

CLEANING AND SHAPING

OBJECTIVES I

- Cleaning (Débridement)
 - Technique
 - Limitations
 - Criteria

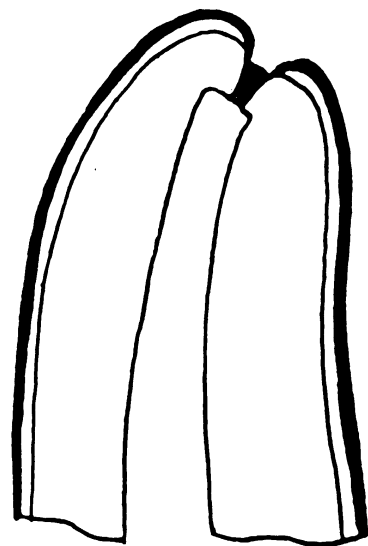
OBJECTIVES II

- Shaping
 - Enlargement
 - Taper
 - Criteria

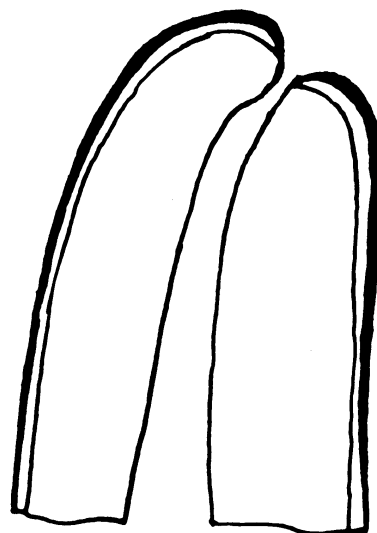
Master Apical File Determination

Apical Preparation

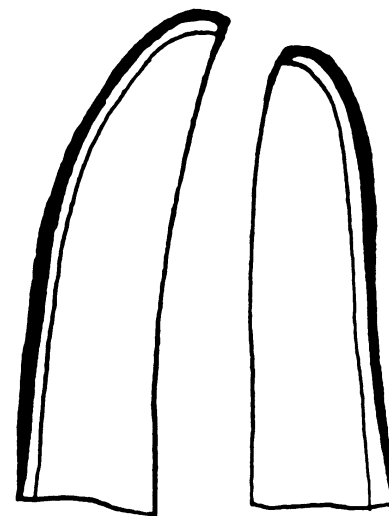
- Variations
 - Apical Stop
 - Apical Seat
 - Open Apex
- Criteria



