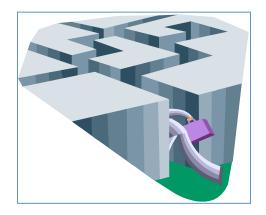
Diagnosis and Treatment in Endodontics 30 Aug 2011

# Diagnosis in Endodontics

90% — clear-cut



10% Difficult



#### Detective work

- 1. Information gathering
- 2. Identify irrelevant information
- 3. Keep relevant information only
- 4. Assessment
- 5. Conclusion / diagnosis

#### CHIEF COMPLAINT?

Listen to
your
patient



#### CHIEF COMPLAINT

The first clue in finding the etiology and the location of the suspected endodontic problem

#### **COMPLAINT**

Listen to your patient

if the patient on the right has cold sensitivity then the sensation must be from #8 and not #7 because #7 is already necrotic (PARL)



# Endodontics clinic chart

#### Kornberg School of Dentistry Temple University

#### y Undergraduate Endodontics Clinic Chart

**Endodontics** 

												_	
Medical	Stud	dent Name					_						
History	Stud	dent I.D. #					Lá	ast		First			MI
Contribute	orv												
☐ NonContri		o Reg. Date	ə e				- P	atient #					
NONCONU	Clas	s of		Too	th #		- L					-	
SUBJE	CTIVE FIN	DINGS	OBJECTI	VE F	INDINGS	F	REVIOL	IS HIST	ORY		ETIOL	OGY	,
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	listory of Pair	n e	☐ Intraoral S				Deep Cari		1	Trau			
☐ Spontaneo ☐ Pain to He		2	☐ Extraoral		ing		Carious E Mechanic		_		odontic itistogen		n
☐ Pain to He			☐ Tooth Dis		ation	1000000	Pulp Cap		٠		rative E		ure
☐ Pain to Ma			Lymphade			1 1	Pulp Cap		1		Cap (in		
Referred P			☐ Fractured				Traumatic		1		tive End		
	ed by Heat c	r Cold	☐ Caries				Pulpotom			☐ Oth	er (Spec	ify)	
Other (Spe	cify)		Other (Sp	ecify).			Other (Spe	ecify)					
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Normal	Radiolucency		ured Instrument			A = Al	BNORMAL		*Per	Instructor			
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Crown Fra		☐ Carie									<del>                                     </del>	+	
☐ Root Fract	ure	☐ Previ	ous RCT	- 1								+	
Jinternal Re			fication of Pulp		<b></b>		ļ			<b> </b>		+	
External R	esorption	□ Other	(Specify)							-	<b></b>	+	
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	- International Control of the Contr	·		_  -		4) *		asuremen					
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		***************************************	+			6) *	Fitting of	Trial Mast	er Cone	<u></u>			
				T		7) *	Partial Co	ndensatio	n				
						8) *	Final Fill		Z				
Re-evalua	ation:					9)	Treatmen	Record (F	leview)				
Date		_ Status_				10) (*)	Root Can	al Post Pr	eparation	(post spac	e)		
DIAGNOSI	IS (CHOOS	SE AT LEAS	T ONE FROM	EAC	H COLUN	/N)				Г	Fee \$		
Pulpal Status	3	<del> </del>		Peri	apical Statu	ıs							
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Reversible					symptomati				s				
☐ Irreversible ☐ Necrotic P					ymptomatic cute Apical		picai Peric	aontitis		1	Billed		
		x (Date	)	ПС	hronic (Sup ondensing	purative) A	Apical Abs	cess/fistul	a		Date:		
	ent Planned												
ADDITIONAL	INFORMATIO	ON (Biopsy an	d Other Findings)										

