Treatment of Endo-Perio Lesion: in Patient with Chronic Periodontitis

Authors
Tamer E. Essa¹, Anas M. Hejazi², Fatimah Al Ajmi³, Raad E. Abu Al Reesh⁴, Ali S. Al Shahrami⁵, Ahmed R. El Tokhi⁶

¹Lecturer of Oral Medicine, Oral Diagnosis, Periodontology. Faculty of Dentistry, Minia University
²Consultant of Oral Surgeon, German Board in Oral Surgery (Facharzt), Eberhard Karls University Tubinen, Germany
³Senior Registrar Restorative Dentistry, Saudi Board, Armed Forces Hospital, Jubail
⁴⁵⁶General Practitioner, Armed Forces Hospital, Jubail

Abstract
Endo-perio lesions has one of the, most common challenges associated with dental field. Endodontic-periodontal combined lesions are a clinical dilemma because complicated diagnosis and treatment planning. (Mandel et al., 1993) Simiring and Goldberg described the relationship between pulpal and periodontal disease in 1964. The main cause for pulpal and periodontal disease is bacterial. Through cross-infection between the root canal and periodontal tissue may be occurs by several pathways as apical foramen, lateral and accessingor canals, dentinal tubules, palatogrooves, iatrogenic root canal perforation and root fracture horizontally and/or vertically, (Zehnders et al. 2002). Regarding the failure or success of treatment for perio-endo lesions are depending to several factors as pulp vitality, type and extent of the periodontal defects.

The aim of the present study is to diagnosis and to manage the endo-perio lesions.

Case Report
Examination
A female patient, 26 years old complained of pain in ≠46 from 2 weeks ago. Patient was free from any systemic disease. On intra oral examination, there was a deep carious lesion related to ≠ 46 with previous pulpectomized from 2 months ago. There is a tenderness after applied percussion test as well non-response selected tooth with vital cold test.

From periodontal view, there was deep periodontal pocket equa 89mml buccally as shown in figure (1).

On radiographic examination for ≠46 showed radiolucency related to mesial and distal roots for ≠ 46 which extruding along the lateral surface of root leading to vertical bone less around mesial root. Surface of ≠46 figure (2).
Treatment Planning

Emergency phase started by initially endodontic therapy was preformed as shown in (figure 3 & 4) (Rotstein, 2002).

Degranulation and debridement was done of perio-pocket by using Gracey’s Curette ≠9 and ≠10 for facial surface while ≠11 and ≠12 for mesial surface followed by irrigation with chlorhexidine gluconate and applied tetracycline past for 5-7 minutes to control bleeding and exposed of dentinal tubules as shown figure (7). This past act as root bio modification regeneration method to enhance periodontal regeneration. Bone graft material was applied (Bio-oss) to the area of bone loss defect by using bone graft carrier and placed in increment with proper condensation as shown clinically and radio graphically figure (8).
Figure 8: Bone graft applied

To protect bone graft material and to avoid epithelial migration we can use resorbable collagen membrane (Bio mend extend) that suturing by 5/0 vicryle suture to stabilize the graft as shown for (9 & 10).

Figure 9: Collagen membrane applied

Figure 10: Coronal repositioning flap

The flap was repositioning as a cranial repositioning flap with suturing with horizontal matrices by 3/0 vicryle as shown in figure (11).

Figure 11: Suturing 3/0 vicryle

Post operative medications and post surgical instructions were given to the patient who recalled every 3 months for clinical and radiographic evaluation to detect the level of probing depth and attachment loss as shown in figure (12, 13, 14, 15).

Figure 12: Post-operative after 8 months

Figure 13: Post-operative after 3 months

Figure 14: Post-operative after 6 months

Figure 15: Post-operative after 9 months
Discussion
Tissues of dental pulp and periodontium are interlinked from the embryonic stage. The dental papilla and dental sac are common mesodermal origin. Effect of periodontal disease (Stelzer et al. 1963) on pulp was described firstly in 1918 by Turner et al. They suggested that suppurative periodontitis, induce changes in the pulp such as fibrosis, clasification. On the other hand, pulp communicates with periodontal ligament via the apical foramen, auxillary, furcation canals and dentinal tubules. The manifestation of periodontal involvement as a sequelae of a pulp is thickening of periodontal ligament space, resorption of adjacent alveolar bone, formation of granuloma or cyst and furcation involvement. (Perlmutter et al., 1987).
Diagnosis and clinical examination for endo-perio lesions is one of common challenge in dental field due to different causes and inter-relationship between causes. So, proper diagnosis is an important factor to detect the treatment and good prognosis for a long time. Several studied was done to detect the effect of endodontic treatment of periodontal wound healing, the result was negative (Zehndar et al. 2002) while other researchers found non-significant effects maybe produced (Perlumtters et. al. & de Miranda et al. 2003).
Endodontic treatment is highly predictable with higher rate of success while periodontal lesion cannot easily predicted as endodontic lesions. On the other hand effective endodontic treatment may eradicate periodontal pocket (Pand. F, et al 1997).
In our case, after using vitality test which showed no response for non-vital tooth that suggesting ≠46 is primary endodontic involvement.
Treatment of endo-perio lesion requires both endodontic treatment and periodontal regenerative treatment. The treatment strategy is to first focus on debridement and disinfect of the root canal system followed by an observation period. The goal of periodontal surgery is to remove all necrotic tissues from the surgical site and facilitate the regeneration of hard and soft tissue along with the formation of new attachment apparatus. In the reported case the established diagnosis was of primary endodontic with secondary periodontal involvement. Hence; endodontic therapy was done and followed by periodontal surgery. Since buccal furcation was involved, an attempted regeneration was done with the help of bone graft. Bone graft used was Bio-oss consists of synthetic calcium hydroxyapatite in low crystalline form. It is a mixture of hydroxyapatite, β-ticalcium phosphate and other forms of calcium such as calcium carbonate and bi calcium phosphate. Both are biologically compatible and have been used in the treatment of periodontal osseous defects. Studies have shown that HA particles did not elicit an inflammatory response and that they provided a scaffold for new bone to grow. The results post 3,6,9 months has shown a significant amount of bone fill in the defect area of the treated tooth. Similarly; in a case series published by Hacer Aksel in 2014, one case with primary endodontic and secondary periodontal lesions was reported. Endodontic treatment was administered followed by periodontal surgery after 3 months. One year follow up of the patient revealed resolution of the symptoms and improved clinical and radiographic findings.

Conclusion
Endo perio lesion has a complex pathogenesis and requires great skill to identify and treat it. Hence, cooperation between different disciplines that includes periodontology, endodontic and prosthodontics is required to effectively treat the lesion. A better treatment plan leads to a better result as seen in this case report.

References


