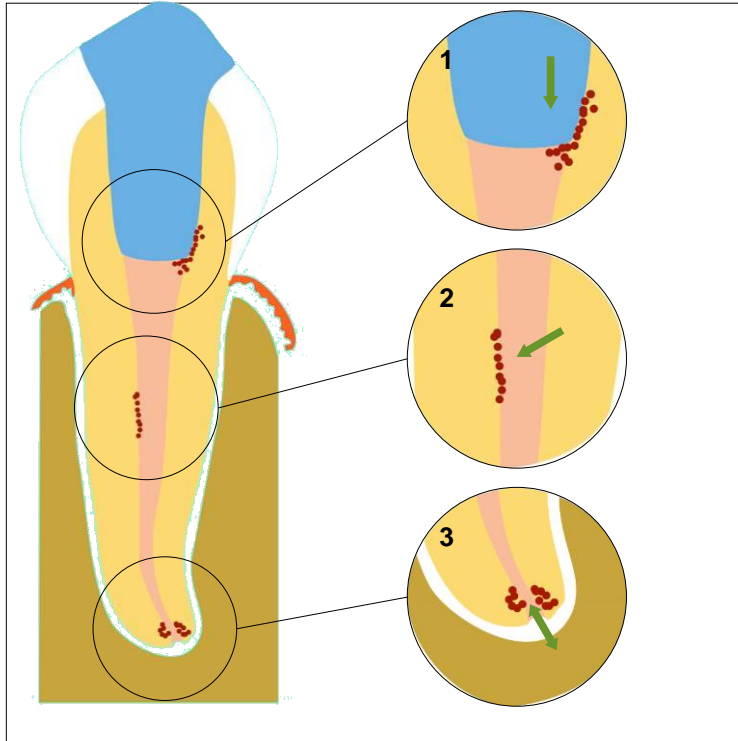


Root canal filling

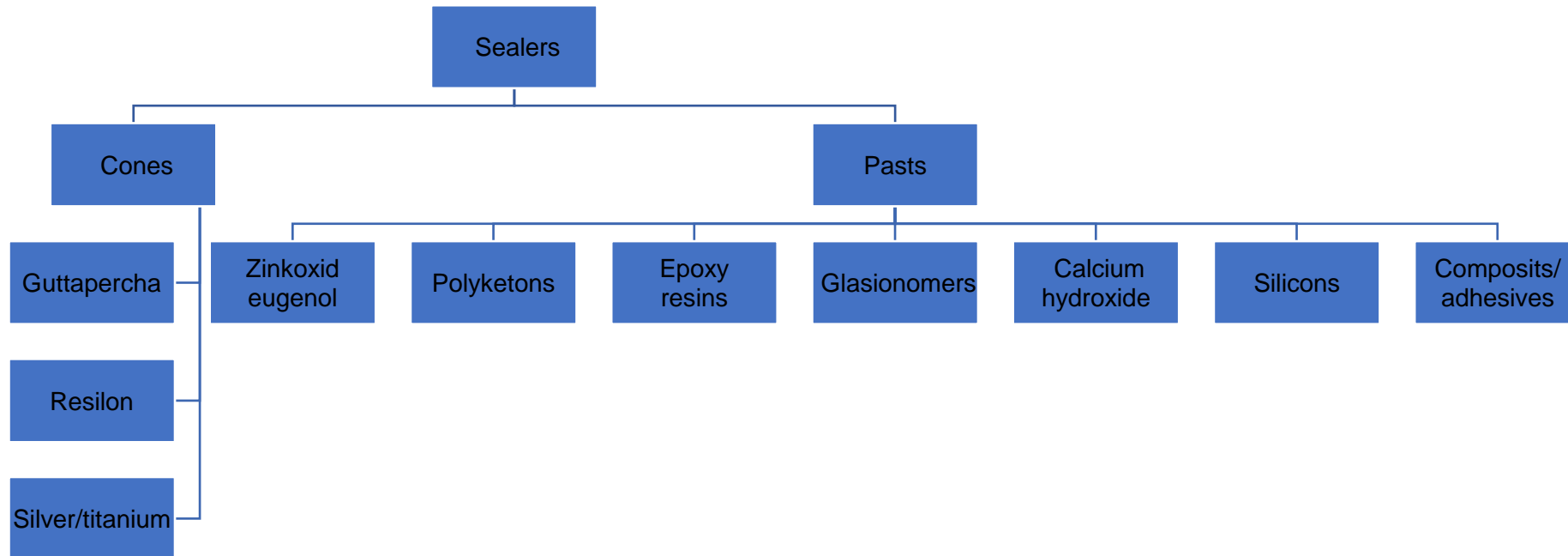
Root canal filling



**Good coronal,
Middle
Apical seal.**

Quality guidelines for endodontic treatment,
European Society of Endodontology (ESE), 1994

Root canal fillings



Ideal root canal filling (Grossman 1988)

- 1. Easy mixing**
- 2. Sufficient working time**
- 3. Good seal**
- 4. X- ray contrast**
- 5. Easy removal**
- 6. No shrinkage**
- 7. Long term volume stability**
- 8. No bacterial growing**
- 9. No permeability for fluids**
- 10. Biocompatibility**
- 11. No staining**

Classification of root canal fillings

➤ Solid

➤ Semisolid

➤ Pastes

Guttapercha

Dried juice of the Taban tree (*Isonandra percha*)
(gutta)

1,4 - polyisoprene

Crystallin structure (60%)

Brittle

Guttapercha

- **Beta phase**
- **Alpha phase** 42 – 49 °C
- plastic
- **Gamma phase** 56 – 62° (amorphous)

Cooling process

very slowly (less than 0,5°C) – alpha phase

normal cooling– beta phase

Sealers

Chemically curing materials

Good adhesion to root canal walls as well as solid cones

X- ray contrast

Biocompatibility

Sealers

Zinc Oxide-Eugenol

Chloropercha

Calciumhydroxide

Resins

Glasionomer

Silicone

Sealers

Importance

Filling of the spaces between the solid cones

Seal of the root canal filling

Zinc - Oxid Eugenol

Powder:

Zinc oxide

Liquid:

Eugenol

Acidic resins

Good adhesivity, antimicrobial effect, cytotoxic. resorbable)

Zink Oxid Eugenol sealers

Pulp Canal Sealer (Kerr, USA))

Tubuli- Seal (Kerr, USA)

Caryosan (Spofa Dental, ČR)

Chloropercha

Powder

Canadian balsam

Resins

Guttapercha

Zinc oxide

Liquid:

Chloroform

Resins

Chloropercha

Vlastnosti:

Good adhesivity

Shrinkage

Toxicity

Calciumhydroxide sealers

Base (powder)

Calcium hydroxide

Zinc oxide

Other components and vehicula

Kalciumhydroxidové sealery

Catalystr (paste)

Zinc stearat

Titanium dioxide

Baryum sulphate

or

Eugenol,. Eukalypt

others

Kalciumhydroxide sealers

- Increase of the healig potential of periapical tissues
- Antibacterial effect
- Easy manipulation

But!