A



B



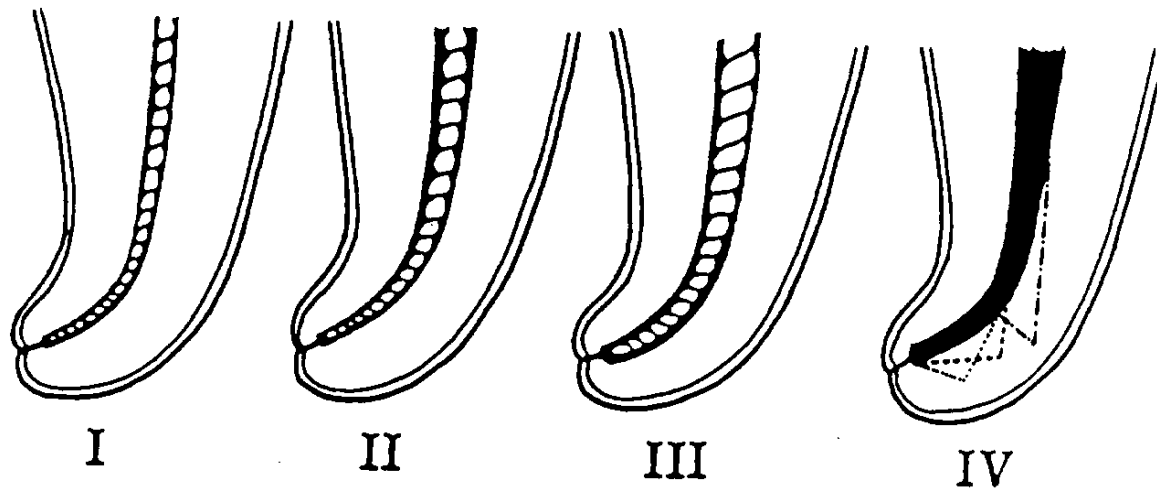
C

TECHNIQUES I

- Pulp Extirpation
 - Bulk Removal
 - Technique

TECHNIQUES II

- Standardized Preparation
