

-

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**2001 6**



2001 7

.....

I. .... 1

. .... 4

1. .... 4

2. .... 4

. .... 8

1. .... 8

2. 가 ..... 10

. .... 12

. .... 18

..... 20

..... 25

..... 26

..... 29

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Fig 9. Total scores of smear layer at apical third in each groups .... 10

Table 1. Comparison of smear layer score ..... 10

-

Ni-Ti

Ni-Ti

가

가

70

positive cutting angle

HERO 642

negative cutting angle

ProFile

S-S

Engine

reamer

가

1/3

- -

1.

2.

cutting angle HERO 642 ProFile engine reamer positive  
( $p < 0.05$ ).

HERO 642 liquid EDTA , positive rake angle  
가

가 가

---

: , - ,

- -



-

( )

•

3 (quality)

1-6)

가

7-10). Williams Goldman<sup>11)</sup>

, Kennedy & Walker<sup>12)</sup> 가

. Pitt Ford &

Roberts<sup>13)</sup>

(degradation)가

. Baker<sup>14)</sup> Yamada<sup>15)</sup> 가

. Orstavik &

Haapasalo<sup>16)</sup>

, 가 가

Ni-Ti

가

Ni-Ti

가

Ni-Ti

<sup>17-22)</sup>

Ni-Ti

(blade)

(cutting angle)

, positive angle

(cutting edge)

가

slightly negative rake angle

(scaraping effect)

<sup>23)</sup>

HERO 642( Micro-Mega in France )

Ni-Ti

“heart”

inner core

inner core 가

, triple

Hedstrom type

positive angle

curette effect(pumping

motion)

cutting edges

cutting edge contact

24)

ProFile(Maillefer, Ballaigues, Switzerland) 3 radial land areas  
 U-shaped cutting angle negative rake  
 angle planing action 360°  
 self centering

25)

engine reamer 4

Ni-Ti

, ,  
 , 가  
 , positive negative cutting angle

, in vitro rake angle

Ni-Ti HERO 642(

Micro-Mega in France) ProFile(Maillefer, Ballaigues, Switzerland)

S-S engine reamer(Mani, Matsutani Seisakusho Co.,Japan)

1.

70  
20 3 10  
4 0.5% sodium azide

HERO 642( Micro-Mega in France )

ProFile( Maillefer, Ballaigues, Switzerland)

engine reamer(Mani, Matsutani Seisakusho Co.,Japan) ,

barbed broach(Mani, Matsutani Seisakusho Co.,Japan) .

2.

broach . SEM barbed  
2 parallel longitudinal groove  
#329 carbide bur external surface  
#10 k-type

1mm

in vivo

counterpressure

utility wax

1, 2, 3

16:1 high-torque handpiece

Nm  $\mu$ P- 1500

(Nouvag Co., Switzerland)

300 r.p.m.

가. 1 [HERO 642]

Schneider's simple criteria

(

)

crown-down technique

. #30/ .06

(WL) 1/2- 2/3

, #30/ .04 WL 2mm

#30/ .02 WL

. #35/ .02 #40/ .02

. 2 [ ProFile]

crown-down technique

#25/ .06

#20/ .06

WL

1/2

#25/ .04

#20/ .04

WL 2/3

working length

#20/ .04 -> #20/ .06 -> #25/ .04 -> #25/ .06 -> #30/ .04 -> #30/ .06 ->

#35/ .04 -> #35/ .06 -> #40/ .04

. 3 [engine reamer]

#15/ .02- > #20/ .02- > #25/ .02- > #30/ .02- > #35/ .02- >  
#40/ .02

10 , 27 gauge needle  
1ml 5.25% NaOCl RC-Prep(premier in U.S.A)  
, #15 K-file  
, 5ml 5.25% NaOCl 5ml  
sterile absorbent  
paper point .

. 4 ( )

Barbed broach .  
37 100% . ,  
hammer chisel longitudinal  
groove .

3-4mm  
#329 carbide bur  
. , plier .  
oil air blast .  
24 gold sputter coating  
(E- 1010 ion sputter Co. HITACHI) .

