

PULPECTOMY PROCEDURE IN CHILDREN

Single Visit Pulpectomy

- Large carious exposure with frank involvement of radicular pulp without any periapical changes
- Haemorrhage from amputated radicular pulp stumps



- Tooth is anaesthetized and isolated
- Access cavity is prepared
- Pulp is extirpated
- Irrigation and drying of canals is done
- Canal is obturated
- Final restoration is done and stainless steel crown is placed

OBTURATION TECHNIQUES

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|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Endodontic pressure syringe | Reamer technique |
| Mechanical syringe | Insulin syringe technique |
| Incremental filling technique | NaviTip |
| Tuberculin syringe | Bidirectional syringe |
| Jiffy tubes | Past inject (Micromega) |

Multiple Visit Pulpectomy

- Abscess or chronic sinus, Non-vital
- Teeth with necrotic pulp and periapical involvement



1st Appointment (Access opening)

- Tooth is anaesthetized and isolated
- Access cavity is prepared
- Pulp is extirpated
- Working length is determined
- Formocresol cotton pellet is placed in chamber following which temporary restoration is placed

2nd Appointment (Cleaning and shaping)

- Appointment should be 5-7 days apart
- Remove temporary restoration
- Biomechanical preparation and irrigation is done
- Canals are dried
- Temporary restoration is placed

3rd Appointment (Obturation)

- Appointment should be 5-7 days apart
- Temporary restoration is removed
- Irrigation and drying of canals is done
- Canals are obturated
- Pulp is sealed with temporary restoration
- Recall after one week if asymptomatic
- Stainless steel crown is given

MATERIALS USED FOR OBTURATION

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| Zinc oxide eugenol | Iodoform paste |
| Calcium hydroxide | Endoflas |
| Endoflas-Chlorophenol –free | Calen Paste with zinc oxide |
| Pulpotec | Aloe Vera |
| Zinc-Oxide Ozonated oil | Lesion sterilization and Tissue |