

# EDTA

I.

(clinical attachment gain)

(hypermineralization)<sup>1)</sup>,

<sup>2)</sup>,

(endotoxins)

<sup>3)</sup>,

1, 4),

5-7)

가

(biocompatibility)

6,8).

가

9).

(smear layer)

7),

10, 11)

(chelating agent)

7, 10-12).

(citric acid)<sup>7, 13-15)</sup>,

fibronectin<sup>16)</sup>,

(tetracycline hydrochloride ; Tc - HCl)<sup>17-19)</sup>,

(phosphoric acid)<sup>20)</sup>,

(stannous fluoride)<sup>21)</sup>,

ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid(EDTA)<sup>22-25)</sup>

Tc - HCl 가

eral)

(min -

Nilveus<sup>14)</sup>

, Lowenguth<sup>2)</sup> Egelberg<sup>26)</sup>

. Tc - HCl

Wikesjö<sup>19)</sup>

, Alger<sup>16)</sup>

, 3

EDTA

가

EDTA 4  
enediamine

(acetic acid) ethyl -  
가

가

EDTA

Table 1. Classification of experimental groups

Agents(application time)	Application technique	Number
EDTA(1 min.)	Rubbing technique(RT)	6
	Placement technique(PT)	6
EDTA(2 min.)	Rubbing technique(RT)	6
	Placement technique(PT)	6
EDTA(3 min.)	Rubbing technique(RT)	6
	Placement technique(PT)	6
Tc - HCl(5 min.)	Rubbing technique(RT)	6
	Placement technique(PT)	6

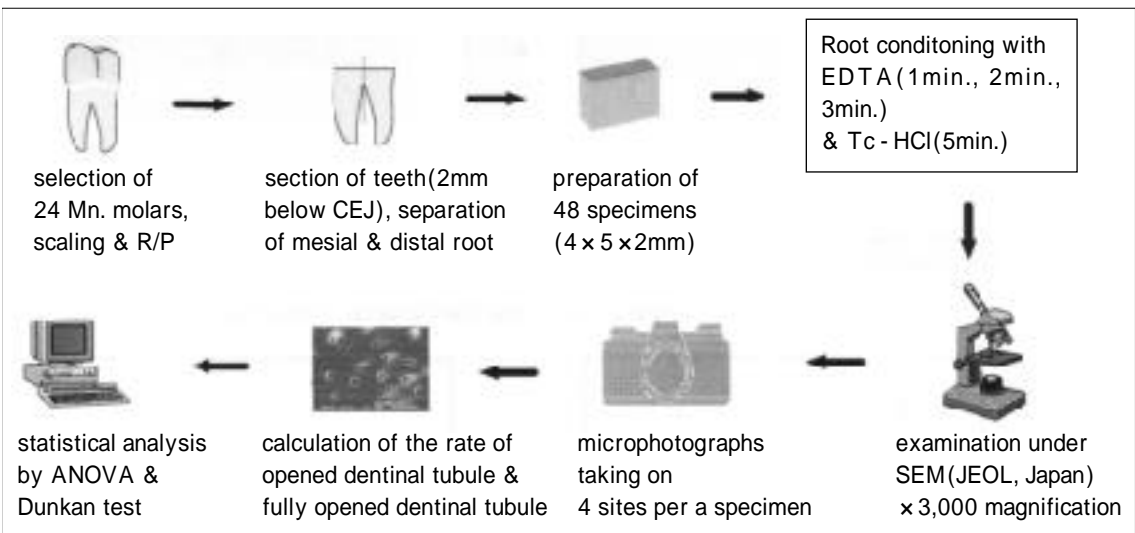


Fig 1. Diagrammatic illustration of experimental procedures

3, 100mg/ml Tc - HCl 5

II.

30

1. (rubbing technique, RT) (placement technique without rubbing, PT) 8 (Table 1), 30 1

17% EDTA (neutral pH, Pulpdent, Pulpdent Co., USA) (Tc - HCl, ) 100mg/ml (3)

37 24, ion sputting coater

2. gold palladium (JEOL, JSM - 840A, Japan)

(1) 3,000 가 4 polaroid film(Polaroid, UK)

Gracey curet

(4)

4 x 5mm 2mm 가 3,000 Polaroid 48 (Fig 1). ( : 1,067 $\mu$ m<sup>2</sup>)

(2) 17% EDTA 1, 2, digital vernier caliper 0.9 $\mu$ m

Table 2. The number of identifiable dentinal tubule per the unit area(unit area :1,067 $\mu$ m<sup>2</sup>)

	Maximum	Minimum	Mean $\pm$ S.D.
the number of identifiable dentinal tubules	10	28	17.66 $\pm$ 3.46
the number of opened dentinal tubules	2	24	13.01 $\pm$ 3.86
the number of fully opened dentinal tubules	0	21	6.46 $\pm$ 4.47

