

## Clinical and radiographic examination of revascularization and apexification of youthful teeth

**Dawoud A**

University of Tanta, Egypt

### Presentation and Aim:

Teeth are made from different layers — enamel, dentin, pulp, and cementum. Enamel, which is that the hardest substance within the body, is on the surface of the tooth. The second layer is dentin, which is softer than enamel, and therefore the deepest layer inside the tooth is pulp, which consists of nerves and blood vessels. Cementum is on the basis of the tooth and is beneath the gums. The number and kinds of teeth an individual has changes as they age. Typically, people have two sets of teeth during their life — primary, or baby teeth, and permanent or adult teeth. During this article, we glance at the teeth that children and adults have, also as their functions. Human teeth include incisors, canines, premolars, and molars. Children will usually get all of their 20 primary teeth by round the age of three. By round the age of 21, most of the people will get their wisdom teeth and have all their 32 permanent teeth. Teeth are essential for chewing food properly and helping people to talk . Taking excellent care of all the teeth and maintaining good oral hygiene throughout a person's life can help to stay teeth strong and healthy.

It is no uncertainty that administration of horrible youthful perpetual teeth represents an extraordinary test to the clinician as inaccurate treatment at the hour of injury can prompt further exacerbating of the circumstance and improvement of periapical sore and end of tooth advancement. Ordinary root waterway treatment is hard to perform and the result is questionable. Customarily, the apexification methodology has comprised of different and long haul uses of calcium hydroxide [Ca (OH)<sub>2</sub>] to make an apical boundary to help the obturation. As of late, fake apical obstructions, for example, those made with Mineral Trioxide Aggregate (MTA) have been utilized in teeth with necrotic pulps and open apices. All the more as of late, methods alluded to as regenerative endodontics have gotten a lot of consideration as a possibility for these teeth. The point of this introduced article is to think about clinical and radiographic CBCT (Cone Beam CT) between MTA apexification and revascularization in juvenile horrible perpetual incisors teeth.

**Method:** The example of the introduced investigation was comprised of 30 youngsters (7-9 years of age) had irreversible pulpitis or necrotic juvenile changeless upper incisors and separated into two gatherings. Study bunch 15 teeth were treated with mash revascularization and positive benchmark group 15 teeth were treated with MTA apexification. Clinical assessments, standard periapical X-beam and CBCT were done to tried gatherings when follow up period year and a half.

**Result:** It was discovered that clinical achievement and recuperating of the periapical sore have been happened in all cases. The factual investigation of results indicated that there was no critical contrast between the two tried gatherings in the root advancement however there was noteworthy distinction of CBCT revascularization bunch over the apexification one.

**End:** Revascularization had practically identical, unrivaled results of CBCT with MTA apexification system yet not at clinical and radiographic results.