Endo@PreP™ EDTA

EDTA Dental root canal cleanser

For root canal cleaning and preparation

A patented root canal cleaning and preparation gel with a great chelating and lubricating effects. A dental cleanser for removal dental pulp tissues in root canal treatment.

Advantages

- Removal of inorganic substances by chelation (EDTA-Ca2+)
- Easier filling with lubricating action
- Produces the cleanest canal wall after smear layer removal

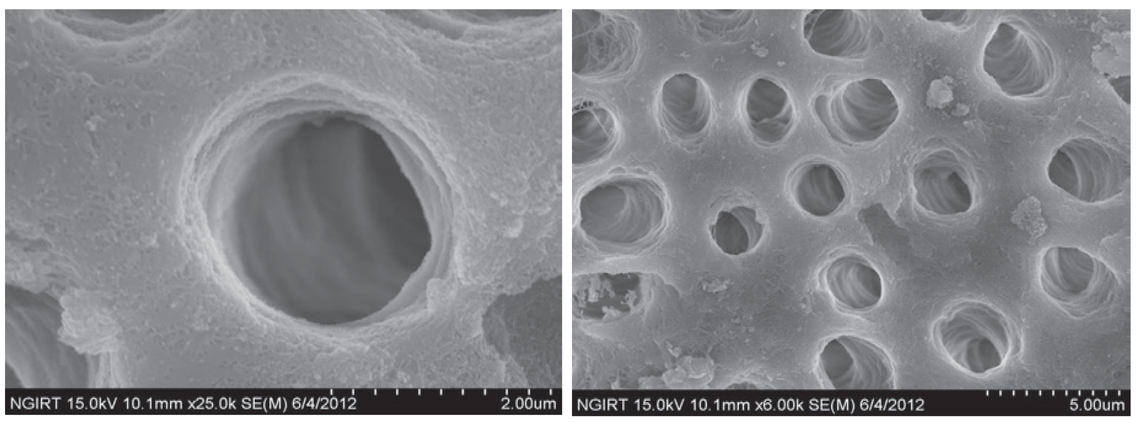
Reference

Efficacy of flowable Gel-type EDTA at removing the smear Layer and inorganic debris under Manual Dynamic Activation.

Contents

- # 501 GEL Type 9g sry. x 2ea
- # 502 Cream Type 9g syr. x 2ea

Result



By Chonbuk University School of Dentist Conservative Dentistry Professor Kyoung-san Min's Treatise

Efficacy of flowable Gel-type EDTA at removing the smear Layer and inorganic Debris under Manual Dynamic Activation

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evaluated by mixing the solutions with sodium hypochlorite. The efficacies of the EDTA solutions at removing the smear layer and inorganic debris were evaluated by scanning electron microscopic examination. **Resulth :** The contact angles of the 2 EDTA solutions did not differ significantly throughout the experiment (P>.05). Accidental extrusion occurred 4 times for the liquid-type EDTA but never for the gel-type EDTA. The fel-type but not the liquid-type EDTA showed an effervescent effect. The EDTA/MDA treatment combinations did not produce significantly different smear layer scores (P > .05). However, the debris scores for the coronal and middle parts were signifcantly lower for the gel-type EDTA with MDA than for the liquid-type EDTA without MDA (P < .05). Conclusions: Our results suggest that the newly introduced gel-tyer EDTA might be an acceptable irrigant for removing the smear layer and inorganic debris present on the root canal wall. (J Endod 2013; ■ : 1-5)

tently depresses the piston of the syringe. A. very low-viscosity, flowable gel-type EDTA (Endo-Prep EDTA Gel; Mediclus, Chungju, Korea) containing urea peroxide and polyacrylic acid, a so-called carbomer, was recently introduced. This gel-type EDTA is packaged in a preloaded syringe and can be used with various sizes of needise. Polyactylic acid is added as a thickener to provide viscosity and a lubrication effect. Furthermore, the urea peroxide in this formulation is known to produce effervescence if it contacts sodium hypochlorite (NaOCL) (6). The effervescent reaction can push debris out of the root canal through the path of least resistance into the chamberj (7). Howerver, more vissous EDTA solutions may fail to reach the apical area of the root canal when used as irrigants. Therefore, most viscous chelators are used predommantiy to aid the negotiation of calcified canals or decrease frictonal stress during root canal preparation using rotary instruments, and the viscosity od any solution to be used as an irrigant for smear layer removal should be regulatd carefully. However, there has been no syudy showing the efficay of the flowable gel-type EDTA at removing the smear layer and inorganic debris.

An irrigant must directly contact the canal walis in oreer to be effective. However, it is often difficult to ensure that the irrigant reaches the apical portion of the canal because of the so-called vapor lock effect (8, 9). Research has showm that gently moving a well-fitting gutta-perch master cone up and down in

Apply Endo@prep Gel

Apply NaOCL

Bubbling Effection

آبنوس نکوپرداز
ABNOUS