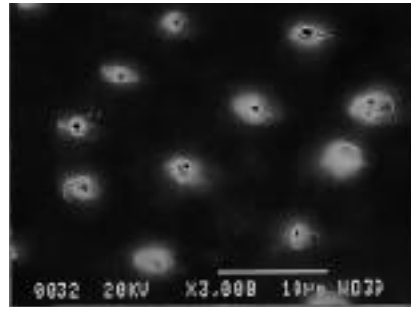
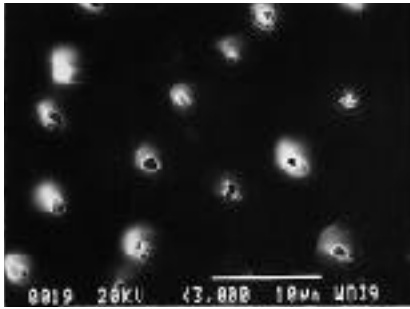


Fig 2. One of specimens treated with EDTA by rubbing technique(left) and placement tech -

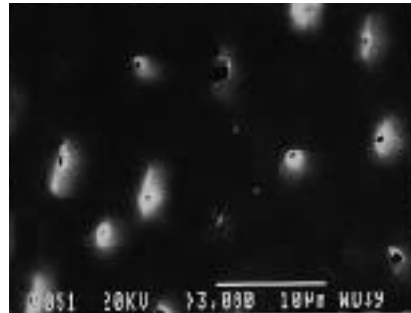
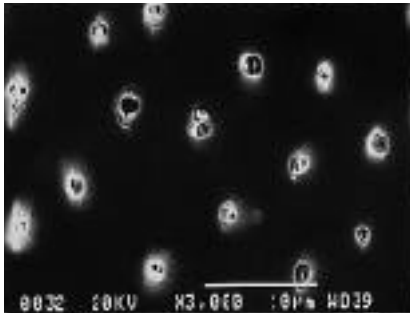


Fig 3. One of specimens treated with EDTA by rubbing technique(left) and placement tech -

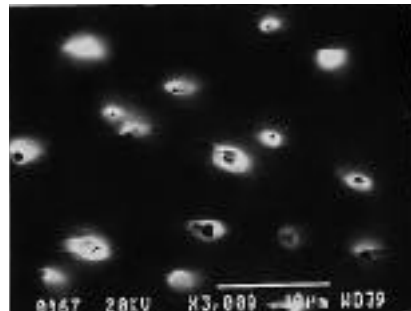
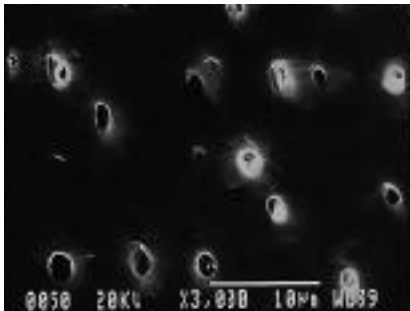


Fig 4. One of specimens treated with EDTA by rubbing technique(left) and placement tech -

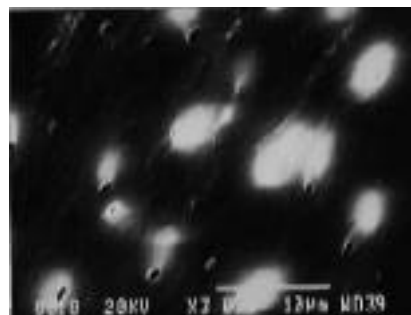
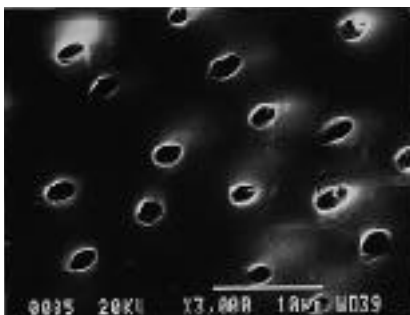


Fig 5. One of specimens treated with Tc - HCl by rubbing technique(left) and placement

Table 3. The rate of opened dentinal tubule per the unit area(unit area:1,067 $\mu\text{m}^2$ )

Agents(application time)	Application technique	Mean $\pm$ S.D.
EDTA(1 min.)	Rubbing technique	81.11 $\pm$ 10.79
	Placement technique	69.52 $\pm$ 16.01
EDTA(2 min)	Rubbing technique	76.15 $\pm$ 12.93
	Placement technique	76.08 $\pm$ 13.63
EDTA(3 min.)	Rubbing technique	78.84 $\pm$ 6.00
	Placement technique	74.75 $\pm$ 10.57
Tc - HCl(5 min.)	Rubbing technique	77.89 $\pm$ 12.67
	Placement technique	52.33 $\pm$ 18.59

