

## A Biocompatibility Study of a New Root Canal Sealer

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### الخلاصة

**الأهداف:** الغرض من هذه الدراسة هو لتقييم رد فعل النسيج الضام لمشطب حشو جذري جديد من خلاصة الايثانول لمادة العكبر و مادة أكسيد الزنك. **المواد و الطريقة:** خمسة و عشرون من الجرذان الناضجة تنزن بين 200 و 250 غرام، زودتنا بها بيت الحيوان المركزي لكلية الطب البيطري في جامعة الموصل. المواد كانت انايب بولي اثيلين المعقمة، بطول 10 ملم بتجويف واحد و قطر داخلي 1 ملم، مع التلاكد على عدم دخول الهواء. تم اداء التجربة في النسيج الضام للجرذ في ظهر الحيوان باتباع موازاة الخط ماين الأطراف الأمامية، كان ادخال الأنبوب بعد حلق الشعر لاطهار الجلد، بعدها تم التطهير بواسطة شاش مغمس بـ 70 % كحول. **النتائج:** لم تحدث وفاة لأي جرذ خلال الدراسة. منطقة الجلد المستخدمة ظهرت طبيعية من حيث الملمس و اللون عند القطع، عند مقارنتها مع المجموعة السيطرة السلبية. النسيج الضام أظهر رد فعل على طول الجدار الجانبية خارج انبوب البولي اثيلين التي استخدمت كسيطرة سلبية لجميع العينات. شوهد رد فعل التهابي وسطي في اليوم الثاني عند استخدام المشطب الجديد. أظهر النسيج رد فعل من ترسبات لكريات بيضاء معتدلة التهابية. في اليوم السابع، شوهد رد فعل التهابي خفيف و في بعض الأحيان غائب. المظاهر النسيجية في الأيام 14، 30 و 60 أظهرت نفس المظهر. **الأستنتاج:** النتائج المستنتجة من هذه الدراسة أظهرت ان المشطب المستخدم الجديد المتكون من مسحوق أكسيد الزنك مع مستخلص الايثانولي للعكبر كسائل أظهر توافق أحيائي جيد. **الكلمات المفتاحية:** التوافق الأحيائي، مشطب حشو جذري.

### ABSTRACT

**Aims:** The purpose of this study was to evaluate the reaction of the subcutaneous connective tissue to a new sealer composed of ethanolic extract of Propolis (EEP) and zinc oxide powder. **Materials and Methods:** Twenty five adult rats (*Rattus norvegicus*, *Albinos wistar*) weighting between 200 and 250 grams, provided by central animal house of Mosul University of the Veterinary College were used. Materials were autoclaved polyethylene tubes, 10mm long with a single lumen and an inner diameter of 1 mm, ensuring that air was not entrapped. The procedure was preformed in the subcutaneous tissue of the rat in the dorsum of the animal following the sagittal line between the frontal legs, was submitted to trichotomy for exposure of the skin, followed by a sepsis with a gauze soaked with 70% alcohol. **Results:** No rats died during the experimental study. The surviving skin appeared normal in this texture and bled when cut, compared to negative control. The connective tissue responded along the lateral wall outside the polyethylene tubes of all specimens also served as a negative control. A moderate inflammatory reaction was observed in the second day when new sealer was used. The tissue reaction showed a focal neutrophilic inflammatory infiltrates. On the 7<sup>th</sup> day a mild to absent inflammatory reaction were observed. The histological features on the 14th, 30th and 60th days showed similar features. **Conclusions:** The results obtained in the present study allowed the conclusion that the new root canal sealer composed of zinc -oxide (powder) and EEP (liquid) presented good biocompatibility. **Key words:** Biocompatibility, root canal sealer.

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### INTRODUCTION

Successful endodontic therapy depends on a correct diagnosis, effective cleaning, elimination of infection and obturation of root canals.<sup>(1,2)</sup> Periapical tissue reaction after root canal treatment may be influenced by various factors depending

on the chemical nature of the endodontic sealer.<sup>(3)</sup> Currently used in clinical practice are resin-, zinc oxide – eugenol, glass ionomer-, silicon-, and calcium hydroxide – based endodontic sealers.<sup>(2,4-6)</sup>

Despite the great variety of sealers available, a root canal sealer that possess

all the desirable physical and biological properties have yet to be found.<sup>(5)</sup> Biocompatibility is one of the most important properties of root filling material<sup>(7)</sup>. Since, -the release of certain substances by sealers may generate different reactions in the periapical tissues.(1-5,8) Tissue reactions caused by endodontic materials are normally investigated by histological studies following the implantation of the material into animal tissue.<sup>(1,8-10)</sup>

Propolis is a resinous hive product collected by honeybees from plants, showing a highly complex composition.<sup>(11)</sup> Propolis has attracted investigators in the last decades because several biological and pharmacological properties, such as immunomodulatory, antitumor, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, among others.<sup>(11)</sup>

Propolis has been used in folk medicine for centuries. Pharmacological activities such as antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory<sup>(12-19)</sup>, anticariogenic and antioxidant<sup>(20-25)</sup> have been described.

