



[DOI]10.12016/j.issn.2096-1456.2020.08.003

· 基础研究 ·

# 根管再治疗3种镍钛器械中心定位能力和清除率的实验研究

孔晶晶，李春年，殷亮亮，代鑫鹏

河北医科大学口腔医学院·口腔医院，河北省口腔医学重点实验室，河北 石家庄(050017)

**【摘要】目的** 比较 ProTaper Retreatment、锋度 O-file、M3-RT 3 种机用镍钛器械与手用不锈钢器械 K 锉、H 锉的中心定位能力以及根充物的清除率, 观察预备后的根管壁形态, 以期为根管再治疗 3 种镍钛器械的临床应用提供参考。**方法** 40 个规格相同的透明树脂单根管模块随机分为 4 组( $n=10$ ), 分别使用手用器械 K 锉、H 锉(A<sub>1</sub>组), ProTaper Retreatment 镍钛锉(B<sub>1</sub>组), 锋度 O-file 镍钛锉(C<sub>1</sub>组), M3-RT 镍钛锉(D<sub>1</sub>组)进行根管预备; 扫描仪记录各组模块预备前后的图像, 使用 Photoshop 软件将图像重叠, Image J 软件测量模拟根管内外壁树脂的去除量, 比较 4 组器械的中心定位能力。收集因正畸拔除的下颌单根管前磨牙 60 颗, 标准技术预备至 35 号后充填根管, 玻璃离子封根管口, 保存 4 周备用; 随机分为 4 组( $n=15$ ), 分别使用手用器械 K 锌、H 锌(A<sub>2</sub>组)、ProTaper Retreatment 镍钛锉(B<sub>2</sub>组)、锋度 O-file 镍钛锉(C<sub>2</sub>组)、M3-RT 镍钛锉(D<sub>2</sub>组)清除根充物, 将处理后的牙根沿近远中向劈开, 10 倍放大显微镜下照相, 电脑软件描记根管壁和残留根充物的面积, 计算每组的根充物清除率, 每组随机选取两颗牙齿置于扫描电子显微镜下观察根管壁形态。**结果** 4 组根管模块在距离根尖孔 9 mm 以内, B<sub>1</sub>、C<sub>1</sub>、D<sub>1</sub> 3 组的中心定位能力优于 A<sub>1</sub>组( $P<0.05$ ), D<sub>1</sub> 组在距离根尖孔 4 mm 根管转弯处的偏移小于其他 3 组, 中心定位能力最好( $P<0.05$ ); 在距离根尖孔 10 mm 处, 4 组器械的中心定位能力无差异( $P>0.05$ )。4 组器械进行根管再治疗根管预备后, 根管内均有不同程度的根充物剩余, B<sub>2</sub>、C<sub>2</sub>、D<sub>2</sub> 组根充物清除率无明显差异( $P>0.05$ ), 但均高于 A<sub>2</sub> 组( $P<0.05$ )。扫描电子显微镜结果显示, 经 B<sub>2</sub>、C<sub>2</sub>、D<sub>2</sub> 组器械预备后的根管壁较 A<sub>2</sub> 组更为光滑连续, 残留的细小牙胶碎屑较少。**结论** 根管再治疗 3 种镍钛器械的中心定位能力优于手用器械, 根管再治疗镍钛器械 ProTaper Retreatment、锋度 O-file、M3-RT 在研究中显示出较好的性能, M3-RT 中心定位能力略优。根管再治疗 3 种镍钛器械相比传统的手用不锈钢器械根充物清除率高, 预备后的根管壁更为平滑, 连续性好。