# Endodontics clinic chart

#### **ETIOLOGY** SUBJECTIVE FINDINGS **OBJECTIVE FINDINGS** PREVIOUS HISTORY Caries None None None ☐ Previous History of Pain ☐ Intraoral Swelling Deep Caries Trauma ☐ Spontaneous Pain ☐ Extraoral Swelling ☐ Carious Exposure Periodontic Lesion Pain to Heat Sinus Tract Dentistogenic ☐ Tooth Discoloration ☐ Operative Exposure ☐ Pain to Cold Pulp Cap (direct) Pain to Mastication Lymphadenopathy Pulp Cap (indirect) Pulp Cap (indirect) ☐ Fractured Crown ☐ Elective Endodontics Referred Pain Traumatic Injury Pain Relieved by Heat or Cold ☐ Caries ☐ Pulpotomy Other (Specify) Other (Specify). Other (Specify) Other (Specify)



#### SUBJECTIVE FINDINGS

#### PAIN OR DISCOMFORT

- 1. Location
- 2. Intensity=
  - 2. 1-10 scale, or if they took any medication for this pain
- 3. Duration
- 4. Stimulus=
  - 4. What stimulus is provoking pain?? Pain only when they bite (cracked tooth) or cold sensitivity (vital tooth) ☺
- 5. Relief
- 6. Spontaneity

#### LIDS RS

Many times you have acculmulation of gas and fluid in an abscess, so the patient is telling you that cold gets rid of it and heat makes it worse (this is a more serious situation). Probably leading to necrosis.

#### **OBJECTIVE FINDINGS**

# Extraoral examination Intraoral examination

Soft tissue

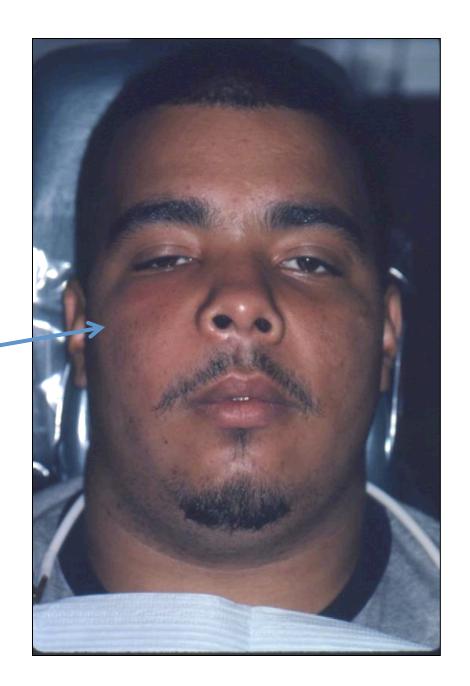
**Dentition** 

Periodontal status

# Pay attention to detail



# EXTRAORAL SWELLING



# Intraoral swelling



# CHIEF COMPLAINT SUBJECTIVE FINDINGS OBJECTIVE FINDINGS

CLINICAL TESTS



# Endodontics clinic chart

#### **DIAGNOSTIC TESTS**

NR = NO RESPONSE N= NORMAL
A = ABNORMAL \*Per Instructor's Request

Tooth No.	Electr. Pulp. Test NoNR	Cold NR-N-A	Heat* NR-N-A+	Perc. N-A	Palp N-A	Perio Inv.mm.	Mobility 0-1-2-3
	_				1		
(M/s) //					07 NO 17		

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Medical History	Stude	ent Name					. [	_				
		ent I.D. # .					. 5	ast		First		MI
Contribute	<sup>ry</sup> Edno	Reg. Date					. в	ationt #				
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☐ Sportaneo			☐ Extraore		ling		Carious E	oposure al Exposu	_		iodovša I	
☐ Pain to Col	d		☐ Tooth Oi	iscolo		I Ic	Pulo Cap	direct	~	□Ope	orative Ex	posure
Pain to Ma			Lympha				Pulp Cap				p Cap (in	
☐ Befored B	sin ed by Heat or	Cred	☐ Fracture	MI CYO	wn		Palpotom				stive End er (Speci	
☐ Other (Spe			Other (8	pecity			Other (Sp				er (opec	
Normal	RADIOGRA		DINGS		1	NR =	DI NO RESPI	AGNOS	No. 5	TS IORMAL Instructo		
☐ Periapical I		☐ Open			Teach No.	Dect. Pulp. Test No. 17	COST	Neer Noon	Per.	Pro	Perio Traces	Meday
Coven Fran		☐ Dilao	eration of Root		10.	Test No. 101	19.64	200.00	6.4	20.0	Parison.	0111
☐ Root Fracts			ous RCT		I —	_			-	_	-	-
☐ Internal Re			lication of Pulp		l —	-		-	-	-	-	+
☐ External Re	sorption	LJ Other	(Specify)		_	_	_		_	-	-	-
												<del></del>
R.P.	= POINT C	F REFER		] [	APPT.			NIC PRO			Т	INSTR.
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Pulpal Status Normal				Pe	riepical Stat Vormal Peric	es.					Paid D	
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			d Other Finding	4								
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Flexicad TISO DUS	Marca .											

