

Preface to the Third Edition

The scope of the third edition of *Clinical Endodontics* is as before to be a simple, yet comprehensive textbook in endodontics that serves as an introductory text for dental students and as a suitable refresher source for general practitioners, postdoctoral students, and endodontists. With this concept in mind, *Clinical Endodontics* summarizes the biology of the endodontium and the apical periodontium and deals with the etiology and pathogenesis of endodontic diseases. Examination methods, diagnoses, treatment principles, and prognosis of endodontic

treatment are discussed, and main endodontic techniques are described. The format of the previous editions has been kept, and new relevant information has been added to the text. The lists of references following each chapter have been updated. I again extend my thanks to friends and colleagues who have contributed illustrational material to the book.

Oslo, Summer 2008

Leif Tronstad

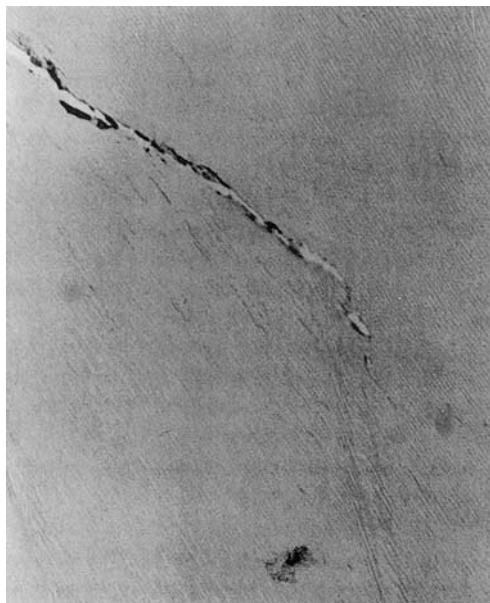


Fig. 1.30 Section from a tooth with an enamel–dentin crack filled with bacterial plaque. The crack runs at an angle to the dentinal tubules, and many tubules which are opened up by the crack contain bacteria as well (Brown–Brenn stain).

an opinion of its severity until the tooth gives a negative sensitivity response which suggests pulp necrosis. The therapeutic implications of this unclear diagnostic situation are discussed in Chapter 5.

Dentin Exposed to Oral Cavity

Other etiological factors leading to an infectious pulpitis are conditions that contribute to the exposure of the dentin and dentinal tubules to the oral environment. With the refinement of food-stuffs, severe *attrition* is not as common as before. On the other hand, *abrasion*, particularly as a result of tooth-brushing, is becoming a more serious problem. *Erosion* leading to exposure of dentin was traditionally seen in individuals employed in certain chemical industries. Presently it has become a serious problem in the young generation from excessive intake of sweet and acid soft drinks. Nevertheless, it is periodontal disease and the extensive treatment of this disease that today particularly leads to exposure of dentin. Gingival recession is commonly seen in these patients and the root cementum and peripheral layers of the

root dentin are being removed during scaling and root planing. It has also been shown that the so-called enamel cracks that are present in most teeth do not necessarily end at the enamel–dentin junction, but rather extend deep into the dentin (**Fig. 1.30**). These cracks are filled with plaque and microorganisms, and sometimes defects reminiscent of carious lesions are seen at the bottom of such cracks. Since the cracks usually run at an angle to the dentinal tubules, a large number of tubules may become exposed to the oral environment by a single crack.

Irritants from the plaque and saliva may reach the pulp through the exposed dentinal tubules. This is shown by the fact that mineralized deposits are laid down in the exposed tubules. The intratubular deposits are characterized by the large, needle-like hydroxyapatite crystals and the rhomboidal whitlockite crystals seen peripherally in the tubules of carious lesions (**Fig. 1.28**). However, only occasionally are exposed tubules fully occluded as seen in age-changed root dentin and in the sclerotic dentin of carious teeth (see **Fig. 1.6**). Secondary dentin forms as a result of external irritation in all teeth with exposed dentin. The secondary dentin is usually more regular than in carious teeth, but is still characterized by morphological irregularities with a varying number of tubules and with inclusions of functioning blood vessels and strings of soft tissue (**Fig. 1.31**). Pulp stones may be observed in the coronal pulp of these teeth as well, which have possibly developed as a result of external irritation.

In spite of the mineral deposits in the tubules of the primary dentin and formation of often large amounts of secondary dentin, the exposed dentin remains as a rule partially open to the mouth and does not fully protect the pulp from exogenous irritants. In the pulp of these teeth the odontoblastic layer is reduced or missing (**Fig. 1.31**). Circulatory disturbances are evidenced by hemorrhages and disintegrating erythrocytes, and the blood vessels are few and prominent. The most conspicuous finding in teeth with long-standing exposed dentin is a fibrosis of the pulp (**Fig. 1.32**). Large bundles of collagenous fibers are seen in the affected area of the pulp, often in continuity with the secondary dentin. Frequently, fiber bundles may be mineralized.

Connective tissue cells, and sometimes lymphocytes, macrophages, and plasma cells are seen between the fiber bundles. However, a possible in-

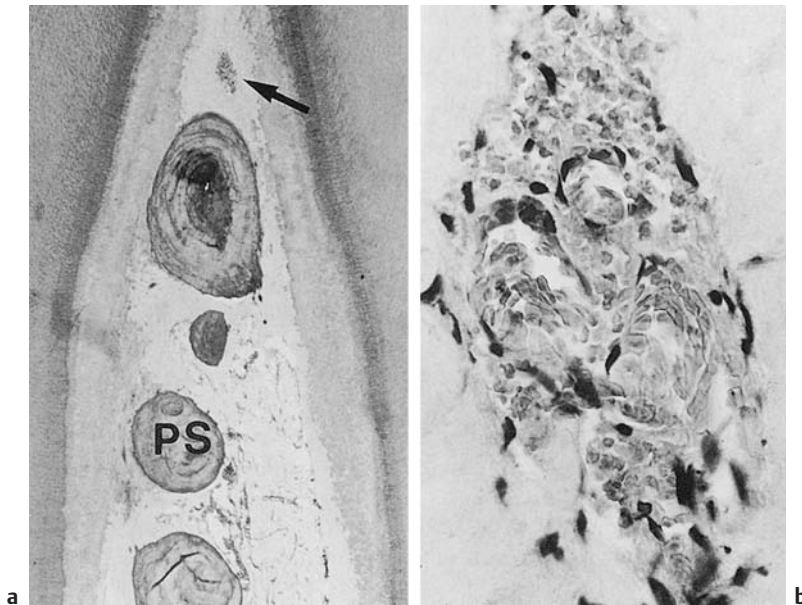


Fig. 1.31

a Pulp horn from a tooth with exposed dentin.

Large amounts of secondary dentin as well as pulp stones (PS) are present. Functioning blood vessels are seen deep inside the secondary dentin (arrow).

b Higher magnification of blood vessels in secondary dentin (hematoxylin-eosin).

flammatory reaction is mild and will not lead to pulp necrosis. The exception lies in teeth with severe periodontal disease and pocket formation to the foraminal areas of the roots. In such teeth a retrograde pulpitis may develop (**Fig. 1.33**). In a single-rooted tooth this condition will lead to disturbances in the blood supply to the pulp relatively quickly, resulting in total pulp necrosis. In teeth with multiple roots, a retrograde pulpitis in one root will spread slowly in a coronal direction, and it may take a long time before the entire pulp becomes necrotic.

Traumatic Injuries

Traumatic injuries to the teeth and jaws will often result in pulpitis and pulp necrosis. A *complicated crown fracture* with pulp exposure will result in an infectious inflammation of the pulp. The actual crown fracture invariably leads to a hemorrhage in the pulp subjacent to the exposure. The blood clot is an excellent substrate for bacterial growth, and the microorganisms of the plaque accumulating on the fractured surface will readily invade the pulp. A local inflammation is seen in the tissue near the exposure after 2–3 days, and total pulp necrosis in such teeth has been observed as early as 7 days after the injury (**Fig. 1.34**). However, in some instances it may take weeks before total necrosis is seen.

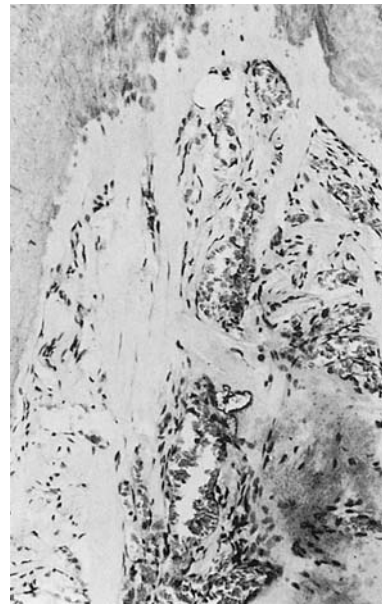


Fig. 1.32 Pulp horn from a tooth with exposed dentin.