**【关键词】** 根管再治疗；镍钛器械；树脂模块；中心定位能力；根管预备；根充物；清除率；扫描电镜



**【中图分类号】** R781.05 **【文献标志码】** A **【文章编号】** 2096-1456(2020)08-0494-05 开放科学(资源服务)标识码(OSID)

**【引用著录格式】** 孔晶晶, 李春年, 殷亮亮, 等. 根管再治疗 3 种镍钛器械中心定位能力和清除率的实验研究[J]. 口腔疾病防治, 2020, 28(8): 494-498.

**Experimental study on central location ability and clearance rate of three nickel-titanium instruments for root canal retreatment** KONG Jingjing, LI Chunian, YIN Liangliang, DAI Xinpeng. School and Hospital of Stomatology, Hebei Medical University & Hebei Key Laboratory of Stomatology, Shijiazhuang 050017, China  
Corresponding author: LI Chunian, Email: lichunnian@163.com, Tel: 86-311-86266191

**[Abstract]** **Objective** Comparision of the central location ability and clearance rate of ProTaper retreatment, Fengdu O-file and M3-RT three kinds of nickel-titanium instruments and hand stainless instruments K-file, H-file. Observe the form of the root canal wall. To provide experimental basis and reference for the clinical application of nickel-titanium instruments for root canal retreatment. **Methods** 40 simulated resin blocks with the same specification were randomly divided into four groups ( $n=10$ ). Each group was separately prepared with hand stainless instruments K-file and

**【收稿日期】** 2019-10-07; **【修回日期】** 2020-01-07

**【基金项目】** 河北省医学科学研究重点课题计划(20180604)

**【作者简介】** 孔晶晶, 医师, 硕士, Email: 627949625@qq.com

**【通信作者】** 李春年, 主任医师, 硕士, Email: lichunnian@163.com, Tel: 86-311-86266191



H-file (group A<sub>1</sub>), ProTaper retreatment (group B<sub>1</sub>), Fengdu O-file (group C<sub>1</sub>), and M3-RT (group D<sub>1</sub>). Using scanner to obtain the pre- and post-operative images and overlapping the images through Photoshop. Measuring the root canal inner and outer wall resin removal with Image J, compared the central location ability of the four group. A total of 60 mandibular single canal premolars extracted due to orthodontics were collected. The teeth were randomly divided into four groups ( $n = 15$ ) after filling the root canal. Use hand stainless instruments K-file, H-file (group A<sub>2</sub>), ProTaper retreatment (group B<sub>2</sub>), Fengdu O-file (group C<sub>2</sub>), M3-RT (group D<sub>2</sub>) to remove the filling materials. The roots were longitudinally sectioned, and the image of the root surface was photographed under the 10 × magnification microscope. The software was used to trace the area of the root canal wall and residual root filling, and the root filling clearance rate of each group was calculated. Two teeth were randomly selected in each group and observed under scanning electron microscope.

**Results** Within 9 mm from the root tip hole, the central location ability of group B<sub>1</sub>, C<sub>1</sub>, D<sub>1</sub> was better than that of group A<sub>1</sub> ( $P < 0.05$ ). At 4 mm from the root tip hole, group D<sub>1</sub> has the best central location ability ( $P < 0.05$ ). There was no difference of the four instruments at a distance of 10 mm from the root tip hole ( $P > 0.05$ ). There were various degree of filling material remained in the root canal after the four groups of instruments for retreatment canal preparation. There was no significant difference between group B<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>, D<sub>2</sub> ( $P > 0.05$ ), and both were higher than group A<sub>2</sub> ( $P < 0.05$ ). Scanning electron microscope observation results shown that the root canal wall prepared by group B<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>, D<sub>2</sub> was more smooth and continuous than group A<sub>2</sub>, and the residual filling material was less.

**Conclusion** The central location ability of three kinds of nickel-titanium root canal retreatment instruments were significantly better than that of hand stainless instruments. ProTaper retreatment, Fengdu O-file and M3-RT three kinds of nickel-titanium root canal retreatment instruments showed good performance, the central location ability of M3-RT was slightly better. Nickel-titanium root canal retreatment instruments are more efficient than traditional hand stainless instruments in removing root fillings and the root canal wall after preparation is smoother and has good continuity.