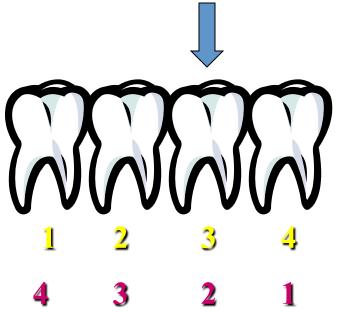
#### CLINICAL TESTS order to locate tooth

So you percussion test these tooth twice in opposite order to locate tooth

#### 1. Periradicular tests

Percussion

**Palpation** 



Use to determine PDL INVOLVEMENT



#### **CLINICAL TESTS**

Periradicular tests

## 2. Pulp vitality tests

The appropriate test

Cold

Heat

**Electric Pulp Testing** 

### **CLINICAL TESTS**

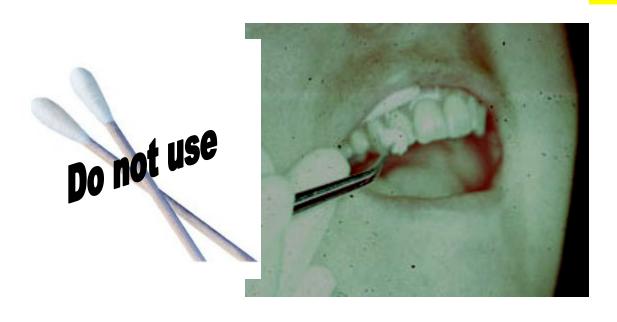
1. Periradicular tests

# 2. Pulp vitality tests Cold

Do not use cue tip!!!
Use cotton on forcep.

No pain or lingering pain

Lingering pain=when pulp is inflamed the threshold for pain is very low so it fires even after stimulus is removed.





Warm gutta percha shown here or have them drink warm water.

# **CLINICAL TESTS**

Periradicular tests

## 2. Pulp vitality tests

Cold

Heat



#### **CLINICAL TESTS**

Periradicular tests

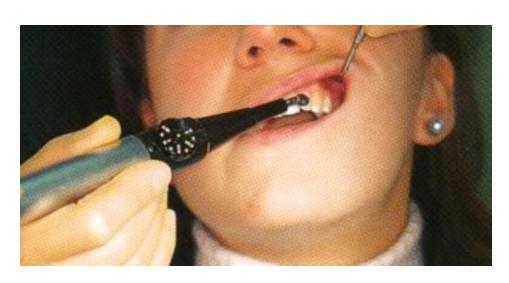
# 2. Pulp vitality tests

Cold

Heat

**Electric Pulp Testing** 

Toothpaste used as conducting agent.