Propolis is safe and shows no side effect after administration. The antimicrobial effect may occur through a direct action on microorganisms and indirectly as well via stimulation of the immune system and further microorganisms killing. Propolis may also show synergistic effects with antimicrobial drugs.<sup>(26)</sup>

The biological activity of propolis is associated mainly with phenolic compounds such as flavonoids and derivatives of cinnamic acids.<sup>(27)</sup>

The biological activities of a zinc —oxide —eugenol (ZOE) —based root canal sealers, has been previously studied regarding antibacterial activity<sup>(28,29)</sup> and tissue biocompatibility<sup>(1,3,30)</sup>

Eugenol (4-allyl-2-methoxyphenol) is an extract of clove oil widely used in dentistry as a therapeutic agent, most commonly as a component of zinc oxide-eugenol cement applied as a base or temporary dressing to dentin or as a root canal sealers<sup>(8)</sup>. Several studies have been reported on the histopathologic influence of ZOE —based root canal sealers on tissues<sup>(30,31)</sup>. Eugenol that leaches out of ZOE —based root canal sealers may participate in the development of periapical inflammation or the continuation of a pre-

existing periapical lesion.<sup>(8)</sup>

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the reaction of the subcutaneous connective tissue to a new sealer composed of ethanolic extract of propolis (EEP) and zinc oxide powder.

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

Twenty five adult rats (Rattus norvegicus, Albinos wistar) weighting between 200 and 250 grams were used. These animals provided by central animal house of Mosul University of the Veterinary College. The animals were subjected to a light/dark cycle of 12 hours, mean temperature of 25°C ±3°C with a free access to solid chow and water libitum, thus closely preserving their habitual situation. The specimens were divided into five groups, five for each.

The materials were prepared in the manner devised by the manufacturers for the clinical use and loaded into autoclaved polyethylene tubes, 10mm long with a single lumen and an inner diameter of 1 mm, ensuring that air was not entrapped.<sup>(32)</sup>

The surgical procedures were done under general anesthetic drug, after shaving and scrubbing the dorsal area with an antiseptic solution, by intraperitoneal administration of xylazin 3 mg/kg body weight was given for sedation analgesia, anesthesia and muscle relaxation. This was followed after few minutes with an intraperitoneal injection of 50 mg/kg ketamine hydrochloride to obtain dissociate anesthesia and this was repeated in every occasion wherever was a reflex.<sup>(33,34)</sup>

The procedure was performed in the subcutaneous tissue of the rat in the dorsum of the animal following the sagittal line between the frontal legs, was submitted to trichotomy for exposure of the skin, followed by a sepsis with a gauze soaked with 70% alcohol.

Three straight small incisions approximately 15mm long were made with a blade No. 10, on both sides of the dorsum, approximately 5cm was between each incision and the each of which was about 1.5cm which exposed the subcutaneous connective tissue<sup>(35)</sup>. The margins of the incision were retracted and the connective tissue dissected by a blunt instrument and each animal received six tubes; two con-

taining the ethanolic extract of propolis (EEP)(zinc oxide powder, Nineva Drug Industry, Iraq with 30% propolis from Mosul region, Iraq), two contained control positive sealer (zinc oxide eugenol sealer, Dorident, Austria) and two empty for negative control). After implantation, the margins of the wound were joined and closed with interrupted suture (4.0 black silk suture). Sacrifice of the groups was in accordance to the time periods 2 days, 1 week, 2 weeks, 1 month and 2 months. The method of euthanasia was exsanguinations by decapitation.<sup>(36)</sup>

The specimens were stained with hematoxylin and eosin after histopathological techniques.

### RESULTS

The interpretation of the results were based on the following FDI criteria<sup>(12)</sup>: no or slight reaction at all time periods is ac-

ceptable; no to slight reaction at 2 weeks that increased to moderate or severe reaction at 2 months is not acceptable; moderate reactions at 2 weeks and 2 months is unacceptable; moderate reaction at 2 weeks that diminishes at 2 months is acceptable; and a severe reaction at any period is unacceptable.

#### Macroscopic findings:

No rats died during the experimental study. The skin of surviving rats appeared normal in these textures and bled when cut.

#### Microscopic findings:

The connective tissue adjacent to the open end of the polyethylene tube was evaluated and a descriptive analysis of the histologic findings was made and compared to control negative. The data obtained are summarized in Table (1) and Figures (1 – 4).

