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Research Article

**AN OVERVIEW OF PROCEDURE PULPECTOMY FOR
PRIMARY MOLAR TEETH**¹EMAD A AL-BADAWI*, ²NAJEM AEGAB TURKI AL-OTAIBI, ³MOHAMMED
MANA RASHED ALMUTAIRI, ⁴WALEED SAAD ALOTAIBI*¹Consultant Pediatric Dentist, Jeddah Dental Speciality Center, Ministry of Health.**Article Received:** November 2019 **Accepted:** December 2019 **Published:** January 2020**Abstract:**

Pulpectomy is used as a treatment method for irreversibly damaged pulp tissue, and also serves as an option to prevent extraction of the tooth. In this review we discuss the background of the pulpectomy and materials used in it. Targeted detailed search was conducted through databases; PubMed/Midline, and Embase, for these articles disusing the pulpectomy for primary molar teeth, with human subjects published up to end of 2019. Pulpectomy includes the chemical substance and also mechanical elimination of lethal coronal as well as radicular pulp tissue complied with by root canal filling. It is a procedure to preserve the baby teeth until the eruption of permanent dentition together with protecting its esthetics as well as masticatory feature. This can additionally maintain the arc size, prevent hazardous tongue habits, and also transformed speech. Pulpectomy is a demanding treatment for kids and is complicated due to its anatomical intricacies that are not exist in permanent teeth. The very first treatment choice for the young client is whether to keep or extract these teeth.

Corresponding author:**EMAD A AL-BADAWI,**Consultant Pediatric Dentist, Jeddah Dental Speciality Center,
Ministry of Health.

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INTRODUCTION:

Primary teeth are the beneficial properties of a youngster. In children, milk teeth/primary teeth play a vital duty for consuming, phonetics, esthetics as well as additionally as a place mainstay for permanent teeth. Commonly issues in milk teeth in the form of discomfort as well as swelling can cause suffering to the youngster, causing inability to chew or speak effectively and even may impact the appearance of a kid. Children's dental atmosphere is intricate as adult knowledge, perspectives and also ideas affect the youngster's oral health and wellness [1]. As parents are the key caregivers of their youngsters, they should have knowledge about the baby teeth, its health and wellness and caring in order to develop confidence in their youngsters [1]. Parents are choice makers for their youngsters. Sarnat et al revealed that at the age of 5- 6 years, the much more positive the mother's mindset towards oral health and wellness the much better is the child's dental health [2]. Therefore, it is very important to examine the perspectives and additionally the understanding of the parents, as these may affect their behavior toward their child's dental health and wellness.

Endodontic treatment is thought about the last choice for maintaining a baby tooth that has permanently impacted pulp tissue due to caries in a youngster. The purpose of pulpectomy is to preserve teeth in a discomfort free state up until they are changed by their successor naturally throughout the change from primary to permanent teeth, thus avoiding removal. The appropriate repair of the included teeth may preserve the arc length, reestablish the masticatory function and also esthetics as well as prevent damaging tongue routines and also speech alterations due to anterior teeth decay. The reasoning consists of the chemical as well as mechanical removal of irreversibly irritated or necrotic radicular pulp cells, followed by root canal filling with a product that can resorb at the same rate as the primary tooth and also be eliminated swiftly if unintentionally extruded via the apex [3].

To lose early milk teeth can bring to different difficulties in term of physiological, functional and aesthetic means. Due to primary teeth structure caries

progresses faster, easier and less time needs to reach the dental root canal. Pulpectomy is used as a treatment method for irreversibly damaged pulp tissue, and also serves as an option to prevent extraction of the tooth. In this review we discuss the background of the pulpectomy and materials used in it.

METHODOLOGY:

Targeted detailed search was conducted through databases; PubMed/Midline, and Embase, for these articles disusing the pulpectomy for primary molar teeth, with human subjects published up to end of 2019, We restricted this search to only English language published articles.

