

Index

A

- A beta fibres, 2
- Acute apical abscess, 6–7, 43, 45, 53–54
- Acute apical periodontitis, 6, 42–44
- Acute maxillary sinusitis, 4
- Acute periodontal abscess, 7
- A delta fibres, 2
- Allodynia, 4
- Ameloblastoma, 58
- Amoxicillin, 143–145
- Amoxiclav, 143
- Analgesics, 226–227
- Ankylosis
 - late adolescence, 283–286
 - preadolescence, 286–287
- Anterior middle superior alveolar (AMSA) block, 232
- Anterior teeth technique, 218, 220
- Antibiotics
 - amoxicillin, 143
 - amoxiclav, 143
 - clindamycin, 144
 - effectiveness, 142
 - endodontic facial infections, management of, 84
 - infective endocarditis, 142–143
 - Ledermix paste, 143–144, 146
 - local adjunctive antibiotics, 146
 - prosthetic joint implants, 143
 - Septomixine Fort paste, 143, 144
 - systemic (*see* Systemic antibiotics)
 - tetracyclines, 144
 - use of, 141
- Anxiolytics, 236
 - conscious sedation, 237
 - diazepam, 239
 - equipment, 237–238
 - fasting, 237
 - fentanyl, 240
 - inhaled nitrous oxide, 239
 - intravenous sedation, 240
 - ketamine, 239
 - midazolam, 239
 - nitrous oxide, 239–240
 - oral sedation, 238–239
 - patient assessment, 237
 - personnel, 238
 - propofol, 240
 - training, 238
- Apical periodontitis
 - bacterial role, 22
 - dentinal tubule invasion, 25–26
 - and herpesvirus, 30–31
 - intra-canal bacteria and bacterial biofilms, 21
 - microbiota, features of, 29, 30
 - nonmicrobial aetiological factors, 31–32
 - pathogenesis, 28
 - pulpal contamination pathways, 22–23
 - root canal system
 - bacterial entry, 22–23
 - bacterial interactions, 26–27
 - microflora, spatial distribution of, 23–26
 - nutrients, 27–28
 - and yeasts, 31
- Armamentarium, 117
 - burs
 - canal preparation, 136
 - cutting an access cavity, 135–136
 - location of canal, 136
 - C+ files, 119
 - coloured numbering system, 118
 - CPITN probe, 138
 - cutting blade design, 118
 - dental magnification and illumination
 - advantages, 121
 - dental operating microscope, 122–123
 - disadvantages, 121
 - loupes, 122
 - resolution, 122
 - DG16 endodontic probe, 138
 - engine-driven instruments
 - controlled high-torque and low-speed motor, 126
 - Greater Taper files, 128–129
 - K3, 130
 - LightSpeed rotary nickel–titanium instrument, 127–128
 - ProFiles rotary nickel–titanium instrument, 126–127
 - ProTaper Next, 132–133
 - ProTaper Universal system, 129
 - RaCe system, 129–130
 - speed of rotation, 126

Armamentarium (*cont.*)

- torque, 126
 - Vortex Blue, 130–132
 - WaveOne, 132
 - Flex-R file, 118–119
 - front surface reflecting mouth mirror, 136
 - Hedstroem file, 118, 124
 - instrument packs, 136–138
 - K-file instrument, 118, 119
 - microsurgical instruments, 134–135
 - M-Wire technology, 125–126, 132
 - obturation tray setup, 138
 - rotary Ni–Ti file systems, design features of, 119–121
 - sonic and ultrasonic instruments
 - applications, 133
 - frequency range, 133
 - ProUltra or Satelec ultrasonic tips, 133
 - ProUltra Piezo, 133
 - Start-X tips, 133–134
 - stainless steel instruments, 123–125
 - torque-controlled motor set, 121
 - ultrasonic instrumentation, 121
 - uniform file tape requirements, 118
- Articaine, 225
- Aspirin therapy, 298
- Atypical odontalgia, 5, 15
- Augmentin, 145
- Avulsion
 - delayed replantation adolescent, 281–283
 - immediate replantation adult, 278–281
- Azithromycin, 145

