Index

a
accessory mental foramina (AMF) 144
Alendronate 25
alveolar bone 154
amalgam 96–97
anesthesia 39, 146
armamentarium 39
epinephrine 39–40
postsurgical phase 46–47
presurgical phase
additional techniques 41
injection techniques 40–41
local anesthetic 40
mandibular anesthesia 43
mandibular surgery, bilateral 43–44
maxillary anesthesia 41–43
topical anesthesia 41
surgical phase 44
topical hemostatic agents 44–46
angiogenesis 113
antiangioenic drugs 25
anxious patients 41
apical periodontitis 33, 34, 35
apical surgery 107–110
healing evaluation 114–115
CBCT imaging 115–117
incomplete healing/scar formation 113–114
wound healing 113
apicoectomy
MTA and bioceramics 95–96
assistant positioning 221, 222
augmentum 153

b
ball burnisher 22–23
beam splitters 5
benzocaine 41
Bevacizumab 25
bioceramic root end fillings 91, 93–95
apicoectomy 95–96
root perforation repair 163, 164–166
Bio-Gide 194
bismuth oxide 92
bisphosphonate-related osteonecrosis of the jaw (BRONJ) 25
bisphosphonates 25, 179
bone cutter 57
buccal perforation 167
burnisher 22–23
cements for root end filling
Geristore 98, 164–166
intermediate restorative material (IRM) 97, 213, 218–219
Retroplast 98
super ethoxybenzoic acid (SuperEBA) 97, 164, 188, 213, 218–219
ciprofloxacin 153
Collacote 194
collagen 194
Collatape 194
cone beam computed tomography (CBCT) 119
groove technique using piezoelectric surgery 147–148
indications and clinical applications 120–141
apical periodontitis 129–130
apicoectomy, unsuccessful 138–139
calcified canals 127
cervical resorption 134
furcation 133
cusor trauma 140
palatal resorption 134
palatal root fracture 137
palatal surgery 131–132
procedure selection 121
Radix Entomolaris 128
root resection 141
root resorption 135–136
sinus exposure 124–127
treatment options 122, 123
mental foramen (MF) 145
accessory mental foramina (AMF) 144
osteotomy 57, 58
Penn 3D criteria for healing assessment 215, 216
periapical lesion 59–60
principle of operation 120
wound healing evaluation 115–117
contemporary root end surgery (CRS) 213, 218
contraindications see indications and contraindications for microsurgery
coronoid process 154
cotton pellet technique 152
curettage instruments 14–15, 16
d
Denosumab 25
dental operating microscope see operating microscope
digital volume tomography (DVT) 119
direct neurosensory alterations 145–146
distal root fracture 32
double papilla formation 54
dysthesia 146

Index

ecchymosis 47, 48
elevation instruments 9–11, 12
emphysema 57
endodontic microsurgery 153
EndoSequenceroot repair material (RRM) 94–95
epinephrine 39–40
dosages for anesthesia 40
mandibular anesthesia 43
pellets 45
epithelialization 113
examination instruments 9
extrapolation of animal studies to humans 195
ferric sulfate (FS) 45–46, 47
fixed partial dentures (FPDs) 205
flap design
armamentarium 49
elevation 54–55
incision 54
outline 49–52
papilla management 52–54
retraction 55–56
flap repositioning and suturing 101
suture removal 101–110
foramina 144
Foundation 198, 202
furcation 133
root perforation surgical repair 166
Geristore 98
root perforation repair 164–166
Gortex 194
granulation tissue 113, 151–152
groove technique using piezoelectric surgery 146–150
guided tissue regeneration (GTR) 193–202
osteotomy, complicated 193
osteotomy, uncomplicated 193
periodontal involvement 193–194
halogen light sources 3–4
features 5
Hanks balanced salt solution (HBSS) 65, 183
hemostasis 39
epinephrine 39–40
injection techniques 40–41
maxillary anesthesia 41
postsurgery 46–47
surgery 44
summary of techniques 46
topical hemostatic agents 44–46
hydroxyapatite (HA) layer 92, 93
hypothesis 146
Ibandronate 25
implants versus endodontic microsurgery 209–210
benefits of implants 205
complications of implants 206–207
historical perspective 205
long-term prognosis of endodontic root end surgery 207–209
long-term prognosis of implants 205–206
incision instruments 9–11
indications and contraindications for microsurgery 31
etiology assessment 31–33
ideal protocol performance 31
patient factors 33–37
periodontal considerations 33
previous treatment condition 37–38
indirect neurosensory alterations 145–146
infections 37
injection techniques 40–41
inspection instruments 15–17, 18
instruments for microsurgery 9
curettage instruments 14–15, 16
elevation instruments 9–11, 12
examination instruments 9
