

ORIGINAL ARTICLE / ОРИГИНАЛНИ РАД

Evaluation of permeability of root dentin after different irrigation protocols

Ljiljana Bjelović¹, Jelena Krunic¹, Nikola Stojanović¹, Jelena Erić², Tatjana Kanjevac³¹University of East Sarajevo, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Dental Pathology, Foča, Bosnia and Herzegovina;²University of East Sarajevo, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Oral Rehabilitation, Foča, Republic of Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina;³University of Kragujevac, Faculty of Medical Sciences, Department of Preventive and Pediatric Dentistry, Kragujevac, Serbia**SUMMARY**

Introduction/Objective This study was aimed at evaluating dentin permeability after irrigation with sodium hypochlorite (NaOCl) and final rinse with chlorhexidine (CHX), ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid (EDTA) + CHX, and new combination products: QMiX or MTAD.

Methods Roots of 60 maxillary incisors were randomly divided into five groups ($n = 12$) before instrumentation and irrigation with NaOCl according to the final irrigation regimen: CHX (2% CHX), EDTA + CHX (17% EDTA + 2% CHX), QMiX, MTAD, and control group (distilled water). After final irrigation, ten roots of each group were horizontally sectioned and dye penetration was evaluated in the coronal, middle, and apical thirds. Remaining samples were subjected to scanning electron microscopy. Data were analyzed with ANOVA/Tukey's test.

Results Less dye penetration was found in CHX group compared with control as well as with QMiX and MTAD group in all thirds ($p < 0.05$). A significant difference between the control and EDTA + CHX, QMiX or MTAD group was observed only in the apical root third ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion Dentin permeability was significantly reduced after final irrigation with CHX, but not after use of other final irrigation solutions, except in the apical third of the root canal.

Keywords: dental tubule cleansing; intra-canal disinfectants, irrigants; chlorhexidine; EDTA; MTAD; sodium hypochlorite; QMiX

INTRODUCTION

Irrigation is essential for successful debridement of the root canals with mechanical procedures [1]. Sodium hypochlorite (NaOCl) is the most commonly used irrigation solution due to its antimicrobial action and tissue-dissolving potential [2, 3]. However, NaOCl is not sufficient for total cleaning of the root canal system from microorganisms, debris, tissue remnants, and the smear layer. For optimal irrigation, a combination of irrigation solutions has to be used. Therefore, NaOCl has been used in combination with demineralizing agents such ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid (EDTA), for effective removal of the smear layer. Chlorhexidine (CHX), a chemical substance with considerable antimicrobial properties has, been studied as a final irrigation solution after NaOCl and EDTA [2]. Recently, QMiX and MTAD, new combination products, have been aimed at removing the inorganic smear layer and disinfecting the root canal system following NaOCl irrigation [4, 5, 6]. QMiX and MTAD contain an antibacterial agent with known prolonged antimicrobial action (substantivity) (CHX and doxycycline, respectively), a demineralizing

agent (EDTA and citric acid, respectively), and a detergent [7, 8].

Although a combination of irrigants may enhance its antimicrobial and cleaning effectiveness, a possible chemical reaction between them has to be considered. This is especially evident when CHX is combined with NaOCl. The chemical interaction between these two solutions results in the color change of mixture to brown and formation of precipitate [9]. When associated with EDTA, CHX produces white precipitate [10, 11]. In QMiX, this interaction is avoided by its chemical design [5]. The combination of QMiX with NaOCl produced inconsistent results. While some authors found orange-brown precipitation, others found visually detectable color change but without precipitate formation in the interaction of these two solutions [12, 13]. When MTAD was added to NaOCl, yellow precipitate formed [14].

The clinical significance of the precipitate formed in interaction with NaOCl and CHX is that it may contain substance harmful to the general health [15]. Concerns have been raised that color change could compromise esthetics [16]. Furthermore, it can act as a chemical layer occluding dentinal tubules and altering

Received • Примљено:
July 31, 2017

Revised • Ревизија:
October 25, 2017

Accepted • Прихваћено:
October 26, 2017

Online first: October 31, 2017

Correspondence to:

Ljiljana BJELOVIĆ
Department of Dental Pathology,
Faculty of Medicine, University of
East Sarajevo, Studentska 5
73 300 Foča, Republic of Srpska,
Bosnia and Herzegovina
kulic84@gmail.com

dentin permeability [17, 18]. Subsequently, diffusion of intracanal medicaments and sealing of root canal could be compromised [19]. The penetration of the precipitate into dentinal tubules formed in interaction between either NaOCl or CHX and other irrigation solutions has not yet been clarified.