Resorbable if not homogeneous

Not suitable for the single cone technique

Resins

➤ Rezorcin formaldehyd

➤ Epoxide

➤ Polyketone

➤ Metacrylate

Rezorcín – formaldehyd resins

Toxicity

N2, Endomethason, Riebler's paste, Foredent

Epoxide resin

➤ Base (powder, paste)

Bismuth oxid

Titanium dioxide

Hexametylentetramine

(Silver)

➤ Catalyst (liquide, paste)

Bisphenoldiglycidylether

Epoxid resin (*advantages*)

- Long working time
- Hydrophilic (good penetration)
- Good adhesion to the root canal walls
- Volume stability
- No dissolution
- Antibacterial

Epoxidové pryskyřice (*disadvantages*)

- Difficult removal
- Staining
- Initiatory roxicity

No suitable for the single cone technique !

Polyketone

➤ Base

Zinc oxide

Bismuth phosphate

Hexametylentetramine

➤ Liquid

Bisphenolglycidylether and other components

Polyketon resins

Advantages

Good adhesion

No contraction

No dissolution

Disadvantages

High stickness

Not removable

Products: Diaket, Diaket A (3M ESPE)

Methacrylate resins

Endo ReZ (Ultradent) – UDMA

For injection – single cone technique

Epiphany (Pentron)

Bis- GMA, etoxy bif- GMA, hydrophilic bifunctional methacrylates

Calcium hydroxide, baryum sulphate, baryum glass silica.

Sealer in combination with Resilon

Glasionomer sealers

- Base (powder)

Aluminium silicate glass

- Liquid

Polyacrylic acid, polymaleic acid, tartaric acid

Glasionomer sealers (*Advantages and disadvantages*)

Advantages:

Curing under wet conditions, chemical bonding to hard dental tissues, no staining

Disadvantages

Short working time, difficult removal,
porous

Products

Ketac Endo (3M ESPE), Endion (VOCO)

Silicon based sealers

Polyvinylsiloxane (ev. in mixture with powdered guttapercha)

Biocompatibility

Hydrophilic

Further investigation desirable.

Root canal filling

- A cone inside the sealer – core material

Guttapercha

Resilon

Silver cones

Custom cones

Root canal filling

Guttapercha

Trans isomer of polyisoprene

2 crystalline forms (alpha, beta)

Beta – room temperature

Alpha after heating

Various process of cooling

Extremely slow cooling: Alpha phase recrystallize.

65°.

Less shrinkage, more dimensionally stable

Root canal filling

Guttapercha

20% gutta-percha

65% zink oxide

10% radioopacifiers

5% plasticizers

Root canal filling

Guttapercha

Cones: conventional and standardized sizes

Conventional: dimension of the tip and body

Standardized cones are designed to match the taper of the instrument.

Root canal fillings - forms

- **Points (Cones)**
- **Materials for injection**
- **Plastic materials**

Instruments

- Lentulo
- Compactors
- Compactors - carriers
- Others

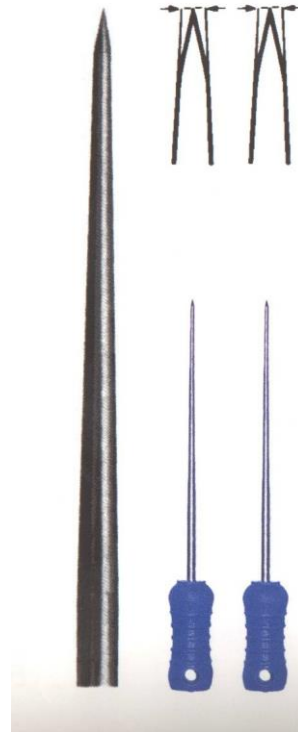
Lentulo



- delivers pastes
- 1,5 – 2 mm ahead
- at most for $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$

