



Te Whare Wānanga o Otāgo

NEW ZEALAND

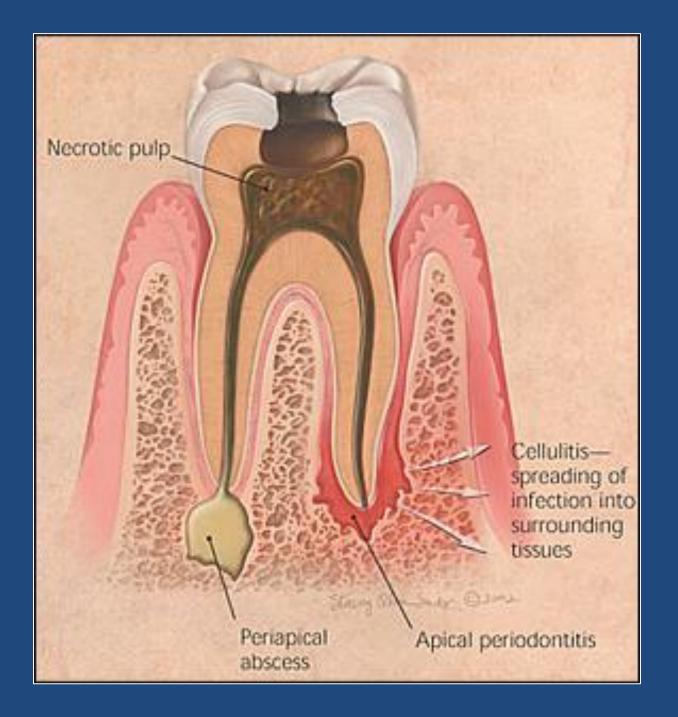
# **Current Advances In Irrigation**

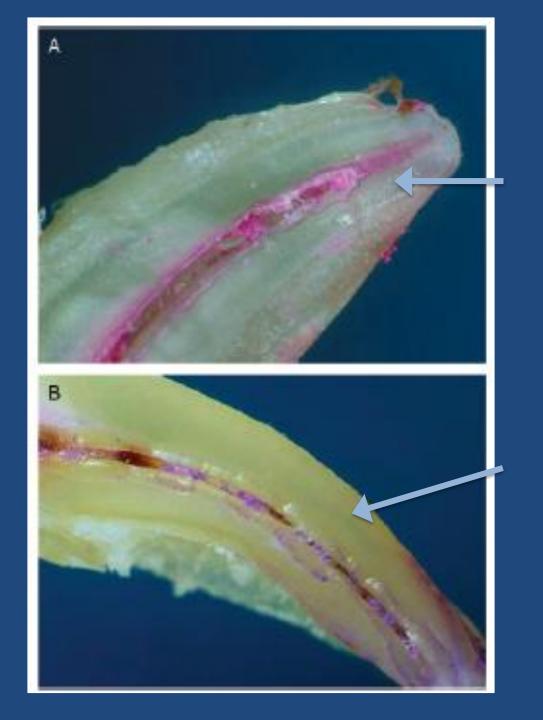
#### **Dr Ala Al-Dameh** DCLINDENT (Otago, NZ) BDS (Otago, NZ) Specialist Endodontist – Al Noor Hospital

