

University of Baghdad			
College Name	College of Dentistry		
Department	Conservative Dentistry		
Full Name as written in Passport	Hussain Faisal Al-Huwaizi		
e-mail	hussain@alhuwaizi.net		
Career	<input type="radio"/> Assistant Lecturer	<input type="radio"/> Lecturer	<input type="radio"/> Assistant Professor
	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Professor	<input type="radio"/> Master	<input checked="" type="radio"/> PhD
Thesis Title	An Investigation into root canal medication using different antimicrobial agents		
Year	2000		
Abstract	<p>Acetic acid was evaluated for its effectiveness to be used as an intracanal medicament. Four studies were conducted and as follows:</p> <p><i>Study 1: Bacteriology</i> Acetic acid (in different concentrations) and other intracanal medicaments were examined bacteriologically. The weakest concentration of acetic acid that induced a good antimicrobial action was found to be 2 % when it was in direct contact with the microorganisms. Tricresol formalin, and formocresol exerted an antimicrobial activity that inhibited all the microorganisms on the culture media. CMCP induced a milder antimicrobial action while calcium hydroxide showed a low antimicrobial action only in direct contact.</p> <p><i>Study 2: Histopathology</i> Twenty albino rabbits were used in this study. Different intracanal medicaments were inoculated in the tibia of the rabbits and the tissue reaction was examined histopathologically after different time intervals. Two percent of acetic acid showed a mild reaction that subsided after 14 days. Tricresol formalin and formocresol exerted a more severe inflammatory reaction and the former's reaction was evident even after 28 days. CMCP induced a milder inflammatory reaction than Tricresol formalin, and formocresol, but it was evident after 14 days.</p> <p><i>Study 3: Smear layer removal</i> Fifty extracted teeth were used in this study. Acetic acid was evaluated for its smear layer removal capability. Two percent acetic acid removed the smear layer and opened up the dentinal orifices, but left traces of the smear layer in the apical third of the root canals. Five percent acetic acid opened the dentinal tubules in the coronal and middle thirds but in the apical third a white precipitate blocked the dentinal orifices.</p> <p><i>Study 4: Clinical</i> One hundred and twenty opened necrotic anterior teeth were included in this study. Two percent acetic acid was used to disinfect the root canals, and the other groups were medicated by tricresol formalin, formocresol, CMCP, 50 % calcium hydroxide, or normal saline (control). Two-percent acetic acid gave a significant reduction of the root canal microflora in the first visit. The treated teeth with 2% acetic acid experienced a stasis in the microbial count in the root canal between the endodontic visits.</p>		