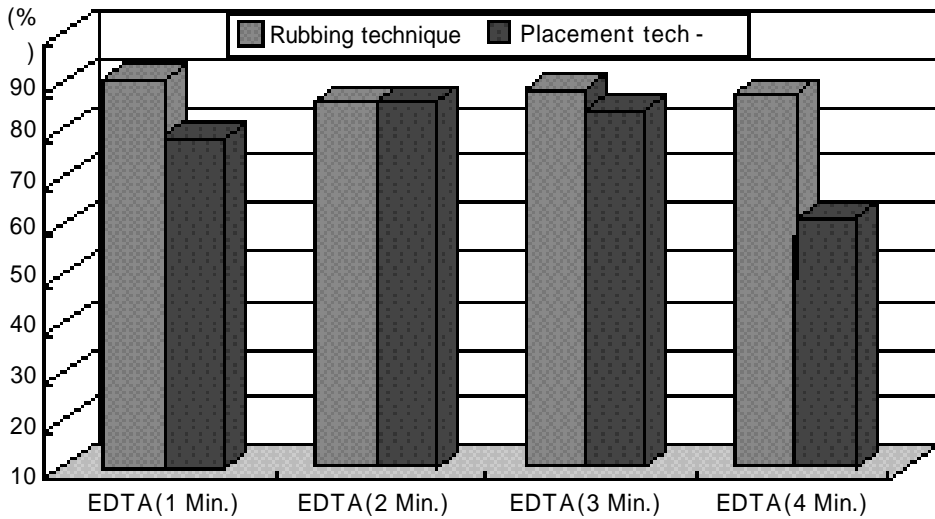


Fig 6. Comparison of the rate of opened dentinal tubule according to different application modalities.

5.

SPSS  
one - way ANOVA , Dunkan test

$$(\%) = \frac{\text{Mean}}{\text{S.D.}} \times 100$$

III.

$$(\%) = \frac{\text{Mean}}{\text{S.D.}} \times 100$$

1.

$$\frac{\text{Mean}}{\text{S.D.}} \times 100$$

(1,067  $\mu\text{m}^2$ )

(Table 3, Fig. 6)

(Table 4),

(Table 2),

EDTA

17.66  $\pm$  3.46 10

(p>0.1),

28

Tc - HCl

(52.33

13.01  $\pm$  3.86 2

$\pm$  18.59%)

(77.89  $\pm$

24

12.67%)

6.46  $\pm$  4.47 0

(p<0.01).

21

(Fig. 2 5).

EDTA

2.

(p>0.1).

Tc -

Table 4. The statistical analysis of the rate of opened dentinal tubule among all groups

		EDTA(1 min.)		EDTA(2min.)		EDTA(3min.)		Tc - HCl(5min.)	
		RT	PT	RT	PT	RT	PT	RT	PT
EDTA (1min.)	RT PT	p>0.1							
EDTA (2min.)	RT PT	p>0.1	p>0.1	p>0.1					
EDTA (3min.)	RT PT	p>0.1	p>0.1	p>0.1	p>0.1	p>0.1			
Tc - HCl (5min.)	RT PT	p>0.1	p>0.1	p>0.1	p>0.1	p>0.1	p>0.1	p<0.001	p<0.001

RT : Rubbing technique

PT : Placement technique

Table 5. The rate of fully opened dentinal tubule per the unit area(unit area:1,067  $\mu\text{m}^2$ )

Agents(application time)	Application technique	Mean $\pm$ S.D.
EDTA(1 min.)	Rubbing technique	31.87 $\pm$ 17.65
	Placement technique	24.86 $\pm$ 16.62
EDTA(2 min)	Rubbing technique	36.98 $\pm$ 22.24
	Placement technique	31.81 $\pm$ 14.60
EDTA(3 min.)	Rubbing technique	55.35 $\pm$ 13.40
	Placement technique	33.82 $\pm$ 21.12
Tc - HCl(5 min.)	Rubbing technique	59.86 $\pm$ 24.56
	Placement technique	16.77 $\pm$ 12.56