Therefore, this study was aimed at evaluating dentin permeability after irrigation with NaOCl and final rinse with CHX, EDTA + CHX, QMiX or MTAD. The null hypothesis was that there would be no differences in permeability of root dentin between different final irrigation solutions.

METHODS

Sample selection and treatment

This study was conducted after approval from the Institutional Ethics Committee (No. 01-3-88/2015). Sixty intact human maxillary incisors with single straight and mature roots, and single canals extracted from 18–30-year-old subjects were included in the study. Teeth with caries, restorations, calcifications, intraradicular resorption or complicated root canal anatomy were excluded. Root canal anatomy was verified with radiographs. The root surface was cleaned with a scalpel, ultrasonic instruments, and brushes. The teeth were then stored in 0.9% saline with a 0.2% thymol solution at 4°C until use.

The crown of each tooth was cut to standardize the root lengths to 14 mm. Before chemomechanical preparation, the root canals were divided into five groups ($n = 12$) according to the final irrigant solution used: CHX (2% CHX solution, Consepsis, Dentsply Tulsa Dental, Tulsa, OK, USA), EDTA + CHX (17% EDTA, ENDO-SOLUTION, CerKamed, PPH CerKamed, Stalowa Wola, Poland, and 2% CHX solution, Consepsis, Dentsply Tulsa Dental), MTAD (Dentsply Tulsa Dental), QMiX (Dentsply Tulsa Dental) and distilled water (control group). The working length was established 1 mm short of the apical foramen by #15 K-file (Dentsply Maillefer, Ballaigues, Switzerland). After that, apical foramen of each root was sealed with wax. Root canal preparation was carried out with Pro-Taper rotary instruments (Dentsply Maillefer, Ballaigues, Switzerland) up to F4 file (40/0.06) as the master apical file. The canals were irrigated with 1 mL 5.25% NaOCl, after each instrument, except in the MTAD group, where canals were irrigated with 1 mL 1.3% NaOCl (recommended manufacturer's protocol). Irrigation was performed with 27 gauge stainless steel needles (Endo-Eze, Ultradent, South Jordan, UT, USA), whose tip was placed 1 mm from the working length and was then moved up and down during irrigation. At the end of preparation, 5 mL of 17% EDTA was used in the canals for five minutes for smear layer removal, followed by distilled water, to remove traces of EDTA. Then, 5 mL of 5.25% (CHX, EDTA + CHX, and QMiX groups) or 1.3% NaOCl (MTAD group) was delivered into the canals for two minutes, followed by 10 mL distilled water for two minutes to minimize the potential

reaction between NaOCl and final irrigant solutions. Final rinse was performed with 5 mL of 2% CHX, 17% EDTA, followed by 2% CHX, QMiX, or MTAD for two minutes. In the EDTA + CHX group, canals received an intermediate flush between two solutions with 10 mL of distilled water for two minutes to prevent interaction. Finally, all canals were dried with paper points.

Dentin permeability analysis

Ten roots of each group were externally coated with fast polymerizing epoxy resin (Brascola Ltda, SP Santa Catarina, Brazil) leaving the root canals free and immersed in 0.2% Rhodamine B solution. After 24 hours, specimens were rinsed continuously under tap water over the next 24 hours. A sharp blade was used to remove resin coatings, and the teeth were embedded in polyester resin. Each root was horizontally sectioned using a slow-speed water-cooled cut machine (Extec Labcut 1010, Enfield, CT, USA) to obtain 1-mm-thick slices. All slices were polished with silicon carbide papers to obtain a flat surface. A slice from each third was randomly chosen, mostly from each third's middle portion, and scanned (Epson Perfection 1240U scanner; Epson Corp, Tokyo, Japan) with a resolution of 400 dpi, and analyzed with the software ImageLab 4.1 (Bio Red, Tokyo, Japan) to assess dye penetration. Dye penetration in dentin was expressed as percentage of the dye penetrated area in relation to the total root-third area.

