

54. SINGLE-VISIT TREATMENT OF ACUTE PULPITIS



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Introduction. Pulpitis represents the reactions and processes that occur in the dental pulp under the action of pathogens that act intensely on the tooth or that come into direct contact with the dental pulp. Following the long-term action of these pathogens, biochemical, functional and structural changes occur in the dental pulp, which are similar to connective tissue inflammation. The method of single-visit treatment of pulpitis is the most common and frequently used method of complete removal of the pulp, both coronal and radicular, after the pulp has been anesthetized with an anesthetic.

Aim of study. To determine the optimal and effective treatment plan for patients with clinical signs of pulpitis.

Methods and materials. A group of 10 patients, aged between 20 and 50 years, with pulpitis symptoms were selected and clinical and paraclinical examined. The treatment of pulpitis was carried out by surgical extirpation of the dental pulp, both coronal and radicular, after applying anesthetics, which helped to carry out the complex treatment in a single visit, thus shortening the treatment time, preventing root canal infection, and ensuring favorable biological conditions for the healing of the remaining pulp abutment within the apical foramen after removing the pulp.

Results. The study ascertained the benefits of the anesthetics used in the treatment of pulpal diseases.

Conclusion. The clinical study demonstrated a positive, favorable, efficient, and qualitative impact using the method of pulpitis treatment in a single visit under anesthesia.