Large fiber bundles, few and dilated vessels as well as a calcified area are seen in the pulp tissue (hematoxylin-eosin).

4

Endodontic Examination and Diagnosis

As was mentioned above, as many as 90% of patients with oral or maxillofacial pain should be examined for endodontic diseases. A correct diagnosis is arrived at by combining information from the patient and sometimes the patient's physician with the actual clinical findings. Although the di-

agnosis may often appear obvious and straightforward, the clinical examination should always be thorough and systematic. Only then can the dentist's knowledge and clinical experience be fully utilized. A good chart system is invaluable in this regard.

History

Taking the history is an important part of the clinical examination, often giving information that immediately points to the patient's illness. Since there are virtually no systemic contraindications to endodontic treatment, the medical history can normally be short and of a summary nature. However, it is necessary to form a picture of the general health of the patient, and not infrequently this information will contribute directly to the dental diagnosis. The following questions must be included in a medical history:

Do you have heart problems?

Are you allergic to anything?

Are you diabetic?

Have you been infected with hepatitis or HIV?

Are you taking any medication at the moment?

What is your physician's name, address, and phone number?

Depending on the patient's answers, the history will develop in as great a depth as is deemed necessary. Do not hesitate to call the patient's physician for information, and with obviously sick patients it is advisable to treat them with the knowledge of and in cooperation with their physicians.

The *dental history* should identify the reason why the patient is seeking dental care (*chief complaint*). First the patient must be allowed to describe this reason *in his or her own words*. Afterward the dentist asks necessary leading questions to expand on the information given by the patient. During the interview the patient usually remembers additional information and a rather complete picture of the patient's problem will develop.

Clinical Examination

The clinical examination begins with an extraoral inspection while taking the patient's history. The examination is then extended to the area the patient has referred to in the history and to adjacent and contralateral areas. One quick glance may be enough to arrive at the diagnosis and to decide on appropriate therapy. For example, a tooth may be so damaged by caries that a remaining root rest will have to be extracted. Other times visual findings like caries, discolorations, swellings, fistulae, etc. may lead to other considerations. The clinical examination then continues with the aid of a mir-

ror, explorer, periodontal probe, and other instruments and devices as found to be practical or necessary for a general oral/dental examination.

Percussion and Palpation Tests

The percussion test is a simple but extremely useful examination method which is used to ascertain an inflammatory condition in the apical periodontium of a tooth. The handle of a hand instrument, usually a mirror, is used to tap on the teeth in a *vertical direction*. A tooth with symptomatic apical periodontitis will then be more sensi-

tive to the percussion than the contralateral or neighboring teeth. Only remember, healthy teeth may be somewhat sensitive to percussion as well and if the symptoms from an apical periodontitis are weak or uncertain, it is important to test several teeth repeatedly in no special order to ensure consistency in the observations. Pulpal diseases cannot be revealed by means of the percussion test until the apical periodontium is involved. On the other hand, a periodontal abscess or even asymptomatic periodontal disease with severe loss of marginal bone may render teeth tender to percussion. However, such teeth will react mostly to *horizontal percussion*, i.e., percussion perpendicular to the long axis of the tooth and less to vertical percussion like endodontically involved teeth. The percussion test is the examination method that will first give *clinical indications* of an apical periodontitis.

Palpation is performed to ascertain tenderness, swelling, fluctuation, hardness, and crepitation in underlying tissues. Here again it is important to make comparative examinations of neighboring and contralateral areas. Intraorally the palpation test preferably is carried out with the tip of an index finger. Sometimes and in special areas like the floor of the mouth it may be practical to use the index finger on both hands. During extraoral palpation of lymph nodes, swellings, sinus, and temporomandibular joint areas, etc., two to three fingers on one or both hands are used. The palpation test may be very useful during an endodontic examination and its usefulness will only increase with increasing skill and clinical experience.

Sensitivity Tests

Sensitivity tests are performed in an effort to determine whether the pulp of a tooth is vital or not. This test is often of crucial importance. The sensitivity of a tooth can be tested in many ways. Normally heat, cold, or electrical stimulation are used. With all test methods it is imperative that the tooth to be tested be clean and completely dry so that the possibilities for conduction of the stimulus to nerves of the gingiva and the periodontal ligament are minimized. For a heat test, temporary stopping (gutta-percha) may be used. It is heated over an alcohol flame and with a plastic instrument applied with slight pressure to assure good contact to the incisal edge or to the buccal surface of the tooth away from the gingiva. It is immediately removed if the patient shows a reaction, otherwise it is left in place until it cools off.

A *cold test* can be performed with ice, but more effective are frozen sticks of carbon dioxide (-78°C). Effective tests can also be carried out with a cotton pellet sprayed with difluorodichloromethane (DDM) (-50°C), which is *immediately* placed in good contact with the incisal edge or buccal surface of the tooth. The cotton pellet is removed if there is a reaction, or it is left in place until it has lost its effect.

For *electric sensitivity testing* a special apparatus, an electric pulp tester, is required. The electric pulp tester is equipped with an electrode that is placed in contact with the tooth to be tested as described for the thermal tests (**Fig. 4.1**). An electric current can then be supplied to the tooth through the electrode, and the current (or the voltage) is increased manually or automatically until the patient shows a reaction. The electrode is then immediately removed. Otherwise the test

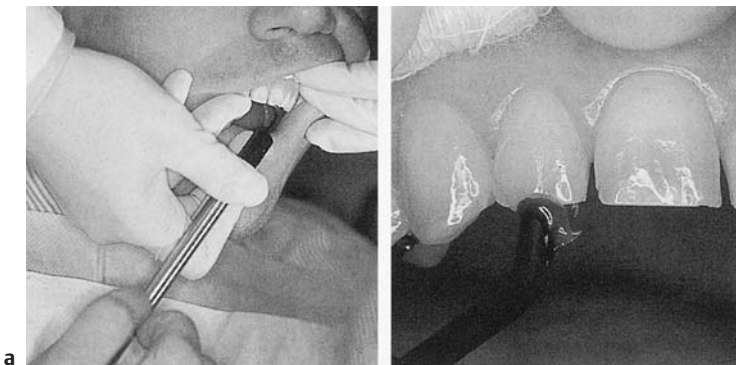
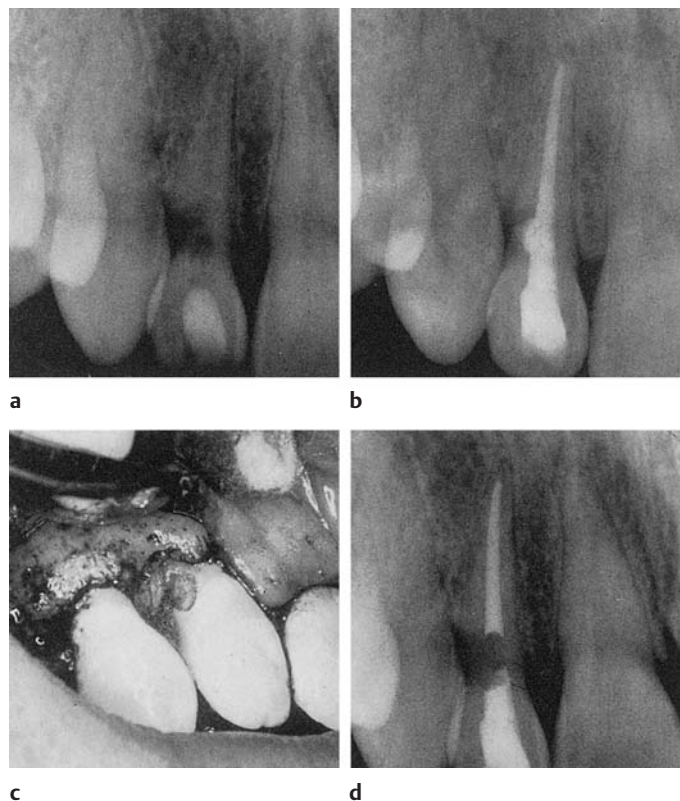


Fig. 4.1

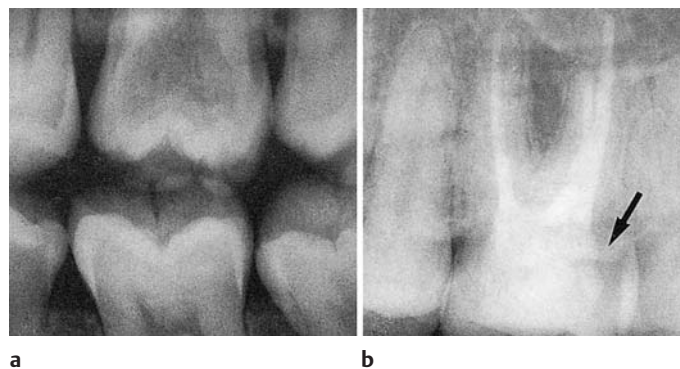
a Electric pulp tester in use.