Scanning electron microscopy analysis

Two roots of each group were prepared for scanning with an electron microscopy (SEM) analysis. The roots were transversely sectioned at 3 mm, 6 mm, and 9 mm from the apex using a diamond disc at slow-speed. The specimens were dehydrated using ascending grades of ethanol (25%, 50%, 75%, and 100%), mounted on an aluminum holder, sputter-coated with gold, and then examined with SEM (JEOL-JSM-6610LV, Tokyo, Japan). Specimens were examined at a magnification between 3,700 \times and 6,500 \times and 20 kV to detect precipitate formation on the root dentin surfaces and inside the dentin tubules.

Statistical analysis

The statistical analyses were performed using SPSS software, version 20.0 (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, USA). The results obtained for dye penetration (Kolmogorov-Smirnov test $p > 0.05$) were submitted to the one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) and Tukey's post hoc. The significance levels were set at 5%.

RESULTS

The results of percentage of dye penetration are shown in Table 1 and Figures 1, 2, and 3. The MTAD, QMiX and control group showed significantly higher dye penetration than the CHX group in the coronal third ($p < 0.05$). In the middle

Table 1. The mean \pm SD of dye penetration (%) in dentinal tubule at the coronal, middle and apical third of root dentin; mean values represented with the same superscript uppercase (row) or lowercase (column) letters are not significantly different ($p > 0.05$)

Root level	CHX	EDTA + CHX	QMIX	MTAD	Distilled water
Coronal	61.61 \pm 14.56 ^{Aa}	76.72 \pm 10.71 ^{Ab}	81.33 \pm 6.74 ^{Ba}	79.28 \pm 7.81 ^{Ba}	83.77 \pm 17.65 ^{Ba}
Middle	25.80 \pm 9.03 ^{Ab}	52.95 \pm 15.28 ^{Bb}	62.24 \pm 15.37 ^{Bb}	58.52 \pm 13.30 ^{Bb}	65.50 \pm 18.28 ^{Bb}
Apical	14.43 \pm 3.85 ^{Ac}	16.80 \pm 4.91 ^{ABc}	24.57 \pm 5.23 ^{Bc}	25.87 \pm 6.56 ^{Bc}	36.01 \pm 12.19 ^{Cc}

CHX – chlorhexidine; EDTA – ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid

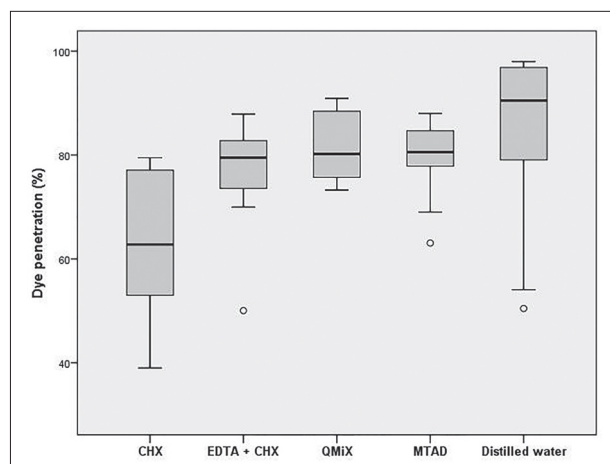


Figure 1. Box plots of dye penetration (%) in the coronal third; horizontal bars – medians; box-boundaries – the 25th and 75th percentiles; whiskers – maximum and minimum observed values; 0 – outliers