B

- Bay cyst, 52
- Benign aggressive lesions, 52
- Benign cemento-osseous dysplasia, 52
- Benign fibro-osseous lesions, 58
- Biofilms
 - bacterial condensations, 29
 - definition, 28
 - development on surface, 28, 29
- Bisecting-angle technique, 168, 170
- Bisphosphonate-related osteonecrosis (BRONJ), 297–298
- Bitewing radiography, 167–168
- Bleeding disorders, 298–299
- Bolam principle, 67, 68
- Bow first technique, 218–219
- Buccal space, 82
- Bupivacaine, 225

C

- Caldwell–Luc procedure, 14
- Canine fossa, 81
- Cavernous sinus thrombosis, 82–83
- Cellulitis, 78–79
- Central giant cell granuloma, 58
- Cephalosporins, 145

- Cerebrovascular accidents, 299–300
- C fibres, 2
- C+ files, 119
- Charge-coupled devices (CCD), 170–171
- Chronic apical abscess, 54
- Chronic apical periodontitis
 - acute exacerbation of, 16
 - nonsurgical root canal treatment, 44
 - peri-radicular bone resorption, 43, 46
 - with suppuration, 44–46, 54
- Chronic (persistent) idiopathic facial pain (CIFFP), 5, 15
- Ciprofloxacin, 145
- Clamp first technique, 217–219
- Clarithromycin, 145
- Climax community, 28
- Clindamycin, 144, 145
- Combined occlusal trauma, 8, 9
- Commission on Dental Accreditation (CODA), 123
- Condensing osteitis, 45, 47
- Cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT), 162, 163, 172–173
- Conscious sedation, 237
- Corticosteroids, 240–241
- Coumarin therapy, 299
- Cracked tooth syndrome, 259–261
- Craze lines, 251, 258
- Creutzfeldt–Jakob disease (CJD), 89–90
- Crown-down shaping technique, 131
- Crown lengthening, 109–110
- C-shaped canal systems, 207–211
- Cyclooxygenase enzyme (COX), 227
- Cyst. *See also specific* Cysts
 - definition, 49
 - radiological appearances, 52

D

- Degenerative changes, tooth, 41, 42
- Dens invaginatus, 199, 202–204
- Dental implant failures, 112–114
- Dental magnification and illumination
 - advantages, 121
 - dental operating microscope, 122–123
 - disadvantages, 121
 - loupes, 122
 - resolution, 122
- Dental negligence, 69
- Dental operating microscope, 122–123
- Dental records, 69–70
- Dental unit water line (DUWL) maintenance, 89
- Dentinal sensitivity
 - aetiology, 7–8
 - diagnostic tests, 8
 - modified Bass technique, 8
 - prevention, 8
 - sealing dentinal tubules, 8
 - signs and symptoms, 8
- Dentinal tubule invasion, 25–26
- Dentine hypersensitivity, 3
- Depth of field, 122

DG16 endodontic probe, 138
 Diabetes mellitus, 297
 Diazepam, 239
 Digital radiography, 163, 170–172
 Disinfection, 89
 Doxycycline, 145