Table (1): Number of samples in each inflammatory category at different time from for the two types of sealers.

| Sealer  | Experimental periods (days) | No. | Non to slight | Moderate | Severe |
|---|-----------------------------|-----|---------------|----------|--------|
| Experimental (new sealer)                       | 2                           | 5   |               | 5        |        |
|   | 7                           | 5   | 5             |          |        |
|   | 14                          | 5   | 5             |          |        |
|   | 30                          | 5   | 5             |          |        |
|   | 60                          | 5   | 5             |          |        |
| Control positive zinc oxide with eugenol sealer | 2                           | 5   |               |          | 5      |
|   | 7                           | 5   |               |          | 5      |
|   | 14                          | 5   |               | 5        |        |
|   | 30                          | 5   |               | 5        |        |
|   | 60                          | 5   | 5             |          |        |
| Control negative (empty tube)                   | 2                           | 5   |               |          | 5      |
|   | 7                           | 5   |               | 5        |        |
|   | 14                          | 5   | 5             |          |        |
|   | 30                          | 5   | 5             |          |        |
|   | 60                          | 5   | 5             |          |        |

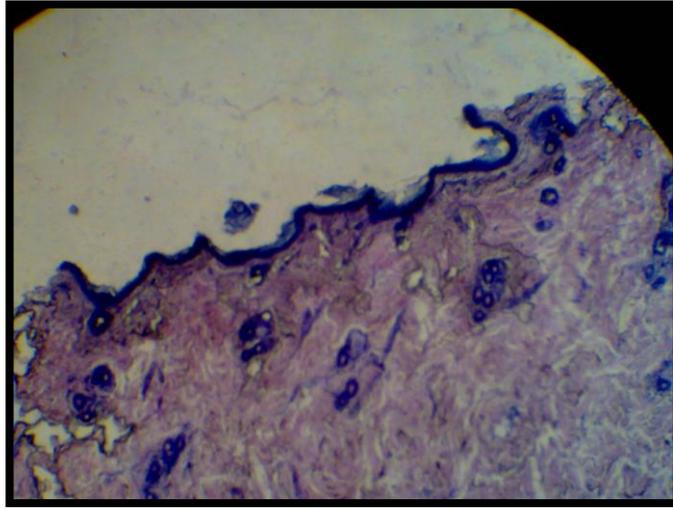


Figure (1): Microscopical view of second day period.

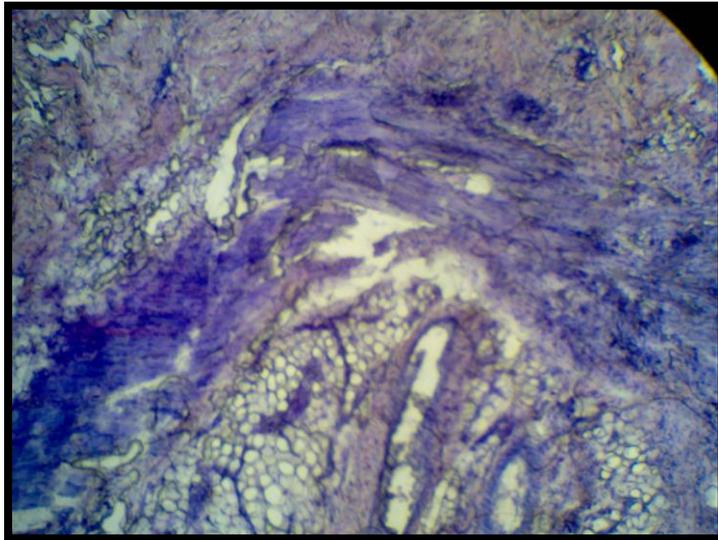


Figure (2): Microscopical view of 14<sup>th</sup> days period.

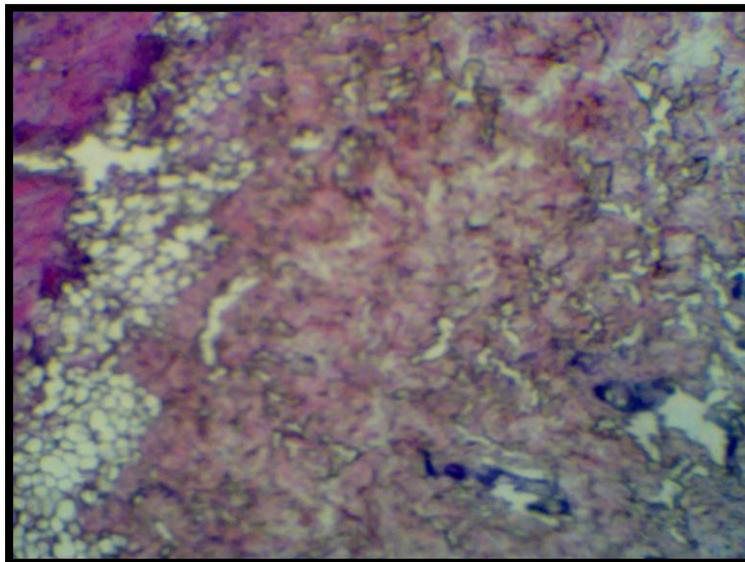


Figure (3): Microscopical view of 30<sup>th</sup> days period.