#### **CLINICAL TESTS**

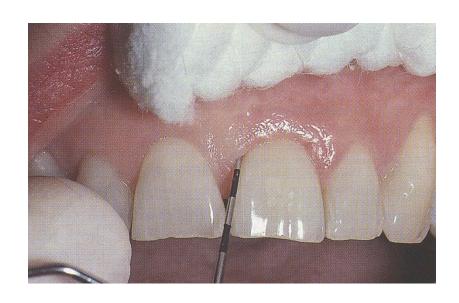
- 1. Periradicular tests
- Pulp vitality tests

#### 3. Periodontal evaluation

Mobility

Gums

**Probing** 



### SPECIAL CLINICAL TESTS

Caries removal

Selective anesthesia

Transillumination

CHIEF COMPLAINT
SUBJECTIVE FINDINGS
OBJECTIVE FINDINGS
CLINICAL TESTS

Radiograph evaluation

# Endodontics clinic chart

Temple University Endodontics Clinic Chart Endodontics    Student Name	RADIOGRAP	HIC FINDINGS
Contributory   Student I.D. #   East   First   M	☐ Normal ☐ Periapical Radiolucency ☐ Lateral Rarefaction ☐ Crown Fracture ☐ Root Fracture ☐ Internal Resorption ☐ External Resorption	☐ Fractured Instrument ☐ Open Apex ☐ Dilaceration of Root ☐ Caries ☐ Previous RCT ☐ Calcification of Pulp ☐ Other (Specify)

- 1. Crown
- Pulp chamber and canals
  - Periodontium and Bone

Always have a normal X ray image of the tooth in your mind so you can compare them mentally.

# Crown



# Radiograph evaluation Crown



### Pulp chamber and canals

Size

Curvature

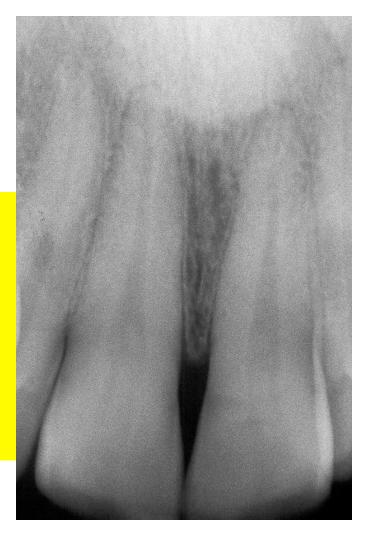
**Obliteration** 

**Pathosis** 

#### Pulp chamber and canals

#### Size

Obliterated canals, Response to trauma!!





Pulp chamber and canals

Size

**Curvature** 

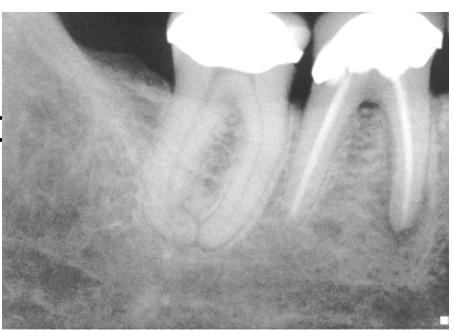


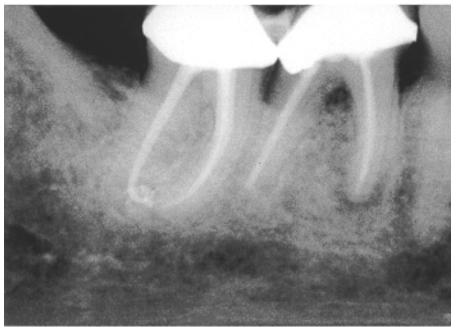
Distal root is curved!!!
Like 90
degrees

Pulp chamber and canals

Size

**Curvature** 





#### Pulp chamber and canals

Size

Curvature

#### **Obliteration**

Pulp stones!



