

OpCit™ Literature Report

Bibliography of HALOTH

DATE 03/21/94

FC 10187

Author: LADLEY, R.W., CAMPBELL, A.D., HICKS, M.L./ AND LI, S.

TI: EFFECTIVENESS OF HALOTHANE USED WITH ULTRASONIC OR HAND  
INSTRUMENTATION TO REMOVE GUTTA-PERCHA FROM THE ROOT CANAL

SO: J ENDODON 1991; 17(5): 221-224 MAY

MH: 186.00 302.00

YEAR: 1991

Record# NOTE

7532 It compared halothane and chloroform used with hand or ultrasonic instrumentation to remove gutta-percha and sealer from root canals. Ultrasonic instrumentation required significantly less time to remove the root canal filling than hand instrumentation. Halothane was found to be as effective as chloroform for removing gutta-percha and sealer from the obturated root canal. No significant difference in extruded apical debris and radiographically visible debris in both techniques. ICC

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FC 10289

Author: HUNTER, K.R., DOBLECHI, W.D., AND PELLEU, G.B. JR.

TI: HALOTHANE AND EUCALYPTOL AS ALTERNATIVE TO CHLOROFORM FOR SOFTENING  
GUTTA-PERCHA

SO: J ENDODON 1991; 17(7): 310-312 JULY

MH: 306.00

YEAR: 1991

Record# NOTE

7622 To compared the effectiveness of halothane, eucalyptol, and chloroform in softening gutta-percha in simulated root canals (glass funnels), 1 ml of each solvent was placed into a small glass funnel which was obturated with a 30-mm colume of gutta-percha. After 30 seconds, softening was evaluated for each solvent by recording the time required to reach a depth of 10 mm by hand filing with a #100 hedstrom file. The depth of penetration of a #40 finger plugged under constant weight for 15 min was also determined for each solvent. The results indicate that halothane and eucalyptol are suitable alternatives to chloroform as gutta-percha softening solvents.

TOTAL ARTICLES FOUND: 2

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Bibliography of EUCAPE

DATE 03/21/94

FC 8622

Author: MORSE, D., ESPOSITO, J., PIKE, C. AND FURST, M.

TI: A RADIOGRAPHIC EVALUATION OF THE PERIAPICAL STATUS OF TEETH TREATED BY THE GUTTA-PERCHA-EUCAPERCHA ENDODONTIC METHOD: A ONE-YEAR FOLLOW-UP F 458 ROOT CANALS. PART I.

SO: ORAL SURG 1983; 55( ): 607-610

MH: 162.50 261.00 285.00

YEAR: 1983

Record# NOTE

4281

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FC 8623

Author: MORSE, D., ESPOSITO, J., PIKE, C. AND FURST, M.

TI: A RADIOGRAPHIC EVALUATION OF THE PERIAPICAL STATUS OF TEETH TREATED BY THE GUTTA-PERCHA-EUCAPERCHA ENDODONTIC METHOD: A ONE-YEAR FOLLOW-UP TUDY OF 458 ROOT CANALS. PART II.

SO: ORAL SURG 1983; 56( ): 89-96

MH: 285.00 261.00 162.50

YEAR: 1983

Record# NOTE

4282

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FC 8624

Author: MORSE, D., ESPOSITO, J., PIKE, C. AND FURST, M.L.

TI: A RADIOGRAPHIC EVALUATION OF THE PERIAPICAL STATUS OF TEETH TREATED BY THE GUTTA-PERCHA-EUCAPERCHA ENDODONTIC METHOD: A ONE-YEAR FOLLOW-UP TUDY OF 458 ROOT CANALS. PART III.

SO: ORAL SURG 1983; 56( ): 190-197

MH: 285.00 261.00 162.50

YEAR: 1983

Record# NOTE

4283

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FC 9814

Author: MORSE, D.R., MANN, C., AND ESPOSITO, J.V.

TI: GUTTA-PERCHA/EUCAPERCHA, PART II: INDICATIONS, REPRESENTATIVE CASES, AND PITFALL MANAGEMENT

SO: COMP CONT ED DENT 1987; (10): 772-777

MH: 117.00 128.00 300.00

YEAR: 1987

Record# NOTE

5473 In part I of the two-part article (October 1987), the characteristics and history of gutta-percha./ eucapercha were presented along with an updated version of the technique. In part II, the various indications for the technique were discussed, representative cases were shown, and the management of possible pitfalls was described. The gutta-percha/eucapercha endodontic obturation method is not ideal, but it has many favorable properties including 1) the root canals do not have to be opened as widely as with other techniques; 2) there is a chemical union between the gutta-percha and the eucapercha that differs from the physical union between ZOE-based sealer cements; 3) one mixture of eucapercha can last for several days; 4) the slow-setting eucapercha allows for ample working time; 5) the eucalyptol is significantly less toxic than eugenol; and 6) the eucalyptol is antimicrobial and anti-inflammatory.

