

Evaluation of 3Mix-MP and pulpectomies in non-vital primary molars

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ABSTRACT

Pulpectomies in primary molars are often hindered by several factors, including anatomical and physiological characteristics of posterior primary teeth and young patients' lack of cooperation with laborious treatments. This study was undertaken in search of easier but equally effective therapies that could eliminate infection, preserve the teeth and avoid extractions. The aim of the study was to estimate and compare clinical and radiographic success between pulp treatment with 3Mix-MP and pulpectomy with Maisto-Capurro paste in primary necrotic molars. A longitudinal prospective study was conducted at the Department of Comprehensive Pediatric Dentistry of the Faculty of Dentistry of the University of Buenos Aires (2015-2017). The study included 46 primary molars with necrotic pulp of children without immune or metabolic compromise. Children and their legal guardians provided assent and informed consent. Selected molars were randomly divided into 2 groups: G1: Pulpectomy treatment with Maisto-Capurro paste; and G2: Treatment with 3Mix-MP paste. Treatments were evaluated at 1,

3, 6, 12 and 18 months (intra and inter-rater agreement 0.92 and 0.84). Clinical success was considered to be the absence of any of the following: pain, sensitivity to percussion or palpation, swelling, fistula and non-physiological mobility, while radiographic success was considered to be: absence of internal or external non-physiological resorption, no progression or reduction of radiolucent periapical/interradicular lesion and evidence of bone regeneration. Percentages, 95% C.I., and CHP were calculated for the comparison between groups. Overall clinical success was 91.5% and 87.5% ($p=0.48$) and overall radiographic success was 88.3% and 82.3% ($p=0.31$) for G1 and G2 respectively. No significant clinical or radiographic difference was found between groups. Both treatments showed similar clinical and radiographic behavior during the study periods.

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Keywords: 3Mix ointment, pulpectomy, primary dentition, dental pulp, endodontics.

Evaluación de 3Mix-MP y pulpectomías en molares primarios no vitales

RESUMEN

Las pulpectomías en molares primarios se ven dificultadas frecuentemente por las características anatómicas y fisiológicas de éstos y por la escasa colaboración que brindan los pacientes de corta edad ante tratamientos tan laboriosos. En búsqueda de terapéuticas más sencillas, pero igualmente eficaces, que consigan eliminar la infección para conservar las piezas y evitar las exodoncias, se ha planteado como objetivo de este estudio: estimar y comparar la proporción de éxito clínico y radiográfico entre el tratamiento pulpar con 3Mix-MP y la pulpectomía con pasta de Maisto-Capurro en molares primarios con necrosis. Se realizó un estudio longitudinal y prospectivo en la Cátedra de Odontología Integral Niños de la Facultad de Odontología de la Universidad de Buenos Aires (2015 - 2017). Formaron parte del estudio 46 molares primarios con diagnóstico de necrosis pulpar, de niños sin compromiso inmunológico ni metabólico y que junto con sus responsables legales brindaron el asentimiento y el consentimiento informado. Los molares seleccionados fueron divididos aleatoriamente en 2 grupos: G1: Tratamiento de

pulpectomía con pasta de Maisto-Capurro y G2: Tratamiento con pasta 3Mix-MP. Los tratamientos fueron evaluados al mes, 3, 6, 12 y 18 meses (concordancia intra-examinador 0,92 e inter-examinador 0,84), considerando como éxito clínico la ausencia de dolor, sensibilidad a la percusión y palpación, edema, fistula y movilidad no fisiológica; y como éxito radiográfico, ausencia de reabsorción interna o externa no fisiológica, no progresión o reducción de la lesión radiolúcida interradicular/periapical y evidencia de regeneración ósea. Se calcularon porcentajes, I.C 95% y CHP para la comparación. El éxito clínico global fue de 91,5% y 87,5% ($p=0.48$) y el éxito radiográfico global de 88,3% y 82,3% ($p=0.31$) para G1 y G2 respectivamente, sin diferencias significativas entre ambos grupos. En los periodos estudiados ambos tratamientos mostraron comportamientos clínico y radiográfico semejantes.

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Palabras clave: Pasta 3Mix, pulpectomías, dentición primaria, pulpa dental, endodoncia.