**[Key words]** root canal retreatment; nickel-titanium instrument; simulated resin blocks; central positioning ability; root canal preparation; root filling; clearance rate; scanning electron microscope

J Prev Treat Stomatol Dis, 2020, 28(8): 494-498.

对根管治疗失败的患牙，常行根管再治疗或根尖手术治疗<sup>[1]</sup>。如果根管治疗失败的主要原因是根管内感染，首选非手术根管再治疗。良好的根管再治疗可以消除根管内感染，通过相对微创的方法保存患牙。根管再治疗的关键在于彻底地清除根管内的根充物及感染物质，对已经过治疗的根管进行进一步的完善预备，耗时多、难度大。许多技术和设备可用于去除牙胶，包括不锈钢器械、镍钛器械、超声和激光等<sup>[2-3]</sup>。目前临床中常用手用不锈钢器械和机用镍钛器械去除根充物。由于镍钛器械与传统手用不锈钢器械的性能有所不同，临床多采用冠向下法预备根管。本研究比较 ProTaper Retreatment、锋度 O-file、M3-RT 3 种机用镍钛器械与手用不锈钢器械 K 锉、H 锉的中心定位能力以及根充物的清除率，扫描电子显微镜 (scanning electron microscope, SEM) 下观察预备后的根管壁形态，以期为根管再治疗 3 种镍钛器械的临床应用提供实验参考。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 主要材料

单根管树脂模块 40 个，锥度 0.02，根尖孔直径

0.15 mm，根管全长 16 mm，弯曲度 30°。口腔颌面外科门诊因正畸需要拔除的下领单根前磨牙 60 颗，纳入标准：根尖孔发育完成；根尖无破坏；未经过牙髓治疗；根管无阻塞或钙化闭锁；根管弯曲度在 30° 以内；单根管。刮净表面牙石及软组织，存放于 4 °C 的 10% 甲醛溶液中备用。

### 1.2 主要设备与器械

X-Smartplus 马达 (Dentsply, 瑞士)；ProTaper Retreatment 镍钛锉 (Dentsply, 瑞士)；锋度 O-file 镍钛锉 (汉瑞祥阳光有限公司, 中国)；M3-RT 镍钛锉 (益锐有限公司, 中国)；手用不锈钢 K 锉、H 锉 (Dentsply, 瑞士)；5.25% NaClO 根管冲洗液 (天津百世化工有限公司)；17% EDTA 凝胶 (META, 韩国)；A-Hplus 根充糊剂 (Dentsply, 瑞士)；牙胶尖 (天津达雅鼎医疗器械有限公司)；EPSON V700 扫描仪 (爱普生有限公司, 中国)；S-3500N 型 SEM (日立, 日本)；电热恒温培养箱 (上海跃进医疗器械厂)。

### 1.3 根管再治疗 3 种镍钛器械中心定位能力的实验

40 个规格相同的树脂单根管模块随机分为 4 组 ( $n = 10$ )：手用不锈钢器械 K 锌、H 锌组 (A<sub>1</sub> 组) 为对照组；ProTaper Retreatment 镍钛锉组 (B<sub>1</sub> 组)、锋

度 O-file 镍钛锉组 (C<sub>1</sub> 组)、M3-RT 镍钛锉 (D<sub>1</sub> 组) 为实验组。

在每个树脂模拟根管上部左右各做“十”字标记,疏通后注入黑色墨水,扫描仪逐一获取每个模块预备前图像。然后 A<sub>1</sub> 组使用手用不锈钢器械 K 锉、H 锉,准技术根管预备至 35 号。B<sub>1</sub>、C<sub>1</sub>、D<sub>1</sub> 3 组分别使用 ProTaper Retreatment 镍钛锉、锋度 O-file 镍钛锉、M3-RT 镍钛锉,搭载 X-smart 根管马达,按照厂家说明采用冠向下法预备模拟根管。根管预备完成后,清洁树脂模拟根管表面,保留“十”字标记,注入红色墨水,置于扫描仪同一位置获取预备后图像。通过所做的“十”字标记,使用 Photoshop 软件将根管预备前后的图像精确重叠。以树脂模块的根尖孔为圆心,分别以 1~10 mm 为半径做 10 个同心圆,与重叠根管共产生 10 个交点确定为观测点。Image J 软件测量各观测点内外壁的树脂去除量。外侧树脂去除量减去内侧树脂去除量,其数值越接近 0 表示器械的中心定位能力越好。