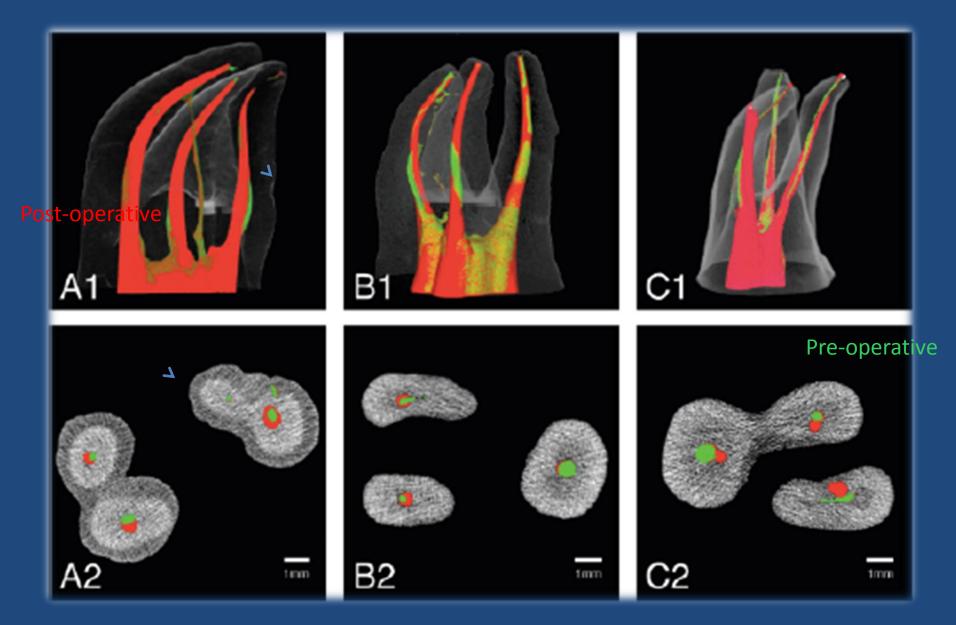




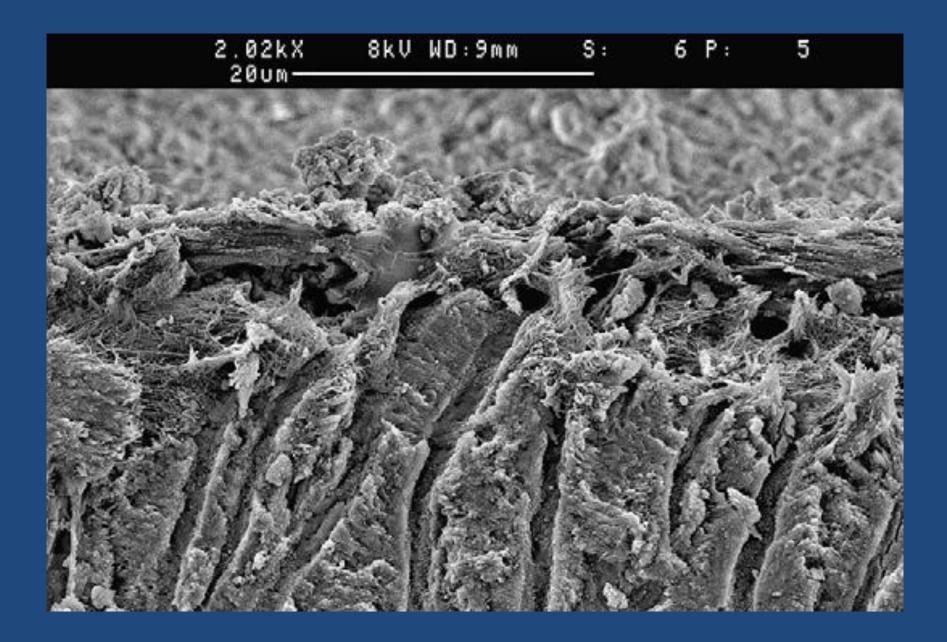


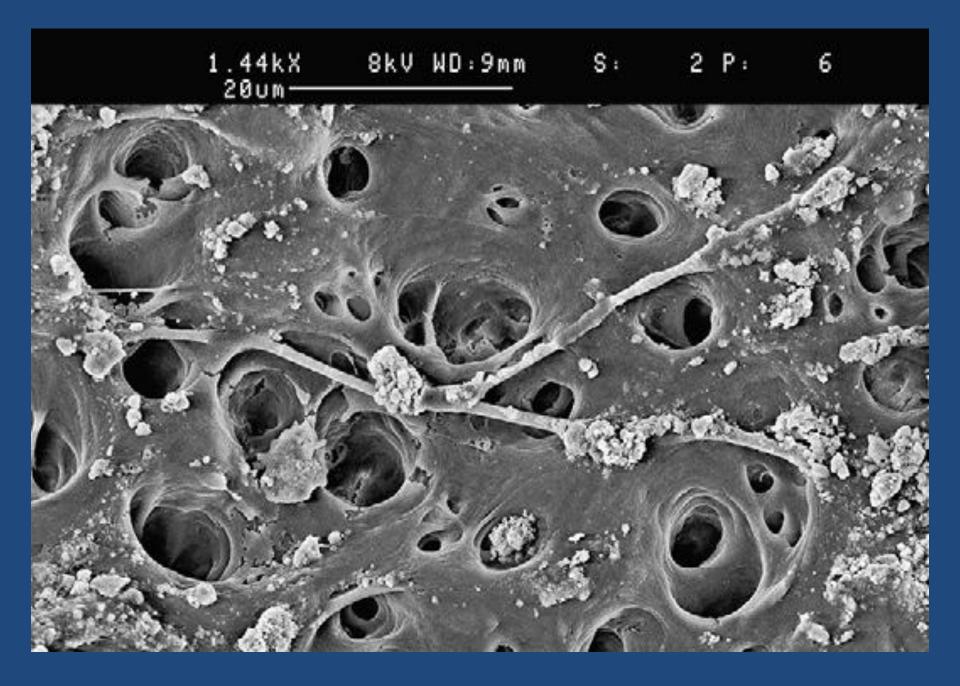






Peters 2004



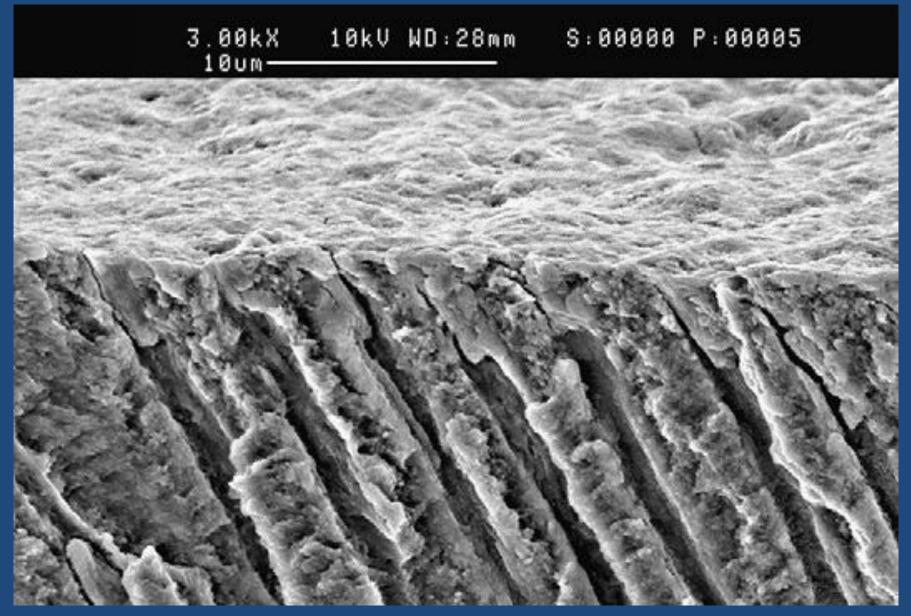


# Desired functions of irrigating solutions

- Washing action
- Lubricant
- Dissolve inorganic tissue (dentine)
- Dissolve organic matter (dentine collagen, pulp tissue, biofilm)
- Kill bacteria and yeasts (in biofilm)
- No caustic or cytotoxic effects
- Do not weaken tooth structure

#### Sodium Hypochlorite

- HOCl is responsible for the antibacterial activity
- Commonly used in concentrations between 0.5% and 6%
- Potent antimicrobial agent
- It effectively dissolves pulpal remnants and collagen
- It is the only root-canal irrigant of those in general use that dissolves necrotic and vital organic tissue



Smear Layer

### <u>Weaknesses of Sodium Hypochlorite</u>

- Unpleasant taste & toxicity
- It affects only the organic part of the smear layer
- Presence of inflammatory exudate, tissue remnants & microbial biomass consumes NaOCl and weakens its effect
- Can have a detrimental effect on dentine elasticity & flexural strength???