INTRODUCTION

Premature loss of primary molars can cause a series of consequences such as reduction of the space

required for eruption of replacement teeth, mesialization of permanent first molars, problems with mastication and lingual interposition, among

others. The use of space maintainers is not always effective, especially when primary second molars are lost prior to the eruption of permanent first molars.

In pediatric dentistry, non-vital primary teeth often receive endodontic treatment with the aim of preserving those teeth in adequate anatomical-functional condition until the time of their normal exfoliation.

Pulpectomy is the endodontic therapy of choice. During this treatment, necrotic pulp tissue is removed, root canals are shaped and disinfected and an intracanal resorbable medication is placed¹. In Argentina, Maisto-Capurro paste is the most frequently used endodontic material for filling root canals in primary teeth. It is an alkaline paste composed of calcium hydroxide and iodoform and is characterized by having the following properties: antimicrobial potential, biocompatibility, radiopacity and rapid resorption². Several factors make pulpectomy treatment difficult to perform: the complex internal anatomy of root canals in primary molars,³ which prevents their adequate mechanical/chemical preparation, physiological root resorption processes that modify the shape, position and size of the endodontic apex and factors related to cooperation and behavior in young children.

Less complex techniques are therefore needed, which would simplify operative steps, require less cooperation from the patient, and at the same time ensure proper disinfection of the root canal system. LSTR (Lesion Sterilization and Tissue Repair) therapy, developed at the University of Niigata, Japan, is proposed as a treatment option for primary molars with pulp necrosis. LSTR is based on the concept that repair is possible if lesions are adequately disinfected⁴. It uses the NIET (Non-Instrumental Endodontic Treatment) technique and a paste with proven antimicrobial efficacy: 3Mix-MP, which is a triple antibiotic paste (3Mix) containing metronidazole, ciprofloxacin and minocycline powder in macrogol and propylene glycol (MP) antibiotic carriers⁵.

The ability of 3Mix-MP to disinfect carious lesions and infected root dentin lesions has been demonstrated in vitro,⁵⁻⁷ including its efficacy against *E. Coli*⁶ and *Enterococcus faecalis* and *faecium*⁸. Studies have also been performed on animals⁹ and it has been proven that propylene glycol as a triple antibiotic paste carrier enables adequate penetration

through dentin¹⁰ and that its biocompatibility is similar to that of calcium hydroxide¹¹.

The aim of the current study was to estimate and compare clinical and radiographic success between pulp treatment with 3Mix-MP and pulpectomy with Maisto-Capurro paste in non-vital primary molars.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This experimental, prospective, longitudinal study was conducted at the Department of Comprehensive Pediatric Dentistry at the Buenos Aires University School of Dentistry during 2015 – 2017, with approval from its Ethics in Research Committee (N° 0018/2015).

Sample selection and group formation

Teeth were selected through anamnesis and clinical-radiographic examination according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria specified below.

Inclusion criteria: primary molars diagnosed with pulp necrosis in patients of both sexes who visited for comprehensive dental care, and who signed assent and informed consent together with their legal guardians.

Exclusion criteria:

- Molars with more than 1/3 root resorption.
- Presence of periapical or interradicular radiolucent areas which could compromise the permanent tooth bud.
- Internal resorption.
- Perforation of the pulp chamber floor.
- Teeth with extensive crown destruction which would not allow subsequent restoration.
- Immunologically and/or metabolically compromised patients.

Selected molars were randomly assigned to 2 groups: G1 (control), treated with pulpectomy and Maisto-Capurro paste; G2 (experimental) treated with LSTR 3Mix-MP.

Tooth of patients who attended on even days were assigned to G1, and those who attended on odd days to G2. If the same patient had more than one molar appropriate for the study, such molars were assigned to different groups.

Professional team and evaluation criteria

Four professionals were trained and calibrated in the examination methods, materials and sequence of technical procedures (intra-rater agreement 0.92

and inter-rater agreement 0.84). They selected the teeth for the study, performed the procedures according to the protocol described in Table 1 and evaluated evolution clinically and radiographically at 1, 3, 6, 12 and 18 months.

Clinical success was considered to be the absence of any of the following: pain or sensitivity to percussion and palpation, swelling, fistula and non-physiological mobility, while radiographic success was considered to be: absence of internal or external non-physiological resorption, no progression or reduction of radiolucent periapical/interradicular lesion and evidence of bone regeneration.