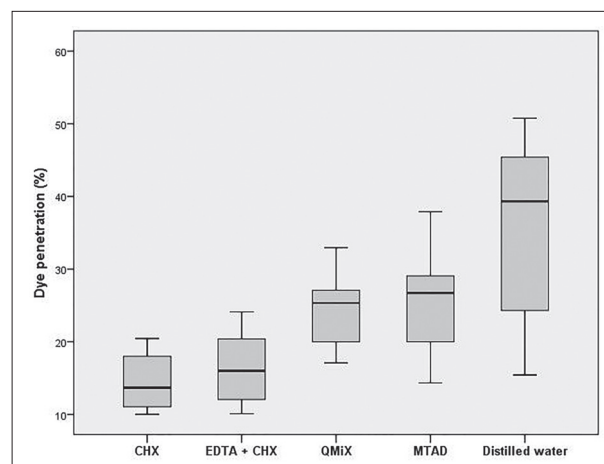


Figure 3. Box plots of dye penetration (%) in apical third; horizontal bars – medians; box-boundaries – the 25th and 75th percentiles; whiskers – maximum and minimum observed values

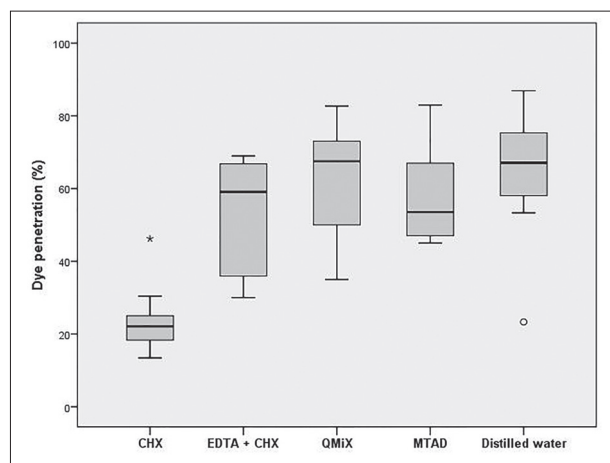


Figure 2. Box plots of dye penetration (%) in the middle third; horizontal bars – medians; box-boundaries – the 25th and 75th percentiles; whiskers – maximum and minimum observed values; 0 – outliers;

*extreme values

third, all groups showed more dye penetration compared to the CHX group ($p < 0.05$). Finally, in the apical third, the control group showed significantly more dye penetration than other groups ($p < 0.05$), while both MTAD and QMiX groups showed significantly greater dye penetration than the CHX group ($p < 0.05$). The highest dye penetration was recorded in the coronal thirds of all groups with significant differences between the thirds ($p < 0.05$) (Table 1).

Representative SEM images of samples irrigated with different final irrigation protocols are shown in Figure 4. Precipitate was found in the samples irrigated with CHX, EDTA + CHX, QMiX, and MTAD, while the control group revealed root canals without precipitate formation.

DISCUSSION

The present study evaluated the interaction between NaOCl and different final irrigants (CHX, EDTA + CHX, QMiX, and MTAD) and its effect on dentin permeability. Root canal irrigation with CHX significantly decreased dentin permeability, while other final irrigant solutions exert no significant effect, except in the apical third.

A closed-end canal model was used in the current study to mimic a clinical setting. Distilled water was used between NaOCl and final irrigation solution (CHX, EDTA + CHX, QMiX, and MTAD) as well as between EDTA and CHX in order to prevent precipitation, as it has been recommended in clinical conditions [4]. Moreover, the operational sequence used was aimed to exclude effect of smear layer on dentin permeability.

In the present study, irrigation with CHX after NaOCl significantly reduced dentin permeability in all thirds of root canals compared to the control group. This result indicates that the product formed in the interaction between NaOCl and CHX, characterized as brown precipitate, is present in dentinal tubules, as has been shown previously [9, 13]. This can be explained by the ability of both solutions to diffuse into tubules up to 500 μm , according to the results of studies that have used dyes or measured their antibacterial penetration [18, 20, 21, 22]. Akisue et al. [18], employing the same methodology for specimen analysis as in the present study, found that precipitate formed between 1% NaOCl and 2% CHX caused reduction of dentin permeability only in the apical third, when compared to no irrigation control group and group irrigated with 15% citric acid followed by 2% CHX. Discrepancy in the results between our study and the mentioned one could be