Dr. J.T.Ellis

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FC 7921

Author: CAMPBELL, J AND THORPE, J

TI: Safe and easy eucapercha paste preparation.

SO: J. Endod. 16:505-507, Oct.90

MH: 117.00 120.00 162.50 300.00 301.00 302.00 306.00

YEAR: 1983

Record# NOTE

7073 This article presents a method that uses an amalgam capsule and an amalgamator to simplify the preparation of eucapercha paste. The pestle, rubbing against the GP inside the amalgam capsule, generates enough frictional heat to blend the GP and the eucalyptol. The consistency of the mixture can be adjusted for a variety of clinical situation. JGB

TOTAL ARTICLES FOUND: 5

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Bibliography of EUCALY

DATE 03/21/94

FC 7206

Author: YANCICH P.P.; HARTWELL G.R.; PROTELL F.R.

TI: A COMPARISON OF APICAL SEAL: CHLOROFORM VERSUS EUCALYPTOL-DIPPED GUTTA-PERCHA OBTURATION.

SO: J. ENDOD. 15 (6): 257-260 JUN. 1989.

MH: 300.00 303.00 305.00 306.00

YEAR: 1989

Record# NOTE

6561 The purpose of this study was to compare the apical seal obtained using either chloroform- or eucalyptol-dipped gutta-percha for obturation and to determine whether either method was superior with regard to leakage. 52 human single-rooted teeth were prepared, obturated and placed into India ink for 72h at room temperature. The seal obtained with the eucalyptol dip technique was equivalent to that obtained with the chloroform dip technique and lateral condensation of gutta-percha that was not dipped.

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FC 7598

Author: YANCICH P.P.; HARTWELL G.R.; PROTELL F.R.

TI: A COMPARISON OF APICAL SEAL: CHLOROFORM VERSUS EUCALYPTOL-DIPPED GUTTA-PERCHA OBTURATION.

SO: J. ENDODON. 1989; 15 (6): 257-260 JUN. 1989.

MH: 300.00, 306.00

YEAR: 1989

Record# NOTE

6685 Comparison of apical leakage in chloroform dip, eucalyptol dip, and lateral condensation using dye and clearing technique. Sealer was used in all groups. Extracted teeth were divided into 16 for each group. All teeth were prepared in a standard manor and the apical foramen was maintained patent at a #10 file. Teeth were prepared to a #40 apically with coronal flare  
Conclusion: There was no difference in leakage between the 3 groups. Advantages of eucalyptol is that it is less tissue toxic but takes longer to soften the gutta percha. Chloroform may be carcinogenic and has higher tissue toxicity.

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FC 10289

Author: HUNTER, K.R., DOBLECHI, W.D., AND PELLEU, G.B. JR.

TI: HALOTHANE AND EUCALYPTOL AS ALTERNATIVE TO CHLOROFORM FOR SOFTENING GUTTA-PERCHA

SO: J. ENDODON. 1991; 17 (7): 310-312 JULY

MH: 306.00

YEAR: 1991

Record# NOTE

7622 To compared the effectiveness of halothane, eucalyptol, and chloroform in softening gutta-percha in simulated root canals (glass funnels), 1 ml of each solvent was placed into a small glass funnel which was obturated with a 30-mm colume of gutta-percha. After 30 seconds, softening was evaluated for each solvent by recording the time required to reach a depth of 10 mm by hand filing with a #100 hedstrom file. The depth of penetration of a #40 finger plugger under constant weight for 15 min was also determined for each solvent. The results indicate that halothane and eucalyptol are suitable alternatives to chloroform as gutta-percha softening solvents.

TOTAL ARTICLES FOUND: 3

OpCit™ Literature Report

Bibliography of KAPLOWITZ

DATE 03/21/94

FC 8796

Author: KAPLOWITZ, G.J.

TI: UNUSUAL CANAL ANATOMY IN THE DISTOBUCCAL ROOT OF A MAXILLARY SECOND MOLAR

SO: CLIN PREVENT DENT 1983; 5 ( ): 24-25

MH: 222.50

YEAR: 1983

Record# NOTE

4455

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FC 10060

Author: KAPLOWITZ, G.