#### <u>EDTA & CA</u>

- Dissolve inorganic material including hydroxyapatite
- They have little or no effect on organic tissue and alone they do not have antibacterial activity
- EDTA and CA are used for 2 to 3 minutes at the end of instrumentation & after NaOCI

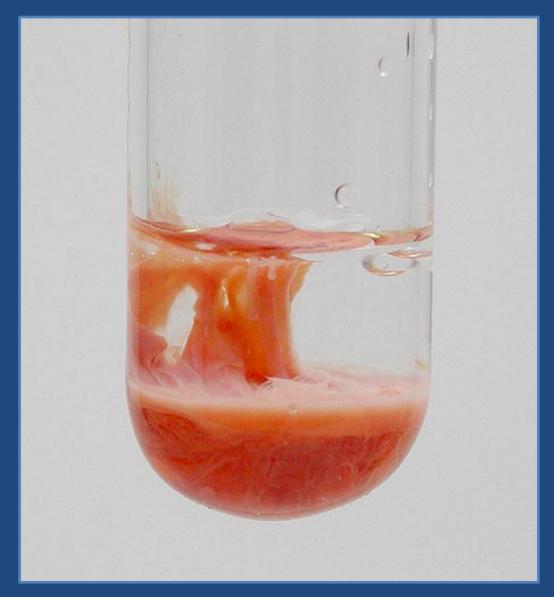
### <u>Chlorhexidine Digluconate (CHX)</u>

- Continued antimicrobial effect (Substantivity)
- No bad smell or strong irritation to periapical tissues
- It has no tissue-dissolving capability
- CHX 2% may be a good choice for maximized antibacterial effect at the end of the chemomechanical preparation