Since the dentist wears rubber gloves, the patient needs to touch the hand-piece of the testing device to complete the electric circuit.

b Test electrode in contact with the incisal edge of a tooth. Toothpaste is used to ensure good contact.

**Fig. 8.13**

- a Radiograph of a maxillary lateral incisor with cervical root resorption.** The patient presented with severe symptomatic pulpitis because of exposure and infection of the pulp through the undiagnosed resorption cavity.
- b** Pulpectomy with root canal filling is performed.
- c** The cervical resorption lacuna is exposed, cleaned, and restored with the acid-etch resin technique.
- d** Postoperative radiograph (radio-lucent resin was used for cervical restoration).

**Fig. 8.14**

- a Radiograph of a maxillary first molar with a cervical resorption lacuna encompassing the greater part of the coronal dentin.**
- b** Following pulpectomy and root canal filling, the pulp chamber, including a minute distolingual opening to the periodontium (arrow), was restored with the acid-etch resin technique

External Inflammatory Root Resorption

The condition referred to as external inflammatory root resorption is a commonly occurring complication following displacement of the teeth, i.e., after luxation and avulsion injuries. The extrusion or intrusion of the tooth as well as subsequent repositioning or replantation procedures

will inevitably cause damage to the root, resulting in denuded areas on the root surface which will be chemotactic to phagocytes. Transient root resorption will then ensue.

In addition, displacement of the teeth leads to a disruption of the pulpal blood vessels at the api-

cal foramina and to ischemic pulp necrosis (see p.25). Microorganisms may then reach the root canal through enamel–dentin cracks and exposed dentinal tubules, and establish an infection, usually after a few days. The transient root resorption induced by the denuded areas of the root surface may now have exposed the tubular root dentin. Bacterial products from the infected root canal can then reach the resorptive areas on the root surface through the dentinal tubules and sustain the resorption of the root (**Fig. 8.15**).

Thus, external inflammatory root resorption is initiated by mechanical trauma, resulting in the removal of cementoblasts, precementum, and sometimes cementum in areas of the root surface. The resorptive process is then maintained by bacterial products from the infected root canal which provide the necessary continuous stimulation of the resorbing cells. *The condition can be recognized radiographically after a few weeks as periradicular radiolucent areas encompassing areas of the root and the adjacent alveolar bone* (**Fig. 8.16**). If allowed to progress, the resorptive process may destroy the tooth completely in a few months. However, by means of endodontic treatment, i.e., removal of the irritants from the root canal, the external inflammatory resorption can be arrested.

Any adequate endodontic treatment method will have an effect on the resorptive process. However, there is considerable clinical evidence that long-term treatment with calcium hydroxide provides

the most predictable results. When calcium hydroxide is placed in the root canal, it will effectively kill the bacteria and, in addition, it will influence the local environment at the resorption sites on the root surface through the dentinal tubules (**Fig. 8.17**). Because of its high pH, calcium hydroxide will neutralize the lactic acid from the osteoclasts, thus preventing a dissolution of the mineral component of the root. Moreover, an alkaline pH at the resorption site will be unfavorable for the collagenase and acid hydrolase activity of the resorbing cells, and may also stimulate alka-



Fig. 8.15 Section of the root end of a nonvital tooth. Microorganisms are seen in necrotic tissue in the root canal (to the left) and in the dentinal tubules leading to external resorption lacunae (Brown–Brenn stain).

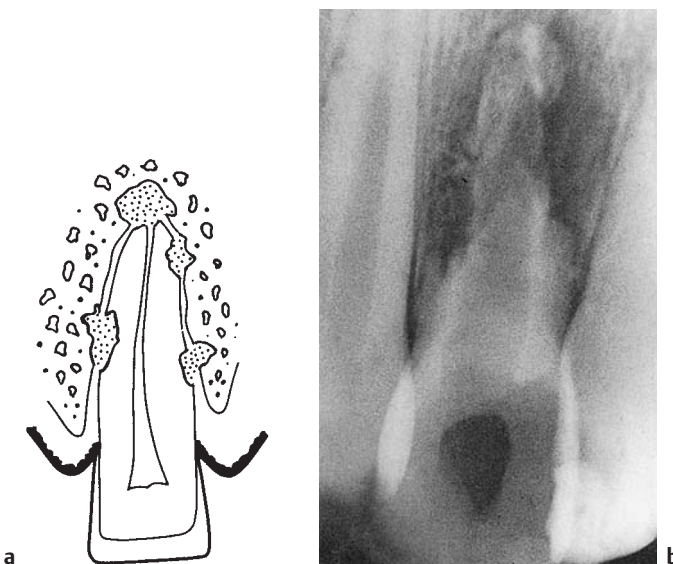


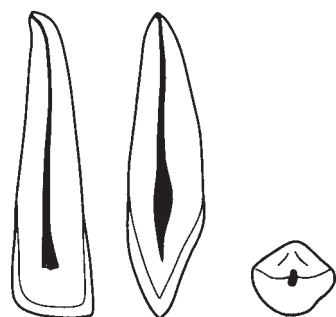
Fig. 8.16

- a** Diagram of a tooth with external inflammatory resorption. The resorption of the root is associated with resorption of the adjacent bone.
b Radiographically, radiolucent lesions are seen in the periodontium adjacent to external resorption lacunae.

the pulp chamber (see p.179). It is very important to include the pulp horns in the cavity so that all tissue and discolored dentin are removed to prevent discoloration of the tooth. A round bur no.2 is used for this purpose. Also, the root canal has a definite cervical constriction that should be re-

moved before the actual root canal instrumentation begins. This is done with a long, tapered, diamond-coated bur, a Gates-Glidden, or similar bur. The apical part of the root canal is circular in shape and a circular apical box may be readily prepared in this tooth.

Maxillary Lateral Incisor



Average length of the tooth:	22 mm
Number of roots:	1 (99.9%)
Number of root canals:	1 (99.9%)
Lateral root canals:	Occasional
Apical root canal delta:	Frequent
Apical foramen	0–1 mm from apex: 90%
	1–2 mm from apex: 10%
Diameter of the root canal	1 mm from apex: 0.3–0.6 mm
	2 mm from apex: 0.35–0.8 mm
	3 mm from apex: 0.4–1 mm
	5 mm from apex: 0.4–1 mm
Recommended apical enlargement, straight canal:	60–80

Fig. 12.3 Diagram of a maxillary lateral incisor: Buccal, proximal, and incisal view.

Treatment Guidelines

The access cavity is prepared with long-shank, round burs as described for the maxillary central incisor. *The lateral incisor typically has a wide root canal in a narrow root.* Thus, the diameter of the canal in the apical 5 mm of the root is generally wider than both in the maxillary central incisor and the maxillary canine. However, the most apical part of the canal has a fairly round shape, so that a circular apical box may be prepared in lateral incisors. *Still, it must be understood that the canal of these teeth should be enlarged considerably more in the apical area than would normally be expected judging by the size of their roots.*

The root of the maxillary lateral incisor is frequently curved apically, *often in a palatal direction* so that the curve may not be apparent in a radiograph immediately. Although the curved canals are generally narrower than the canals in lateral incisors with straight roots, they are still wide and may be difficult to instrument adequately. *As a result, historically speaking, endodontic treatment of the maxillary lateral incisor has failed more than in any other tooth.* However, the use of flexible nickel-titanium instruments has made it easier to instrument wide, curved canals without perforations, canal transportation, or other mishaps.



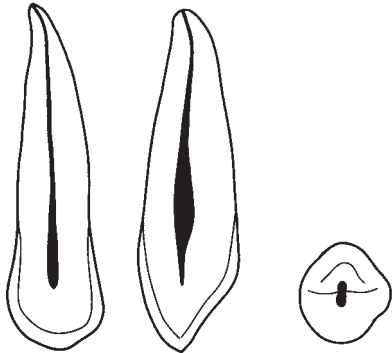
Fig. 12.4 Radiograph of a maxillary lateral incisor with enamel invagination in a 16-year-old.