Endodontic pastes preparation

1. Maisto-Capurro paste: equal parts by volume of calcium hydroxide and iodoform, with propylene glycol as carrier.
2. 3Mix-MP paste: the three antibiotics in this paste were purchased in their pure powdered form. For the preparation of the mixture they were proportioned in equal parts by volume (metronidazole: ciprofloxacin: minocycline=1:1:1). Carriers (macrogol and propylene glycol) were also used

in a ratio 1:1 by volume. The antibiotic powder mixture was added to the carriers until a consistent, non-friable paste was obtained¹².

Both pastes were prepared at the time of use.

Statistical analysis

The records for the different variables were entered into a Microsoft Excel database and analyzed statistically with SPSS software (Statistical Packages for the Social Sciences 20.0; IBM, Armonk, NY, USA). Percentages were calculated with their respective 95% confidence intervals and Chi-square test with a significance level of 0.05 was used to compare evolution between groups.

RESULTS

Each group consisted of 23 primary molars in children whose mean age was 6.15 ± 1.38 and 6.3 ± 1.49 for G1 and G2, respectively.

Comparison between groups of clinical and radiographic characteristics of molars in baseline conditions showed no significant difference ($p=0.66$) (Fig.1).

Table 1: Procedural protocol.

G1 – Maisto-Capurro Pulpectomy	G2 – LSTR 3 Mix-MP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preoperative periapical radiograph • Local anesthesia • Complete rubber dam isolation of operative field • Removal of carious tissue with sterile excavators or round burs at low-speed • Access opening of pulp chamber with round burs at high-speed and adequate water spray cooling • Removal of necrotic coronal pulp tissue using excavators • Visualization of the orifices of the root canals 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigation of pulp chamber with 1% NaOCl • Radiographic determination of working length at 1-2 mm short from apex or from root resorption • Manual instrumentation using K-files not larger than size 30, with circumferential movement alternating with 1% NaOCl irrigation. • Canals drying with sterile paper points. • Canals filling with Maisto-Capurro paste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigation of chamber with 2.5% NaOCl • Drying with sterile cotton rolls • Placing 3Mix-MP paste on floor of pulp chamber
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cavity sealing with reinforced eugenol zinc oxide (IRM® Dentsply) • Postoperative periapical radiograph • Clinical follow-up at one week and rehabilitation with preformed steel crown (3M® ESPE) cemented with glass ionomer (Meron® Voco) • Clinical-radiographic follow-up at 1, 3, 6, 12 and 18 months. 	

Table 2 shows the clinical and radiographic outcomes for the times evaluated. The success rates of both G1 and G2 declined over time.

At 18 months (as the result of patients non-compliance with follow-up appointments) 18 molars (78.2%) were checked in G1 and 17 molars (73.9%) in G2. Clinical success at 18 months was 16/18 (88.8%) in G1 and 14/17 (82.3%) in G2, and radiographic success at 18 months was 15/18 (83.3%) and 13/17 (76.4%) in G1 and G2 respectively.

Overall clinical success was 91.5% and 87.5% ($p=0.48$) and overall radiographic success was 88.3% and 82.3% ($p=0.31$) for G1 and G2 respectively, with no significant difference between groups.

DISCUSSION

The management of primary molars diagnosed with necrosis is a controversial issue in pediatric dentistry. Endodontic therapy is a reasonable conservative option to ensure normal tooth exfoliation or long-term survival of the primary tooth in cases of agenesis. It also reduces the need for extraction, which, in addition to being a traumatic experience for a young child, requires the use of prosthetic resources to maintain spaces, involving higher costs and commitment to periodical follow-up.

The AAPD¹ (American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry) considers pulpectomy to be the endodontic treatment of choice for necrotic primary molars. The review of the literature on this treatment showed

Table 2: Clinical and radiographic results for the evaluated periods.

