

# **Endodontics I.**

**Morphology**  
**Pulp disease**  
**Indication**  
**Contraindication**  
**Instrumentarium**

# **Endodontics**

**Pulp and periodontal diseases –  
diagnosis, therapy, prevention**

# Endodoncie I.

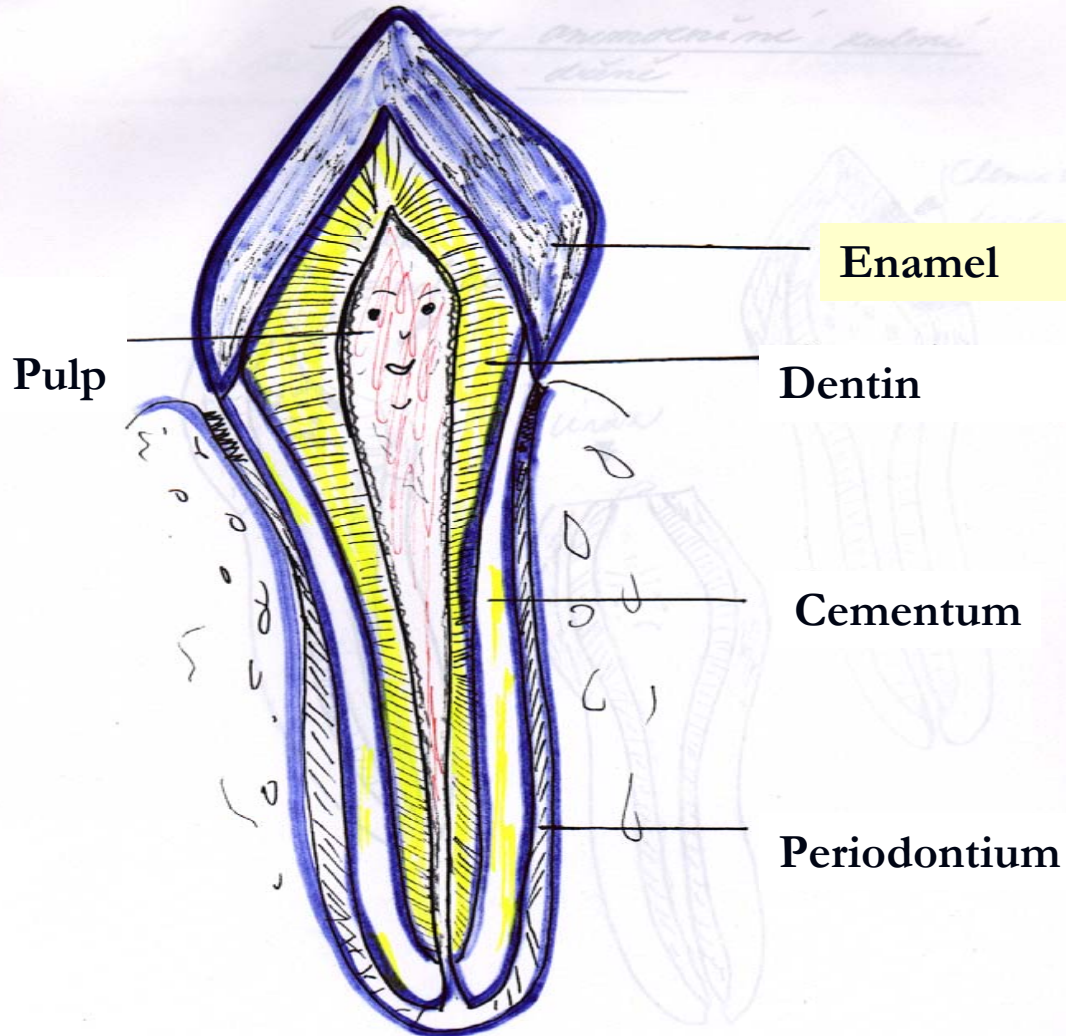
## Morphology

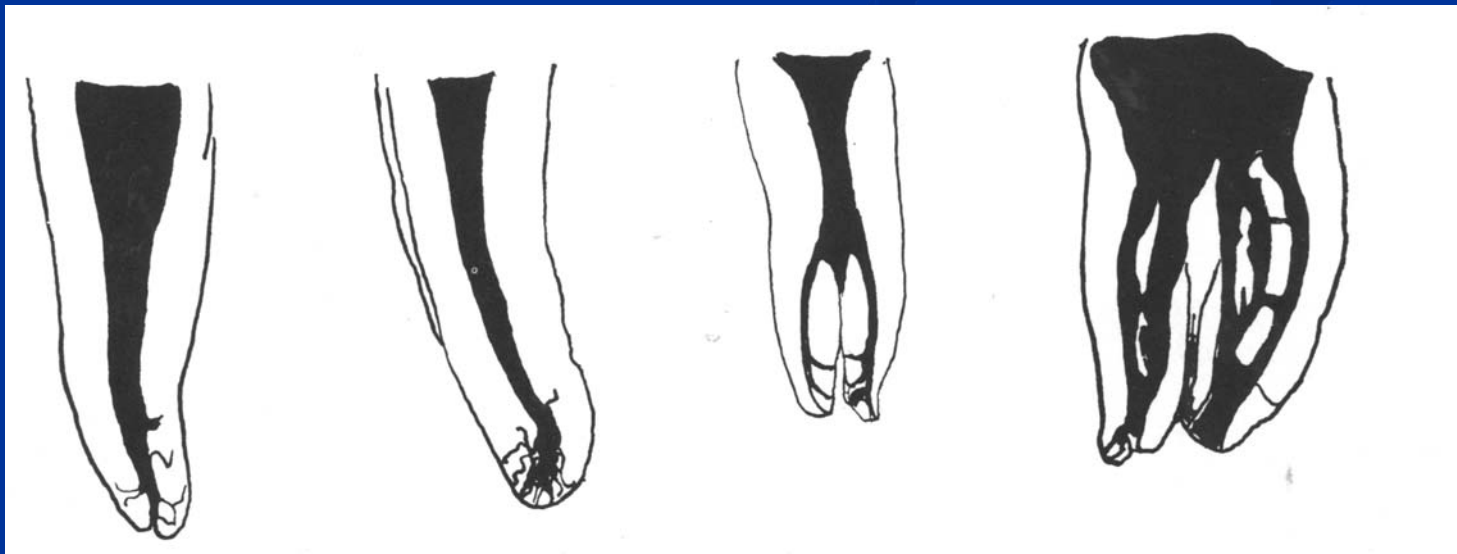
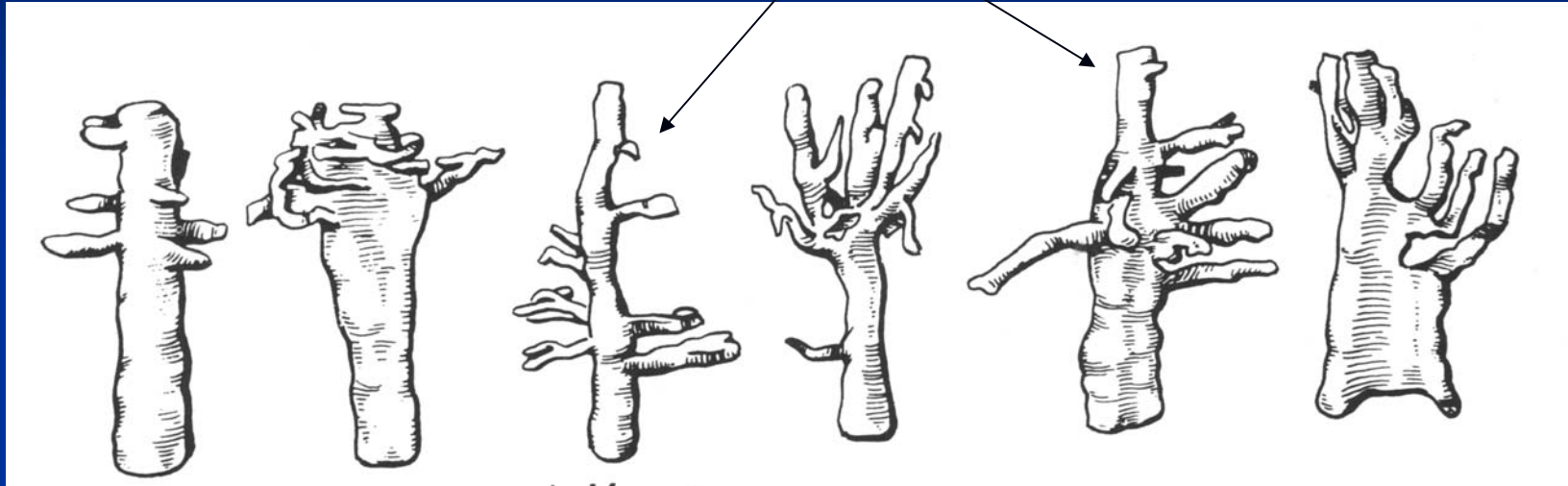
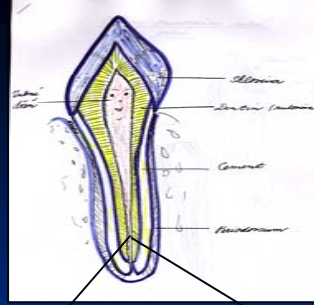
Onemocnění zubní dřeně

