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| **Name:** |
| Amanda Toy |
| **Group:** |
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| **Basic Science Question:** |
| What is root canal treatment? |
| **Report:** |
| Root canal treatment, also known as endodontic treatment is “the removal of diseased pulpal tissue to prevent and intercept pulpal/periradicular pathosis and protection of the disinfected tooth from future entrenchment by microorganisms” (Bansal & Jain, 2020). Some indications for root canal treatment are patients who have significant inflammation or infection in the pulp of a tooth. The inflammation or infection can have a variety of causes such as tooth decay, trauma, or a crack or chip in the tooth. Treatment is necessary because without it, the patient may experience severe pain. In addition, they risk the formation of an abscess underneath the infected tooth. Root canals are beneficial because they can help maintain the proper function of teeth. As a result, patients will not have their biting force impacted and may maintain the natural looking appearance of their tooth. This is a better option to some alternatives, such as dental implants.  The first step of root canal treatment is removing the diseased pulp. Once the canal is empty, antiseptic and antibacterial solutions are used to clean it. The resulting cleaned and tapered root canal space is then sealed with gutta percha which is a rubber-like material. A well-sealing coronal restoration is essential after the completion of obturation because leakage could result in endodontic failure (Tabassum & Khan, 2016). |
| **References:** |
| Bansal, R., & Jain, A. (2020). An insight into patient's perceptions regarding root canal treatment: A questionnaire-based survey. *Journal of family medicine and primary care*, *9*(2), 1020–1027.  Tabassum, S., & Khan, F. R. (2016). Failure of endodontic treatment: The usual suspects. *European journal of dentistry*, *10*(1), 144–147. |