Pulp chamber and canals

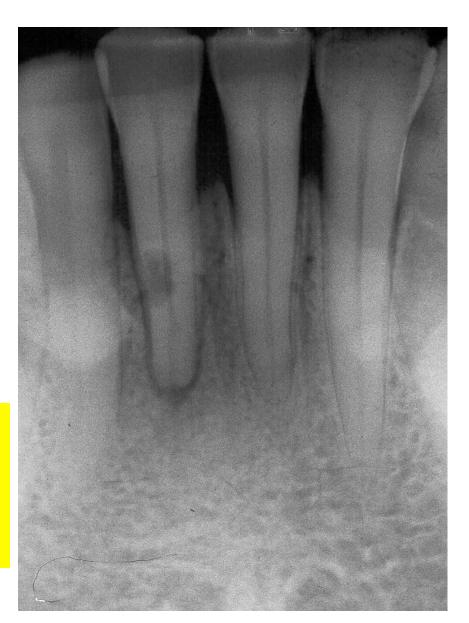
Size

Curvature

**Obliteration** 

#### **Pathosis**

Resorption of root tip apices. Because eventually patient can lose the tooth.



### Periodontium

Loss of lamina dura

Radiolucency (vital / nonvital)

Radiopacity

#### Periodontium

Large resorption from ortho tx or trauma.



Periradicular

LAMINA DURA is a RADIOGRAPHIC ENTITY

Loss of the lamina dura

Loss of lamina dura

lamina dura



### Radiograph evaluation

### Periradicular

Radiolucency
Radiopacity
(vital / nonvital)

### Got to test the teeth!



### Radiograph evaluation

Periradicular
Radiolucency
Radiopacity
(vital / nonvital)



### IS PATHOLOGY PRESENT?





### IS PATHOLOGY PRESENT?

Yes

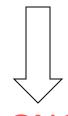
# IS IT FROM DENTAL OR FROM NON DENTAL ORIGIN ?

Sinus infection is the most common thing that mimics tooth pain.

### ANALYSIS OF DATA

Medical history
Subjective findings
Objective findings

Clinical tests
Clinical findings
X-ray analysis



**NO DIAGNOSIS** 



**NO TREATMENT** 

### Indicators of a difficult diagnosis

- 1. Can not localize the pain
- 2. Can not identified local dental cause
- 3. Pain is not related to particular stimulus
- 4. Suspected tooth shows no clear etiology
- Many teeth seems to be involved

### ANALYSIS OF DATA

Medical history
Subjective findings
Objective findings

Clinical tests
Clinical findings
X-ray analysis





Be brave make a diagnosis

#### DIAGNOSTIC CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS

ETIOLOGY HISTOPATHOLOGIC

TREATMENT

### PULPAL DIAGNOSIS

### PERIRADICULAR DIAGNOSIS

### Endodontics clinic chart

IAGNOSIS (CHOOSE AT LEAST ONE FROM EACH COLUMN)									
Pulpal Status	Periapical Status								
☐ Normal	☐ Normal Peridontium								
Reversible Pulpitis	☐ Asymptomatic (Chronic) Apical Periodontitis								
☐ Irreversible Pulpitis	Symptomatic (Acute) Apical Periodontitis								
☐ Necrotic Pulp	☐ Acute Apical Abscess								
Previous RCT/Emerg. Tx (Date)	☐ Chronic (Suppurative) Apical Abscess/fistula								
	☐ Condensing Osteitis								

	ornberg Si emple Univ	chool of De ersity	Ended		ntics (			rt		Е	ndoc	lontics
Medical History	Stud Edne	lent Name lent I.D. # _ o Reg. Date	Last Patient #						First Mi			
				_		_				_		
None   Previous H   Spontaneo   Pain to Hea   Pain to Col   Pain to Mor	lest Sinus Tr Joid Tooth Di fastication Spain Print Print Weat or Cold Cares				ng ing stion sthy	PREVIOUS HISTORY  None Open Caries Garisus Exposure Medicharical Exposure Phub Cap (direct) Phub Cap (direct) Thaumadic Injury Objectorry Cotter (Spootly)				ETIOLOGY  Carles  Trauma  Prindscrist Lesion  Destitutogenic  Operative Exposure  Putp Cap (indirect)  Electrise Endodomics  Other (Specify)		
RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS DIAGNOSTIC TESTS												
□Normal		☐ Fract.	ired Instrument	٦		NR -	O RESPO	WSE	No N	ORMAL Instructor	r'n Barra	
☐ Crown Fracture ☐ Carles ☐ Root Fracture ☐ Previous I			ration of Root is us RCT loation of Pulp		Non No.	Sect. Fog. 50.	CMG ND-S-A	HIS A	Perc.	Fog N.A.	Pero Income.	9123
	R.P. = POINT OF REFERENCE				APPT. DATES	CLINIC PROCEDURE 'Requires Radiograph  1) Review of Medical History					INSTR.	
Root Canal	Length	P.R.	82.			2) · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Preparati Exact Me		-			
*Re-evaluation:				H		9) Treatmen Record (Review)						
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DIAGNOSIS (CHOOSE AT LEAST ONE FROM Rujas (Strias )   Nemal   Nemal			EACH COLLUMN)    Perlapical Status						Foe S			
Tooth Treatm	ant Planned I	or R.C. Tx.			ondensing	Dateitia				L		
ADDITIONAL	INFORMATIC	ON (Biopsy an	d Other Findings)									
Flevioed 7/90 OUT	700104			_								