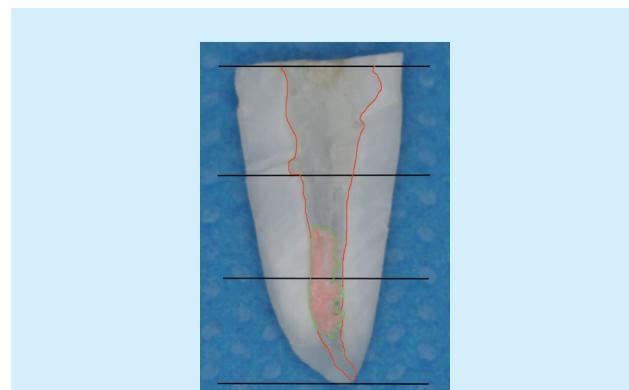
#### 1.4 根管再治疗 3 种镍钛器械清洁效率的实验

60 颗单根管前磨牙随机分为 4 组 ( $n=15$ ): K 锉、H 锌组 (A<sub>2</sub> 组)、ProTaper Retreatment 组 (B<sub>2</sub> 组)、锋度 O-file 组 (C<sub>2</sub> 组)、M3-RT 组 (D<sub>2</sub> 组)。

所有离体牙开髓拔髓后,于釉牙骨质界处截去牙冠。以肉眼见锉尖到根管口的距离减去 1 mm 作为每颗牙齿的工作长度,采用标准技术根管预备至 35 号,使用牙胶尖和根充糊剂侧方加压法充填根管,玻璃离子水门汀暂封根管口,拍摄 X 线片以保证每颗离体牙的根管充填质量,置于 37 °C、100% 湿度条件下保存 4 周备用。以上工作由同一名医生完成。4 周后,从恒温箱中取出所有离体牙,A<sub>2</sub> 组使用手用不锈钢器械 K 锌、H 锌;B<sub>2</sub>、C<sub>2</sub>、D<sub>2</sub> 组分别使用 ProTaper Retreatment 镍钛锉、锋度 O-file 镍钛锉、M3-RT 镍钛锉清除离体牙根中的根充物。将经过以上实验步骤的离体牙用金刚砂片沿近远中方向劈开,置于 10 倍放大的显微镜下观察根管中根充物的残留情况,照相,图像使用 Auto CAD 2000 图像分析软件,描记根管壁及残留根充物(图 1),并计算各自面积,将这两组数据的比值作为根充物的残留率,从而计算得出根充物的清除率。同时每组随机选取 2 颗牙齿,置于 SEM 下观察根管壁表面形态,照相储存。

#### 1.5 统计学分析

用 SPSS 21.0 软件进行数据统计学分析。各组数据进行正态性和方差齐性检验,若数据满足正



Computer software maps the area of the root canal wall and the remaining root filling

Figure 1 Schematic diagram of the root canal wall and residual root filling

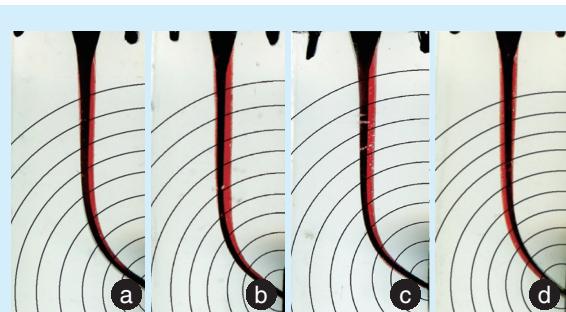
图 1 根管壁及残留根充物示意图

态分布且方差齐,使用单因素方差分析以及 SNK 检验;若方差不齐,采用 Kruskal-Wallis 检验, $P < 0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结 果