 - Objective
 - Method



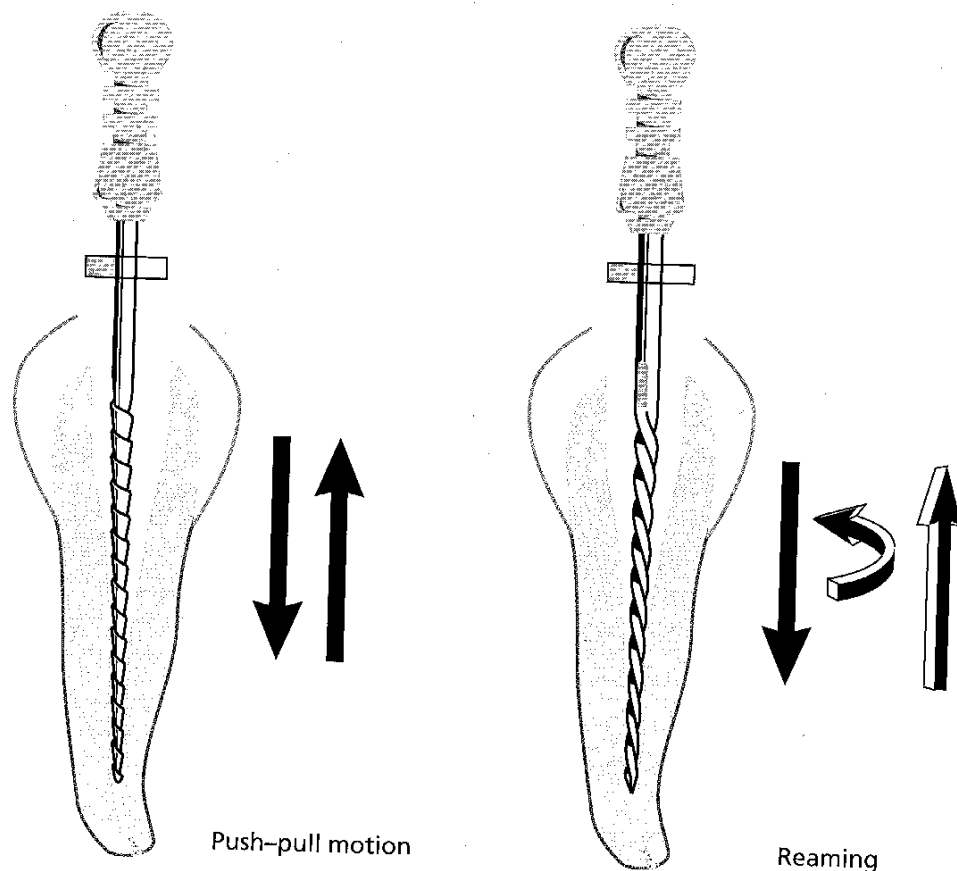
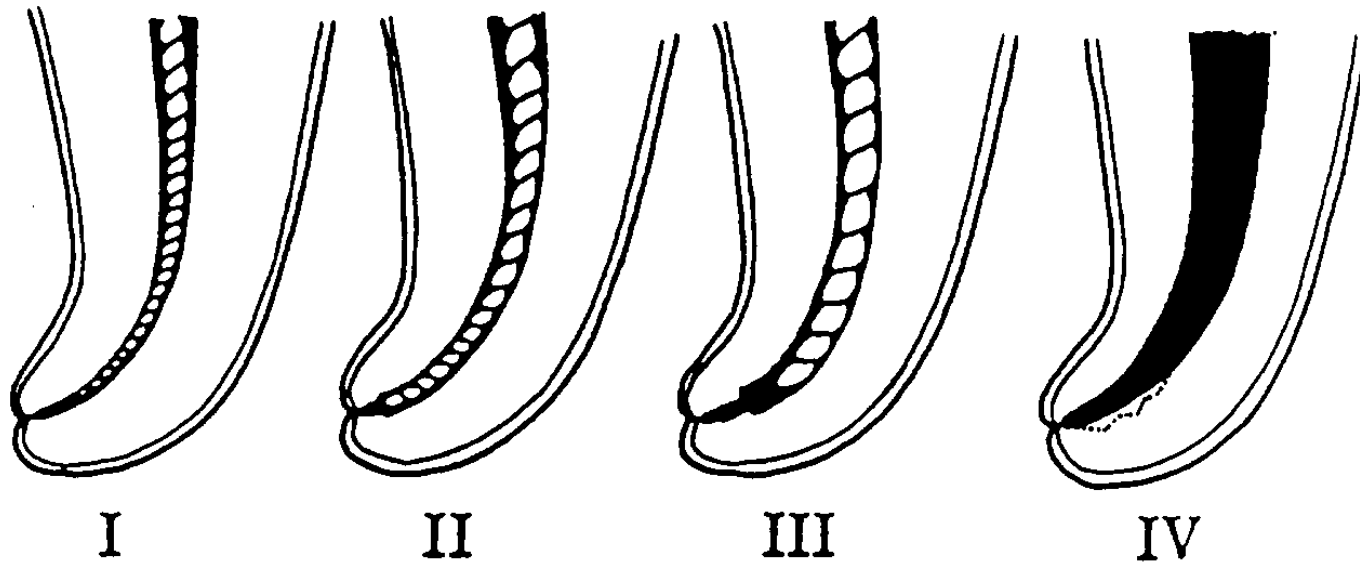
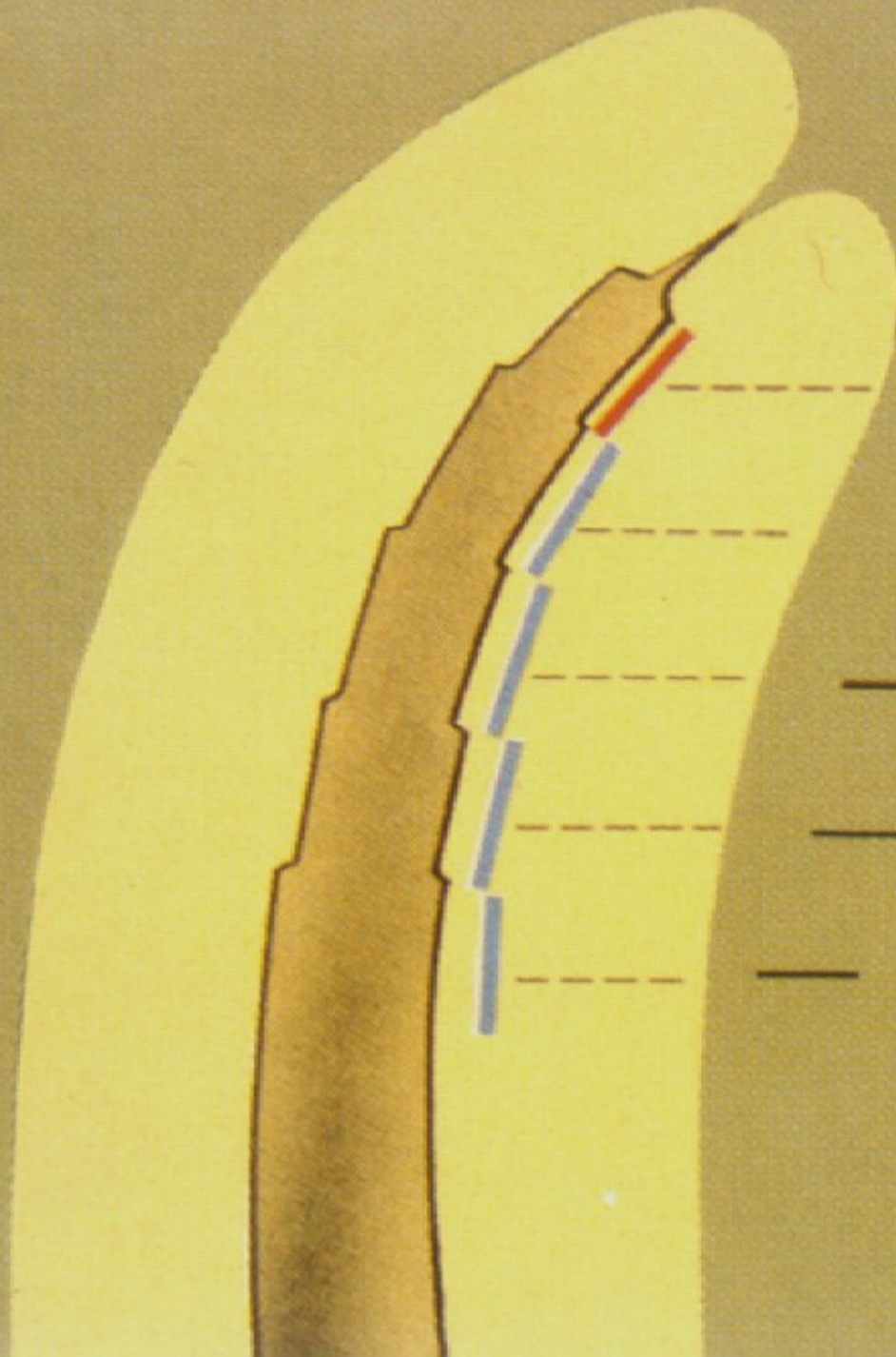


