Evaluation of success of sodium hypochlorite pulpotomy in primary teeth

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Background: Pulpotomy has been conducted with various medicaments. Formocresol has been used for pulpotomy over the years, however concerns have been raised about the toxicity and potential carcinogenicity of formocresol in humans. With considering of side effects of formocresol, it is rational that alternative pulpotomy agents are applied instead of formocresol. Sodium hypochlorite is a common agent for irrigation of root canal and it is used for hemostasis removal of debris and biofilm. It appears that sodium hypochlorite is a suitable agent for pulpotomy in primary teeth.

Aim: The aim of this study was to evaluate clinical and radiographic success of primary molars pulpotomy with sodium hypochlorite.

Design: This study was approved from the Ethics committee of Shahed University. The study was performed on primary molars requiring pulpotomy treatment. Children aged between 4-6 years who met the inclusion criteria were enrolled. 75 teeth were pulpotomized with sodium hypochlorite. The patients were recalled after 3, 6, 12 months and the pulpotomized teeth were evaluated clinically and radiographically.

Results: At the final follow up, 67 teeth were evaluated. 3 teeth had abscess and their radiographies showed furcal radiolucency. External root resorption was seen in 1 case. Success rate was 96.8% and 95.06% clinically and radiographically respectively.

Conclusion: Based on the results of this study, Sodium hypochlorite can be suitable agent for pulpotomy of primary molars.