### 2.1 根管再治疗 3 种镍钛器械的中心定位能力

中心定位能力结果显示(图 2,表 1),距离根尖孔 2 mm 和 8 mm 检测位点处数据方差不齐,使用 Kruskal-Wallis 检验;其他位点的数据满足正态分布且方差齐性,使用单因素方差分析和 SNK 检验。在距离根尖孔 9 mm 以内,B<sub>1</sub>、C<sub>1</sub>、D<sub>1</sub> 3 组的中心定位能力优于 A<sub>1</sub> 组( $P < 0.05$ ),D<sub>1</sub> 组在距离根尖孔 4 mm 根管转弯处的偏移小于其他 3 组,中心定位能力最好( $P < 0.05$ );在距离根尖孔 10 mm 处,4 组器械的中心定位能力无差异( $P > 0.05$ )。



a: hand stainless instruments (group A<sub>1</sub>); b: ProTaper retreatment (group B<sub>1</sub>); c: Fengdu O-file (group C<sub>1</sub>); d: M3-RT (group D<sub>1</sub>)

Figure 2 Resin root canal superimposed pre- and post-preparation images of the 4 groups

图 2 4 组器械预备前后树脂根管重叠图像



表1 4组器械的中心定位能力

Table 1 Central positioning capability of the four instruments

n=10

Distance from measurement site to apical foramen (mm)	Group A <sub>i</sub>	Group B <sub>i</sub>	Group C <sub>i</sub>	Group D <sub>i</sub>	F	P
1	0.318 ± 0.026 <sup>a</sup>	0.152 ± 0.039 <sup>b</sup>	0.125 ± 0.024 <sup>b</sup>	0.056 ± 0.041 <sup>d</sup>	56.552	< 0.001
2	0.289 ± 0.066 <sup>a</sup>	0.116 ± 0.130 <sup>b</sup>	0.172 ± 0.102 <sup>c</sup>	0.062 ± 0.042 <sup>d</sup>	17.467	*0.001
3	0.302 ± 0.043 <sup>a</sup>	-0.106 ± 0.015 <sup>b</sup>	0.179 ± 0.026 <sup>c</sup>	0.038 ± 0.024 <sup>d</sup>	183.607	< 0.001
4	-0.073 ± 0.025 <sup>a</sup>	-0.073 ± 0.015 <sup>a</sup>	-0.069 ± 0.012 <sup>a</sup>	0.046 ± 0.032 <sup>b</sup>	144.591	< 0.001
5	0.021 ± 0.035 <sup>a</sup>	-0.036 ± 0.007 <sup>b</sup>	-0.069 ± 0.014 <sup>c</sup>	0.052 ± 0.012 <sup>d</sup>	208.290	< 0.001
6	0.015 ± 0.021 <sup>a</sup>	-0.057 ± 0.016 <sup>b</sup>	-0.072 ± 0.016 <sup>b</sup>	0.155 ± 0.044 <sup>a</sup>	107.169	< 0.001
7	0.299 ± 0.042 <sup>a</sup>	-0.130 ± 0.037 <sup>b</sup>	0.058 ± 0.028 <sup>c</sup>	0.038 ± 0.018 <sup>c</sup>	34.088	< 0.001
8	0.071 ± 0.036 <sup>a</sup>	-0.041 ± 0.017 <sup>b</sup>	-0.045 ± 0.039 <sup>b</sup>	-0.053 ± 0.029 <sup>b</sup>	11.343	*0.01
9	0.132 ± 0.044 <sup>a</sup>	-0.037 ± 0.048 <sup>b</sup>	-0.062 ± 0.027 <sup>b</sup>	0.054 ± 0.014 <sup>c</sup>	29.962	< 0.001
10	0.051 ± 0.042	0.049 ± 0.049	-0.044 ± 0.008	0.045 ± 0.006	1.410	0.276

group A<sub>i</sub>: hand stainless instruments; group B<sub>i</sub>: ProTaper retreatment; group C<sub>i</sub>: Fengdu O-file; group D<sub>i</sub>: M3-RT