Indikace a kontraindikace  
endodontického ošetření

Instrumentarium

# Morphology







3D

# Meyers conclusions

- The root canal is not round but oval (long axis mesiodistal)
- The root canal does not go straight but it deflects distal
- The outfall is not on the top of the root but below (distal or distooral)

# Meyer's conclusions

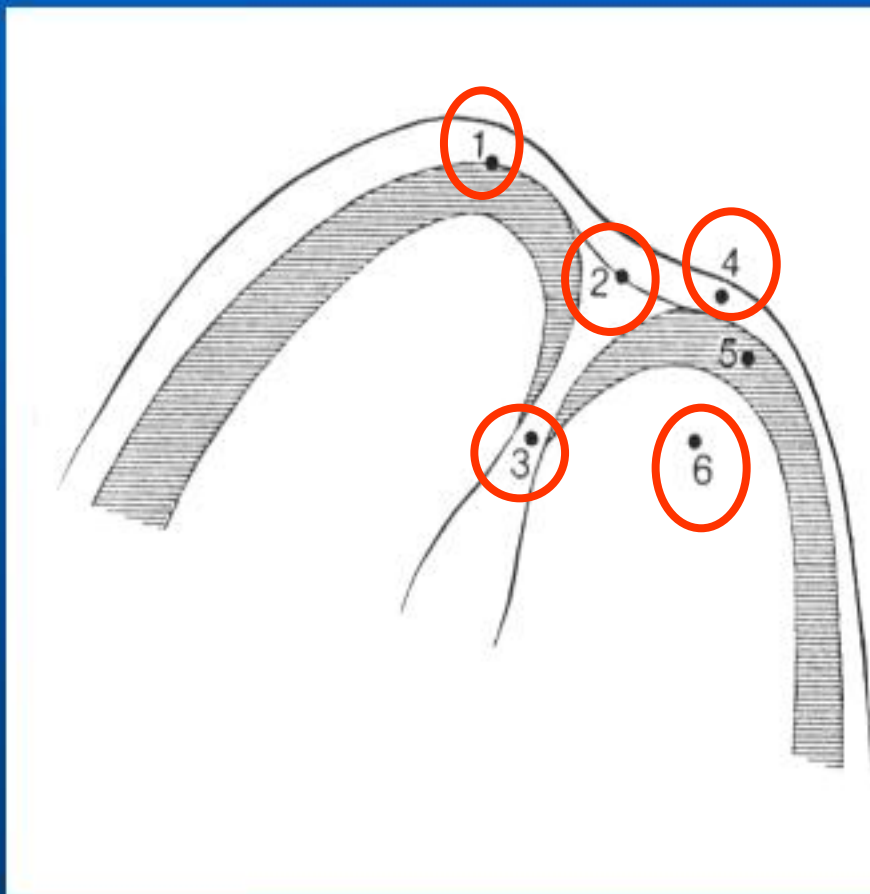
- The form of the outfall is funnel - shaped
- The root canal system has usually more outfalls (ramifications)
- The ramifications are situated mostly in apical area (first apical mm)
- All outfalls are situated in cementum