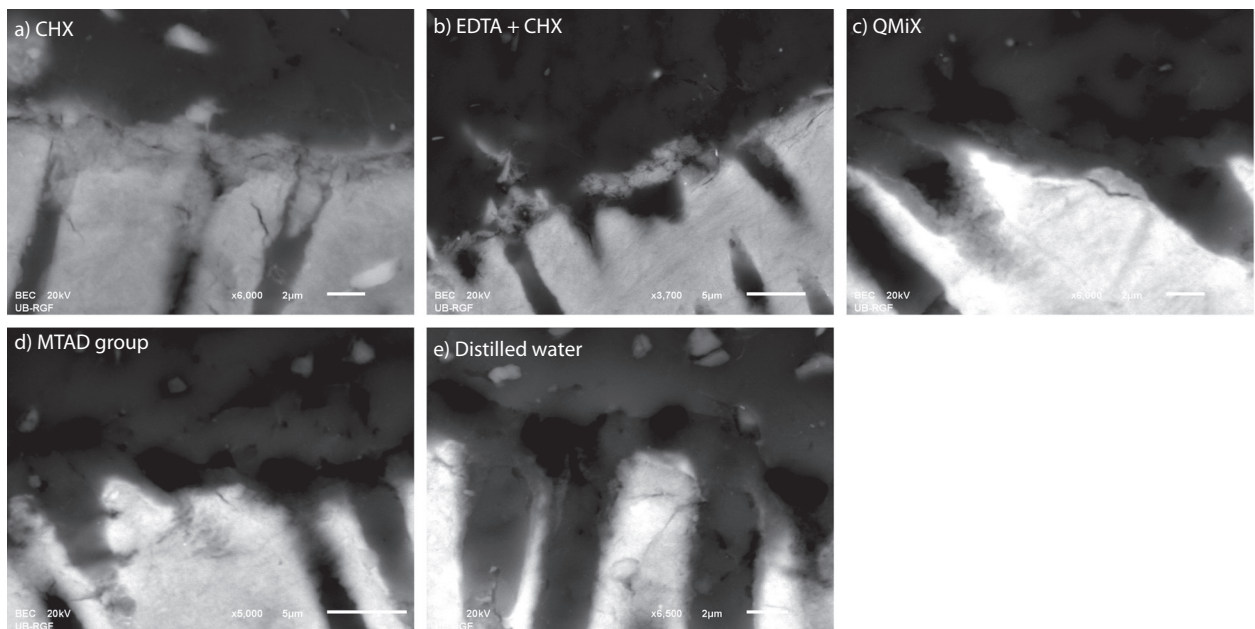


Figure 4. Scanning electron microscope images (magnification between 3,700 \times and 6,500 \times) of the sectioned specimens showing precipitate formation on the root dentin surfaces and inside the dentin tubules after final irrigation with CHX (a), EDTA + CHX (b), QMiX (c), and MTAD (d); in the control group (distilled water), precipitate was not found (e)

attributed to the concentration of NaOCl used (5.25 vs. 1%). Namely, it has been shown that precipitation is concentration-dependent [9]. The precipitate was formed in dentinal tubules, although an attempt was made to prevent its formation by introducing intermediate flush with distilled water in the main canal. This raised some concerns because this precipitate may act as a reservoir of a toxic and carcinogenic substance, known as para-chloranilin (PCA), even after removal of precipitate from main canal [23, 24]. In addition, this precipitate acting as a chemical smear layer may limit the effective disinfection of dentinal tubules by preventing intracanal medicaments from penetrating the dentinal tubules [17, 18]. Namely, in infected root canals, viable bacteria have been found deep within dentinal tubules (up to 375 μ m) and their persistence after chemomechanical procedures may be responsible for root canal reinfection and treatment failure [25]. The precipitate may compromise adaptability of the root filling materials to the root canal walls and may reduce the sealer penetration into dentinal tubules as well [19]. The sealer penetration into dentinal tubules increases the surface contact between dentin walls and filling materials, which may improve retention of the filling material by mechanical locking and may exert antibacterial effect on bacteria remaining in dentinal tubules after canal preparation by isolating them from essential nutrient sources [26]. Moreover, the precipitate may provide a path through which leakage could take place between the root canal filling and the dentinal walls. Vivacqua-Gomes et al. [19] found that a combination of 1% NaOCl with 2% CHX favors coronal microleakage of root-filled teeth. Staining potential of this insoluble dark-brown precipitate is also of relevance [16].

