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| **Name:** |
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| **Group:** |
| 1A-4 |
| **Pathology Question:** |
| What is a pulpotomy and what leads to a pulpotomy being indicated? |
| **Report:** |
| A pulpotomy is when the pulp tissue is removed from a tooth. Unlike other procedures involving the pulp, a pulpotomy does not remove any pulp tissue from the roots. Usually a pulpotomy occurs in pediatric patients on primary teeth, however they may be done on other teeth. Once the pulp is removed from the crown it is sealed. One of the most effective sealants according to the American Association of Pediatric Dentistry is MTA (mineral trioxide aggregate). After sealing the pulp chamber a restoration is placed. Depending on the size of the carious lesion a crown may or may not be indicated, however a stainless steel crown is the most effective solution.  Indications for a pulpotomy include trauma, iatrogenic exposure, and gross caries. For a pulpotomy to be considered the tooth must also be tested to be vital, as a notvital tooth would be indicated for a pulpectomy. |
| **References:** |
| Pediatric Restorative Dentistry / American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry. [Pediatric Dentistry](https://0-www-ingentaconnect-com.libus.csd.mu.edu/content/aapd/pd;jsessionid=69g69a33f4609.x-ic-live-01), Number 6, Reference Manual 2018, pp. 330-342(13)  Winters, J., Cameron, A. C., & Widmer, R. P. (2014). Pulp therapy for primary and immature permanent teeth. *Handbook of Pediatric Dentistry,* 103-122. doi:10.1016/b978-0-7234-3695-9.00007-9 |