Compactors

Spreader



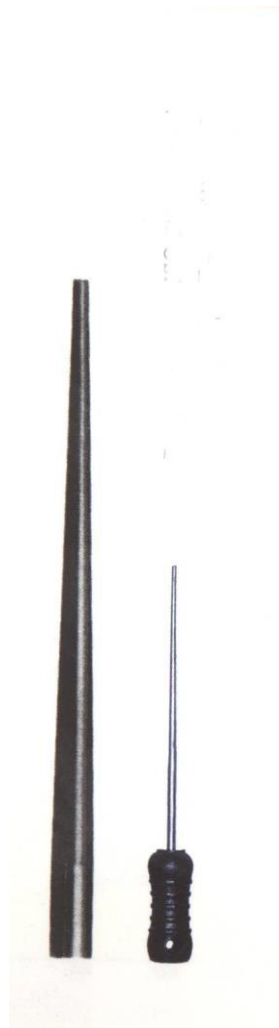
Pointed

Vertical introduction

Lateral condensation (lateral compaction) technique

Compactors

Plugger



Not pointed

Vertical introduction

*Vertical condensatuion
- compaction*

Root canal filling Methods

Filling

Always combination

- Plastic material – sealer
- Guttapercha

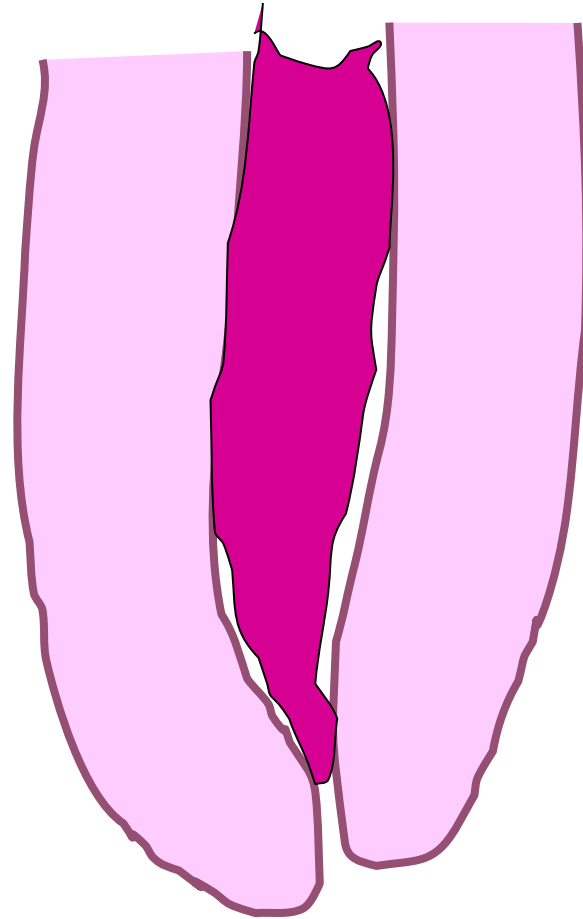
Root canal filling methods

Cold

Warm

Cold methods

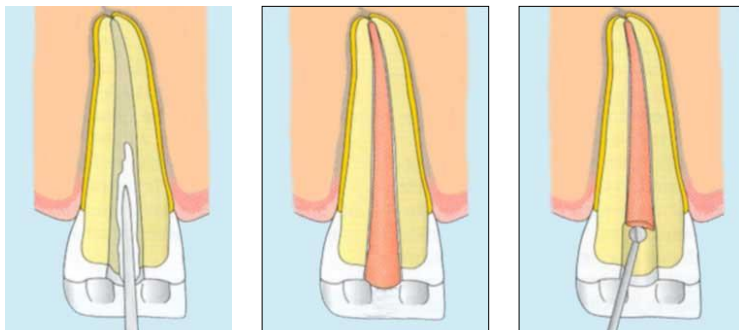
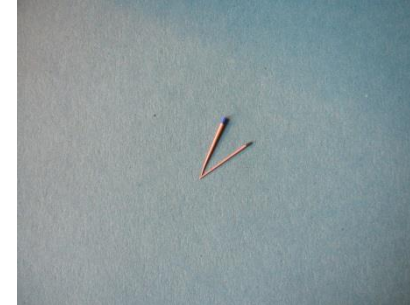
Paste only



**Shrinkage, difficult
removal**

Single cone technique

- Easy
- Fast
- Good control of WL
- Standard round preparation – risk of leakage



Wesselink, P.: Root filling techniques, Textbook of Endodontology; p. 286-299, Blackwell Munksgaard 2003, Oxford