### PULPAL DIAGNOSIS

- 1. Normal
- 2. Reversible pulpitis
  - 2. Caries removal
- 3. Irreversible pulpitis
- 4. Necrotic pulp

### **PULPAL DIAGNOSIS**

- 1. Normal
- 2. Reversible pulpitis
- 3. Irreversible pulpitis
- 4. Necrotic pulp



### PERIRADICULAR DIAGNOSIS

- 1. Normal Periodontium
- 2. Asymptomatic Apical periodontitis (Chronic)
- 3. Symptomatic Apical periodontitis (acute)
- 4. Acute Apical abscess (Swelling)
- 5. Chronic apical abscess (sinus tract)
- 6. Condensing osteitis

### PERIRADICULAR DIAGNOSIS



### PERIRADICULAR DIAGNOSIS

Trace to determine which tooth its coming from



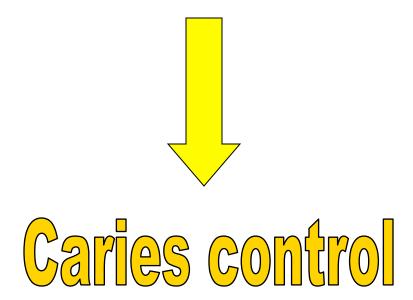


### TREATMENT

VITAL
OR
NON VITAL

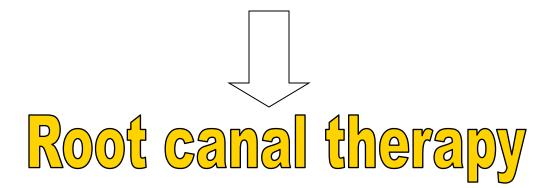
### TREATMENT

Reversible pulpitis - Vital



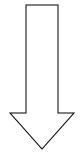
### **TREATMENT**

Irreversible pulpitis - Vital
Necrotic pulp - Nonvital
Apical periodontitis
(with sinus tract) - Nonvital
Apical abscess - Nonvital



### TREATMENT PLANNING

## Can we perform root canal therapy?



In 99% Yes

### TREATMENT PLANNING

### Should we perform the root canal therapy?

- 1. Is the tooth needed?
- 2. Is the tooth restorable?
- 3. Can the tooth withstand

the designated function?

4. Periodontal status

**Mobility** 

**Pockets** 

Crown / Root ratio

### **PROGNOSIS**

**KNOW !!!!** 

Success rates of root canal treatment

**Overall 80 - 95 %** 

Vital teeth 90 - 96 %

Teeth with apical area 75 - 80 %

Retreatment 60 - 75 %

# Diagnosis and Treatment in Endodontics

#### DIAGNOSTIC CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS

### **ETIOLOGY**

**Mechanical Irritation** 

**Bacterial Irritation** 

Periodontal

### DIAGNOSTIC CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS

**ETIOLOGY** 

### HISTOPATHOLOGIC

Acute / Chronic Pulpitis

Acute / Chronic abscess