In root canals irrigated with EDTA + CHX, QMiX, or MTAD after NaOCl, dentin permeability was reduced but did not significantly differ from the control group in the

coronal and middle third. However, in the apical third, these groups showed significant less dye penetration than the control group. Also, QMiX and MTAD exhibited more dye penetration than CHX in all root thirds. These results indicate that precipitation probably occurs in dentinal tubules, but not in the amount that could affect dentin permeability in coronal and middle thirds, in contrast to interaction between NaOCl and CHX. Stereomicroscope study showed that QMiX had significantly lower scores of precipitate associated with 2.5% NaOCl than 2% CHX in root canals, probably due to lower concentration of CHX in QMiX [12]. On the other hand, Kolosowski et al. [13] found no precipitation neither on dentin surfaces nor in dentinal tubules after immersion of dentin discs in 2.5% NaOCl followed by saline and QMiX, measured by time-of-flight secondary ion mass spectrometry (TOF-SIMS). Although direct comparisons could not be made due to differences in methodology, it can be argued that the intermediate flush with distilled water in our study prevented the interaction between QMiX and 5.25% NaOCl in dentine tubules, as did saline in the mentioned study [13]. Moreover, a lack of significant differences in dentin permeability of EDTA + CHX and MTAD group with control specimens also suggest that distilled water has a significant impact on precipitate prevention in dentinal tubules, except in the apical sections. Limitation of irrigation modality used and impaired delivery of irrigants into the apical third, including distilled water, constitute possible reasons that could explain lower apical dentin permeability in EDTA + CHX, QMiX, and MTAD group. In addition, the influence of anatomical factors on dentin permeability should also be considered. Namely, tubular sclerosis that starts in the third decade of life in the apical region interferes with the penetration of root canal irrigants [27]. Moreover, dye penetration into dentinal tubules

at the apical region is strongly dependent on the group of teeth [28]. In order to standardize dentin pattern among the specimens in the present study, only maxillary incisors of subjects under the age of 30 were included.

In agreement with the previous studies we found the highest dye penetration in the coronal third of the root canal and the lowest in the apical third in all the groups, including controls with significant differences between the thirds [18, 27, 29]. This may be due to the irregularity and lower size and density of dentinal tubules in the apical area [27]. Namely, the number of dentinal tubules decreases from 40,000 mm⁻² from corona near the pulp to 14,400 mm⁻² in the apex [30]. Moreover, lower efficacy of the irrigants in these portions of the root canal cleared out the dentinal tubules less thoroughly.