E

Electric pulp testing (EPT), 150–151, 156–158
 Endodontically treated teeth, 272
 Endodontic diagnosis
 cold stimulus, 150
 diagnostic decision-making, 150
 electric pulp testing, 150–151, 156–158
 hot stimulus, 150
 laser Doppler flowmetry, 151
 physiometric testing, 151
 traumatised teeth, 149
 vitality testing, 149
 Endodontic examination
 articular system and muscles
 of mastication, 152
 eyes, 152
 head, face and neck, 152
 lining mucosa, 152–153
 lips, 152
 lymph node, 152
 patient's symptoms, 151
 teeth, 153–154
 Endodontic infection control, 75
 Endodontic-periodontal interrelationship
 abscess, 247
 animal studies, 248
 apical foramen, 246
 classification systems, 246
 clinical radiographs, 249
 clinical relevance, 245
 cracked tooth syndrome, 259–261
 craze lines, 258
 dentine, 247
 diagnosis
 pocket morphology, 252
 primary endodontic lesion, 253–254
 primary periodontal lesion, 253, 255
 pulp vitality tests, 253
 radiographic assessment, 253
 differential diagnosis, 248
 fractured cusp, 258–259
 hemisection, root amputation and root resection,
 262–266
 lateral canals, 247
 lateral periodontal radiolucency, 252
 longitudinal fractures, 250
 longitudinal tooth cracks, 250
 management, 255–257
 peri-apical lesions, 246
 photographs, 251
 primary periodontal lesions, 249
 probing pocket depth, 246

 root resection, 252
 split tooth, 261, 265
 vertical root fracture, 251, 261–264
 Endodontic radiology
 clinical relevance, 161
 cone-beam computed tomography, 172–173
 conventional two-dimensional radiographs, 162
 digital radiography, 170–172
 instant process films, 162
 long-cone paralleling technique, 162
 peri-apical lesions, 164
 plain film radiography
 bisecting-angle technique, 168, 170
 bitewing radiography, 167–168
 paralleling technique, 167–169
 peri-apical radiography, 167
 root canal treatment, 166
 X-ray photons, 166
 radiolucent and radiopaque lesions, 175
 standard equipment, 164–166
 tube shift technique, 173–175
 Endodontic treatment
 alternative prosthodontic replacement options,
 110–114
 contraindications, 103–104
 criteria, 105
 crown lengthening, 109–110
 decision-making process, 104
 goal of, 103
 implant failures, 112–114
 implant placement, 106
 long-term prognosis, 105
 osseointegrated dental implant, 112
 peri-apical pathology, 106, 107
 periodontal assessment, 106, 108
 planning, 103
 removable partial dentures, 111
 root canal treatment
 healing signs, 105
 periodontal assessment, 106, 107
 restorability assessment, 105
 success rates, 104
 tooth restorability assessment, 108–109
 Engine-driven instruments
 controlled high-torque and low-speed motor, 126
 Greater Taper files, 128–129
 K3, 130
 LightSpeed rotary nickel–titanium instrument,
 127–128
 ProFiles rotary nickel–titanium instrument, 126–127
 ProTaper Next, 121, 132–133
 ProTaper Universal system, 121, 129
 RaCe system, 129–130
 speed of rotation, 126
 torque, 126
 Vortex Blue, 130–132
 WaveOne, 120, 132
Enterococcus faecalis, 29, 30
 Enucleation, 52
 Erythromycin, 145

Ethico-legal issues

- Bolam principle, 67, 68
- clinical risk management checklist, 66
- consultation with defence organisation, 68
- culture of litigation, 69
- dental negligence, 69
- dental records, 69–70
- Gillick competence, 68
- good communication, 65
- informed consent
 - morale and legal doctrine, 71
 - principles, 70
- patient complaints, 65
- patient satisfaction, 65
- treatment
 - complications, 71–72
 - referral for, 71
 - valid consent, 66

Extra-radicular infections, 30

F

Facial and neck space infections

- buccal space, 82
- canine fossa, 81
- cavernous sinus thrombosis, 82–83
- cellulitis, 78–79
- fascial spaces, 79, 80
- infratemporal fossa, 82
- Ludwig's angina, 81
- mandibular molars and premolars, 80
- orbital cellulitis, 83
- palatine space, 82
- parapharyngeal space, 82
- pterygomandibular space, 82
- retropharyngeal space, 82
- spread of, 78, 79
- sublingual space, 80
- submandibular space, 81
- submasseteric space, 82
- submental space, 80