TI: EVALUATION OF GUTTA-PERCHA SOLVENTS

SO: J. ENDOD. 16:539-540 NOV. 1990

MH: 194.00 192.00

YEAR: 1990

Record# NOTE

7406 Five solvents (rectified white turpentine, oil of melaleuca, eucalyptol, white pine oil, and pine needle oil) were compared with chloroform for their ability to dissolve gutta-percha. All solvents dissolved at least 50% of the gutta-percha in 15 min. at 37C with chloroform and rectified turpentine dissolving the gutta-percha completely. DB

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FC 10237

Author: KAPLOWITZ, G.L.

TI: THE EFFECT OF ESSENTIAL OIL TYPE ON THE SETTING TIME OF GROSSMAN'S SEALER AND ROTH ROOT CANAL CEMENT

SO: J. ENDOD. 1991; 17(6): 280-281 JUNE

MH: 120.00 301.00

YEAR: 1991

Record# NOTE

7581 Setting times were determined for mixtures consisting of the powder components of Grossman's sealer or Roth root canal cement with either eugenol, oil of pimento or oil of Melaleuca. The powder component of Grossman's sealer, when mixed with eugenol or oil of pimento, had a significantly shorter setting time than the powder component of Grossman's sealer mixed with oil of Melaleuca or Roth root canal cement mixed with these three liquids.

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FC 10237

Author: G. KAPLOWITZ

TI: EVALUATION OF THE ABILITY OF ESSENTIAL OILS TO DISSOLVE GUTTA-PERCHA

SO: J. ENDOD. 1991; 17(96): 448-449 SEPTEMBER

MH: 162.50 296.00

YEAR: 1991

Record# NOTE

7652 Eighteen essential oils were compared with chloroform for their ability to dissolve gutta-percha. There was no significant difference between chloroform and rectified turpentine oil in their ability to dissolve gutta-percha. The other seventeen essential oils consistently failed to completely dissolve the gutta-percha under the experimental conditions of this study. Rectified turpentine oil has been shown to be noncarcinogenic and is biocompatible. It has been used as an expectorant, relief of gas, diuretic, and dewormer. It may also have a role in obturation similar to that of chloropercha and halopercha. JCA

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FC 11292

Author: KAPLOWITZ, GARY

TI: PREPARATION OF THE DOWEL SPACE

SO: J PROSTHET DENT 1993; 69(01): 122-122 JANUARY

MH: 293.00 294.00

YEAR: 1983

Record# NOTE

8535 This article describes how to make post space. A drop of turpentine oil is applied to the gutta-percha and allowed to soften the top 3-4mm over a 1-2 minute period. A Gates-Glidden bur is dulled with abrasive disks. The gutta-percha mass is removed from the root canal space. Larger diameter Gates-Glidden or Peeso reamers can be used to enlarge and shape the root canal space. The dowel space is flushed with alcohol to remove traces of turpentine oil. LDF

TOTAL ARTICLES FOUND: 5

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Bibliography of SOLVENT

DATE 03/21/94

FC 8260

Author: ABOU-RASS, M., OGLESBY, S.W.

TI: THE EFFECTS OF TEMPERATURE, CONCENTRATION, AND TISSUE TYPE ON THE SOLVENT ABILITY OF SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE

SO: J ENDODON 1981; 7(): 376-377 AUGUST

MH: 192.00

YEAR: 1981

Record# NOTE

3920

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FC 8313

Author: GORDON, T.M., DAMATOR, D.AND CHRISTNER, P.

TI: SOLVENT EFFECT OF VARIOUS DILUTIONS OF SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE ON VITAL AND NECROTIC TISSUE

SO: J ENDODON 1981; 7(10): 466-469 OCTOBER

MH: 194.00

YEAR: 1981

Record# NOTE

3973

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FC 8426

Author: DICKEY, D.J., HARRIS, G.Z., LEMON, R.R. AND LEUBKE, R.G.

TI: EFFECT OF POST SPACE PREPARATION ON APICAL SEAL USING SOLVENT TECHNIQUES AND PEESO REAMERS.

SO: J ENDODON 1982; 8(): 351-354

MH: 294.00

YEAR: 1982

Record# NOTE

4086

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FC 9197

Author: NAKAMURA H., ASAI, K., FUJITA, H., NISHIMURA, Y., FURUSE, Y., SAHASHI, E

TI: THE SOLVENT ACTION OF SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE ON BOVINE TENDON COLLAGEN, B OVINE PULP, AND BOVINE GINGIVA

SO: ORAL SURG 1985; 60 ( ): -

MH: 192.00

YEAR: 1985

Record# NOTE

4856

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FC 9428

Author: TAMSE, A., UNGER, U., METZGER, Z. AND ROSENBERG, T.

TI: GUTTA-PERCHA SOLVENTS- A COMPARATIVE STUDY.