\* indicates uneven variance; the same letter means that the difference between different groups is not statistically significant; values with different superscripted letters are significantly different

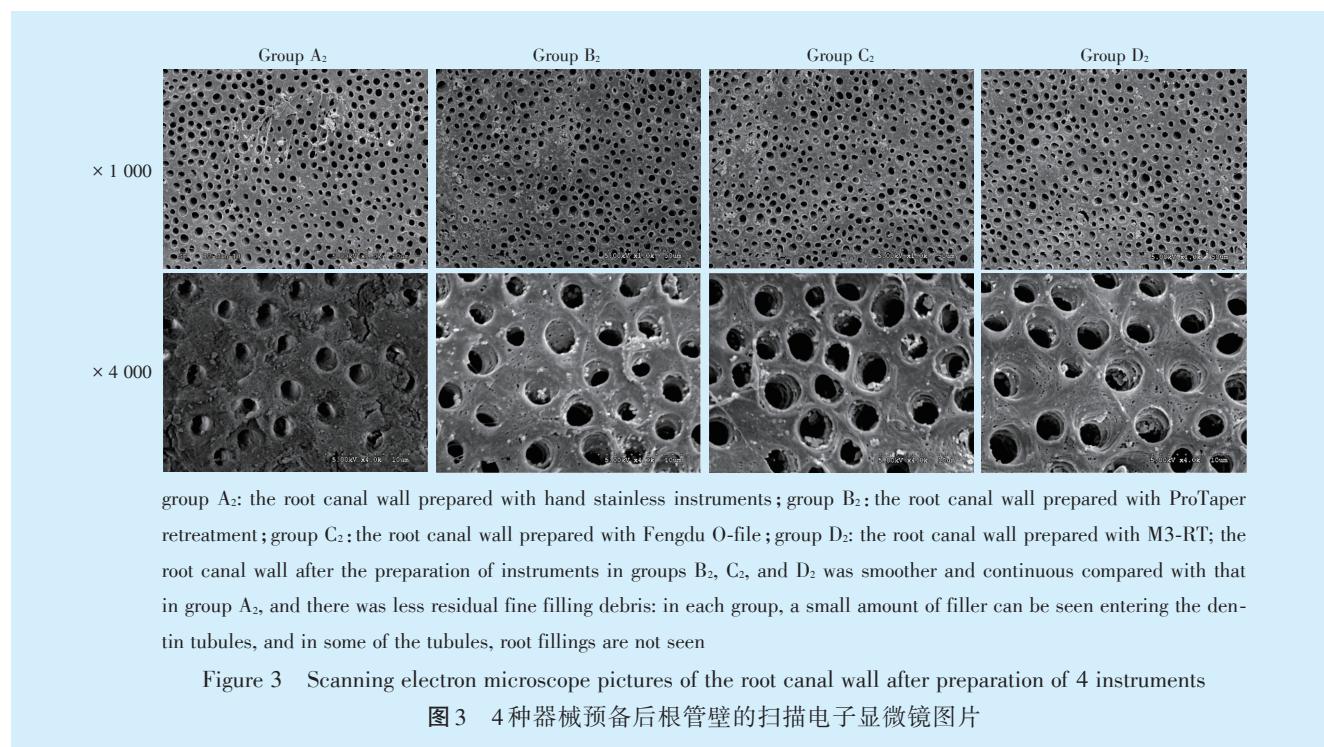
## 2.2 清除根充物的效率

4组器械进行再治疗根管预备后,根管内均有不同程度的根充物剩余,A<sub>2</sub>组的清除率为(82.14 ± 5.16)% ,B<sub>2</sub>组为(91.88 ± 1.30)% ,C<sub>2</sub>组为(91.58 ± 1.10)% ,D<sub>2</sub>组为(92.40 ± 0.76)% ,B<sub>2</sub>、C<sub>2</sub>、D<sub>2</sub>组间的根充物清除率差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ ),但均