가

,

가 Hulsmann<sup>26)</sup>

5 가 reference photography

1/3

1 :

2 :

3 : homogenous

4 :

5 : heavy, inhomogenous

Kruskal-Wallis- test    Duncan- test(p< 0.05)

## 1. SEM

### 1 (HERO 642)

positive cutting angle

chips

snowy & dusty appearance

chips debris

(Fig 1).

1-2  $\mu$  m

(Fig 5).

### 2 (ProFile)

debris 3  
cutting angle

radial land  
scraping

U-shaped

chips  
negative

shiny & burnished appearance

(Fig 2).

'muddy' appearance

1-2  $\mu$  m

(Fig 6).



### 3 (engine reamer)

가  
2 chips  
debris (Fig 3).  
1, 2 1 μ m  
2  
(Fig 7).

### 4 (control)

(Fig 4. 8).

2.

가

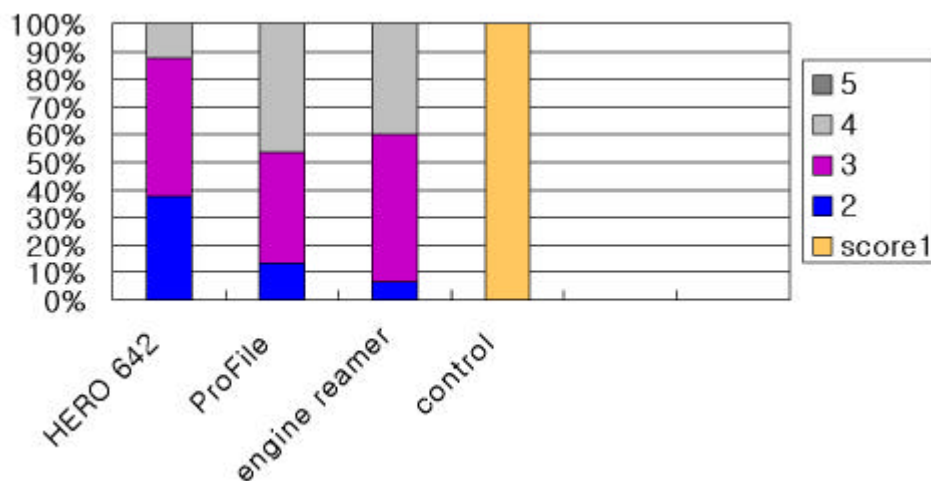


Fig 9. Total scores of smear layer at apical third in each groups

Table 1. Comparison of smear layer score

Group	(p < 0.05)
1 HERO 642	B
2 Profile	A
3 Engine reamer	A

(by Kruskal Wallis test & Duncan test)

\*\* Same letters are not significantly different

engine reamer , HERO 642 ProFile  
가 (p<0.05). , ProFile  
engine reamer  
.

•

rake angle

Ni-Ti HERO 642 ProFile S-S  
engine reamer

Ni-Ti

17% EDTA 5.25% NaOCl

27-30)

Ni-Ti

rake angle

가

가

가 HERO 642 slightly negative angle ProFile  
angle engine reamer ,

가

positive cutting

angle

가

가

가

가

가

chips 가

가

engine reamer

HERO 642 ProFile

<sup>31)</sup>

Brannstrom

Nyborg<sup>32)</sup>

<sup>33-36)</sup>

(barrier)

Uitto<sup>37)</sup>

(degradation) ,

(leakage)

가가 가

sealers, pastes, plastics or  
cements  
(mechanical block)

(cohesive fractures)  
(integral mass)

chips  
38-39)  
가

22,31,40)  
HERO 642 chips  
(cohesive fracture)

chips  
HERO 642 Ni-Ti 가  
curette shaping positive cutting angle

HERO(High Elasticity in ROtation) 642 (.06, .04, .02  
tapers) (Micro-Mega, Besencon, France) ISO #20, #25, #30  
- .06, - .04, - .02 , 가 #35, #40, #45  
- .02 , cutting edge  
positive angle no radial land Ni-Ti

triple-edged section

cutting edges

HERO 642

positive cutting angle

5

ProFile  
land

negative cutting angle  
chips

3 radial  
(plastic deformation)

cutting edge

chips

cutting edge

engine reamer  
blank  
angle

engine reamer square  
4  
가 cutting blade가 straight line  
가

S-S

stiffness

ProFile

liquid

EDTA

가 가  
가 liquid

EDTA NaOCl

HERO 642 #40/.02 ProFile #40/.04  
engine reamer #40/.02

10

, ProFile 0.04 & 0.06 가

Rake angle 가

SEM , engine reamer

가

41-43) false

SEM

가

가



가가

가

가

<sup>44)</sup>. Thompson & Dummer<sup>25)</sup>

SEM

가

(

,

,

)

가

.