Facial cellulitis

- definition, 78
- management of, 84

Fascial spaces, 79, 80

Fentanyl, 240

Ferrule effect, 108

Flex-R file, 118–119, 124

Focal infection theory, 293–294

Fractured cusp, 258–259

G

Galilean loupes, 122

Gates–Glidden drills, 136

Gillick competence, 68

Glucocorticosteroids. *See* Corticosteroids

Gow–Gates technique, 233–234

Granulomatous inflammation, 52

Greater palatine nerve block, 232

Greater Taper files, 128–129

H

Hand hygiene

- levels of, 90
- 5 moments of, 90
- routine, 88
- with soap and water, 91

Healthy pulp, 36–37

Hedstroem file, 118, 124

Heparin, 299

Herpesvirus and apical periodontitis, 30–31

High-torque control motors, 126

Hyperalgesia, 4

I

Incomplete root development, 196–199, 201–203

Infection control procedures

- automated cleaners, 89
- clinical hand contact surfaces, 88, 94
- Creutzfeldt–Jakob disease, 89–90
- dental unit water system maintenance, 89, 96
- disinfection, 89, 95
- enzyme cleaners, 89
- eyewear and face shields, 91–92
- hand hygiene
 - levels of, 90
 - 5 moments of, 90
 - routine, 88
 - with soap and water, 91
- immunisation policy, 94
- instrument storage, 95
- latex gloves, 88, 92
- masks, 91
- mechanical and chemical-cleaning, 89
- minimal hand contact surfaces, 88, 94, 95
- needlestick or sharps injury prevention, 88, 92–93
- neutral pH/mildly alkaline solutions, 89
- non-latex gloves, 88, 92
- personal protective equipment, in workplace, 88, 91–92
- pre-sterilisation cleaning, 95–97
- prevention of transmission, 87
- protective clothing, 92
- single-use instruments and prion disease, 97–99
- site decontamination, 89
- steam sterilisation, 95, 98
- sterile gloves, 88, 92
- sterilisation, 89
- surface barriers, 88–89, 95
- use of sharps devices, 88
- vaccination, 88, 94