Enamel invagination and dens in dente occur most often in the maxillary lateral incisor (Fig. 12.4). These malformations may allow penetration of bacteria to the pulp and endodontic

treatment of these teeth will frequently be necessary. The practical approach will depend on the clinical and radiographic findings and the degree of irregularities of the tooth. Often a surgical inter-

vention with retrograde fillings to support the best possible orthograde obturation of the root canals will be necessary.

Maxillary Canine



Average length of the tooth:	26.5 mm
Number of roots:	1 (99.9%)
Number of root canals:	1 (99.9%)
Lateral root canals:	Infrequent
Apical root canal delta:	Occasional
Apical foramen	0–1 mm from apex: 70%
	1–2 mm from apex: 30%
Diameter of the root canal	1 mm from apex: 0.2–0.45 mm
	2 mm from apex: 0.2–0.55 mm
	3 mm from apex: 0.3–0.7 mm
	5 mm from apex: 0.3–0.7 mm
Recommended apical enlargement:	50–70

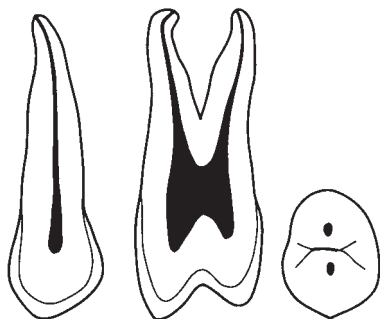
Fig. 12.5 Diagram of a maxillary canine: Buccal, proximal, and incisal view.

Treatment Guidelines

The access cavity is prepared with long-shank, round burs as described for the maxillary central incisor. The maxillary canine is the longest tooth in the dentition and teeth 30 mm and longer are occasionally seen. The root canal is straight and circular

in shape and only a very slight apical curvature of the root is sometimes seen. A circular apical box may be readily prepared, and this tooth lends itself exceptionally well to treatment with the standardized technique. On extremely rare occasions, the maxillary canine may have two root canals.

Maxillary First Premolar



Average length of the tooth:	20.6 mm		
Number of roots:	1 (19%); 2 (80%); 3 (1%)		
Number of root canals:	1 (4%); 2 (95%); 3 (1%)		
Lateral root canals:	Infrequent		
Apical root canal delta:	Infrequent		
Apical foramen	0–1 mm from apex: 95%		
	1–2 mm from apex: 5%		
Diameter of the canal in teeth with			
	3 canals	2 canals	1 canal
1 mm from apex:	0.15–0.2 mm	0.15–0.7 mm	0.5 mm
2 mm from apex:	0.15–0.2 mm	0.2–1 mm	0.7–1.2 mm
3 mm from apex:	0.15–0.35 mm	0.2–0.9 mm	0.7–1.2 mm
5 mm from apex:	0.25–0.35 mm	0.25–1 mm	0.8–1.2 mm
Recommended apical enlargement in teeth with 1 canal:	50–70		
Recommended apical enlargement in teeth with 2 canals:	35–50		
Recommended apical enlargement in teeth with 3 canals:	35		

Fig. 12.6 Diagram of a maxillary first premolar: Buccal, proximal, and occlusal view.

Index

Page numbers in *italics* refer to illustrations

- A**
- A-fibers 8, 67, 215
 abrasion 18
 abscess
 antibiotic treatment 144
 brain 50, 52
 drainage 50, 50, 51, 144, 145
 endodontic 70, 71
 palatal 49, 115
 periodontal 56, 69–70, 70, 72
 apical periodontitis and 49–50, 49, 50, 81, 82
 pulpal 10, 12, 14, 14
 access cavity 179–181, 180
 complications 215, 216
 mandibular canine 210
 mandibular first premolar 211
 mandibular incisors 210
 mandibular molars 213–214
 mandibular second premolar 212
 maxillary canine 205
 maxillary central incisor 203–204
 maxillary first premolar 206
 maxillary lateral incisor 204
 maxillary molars 208–209
 maxillary second premolar 206–207
 accessory canals 5
 acid-etch technique 88, 182, 182, 239
 resin technique for tooth strengthening 242–244, 242, 243
Actinomyces 37–40
 acute necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis 70
 acute serous pulpitis 67
 acute suppurative pulpitis 67–68
 age
 determination in forensic dentistry 5
 prognostic significance 247
Aggregatibacter actinomycetemcomitans 41
 aging
 dentin 4–5
 periodontium 32
 pulp 8–9, 8
 AH26 173, 200
 AH Plus 173
 allergic reactions 49, 227
 contact allergy 227
 alveolar bone 6, 31
 amalgams 22, 88, 88, 167
 copper-containing 134
 retrograde fillings 134, 137, 175–176, 175
 silver-containing 175
 tooth discoloration and 237, 238
 ameloblastoma 58–59, 59
 amelogenesis imperfecta 236
 amoxicillin 114
 analgesics 144–145
 incomplete analgesia 215
 anesthesia
 intra-ligament 78–79
 test 78–79
 angina pectoris 74
 ankylosis
 dentoalveolar 148, 155
 replantation and 138
 root resorption and 148, 150, 155, 156
 spot ankylosis 156
 anodyne medicament 141
 antibiotics
 apical periodontitis treatment 144
 refractory apical periodontitis 117–118, 118
 as pulp-capping agents 93
 postoperative 138
 prophylaxis with nonvital teeth 114
 retreatment and 232–233
 antiseptics
 adverse reactions to 40, 41, 226
 controlled-release delivery systems 109, 110, 113
 root canal disinfection 40, 108–112, 113–114
 anxiety control 145
 aortic aneurysm 53
 apex locators, electronic 183
 apexification 120–121, 120, 121, 122
 see also calcium hydroxide
 apical box preparation 185–187, 186
 mandibular molars 214
 mandibular second premolar 212
 maxillary canine 210
 maxillary first premolar 206
 apical cyst 43
 apical foramen 97, 97
 apical periodontitis 32–54, 82
 abscess formation 49–50, 49, 50, 81, 82
 asymptomatic 68, 81, 82, 114, 176, 231
 condensing 46–47, 49, 81, 82
 differential diagnosis 54–62
 etiology 32–40
 iatrogenic factors 40
 infection of periapical lesion 36–40
 portal of entry of bacteria 36
 pulp necrosis 33
 pulpitis 32–33, 33
 root canal infection 33–36
 fistula development 81, 82, 135–136
 see also fistula
 healing 52–54, 54
 nonvital teeth 108, 111, 114, 115, 115, 128, 191

apical periodontitis, immature nonvital teeth 121
 pathogenesis 41–47
 bacterial action 41–42
 periapical cyst 43–44
 periapical granuloma 42–43
 percussion test 76–77
 periapical lesion infection 36–40, 37, 38
 radiographic appearance 54
 refractory to endodontic treatment 104, 116–119, 116, 117
 bacteriological sampling 37, 117–118
 prognosis 119
 surgical treatment 39, 118–119, 119
 systemic antibiotic treatment 117–118
 retreatment 116, 116, 118, 129–130, 230–231, 231, 233
 surgical treatment 39, 118–119, 119, 127–128
 see also surgical–endodontic treatment
 symptomatic 48–50, 68–69, 81, 82, 132, 200, 220, 223
 antibiotic treatment 144
 drainage 143–144
 emergency treatment 143–145
 occlusion 144
 pain and anxiety control 144–145
 apical periodontium 31
 see also periodontium
 apicoectomy 128, 129, 137, 176, 225
 arteriovenous anastomoses, pulp 7
 asepsis 132–133
 attrition 18
 autolysis 25

B

B lymphocytes
 in apical periodontitis 42, 43
 in pulp 12
 bacteremia 50–52
 bacteria
 antigens 42
 apical periodontitis 33–36
 action of 41–42
 refractory apical periodontitis 37, 117–118, 117, 118
 sampling 37, 117–118
 nonvital teeth 104
 periapical lesion 36–40, 37, 38, 48
 portal of entry 36
 prognostic significance 248
 pulp invasion 15, 19–20
 red complex 34, 36
 root canal infection 33–36, 34, 35, 230, 230
 treatment failure and 230
 see also infection; *specific bacteria*
 biofilm
 periapical lesion 36, 37
 root canal 34, 34
 biological obturation techniques 201
 bleaching of discolored teeth 236, 238–241, 238
 bleaching agents 239
 bleaching procedures 239

preparation 238–239
 restoration of the bleached tooth 240
 vital teeth 240–241
 dentin discolorations 240–241
 enamel defects 240
 see also discoloration of teeth
 bleeding, intrapulpal 84, 85
 blood clot obturation techniques 201
 bone
 alveolar 6, 31
 resorption 42–43, 49
 traumatic cysts 57–58, 59
 see also osteosclerosis
 Bowen's resin 21
 brain abscess 52
 broaches 158, 158
 burs 164
 cavity and crown preparation 180, 180, 181
 long-shank fissure 164
 long-shank round 180
 microburs 164
 penetration of obliterated canal 222
 root perforation 216–217, 216, 217
 round 164