Lentulo

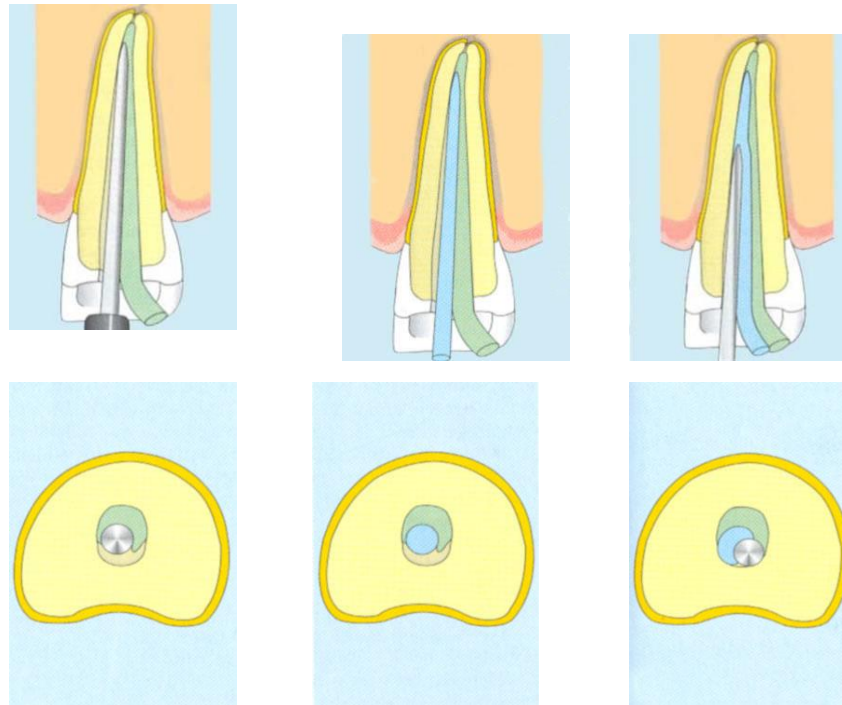


Single cone technique

Lateral condensation

Lateral compaction

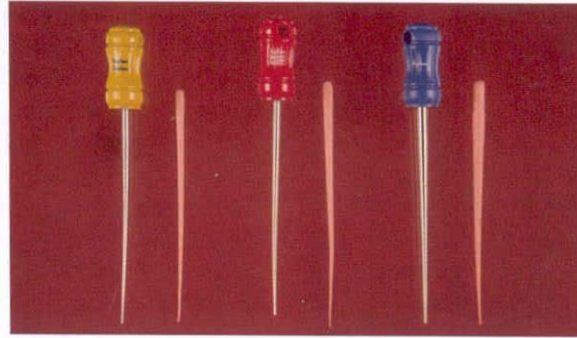
- Standard cold technique



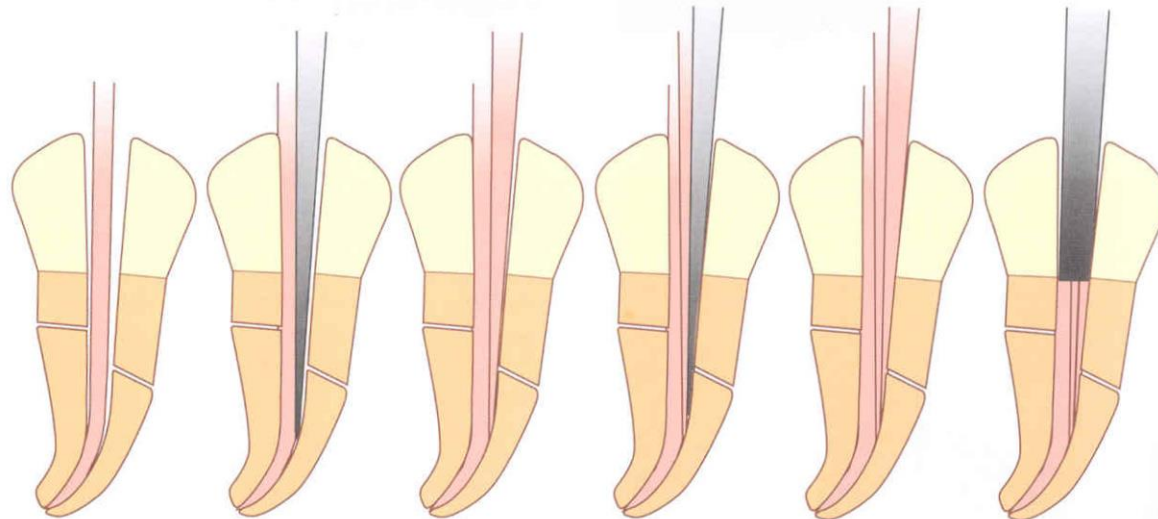
Pulp chamber open



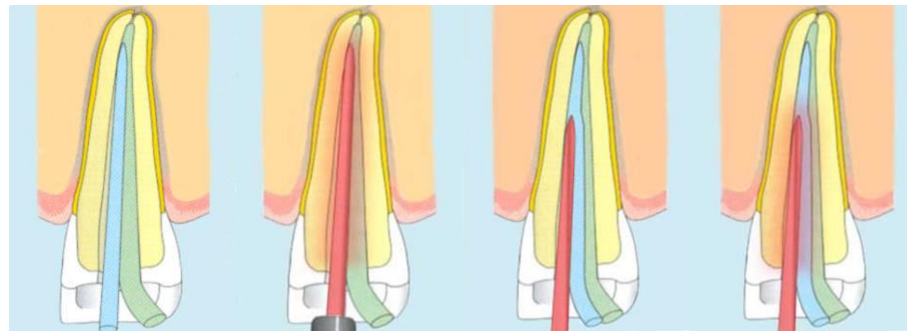