Infective endocarditis (IE), 294–295

- prophylactic antibiotics, 142–143

Inferior alveolar nerve block (IANB), 233

Infraorbital block, 232–233

- Infratemporal fossa, 82
 Inhaled nitrous oxide, 239
 Intraligamentary injections, 235
 Intra-oral incision and drainage, 84–85
 Intra-osseous injections, 234–235
 Intra-pulpal injections, 235
 Intra-radicular infections, 29–30
 Intravenous sedation, 240
 Irreversible pulpitis, 3, 6, 38, 40, 142
- J**
 Jaws
 management of cystic lesions, 52
 radiolucent and mixed lesions of, 50–51
 radiolucent lesions
 differential diagnosis, 53
 non-healing lesions, 52
- K**
 Keplerian loupes, 122
 Ketamine, 239
 K3 instruments, 130
- L**
 Lateral luxation, 287–289
 Lateral periodontal cyst, 57
 Latex allergy, 88, 220
 Ledermix/calcium hydroxide paste, 146
 Ledermix paste, 143–144, 146
 LightSpeed rotary nickel–titanium instrument, 127–128
 Local anaesthesia (LA)
 cardiac effects, 229
 central nervous system effects, 229
 duration of action, 227
 facial nerve palsy, 230
 management, 229
 mishaps, 229
 noxious pain stimuli, 227
 postinjection paraesthesia, 230
 potency, 227
 toxicity and management, 228–229
 trismus, 229
 types and preparations, 228
 Long buccal nerve block, 234
 Long-cone paralleling technique, 162
 Loupes, 122
 Low-torque control motors, 126
 Ludwig's angina, 81
- M**
 Magnetostriktion, 133
 Malignant lesions, 58
 Mandibular canine tooth, 192, 194
 Mandibular incisor teeth, 191–193
 Mandibular infiltration and blocks
 Gow-Gates technique, 233–234
 inferior alveolar nerve block, 233
 long buccal nerve block, 234
 mental nerve block, 234
 Vazirani-Akinosis technique, 234
 Mandibular molar teeth, 193, 195–196, 198–201
 Mandibular premolar teeth, 192–193, 195–198
 Marsupialisation, 52
 Master Apical Rotary (MAR), 128
 Maxillary canine teeth, 184–186
 Maxillary central incisor teeth, 182–183
 Maxillary infiltration and blocks
 anterior middle superior alveolar, 232
 greater palatine nerve block, 232
 infraorbital block, 232–233
 palatal anterior superior alveolar nerve block,
 230–232
 posterior superior alveolar nerve block, 232
 Maxillary lateral incisor teeth, 184–185
 Maxillary molar teeth, 188–191
 Maxillary premolar teeth, 186–188
 Maxillary sinusitis, 12
 aetiology, 12
 examination process, 13
 management, 13–14
 Maxillofacial infections, anatomical spaces
 involved, 76
 Mental Capacity Act, 68
 Mental nerve block, 234
 Mesio-buccal 2 (MB2) canals, 203–209
 Metronidazole, 145
 Microsurgical instruments, 134–135
 Midazolam, 239
 Middle mesial canal, 206, 209
 M-Wire technology, 125–126, 132
 Myofacial pain syndrome, 9–12
- N**
 Nasopalatine duct cyst, 57
 Natural rubber latex (NRL) allergy, 301
 Necrotic pulp, 6
 Nocturnal bruxism, 10
 Non-endodontic lesions, 56
 ameloblastoma, 58
 benign fibro-osseous lesions, 58
 central giant cell granuloma, 58
 lateral periodontal cyst, 58
 malignant lesions, 58
 nasopalatine duct cyst, 57
 odontogenic keratocyst, 57
 peri-apical cemento-osseous dysplasia, 58
 Non-healing radiolucent jaw lesions, 52
 Non-narcotic analgesics, 224
 Non-odontogenic pain
 differential diagnosis, 2
 features of, 16, 18
 Normal peri-radicular tissues, 42, 43
 Normal pulp, 36–37