C

C-fibers 8, 67, 215
 calcifications
 pulp 8–9, 9, 12
 root canal 222
 calcium hydroxide 86–87, 89–90
 application 89–90
 in pulp capping 89–90, 89, 90, 91
 in pulpectomy 100, 102
 in pulpotomy 94, 95, 96
 in root canal sealers 174–175, 174
 modes of action 109–112
 reaction of inflamed pulp 93
 retreatment 232, 233
 root canal biological obturation 201
 root fracture treatment 123, 124
 root perforation treatment 217, 219, 219, 220
 root resorption treatment
 external inflammatory resorption 153–155, 154
 internal resorption 150
 use in nonvital teeth 109–112, 110, 111, 113–114, 114
 immature nonvital teeth 120–121, 120, 121, 122
 cancer metastases 25
 canines
 mandibular 210, 210
 maxillary 205, 205
Campylobacter 41
 carcinoma 61, 61
 carious lesion *see* dental caries
 Cavit 167, 176
 cavity
 base materials 86–88
 preparation 84–85, 84
 cleansing and drying 85

impression methods 85–86
 pulp protection 86–87
 varnish 88, 175–176
see also access cavity
 cellulitis 69
 cementoblasts 31, 146
 cementoma 59, 60
 cements 167
 pulpal irritation 21
 see also specific cements
 cementum 31
 age changes 32
 cervical resorption 130, 133, 147, 148, 150–151, 150, 151, 152
 treatment 151, 152
 chelating agents 102, 107
 chemomechanical instrumentation 105–107, 113, 113, 143, 184
 chlorhexidine 108, 133, 182
 chlorhexidine gluconate 106
 chloroform
 adverse reactions to 226
 gutta-percha removal 232, 246
 resin chloroform 172–173
 chloropercha 172, 191
 clindamycin 118, 232
 clinical examination 76–79
 anesthesia test 78–79
 optical tests 79, 79
 palpation 76–77
 percussion test 76–77
 provocation tests 78
 sensitivity tests 77–78
 cold test 77
 collagen fibers 3
 periodontal ligament 32
 pulp 7
 collagen gel obturation techniques 201
 colophony sealer 172–173
 complications *see* endodontic complications
 contact allergy 227
 coronal restorations 244
 prognostic significance 248
 corticosteroids, as pulp-capping agents 93
 cracks 79
 enamel–dentin 18
 CRCS 174
 crown down preparation 187–188, 188
 crown fractures 92, 94
 emergency treatment 142
 pulpitis and 19
 crown preparation 84–85
 impression methods 85–86
 cusp height reduction 180, 215
 cysts 43, 57–58
 apical 43
 bone 57–58, 59
 globulomaxillary 57, 58
 incisive canal 57
 infection of 70
 periapical 43–44, 44, 45, 56
 differential diagnosis 54–55
 periodontal 57, 58

radicular 43
 radiographic appearance 54–55, 55, 56

D

dens in dentate 204–205
 dental caries 16, 243
 emergency treatment 141
 hypersensitivity and 65
 outcome of reparative treatment 11, 13
 pulpitis and 15–18, 16, 17
 dental history 76
 dental hypersensitivity 65–66
 anatomical basis 65–66
 emergency treatment 142–143
 hydrodynamic theory 66
 odontoblast-receptor theory 66
 symptoms 66
 dental morphology 203–214
 mandibular canine 210, 210
 mandibular first premolar 211, 211
 mandibular incisors 209–210, 209
 mandibular molars 212–214, 212, 213, 214
 mandibular second premolar 212, 212
 maxillary canine 205, 205
 maxillary central incisor 203–204, 203
 maxillary first premolar 205–206, 205
 maxillary lateral incisor 204–205, 204
 maxillary molars 207–209
 maxillary second premolar 206–207, 206
 prognostic significance 247
 dental nerves 73
 dental papilla 56
 dentin 1–5, 5
 acid-etched 242, 242, 243
 adhesives 87, 173
 age changes 4–5
 dehydration 21, 22
 discolorations 240–241
 exposure to oral cavity 18–19, 19
 emergency treatment 142–143, 143
 fractured 1
 interglobular 2
 intertubular 2, 4
 intratubular 4, 5
 liquor 2
 peritubular 2, 3
 primary 1–2
 reparative 26
 sclerosis 16–17
 secondary 2
 formation of 2, 3, 4–5, 8, 8, 18, 26
 dentin bridge 6
 following pulp capping 89–91, 89, 90
 following pulpectomy 100
 following pulpotomy 94, 95
 dentin chips
 use in pulpectomy 99–100, 100, 101
 use in treatment of immature nonvital teeth 123, 123
 dentin–pulp interface 6
 dentinal tubules 1–4, 1, 3, 4

- dentinal tubules, age changes 5
 - in dental hypersensitivity 143
 - emergency treatment 142–143, 143
- dentinogenesis 2
- diagnosis 76, 81–82
 - prognostic significance 247
 - tentative 79–80
- Diaket 173, 200
- diazepam 145
- dipping technique 190–191, 191, 192
- discoloration of teeth 88, 236–238
 - nonvital teeth 237–238
 - endodontic medications and materials 237–238
 - pulp necrosis 237, 237
 - restorative materials 237, 238
 - vital teeth 236–237
 - enamel defects 236, 236
 - secondary mineralization 236
 - systemic drugs 236–237
 - see also* bleaching of discolored teeth
- drainage
 - abscess 50, 50, 51, 144, 145
 - apical periodontitis 143–144
- dressing *see* wound dressing

E

- EDTA 102, 107, 232
- elastic fibers, pulp 7
- electric sensitivity testing 77–78, 77
- electronic apex locators 183
- elevator 164, 165
- emergency treatment 141
 - nonvital teeth 143–145
 - symptomatic apical periodontitis 143–145
 - vital teeth 141–143
 - crown fractures 142
 - dental hypersensitivity 142–143
 - symptomatic pulpitis 141–142
 - traumatic occlusion 143
- enamel 5
 - defects, discoloration and 236, 236
 - bleaching 240
 - hypoplasia 236, 240
 - invagination 204–205
- enamel–dentin cracks 18
- endo–perio lesions 44–46
 - endodontic treatment 125–127, 126
- endocarditis 52
- endodontic abscess 70, 71
- endodontic complications 215–229
 - access cavity 215, 216
 - adverse reactions to medicaments 226–227
 - allergic reactions 227
 - local tissue irritation 226, 226
 - neurotoxic reactions 226, 226
 - incomplete analgesia 215
 - instrument fracture 223–225
 - obliterated root canal 222, 223
 - overfilling of the root canal 48–49, 227, 227, 228
 - root perforations 130
 - apical perforations 217–220, 218, 220, 221
 - from the pulp chamber 216–217, 216, 217
 - lateral perforations 217, 219, 220–221
 - post perforations 130, 221, 222
 - vertical root fractures 228–229, 228
- endodontic explorer, double-ended 180–181
- endodontic retreatment *see* retreatment
- endodontic techniques 178–201
 - preparation for treatment 179–182
 - access cavity 179–181
 - rubber dam 181–182, 181, 182
 - regenerative endodontics 201
 - root canal instrumentation 183–189
 - apical box preparation 185–187, 186
 - chemomechanical instrumentation 184
 - crown down preparation 187–188, 188
 - curved root canals 188–189, 189
 - length determination 183, 184
 - pulp extirpation 183–184
 - step-back preparation 184–185, 185, 186, 194
 - with engine-driven nickel-titanium instruments 187–188
 - root canal obturation 189–200
 - with adhesive technique 199–200, 200
 - with gutta-percha points 190–199, 191–199
 - with pastes 200
 - with silver points 189–190, 190
- endodontium 1–29
 - systemic influences 24–25
 - see also* dentin; pulp
- Enterococcus faecalis* 111
- eosinophilic granuloma 62
- Epiphany 173, 199–200
- epithelial cell clusters 31–32
- epithelial rests of Malassez 43, 43
- erosion 18
- ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid (EDTA) 102, 107, 232
- eugenol 86, 167, 215
 - adverse reactions to 86, 226, 227
 - emergency treatment 141, 142
 - see also* zinc oxide–eugenol cement; zinc oxide–eugenol paste; zinc oxide–eugenol sealers
- external inflammatory resorption 130–131, 133, 152–155, 153, 154

