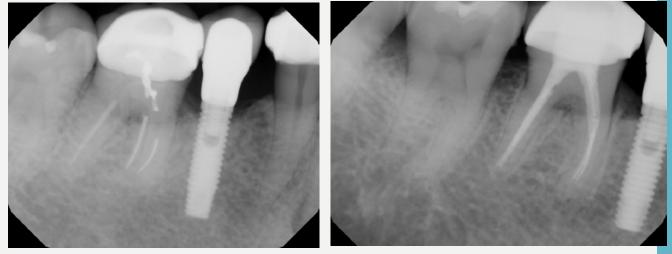
SURGICAL REMOVAL OF A Separated instrument During apicoectomy

PRESENTATION BY: MIA TITTLE, PGY-2 ENDODONTICS FACULTY COLLABORATION: DR. ADHAM AZIM

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON SEPARATED INSTRUMENTS

- The incidence of separated instruments ranges from 0.4-23%, with Endodontists reporting around 5%.¹
- Most fractures of instruments occur in the M roots of mandibular molars due to the inaccessibility and angulation.²
- The general consensus is that the separated instrument does not have a significant effect on outcome as long as there is not a pre-operative lesion^{3,4}
- Orthograde removal involves a variety of methods including: extractors, wire loops, post removal systems, ultrasonics, and laser irradiation¹

CLINICAL CASE



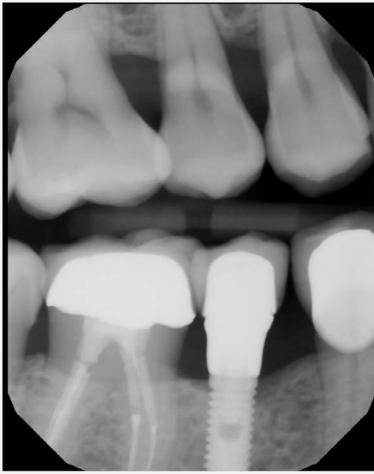
Pre-op PA 2015

Re-treatment 2015

- 52 years old Female patient, ASA I
- Presented for evaluation and treatment of tooth no 30.
 - Initial RCT was done ~ 10 years ago at an outside clinic where 2 rotary instruments were separated in the ML and MB canals.
 - #30 was re-treated in the residency clinic in 2015 but the files were unable to be bypassed or removed due to their size and location in the canal.
- Pt presented to the graduate endodontic clinic for evaluation of #30 due to presence of new PARL on M root.
 - Pt symptomatic to percussion at this time



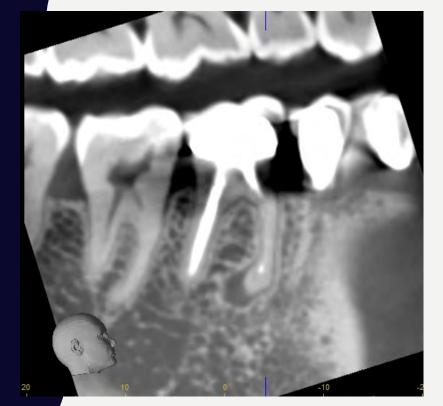
Pre-op PA 2022 showing separated rotary instruments in ML and MB canals





Pre-op Clinical photo

Pre-op BW







Sagittal slice showing lesion of low density on D aspect of M root Coronal slice showing separated instruments in ML and MB canals

Axial slice showing isthmus between MB and ML canals

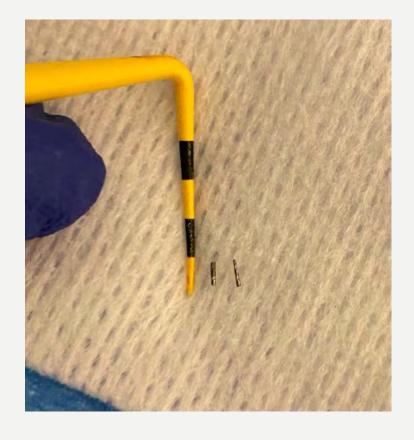
TREATMENT PLAN

- Decided to attempt surgery due to previous re-treatment that was unsuccessful in removing separated instruments
- Planned for papilla sparing full thickness flap with obtuse vertical releasing to avoid implant epithelial attachment
- 3mm resection of M root and attempt to remove separated instruments with ultrasonics
- BC putty retrofill
- No graft needed