Fig. 16.27 Drawing showing push-pull motion (left) and reaming (right).

TECHNIQUES III

- Flaring preparations: Step-Back Preparation
 - Objective
 - Method
 - Initial Apical Preparation
 - Taper
 - Recapitulation
 - Irrigation
 - Size of Preparation
 - Final Apical Enlargement
 - Crown-down





— Master-Feile

— 1

— 2

— 3

— (4)

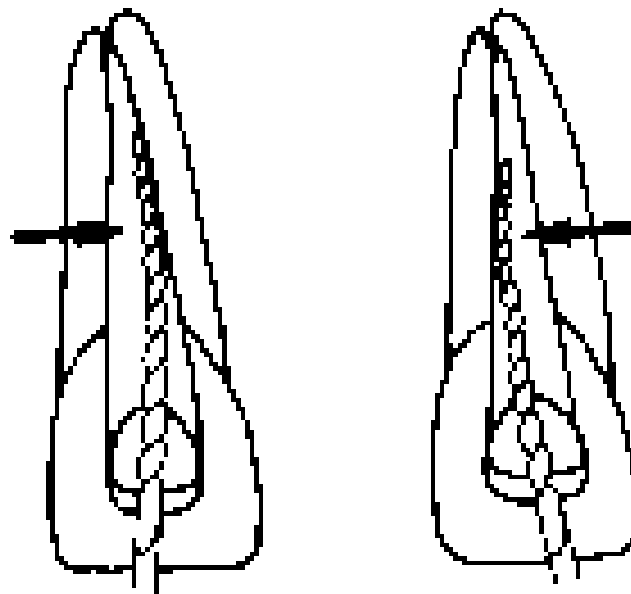
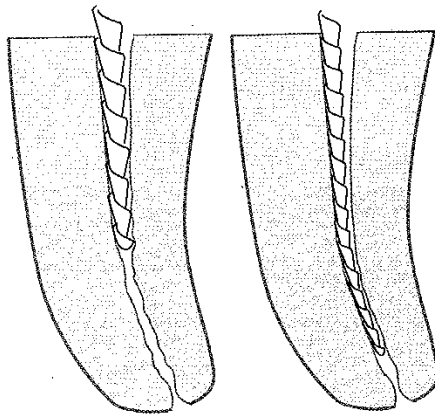
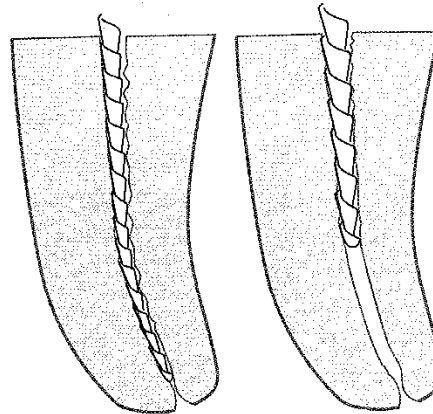


Figure 13-11 ■ Hemispherical filing the end portions of the flares are pressed successively against each of the four walls. [Courtesy of Dr. G. Scott]



Step down
Dimensions of file decrease



Step back
Dimensions of file increase

Fig. 16.33 Drawing showing the principle of the step-down and step-back techniques.

TECHNIQUES IV

- Passive step-back
 - Instruments
 - Clinical techniques and rationale(six steps)
 - Evaluation criteria

TECHNIQUES V

- Apical Clearing
 - Final Apical Enlargement
 - Dry Reaming

TECHNIQUES VI

- Anatomic Aberrations
 - Types
 - Significance

CHEMICAL ADJUNCTS

- Irrigation
 - Irrigants
 - Properties of Ideal Irrigant
 - Solutions
 - Recommendation
 - Technique
 - Needles
 - Usage
 - Safety

CHEMICAL ADJUNCTS

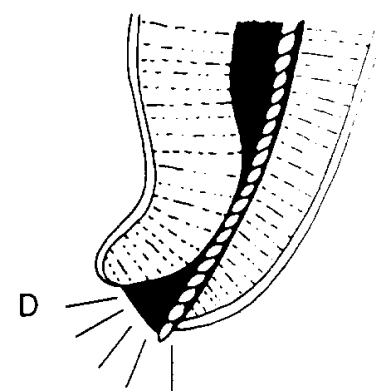
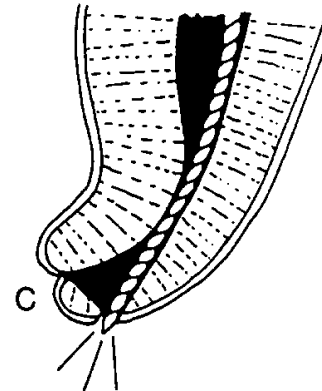
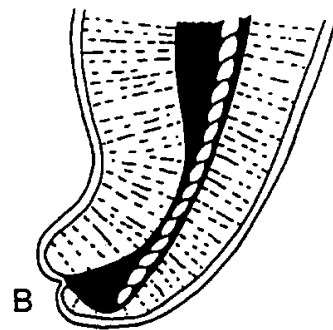
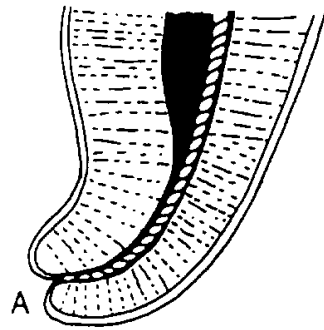
- Dentin Softening
 - Chelators
 - Types
 - Action
 - Effectiveness
 - Decalcifiers
 - Acids

CHEMICAL ADJUNCTS

- Lubricants
 - Types
 - Usage
- Desiccants

AVOIDANCE OF PREPARATION ERRORS

- Problems
 - Overinstrumentation
 - Ledge Formation
 - Zipping of the Apical Canal
 - Stripping perforation
- Prevention



