



Diagnostics methods using vitapex

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I. Introduction

Calcium hydroxide is used in various clinical situations. Its role in endodontics has been expanded by its inclusion in the formulas of many dentin-lining materials, pulp capping agents, root canal filling materials, and root canal sealers. Calcium hydroxide provides the advantages of easy preparation by the clinician and a biological influence by raising the tissue pH in the local environment of resorptive defects. All of the calcium hydroxide pastes lack radiopacity and therefore cannot be visualized on radiographs. Radiopaque materials are added to the paste to provide radiopacity, thus aiding in determining the location of the calcium hydroxide paste in the root canal system. Lateral and accessory root canals, resorptive areas, fractures of the root, development of the apex, and other important diagnostic structures may become visible by inclusion of a radiopaque agent in the paste.

Vitapex (Neo Dental Chemical Products Co. Ltd, Tokyo, Japan), this paste is very popular. It is composed of calcium hydroxide (30.3%), iodoform (40.4%), silicon oil (22.4%) and other substances not described (6.9%)

This presentation aims to discuss diagnostic usage of vitapex in clinical cases.

II. Case Presentation

1. Sex/age: M/ 54
2. Chief Complain (C.C):? fistular formation
3. Past Dental History (PDH): N-S
4. Present Illness (P.I): # 43, 44 periapical lesion
5. Impression: # 43,44 periapical lesion
6. Tx. plan: # 43, 44 endo tx.

III. Conclusion

Vitapex can be used effectively in clinical cases for diagnosing accessory and additional canal, root fracture, resorption, and perforation