		1 month		3 months		6 months		12 months		18 months		Overall success	
		C.S.	Rx.S.	C.S.	Rx.S.								
G1	n	22/23	22/23	20/21	20/21	17/19	16/19	16/18	15/18	16/18	15/18		
	%	95.6	95.6	95.2	95.2	89.4	84.2	88.8	83.3	88.8	83.3	91.5	88.3
	95% CI	(77.0-99.8)	(77.0-99.8)	(75.1-99.8)	(75.1-99.8)	(63.7-98.6)	(57.5-98.6)	(65.2-98.6)	(55.5-96.4)	(65.2-98.6)	(55.5-96.4)	(87.2-94.7)	(80.5-95.4)
G2	n	21/23	21/23	20/22	19/22	18/20	16/20	15/18	14/18	14/17	13/17		
	%	91.3	91.3	90.9	86.3	90.0	80.0	83.3	77.7	82.3	76.4	87.5	82.3
	95% CI	(69.1-98.9)	(69.1-98.9)	(67.9-98.8)	(62.8-97.0)	(65.2-98.7)	(54.8-94.2)	(55.5-96.4)	(49.9-93.6)	(53.3-96.2)	(47.3-93.2)	(82.0-91.9)	(74.5-89.4)

Clinical and radiographic success at the different evaluation periods and overall success, without significant differences between groups (C.S.: clinical success; Rx.S.: radiographic success.)

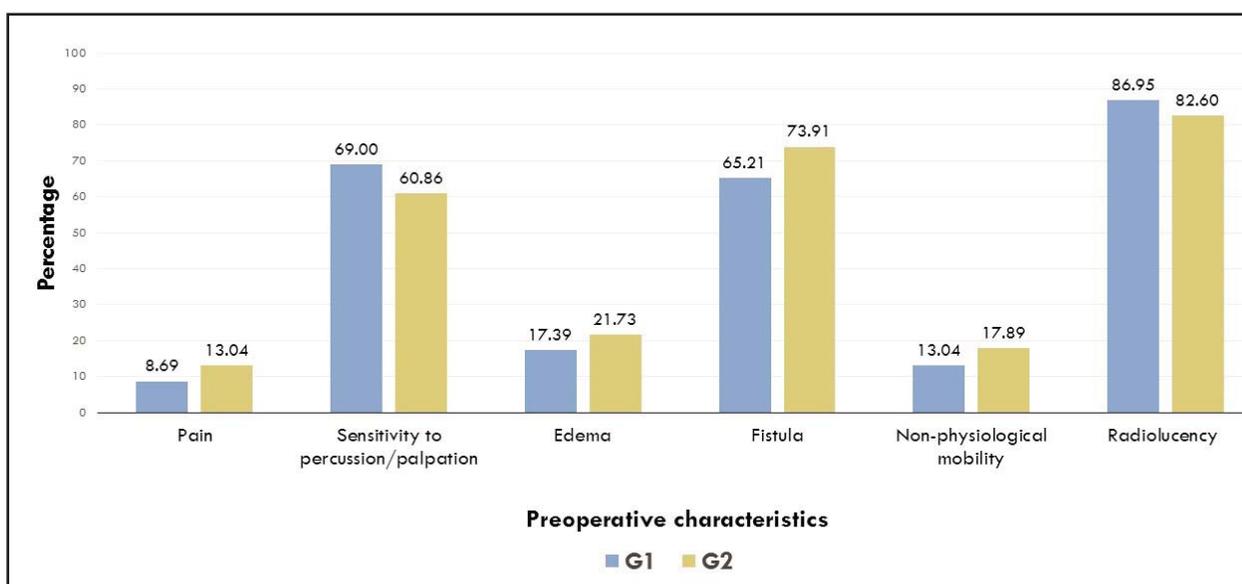


Fig. 1: Analysis of baseline clinical and radiographic characteristics for both groups. Preoperative characteristic percentages for each group (G1 and G2). No statistically significant difference was found between groups ($p=0.66$).

variable success rates, depending on the materials employed for filling the canals. The most frequently used are zinc oxide eugenol (ZOE), iodoform pastes (KRI[®]) and pastes with calcium hydroxide and iodoform (Vitapex[®], Metapex[®]), among others.

Vitapex[®] has been widely studied and the literature reports clinical success rates of 100%¹³⁻¹⁶ and radiographic success rates at 12 months of 90 to 100%^{13,15-17}. We used Maisto-Capurro paste in this study because it is very similar to Vitapex[®] in composition and characteristics. However, our overall clinical and radiographic results (91.5% and 88.3%, respectively) were slightly lower than those mentioned above for treatments with Vitapex[®]. We assume that this difference may be owed to the fact that Vitapex[®] is an industrial paste, ready to be used and presented in a syringe application system which

facilitates manipulation, whereas in the present study Maisto-Capurro paste was prepared at the time of use, the ingredients were dispensed by the operators, and it was applied within the canals using endodontic files (Fig. 2).

