and middle thirds of the roots, then 30/.04 and 35/.04 K3 Ni-Ti rotary instrument was used in working lengths of the canals to remove the root canal filling materials. When 35/.04 K3 instrument reached the working length, 0.2 ml of the solvent was added into the root canal and 35/.04 K3 instrument was used at the working length with circular movements. Between each instrument root canals were irrigated with 3 ml of 2% NaOCl. Final irrigations were performed with 5 ml of 2% NaOCl, 5 ml of 17% EDTA and 5 ml of distilled water and the root canals were dried with paper points.

Microscopic Evaluation

The teeth were grooved with a water-cooled diamond bur on the buccal and lingual surfaces and split along their long axis using a hammer and chisel. An operating microscope (OPMI Pico; Carl Zeiss, Germany) at 10x magnification was used to evaluate the amount of remaining root filling material as used in the study of Kfir *et al.*³² A scoring system that was defined by Kosti *et al.*³³ was used to assess the quantity of the remaining root canal filling materials on the canal walls;

Score 0: no gutta-percha and no sealer,
Score 1: debris of sealer,
Score 2: debris of sealer and gutta-percha,
Score 3: severe debris of sealer and gutta-percha.³³

SEM Evaluation

One sample from each score group was chosen for SEM evaluation. Fractured halves of each root were mounted on aluminium stubs, vacuum-dried, coated with 20 nm of gold and then examined under SEM (Leica-Leo S440, Cambridge, UK). For enhancement of the visualization the microphotographs of selected samples were taken at ×400 and ×2000 magnifications from the coronal, middle and apical thirds of the roots.

Energy Dispersive Spectroscopy (EDS):

To assure the type of residues observed on the root canal walls, EDS analyze were used to determine elemental ingredient of components on selected images (Figure 2).

Statistical Analysis

Due to the fact that normality tests of distribution were failed ($p < 0.05$) and scoring system was used, data were subjected to statistical interpretation using Kruskal-Wallis test at a 95% confidence level ($p < 0.05$) by using SPSS/PC 16.0 (SPSS Inc, Chicago, IL, USA) software.

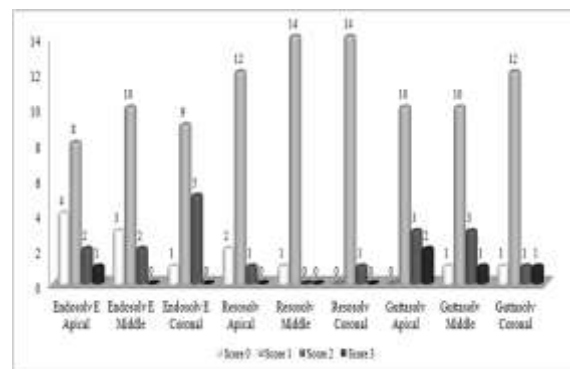


Figure 1. Score distributions of the groups.

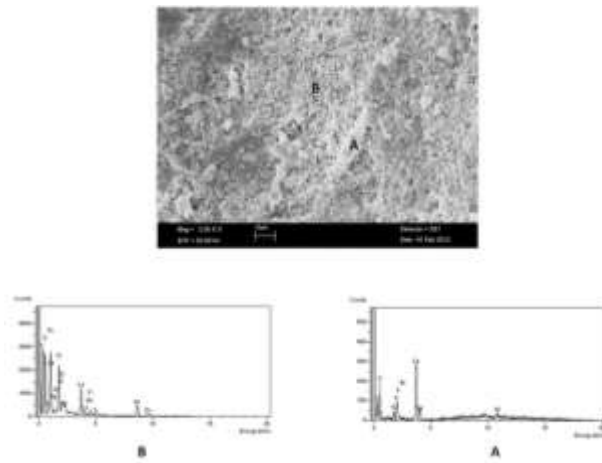


Figure 2. (A) represents the EDS Graphic of gutta percha. (B) represents the EDS Graphic of MTA Fillapex sealer.

RESULTS

In all the groups, residual filling materials were observed (Figure 1). Intergroup comparisons showed that there were no statistically significant differences among the three experimental groups in the apical, middle and coronal thirds of the root canals ($p > 0.05$) (Table 1). Intra group comparisons showed that apical, middle and coronal thirds of each group showed no significant differences among themselves ($p > 0.05$) (Table I). Score 1 (debris of sealer) was the most frequent score in all the groups. Except the middle thirds of the Resosolv groups gutta-percha remnants were found in all the groups and all root canal thirds.

Table 1. Descriptive statistics of the groups.