incision instruments 9–11
inspection instruments 15–17, 18
instrument set-up 10
microplugger instruments 20, 21
miscellaneous instruments 22–23
osteotomy instruments 14
suturing instruments 20–22
tissue retraction instruments 11–14
ultrasonic units/tips 17–20
intentional replantation armamentarium 179
CBCT assessment 186
compared with apicoectomy 179–182
extractions 182
extraoral phase 183
indications 179
postop instructions 186
repairing procedural mishaps 186–190
replantation phase 183–185
splinting 185–186
storage medium 183
success rate 179
intermediate restorative material (IRM) 97
prognosis of endodontic microsurgery (EMS) 213, 218–219
isthmus 77
clinical significance and management 81–82
histological findings 79–81
incidence 77–79
types 77, 79
Kim and Kratchman surgical case selection classification 219
lasso technique 157–158, 159
LED light sources 4–5
features 5
lidocaine 39
mandibular anesthesia 43
ointment 40
light sources for microscopes 3–5
features compared 5
local anesthetic administration 40
loupes 1
magnification ranges 2
ocular angle 2
macrofindings 76
magnification ranges
optical systems 2
recommended for procedures 3
mandibular anesthesia 43
mandibular nerve (MN) 143
mandibular surgery, bilateral 43–44
maxillary anesthesia 41–43
maxillary first molars
access 153–155
palatal approach 155–159
maxillary premolars
access 151
instrumentation 151
medication-related osteonecrosis of the jaw (MRONJ) 25–29
endodontic treatment plan recommendations 28
radiographs 27
risk factors 28
mental nerve management
armamentarium 143
groove technique using piezoelectric surgery 146–150
mental foramen (MF) and nerve 143
anterior loop (AL) 143–144
foramina, number of 144
location 143
mental foramen (MF) radiography 144–145
panoramic films 145
periapical radiographs 144–145
neurosensory alteration 145–146
pricking test point area 148
surgical technique avoiding iatrogenic trauma/injury 146
methylene blue staining (MBS) 73–77
microblades 11, 54
microchip recording devices 5
microexplorer 9, 11
microfindings 76
micromirrors 15–17, 18
microplugger instruments 20, 21
microscope see operating microscope
microsurgical instruments see instruments for microsurgery
mineral trioxide aggregate (MTA) 91, 92
advantages
biocompatibility and bioactivity 92–93
sealing ability 92
apicoectomy 95–96
disadvantages 93
intentional replantation 189
prognosis of endodontic microsurgery (EMS) 213, 218–219
root perforation repair 163, 164–166
mirrors 15–17, 18
Molven radiographic classification 214
monitor location 221, 222
neocollagenesis 113
neosynephrine 153
neurosensory alterations 145–146
pricking test point area 148
non-surgical root canal therapy (NSRCT) 113
novocaine 40
operating microscope 1
benefits 1
customizing 3
documentation 5
individual adjustment (parfocaling) 5–7
light source 3–5
features 1–3
magnification ranges for procedures 3
magnification ranges of optical systems 2
ocular angle 2
positioning 224, 225, 226
operator positioning 221, 222
OraGraft 196, 197
orthodontic wires 186
Ossix Plus 197
osteoclastic acid 172
osteonecrosis of the jaw, medication-related 25–29
endodontic treatment plan recommendations 28
radiographs 27
risk factors 28
ostectomy 57
armamentarium 57
clinical situations 58–59
distinction between bone and root tip 57–58
fenestration through cortical plate 60–61
bone window technique 61–65
key hole osteotomy modification 61
optimum osteotomy size 61
intact cortical plate with periapical lesion 60
intact cortical plate without radiographic periapical lesion 59–60
tissue regeneration, guided (GTR) 193
osteotomy instruments 14
panoramic films 144
paper technique for parfocaling 5
papillae
management in flaps 52–54
paresthesia 146
pricking test point area 148
parfocaling of microscopes 5–7
quick-step guide 6
patients
anxious 41
back pillow positioning 224
factors influencing microsurgery 33
microscope positioning 224, 225, 226
neck pillow positioning 221, 223
position 223, 225
Pedialyte 183
Penn 3D criteria for healing assessment 215, 216
Periapical Index (PAI) 214
periapical radiographs 144–145
periodontal ligament (PDL) intentional replantation 180–182
methylene blue staining (MBS) 73–74
ostectomy 57
root end resection 69, 70
photographic equipment 5
piezo surgery device 61–65
piezoelectric surgery groove technique 146–150
