paper spot test, would be accurate detection methods for black-pigemented bacteria.

+027

Pulpal and Periapical Reaction to Formocresol and Depulpin in Pulpotomized Rat Teeth.

Hyung-In Moon, In-Nam Whang, Sun-Hun Kim, Won-Mann Oh

Department of Conservative Dentistry, Dentistry of College, Chonnam Natl. Uni., Kwangju, Korea.

One fifth dilution of formocresol is usually used for pulpotomy of primary teeth and emergency pulpotomy of permanent teeth. Recently Depulpin (VoCo., Germany) gains popularity as devitalizing agent during root canal therapy in spite of high concentration of 49 % paraformaldehyde. But there are not enough publications about the reaction of dental pulp and periapical tissue caused by Depulpin. Therefore, This study was performed to evaluate the histological changes in pulp and periapical tissue of rat after pulpotomy using formocresol and Depulpin. Maxillary first molar of Sprague-Dawley rats were used for pulpotomy. Rats were sacrificed after 2 days, 4 days, 1 weeks, 2 weeks, 3 weeks and 4 weeks respectively. Specimens were histologically observed by light microscope and compared with normal pulp and periapical tissue. The obtained results were as follows.

- 1. Formocresol group A zone of fixed tissue, in which odontoblasts could clearly be defined, was present directly underneath the pulpotomy material in almost all teeth of this group. This was followed by an area of necrotic tissue which resembled dried out fibrous tissue with no cellular detail except some pyknotic nuclei. In the specimens of after 2 days, 4days, 1week, 2weeks in which vital tissue was present, it was separated from the fibrous area by a zone of inflammation. In the specimens of after 3 weeks and after 4 weeks, inflammatory infiltrate was in the periodontal ligament opposite the apical foramina of the teeth.
- 2. Depulpin group The area of necrotic tissue which had no cell and fiber, was present adjacent to the dressing. This was followed by dried out fibrous tissue with no cellular detail except some pyknotic nuclei. In the specimens of after 2 days, a short stump of vital pulp with odontoblasts was present at the end of the canal. In the specimens of after 4 days and after 1 week, inflammatory infiltrate was in the periodontal ligament. In the specimens of after 2 weeks and after 3 weeks, severe root resorption and necrosis of periapical tissue opposite the root resorption site were defined. In the specimens of after 4 weeks, periapical lesion which consist of necrotic tissue surrounded by a fibrous connective wall, was finded.

The results indicated that Depulpin can cause more adverse reaction to dental pulp and periapical tissue than formocresol, and further studies are needed for its clinial use with safety.

+028

Comparison of polymerization shrinkage between halogen light curing unit and PAC

Jae-Ik Lee, Sung-Ho Park

Department of Conservative Dentistry, Yonsei University, Seoul, Korea

In these days, as the patients requirements on ethetics are getting greater, so the restorative materials which match well with natural teeth colors are being developed. One of those materials is the composite resin. When we fill the composite resin into the prepared cavity, it makes some clinical problems because it shrinks during the polymerization. To resolve these problems, first we must have sufficient understandings on the polymerization of composite resin. We have done this research to compare the polymerizing patterns between 3 types of composite resin(which are on sale; Z100, Z250, Synergy Duo Shade) and the compomer(Dyract AP) using the Linometer. This linometer is the apparatus which calculates the amount of linear shrinkage of resin by non-contacting displacement gage, and finally gives us the volumetric shrinkage rate. Using this, we can know the total shrinkage amount and also the continuous variation amount, so we can make more precise comparative-analysis about the polymerizing patterns. In this research, we used the halogen visible curing light(3M XL 2500) and the plasma arc curing light(Appolo 95E), and compared initial/final shrinkage rate each of it. The results came out like this that there was no polymerization shrinkage rate difference between curing 60sec using visible light and curing 10sec using plasma arc light and leave it until 60sec. But polymerization shrinkage amount during initial 10sec was