가,

(SEM)

<sup>45-47)</sup>

(debris)

가

,

가

.

가 SEM

.

,

SEM

가

가

.

.

.

Ni-Ti

가

가

70

negative cutting angle reamer      positive cutting angle ProFile      S-S      HERO 642 Engine

가

1/3

1.

2.

cutting angle      HERO 642      ProFile      engine reamer      positive  
(p < 0.05).

liquid EDTA

, positive rake angle

HERO 642

가

가 가

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- Fig 1. Scanning electron micrograph of canal wall prepared with Ni-Ti HERO 642( $\times 1,500$ ).
- Fig 2. Scanning electron micrograph of canal wall prepared with Ni-Ti ProFile( $\times 1,500$ ).
- Fig 3. Scanning electron micrograph of canal wall prepared with stainless-steel engine reamer( $\times 1,500$ ).
- Fig 4. Scanning electron micrograph of canal wall extirpated with barbed broach but not instrumented( $\times 1,500$ ).
- Fig 5. the penetration depth of smear layer into dentinal tubules was observed on canal wall prepared with Ni-Ti HERO 642( $\times 3,000$ ,  $\times 5,000$ ).
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- Fig 7. the penetration depth of smear layer into dentinal tubules was observed on canal wall prepared with stainless-steel engine reamer( $\times 3,000$ ,  $\times 5,000$ ).
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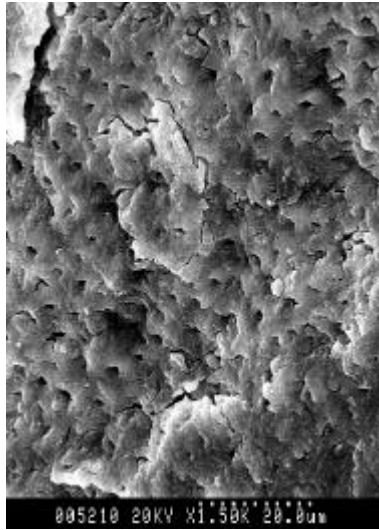