F

- facial swelling 69, 69, 72
- fibroblasts 6, 31
- fibrocytes 6
- fibroma, odontogenic 59, 61
- files 159–160, 159, 160
 - see also* K-type instruments
- filling materials
 - adhesive filling materials 87
 - prognostic significance 248
 - pulpal irritation 21
 - root canal filling materials 168–176
 - gutta-percha 168–169
 - materials with assumed therapeutic effect 173–175
 - resin-based material 171
 - retrograde filling materials 134, 137, 175–176

sealers 171–173
 silver points 169–171, 169, 170
 temporary fillings 167
see also restoration; *specific materials*
 film holder 79, 80
 finger pluggers 163, 164
 finger spreaders 163
 fistula 45, 47, 50, 51, 53
 apical periodontitis 81, 82, 135–136
 bacteriological sampling 117–118, 118
 endo-perio lesion 45–46, 46
 extraoral 52
 furcation lesion 126
 palatal 51, 111
 persisting 129, 129, 232–233, 234
 flap design 133–134, 134
 fluorosis, tooth discoloration and 236, 236
 bleaching 240
 foramina 55–56
 apical 97, 97
 mental 56, 56
 foreign body granuloma 42
 formaldehyde-containing filling materials 173
 toxicity 174, 174, 226, 226
 formalin cytotoxicity 41
 formocresol 109, 109
 furcation lesions 44, 126, 127, 127
 perforation 130, 216, 217
Fusobacterium nucleatum 36, 41

G

Gates-Glidden bur 204
 giant cell granuloma 59–61
 gingival recession 18
 gingival scarring, following surgical treatment 133, 134
 gingivectomy 182
 glass ionomer cements 21, 24, 88
 globulomaxillary cyst 57, 58
 glycosaminoglycan 7
 gold fillings 21, 22
 granuloma
 eosinophilic 62
 foreign body 42
 giant cell 59–61
 infective 42
 periapical 41, 42–43, 42, 43
 differential diagnosis 54–55
 radiographic appearance 54–55, 55
 Grossman's sealer 171, 171
 gutta-percha 168
 fistula investigation 50, 51, 52
 guns 163
 root canal obturation 168–169, 190–199
 accessory points 168, 168, 169
 dipping technique 190–191, 191, 192
 following apical perforations 218
 injection-molded gutta-percha technique 193–194, 193
 lateral condensation technique 194–195, 194
 overfilling 227, 227, 228

 removal of 232, 246
 standardized endodontic technique 195–197, 195, 196, 197
 standardized points 168, 168, 169, 169
 thermomechanical condensation techniques 194
 two-step techniques 197–199, 198, 199
 warm gutta-percha technique 191–193, 192
 root canal sealers 172

H

health, as prognostic factor 247
 heat carriers 191
 heat test 77
 Hedstrom files 137, 159, 159, 160
 standardization 160
 hemangioma 61
 herpes zoster neuritis 72–73
 Hertwig root sheath 29, 31
 histiocytosis X 62
 history taking 76
 hydrodynamic theory of dental hypersensitivity 66
 hydrogen peroxide 107, 239
 hydroxyapatite crystals 16–17, 18
 hypersensitivity *see* dental hypersensitivity
 hypoplasia 236, 240

I

ibuprofen 145
 immature nonvital teeth, treatment of 120–123
 apexification 120–121, 120, 121, 122
 prognosis 121–123
 impression methods 85–86
 incisive canal 55
 cyst 57
 incisors 2
 mandibular 209–210, 209
 maxillary central 203–204, 203
 maxillary lateral 204–205, 204
 incomplete analgesia 215
 incomplete fracture 79
 infarct 26
 infection
 cysts 70
 nonvital teeth 104
 prognostic significance 248
 retreatment and 232–233
 root canal 33–36, 34, 35, 104
 disinfection 40, 108–112, 113–114
 portal of entry 36
 root resorption and 147–148, 148
 salivary glands 70
 superinfections 233
 see also apical periodontitis; bacteria
 infraocclusion 156
 injection-molded gutta-percha technique 193–194, 193
 instruments 158–165
 fracture of 130, 223–225

instruments, fracture of fragment in root canal 130,
221, 223–225, 224, 225
 prognostic significance 248–249
 root canal instruments 158–163
 obturation 163, 164
 surgical instruments 164–165, 165, 166
interferon-gamma 43
interleukin-1 43
internal resorption 147, 148, 149–150, 149
intra-ligament anesthesia 78–79
intracoronal restorations 242–244
intrapulpal injection 215
intratubular dentin 4, 5
iodine
 allergy 49
 root canal disinfection 108
IRM-cement 167, 176, 176
iron, tooth discoloration and 237
irradiation, pulpal damage 22
irrigants 105–107
irritation
 cumulative effect of irritants 24
 local tissue irritation 226, 226
 pulpal 9, 10
 see also pulpitis
ischemic necrosis, pulp 10, 20, 25–26, 184

J

jaws
 cysts of 57–58, 70
 infection 70
 tumors of 58–62

K

K-type instruments 159–160, 159, 183–184, 185
 K-files 137, 159, 159, 160, 183, 186
 master apical file 185
 K-reamer 159, 159
 standardization 160–161, 161
Kloroperka N-O 172, 191

L

lamina dura 31
lamina limitans 3, 4, 5
laser Doppler flowmeter 78, 78
lateral canals 45, 54, 101
lateral condensation technique 194–195, 194
lateral periodontitis 32, 44, 45, 203
lentulo spirals 163, 164
leukemia 25, 25, 61
leukotoxin 41
lidocaine 215
 intrapulpal injection 215
lipopolysaccharide 42
liquefaction necrosis, pulp 25, 184
local tissue reactions 226, 226
long cone paralleling technique 79, 80, 180

luxated teeth, pulpal necrosis and 20
lymphatic vessels, pulp 7, 11
lymphocytes
 in apical periodontitis 42, 43, 52
 in pulpitis 12–13
lymphoma, malignant 61–62
lymphotoxin 43

M

macrophages
 in apical periodontitis 42, 43, 52
 in periodontium 31
 in pulpitis 12, 13
magnesium oxide 90
malignant tumors 25
 lymphoma 61–62
mandibular nerve paresthesia 226, 226
marginal leakage 21–22, 87–88, 175, 175
 tooth discoloration and 238
mast cells 31
master apical file 185
maxillary sinusitis 70
maxillofacial surgery, pulpal damage 24
medicaments
 adverse reactions to 226–227
 allergic reactions 227
 local tissue irritation 226, 226
 neurotoxic reactions 226, 226
 see also specific medicaments
mental foramen 56, 56
mesenchymal cells 6
metastases 25
methyl methacrylate resin filling 22
metronidazole 118, 232
microburs 164
microhandpiece 164, 165
migraine 74
mineral trioxide aggregate (MTA) 123, 176
mineralization, tooth discoloration and 236
 bleaching 236, 241
mirrors 164–165, 166
molars
 mandibular 212–214
 distal root 213
 first molar 212
 mesial root 213
 second molar 213
 third molar 214
 maxillary 207–209
 distobuccal root 208, 209
 first molar 207, 208
 mesiobuccal root 207, 209
 palatal root 208, 209
 second molar 207
 third molar 208, 209
monochlorophenol 109
MTAD 107

N

- neuralgia 73
 - neuritis 72–73
 - neuropathic pain 73
 - neurotoxic reactions 226, 226
 - neutrophilic leukocytes
 - in apical periodontitis 42, 49
 - in pulpitis 12–13, 13
 - nickel-titanium instruments
 - engine-driven 161–163, 162, 187–188
 - flexible 161–162, 188
 - K-type instruments 159, 160
 - rotary instruments 161–163, 162
 - nonvital teeth 104
 - apical periodontitis refractory to endodontic treatment 104, 116–119, 116, 117
 - prognosis 119
 - surgical treatment 39, 118–119, 119
 - systemic antibiotic treatment 117–118
 - bleaching 238–240
 - conservative treatment 105–116
 - chemomechanical instrumentation 105–107, 113, 113, 143
 - clinical considerations 112–114
 - disinfection of root canal 108–112, 113–114
 - follow-up 115–116
 - iatrogenic flare-ups 107
 - indications 105
 - obturation of root canal 112
 - prognosis 114–116
 - prophylactic antibiotic treatment 114
 - retreatment 116, 116, 129–130, 130
 - discoloration 237–238
 - emergency treatment 143–145
 - endo-perio lesions 125–127, 126
 - immature nonvital teeth 120–123
 - apexification 120–121, 120, 121, 122
 - prognosis 121–123
 - pulp extirpation 184
 - root-fractured teeth 123–124, 123, 124, 125
 - see also* surgical-endodontic treatment
- nutritional deficiencies 24