DISCUSSION:**Importance of primary teeth:**

Among the essential variables of referring kids to dental care is dental caries in the milk teeth. It is common place to see moments of anxiety for both the kid as well as their moms and dads when a tooth decays occur. It must be noted that the thickness of enamel in youngsters is little, which is among the aspects that influence dental caries to establish even more quickly. To prevent the dental degeneration of baby teeth, there are a number of methods which a dentist can offer in order to direct the child and also their parents into the ideal preventative course. Some parents think that if teeth are damaged, there will be no worry with teeth and after a brief amount of time, the permanent teeth will certainly be substituted. Yet this is not so simple. The permanent teeth have a unique procedure that needs to be adhered to by a series of steps to get ready to emerge. Early loss of orthodontic teeth can have numerous complications [4]. For instance, early loss of anterior dental teeth will certainly have an adverse result on the youngster's spirits. The youngster might be disrespected or detested by his fellow trainees, peers or perhaps siblings, which can force him into a stage of anxiety. Other difficulties are the movement of the adjacent teeth into place, and the occupation of part of the shed room, which disrupts the growth of the youngster's teeth, causing the probability of the requirement for orthodontic therapy [5]. Here are just two very easy examples for parents that need to understand the importance of keeping children's primary teeth.

Table 1. Simplified eruption dates for primary teeth [6].

Primary tooth type	Age at eruption
central incisor	6 months
lateral incisor	9 months
canine	18 months
first molar	12 months
second molar	24 months

Early childhood caries:

Tooth decays in babies as well as young kids known as early cavities, may be specified as at the very least having one carious lesion influencing a maxillary anterior tooth in preschool-aged kids [6]. Dental caries is a contagious condition that is modifiable by the diet regimen. It has several vital aetiological factors, which are inter-related as well as are necessary in the foundation and also development of the condition process. The factors are: fermentable carbohydrates (substrate), cariogenic pathogens and the at-risk host (i.e. the tooth surface and saliva) (Table 2). The inter-relationship of these factors was first described by Paul Keyes [6]. The Keyes layout inherently has the measurement of time, in that an infection requires to be active for a time period to exert an influence.

Sugars (sucrose, fructose as well as glucose) and also various other fermentable carbohydrates (extremely refined flour, etc.) play a role in the foundation and progression of cavities [7]. Sucrose is considered to be the most crucial substratum since, when metabolized by cariogenic bacteria, it generates dextrans which promotes and boosts microbial attachment to teeth [7]. The frequency of sucrose intake is more important than the total quantity eaten. *Streptococcus mutans* is the principal microbe involved in the advancement of caries in both children as well as adults [8]. Numerous studies have actually disclosed that the more youthful a child is when they obtain *Streptococcus mutans*, the more cavities they will experience [9]. Typically, such

emigration is the outcome of transmission of these organisms from the child's primary caretaker, normally the mom. A recent research study revealed that by 24 months old most children will have mouths that are colonized by *Streptococcus mutans*. Moreover, the aspects significantly related to *Streptococcus mutans* emigration consist of constant direct exposure to sugar, regular consuming of treats, taking sweetened drinks to bed, and also sharing foods with adults and high degrees of maternal *Streptococcus mutans*. On the other hand multiple courses of antibiotics and tooth cleaning are associated with non-colonization [10].

The enamel of newly emerged teeth is immature and also very prone to caries till final growth. The process of enamel growth continues after a tooth has actually erupted therefore the tooth ends up being less vulnerable to cavities gradually. A number of elements including immunological elements, decreased saliva, defects of tooth cells, developing disturbances like pre-mature birth or low-birth weight, pre-and post-natal infection/illness, nutritional deficit and also variety of environmental pollutants pre-dispose a specific, or a certain tooth to dental caries [12]. Recent studies have actually suggested that breast-feeding is not significantly related to early caries [11]. Additionally, with proof indicating a weak partnership in between bottle use and also decays threat, it is likely that the danger of caries is due to the relationship of numerous factors [12].

Table 2. Aetiological factors responsible for dental caries

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|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fermentable carbohydrates (substrate) 2. Cariogenic microorganisms (<i>Streptococcus mutans</i>) 3. Susceptible host (tooth surface and saliva) 4. Time |
|---|

Pulpectomy definition:**Total Pulpectomy:**

Pulpectomy is a therapy type of the root canal when pulp tissue that is permanently contaminated or necrotic due to decays or injury. The root canals are debrided, also forming is made manually or with rotary mechanism [13]. Since shaping technique and cleansing with an inert compound alone can not properly minimize the pathogen populace in the root canal, disinfection using the irrigants such as 1 percent sodium hypochlorite and/or chlorhexidine is a significant step in guaranteeing that bacteria ideally decontaminated [14]. Due to the reason that it is a powerful structure irritant, sodium hypochlorite have to not be extruded beyond the apex. After drying out the root canal, absorbable product such as nonreinforced zinc/oxide eugenol, iodoform-based

paste, or a mix substance of iodoform as well as calcium hydroxide is applied for the filling of the canal. The tooth then is recovered with a repair that seals the tooth from microleakage [14].