poor quality previous work 36
positioning 221–226
armamentarium 221
pricking test point area for paresthesia assessment 148
prilocaine 41
prognosis of endodontic microsurgery (EMS) 213, 219
best available evidence 213
case selection 219
forest plot of weighted pool success rates 217, 218
parameters for success 214–215
resurgery 219
reversal of success 215–217
root end filling materials 218–219
three-dimensional imaging 215
two-dimensional imaging 214–215
pulp necrosis 32
racelletpellets 45
radiography
mental foramina (MF) 144–145
panoramic films 145
periapical radiographs 144–145
Molven classification 214
rectangular flaps 49–52
regeneration, guided (GTR) 193–202
osteotomy, complicated 193
osteotomy, uncomplicated 193
periodontal involvement 193–194
replantation, intentional armamentarium 179
CBCT assessment 186
compared with apicoectomy 179–182
extraction 182
extraoral phase 183
indications 179
postop instructions 186
repairing procedural mishaps 186–190
replantation phase 183–185
splinting 185–186
storage medium 183
success rate 179
retraction instruments 11–14
Retroplast 98
root end filling materials 91, 218–219
apicoectomy 95–96
bioceramics 93–95
mineral trioxide aggregate (MTA) 92
advantages 92–93
disadvantages 93
new cement types 98
other cement types 96–97
Geristore 98
intermediate restorative material (IRM) 97
Retroplast 98
super ethoxybenzoic acid (SuperEBA) 97
root end preparation, ultrasonic 83–89
armamentarium 83
canals 88
during surgery 85
ideal result 83, 86
inspection 88
microhandpiece technique 84
off-angled preparation 86
radiographic appearance 86
root end resection 67–69
armamentarium 67
granulation tissue removal 67
steep bevel versus shallow bevel 69–72
root end resection surface inspection armamentarium 73
methylen blue staining (MBS) 73–77
isthmus 77
clinical significance and management 81–82
histological findings 79–81
incidence types 77, 79
root perforation surgical repair 163
enhanced long-term positive prognosis 164–166
occlusion 166
operator’s technical skills 166
perforation location 166
repair material biocompatibility 164–166
repair timing 166
restoration of original anatomy 164
site sealing 164
tooth mobility, lack of 166
external root resorption 168–177
non-surgical challenges 163–164
techniques 166–168
adequate site access 166
cervical level perforation with direct communication to oral cavity 168
limited furcation perforation site access 166–167
limited interproximal site access 168
root repair material (RRM), EndoSequence 94–95
root resorption surgical treatment 168–177
scalpel blades 11, 54
scar formation 113–114
CBCT imaging 115
Schneiderian membrane 151
second molars 159–161
periodontal aspects 161–162
sinus exposure 151–153
CBCT imaging 124–127
submarginal rectangular flaps 49, 50–51
submarginal triangular flaps 49, 51
suturing 104–106
sudafed 153
sulcular rectangular flaps 49, 51
sulcular triangular flaps 49, 51–52, 149
super ethoxybenzoic acid (SuperEBA) 97
intentional replantation 188
prognosis of endodontic microsurgery (EMS) 213, 218–219
root perforation repair 164
superimposition technique for parfocaling 5
suturing 101
lasso technique 157–158, 159
suture removal 101–110
tannic acid 47
tea bags 47
three-dimensional imaging systems 5
tissue regeneration, guided (GTR) 193–202
osteotomy, complicated 193
osteotomy, uncomplicated 193
periodontal involvement 193–194
tissue retraction instruments 11–14
topical anesthesia 41
topical hemostatic agents 44
epinephrine pellets 45
ferric sulfate (FS) 45–46, 47
traditional root end surgery (TRS) 213
triangular flaps 49–52
ultrasonic root end preparation 83–89
armamentarium 83
canals 88
during surgery 85
ideal result 83, 86
inspection 88
microhandpiece technique 84
off-angled preparation 86
radiographic appearance 86
ultrasonic units/tips for root end preparation 17–20
vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) 25
video recording devices 5
wound healing 103–106
apical microsurgery 113
evaluation following apical surgery 114–115
CBCT imaging 115–117
incomplete healing/scar formation 113–114
Penn 3D criteria for healing assessment 215, 216
phases 114
principles 113
xenon light sources 4
features 5
zinc oxide eugenol (ZOE) cements intermediate restorative material (IRM) 97, 213, 218–219
super ethoxybenzoic acid 97, 164, 188, 213, 218–219
Zolendronate 25