	Region	Std. Error	Median	Mean
Endosolv E	Apical (*a)	0.218	1	1
	Middle (*a)	0.153	1	0.933
	Coronal (*a)	0.153	1	1.267
Resosolv	Apical (*a)	0.118	1	0.933
	Middle (*a)	0.066	1	0.933
	Coronal (*a)	0.066	1	1.067
Guttasolv	Apical (*a)	0.192	1	1.467
	Middle (*a)	0.182	1	1.267
	Coronal (*a)	0.165	1	1.133

*Same letters shows no statistical significance among the groups ($P > 0.05$).

DISCUSSION

Ideal root canal filling should be removed easily in case retreatment is necessary. Complete removal of previous root canal filling material is necessary to facilitate the optimum cleaning, disinfection and re-obturation of the root canal.³² Hence, complete removal of the root canal filling from root canals with different techniques such as, instrumentation with stainless steel hand files, using heated pluggers, ultrasonic instruments and rotary nickel titanium systems have been evaluated by several authors.^{4, 22, 24} Up to date, there is no study evaluating the removal of root fillings performed with a calcium silicate (CaSi) based root canal sealer and gutta percha by means of 3 different solvents.

In previous studies, it has been proposed that the remaining filling material can be minimized by means of the canal enlargement that exceeds initial root filling.^{9, 13} In the present study, further enlargement was performed with a one size larger instrument than the master apical file of initial preparation.

Stereomicroscope was used for score evaluation as it was considered a simple, efficient method. Additionally, as in the study of Kosti *et al.*³³ for the enhancement of the inspection, representative SEM images were taken from the experimental groups. EDS was used to verify the chemical composition of the remnants on the root canal walls (Figure 2).

MTA Fillapex consists of salicylate resin, calcium silicate resin, diluting resins, natural resin, nanoparticulated resin, bismuth trioxide and MTA. Sarkar *et al.*³⁴ suggested that release of calcium and hydroxyl ions from the set sealer will result in the formation of apatites when the material comes into contact with phosphate containing fluids. Reyes-Carmona *et al.*³⁵ reported that the apatite formed by MTA and phosphate-buffered saline was deposited within collagen fibrils, promoting controlled mineral nucleation on dentine, seen as the formation of an interfacial layer with tag-like structures. Sagsen *et al.*²⁸ suggested that the interfacial layer with tag-like structures between MTA Fillapex and root canal dentine diminished the micro push out bond strength of the sealer; however, there is little knowledge about the retreatment of the root canals obturated with CaSi

based sealers and gutta percha. Only one study gives information about retreatment of a CaSi based sealer (iRoot SP - Innovative BioCreamix Inc, Vancouver, Canada) and it is about the ability to reach the working length and regain the determined patency for each canal at elapsed time, using chloroform as the solvent.³⁶ Chloroform is the most commonly used solvent because of its effectiveness.³⁷ Nevertheless there are some limitations to its use, particularly because it has been suggested that chloroform might be a potential carcinogen in uncontrolled usage^{37, 38} and chloroform leaves a fine layer or film of softened gutta-percha.³⁹ In the present study, chloroform was not used because of the reported disadvantages. Therefore, three different solvents were used; Resosolv was chosen because of the resin ingredient of MTA Fillapex; Guttasolv was chosen for its common usage, and Endosolv E consists of tetrachloroethylene and is effective on both gutta percha and sealer components.⁴⁰ Hess *et al.*³⁶ reported that conventional techniques are not sufficient for full removal of CaSi based sealer (BC Sealer - Brasseler USA, Savannah, GA), and suggested to use a new technique or a new solvent in retreatment of root fillings done with CaSi based sealer (BC Sealer) and gutta percha.

He *et al.*²⁴ reported that Resosolv is an effective solvent for retreatment in root canals obturated with resin based sealer and gutta percha. The Resosolv solvent could be effective on such resin ingredient of MTA Fillapex like salicylate resin, diluting resins, natural resin, nanoparticulated resin. Although, the Resosolv group showed lower score distribution than the other experimental groups, in the present study there was no statistically significant difference among the groups. This result could be related to the effect of the solvents on gutta percha. When gutta percha was softened by the Guttasolv and Endosolv E, the retreatment and cutting efficiency of rotary system could be facilitated and the residual sealer could be easily removed. In addition, during the retreatment procedure the use of one size larger instrument than the master apical file could be effective on these results. According to the results of the present study each solvent had equal efficiencies on retreatment of root fillings performed with MTA Fillapex and gutta percha. These results could be related to resin dissolving property of Resosolv, effectiveness of Endosolv E on both gutta percha and sealer, and also

effective dissolving capacity of Guttasolv that facilitates the removal of both gutta percha and sealer.

Root fillings performed with MTA Fillapex and gutta percha could be retreated with the solvents used in the study. There were no significant differences among the groups. However, according to score distributions, the highest cleaning efficiency was observed in the Resosolv group. (Figure 1).

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