Fig. 1

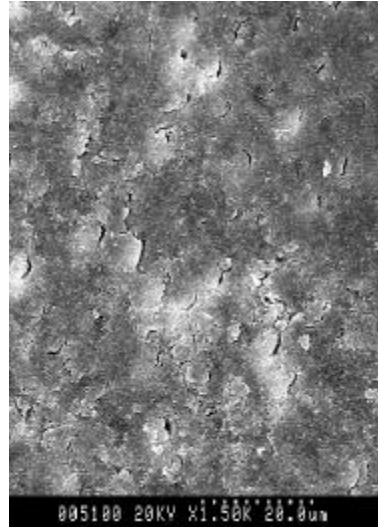


Fig. 2

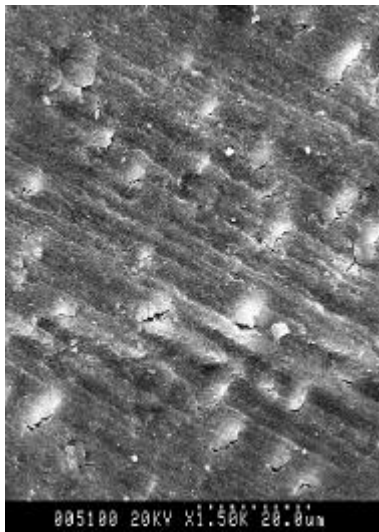


Fig. 3

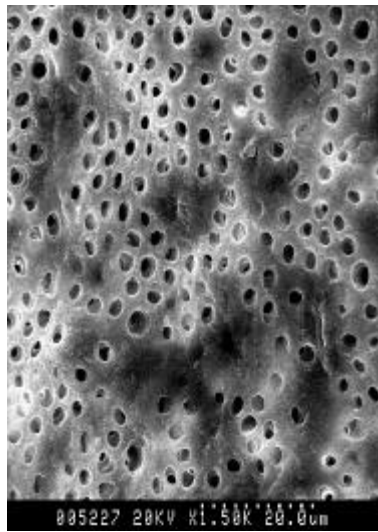


Fig. 4

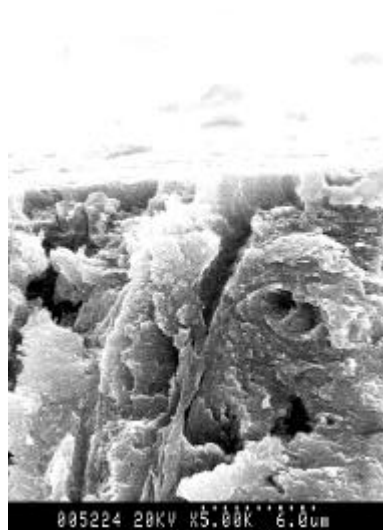
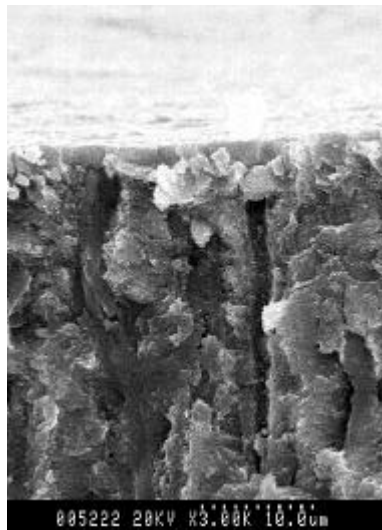


Fig. 5

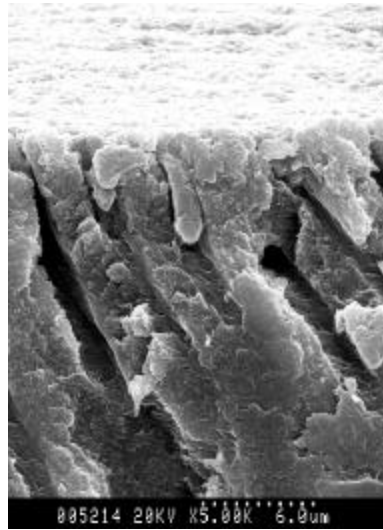
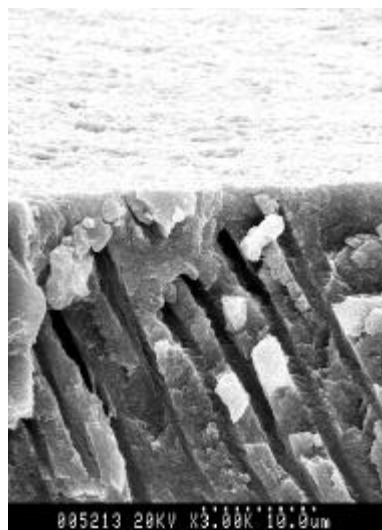


Fig. 6

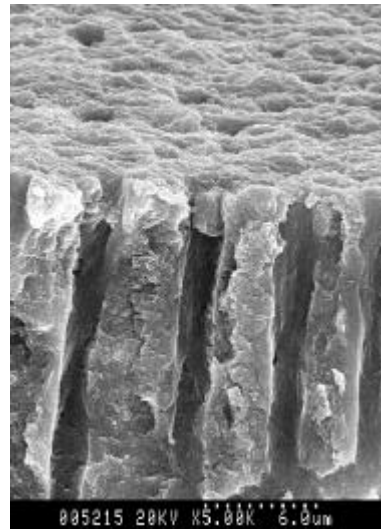
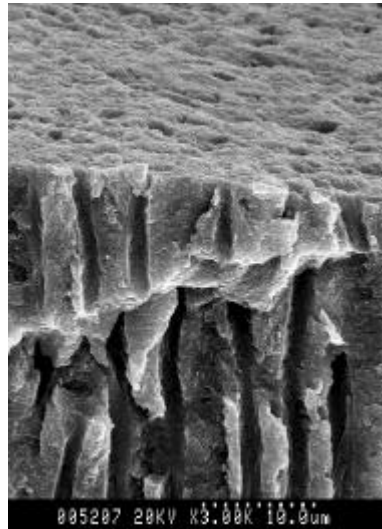


