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Conclusion: There was a significant prevalence (6.19%) of C-shaped canals in the mandibular second molars in the Kurdish population, with no predilection for gender. CBCT can be a useful clinical tool for performing endodontic analysis, diagnosis and treatment.

FC093

Treatment Options for Endodontically Affected Immature Teeth

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Introduction: Root canal treatment in permanent teeth with pulpal necrosis and immature root development is very challenging. In these cases, the thin dentinal walls of the root and the open apex limit the mechanical instrumentation and obtaining an optimal seal of the root canal system. Conventional RCT cannot regenerate new dentin and pulp tissue in these teeth, nor prevent their susceptibility to fracture. In my oral presentation I will be presenting two case reports representing two treatment protocols for endodontically affected teeth with open apices: apexification and pulp regeneration/revascularization.

Case description: Case1: 8 years old male patient presented with pain and swelling related to left maxillary central incisor. Patient reported history of trauma. Clinical and radiographic examinations revealed broken crown of previously mentioned tooth with open apex and periapical radiolucency. MTA apexification protocol was applied in treating this case.

Case2: 12 years old female patient presented with pain in lower left premolar area. Clinical and radiographic examinations revealed deep carious lesion in left second mandibular premolar with possibility of pulpal involvement. Pulp regeneration/revascularization protocol was followed.

Discussion: The aim of apexification procedure is to limit bacterial infection and create an environment conducive to the production of mineralized tissue in the apical region. Recently the concept of "regenerative endodontics" was introduced, which is concerned with the induction of continuation of root development to increase root length and thickness.

Conclusion/Clinical significance: Both lines of treatment can be considered, however pulp revascularization may have some advantage over apexification procedure.

FC094

Novel Early Caries Treatment Method in Children with InnoDent Preparations

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Aim or Purpose: The aim of this clinical study is to evaluate the effectiveness of InnoDent drug used to restore the enamel in the treatment of primary caries in children.

Materials-methods: To study the ability of InnoDent to stimulate the regeneration of caries in vivo (pre-clinical) we conducted an experiment of pH seillating model (modeling intraoral conditions) where the extracted teeth were incubated in salivary fluid vs. acid solution after single application of a single drop of InnoDent preparation and without treatment (control). Efficacy was evaluated via spectrometry to represent sites with further demineralization vs. remineralization of caries site. Clinical trials were subsequently conducted on 23 children of school age, with initial caries in the 132 permanent teeth with unformed and formed roots, of which 5 cases were diagnosed with white spot caries on the upper incisors with a tooth crown angel chip (break off) as a result of injury. Diagnostic methods included visual inspection, sensing, thermometry, as well as vital staining method. The treatment of drug InnoDent produced according to the manufacturer's instructions. Inspection of children was carried out on a monthly basis for the first 3 months.

Conclusions: Innovative non-invasive treatment of caries at an early stage by InnoDent peptide implant regeneration in children allowed to achieve not only the stabilization of the pathological process, but also the restoration of sound enamel structures in short time. This effective innovative method can be recommended for widespread use in clinical practice.

FC095

Laser Doppler Flowmetry of Pulp Blood Perfusion after Direct Pulp Capping

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Aim: To study the pulp blood circulation of permanent teeth 6 month after direct pulp capping.

Materials-methods: The clinical research was approved by an Ethical Commission. After medical history, clinical observation, conventional pulp vitality tests and radiographic analysis, direct capping with tricalcium silicate cement of 31 human permanent teeth of males and females between 18 and 35 years of age was performed. For 17 of them hard dental tissues were prepared by Er:YAG laser and for 14 by conventional drilling. Teeth were restored on the fourteenth day with light-cured composite resin. Six month later the pulp blood perfusion of the treated and of vital intact teeth of the same teeth groups on the patients' jaws was measured by laser doppler flowmetry. Mean values were calculated by licensed software. The statistical analysis was made by statistical software SPSS 16.0.

Results: The mean value of the pulp blood perfusion measured by laser doppler flowmetry on the sixth month after direct pulp capping was 22.39 ± 2.83 PU and for the control group 21.42 ± 2.68 PU. There was no statistically significant difference between the levels of blood circulation of the two groups ($p > 0.05$). The method of hard dental tissue preparation was not associated with the measured mean values of blood perfusion ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusions: Laser doppler flowmetry is an objective method for assessing the result of direct pulp capping.

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