# Basic forms of the root canal system (Weine)



# Apical morphology



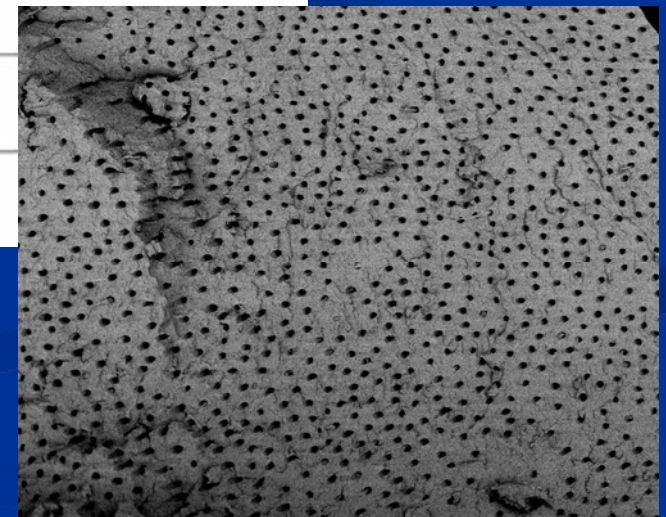
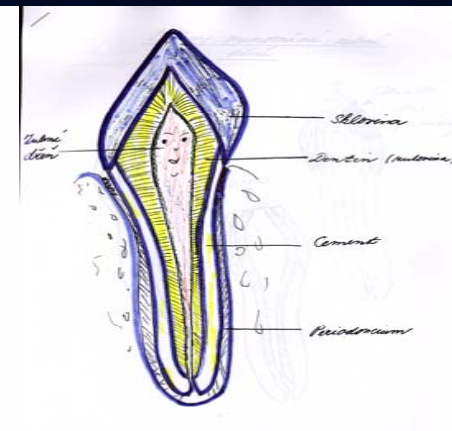
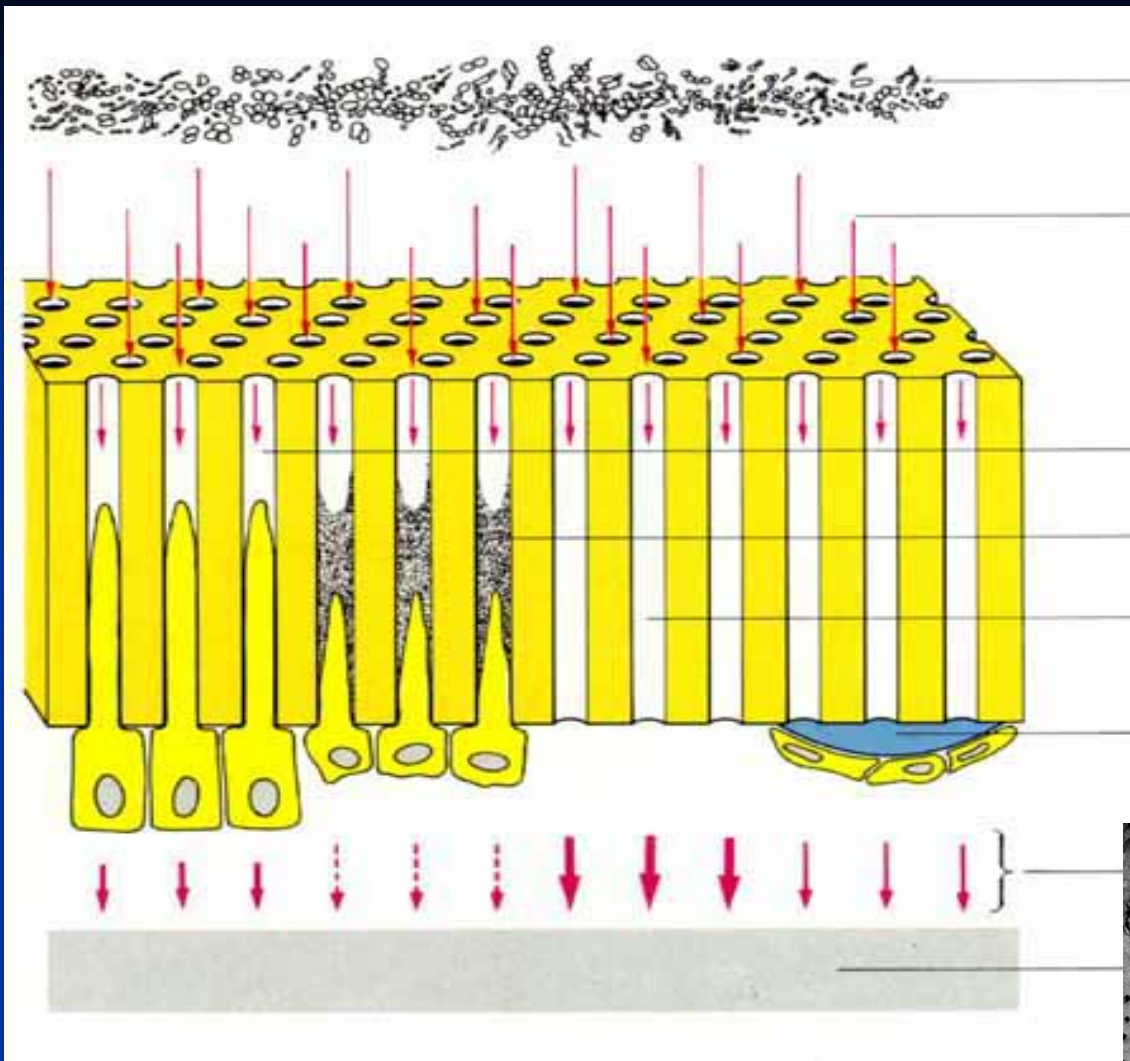
1. X – ray apex
2. Foramen apicale
3. Apical constriction
4. Periodontal ligament
5. Root cementum
6. Dentin

# Canal shaping terminates in apical constriction

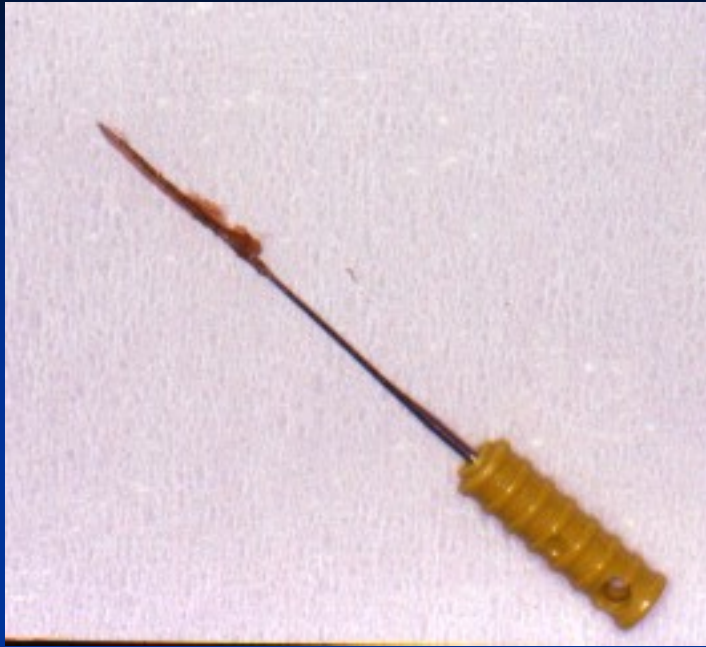
- Small communication
- Less risk of periodontal damage
- Prevention of overfilling
- Prevention of apical transport of infectious material
- Possibility of good bacterial decontamination
- Possibility of good condensation of the root filling