**Interactions Between Irrigating Solutions** 

Hypochlorite & EDTA

#### CHX & NaOCI



### CHX & EDTA



# Irrigation Solutions <u>Combination Products</u>

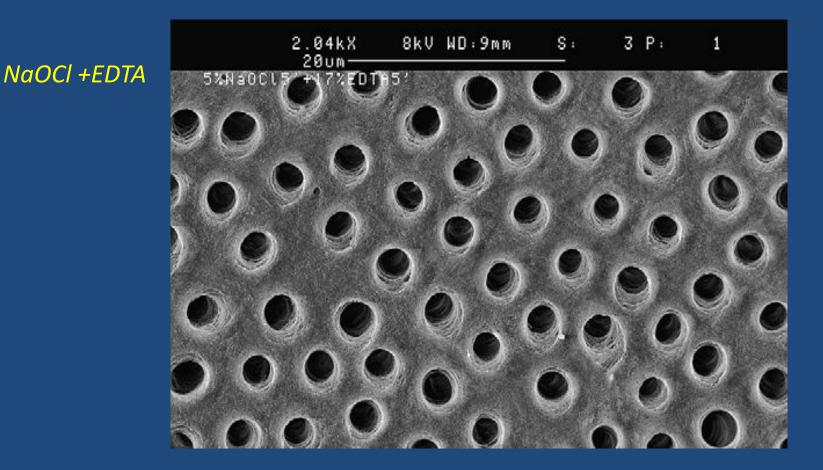




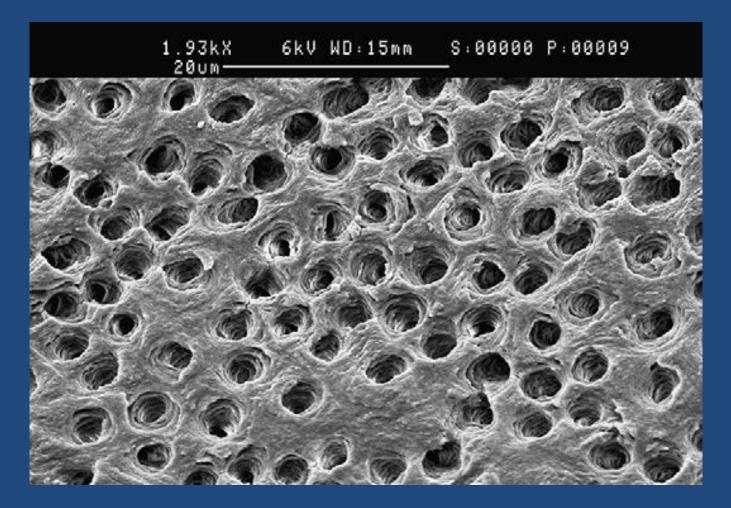




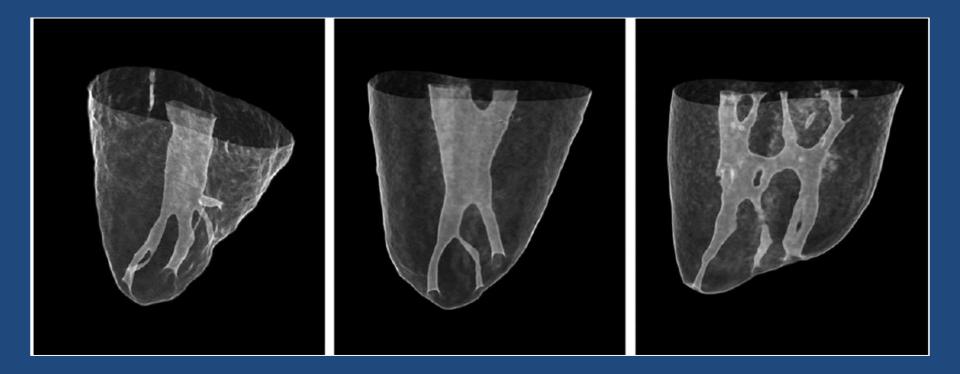
#### <u>Smear Layer</u>



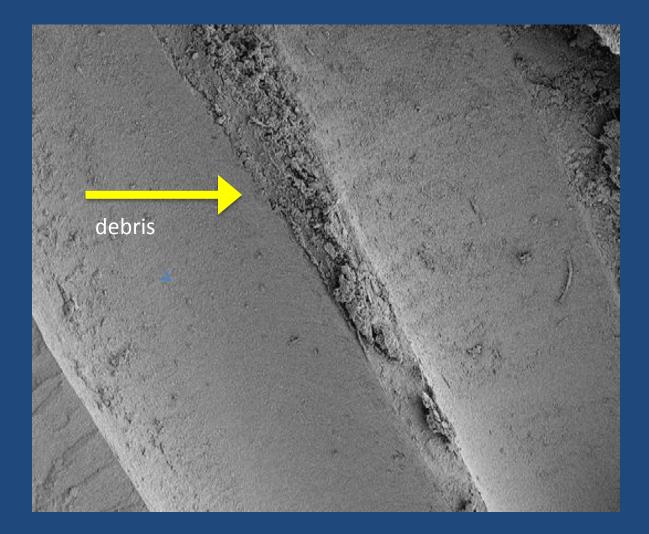
#### **Dentine Erosion**



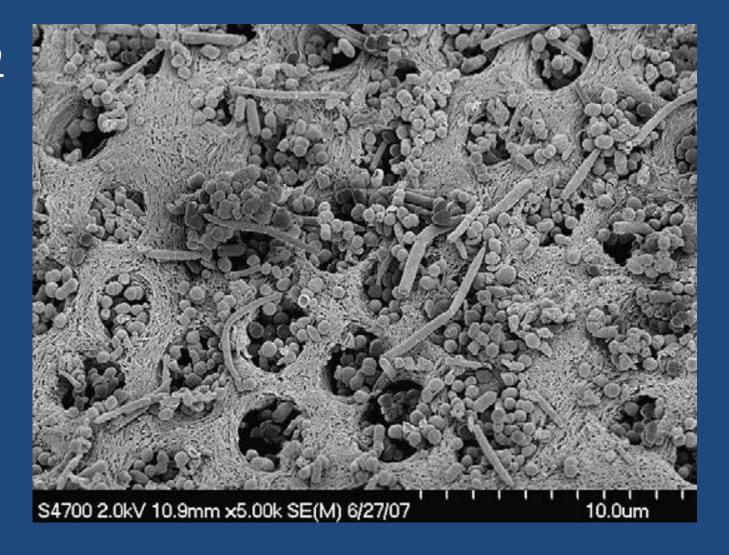
### <u>Cleaning of Uninstrumented Parts of the Root-</u> <u>canal System</u>







<u>Biofilm</u>



 Safety versus Effectiveness in the Apical Root

 Canal
 Irrigation

 Safety
 Effectiveness

# COMPUTATIONAL FLUID DYNAMICS IN THE ROOT-CANAL SPACE

Computational fluid dynamics (CFD) is a new approach in endodontic research to improve our understanding of fluid dynamics in the special anatomic environment of the root canal.