O

- occlusion
 - symptomatic apical periodontitis 144
 - traumatic 143, 144
- odontoblast-receptor theory of dental hypersensitivity 66
- odontoblastic layer 5, 5, 6
 - age changes 8, 8
- odontoblasts 5–6
 - in dental hypersensitivity 66
 - irradiation effects 22
- odontogenic fibroma 59, 61
- operating microscope 178, 178
- optical tests 79, 79
- oral surgery, pulpal damage 24
- orthodontic band 182
- orthodontic treatment

- pulpal damage 22–24
 - root resorption 24
- osteitis deformans 62
- osteoblasts 31
- osteoclasts, mechanical stimulation 146
- osteosclerosis 46, 48
 - periradicular 58
- overfilling, root canal 48–49, 227, 227, 228
- oxidizing agents 107
- oxidoreductase activity, pulp cells 27

P

- Paget's disease 62, 62
- pain 65, 141
 - acute 73
 - analgesics 144–145
 - chronic neurogenic 73–74
 - psychogenic component 73
 - cyst infection 70
 - following pulpctomy 101
 - neuropathic 73
 - periapical 68–69
 - periodontal diseases 69–70
 - postoperative 101, 138
 - pulpal 65–68
 - dental hypersensitivity 65–66
 - features of 68
 - symptomatic pulpitis 66–68
 - referred 74
 - salivary gland swelling 70
 - sinusitis 70–71
 - temporomandibular joint dysfunction syndrome 71–72
 - tentative diagnosis 79–80
 - trigeminal neuritis 72–73
 - see also* emergency treatment
- palatal abscess 49, 115
- palatal fistula 51, 111
- palpation 76–77
- parathyroid extract 25
- paresthesia
 - mandibular nerve 226, 226
 - overfilling and 227
- parotid gland infection 72
- penicillin 118, 118, 232
- Peptostreptococcus* 69
- percussion test 76–77
- perforation defects 134
- periapical abscess 49–50
- periapical cyst 43–44, 44, 45
 - differential diagnosis 54–55
 - radiographic appearance 54–55, 55
- periapical granuloma 41, 42–43, 42, 43
 - differential diagnosis 54–55
 - radiographic appearance 54–55, 55
- periapical lesion 48
 - bacterial sampling 37, 118
 - infection 36–40, 37, 38
 - surgical treatment 118–119, 139
 - see also* apical periodontitis
- pericoronitis 70

- periodontal abscess 56, 69–70, 70, 72
 periodontal cyst 57, 58
 periodontal disease 56–57, 57
 dentin exposure 18–19
 pain and 69–70
 pulpitis and 19, 20
 periodontal ligament 6, 31
 necrosis 148, 150, 155, 226
 vascular supply 32
 widening of periodontal ligament space 54, 55
 periodontal pocket 45, 46
 periodontitis
 interradicular 46, 108
 lateral 32, 44, 45, 203
 see also apical periodontitis
 periodontium 31
 age changes 32
 cells 31–32
 composition 31
 fibers 32
 ground substance 32
 innervation 32
 morphology 31
 repair 52–54, 54
 vascular supply 32
 see also apical periodontitis
 periradicular osteosclerosis 58
 phosphoric acid etching 239, 242
 pink spot 151, 151
 plaque 18, 18, 20, 24
 plasma cells, in pulpitis 11–12
 plexus of Raschkow 8
 pluggers 163, 164, 166
 finger pluggers 163, 164
 polyisoprene 168
Porphyromonas 41, 48, 69
 endodontalis 34
 gingivalis 41, 67
 posts 244–246
 cementation of root canal posts 246
 perforations 130, 221, 222
 preparation of root canal post space 246
 removal 130, 131
 tooth strength and 242
 potassium nitrate 143
 precementum 146
 removal in external inflammatory root resorption 153
 predentin 2
 mineralization 146
 premolars
 mandibular 211–212, 211
 first 211, 211
 second 212, 212
 maxillary 205–207
 first 205–206, 205
 second 206–207, 206
 pressure resorption 146–147, 147
Prevotella 41, 48, 69
 prognosis 247–249
 nonvital teeth 114–116, 119
 immature nonvital teeth 121–123
 prognostic factors 247–249
 age 247
 clinical complications 248
 coronal restoration 248
 filling materials 248
 health 247
 instrument fragment in root canal 248–249
 preoperative diagnosis 247
 root canal instrumentation 247–248
 root canal microbiological status 248
 root canal morphology 247
 technical standard of root filling 248
 pulp capping 91
 pulpectomy 102
 surgical–endodontic treatment 138–139
 see also treatment failure
 prostaglandin E2 43
 provocation tests 78
Pseudomonas aeruginosa 119, 234
 pulp 5–9
 abscess 10, 12, 14, 14
 age changes 8–9, 8
 amputation see pulpotomy
 arteriosclerotic changes 8
 bleeding in 84, 85
 calcifications 8–9, 9
 cells 5–7
 coronal 5, 8
 exposure 15, 17, 17, 21
 emergency treatment 141–142
 pulp capping and 88–93, 93, 94
 extirpation 97–99, 183–184
 fibers 7
 fibrosis 8, 18, 19
 ground substance 7
 healthy 81, 82
 inflammation 9–15, 10–17, 66–67
 capping and 88–89, 93, 93
 see also pulpitis
 innervation 8
 malignant tumors 25
 metastases 25
 mini-amputation 91
 morphology 5
 necrosis 11, 13–14, 15, 25–26, 82, 104
 apical periodontitis and 33
 calcium hydroxide and 90, 93
 discoloration and 237, 237
 internal root resorption and 149–150
 ischemic necrosis 10, 20, 25–26, 184
 liquefaction necrosis 25, 184
 pulpectomy and 97
 see also nonvital teeth
 polyp 14–15, 15
 reaction patterns 9–29
 removal see pulpectomy
 repair 12, 20, 26–29, 26, 27
 local repair 26–27
 revascularization 27–29, 28, 29
 root 5, 8
 stones 18, 18
 subodontoblastic region 5, 6
 tissue pressure 9–11
 vascular supply 7, 7

- recanalization 27
- revascularization 27–29, 28, 29
- pulp capping 88–93, 89, 90, 92
 - failure 90, 91, 91
 - follow-up examination 91–93
 - indications 88–89
 - inflamed pulp 93, 93
 - prognosis 91
 - pulpal seal 90–91
 - tissue reactions 89–90
 - wound dressing 89
- pulpal pain *see* pain
- pulpectomy 96–102, 98, 99, 184, 185
 - clinical considerations 101–102
 - emergency treatment 142
 - follow-up examination 102
 - indications 97
 - prognosis 102
 - treatment principles 97–101
 - apical dentin chips plug 99–100, 100, 101
 - calcium hydroxide-induced apical bridge 100
 - postoperative pain 101
 - pulp extirpation and instrumentation 97–99
 - root canal obturation 99, 99, 100–101, 100
- pulpitis 9–29, 82
 - acute serous 67
 - acute suppurative 67–68
 - anesthesia test 78–79
 - apical periodontitis and 32–33, 33
 - asymptomatic 66, 81, 82
 - etiology 15–25
 - cumulative effect of irritants 24
 - dental caries 15–18, 16
 - dentin exposed to oral cavity 18–19, 19
 - iatrogenic factors 20–24
 - systemic influences 24–25
 - traumatic injuries 19–20, 21
 - pathogenesis 11–15
 - proliferating 14
 - retrograde 19, 20, 45, 46
 - symptomatic 66–68, 81, 82, 95
 - emergency treatment 141–142
 - thermal stimulation 78
- pulpotomy 94–96, 94, 95
 - clinical considerations 96
 - emergency treatment 141–142
 - follow-up examination 96
 - indications 94–95
 - prognosis 96
 - tissue reactions 96
 - wound dressing 96
- pus
 - periodontal abscess 49–50, 49, 50
 - pulpal abscess 12, 14

