Endodontics



Biodentine®

Dentin Substitute



Biodentine[®]: Save the root, Save the tooth



Bioactivity triggers regeneration

- High biocompatibility with all dental tissues
- Biodentine[®] increases the mineral density of dentin through calicum ion release
- Biodentine promotes cell proliferation and supports periradicular healing



Outstanding seal with secure placement

- Crystallization inside the dentin tubules allows a tight interface with dentin and ensures strong resistance to leakage
- Biodentine sets in moisture in only a few minutes allowing fast repair procedures
- Biodentine shows high wash-out resistance and high pushout bond strength avoiding material dislodgement during the restorative procedure ^(1,2)



When it comes to special endodontic treatments, predictability can sometimes be difficult. Biodentine[®] enhances your success rates due to innovative and bio-oriented properties.

Technical Insights

Proven biocompatibility and bioactivity for endodontic repairs

- High biocompatibility assessed and evidenced through many scientific publications
- High release of calcium ions to increase the mineral density of root canal dentin ⁽⁵⁾
- Shows both osteogenic and angiogenic properties to promote soft and hard tissue healing ⁽⁶⁾
- High purity tricalcium silicate with no aluminum inclusions or trace metals (7,8,9)

Biodentine shows high incorporation of Ca and Si (µm) in dentin

Phosphate-buffered saline immersion	Са		Si	
	Biodentine™	MTA	Biodentine	MTA
24h	66.8 (5.1) a	14.4 (3.8) b	17.6 (2.5) a	13.8 (2.2) a
7 days	116.8 (10.1) a	77.8 (13.5) b	71.2 (10.0) a	61.0 (8.9) a
30 days	212.2 (26.4) a	166.8 (10.1) b	160.2 (16.1) a	115.4 (24.0) b
90 days	296.0 (26.0) a	206.6 (15.1) b	275.8 (28.9) a	171.2 (33.4) b

Mean (SD), n=5

Mean values followed by different letters in the same line of the same element are significantly different (P<0.05) MTA, mineral trioxide aggregate

Source : Han, Okiji, IEJ, 2011

Tight seal supporting root longevity after root repair

- Mineral tag formation in the dentin tubules ensures strong micromechanical retention and a tight consistent seal
- High resistance to leakage supporting clinical success for endodontic repair procedures ^(10,11)
- High pH (=12) inducing antimicrobial properties reducing the risk of reinfection ⁽¹¹⁾

Product properties adapted for a moist environment

- Physical properties are not affected by contact with tissue fluids and blood due to Biodentine's hydraulic nature⁽¹²⁾
- Biodentine doesn't wash out and stays in place
- High push-out bond strength, unaffected by the use of endodontic irrigation solutions^(1,2)





Biodentine cement labelled with fluorescein dye which has moved from the cement into the dentin tubules. Notice the plugs of material in the tubule openings. Courtey Dr Arme Armeh, King's College London

Mineral tags inside dentin tubules Courtesy Prof. Franquin, Koubi, Dejou, University of Marseille

Biodentine shows higher resistance to dislodgement, regardless of the irrigation solution



Clinical cases

Perforation

Perforations of the root canal and of the pulp chamber floor usually are the most difficult accidents to solve and with uncertain prognosis. Biodentine has high sealing properties and is easy to place particularly in areas difficult to access. The setting time is a major advantage as work can be continued in the same operating session.



Initial X-Ray showing radiopaque substance in the pulp chamber and a peri-radicular lesion.



After removal of the c restorative material, a noticed on the pulp c

Apical surgery

For successful apicoectomy, retrograde sealing of resected root canals is essential because guttapercha alone is known not to be capable of inducing osseous regeneration at the root tip. Biodentine shows a positive effect on osseous cells and allowed, in this case, complete osseous regeneration 6 months after treatment. ⁽³⁾



61-year-old patient presented with pain and swelling in the region of #16. The radiograph obtained showed apical brightening and a fractured root canal instrument at tooth #16 protruding over the apex of the mesiobuccal root canal.



Both mesiobuccal root canals were retrogradely prepared and cleaned with an angled, diamondcoated ultrasound probe.

Resorption

Cervical root resorption mostly occurs directly beneath the epithelial attachment and is caused ultimately by an injury to the periodontium.

Biodentine is easy to place, sets fast, shows a tight seal and causes no tooth discoloration. ⁽⁴⁾

Biodentine can effectively treat root resorptions.



Inflammation Tooth #8.



Initial X-ray findings with cervical root defect.



oronal n amalgam is hamber floor.



Amalgam is removed. Granulation tissue is exposed with bleeding and pain on pressure.



Biodentine is prepared and the cavity is filled layer by layer without pressure.



1-year follow-up.



courtesy of Prof. Till Dammaschke, Münster, Germany

Case



The arrow indicates the exposed fractured root canal instrument at the mesiobuccal root.



Apicoectomy was performed in order to remove granulation tissue and the fractured instrument.



The radiograph obtained immediately postoperatively shows an osseous defect about the mesiobuccal root tip. The fractured root canal instrument was completely removed.



Even 3 1/4 years after the procedure, apical stability was found.



Condition after excochleation of the granulation tissue.



Closure of the cavity with Biodentine.



Clinical picture after 12 months.



X-ray findings 1 year post-op.