- Macrocanal system

- Microcanal system

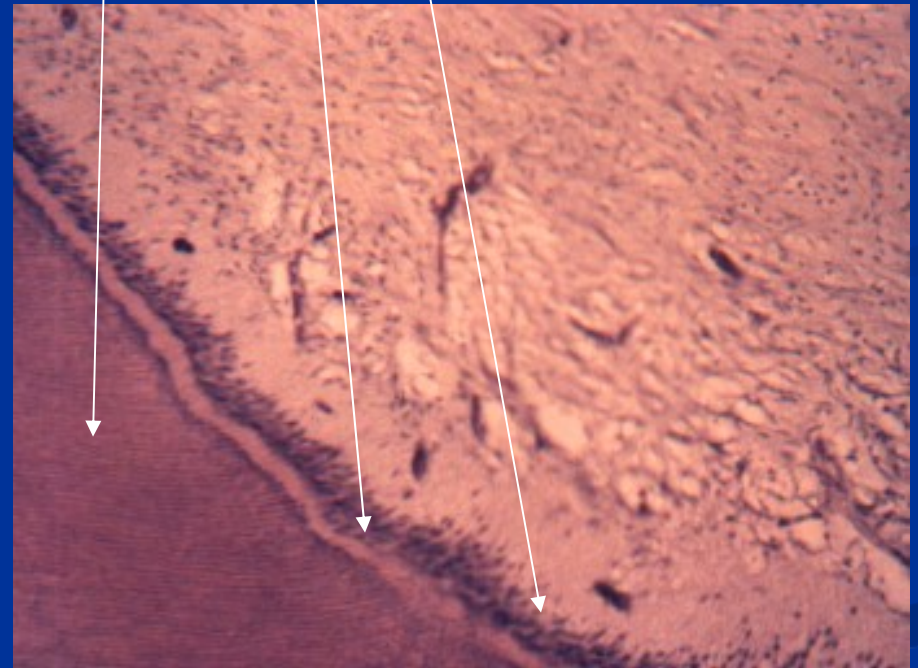


**Endodont: dentin and pulp  
(morphological and functional unit)**



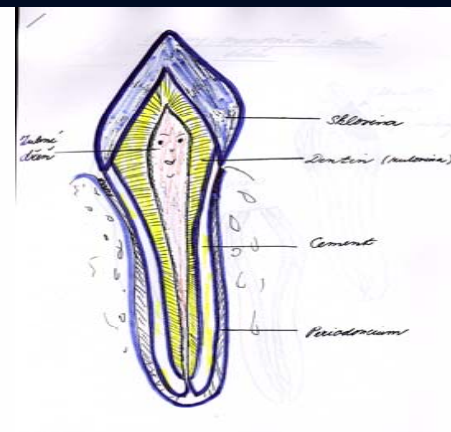
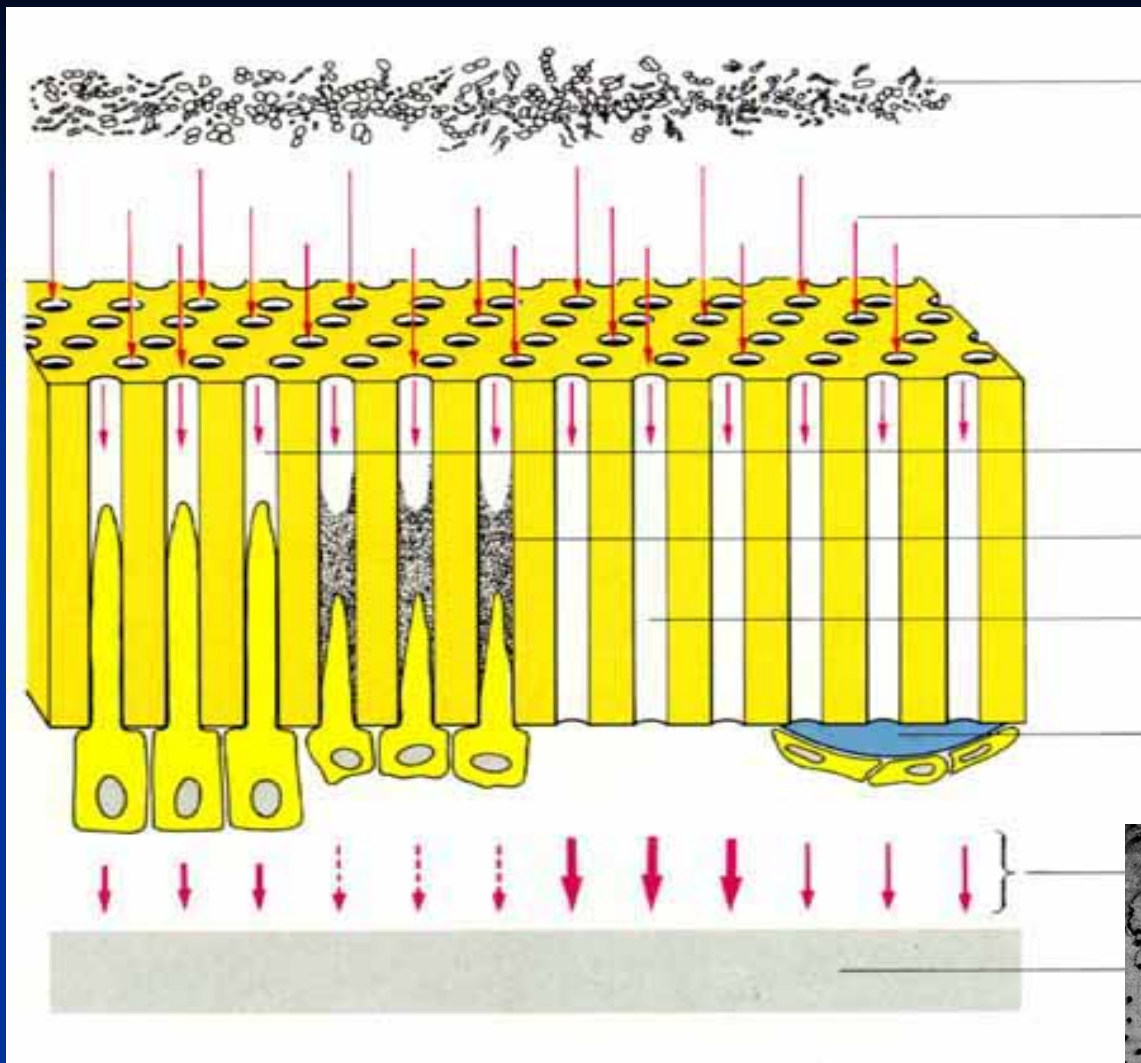
**Dental pulp**