Fig. 7

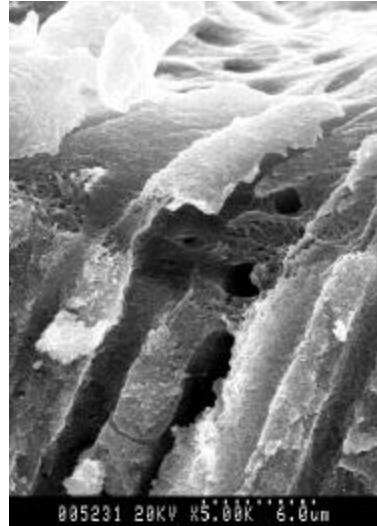
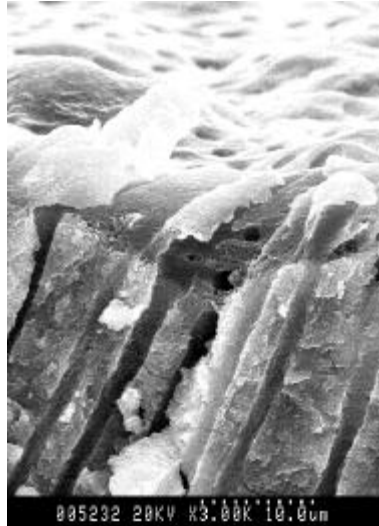


Fig. 8

## **ABSTRACT**

### **Scanning electron microscopic study on the efficacy of root canal wall debridement of rotary Ni-Ti instruments with positive versus negative cutting angle**

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The purpose of this in vitro study was to compare the effects of root canal debridement following rotary Ni-Ti instruments with positive versus negative rake angle. Seventy sound, extracted human anterior teeth & premolars were randomly divided into four groups. The used rotary instruments were Ni-Ti HERO 642(Micro-Mega in France, 20 specimen), Ni-Ti ProFile(Maillefer, Ballaigues, Switzerland, 20 specimen), stainless steel engine reamer(Mani, Matsutani Seisakusho Co.,Japan, 20 specimen) and negative control groups(10 specimen) were extirpated with barbed broach(Mani, Matsutani Seisakusho Co.,Japan) but not instrumented

Group 1 & 2 teeth were prepared to a #40 at the apex followed by 1 mm using crown-down technique. Group 3 teeth were instrumented from a #15 to a #40 in sequential order.

After preparation and final irrigation, the roots split longitudinally into a bucco-lingual direction. Root halves were cross-sectioned in apical third portion again. all root specimens were prepared for SEM investigation & photographed. Separate evaluations were undertaken for smear layer on prepared walls with a five score-index for each using reference photograph in root halves. the penetration depth of smear layer into dentinal tubules was also estimated in the other halves. the following results were obtained :

1. Smear layer was observed on all the prepared walls with three experimental groups except negative control group
2. Smear layer characteristics
  - 1) HERO 642 groups showed snowy & dusty appearance & were observed only few some dentinal tubuli open on the prepared walls, and the penetration depth of it into dentinal tubules may be 1-2  $\mu$ m thick.
  - 2) ProFile groups showed shiny & burnished appearance & complete root canal wall covered by a homogenous smear layer with no open dentinal tubuli and penetration depth of it into dentinal tubules may be 1-2  $\mu$ m thick.
  - 3) Engine reamer groups showed obviously file's passed tracks on the prepared walls & were observed complete root canal wall covered by a homogenous smear layer with no open dentinal tubuli.

The results revealed that a completely clean root canal could not be achieved regardless of positive & negative rake angle, which is in accordance with the majority of studies on root canal cleanliness

In conclusion, throughout irrigation with antibacterial solutions or chelating agents is recommended to remove the smear layer on prepared canal walls.

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**Key words** : smear layer, positive & negative rake angle, debridement,  
HERO 642, ProFile