Q

- quaternary ammonium compounds 106

R

- radicular cyst 43
- radiographic examination 79, 80, 180, 180
 - root canal length determination 113, 183, 184
- rasps 158
- reamers 159
- recanalization 27
- referred pain 74
- regenerative endodontics 201
- replacement resorption 148, 148, 150, 155–156, 155, 156
- replantation 137–138, 138
- Resilon 171, 173, 199–200
- resin chloroform 172–173
- resins 167
 - restorations 87, 87, 88
 - tooth discoloration and 88
 - root canal filling 171, 199–200
 - root canal sealers 172–173
 - natural resins 172–173
 - synthetic resins 173
 - tooth strengthening 242–243, 242, 243
- resorption *see* bone; root resorption
- resorption lacunae 133, 134, 149, 149, 152, 153, 198
- restoration 242–246
 - bleached teeth 240
 - marginal leakage 21–22, 87–88, 175, 175
 - prognostic significance 248
 - pulpal irritation 21
 - resin restorations 87, 87, 88
 - retention of prosthetic appliances 244–246
 - cementation of root canal posts 246
 - preparation of root canal post space 246
 - strengthening endodontically treated teeth 242–244
 - coronal restorations 244
 - intracoronal restorations 242–244, 242, 243, 244
 - tooth discoloration and 88, 237, 238
 - see also* filling materials; pulp capping
- retreatment 230–233
 - apical periodontitis 116, 116, 118, 230–231, 231
 - indications 230–232
 - root filled teeth with apical periodontitis 230–231, 231
 - root filled teeth with normal apical periodontium 231–232, 231
 - surgical retreatment 129–130, 129, 233
 - treatment-resistant cases 232–233, 233, 234
- retrograde fillings 134, 137, 175, 176
 - materials 134, 137, 175–176
- retrotips 137, 164, 165
- revascularization 27–29, 28, 29
- Rispi file 158, 158
- root canal
 - access cavity 179–181
 - accessory 5
 - age changes 4–5
 - bacteriological sampling 37, 117
 - blunderbuss-shaped 198–199, 199
 - calcified 222
 - curved, instrumentation of 188–189, 189

- root canal, disinfection 40, 108–112, 113–114
 divided 197, 198
 filling materials 168–176
 gutta-percha 168–169
 materials with assumed therapeutic effect 173–175
 resin-based material 171
 retrograde filling materials 134, 137, 175–176
 silver points 169–171, 169, 170
 infection 33–36, 34, 35, 104, 230, 230
 external inflammatory root resorption and 147–148, 148
 portal of entry of bacteria 36
 prognostic significance 248
 see also apical periodontitis
 instrument fragment in 130
 prognostic significance 248–249
 instrumentation 178–179, 183–189
 apical box preparation 185–187, 186
 chemomechanical instrumentation 105–107, 113, 113, 143, 184
 crown down preparation 187–188, 188
 curved root canals 188–189, 189
 engine-driven instruments 161–163, 187–188
 hand instruments 158–161
 nonvital teeth 105–107, 113, 113, 143
 prognostic significance 247–248
 retrograde 137
 step-back preparation 184–185, 185, 186, 194
 internal root resorption 147, 148, 149–150, 149
 irrigants 105–107
 lateral 45, 54, 101
 length determination 113, 183, 184
 location 180–181
 morphology *see* dental morphology
 obliteration 127–128, 128, 222, 223
 obturation 99, 99, 100–101, 100
 biological obturation techniques 201
 instruments 163
 retrograde root filling 134, 137, 175
 two-step techniques 197–199, 198, 199
 with adhesive technique 199–200
 with gutta-percha points 190–199
 with pastes 200
 with silver points 189–190, 190
 overfilling 48–49, 227, 227, 228
 perforation *see* root perforation
 pluggers 163, 164
 posts 244–246
 cementation 246
 post space preparation 246
 removal 130, 131
 pulpectomy and 97–99
 apical dentin chips plug 99–100, 100, 101
 sealers 40, 171–173
 based on dentin adhesive technology 173
 based on gutta-percha 172
 based on natural resins 172–173
 based on synthetic resins 173
 based on zinc oxide and eugenol 171–172, 171, 172, 173
 containing calcium hydroxide 174–175, 174
 tissue irritation 40, 171, 171, 173
 spreaders 163, 164
 weeping 226
 with incomplete root formation 198–199
 root fracture 110, 123
 endodontic treatment 123–124, 124, 125
 pulpitis and 20
 surgical–endodontic treatment 131–132
 root perforations 130
 apical perforations 217–220, 218, 220, 221
 from the pulp chamber 216–217, 216, 217
 lateral perforations 217, 219, 220–221
 mesiocervical 206
 post perforations 130, 221, 222
 strip perforation 220, 221
 root resorption 146–156
 ameloblastoma and 58–59
 cervical resorption 130, 133, 147, 148, 150–151, 150, 151, 152
 treatment 151, 152
 endosteal resorption 148
 external inflammatory resorption 130–131, 133, 147, 148, 152–155, 153, 154
 following orthodontic treatment 24
 following pulpectomy 98
 giant cell granuloma and 61
 infection and 147–148, 148
 internal resorption 147, 148, 149–150, 149
 invasive resorption 151
 overfilling and 227
 periapical granuloma and 42–43
 pressure resorption 146–147, 147
 replacement resorption 148, 148, 150, 155–156, 155, 156
 resorption lacunae 133, 134, 149, 149, 152, 153, 198
 surgical–endodontic treatment 130–131
 transient resorption 146, 146, 149
 rubber dam 181–182, 181, 182
 clamps 181, 181

S

- salivary gland swelling 70
 sarcoma 61
 scalpel blades 164, 165
 Schwann cells 8
 Sealapex 174–175, 174
 secondary dentin *see* dentin
 sensitivity tests 70, 77–78
 cold test 77
 electric sensitivity testing 77–78, 77
 heat test 77
 laser Doppler flowmeter 78, 78
 test cavity preparation 78
 serrated needle holder 165
 silicate cement fillings 21, 88
 silver amalgam 175
 silver points 169–171, 169, 170
 corrosion 170, 170, 189
 root canal obturation 189–190, 190
 sinusitis 70–71
 sodium hypochlorite 102, 106, 106, 107, 107, 111–112
 adverse reactions to 226, 226

sodium perborate 239
 Sonic Shaper 158, 158
 spiral filler 163, 164
 spot ankylosis 156
 spreaders 163, 164
 finger spreader 163
 stainless steel instruments 188
 standardized endodontic technique 195–197, 195, 196, 197
Staphylococcus aureus 176
 step-back preparation 184–185, 185, 186, 194
 strengthening endodontically treated teeth 242–244
 coronal restorations 244
 intracoronary restorations 242–244, 242, 243, 244
 strip perforation 220, 221
 subluxated teeth, pulpal necrosis and 20
 sulfur granules 37
 Super EBA 176
 superinfections 233
 surgical instruments 164–165
 surgical–endodontic treatment 127–139
 aftercare 138
 apicoectomy 128, 129, 137, 176
 asepsis 132–133
 flap design 133–134, 134
 follow-up examination 138
 indications 127–132
 conventional treatment ineffective 128–129
 external root resorption 130–131
 instrument fragment in the root canal 130
 post in the root canal 130
 primary surgical treatment 127–128
 retreatment 129–130
 root fracture 131–132
 root perforations 130
 intentional replantation 137–138, 138
 microbiological and microscopic examination 134
 perforation defects 134
 prognosis 138–139
 resorption lacunae 133, 134
 surgical access 133–134
 surgical retreatment 129–130, 129, 233
 symptomatic apical periodontitis *see* apical periodontitis
 symptomatic pulpitis *see* pulpitis

T

T lymphocytes
 in apical periodontitis 42, 43
 in pulp 12
 temporary filling materials 167
 temporomandibular joint dysfunction syndrome 71–72
 tentative diagnosis 79–80
 test cavity preparation 78
 tetracycline, tooth discoloration and 236–237
 bleaching 240–241
 thermal stimulation 78

thermomechanical condensation technique 194
 tissue retractors 164, 165
 tooth-colored materials, pulpal irritation 21–22, 23
 toothache *see* pain
 traumatic occlusion 143, 144
 treatment failure 230
 pulp capping 90, 91, 91
 see also endodontic complications; prognosis;
 retreatment
 trigeminal neuralgia 73
 trigeminal neuritis 72–73
 tumor necrosis factor 43
 tumors
 of the jaws 58–62
 of the pulp 25

U

ultrasonically energized equipment 130, 131, 137, 164, 224
 ultraspeed equipment 85
 water spray requirement 84

V

vertical fracture 57, 57, 228–229, 228
 Vincent's infection 70
 vitality testing *see* sensitivity tests
 vitamin deficiencies 24

W

walking bleach method 239
 weeping canal 226
 whitlockite crystals 17, 17, 18
 woodpecker method 187
 wound dressing
 pulp capping 89
 pulpotomy 96

Z

zinc oxide–eugenol cement 80, 86
 discoloration 237–238
 emergency treatment 141
 retrograde fillings 134, 176
 use in bleaching 239
 use in pulpectomy 102
 use in pulpotomy 96
 zinc oxide–eugenol paste 86, 86, 167
 pulp capping 89, 91, 93
 zinc oxide–eugenol sealers 167, 171–172, 171, 173, 192
 solubility 171–172
 toxicity 171, 172
 zinc oxiphosphate cement 182