Partial pulpectomy:

Currently, "partial pulpectomy" is broadly utilized to mean to "an apical expansion of the pulpotomy procedure" wherein the coronal part of the radicular pulp is cut away, leaving important tissue in the canal that is presumed to be healthy [15]. The choice to execute partial pulpectomy in primary molars is created after removing the coronal pulp and experiencing problem with hemorrhage management from the radicular orifice [15]. Teeth can be scheduled for partial pulpectomy no matter background of

discomfort; nevertheless, the canals ought to disappoint proof of necrosis or suppuration [16].

Endodontic broaches or Hedström documents are the most typically used instruments in partial pulpectomy [16]. One-third to one-half of the coronal part of the radicular pulp tissue is eliminated from the canal. The canals and enclosure are flushed using diluted NaOCl and afterwards dried with cotton pellets [15]. If hemorrhage can not be managed, the remaining radicular pulp tissue is removed and a total pulpectomy is needed. After an effective bleed management, a cotton pellet moistened with formocresol is pressed dry and after that it is positioned in the pulp chamber for 1-5 mins. The pellet is eliminated, as well as the root filling up paste is loaded into the chamber as well as canals [15]. The quality of filling is reviewed using a periapical radiograph.

In a previous randomized professional research study, Ruby et al. demonstrated a similar medical and radiographic success rate of pulpotomy utilizing 3% NaOCl to formocresol (Buckley's FC dilution 1:5) at 6 and one year [17]. These desirable professional end results for NaOCl pulpotomy urge various other long-term clinical researches to examine the ability of NaOCl to function as a sensible substitute to formocresol in both pulpotomy and partial pulpectomy.

Materials Used in the treatment:

Calcium hydroxide:

Calcium hydroxide was introduced by Herman. The main drawback of the material is that despite of its disinfectant and osteoconductive properties, it has the tendency to obtain diminished from the canals sooner than the physiologic root resorption. Antibacterial impact is largely due to the liberation of hydroxyl ions as well as inactivation of chemicals in the bacterial cytoplasmic membrane layer [18].

Zinc-Oxide Eugenol:

Aside from the anti-inflammatory and anti-bacterial attributes of eugenol, it is likewise stated to have cytotoxic [19]. Some researchers mentioned that eugenol could trigger foreign tissue reaction as well as osteonecrosis if eugenol is transferred to periapical tissues. One more downside of zinc-oxide eugenol paste is that it leads to troubles with the appearing permanent tooth and creates wastes in the cells adhering to the deciduous tooth since it is not resorbed in accordance with the root resorption [24].

Zinc oxide and eugenol (ZOE) is probably the most commonly made use of root canal filling in the United States for primary teeth, with success percentages ranging from 65% to 86% [19-21]. Long-term researches, however, have revealed that overfilled canals showed over-retained ZOE throughout follow-up and also delayed resorption of the material when compared to physiologic radicular resorption [19],[21]. Various other studies discovered that kept paste might disperse the eruption path of succedaneous teeth [20].

Sadrian and Coll have related that ZOE was retained at a rate of around 49% (38/77) based upon the first radiograph after the pulpectomized tooth exfoliated or was extracted [19]. An investigation by Mani et al., exposed that 67% of all overfilled canals showed over-retained ZOE at the 6-month follow-up [21].

Iodoform:

Castagnola and also Orlay showed that iodoform substances are bactericidal to bacteria in the root canal and shed just 20% of their strength over a duration of 10 years [22]. Iodoform due to the presence of iodine creates yellow-colored staining of the tooth that might compromise the esthetics. Few studies have actually disclosed that it is annoying to periapical cells and also can create cemental death [23]. It is commercially available as walkovers paste and also Guedes pinto paste.