O

- Odontoblasts, 22
 - Odontogenic infections
 - dissemination, 77
 - facial and neck space infections, 78–83
 - facial cellulitis, 84
 - fascial planes, 76–77
 - haematogenous spread, 77
 - intra-oral incision and drainage, 84–85
 - principal management, 77
 - Odontogenic keratocyst, 57
 - Odontogenic (dental) pain
 - causes, 6
 - differential diagnosis, 2
 - features of, 16
 - Oral sedation, 238–239
 - Orbital cellulitis, 83
 - Orofacial pain
 - causes, 2, 3
 - definition, 1–2
 - hydrodynamic theory, 2–3
 - prevalence, 2
 - Orthodontically induced inflammatory root resorption (OIIRR), 272–275
 - Orthodontic–endodontic interrelationship
 - ankylosis
 - late adolescence, 283–286
 - preadolescence, 285–287
 - avulsion
 - delayed replantation adolescent, 281–283
 - immediate replantation adult, 278–281
 - clinical relevance, 271
 - lateral luxation, 287–289
 - orthodontic tooth movement
 - endodontically treated teeth, 272
 - management of endodontic procedures, 275–276
 - root resorption, 272–275
 - vital teeth, 271–272
 - orthognathic surgery, pulp vitality, 277–278
 - restorative procedures, 278
 - trauma, 276–277
 - Orthodontic tooth movement
 - endodontically treated teeth, 272
 - management of endodontic procedures, 275–276
 - root resorption, 272–275
 - vital teeth, 271–272
 - Orthognathic surgery, pulp vitality, 277–278
 - Orthograde root canal treatment, 50
 - Orthopaedic appliance therapy, temporomandibular disorder, 12
 - Osseointegrated dental implant, 112
 - Osteoporosis, 297–298
 - Osteoradionecrosis (ORN), 297
-
- P**
 - Pain management
 - analgesics, 226–227
 - anxiolytics, 236
 - conscious sedation, 237
 - diazepam, 239
 - equipment, 237–238
 - fasting, 237
 - fentanyl, 240
 - inhaled nitrous oxide, 239
 - intravenous sedation, 240
 - ketamine, 239
 - midazolam, 239
 - nitrous oxide, 239–240
 - oral sedation, 238–239
 - patient assessment, 237
 - personnel, 238
 - propofol, 240
 - training, 238
 - corticosteroids, 240–241
 - delivery systems, 235–237
 - local anaesthesia
 - cardiac effects, 229
 - central nervous system effects, 229
 - duration of action, 227
 - facial nerve palsy, 230
 - management, 229
 - mishaps, 229
 - noxious pain stimuli, 227
 - postinjection paraesthesia, 230
 - potency, 227
 - toxicity and management, 228–229
 - trismus, 229
 - types and preparations, 228
 - mandibular infiltration and blocks
 - Gow-Gates technique, 233–234
 - inferior alveolar nerve block, 233
 - long buccal nerve block, 234
 - mental nerve block, 234
 - Vazirani-Akinosis technique, 234
 - maxillary infiltration and blocks
 - anterior middle superior alveolar, 232
 - greater palatine nerve block, 232
 - infraorbital block, 232–233
 - palatal anterior superior alveolar nerve block, 230–232
 - posterior superior alveolar nerve block, 232
 - overview, 223–226
 - supplemental injections, 234–235
 - topical anaesthesia, 230–231
 - Palatal anterior superior alveolar (PASA) nerve block, 230–232
 - Palatine space, 82
 - Paralleling technique, 167–169
 - Parapharyngeal space, 82
 - Percussion and palpation, 153–155
 - Peri-apical cemento-osseous dysplasia, 58
 - Peri-apical condensing osteitis, 53
 - Peri-apical disease. *See* Apical periodontitis
 - Peri-apical endodontic lesions, 49, 50
 - acute apical abscess, 53–54
 - case study, 59–62
 - chronic apical abscess, 54
 - chronic apical periodontitis with suppuration, 54
 - diagnosis, 52

