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## The effect of intracanal calcium hydroxide and MTA obturation on inflammatory external root resorption

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External inflammatory resorption is a progressive condition that may occur due to avulsion or luxation and has the ability to make rapid progress. The case study begins with a 10-year old boy was referred to the department of endodontic dentistry in Isfahan University of Medical Sciences with the complaint of severe mobility and pain on his maxillary central incisor after a traumatic accident five months ago. It was learned that the tooth was avulsed at the time and placed and splinted by a general Dentist without any further treatment. Intraoral examination showed swelling and fistula and grade three mobility on a tooth. The tooth responded negatively to heat and cold and electric pulp test. It was sensitive to percussion and palpation. Radiographic examination showed inflammatory external root resorption. At the first visit after access cavity preparation and cleaning and shaping a creamy mix, calcium hydroxide was placed in the canal for a month. In second and third visits intracanal calcium hydroxide therapy was repeated due to the lack of radiographic signs of the tooth and osseous healing. In six months, follow up the resorption was stopped, and the canal was obdurate with MTA. After a 25 month follow up period, no signs of resorption were observed, and the replacement of tooth bone was seen. This case report supports the healing of inflammatory external root resorption by using intracanal calcium hydroxide and MTA obturation.

### Biography

Fereshteh Najarzadegan is a Dentist and completed her degree from Isfahan University of Medical Science, Iran.

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