As mentioned, due to the complexity of the technique and the topographic characteristics of primary molars, pulpectomy is not always suitable to all children or all professionals. LSTR 3Mix-MP therapy is proposed as an alternative, especially for uncooperative children and low-resource areas. The procedure is simple, not time-consuming, and demands only one visit. It requires no mechanical instrumentation because the antimicrobial capacity of 3Mix-MP paste sterilizes the area, promoting lesion repair and preserving the primary tooth until normal exfoliation time⁴ (Figs. 3 and 4).

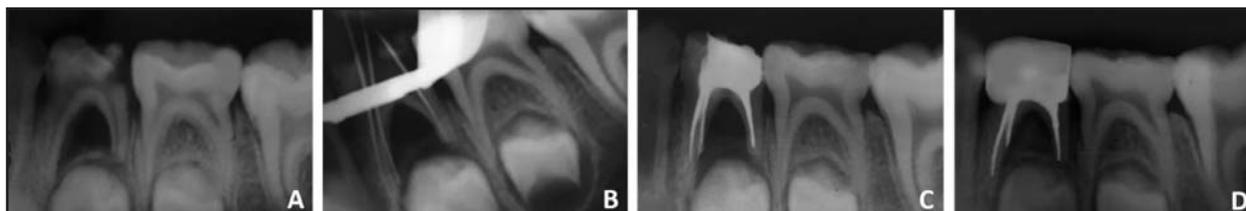


Fig. 2: Successful pulpectomy in a lower left first molar. A: Initial image: carious lesion involving pulp and interradicular radiolucency. B: Determination of working length. C: Immediately postoperative image. D: X-ray. 12 months postoperative.

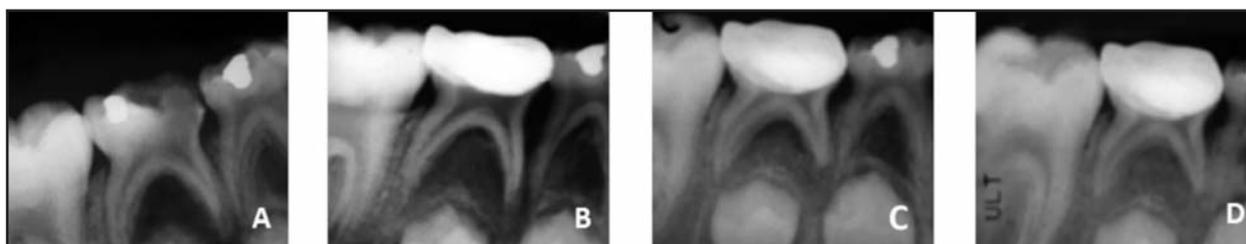


Fig. 3: Successful LSTR 3Mix-MP in a lower right second molar with carious lesion involving pulp and interradicular radiolucency. A: Initial image. B: X-ray. 6 months postoperative: shows non-progression of furcation lesion. C: X-ray. 12 months postoperative: reduction in interradicular radiolucency area and presence of new bone formation. D: X-ray. 18 months postoperative: complete resolution of bone lesion.

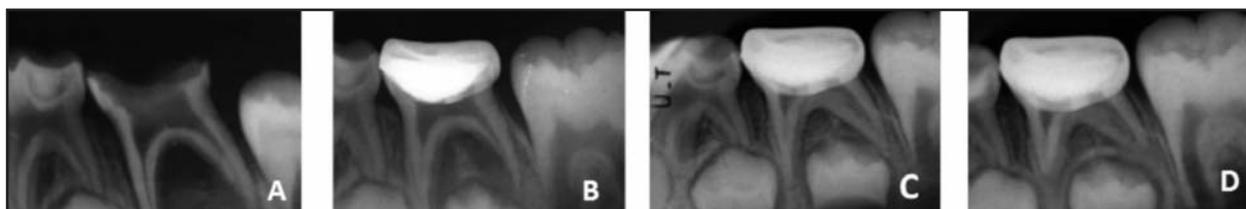


Fig. 4: Successful LSTR 3Mix-MP in a lower left second molar with carious lesion involving pulp and interradicular radiolucency. A: Initial image. B: X-ray. 6 months postoperative: reduction in interradicular radiolucency area and presence of new bone formation. C-D: X-ray. 12 - 18 months postoperative: complete resolution of bone lesion.