Lateral compaction



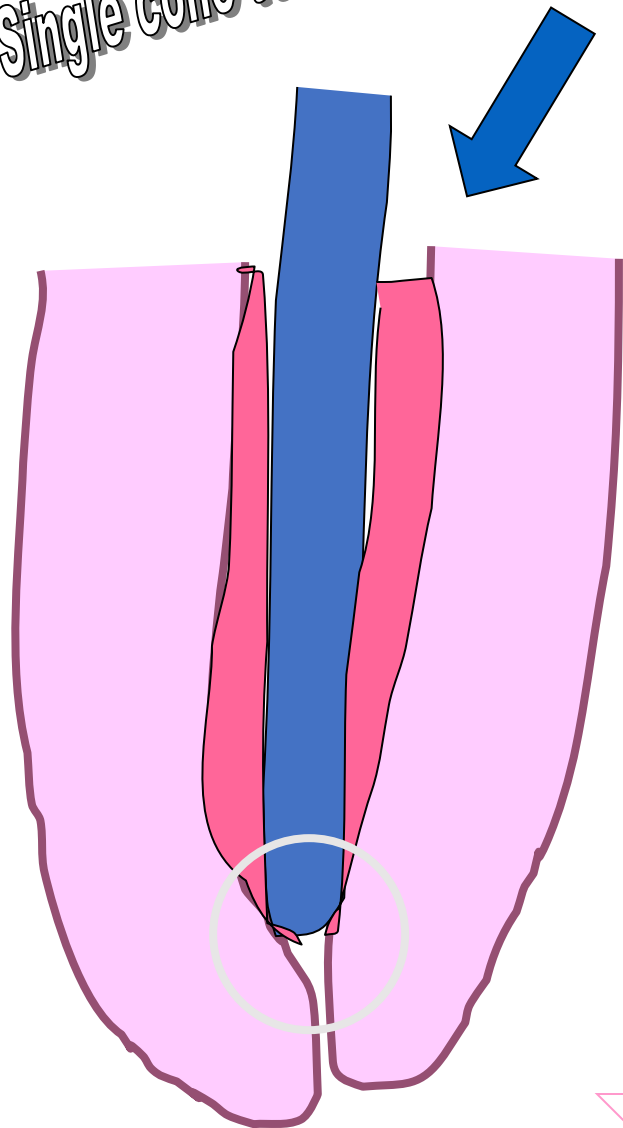
A



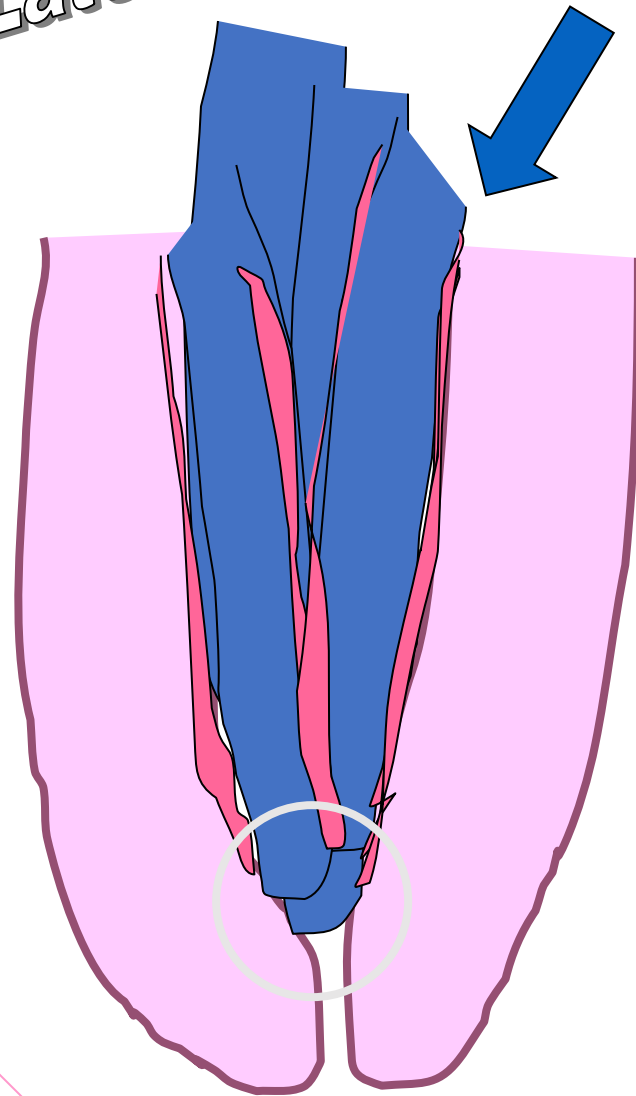
Warm lateral condensation



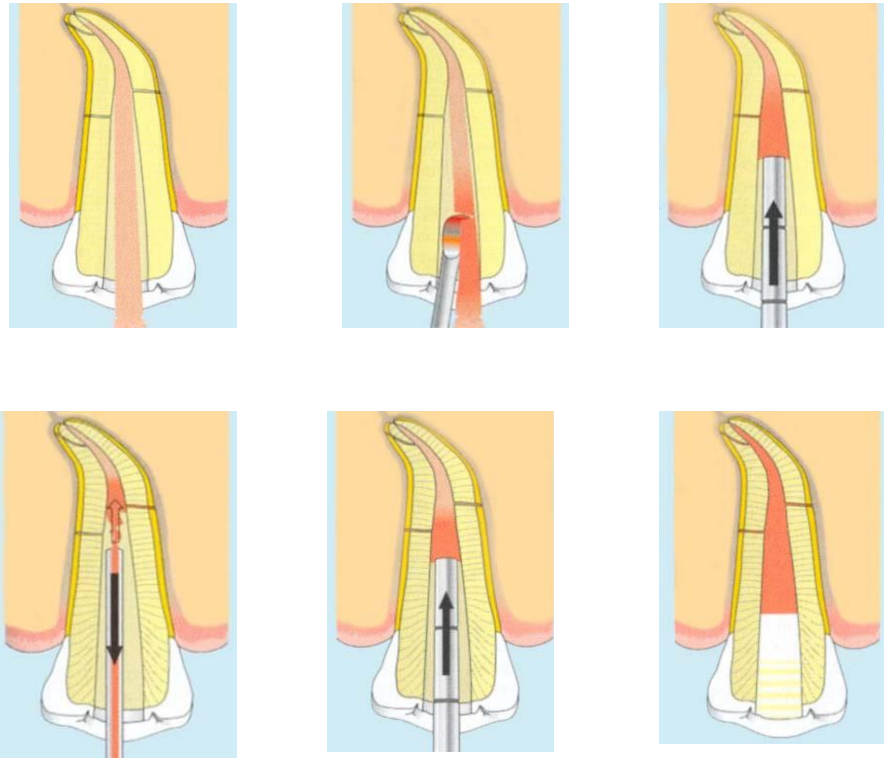
Single cone technique

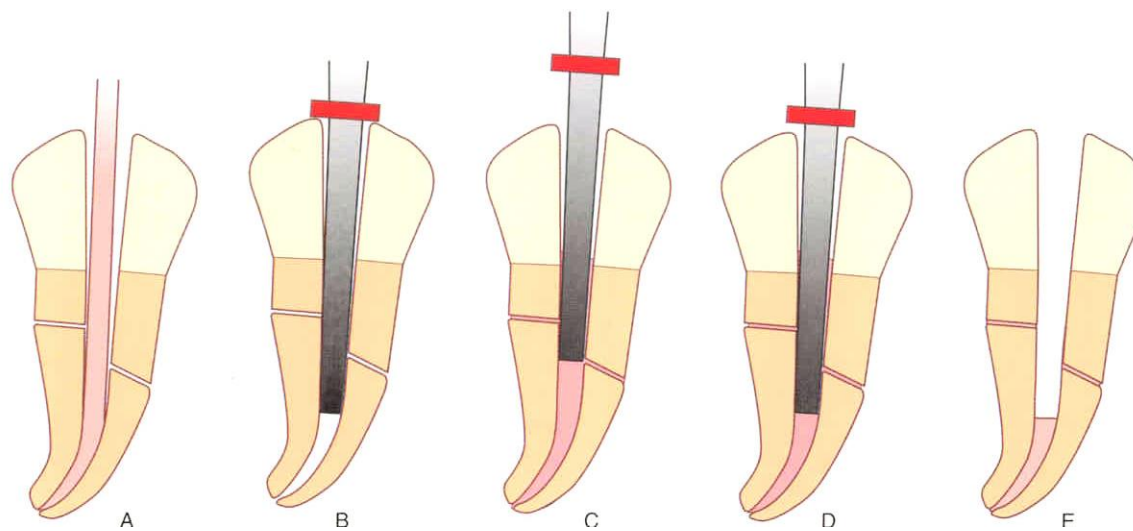
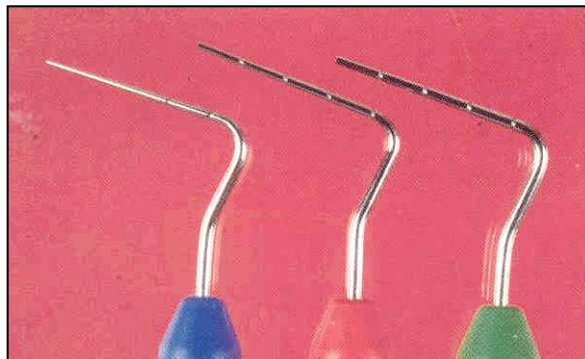


