

## Internal Whitening in Tooth Piece 2.1. Report of a Clinical Case.

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Summary Internal thinning of tooth 2.1 is performed using a thinning agent. The objective of the treatment was to provide lost aesthetics to the non-vital tooth in question, which with the normal passage of time presented a different color from the other teeth of the patient himself./Introduction It is presented in the service of the Specialty Social and Community Dentistry from the Faculty of Dentistry of the UNLP, female patient, 40 years old with change of discoloration of the tooth 2.1. A clinical and radiographic diagnosis is made, observing a correct filling. It was decided to perform internal whitening using Clarident from Tedequin (35% hydrogen peroxide photoactivated for professional use). Internal whitening is an effective way to clear stained teeth from endodontic trauma, however it is limited to non-vital teeth. /Case description On clinical and radiographic examination, a correct and hermetic seal was observed. The working length was determined (Measurement of the crown: 8mm. Working measurement 11mm). Absolute isolation from the operative field. The restoration, the rest of the endodontic cement and caries were removed. Unclogging was performed with Gates # 2 and # 3 and Largo # 3 (Maillefer) strawberries. Control radiography. A biological calcium hydroxide plug was placed, then a mechanical plug with vitreous ionomer. Acid etching was performed for 15 seconds with 37% phosphoric acid on the walls of the pulp chamber. It was washed with plenty of spray water and dried. The bleaching agent was applied and activated in the light with a halogen light lamp for 15 seconds. It was washed again with plenty of spray water and dried. We put a paste of sodium perborate and water. It was provisionally sealed, and the maneuver was repeated in three sessions, over three weeks. Finally, we washed the surface and filled the chamber with calcium hydroxide, to remove the remaining oxygen, which remained for another week, and the final restoration was carried out / Conclusions In view of the results, we can affirm that the result was achieved Although we continue to confirm that it is not a treatment with a 100% predictable result, since it depends on several favorable factors present./References Cohen.Pulp routes, eleventh edition, by Kenneth M. Hargreaves and Louis H.Berman. . Elsevier Spain; Barrancos Money. Ravines Dental Integration Clinic Operative. Fourth edition. Pan American Medical Editorial. Argentina. 2006; Villareal Becerra. E., Sarabia Rojas.M. Murabak flowers. D. (2000). Teeth whitening. first edition.

## Nuevas Tendencias En Técnicas De Apicoformación Utilizando Biomateriales.

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Resumen Se realiza la técnica de apicoformación utilizando un biomaterial para proporcionar el cierre del ápi-ce de la pieza 2.2. El objetivo del tratamiento fue proporcionar permanencia de la pieza en la cavidad bucal, y devolver su función y estética./Introducción Se presenta en la Asignatura Endodoncia B una paciente de se-xo femenino,18 años de edad, derivada del Hospital Escuela de la Facultad de Odontología de la UNLP. Pre-senta una fistula en fondo de surco de la pieza dentaria 2.2, asintomática y de larga duración. El diagnóstico pulpar era necrosis séptica y radiográficamente se observaba la raíz incompleta en su formación.Se procede a realizar la técnica de apicoformación con la finalidad de inducir el desarrollo radicular y proporcionar una ba-rrera artificial a nivel del ápice radicular.Se utilizó Biodentine (Septodont) un material con actividad biológica, bioactivo y biocompatible (Zanini et al, 2012), y capaz de estimular la

formación de dentina reparadora (Koubi et al, 2013). La formación de tejido duro ha sido relatada como consecuencia posterior a tratamientos pulpa-res realizados con este cemento, resistencia mecánica, actividad antibacteriana y radiopacidad./Descripción del caso Es derivado del Hospital Escuela de la Facultad de Odontología de la UNLP con diagnóstico de necrosis pulpar y radiografía preparatoria.Anestesia tópica e infiltrativa para pieza dentaria 22.Aislación absoluta del campo operatorio.Derivada del Hospital Escuela de la Facultad de Odontología de la UNLP, con aper-tura cameral, preparación del canal y medicación intraconducto con pasta de hidróxido de calcio, teflón estéril y obturación provisoria hermética. Proseguimos, retirando la obturación coronaria.Determinación de la longi-tud de trabajo. Los localizadores electrónicos son menos fiables en piezas dentarías con orificios apicales amplios, por lo que se verifica con una imagen radiográfica digital. Longitud: 17mm.Desinfección del canal alternando con una solución de hipoclorito de sodio 2,5%, e instrumentación con una lima K de segunda serie calibre 80 (Dentsply). Protocolo final de irrigación con lima XP endo-Finisher (FKG).Secado del canal radicular con puntas de papel estéril.Preparación de Biodentine (Septodont) según indicaciones del fabrican-te.Clocación de Biodentine (Septodont) en el canal con instrumental adaptado.Compactación de Biodentine (Septodont) con un compactador de Machtu de Dentsply. Imagen radiográfica de control de la obtura-ción.Retiro de excesos y luego colocación de Ionómero Vítreo para el blindaje post operatorio.Control a los 2 meses.El paciente se presenta al control de los 5 meses con aparatología ortodóncica, por lo cual se indica al ortodoncista mediante nota que debía liberar el barcket en la pieza dentaria 2.2, durante 8 meses para no inter-ferir en la evolución favorable del caso./Conclusiones A la vista de los resultados podemos afirmar que el Biodentine (Septodont), permitió lograr un cierre apical adecuado.Si bien hacen falta más estudios clínicos que evidencien el éxito de estos nuevos biomateriales, parecen ser muy alentadores a futuro./Referencias Cohen.Vías de la pulpa, undécima edición, de Kenneth M. Hargreaves y Louis H.Berman.2016.Cap24.Elsevier España;Goldberg.Endodoncia,Técnica y Fundamentos.2002.Cap13. Editorial Medica Panamericana. Buenos Aires, Argentina;Carlos Canadá.Endodoncia,Técnicas clinicas y Bases Científicas,3a edi-ción.2014.Cap20.Elsevier España;Una Nueva Alternativa Biocompatible:BIODENTINE.Atlas Odontológica.pdf

### New Trends In Apicoformation Techniques Using Biomaterials.

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Summary The apicoformation technique is performed using a biomaterial to provide closure of the apex of part 2.2. The objective of the treatment was to provide permanence of the piece in the oral cavity and restore its function and aesthetics. / Introduction An 18-year-old female patient, referred from the School Hospital of the Faculty of Dentistry of the UNLP, is presented in the Endodontics Subject B. It presents an asymptomatic and long-lasting fistula in the groove fundus of the 2.2 tooth. The pulp diagnosis was septic necrosis and the incomplete root was observed radiographically in its formation. The apicoformation technique was carried out with the aim of inducing root development and providing an artificial barrier at the level of the root apex. See Biodentine (Septodont) a material with biological activity, bioactive and biocompatible (Zanini et al, 2012), and capable of stimulating the formation of restorative dentin (Koubi et al, 2013). The formation of hard tissue has been reported as a consequence of pulp treatments carried out with this cement, mechanical resistance, anti-bacterial activity and radiopacity./Description of the case: It is derived from the School Hospital of the Faculty of Dentistry of the UNLP with a diagnosis of pulp necrosis and preparatory radiography. Topical