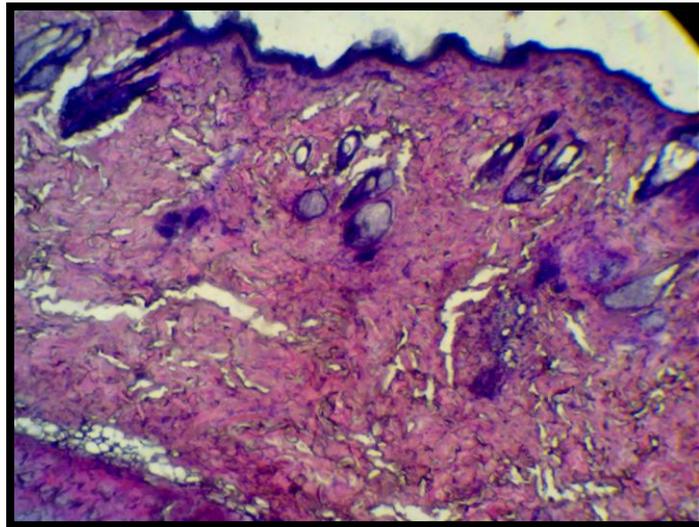


Figure (4): Microscopical view of 60<sup>th</sup> days period.

**The new sealer:**

On the second day, a moderate inflammatory reaction was observed. The tissue reaction showed a focal neutrophilic inflammatory infiltrates. On the 7<sup>th</sup> day a mild to absent inflammatory reaction and no changes were observed. The histological features on the 14<sup>th</sup>, 30<sup>th</sup> and 60<sup>th</sup> days showed similar features.

**Zinc oxide eugenol sealer:**

On the second day period, a severe acute inflammatory reaction was observed, as neutrophils were intense. In the 7<sup>th</sup> day period, the inflammatory reaction composed of severe chronic inflammatory reaction, with a predominant lymphocyte infiltration and mononuclear leucocytes. The 14<sup>th</sup> day period showed a moderate chronic inflammatory reaction, with infiltration of lymphocytes and a few multinucleated giant cells were observed. The 30<sup>th</sup> day period also revealed a moderate chronic inflammatory reaction with lymphocytes being the predominant inflammatory cells. The 60<sup>th</sup> day period showed reduction of the inflammatory reaction to become mild with few chronic inflammatory infiltrates.

**The control negative:**

The second day period showed histological features of a severe acute inflammatory reaction with a healthy neutrophil infiltration. The 7<sup>th</sup> day period revealed a moderate chronic inflammatory reaction with lymphocytes and few neutrophils infiltration.

The 14<sup>th</sup>, 30<sup>th</sup> and 60<sup>th</sup> days periods revealed a mild to slight chronic inflammatory reaction.

**DISCUSSION**

The subcutaneous connective tissue implantation in animals is one of the most reliable methods of evaluating biocompatibility of dental material<sup>(4,7,37,38)</sup>, because inflammatory reactions are characteristic features for all connective tissues<sup>(7,38)</sup>.

Overall level of the tissue reaction was rated as none, slight, moderate, or severe depending on the presence or absence of neutrophils leukocytes, macrophages, lymphocytes, plasma cells, giant cells, dispersed material and necrotic tissue, according to Federation Dentaire Internationale (FDI)<sup>(39)</sup>

In the present study, the subcutaneous tissue inflammatory reaction to the ZOE sealer was severe, but then decreased with time after the 7 day period, similarly to the results obtained by Kaplan et al.(3), probably owing to the neutralization of the eugenol liberated at the site<sup>(10,40,41)</sup>. Many investigators have suggested that the irritative ability of ZOE – based sealers could be attributed primarily to eugenol and secondarily to zinc ions<sup>(4,42 -45)</sup>.

Biocompatibility effect of a new root canal sealer revealed an acceptable biological property where non to slight inflammation reactions established on day

7, 14, 30 compared to moderate and severe in ZOE and similar to the control in accordance with Alnema (2006)<sup>(19)</sup> which explain the powerful anti-inflammatory activity of propolis.

In spite of the good biocompatible results obtained in most groups and as this is the first study to deal with this new root canal sealer, further study is required to fully assess the biological response of this new sealer.

### CONCLUSIONS

According to FDI criteria, the results obtained in the present study allowed the conclusion that the new root canal sealer composed of the zinc —oxide (powder) and EEP (liquid) presented biocompatibility within the analyzed periods.

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