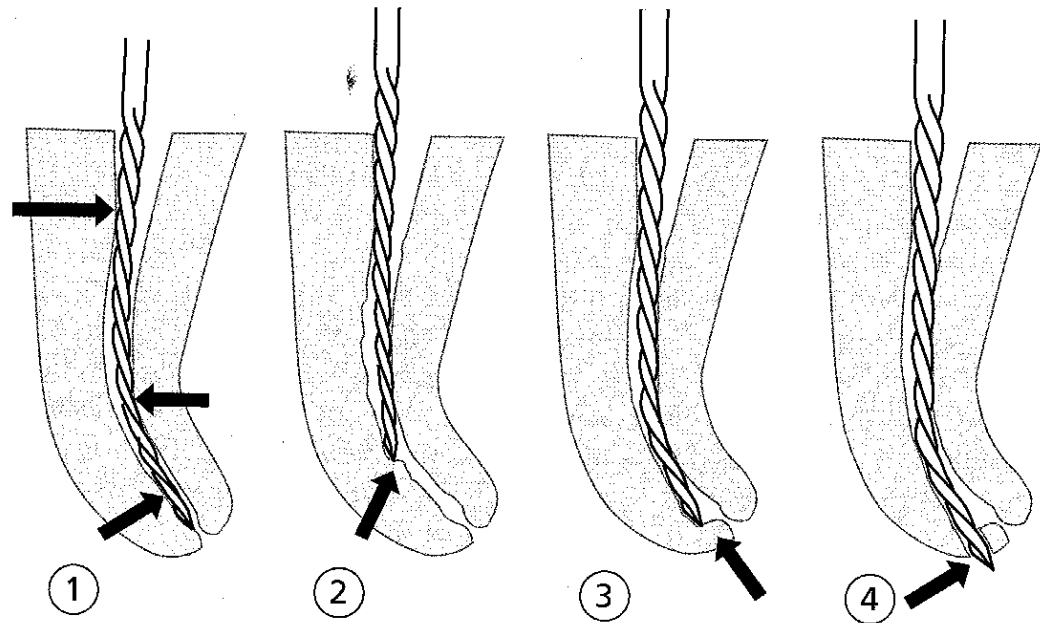
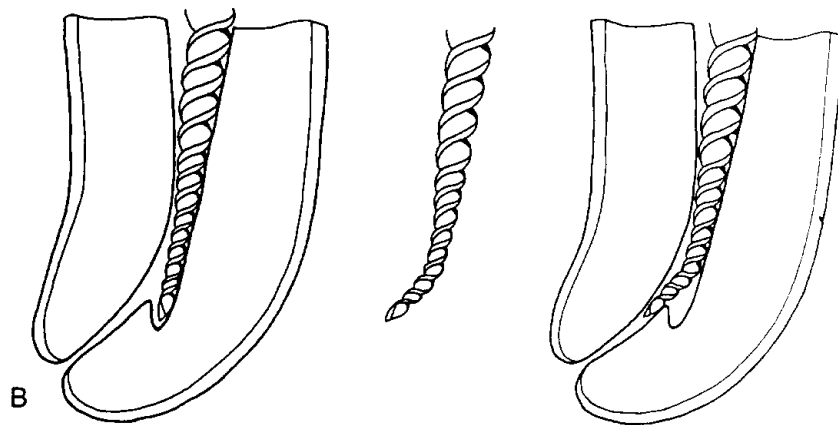
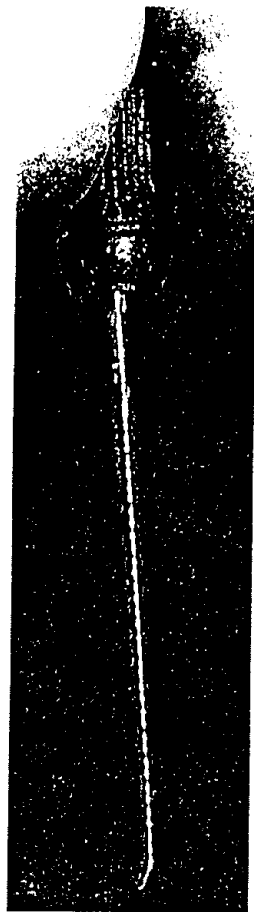
