



**IMPACT OF CONVENTIONAL AND TRUSS ACCESS CAVITY
PREPARATION AND DIFFERENT CORE FILLING MATERIALS ON
FRACTURE STRENGTH OF ENDODONTICALLY TREATED
TEETH: A CBCT ASSISTED IN VITRO STUDY**

By

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Master of Dental Surgery

In

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Under the guidance of

Prof. Dr. JAIN MATHEW

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Chelad, Kothamangalam

2018-2021

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I hereby declare that this dissertation entitled “Impact of Conventional and Truss Access Cavity Preparation and Different Core Filling Materials on Fracture Strength of Endodontically Treated Teeth: A CBCT Assisted In Vitro Study” is a bonafide and genuine research work carried out by me under the guidance of Prof. Dr. Jain Mathew, Department of Conservative Dentistry & Endodontics, St. Gregorios Dental College, Chelad, Kothamangalam.

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ABSTRACT

AIM

To evaluate and compare in vitro the fracture resistance of endodontically treated teeth with traditional access cavity and new conservative “Truss” access cavity, restored with different core filling materials, with and without coronal tooth material loss.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

90 intact maxillary first premolars were selected for the study and were standardized based on anatomical measurements. It was then randomly divided into 9 groups which consisted of one Control Group of intact molars and 8 test groups. CBCT scan was performed on all the samples. On the teeth in the test Groups 1, 2, 5 & 6, standardized Class II MOD cavities were prepared and in Groups 3, 4, 7 & 8, no Class II preparation was done. Conventional Access and Truss Access cavities were prepared on Groups 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, 6, 7, 8 respectively, which was then followed by standard endodontic procedure. CBCT scan was used as a guide to prepare the Truss access. Before starting the core filling procedure, the mesial and distal walls of all teeth having Class II MOD cavity were restored using 3M ESPE Z250 XT Filtek-Nanohybrid direct composite. Teeth in Groups 1, 3, 5, and 8, were restored with GC Fuji IX glass ionomer cement according to the manufacturer’s instructions. Group 2, 4, 6, and 8, were restored with light cured direct composite resin (Ivoclar Vivadent Tetric N) after acid etching and application of bonding agent. All teeth were mounted on acrylic blocks and subjected to fracture testing on Universal Testing Machine. Fractured samples were observed under stereomicroscope.

RESULTS: Fracture strength mean value in experimental groups was highest for Truss Access and least for Conventional access.

CONCLUSION: This study showed that Truss Access cavity preparation improved the fracture strength of endodontically treated teeth.

KEYWORDS: Conservative access cavity, Fracture strength, Mesio-occluso-distal cavity, Truss Access cavity.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

S. NO:	CONTENTS	PAGE NO:
1.	ABSTRACT	ix
2.	INTRODUCTION	1
3.	AIM AND OBJECTIVES	5
4.	REVIEW OF LITERATURE AND BACKGROUND	7
5.	RELEVANCE	19
6.	MATERIALS AND METHODS	21
7.	STATISTICAL ANALYSIS	35
8.	RESULTS	43
9.	DISCUSSION	46
10.	CONCLUSION	54
11.	SUMMARY	56
12.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	59
13.	ANNEXURE	67

LIST OF TABLES

S. NO:	CONTENTS	PAGE NO:
1.	MEAN AND STANDARD DEVIATION	36
2.	ONE WAY ANOVA	37
3.	TUKEY HSD POST HOC ANALYSIS	38
4.	HOMOGENEOUS SUBSETS	41
5.	TYPE OF FRACTURE	42

LIST OF FIGURES

S. NO:	CONTENTS	PAGE NO:
1.	SAMPLE TEETH	23
2.	KAVO OP 3D PRO	26
3.	PREOPERATIVE CBCT SCAN OF SAMPLES	26
4.	MEASUREMENT OF BUCCOLINGUAL DIMENSIONS OF PULP CHAMBER USING CBCT	27
5.	MEASUREMENT OF DISTANCE BETWEEN THE OCCLUSAL SURFACE AND THE ROOF OF THE PULP CHAMBER USING CBCT	27
6.	245 TUNGSTEN CARBIDE BUR	28
7.	XT FILTEK COMPOSITE	28
8.	CORE FILLING MATERIALS - GC FUJI IX GIC & TETRIC N DIRECT COMPOSITE	28
9.	CLASS II MOD CAVITY PREPARATION	29
10.	FG 1 COARSE DIAMOND ENDO ACCESS BUR	29
11.	CONVENTIONAL ACCESS AND TRUSS ACCESS	
12.	CONVENTIONAL ACCESS AND TRUSS ACCESS IN TEETH WITH CLASS II MOD CAVITY	30
13.	WORKING LENGTH	31
14.	MASTER CONE SELECTION	31
15.	OBTURATION	31
16.	CORE FILLING	32
17.	TEST GROUPS AFTER CORONAL RESTORATION	32
18.	TEETH MOUNTED ON SELF CURING ACRYLIC RESIN BLOCKS	33
19.	UNIVERSAL TESTING MACHINE	33
20.	FAVOURABLE FRACTURE	34
21.	UNFAVOURABLE FRACTURE	34

LIST OF GRAPHS

S. NO:	CONTENTS	PAGE NO:
1.	MEAN AND STANDARD DEVIATION	37
2.	TYPE OF FRACTURE	42