Case courtesy of Dr. Peter Robotta, Münster, Germany

			Ref.
Direct pulp capping with a bioactive dentin substitute	Septodont Case Studies Collection, No. 2	2012	1
Effect of various endodontic irrigants on the push-out bond strength of Biodentine and conventional root perforation repair materials	Journal of Endodontics	2013	2
About I, Biodentine induces TGF- B2 release from human pulp cells and early dental pulp mineralization	International Endodontic Journal	2012	3
Staining Potential of NEOMTAPlus, MTAPlus, and Biodentine Used for Pulpotomy Procedures	Journal of Endodontics	2015	4
Uptake of Calcium and Silicon released from calcium silicate based endodontic materials into root canal dentin	International Endodontic Journal	2011	5
Osteogenic and Angiogenic Response to Calcium Silicate-based Endodontic Sealers	Journal of Endodontics	2016	6
Characterization and hydration kinetics of tricalcium silicate cement for use as a dental biomaterial	Dental Materials	2011	7
Investigation of the hydration and bioactivity of radiopacified tricalcium silicate cement, Biodentine and MTA Angelus	Dental Materials	2013	8
Characterization and analyses of acid- extractable and leached trace elements in dental cements	International Endodontic Journal	2012	9
Sealing ability of Mineral Trioxide Aggregate Plus [™] and Biodentine for repair of furcal perforation in primary molars: An in vitro study	Contemporary Clinical Dentistry	2016	10
Comparison of sealing ability of ProRoot MTA, RetroMTA, and Biodentine [™] as furcation repair materials: An ultraviolet spectrophotometric analysis	Journal of Conservative Dentistry	2015	11
Effect of Oral Tissue Fluids on Compressive Strength of MTA and Biodentine: An In vitro study	Journal of Clinical Diagnosis and Research	2017	12
C	Effect of various endodontic irrigants on the push-out bond strength of Biodentine and conventional root perforation repair materials About I, Biodentine induces TGF- B2 release from human pulp cells and early dental pulp mineralization Staining Potential of NEOMTAPlus, MTAPlus, and Biodentine Used for Pulpotomy Procedures Uptake of Calcium and Silicon released from calcium silicate based endodontic materials into root canal dentin Dsteogenic and Angiogenic Response to Calcium Silicate-based Endodontic Sealers Characterization and hydration kinetics of tricalcium silicate cement for use as a dental biomaterial Investigation of the hydration and bioactivity of radiopacified tricalcium silicate cement, Biodentine and MTA Angelus Characterization and analyses of acid- extractable and leached trace elements in dental cements Gealing ability of Mineral Trioxide Aggregate Plus [™] and Biodentine for repair of furcal perforation in primary molars: An in vitro study Comparison of sealing ability of ProRoot MTA, RetroMTA, and Biodentine [™] as furcation repair materials: An ultraviolet spectrophotometric analysis Effect of Oral Tissue Fluids on Compressive Strength of MTA	Direct puip capping with a bloactive dentin substituteCollection, No. 2Effect of various endodontic irrigants on the push-out bond strength of Biodentine and conventional root perforation repair materialsJournal of EndodonticsAbout I, Biodentine induces TGF- B2 release from human pulp cells and early dental pulp mineralizationInternational Endodontic JournalStaining Potential of NEOMTAPlus, MTAPlus, and Biodentine Used for Pulpotomy ProceduresJournal of EndodonticsUptake of Calcium and Silicon released from calcium silicate based endodontic materials into root canal dentinInternational Endodontic JournalOsteogenic and Angiogenic Response to Calcium Silicate-based Endodontic SealersJournal of EndodonticsCharacterization and hydration kinetics of tricalcium silicate cement for use as a dental biomaterialDental MaterialsInvestigation of the hydration and bioactivity of radiopacified tricalcium silicate cement, Biodentine and MTA AngelusInternational Endodontic JournalCharacterization and analyses of acid- extractable and leached for repair of furcal perforation in primary molars: An in vitro studyInternational Endodontic JournalComparison of sealing ability of ProRoot MTA, RetroMTA, and Biodentine [™] as furcation repair materials: An ultraviolet spectrophotometric analysisJournal of Conservative DentistryEffect of Oral Tissue Fluids on Compressive Strength of MTAJournal of Clinical	Direct pulp capping with a bloactive dentin substituteCollection, No. 22012Effect of various endodontic irrigants on the push-out bond strength of Biodentine and conventional root perforation repair materialsJournal of Endodontics2013About I, Biodentine induces TGF- B2 release from human pulp cells and early dental pulp mineralizationInternational Endodontic Journal of Endodontics2012Staining Potential of NEOMTAPlus, MTAPlus, and Biodentine Used for Pulpotomy ProceduresJournal of Endodontics2015Uptake of Calcium and Silicon released from calcium silicate based endodontic materials into root canal dentinInternational Endodontics2016Osteogenic and Angiogenic Response to Calcium Silicate-based Endodontic SealersJournal of Endodontics2011Investigation of the hydration kinetics of tricalcium silicate cement for use as a dental biomaterialDental Materials2011Investigation of the hydration and bioactivity of radiopacified tricalcium silicate cement, Biodentine and MTA AngelusInternational Endodontic Journal2012Characterization and analyses of acid- extractable and leached for repair of furcal perforation in primary molars: An in vitro studyContemporary Clinical Dentistry2016Comparison of sealing ability of ProRoot MTA, RetroMTA, and Biodentine" as furcation repair materials: An ultraviolet spectrophotometric analysisJournal of Conservative Dentistry2015





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