REFERENCES

- Haapasalo M, Shen Y, Wang Z, Gao Y. Irrigation in endodontics. *Br Dent J.* 2014; 216(6):299–303.
- Zehnder M. Root canal irrigants. *J Endod.* 2006; 32(5):389–98.
- Nogo-Živanović D, Bjelović Lj, Ivanović V, Kanjevac T, Tanacković I. Consideration of therapeutic possibilities of irrigants in endodontic therapy. *Ser J Exp Clin Res.* 2017; 19(2):103–12.
- Basrani B, Haapasalo M. Update on endodontic irrigating solutions. *Endod Topics.* 2012; 27(9):74–102.
- Stojčić S, Shen Y, Qian W, Johnson B, Haapasalo M. Antibacterial and smear layer removal ability of a novel irrigant, QMiX. *Int Endod J.* 2012; 45(4):363–71.
- Jardine AP, Rosa RA, Santini MF, Wagner M, Só MV, Kuga MC, et al. The effect of final irrigation on the penetrability of an epoxy resin-based sealer into dentinal tubules: a confocal microscopy study. *Clin Oral Investig.* 2016; 20(1):117–23.
- Rasimick BJ, Wan J, Musikant BL, Deutsch AS. Stability of doxycycline and chlorhexidine absorbed on root canal dentin. *J Endod.* 2010; 36(3):489–92.
- Souza MA, Montagner A, Lana DL, Vidal CM, Farina AP, Cecchin D. Comparative evaluation of the retaining of QMix and chlorhexidine formulations on human dentin: a chemical analysis. *Clin Oral Investig.* 2016; 21(3):873–8.
- Basrani BR, Manek S, Sodhi RN, Fillery E, Manzur A. Interaction between sodium hypochlorite and chlorhexidine gluconate. *J Endod.* 2007; 33(8):966–9.
- Rasimick BJ, Nekich M, Hladek MM, Musikant BL, Deutsch AS. Interaction between chlorhexidine digluconate and EDTA. *J Endod.* 2008; 34(12):1521–3.
- Prado M, Santos Júnior HM, Rezende CM, Pinto AC, Faria RB, Simão RA, et al. Interactions between irrigants commonly used in endodontic practice: a chemical analysis. *J Endod.* 2013; 39(4):505–10.
- Arslan H, Uygun AD, Keskin A, Karatas E, Seçkin F, Yıldırım A. Evaluation of orange-brown precipitate formed in root canals after irrigation with chlorhexidine and QMix and spectroscopic analysis of precipitates produced by a mixture of chlorhexidine/NaOCl and QMix/NaOCl. *Int Endod J.* 2015; 48(12):1199–203.
- Kolosowski KP, Sodhi RN, Kishen A, Basrani BR. Qualitative analysis of precipitate formation on the surface and in the tubules of dentin irrigated with sodium hypochlorite and a final rinse of chlorhexidine or QMiX. *J Endod.* 2014; 40(12):2036–40.
- Tay FR, Pashley DH, Loushine RJ, Doyle MD, Gillespie WT, Weller RN, et al. Ultrastructure of smear layer-covered intraradicular dentin after irrigation with BioPure MTAD. *J Endod.* 2006; 32(3):218–21.
- Rossi-Fedele G, Dođramaci EJ, Guastalli AR, Steier L, de Figueiredo JA. Antagonistic interactions between sodium hypochlorite, chlorhexidine, EDTA, and citric acid. *J Endod.* 2012; 38(4):426–31.
- Souza M, Cecchin D, Barbizam JV, Almeida JF, Zaia AA, Gomes BP, et al. Evaluation of the colour change in enamel and dentine promoted by the interaction between 2% chlorhexidine and auxiliary chemical solutions. *Aust Endod J.* 2013; 39(3):107–11.
- Bui TB, Baumgartner JC, Mitchell JC. Evaluation of the interaction between sodium hypochlorite and chlorhexidine gluconate and its effect on root dentin. *J Endod.* 2008; 34(2):181–5.
- Akisue E, Tomita VS, Gavini G, Poli de Figueiredo JA. Effect of the combination of sodium hypochlorite and chlorhexidine on dentinal permeability and scanning electron microscopy precipitate observation. *J Endod.* 2010; 36(5):847–50.
- Vivacqua-Gomes N, Ferraz CC, Gomes BP, Zaia AA, Teixeira FB, Souza-Filho FJ. Influence of irrigants on the coronal microleakage of laterally condensed gutta-percha root fillings. *Int Endod J.* 2002; 35(9):791–5.
- Kuga MC, Gouveia-Jorge É, Tanomaru-Filho M, Guerreiro-Tanomaru JM, Bonetti-Filho I, Faria G. Penetration into dentin of sodium hypochlorite associated with acid solutions. *Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol Oral Radiol Endod.* 2011; 112(6):e155–9.
- Ma J, Wang Z, Shen Y, Haapasalo M. A new noninvasive model to study the effectiveness of dentin disinfection by using confocal laser scanning microscopy. *J Endod.* 2011; 37(10):1380–5.
- Wang Z, Shen Y, Haapasalo M. Effect of smear layer against disinfection protocols on *Enterococcus faecalis*-infected dentin. *J Endod.* 2013; 39(11):1395–400.
- Boehncke A, Kielhorn J, Koennecker G, Pohlenz-Michel C, Mangelsdorf I. Concise International Chemical Assessment Document 48: 4-Chloroaniline. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization; 2003.
- Chhabra RS, Huff JE, Haseman JK, Elwell MR, Peters AC. Carcinogenicity of p-chloroaniline in rats and mice. *Food Chem Toxicol.* 1991; 29(2):119–24.
- Peters LB, Wesselink PR, Buijs JF, van Winkelhoff AJ. Viable bacteria in root dentinal tubules of teeth with apical periodontitis. *J Endod.* 2001; 27(2):76–81.
- Mamootil K, Messer HH. Penetration of dentinal tubules by endodontic sealer cements in extracted teeth and in vivo. *Int Endod J.* 2007; 40(11):873–81.
- Paqué F, Luder HU, Sener B, Zehnder M. Tubular sclerosis rather than the smear layer impedes dye penetration into the dentine of endodontically instrumented root canals. *Int Endod J.* 2006; 39(1):18–25.
- Ribeiro RG, Marchesan MA, Silva RG, Sousa-Neto MD, Pécora JD. Dentin permeability of the apical third in different groups of teeth. *Braz Dent J.* 2010; 21(3):216–9.
- Thaler A, Ebert J, Petschelt A, Pelka M. Influence of tooth age and root section on root dentine dye penetration. *Int Endod J.* 2008; 41(12):1115–22.
- Mjör IA, Smith MR, Ferrari M, Mannocci F. The structure of dentine in the apical region of human teeth. *Int Endod J.* 2001; 34(5):346–53.