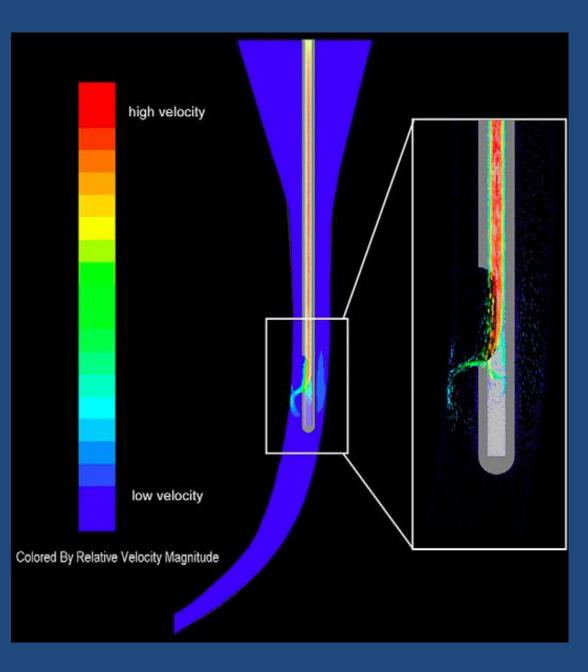


Particle Tracking

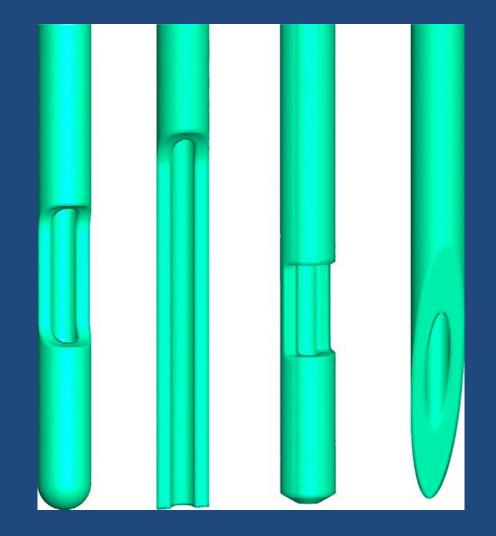


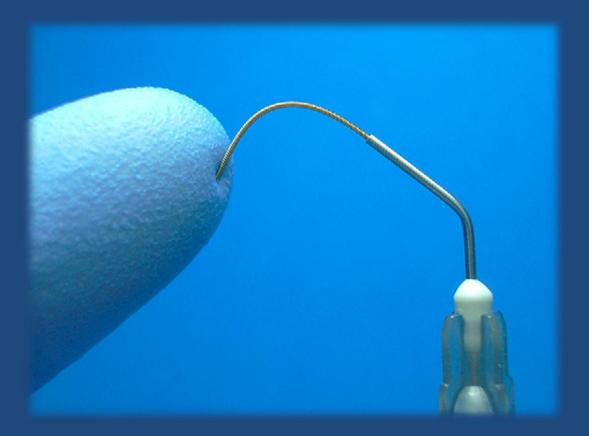
#### Streamline

Velocity distribution of irrigant flow



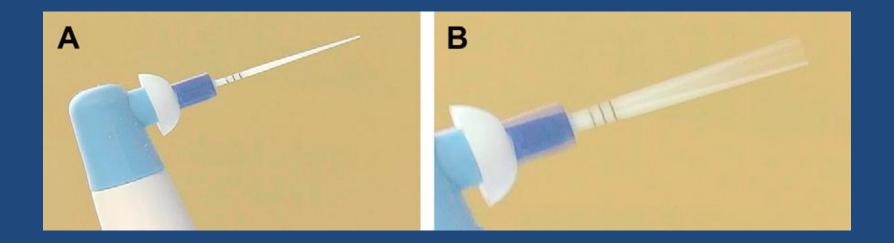






*Gutta-percha points* 

#### <u>EndoActivator</u>



(Advanced Endodontics, Santa Barbara, CA, USA)