Calcium Hydroxide-Iodoform Pastes:

The aim of including iodoform right into calcium hydroxide is to integrate the known favorable attributes of both substances and also to raise the antibacterial efficiency of calcium hydroxide. The calcium hydroxide-iodoform paste has several advantages such as being easy to use, providing no harmful result on the permanent teeth, being able to resorb with roots and also being a radio nontransparent material [24]. The parts of the product surpassing the canal to the periapical tissues are quickly resorbed and does not develop a tough body. By doing this, it decreases the likelihood of the canal filling path to change the way of the permanent teeth. In addition, two basic materials creating the paste (calcium hydroxide and iodoform) are responsible for the high-level anti-bacterial functions of the product.

In their study, Estrela et al., for exploring the result of iodoform on the anti-bacterial efficiency of calcium hydroxide, made use of the agar diffusion technique and discovered that iodoform did not have any impact on the anti-bacterial effectiveness of calcium hydroxide [25]. Harini Priya et al. compared the anti-

bacterial efficiency of four canal filling pastes on the bacteria they got by means of the devital deciduous teeth [26]. The results disclosed that facultative/aerob from all the devital deciduous teeth and also anaerob bacteria from 80% of them were isolated. In addition, in one of the samples, *Candida albicans* was found. The researchers stated that ZOE had the highest level of anti-bacterial efficiency on the microorganisms concerned which the calcium-iodoform paste rated the 2nd in regards to antibacterial effectiveness.

In professional as well as histopathological studies, it was found that canal fillings with calcium hydroxideiodoform paste in deciduous teeth caused effective results which in these cases, bone regrowth was observed [27]. It was also revealed that wall adjustment and also impermeability were great. The mix of calcium hydroxide-iodoform is believed to be an excellent pulpal filling product for milk teeth [28]. On top of that, some researchers mentioned that the paste is resorbed early in the canal, which does not have unfavorable impact on the success of the treatment, though [28].

Nakornchai *et al.*, in their 12-month research, reported clinical success percentages of %96 for calcium hydroxide-iodoform substance and %56 for radiographic [27]. Howley *et al.* discovered in their research study on deciduous incisor teeth that calcium hydroxide-iodoform paste possessed an effectiveness rate of 100% medically as well as 73% radiographically [29]. In another study conducted within of 18 months by Subramaniam and Gilhotra, that compared calcium hydroxide-iodoform paste, zinc oxide eugenol and also calcium hydroxide-iodoform-zinc oxide eugenol, it was located that calcium hydroxideiodoform paste showed an effectiveness percentage of 100%, while calcium hydroxide-iodoform-zinc oxide eugenol paste as well as zinc oxide eugenol had an effectiveness rate of 93.3% [30].

Gupta and also Das, in their research in which they adhered to the canal therapies utilizing zinc oxide eugenol and calcium hydroxide-iodoform substance on necrotic milk teeth for six months, discovered that calcium hydroxide-iodoform paste had a success rate of 90.48% which zinc oxide eugenol had a success percentage of 85.71% [31].

CONCLUSION:

Milk teeth are of remarkable importance in children. Because of caries progression, there will certainly be some modifications in the form of inflammation of pulp tissue. All at once, the bacterial toxins or

endotoxins may reach the pulp as a result of the permeability of dentin. Pulpectomy is the program of therapy often utilized in patients that offer with signs of irreversible pulpitis or pulp necrosis with or without swelling. Since it is difficult for the clinician to precisely establish the apical extent of pulpal disease, a pulpectomy provides the benefit of complete elimination of the pulp. Pulpectomy includes the chemical substance and also mechanical elimination of lethal coronal as well as radicular pulp tissue complied with by root canal filling. It is a procedure to preserve the baby teeth until the eruption of permanent dentition together with protecting its esthetics as well as masticatory feature. This can additionally maintain the arc size, prevent hazardous tongue habits, and also transformed speech. Pulpectomy is a demanding treatment for kids and is complicated due to its anatomical intricacies that are not exist in permanent teeth. The very first treatment choice for the young client is whether to keep or extract these teeth. Any therapy plan should be based upon a detailed history, examination as well as appropriate examinations. It needs to also consider the individual's social, clinical and also dental status. Hence, one of the vital elements for the success of precautionary dentistry and the extensive care for kids involves the Pediatricians expertise, understanding of relevance of primary teeth as well as additionally the perspective in the direction of teeth.

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