**Odontoblasts**  
**Predentin**  
**Dentin**

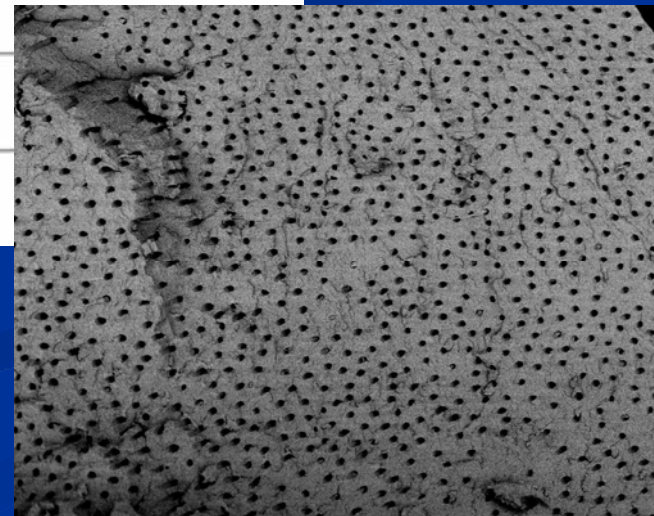


# Defense mechanisms of the pulp

- Sclerosis
- Tertiary dentin
- Dentin bridge



## Pulpodentinální orgán - endodont





# Pulp diseases

Inflammation - pulpitis

Consequences

- Necrosis
- Gangraena
- Apical periodontitis

# Reasons

- Bacteria
- Mechanical irritants (overinstrumentation, trauma)
- Chemical irritation(esp. phenolic based intracanal medicaments, overfilling,irrigants)

# Classification of pulp diseases

- **Histopatological**

**Hyperemia pulpae**

**Pulpitis acuta serosa partialis  
totalis**

**Pulpitis acuta purulenta partialis  
totalis**

# Classification of pulp diseases

- Histopathological

Pulpitis chronica clausa

aperta

ulcerosa

polyposa

# Classification of pulp diseases

## Clinical

Reversible pulpitis

*Pain does not linger after stimulus is removed*

*Pain is difficult to localize*

*Normal periradicular appearance*

*Teeth are not tender to percussion*

# Classification of pulp diseases

## Clinical

Irreversible pulpitis

*Pain may develop spontaneously or from stimuli*

*In later stages heat is more significant*

*Response lasts from minutes to hours*

*When the periodontal ligament is involved, the pain is localized*

*A widened periodontal ligament may be seen in later stages*

# Diagnosis

## ■ History

Presenting complaint

Medical history

Dental history

Pain history

*Location*

*Type and intensity of pain*

*Duration*

*Stimulus*

*Relief (analgetics, antibiotics, sipping cold drinks)*

# Diagnosis

## □ Clinical examination

Extraoral (swelling, redness, extraoral sinuses, lymph nodes, degree of mouth opening)

Intraoral examination

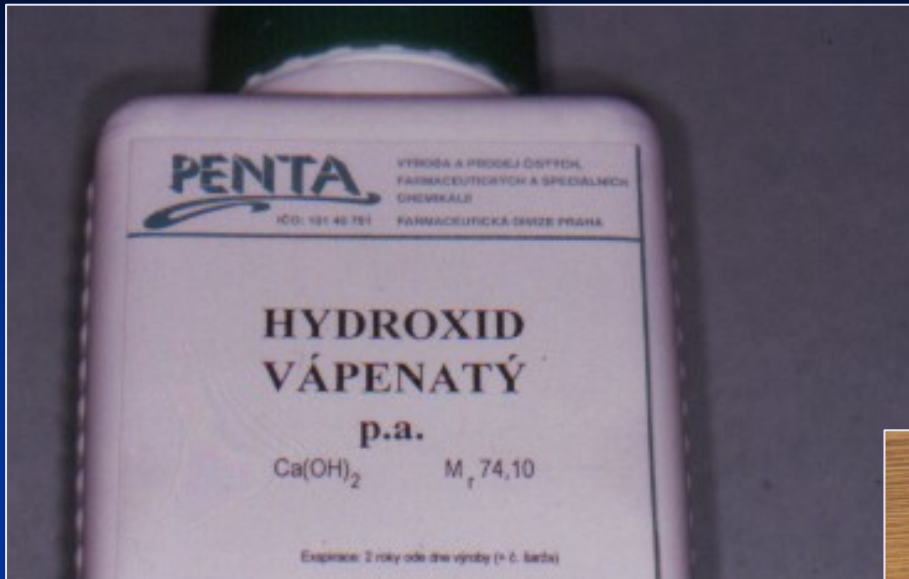
Swelling, redness, palpation, percussion, sinus tract examination, teeth mobility, pockets



# Diagnosis

Clinical examination

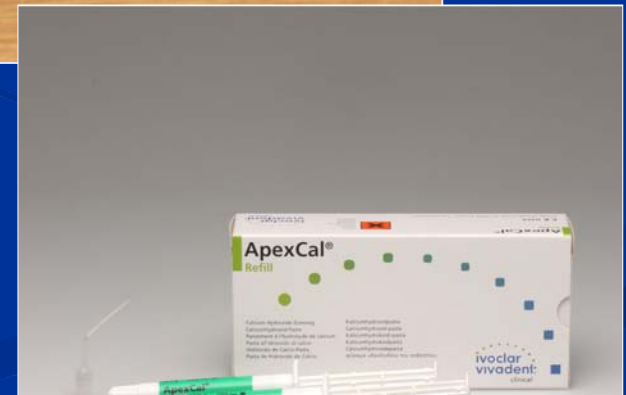
Pulp sensitivity tests, radiographic examination, transillumination.