#### <u>Vibringe</u>



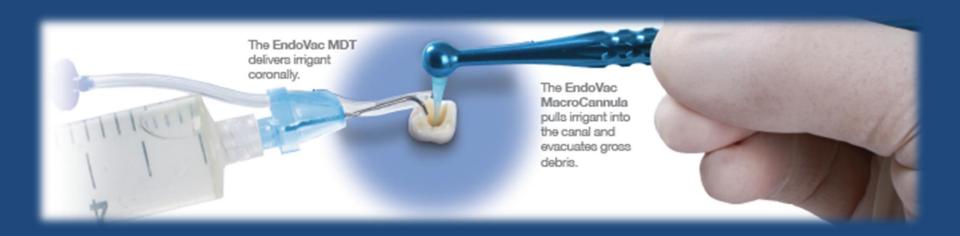
(Vibringe BV, Amsterdam, The Netherlands)

### <u>RinsEndo</u>

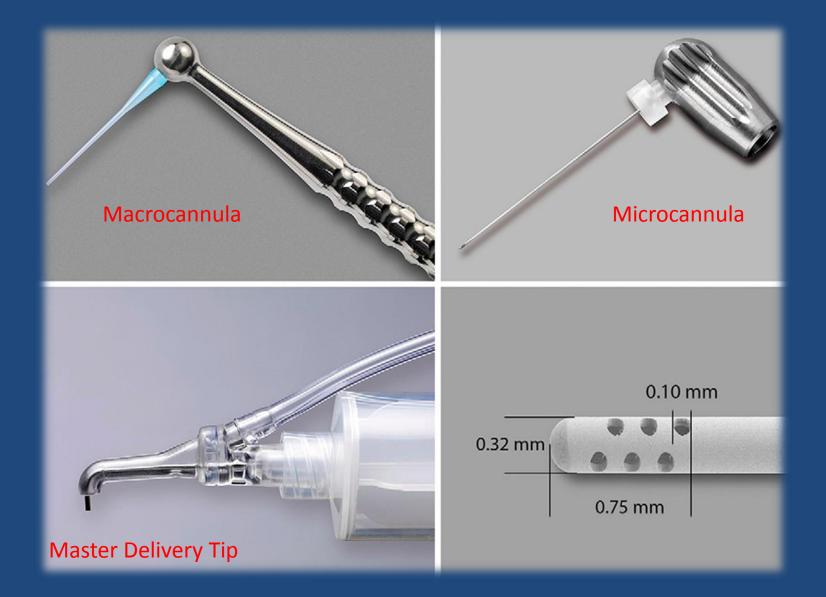


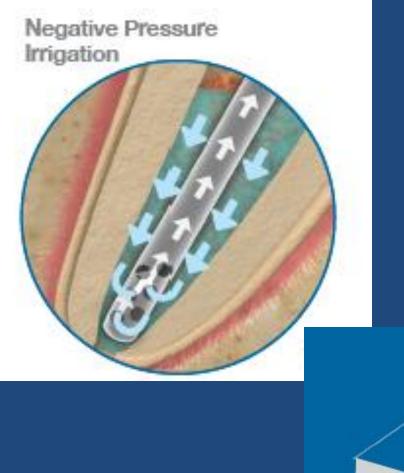
(Durr Dental Co)

#### <u>EndoVac</u>



(Discus Dental, Culver City, CA, USA)







#### <u>Ultrasound</u>



# Conclusion

- Irrigation has a key role in successful endodontic treatment
- Although NaOCI is the most important irrigating solution, no single irrigant can accomplish all the tasks required by irrigation. Detailed understanding of the mode of action of various solutions is important for optimal irrigation
- New developments such as CFD and mechanical devices will help to advance safe and effective irrigation