高于A<sub>2</sub>组( $P < 0.05$ )。

## 2.3 SEM观察结果

经B<sub>2</sub>、C<sub>2</sub>、D<sub>2</sub>组器械预备后的根管壁较A<sub>2</sub>组更为光滑连续,残留的细小牙胶碎屑较少。每组中均可看到充填物少量进入牙本质小管,有的小管未见根充物(图3)。



group A<sub>2</sub>: the root canal wall prepared with hand stainless instruments; group B<sub>2</sub>: the root canal wall prepared with ProTaper retreatment; group C<sub>2</sub>: the root canal wall prepared with Fengdu O-file; group D<sub>2</sub>: the root canal wall prepared with M3-RT; the root canal wall after the preparation of instruments in groups B<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>, and D<sub>2</sub> was smoother and continuous compared with that in group A<sub>2</sub>, and there was less residual fine filling debris: in each group, a small amount of filler can be seen entering the dentin tubules, and in some of the tubules, root fillings are not seen

Figure 3 Scanning electron microscope pictures of the root canal wall after preparation of 4 instruments

图3 4种器械预备后根管壁的扫描电子显微镜图片

## 3 讨论

根管再治疗的目的是将根管中原有充填物、残余牙髓组织、微生物等感染物质彻底清除<sup>[4]</sup>。以往再治疗时,普遍采用不锈钢器械以捻转提拉的

手法去除根充物,为了提高工作效率,常加以有机溶剂辅助溶解牙胶和根充糊剂等,常见的有机溶剂有氯仿、丁克除、酚克除、二甲苯等<sup>[5]</sup>。有机溶剂具有一定细胞毒性,容易在根管壁形成难以去除



的玷污层,使用不当还可能导致化学性的根尖周炎、牙槽骨的吸收等<sup>[6]</sup>。因此根管再治疗一直被认为是一项难度较大的工作。机用镍钛器械逐渐应用于根管再治疗后,学者们做了大量的相关研究来探讨不锈钢器械与不同种类的镍钛器械在根管再治疗过程中各自的优势与不足<sup>[7-8]</sup>。本研究比较手用不锈钢器械与 ProTaper Retreatment、锋度 O-file、M3-RT3 种机用镍钛根管再治疗器械在不同方面的性能,在 SEM 下观察预备后的根管壁形态,以期为其临床应用提供实验参考。

近年来,国内外厂商都在传统镍钛器械的基础上对材料的晶体结构、生产制作工艺、运动方式等方面做了很多改进,研发了许多不同体系的新型镍钛器械,这些因素均可不同程度地影响镍钛锉的中心定位能力。不同机用镍钛器械清除根充物的效果,目前尚无统一定论,可能与不同研究者选取的评价方法不同有关。目前充填物残留量的评价方法有:牙根纵向劈开法、X 线法、计算机软件图像分析法、微焦点计算机断层扫描术以及离体牙透明化法等<sup>[9-11]</sup>。

根充物清除后根管壁的清洁程度对根管再治疗的成功起着至关重要的作用<sup>[12]</sup>。如根管壁上残余较多的感染物质,会使再治疗的效果受影响。在 SEM 高倍放大视野下,可清楚观察到牙本质小管的形态及微小裂纹<sup>[13]</sup>;使用 SEM 观察不同镍钛器械清除根充物过程中造成的牙本质裂纹情况,发现镍钛器械的使用会增加牙本质裂纹的产生<sup>[14-15]</sup>。本实验将经过不同器械预备的根管置于 SEM 下观察,发现经 4 种器械预备后的根管壁上均有不同程度的充填物残留,但均未观察到牙本质裂纹,镍钛器械预备后的根管壁相比手用器械更为平滑连续,牙本质小管内残余的细小碎屑少。