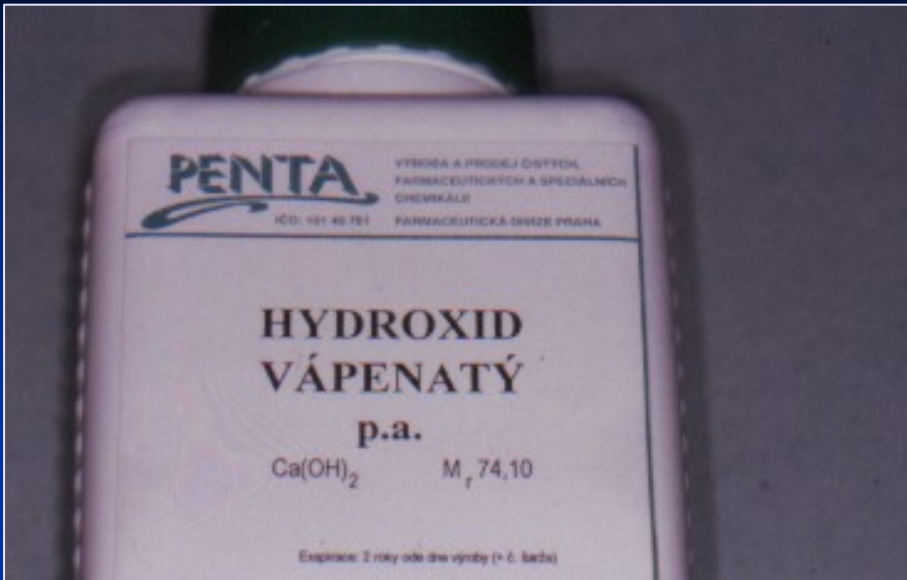


**Disociation – strong alcality**

**Low solubility**

**Suspension**





Antiphlogitic

Improves dentinogenesis

Antimicrobial effect

Suspensions

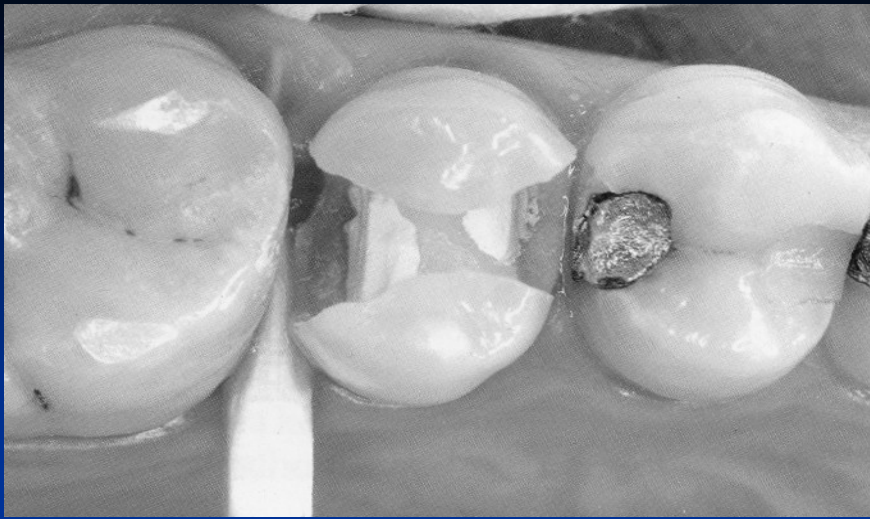
Cements

Subbase

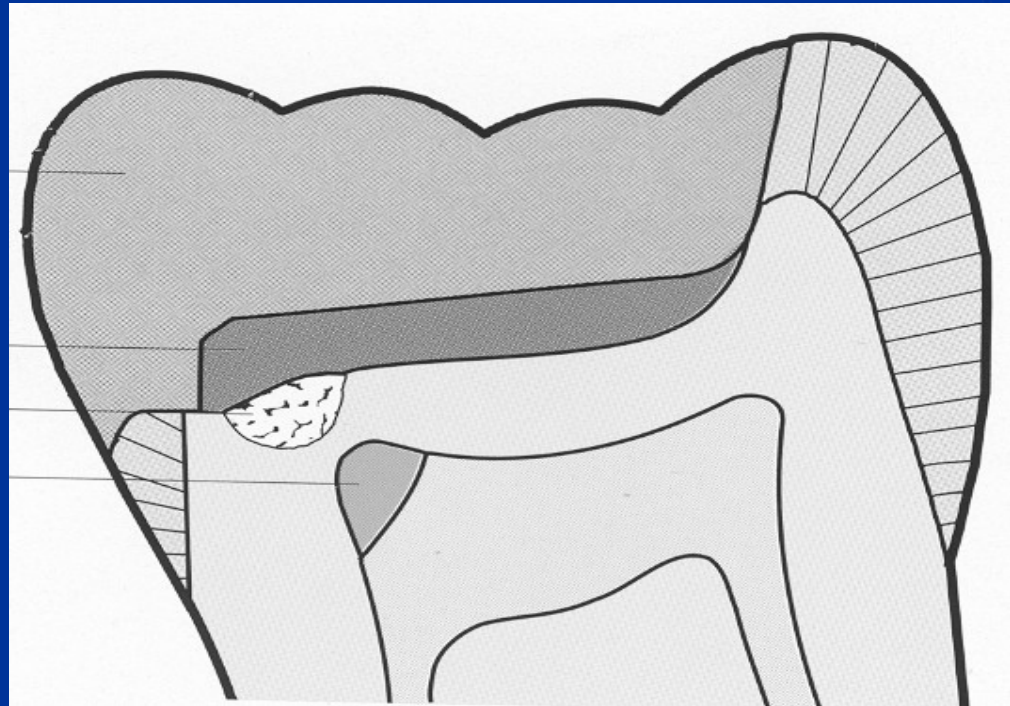
Temporary root canal filling

- Short term
- Middle term
- Long term

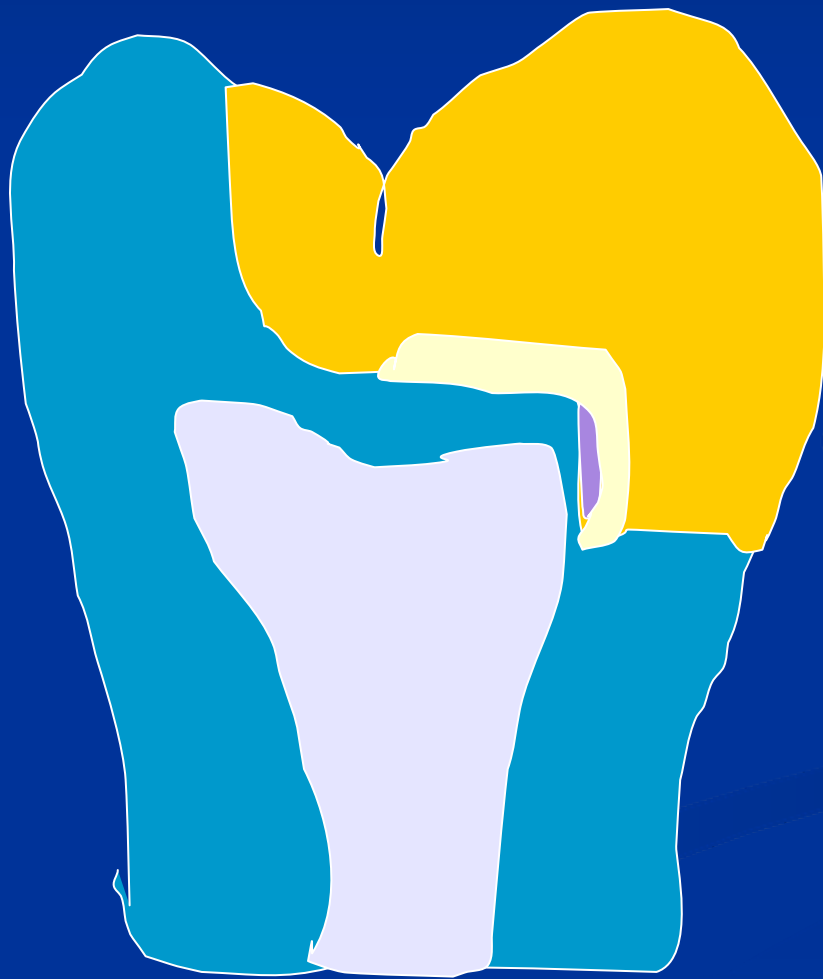




Indirect pulp capping



# Indirect pulp capping



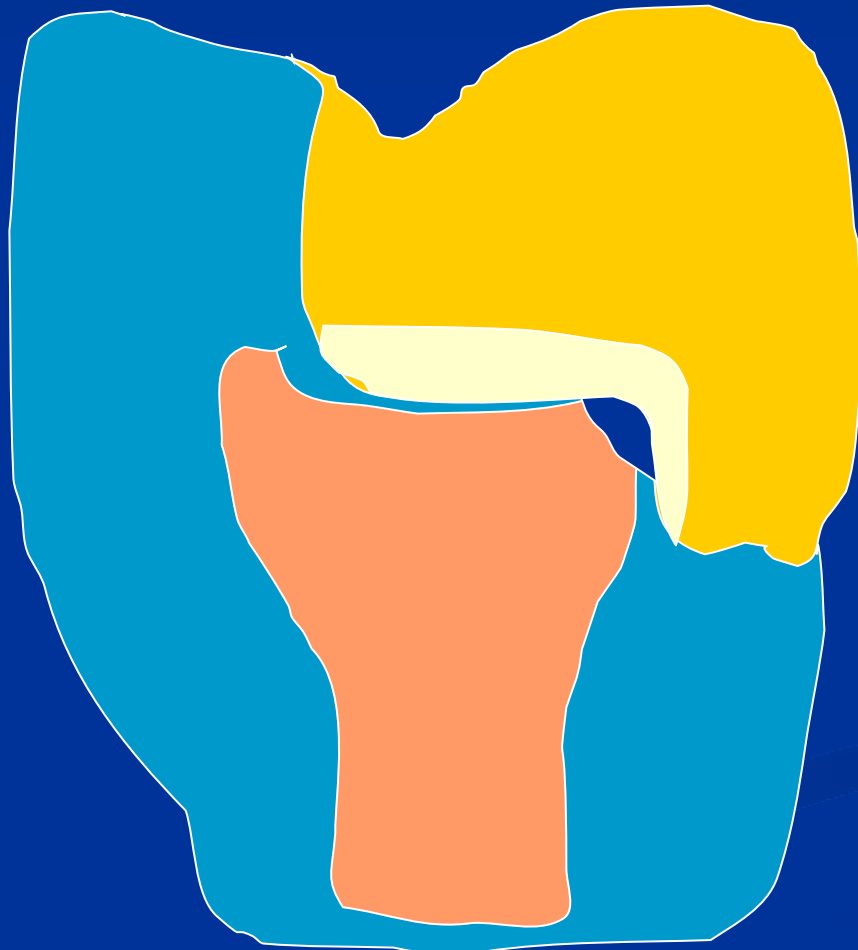
Suspension

Cement

# Intermittent excavation

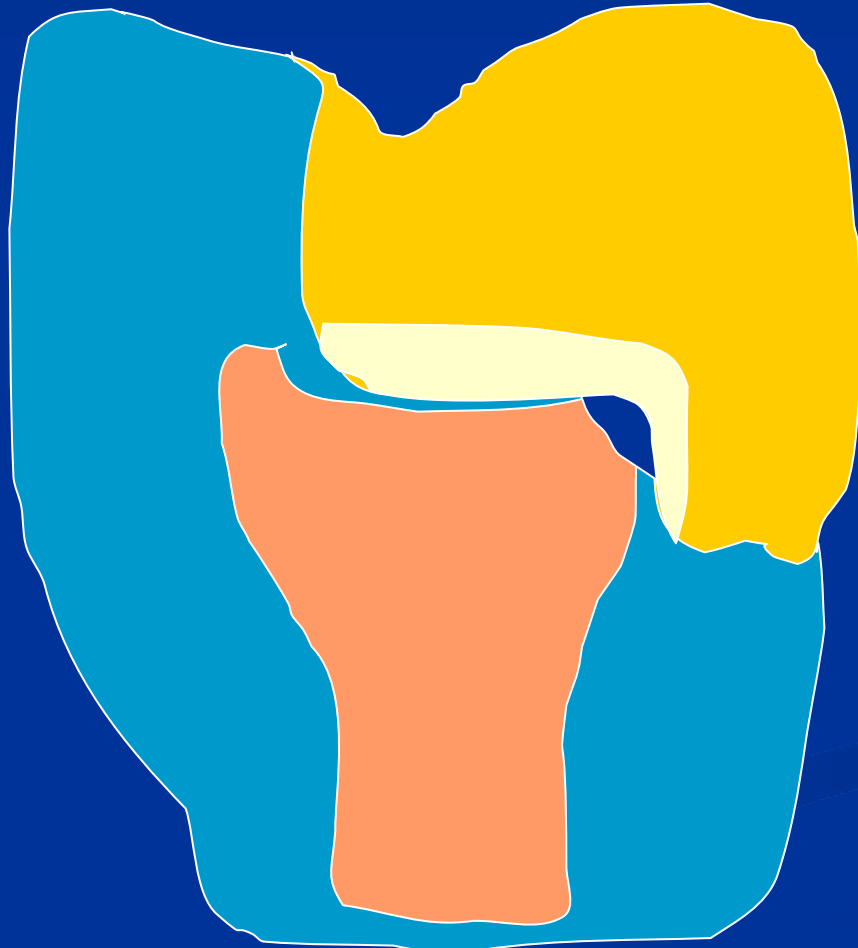


# Direct pulp capping



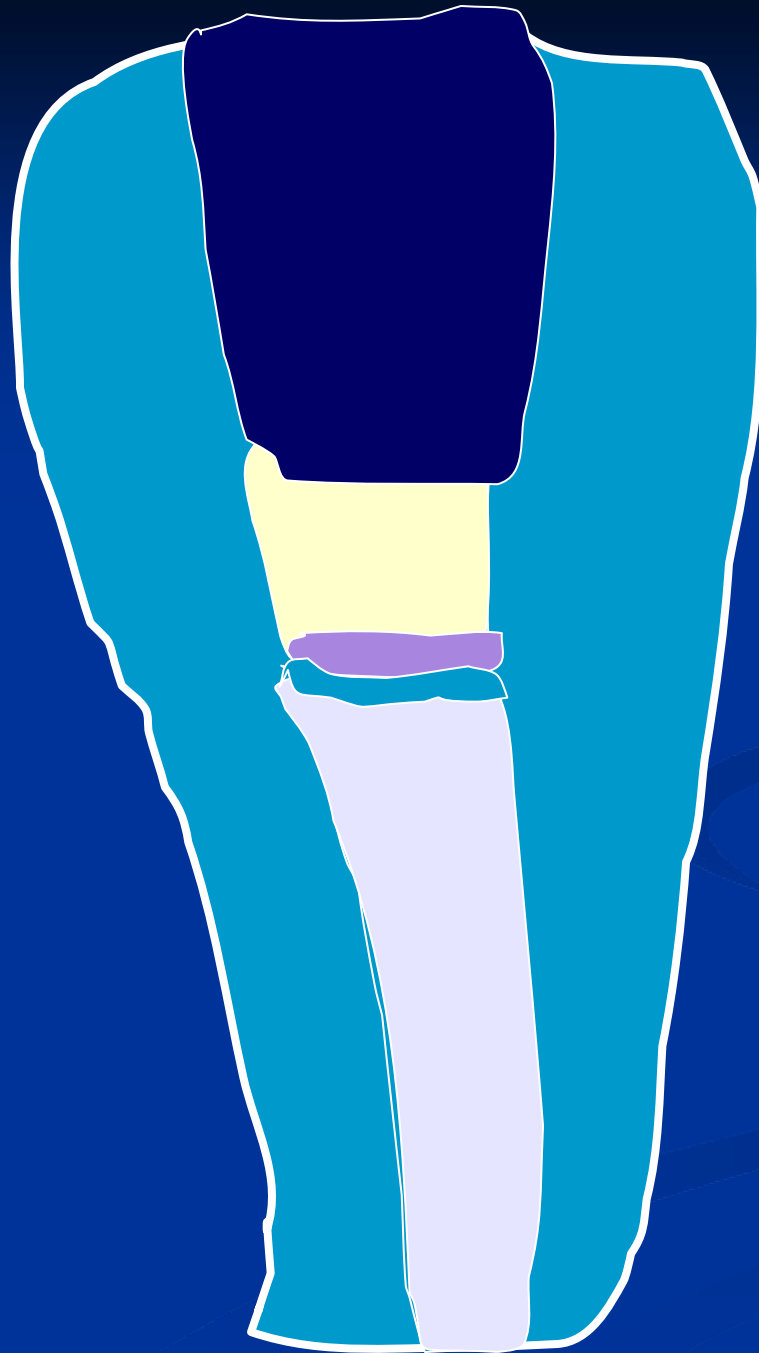
Necrosis  
Reparative  
inflammation  
Dentin bridge

# Direct pulp capping



Small perforation surrounded with healthy dentin, immediately.