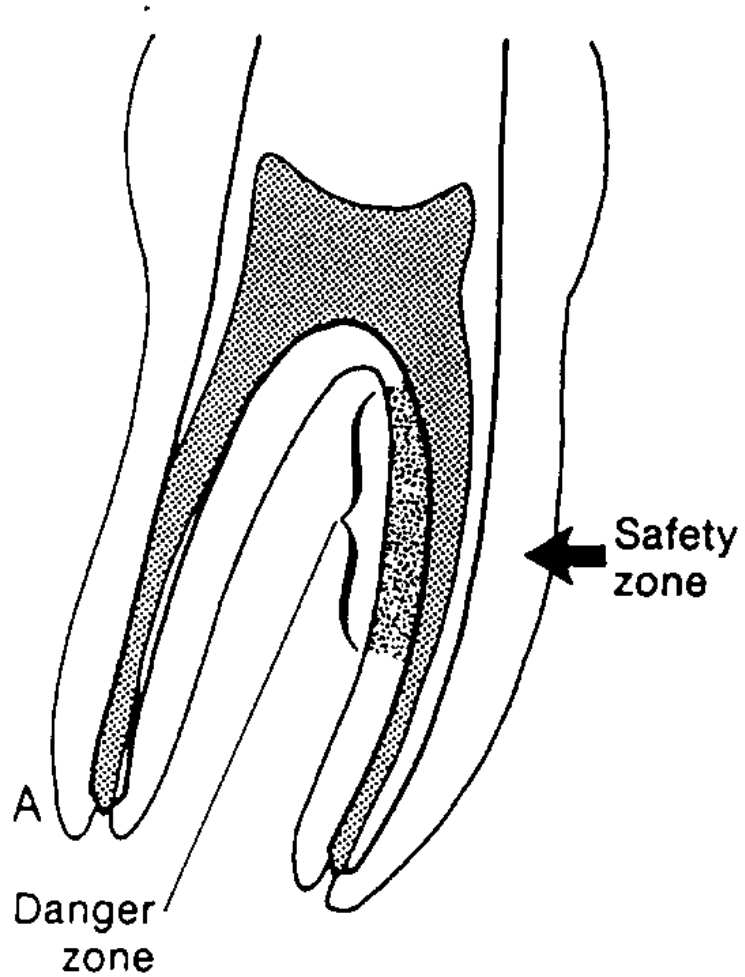
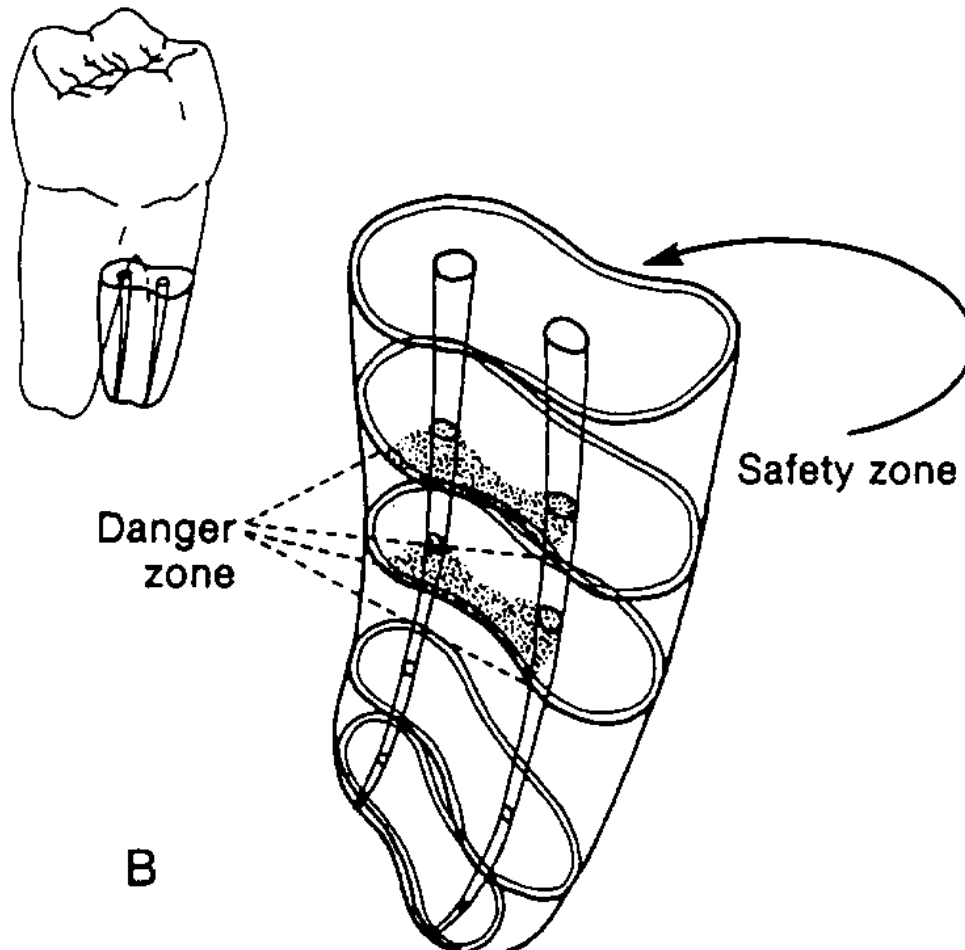