In 2016, we published a preliminary study on treatment with 3Mix-MP paste on 44 non-vital primary molars, using the same diagnostic and evaluation criteria as in the current study. Follow up at one month post-operatively showed only one clinically unsatisfactory treatment with persistence of fistula, and three radiographically unsatisfactory treatments with increase in the interradicular radiolucent area; with no further failure up to the final follow-up evaluation at 12 months¹⁸.

Regarding to overall clinical success, in the current study we achieve a rate of 87.5% for LSTR 3Mix-MP, which is lower than the percentages reported by Prabhakar et al.¹⁹, Nakornchai et al.²⁰ and Nanda et al.,²¹ who obtained 93% to 100% for 12-month follow-up periods. This difference may be due to the fact that follow-up in our study was 18 months. Other authors such as Trairatvorakul & Detsomboonrat²² and Duanduan et al.²³ achieved lower clinical success rates (75% and 84.62%, respectively) in longer follow-up periods. This suggests that the clinical success rate for LSTR 3Mix-MP therapy decreases as post-treatment time increases.

Radiographic success results are more heterogeneous; Nanda et al.²¹, Nakornchai et al.²⁰ and our study had success rates higher than 75%, while Trairatvorakul et al.²² and Prabhakar et al.¹⁹ had success rates lower than 40%. The disparity in success rates may be due to the different selection and evaluation criteria employed. Trairatvorakul classified teeth with no evidence of bone regeneration at 6 months as failures, in contrast to the rest of the clinical studies in which non-progression of the radiographic lesion was considered as success for all evaluation times.

In a prospective study on 50 teeth, Nakornchai et al.²⁰ compared 3Mix-MP and Vitapex[®] with 12-month follow-up, finding a clinical success rate similar to ours and a slightly lower radiographic success rate for Vitapex[®]. This may be because the study by Nakornchai et al.²⁰ included molars with unfavorable baseline conditions for pulpectomy treatments.

In a retrospective study, Duanduan et al.²³ compared pulpectomy treatments with Vitapex[®] and LSTR 3Mix-MP in 73 non-vital teeth for 6 to 72 months,

finding no significant difference, either clinical or radiographic, between treatments (Vitapex 89% and 64.6%; 3Mix-MP 84.6% and 65.2%). They also report that type of restoration and time between temporary and permanent restorations are significant factors in prognosis, concluding that LSTR therapy is simple, time-saving, places less psychological load on patients and should be especially considered for primary molars with poor prognosis for pulpectomy treatments.

Other researchers report slightly higher success rates with modifications to the antibiotic paste. Pinky et al.²⁴, Nanda et al.²¹ and Doneira et al.²⁵ replaced metronidazole with ornidazole, which has longer-lasting action, better efficacy and lower metabolism than metronidazole.

According to Kayalvizhi et al.,²⁶ another factor impacting disparity in results may be the lack of standardization of the technique, the proportion of drugs and paste preparation.

Our study used equal parts of antibiotics, following Hoshino et al.⁵, and 2.5% NaOCl as irrigant, following Nakornchai et al.,²⁰ due to its powerful antimicrobial activity and ability to dissolve organic tissue. Other authors employed saline solution or pulp chamber cleaners such as phosphoric acid or EDTA^{4,19,21,22,24}.

We consider it unnecessary to make small receptacles for the medication by enlarging the entrance to the canals (2 mm deep and 1 mm diameter) to contain more paste; given the porosity and permeability of the pulp chamber floor²⁷ which would facilitate rapid diffusion of 3Mix, in addition to the fact that it has been proven that propylene glycol, used as carrier in the paste, penetrates through dentinal tubules¹⁰.

For the definitive restoration of treated molars, we used steel crowns, as did most authors. Steel crowns ensure a proper seal, preventing microfiltration, which is essential to repair²⁸.

CONCLUSION

For the times studied, both treatments had similar clinical and radiographic behavior.

Pulpectomy with 3Mix-MP could be a valid option for treatment of non-vital molars in young or uncooperative patients.

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