CONCLUSION

Final irrigation with CHX after initial NaOCl rinse significantly reduced dentin permeability at all root levels. Interactions between NaOCl and EDTA + CHX, QMiX or MTAD exert no significant effect on dentin permeability, except in the apical section of the root canal. Based on the current results, final irrigation with CHX after NaOCl should be avoided in order to prevent precipitate formation, which reduces dentin permeability, subsequently compromising sealing of the root canal system. On the other hand, EDTA + CHX, QMiX, or MTAD might be recommended as reasonable solutions for final irrigation. Further studies are necessary to better clarify the influence of different final irrigants on the dentin permeability.

Испитивање пермеабилности коренског дентина после испирања различитим иригансима

Љбиљана Бјеловић¹, Јелена Крунић¹, Никола Стојановић¹, Јелена Ерић², Татјана Кањевац³

¹Универзитет у Источном Сарајеву, Медицински факултет, Катедра за денталну патологију, Фоча, Босна и Херцеговина;

²Универзитет у Источном Сарајеву, Медицински факултет, Катедра за оралну рехабилитацију, Фоча, Босна и Херцеговина;

³Универзитет у Крагујевцу, Медицински факултет, Катедра за превентивну и дечију стоматологију, Крагујевац, Србија

САЖЕТАК

Увод/Циљ Циљ овог истраживања је био да се испита пермеабилност коренског дентина после иригације натријум-хипохлоритом (*NaOCl*) и финалне иригације хлорхексидином (*CHX*), етилен-диамино-сирћетном киселином (*EDTA*) + *CHX* и нових комбинација: *QMiX* или *MTAD*.

Метод Корени 60 горњих централних секутића су, пре инструментације и иригације *NaOCl*, методом случајног узорка подељени у пет група ($n = 12$) на основу финалног протокола иригације: *CHX* (2% *CHX*), *EDTA* + *CHX* (17% *EDTA* + 2% *CHX*), *QMiX*, *MTAD* и контролна група (дестилована вода). После финалне иригације, десет коренова из сваке групе су хоризонтално пресечени и пенетрација боје је одређена у круничној, средњој и апексној трећини. Преостали узорци

су испитивани методом електронске микроскопије. Подаци су анализирани применом *ANOVA/Tukey's* теста.

Резултати Пенетрација боје у *CHX* групи је била мања у свим трећинама у односу на контролну, као и у односу на *QMiX* и *MTAD* групу ($p < 0,05$). Значајна разлика између контролне и група *EDTA* + *CHX*, *QMiX* и *MTAD* је забележена само у апексној трећини корена ($p < 0,05$).

Закључак Пермеабилност дентина је значајно смањена после финалне иригације *CHX*, али не и после иригације другим растворима, осим у апексној трећини.

Кључне речи: чишћење зубних тубула; интраканални дезинфицијенси; хлорхексидин; *EDTA*; *MTAD*; натријум-хипохлорит; *QMiX*