Lateral compaction



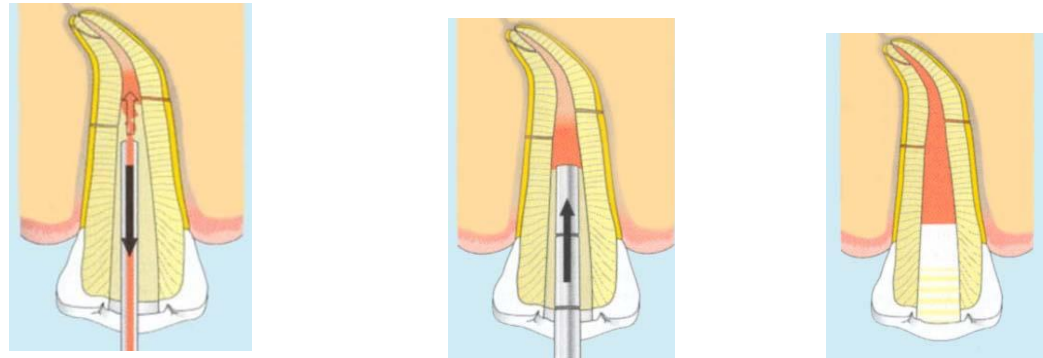
Vertical condensation

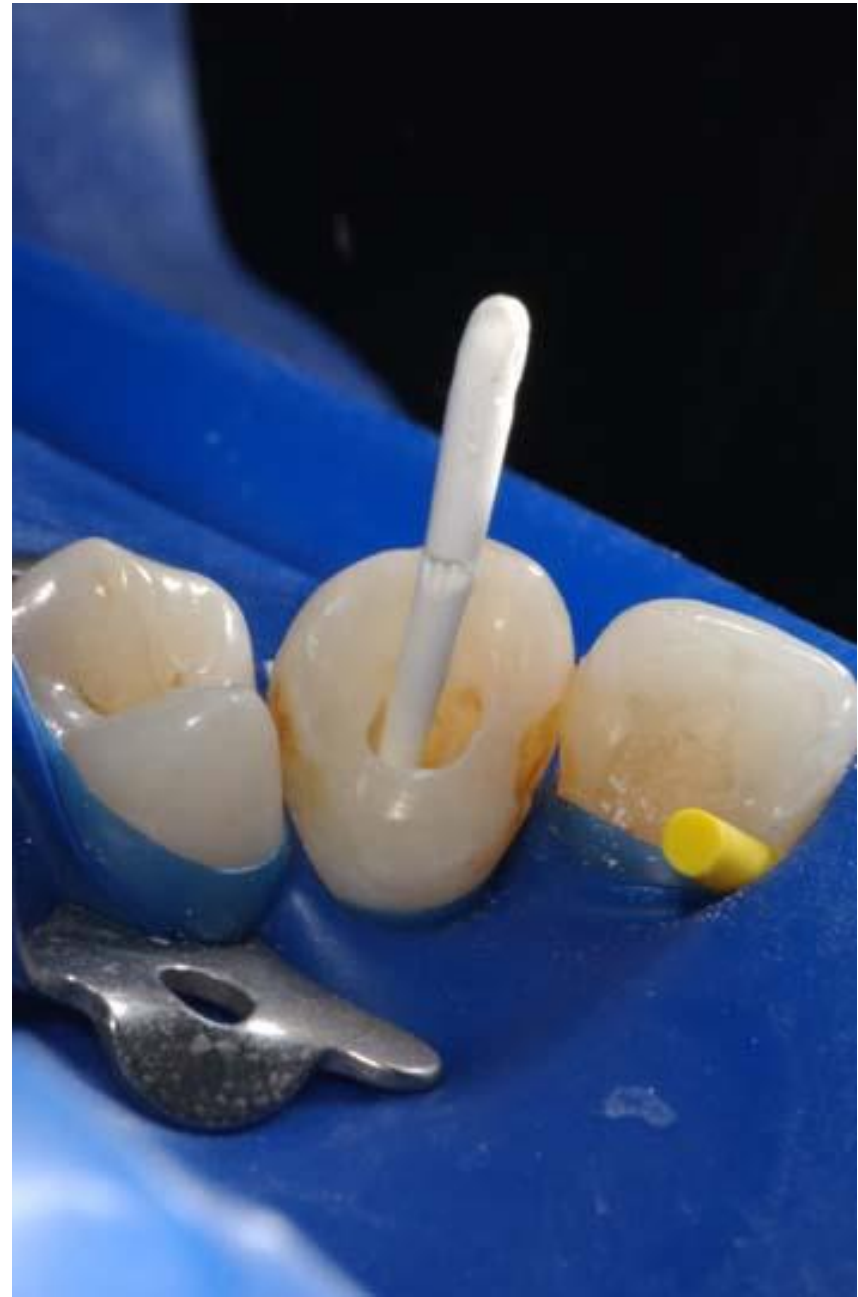




Injection

- Fast
- Possible extrusion of the sealer
- Hot guttapercha – risk of damage of the periodontal membrane



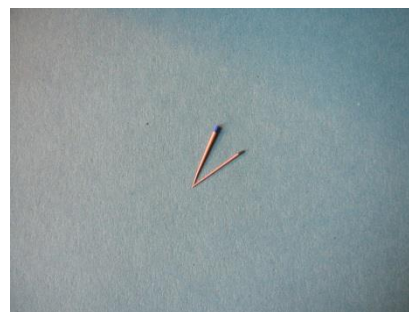
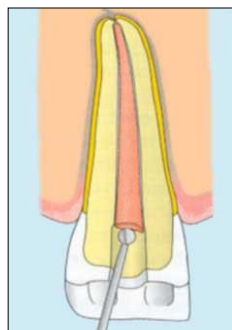
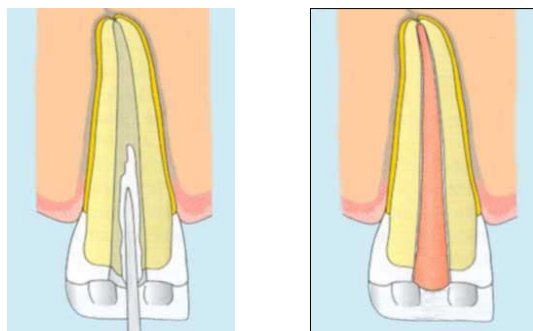


Cold techniques

- Single cone technique

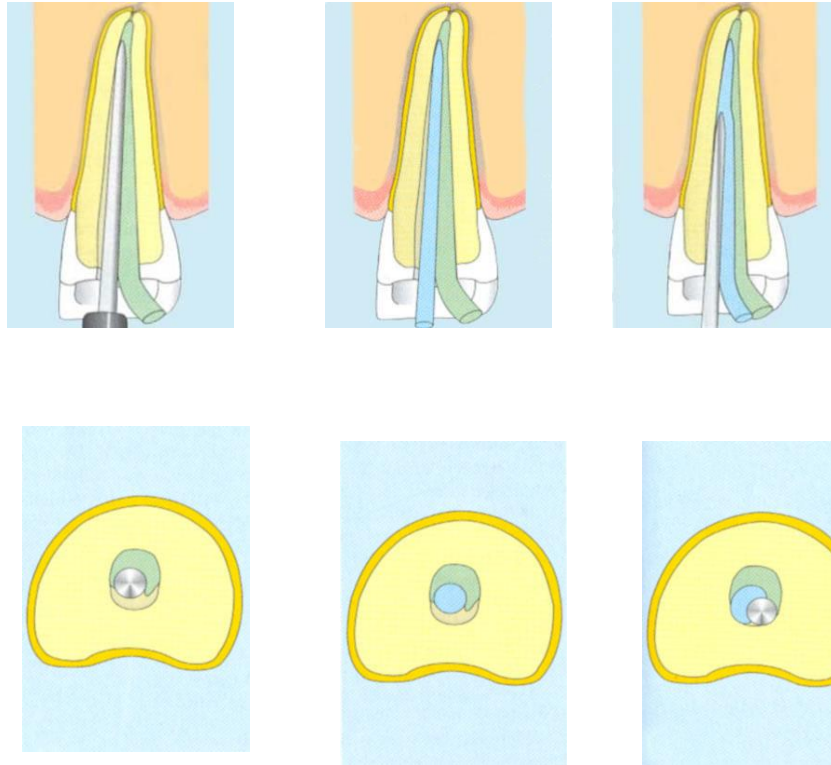
- Lateral condensation

Single cone technique

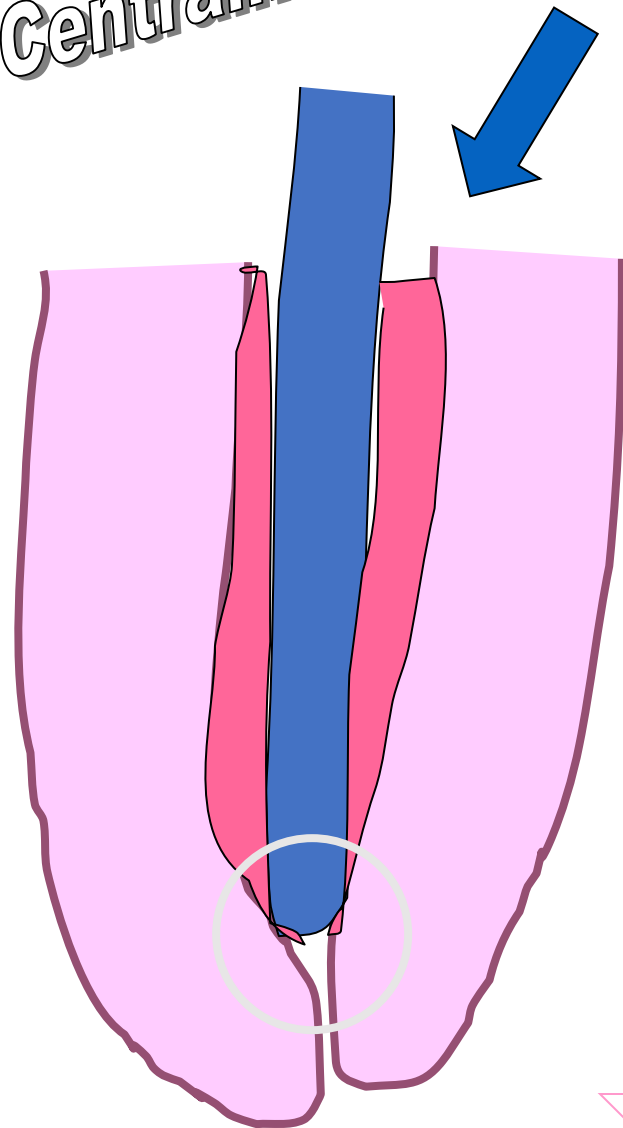


Wesselink, P.: Root filling techniques, Textbook of Endodontology; p. 286-299, Blackwell Munksgaard 2003, Oxford

