etch-and-rinse adhesive. The lowest mean μTBS were obtained with Xeno Select.

Conclusions

Clearfil SE and Scotchbond Universal applied as a 2-step etch-and-rinse adhesive had greater bond strength to dentin than Scotchbond Universal applied as a one-step self-etch adhesive and Xeno Select. The new universal adhesive Xeno Select, had lower bond strength, particularly applied as a one-step self-etch adhesive.

- Oral Presentation 41

TITLE: Biofilm influence in endodontic therapy

AUTHORS: García Álvarez M, Zubizarreta Macho A, Rico Romano C, Sierra Armas L, Mena Álvarez I

SOURCE: J Clin Exp Dent. 2014 1;6 (Supplement1):S20.

* doi:10.4317/jced.17643825 http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/jced.17643825

Objectives

One of the most frecuendly ways that provoke the failure of the endodontic therapy is the secondary infection from the bacterial biofilm.

The objetive of this study is to compare the action of the different irrigations agents using several activation technologies.

Materials and Methods

Two microbiological samples were gathered for the roots, 18 single-rooted teeth, that need root canal treatment. The first simple was taken immediately after realizing the opening of the Crown, the second simple after the root canal treatment, after the dried and the activation of the corresponding irrigantions agent. Attending to the different irrigants agents and technologies of activation selected, the following groups of study decided: Group 1: sodium hypochlorite 5,25% and sonic activation. Group 2: chlorhexidine digluconate 0,2% and sonic activation. Group 3: sodium hypochlorite 5,25% and ultrasonic activation (IRRIS tips). Group 4: chlorhexidine digluconate 0,2% and ultrasonic activation (IRRIS tips). It is important to note that the sodium hypoclorite 5,25% became inactive with sodium thiosulfate, and the chlorhexidine digluconate with Lecithin and Tween 80. It was followed by sows of samples on blood agar and bile esculin. The statistical evidence of U Mann-Whitney was used, because the variable dont follows the normal distribution

Results

Once the relative reductions table has been made of each one of the samples with the combination of the irrigant agents and the desactivation techniques, we conclude that there is no statistically significant differences between irrigants agents and irrigation technologies.

Conclusions

The use of sodium hypochlorite 5,25% is recommended, vibrated with sonic or ultrasonic activation, given the potential to remove the organic or inorganic tissue.

- Oral Presentation 42

TITLE: Separated file fragment. Case report

AUTHORS: García Bravo M, Conde Pais J, Amorós Carazo C, Ortega Molina A, González Villafranca P, Armenteros Pérez A, González López S. SOURCE: J Clin Exp Dent. 2014 1;6 (Supplement1):S20.

* doi:10.4317/jced.17643826 http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/jced.17643826

Introduction

Intracanal endodontic instruments fracture may hinder or prevent the cleaning and shaping of root canals, with a negative influence in the treatment success.

In this poster we show a separated instrument case report, in which we accomplish root canals cleaning and filling and the final reconstruction.

Case report

A 21 year-old male with no relevant medical history, who was referred to the Master for the treatment of a molar with a fractured instrument in the middle third of the canal, while the buccal mesial canal treatment was in process. The file fragment was removed by using a rotatory file system and ultrasonic tips.

Conclusions

Currently, a performance protocol for managing this kind of cases is not available. Therefore, it is necessary to consider the following aspects regarding adequate outcomes: 1) Root morphology, 2) Canal root preparation phase, 3) Clinician experience, 4) Available instrumental, 5) Tooth strategic value and 6) Periapical pathology.