Fig. 16.19 The stiff instrument tends to straighten within the canal (1), causing ledge formation (2), zipping (3) or perforation (4).

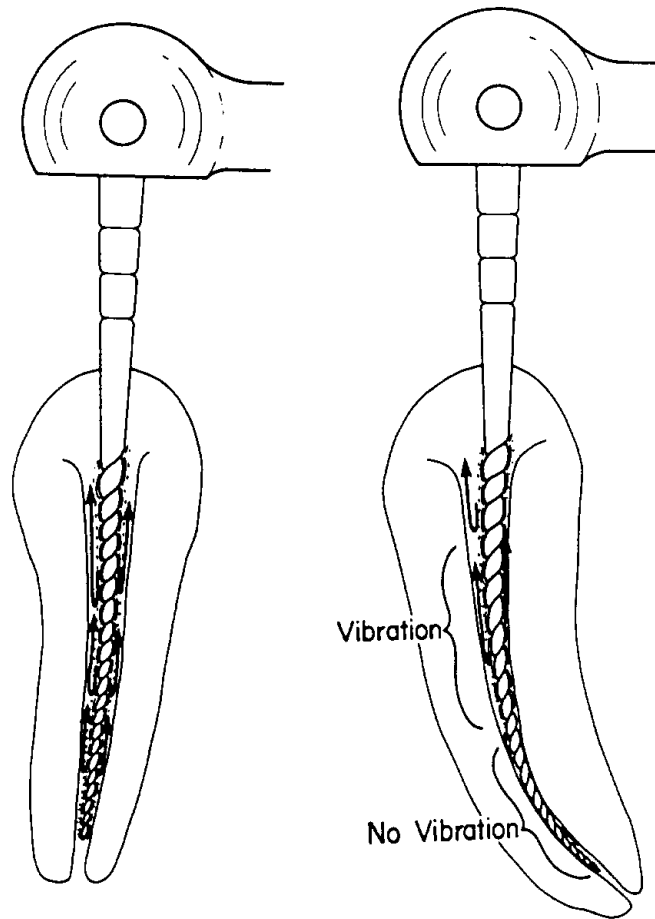


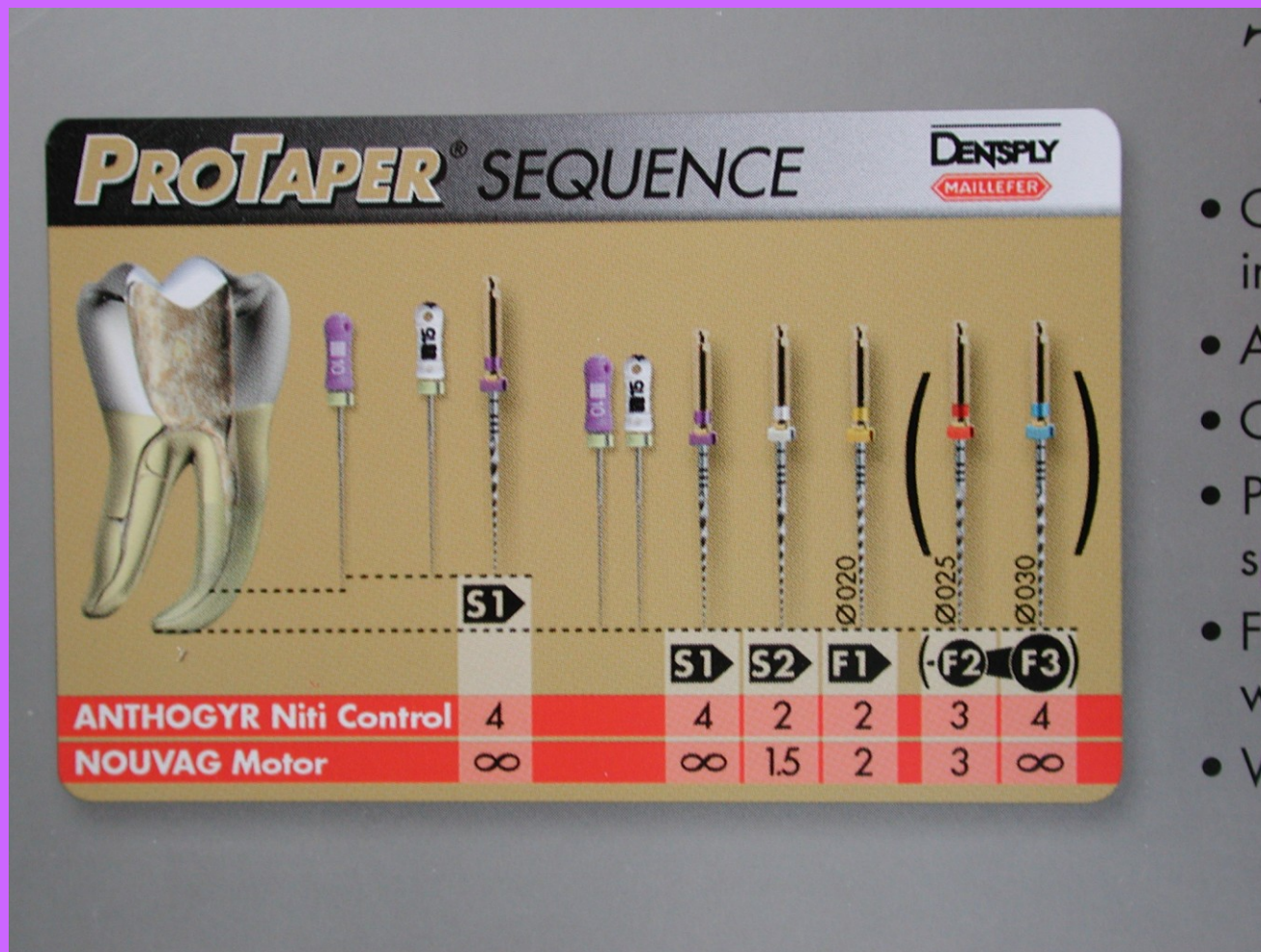




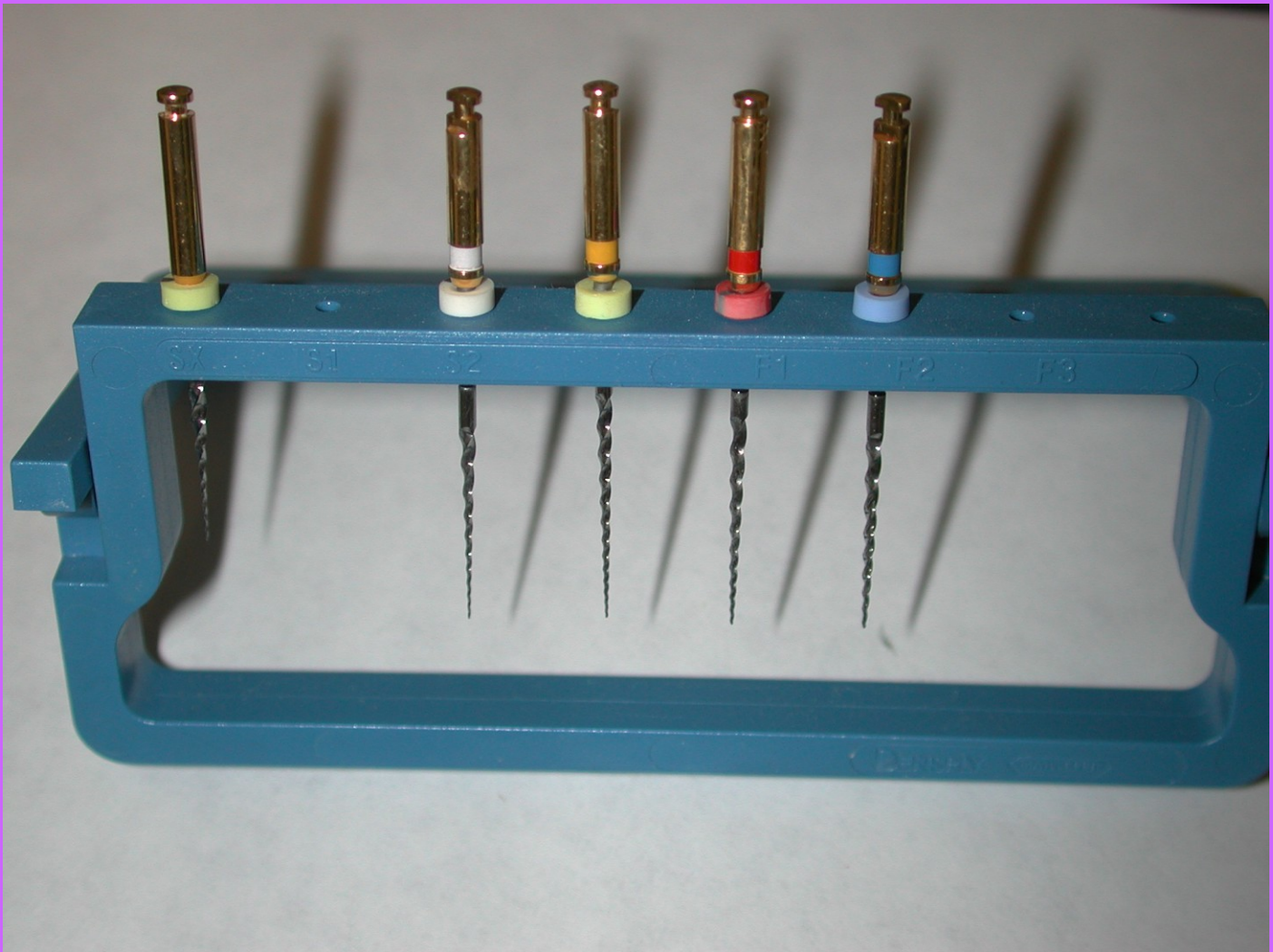
ALTERNATIVE TECHNIQUES OF CLEANING AND SHAPING

- Balanced Forces
- Energizes vibratory systems
 - Ultrasonic instruments
 - Application
 - Effectiveness
 - Sonic instrumentation
- Engine-Driven Instruments









INTRACANAL MEDICAMENTS

- Chemical Classification
 - Phenolics
 - Fixatives
 - Steroids
 - Antibiotics
 - Combinations
 - Calcium Hydroxide
- Usage
 - Antibacterial Action
 - Pain Relief
 - Canal Contents Rendered Inert

INTRACANAL MEDICAMENTS

- Limitations and Contraindications
 - Intracanal Environment
 - Duration
 - Toxicity
 - Distribution
 - Taste and Smell