- peri-apical condensing osteitis, 53
 - peri-apical fibrous scar tissue, 56
 - peri-apical granuloma, 53
 - peri-apical pocket cyst, 54
 - radicular cyst, 54–57
 - residual cyst, 55–56
 - Peri-apical fibrous scar tissue, 56
 - Peri-apical granuloma, histopathological features of, 53
 - Peri-apical pocket cyst, 52, 54
 - Periodontal pain, 6
 - Persistent intra-radicular infections, 29–30
 - Phoenix abscess, 44
 - Physical therapy, temporomandibular disorder, 12
 - Piezoelectric effect, 133
 - Pioneer species, 28
 - Plain film radiography
 - bisecting-angle technique, 168, 170
 - bitewing radiography, 167–168
 - paralleling technique, 167–169
 - peri-apical radiography, 167
 - root canal treatment, 166
 - X-ray photons, 166
 - Planktonic organisms, 28
 - Plaque, 28
 - Posterior superior alveolar nerve (PSAN) block, 232
 - Pre-emptive analgesia, 224
 - Pregnancy, 300–301
 - Primary intra-radicular infections, 29
 - Primary occlusal trauma, 8, 9
 - Professional ethics, in dentistry, 66–67
 - ProFiles rotary nickel–titanium instrument, 126–127
 - Propofol, 240
 - Prosthetic joints, 295–297
 - ProTaper Next (PTN) instruments, 132–133
 - ProTaper Universal system, 121, 129
 - ProUltra Piezo, 133
 - ProUltra ultrasonic tips, 133
 - Pterygomandibular space, 82
 - Pulpal and Peri-apical disease
 - acute apical abscess, 43, 45
 - acute apical periodontitis, 42–44
 - chronic apical periodontitis, 43–46
 - classifications, 35
 - clinical diagnostic system, 36
 - clinically normal pulp, 36–37
 - condensing osteitis, 45, 47
 - degenerative changes, 41, 42
 - irreversible pulpitis, 38, 40
 - normal peri-radicular tissues, 42, 43
 - pulpless tooth, 41
 - pulp necrosis, 38–40
 - radiographic diagnostic system, 36
 - reversible pulpitis, 37–39
 - Pulpal disease classification, 3
 - Pulp–dentine complex, 21–22
 - Pulpless tooth, 41
 - Pulp necrosis
 - clinical radiographs, 39, 40
 - occurrence, 38
 - partial vs. complete necrosis, 39
 - percussion sensitivity, 39
 - pulp tests, 39
 - symptoms, 39
 - Pulse granuloma, 31
- R**
- RaCe (reamers with alternate cutting edges) system, 129–130
 - Radial lands, 127
 - Radicular cysts, 54
 - categories, 51–52
 - cholesterol crystals, 55, 57
 - definition, 49
 - pathogenesis, 55
 - phases, 55
 - Radiolucent and radiopaque lesions, 175
 - Radix entomolaris (RE), 195
 - Radix paramolaris (RP), 195
 - Reactionary dentine, 22
 - Referrals, for dental treatment, 71
 - Referred pain, 4
 - Removable partial dentures (RPDs), 111
 - Reparative dentine, 22
 - Residual cyst, 55–56
 - Respiratory disease, 300
 - Retropharyngeal space, 82
 - Reversible pulpitis, 3, 6, 37–39, 142
 - Root amputation and root resection, 262–266
 - Root canal anatomy
 - clinical relevance, 179
 - C-shaped canal systems, 207–211
 - dens invaginatus, 199, 202–204
 - incomplete root development, 196–199, 201–203
 - mandibular canine tooth, 192, 194
 - mandibular first permanent molars, 182
 - mandibular incisor teeth, 191–193
 - mandibular molar teeth, 193, 195–196, 198–201
 - mandibular permanent canine tooth, 181
 - mandibular premolar teeth, 192–193, 195–198
 - maxillary canine teeth, 184–186
 - maxillary central and lateral incisors, 181
 - maxillary central incisor teeth, 182–183
 - maxillary lateral incisor teeth, 184–185
 - maxillary molar teeth, 188–191
 - maxillary premolar teeth, 186–188
 - maxillary second premolars, 181–182
 - MB2 canals
 - access cavity, 204–205
 - identification, preparation and location, 204, 206
 - mesio-buccal root, 203
 - overview, 204–205
 - permanent maxillary first molar tooth, 205, 207
 - upper permanent maxillary molar teeth, 205, 208, 209
 - middle mesial canal, 206, 209
 - Vertucci classification, 180–181
 - vulcanised Indian rubber, 179
 - Weine's classification, 180–181