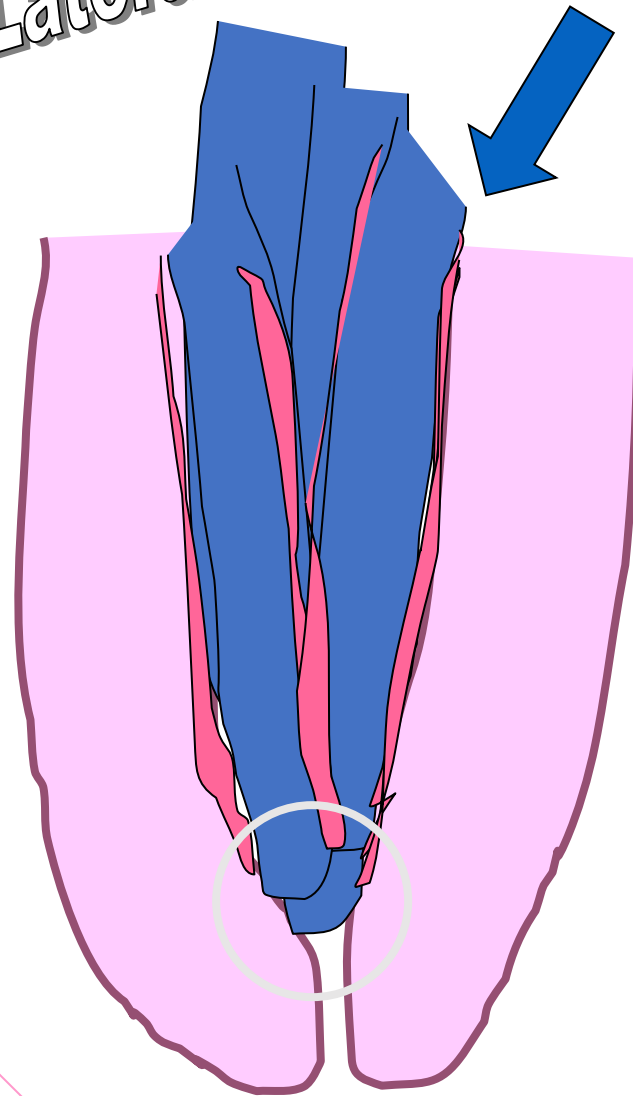
Lateral condensation



Centrální čep

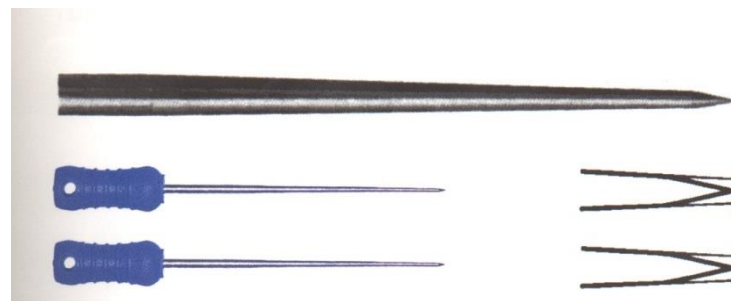


Laterální kondenzace



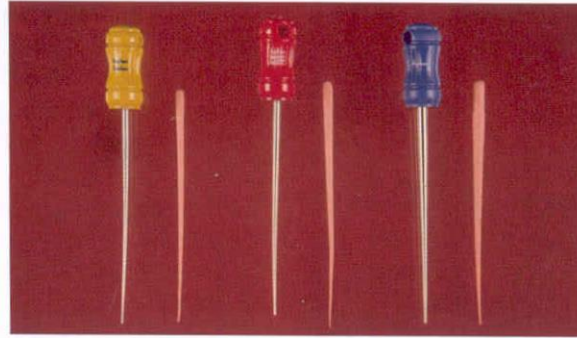
Compactor

Sperader

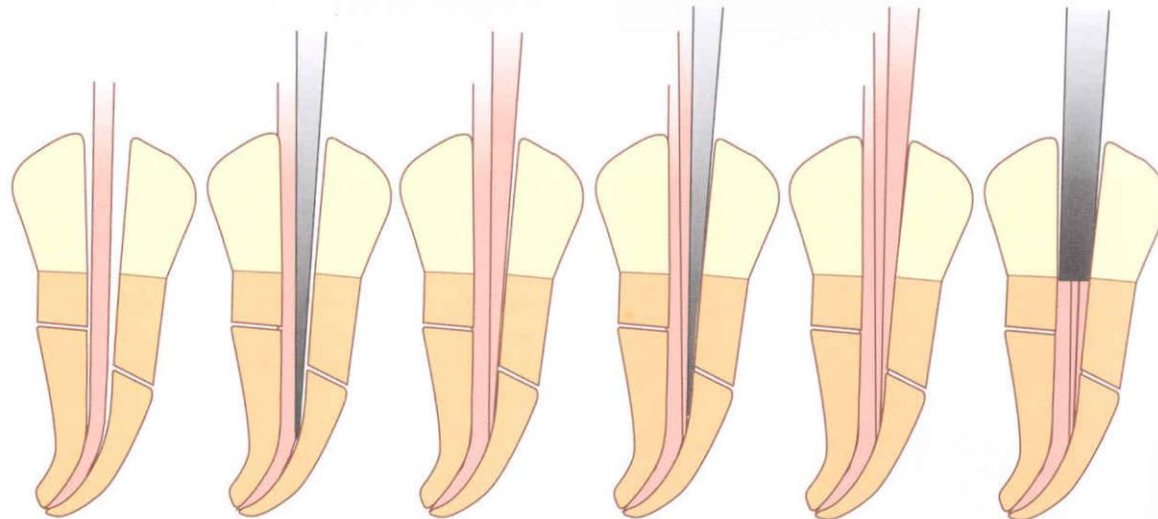


Warm techniques