**Pulpotomy**

# Indikace a kontraindikace endodontického ošetření

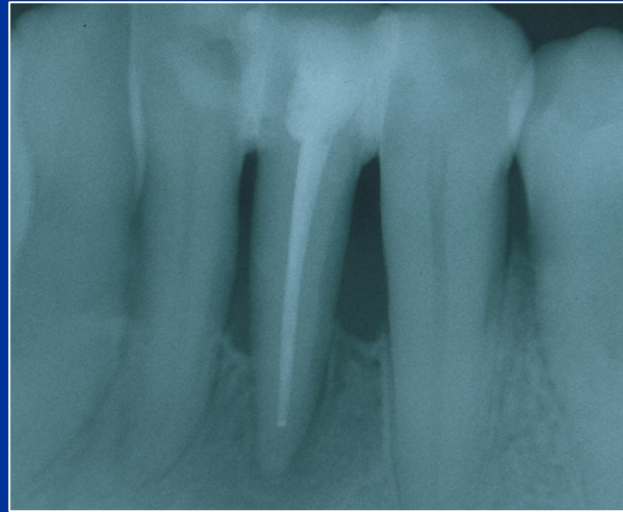
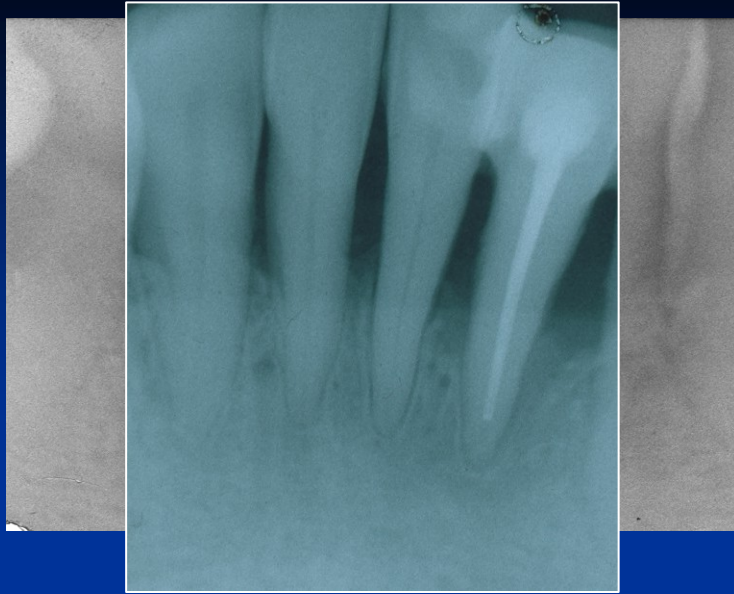
- Hledisko
  - Místní
  - Regionální
  - Celkové

# Indikace a kontraindikace endodontického ošetření

## ■ Hledisko

### ➤ Místní

- Stav parodontu
- Anatomické poměry kořenových kanálků



# Indications and contraindications of the endodontic treatment

## ■ Point of view

Local – morphology of the tooth (number of roots, configuration of the root canals, destruction of the clinical crown).

# Indications and contraindications of the endodontic treatment

- Point of view

- Regional

Importance of the tooth

# Indikace a kontraindikace endodontického ošetření

- Point of view

- Systemic

Healthy status

Ability of cooperation

# Pre-requisites for succes

❖ **Right indication**

❖ **Elimination of infection**

*Canal shaping*

*Canal cleaning*

❖ **Hermetic root canal filling**

❖ **Adequate reaction of the patient**





# Phases of the endodontic treatment

- **Diagnosis (history, investigation, x-ray)**
- **Decision**
- **Local anaesthesia**
- **Removal of old fillings, dental caries, reconstruction of the clinical crown if necessary, rubber dam**
- **Access to the pulp chamber**



# Phases of the endodontic treatment

- Opening of root canal orifices
- Cathetrization, removing of the content of the root canal, initial shaping – safe length
- Negotiation of the working length
- Root canal shaping and irrigation
- Recapitulation
- Drying
- Root canal filling
- X- ray
- Temporary filling
- Postendodontic treatment