- Root canal system
 - bacterial entry, 22–23
 - bacterial interactions, 26–27
 - microflora, spatial distribution of
 - endodontic infection, 23–26
 - Gram stain, 23
 - light microscopy, 23, 24
 - morphological structure, 24–25
 - scanning electron microscopy, 25, 26
 - transmission electron microscopy, 24, 25
 - nutrients, 27–28
 - treatment
 - burs, 135–136
 - healing signs, 105
 - periodontal assessment, 106, 107
 - restorability assessment, 105
 - success rates, 104
 - Rotary nickel–titanium instrument
 - design features of, 119–121
 - LightSpeed, 127–128
 - ProFiles rotary nickel–titanium instrument, 126–127
 - Rubber dam
 - anterior teeth technique, 218, 220
 - armamentarium
 - clamp forceps, 216
 - clamps, 215–216
 - floss, 216, 218
 - frames, 216–217
 - napkin, 215
 - punch, 216
 - wedgets/OraSeal, 216
 - bow first technique, 218–219
 - clamp first technique, 217–219
 - clinical relevance, 213
 - latex allergy, 220
 - overview, 213–215
 - split/slit dam technique, 220–221
- S**
- Satelec ultrasonic tips, 133
 - Secondary colonisers, 28
 - Secondary intra-radicular infections, 29–30
 - Secondary occlusal trauma, 8, 9
 - Self-adjusting file (SAF), 120–121
 - Septomixine Fort paste, 143, 144
 - Single-file reciprocation, 120
 - Single-lens loupes, 122
 - Single-use instruments (SUI) and prion disease, 97–99
 - Social hand hygiene, 90
 - Sonic and ultrasonic instruments
 - applications, 133
 - frequency range, 133
 - ProUltra or Satelec ultrasonic tips, 133
 - ProUltra Piezo, 133
 - Start-X tips, 133–134
 - Split/slit dam technique, 220–221
 - Split tooth, 261, 265
 - Start-X tips, 133–134
 - Steam sterilisation, 95
 - Sterile necrosis, 39
 - Sterilisation, 89
 - Sublingual space, 80
 - Submandibular space, 81
 - Submasseteric space, 82
 - Submental space, 80
 - Supplemental injections, 234–235
 - Surgical decompression, 52, 58–59, 61
 - Surgical scrub, 90
 - Systemic antibiotics, 142
 - amoxicillin, 144–145
 - augmentin, 145
 - azithromycin, 145
 - cephalosporins, 145
 - ciprofloxacin, 145
 - clarithromycin, 145
 - clindamycin, 145
 - doxycycline, 145
 - erythromycin, 145
 - metronidazole, 145
 - tetracycline, 145
 - use and efficacy of, 144
 - Systemic diseases
 - bleeding disorders, 298–299
 - cerebrovascular accidents, 299–300
 - clinical relevance, 293
 - diabetes mellitus, 297
 - focal infection theory, 293–294
 - infective endocarditis, 294–295
 - irradiated patients, 297
 - latex allergy, 301
 - medical emergencies, 301–304
 - osteoporosis and BRONJ, 297–298
 - pregnancy, 300–301
 - prosthetic joints, 295–297
 - respiratory disease, 300
- T**
- Temporomandibular disorder (TMD)
 - description, 4–5
 - examination process, 10–11
 - intercuspal position, 10
 - jaw movements, 11, 12
 - management strategies, 5
 - muscle palpation, 11
 - nocturnal bruxism, 10
 - orthopaedic appliance therapy, 12
 - parafunctional habits, 11
 - patient education and self-care, 11
 - pharmacological management, 12
 - physical therapy, 12
 - physical trauma, 9–10
 - retruded contact position, 10
 - risk factors, 5
 - stabilisation splint therapy, 5
 - Temporomandibular joints (TMJs), 9–12
 - Tetracyclines, 144, 145
 - Thermal testing, 155–157
 - Tic douloureux. *See* Trigeminal neuralgia (TN)

TMD. *See* Temporomandibular disorder (TMD)
Tooth
 degenerative changes, 41, 42
 pulp status, 36, 37
Topical anaesthesia, 230–231
Traumatic periodontitis, 8–9
Trigeminal neuralgia (TN)
 carbamazepine treatment, 15
 case study, 16–18
 definition, 5, 14
 diagrammatic representation, 14
 examination process, 14–15
 surgical management, 15
 symptomatic causes, 5
Triple antibiotic paste, 146
True radicular cyst, 51–52

Tube shift technique, 173–175
Twisted Files (TF), 131

V

Vaccination, 88, 94
Vazirani-Akinosis technique, 234
Vertical root fracture (VRF), 261–264
Vertucci classification, 180–181
Vortex Blue (VB), 130–132

W

Warfarin therapy, 299
WaveOne rotary file system, 120, 132
Weine's classification, 180–181