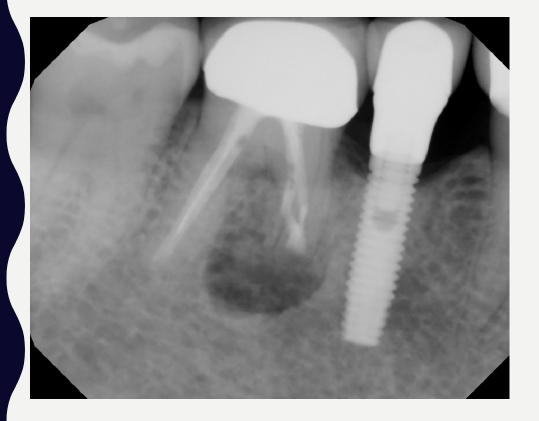




Instrument retrieved from MB canal

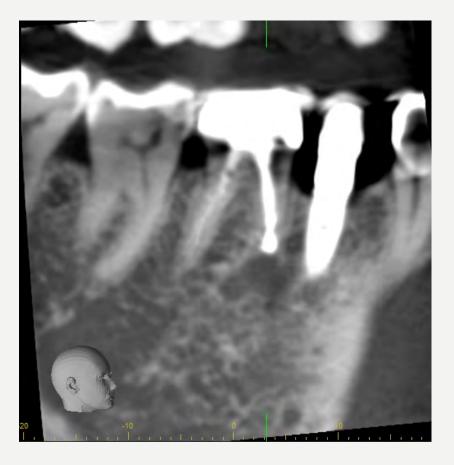


MB and ML instruments





Final PAs showing retrofill





Immediate post-op CBCTs showing osteotomy side and retrofill into isthmus





Immediate pre-op

I month follow up

CONCLUSION

- When deciding between orthograde of retrograde instrument removal, consider the amount of tooth structure and retrievability of the separated instrument
- Surgical may be a better option especially if re-treatment was already attempted beforehand
 - More direct access to instruments after resection
 - No need to remove tooth structure internally
 - Alters environment of periapical region
- Present options to the patient and explain RBAs

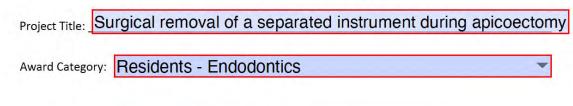
REFERENCES

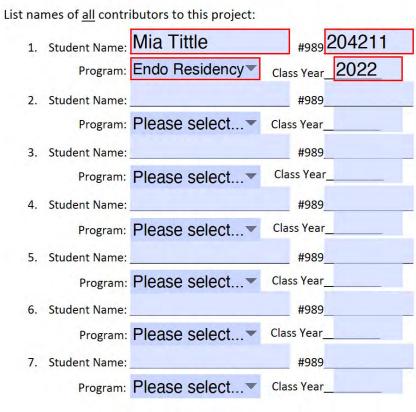
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(ONE Cover Sheet per project)





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8. Enter your abstract text here (300 word max) :

The aim of this presentation is to demonstrate the surgical removal of separated instruments via apicoectomy and retrograde fill. This treatment option is one to consider especially when previous orthograde removal has already been attempted. Thanks to Dr. Adham Azim for supervising and planning this procedure.

Thank you for filling out the OKU Sutro Excellence Day Project Cover Sheet!Please merge this Cover Sheet with your Final Project Materials (ie, research poster, clinical case, paper, or other creative production) before uploading to the Final Project Submission Form.