本实验通过对比研究,发现再治疗镍钛器械相比于手用不锈钢器械在根管中心定位能力、根充物清除效果方面显示出一定的优势,与此同时,充填物的残留、过度切削牙本质、根管侧穿、器械分离等也是镍钛器械使用中不容忽视的问题。临床应用中还需要术者熟悉各种镍钛再治疗器械的性能,严格把控适应证及每支镍钛器械的使用次数,降低器械分离的风险,谨慎操作,以提高根管再治疗的成功率。

#### 参考文献

- [1] Chugal N, Mallya SM, Kahler B, et al. Endodontic treatment outcomes[J]. Dent Clin North Am, 2017, 61(1): 59-80.
- [2] Rios Mde A, Villela AM, Cunha RS, et al. Efficacy of 2 reciprocating systems compared with a rotary retreatment system for gutta-percha removal[J]. J Endod, 2014, 40(4): 543-546.
- [3] Keles A, Arslan H, Aliye K, et al. Removal of filling materials from oval-shaped canals using laser irradiation: a micro-computed tomographic study[J]. J Endod, 2015, 41(2): 219-224.
- [4] Rossi-Fedele G, Ahmed HM. Assessment of root canal filling removal effectiveness using micro-computed tomography: a systematic review[J]. J Endod, 2017, 43(4): 520-526.
- [5] Sağlam M, Köseoğlu S, Taşdemir İ, et al. Combined application of Er:YAG and Nd:YAG lasers in treatment of chronic periodontitis. A split-mouth, single-blind, randomized controlled trial[J]. J Periodontal Res, 2017, 52(5): 853-862.
- [6] Das S, de Ida A, Das S, et al. Comparative evaluation of three different rotary instrumentation systems for removal of gutta-percha from root canal during endodontic retreatment: an *in vitro* study[J]. J Conserv Dent, 2017, 20(5): 311-316.
- [7] Kasam S, Mariswamy AB. Efficacy of different methods for removing root canal filling material in retreatment - an *in-vitro* study[J]. J Clin Diagn Res, 2016, 10(6): C6-C10.
- [8] Genc Sen O, Erdemir A, Canakci BC. Effect of solvent use on post-operative pain in root canal retreatment: a randomized, controlled clinical trial[J]. Clin Oral Investig, 2020, 24(1): 257-263.
- [9] Al-Salehi SK, Horner K. Impact of cone beam computed tomography (CBCT) on diagnostic thinking in endodontics of posterior teeth: a before-after study[J]. J Dent, 2016, 53(53): 57-63.
- [10] 蔡桥银. 不同镍钛再治疗器械用于根管内充填材料清除效果对比[J]. 泰山医学院学报, 2018, 39(7): 830-831.
- Cai QY. Comparison of removal effects of different nickel-titanium retreatment devices for root canal filling materials[J]. J Taishan M C, 2018, 39(7): 830-831.
- [11] Ozyurek T, Demiryurek EO. Efficacy of different nickel-titanium instruments in removing gutta-percha during root canal retreatment [J]. J Endod, 2016, 42(4): 646-649.
- [12] Kakoura F, Pantelidou O. Retreatability of root canals filled with Gutta percha and a novel bioceramic sealer: a scanning electron microscopy study[J]. J Conserv Dent, 2018, 21(6): 632-636.
- [13] Citak M, Ozyurek T. Effect of different nickel-titanium rotary files on dentinal crack formation during retreatment procedure[J]. J Dent Res Dent Clin Dent Prospects, 2017, 11(2): 90-95.
- [14] Ozyurek T, Demiryurek EO. Surface deformation of several nickel-titanium rotary instruments after removal of the root canal filling materials:a scanning electron microscope evaluation[J]. Odontology, 2019 (21): 1255-1618.
- [15] Can SB, Gülliz G. Evaluation of surface alterations in different retreatment nickel-titanium files: AFM and SEM study[J]. Microsc Res Tech, 2015, 78(5): 356-362.

(编辑 罗燕鸿,曾雄群)



官网



公众号