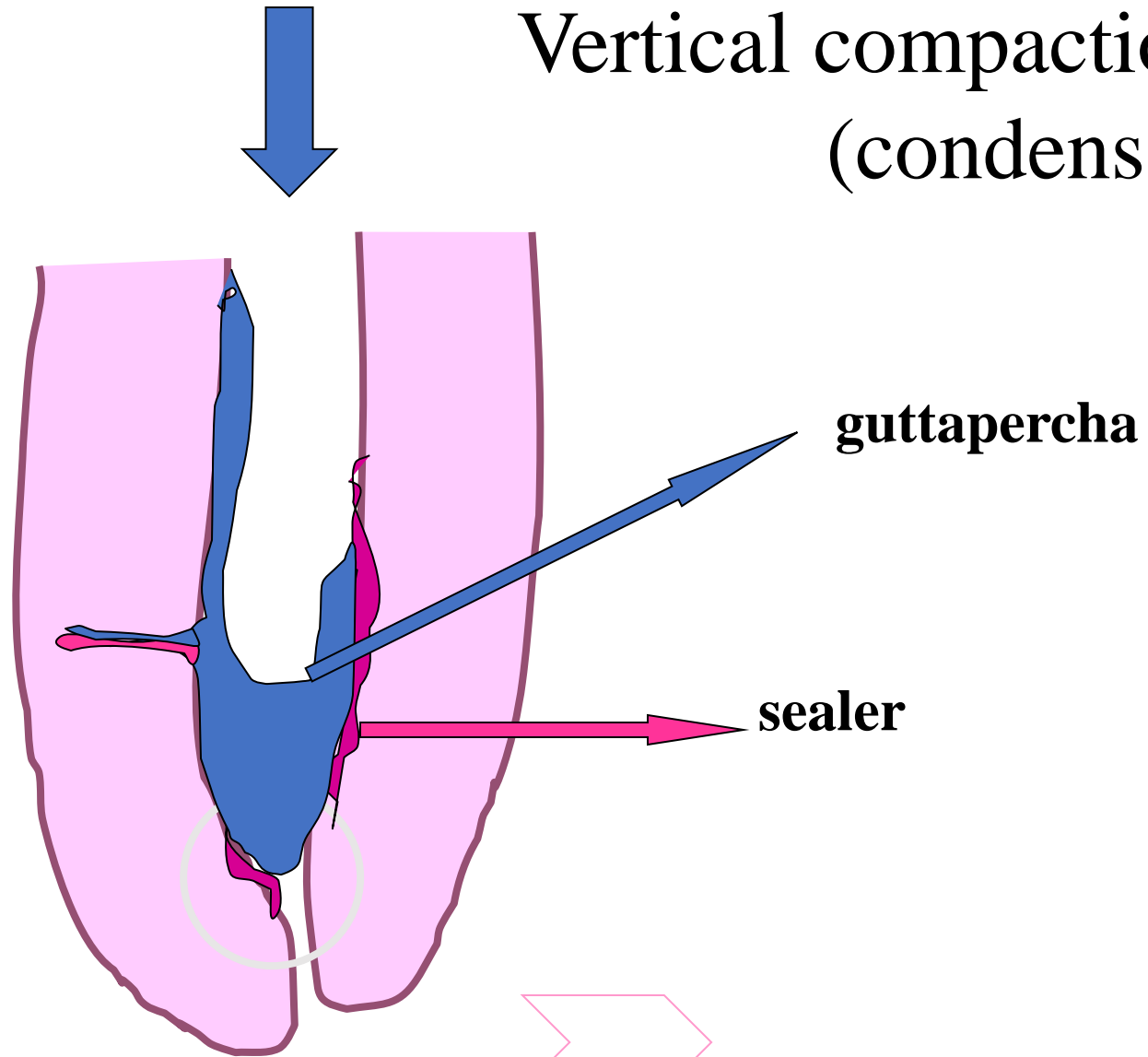
- Vertical condensation
- Injection
- Thermafil
- Thermomechanical condensation – Mc Spadden



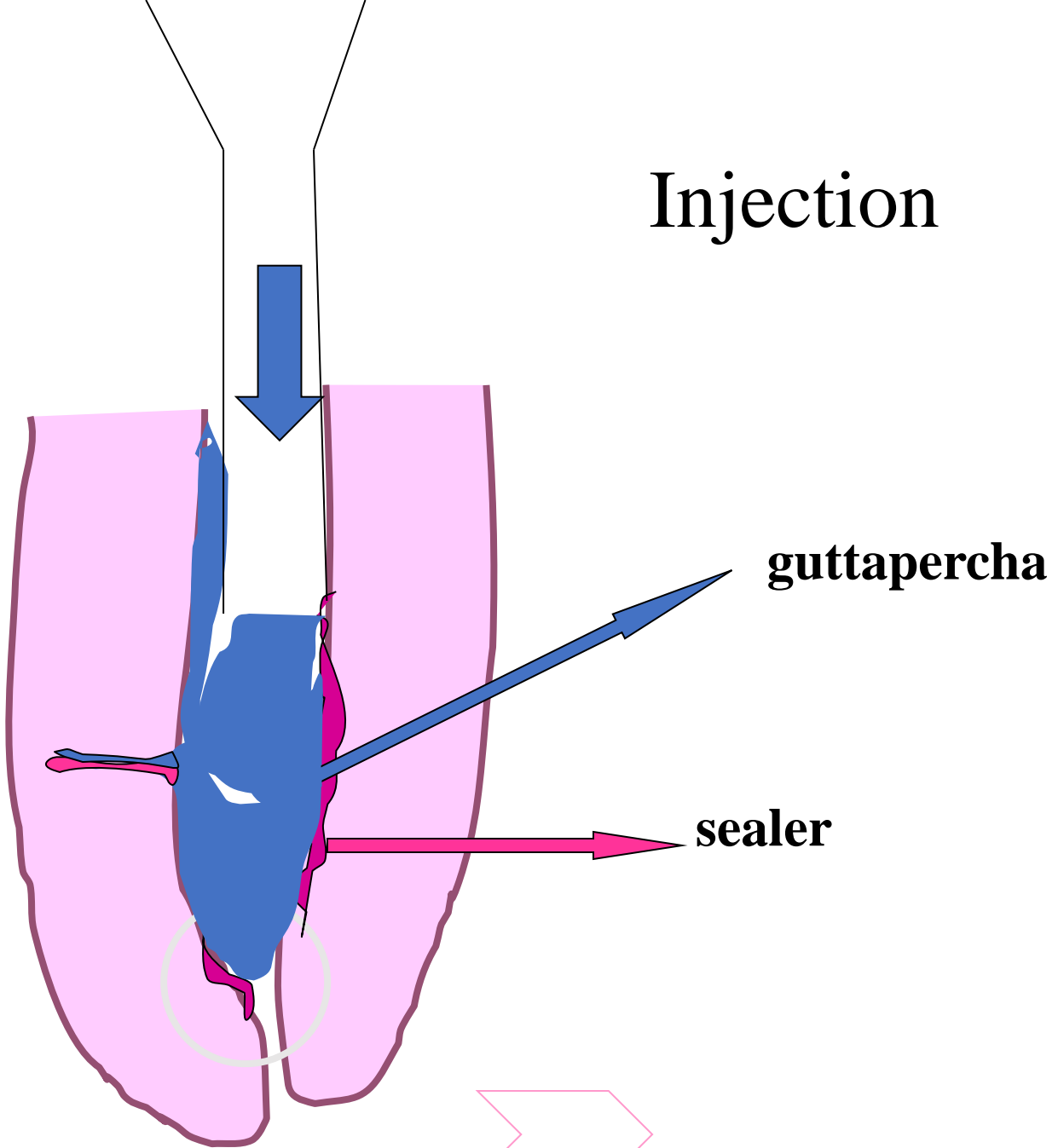
A



Vertical compaction (condensation)



Injection



Vertical compaction after injection