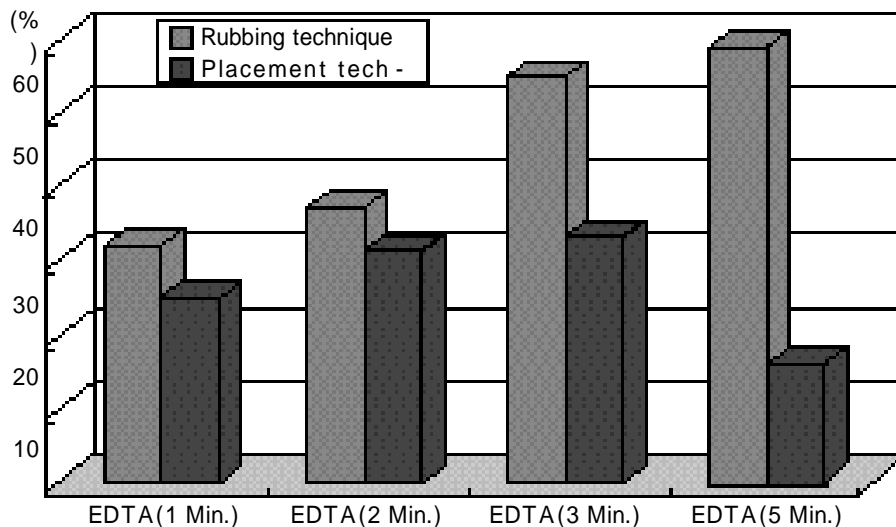


Fig 7. Comparison of the rate of fully opened dentinal tubule according to different application

Table 6. The statistical analysis of the rate of fully opened dentinal tubule among all groups

		EDTA(1 min.)		EDTA(2min.)		EDTA(3min.)		Tc - HCl(5min.)	
		RT	PT	RT	PT	RT	PT	RT	PT
EDTA	RT								
(1min.)	PT	p>0.1							
EDTA	RT	p>0.1	p>0.1						
(2min.)	PT	p>0.1	p>0.1	p>0.1					
EDTA	RT	p>0.01	p>0.001	p>0.01	p>0.01				
(3min.)	PT	p>0.1	p>0.1	p>0.1	p>0.1	p>0.00			
Tc - HCl	RT	p>0.001	p>0.001	p>0.05	p>0.001	p>0.1	p>0.01		
(5min.)	PT	p<0.01	p<0.01	p<0.05	p<0.1	p<0.001	p<0.1	p<0.001	

RT : Rubbing technique  
PT : Placement technique

HCl 5 52.33 ±

18.59%  
(p<0.01),

(p>0.1).

(Table 5, Fig. 7)  
(Table 6), EDTA 3  
Tc - HCl

3.

(p<0.001), EDTA 1 2

(p>0.1).

EDTA

가

가 (Fig. 3).  
Tc - HCl 5  
(59.86 ± 24.56%) EDTA 3  
(55.35 ± 13.40%)  
(p<0.01),

, Klinge <sup>30)</sup> Claffey <sup>31)</sup>  
Tc - HCl  
, Blomlöf <sup>23, 32)</sup> 가

(p>0.1).

IV.

20

Blomlöf <sup>24, 27, 33)</sup>  
EDTA

가

EDTA

가 <sup>11, 22)</sup>  
(phosphoric acid) (maleic acid)

EDTA gel

fibronectin

, Tc - HCl, EDTA,

EDTA

가

EDTA

가

28)  
13,28,29)

24

48

EDTA

2)

가 가



2mm

(biologic width)<sup>34)</sup>

2.5 $\mu$ m, 1.2 $\mu$ m, 0.9 $\mu$ m가

Garberoglio<sup>12)</sup>

0.9 $\mu$ m

(1,067 $\mu$ m<sup>2</sup>)

Blomlöf<sup>33)</sup> EDTA (1.5%, 5%, 15%, 24%)가

15% 24% EDTA가

10 28

17.66  $\pm$  3.46

가

mm<sup>2</sup> 15,000 20,000

mm<sup>2</sup> 45,000 65,000

Garberoglio<sup>12)</sup>

17% EDTA(Pulpdent , Pulpdent Co.)

, Tc - HCl 5

(immersion technique), (brushing technique), 가

3

(p<0.001), EDTA

15, 17, 27),

(p<0.001). Tc - HCl

EDTA 1 , 2 , 3

HCl 5 3 Tc - (brushing technique)

Isik<sup>17)</sup>

가

Sterrett<sup>15)</sup>

가

(Tc - HCl, , 100mg/ml, 5 )

EDTA

(JEOL, JSM - 840A, Japan)

3,000 (1,067 $\mu$ m<sup>2</sup>)

가 , 1 ( 0.9 $\mu$ m ) ,

2

, 3

, Tc - HCl 5

17%

1. EDTA

EDTA

3

(p>0.1).

2. EDTA

가

EDTA

3. EDTA 2

EDTA가

(p>0.1), 3

(p<0.001).

4. Tc - HCl 5

V.

(p<0.01)

EDTA

(p<0.001)

5. EDTA 3

Tc - HCl

가

EDTA

5

(p<0.001),

24

(p>0.1).

17% EDTA

48

, 3

( 1 , 2 , 3 )

17% ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid(EDTA, neutral pH, Pulpdent , Pulpdent Co., USA)

VI.

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- Abstract -

## Effect of different application modalities of EDTA on dentinal tubule opening : a SEM study

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