SO: J ENDODON 1986; 12 (8): 337-339 AUGUST

MH: 305.00 296.00 YEAR: 1986

Record# NOTE

5087 Gutta-percha solvents are used for both root canal filling and removal of root canal filling materials. A method is presented in which four gutta-percha solvents (chloroform, xylene, Endosolv-E, and orange terpenes) were compared for their effect on three brands of gutta-percha. Chloroform was the most effective solvent for all gutta-percha brands tested. D.M.S. gutta-percha was twice as soluble in chloroform as Hygenic while De-Trey was less soluble than either of the other two brands. Endosolv-E is a relatively efficient solvent for De-Trey gutta-percha.

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FC 7611

Author: NARRACOTT P.

TI: AN INVITRO COMPARISON OF THE SINGLE CONE AND LATERAL CONDENSATION TECHNIQUES USING "FRICTION-FITTED" AND "SOLVENT DIP-FITTED" PRIMARY GUTTA-PERCHA CONES.

SO: AUST DENT J 1989; 34 (1): 49-51 FEBRUARY.

MH: 305.00, 306, 8B

YEAR: 1989

Record# NOTE

6692 Extracted single canal anterior teeth were instrumented using a step back technique. 6 methods of obturation were performed: gutta-percha primary chloroform dip fitted primary cone, gutta-percha eucalyptol dip-fitted cone. These methods were obturated by lateral condensation or just single cone. Sealer was used for both. Teeth were evaluated for penetration into the canal of dye. They found the chloroform dip fitted single cone technique and the chloroform dipped primary cone with lateral condensation technique were superior to the other techniques. They recommend these techniques feeling they require less chairside time. Comment: Did not give sample size and no statistics was performed. Would not recommend quoting this article.

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FC 7942

Author: WOURMS, D., CAMPBELL, A.D., HICKS, M.L., PELLEU, G.B.

TI: ALTERNATIVE SOLVENTS TO CHLOROFORM FOR GUTTA-PERCHA REMOVAL.

SO: 4. ENDOD, 16:224-226 MAY 1990

MH: 194.00 192.00 296.00 297.00 300.00

YEAR: 1990

Record# NOTE

7089 The solubility of a standardized weight of gutta-percha was tested in 5-ml quantities of 32 solvents. Ten samples of 30 solvents were tested at both 22 and 37 C for 15 min. If the gutta-percha dissolved within 15 min., the times were recorded and statistically analyzed. There was no significant difference between chloroform and trichloroethylene at 22 and 37 C. At 22 C, 3 solvents dissolved the gutta-percha sample, whereas at 37 C, 9 solvents dissolved the gutta-percha. At 37 C, halothane was twice as effective as cineole and demonstrated many favorable working qualities. An important finding from the experiment was halothane was the discovery of a potential obturating material, which was named "halopercha". D.D.

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FC 10060

Author: KAPLOWITZ G.

TI: EVALUATION OF GUTTA-PERCHA SOLVENTS

SO: J ENDOD. 16:539-540 NOV. 1990

MH: 194.00 192.00

YEAR: 1990

Record# NOTE

7406 Five solvents (rectified white turpentine, oil of melaleuca, eucalyptol, white pine oil, and pine needles oil) were compared with chloroform for their ability to dissolve gutta-percha. All solvents dissolved at least 50% of the gutta-percha in 15 min. at 37C with chloroform and rectified turpentine dissolving the gutta-percha completely. DB

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FC 10012

Author: MORGAN, R.C., CARNES, D.L. AND MONTGOMERY, S.,

TI: THE SOLVENT EFFECTS OF CALCIUM HYDROXIDE IRRIGATING SOLUTION ON BOVINE PULP TISSUE.

SO: J ENDOD., 17:165-167, APRIL 1991

MH: 126.00 194.00 192.00

YEAR: 1991

Record# NOTE

7358 The solvent effects of calcium hydroxide irrigating solution (used alone and in combination with sodium hypochlorite) on bovine pulp tissue were studied. Calcium hydroxide solution was an ineffective solvent of pulpal tissue. If tissue dissolution is desired during root canal therapy, the use of calcium hydroxide solution as the sole irrigant is no more effective than saline. M.T.

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FC 11899

Author: IBARROLA, J., KNOWLES, K., LUDLOW, M.

TI: RETRIEVABILITY OF THERMAFIL PLASTIC CORES USING ORGANIC SOLVENTS

SO: J ENDODON 1993; 19 (8): 417-418 AUGUST

MH: 127.00 297.00 296.00

YEAR: 1993

Record# NOTE

9138 This study assessed the retrievability of the plastic solid core of the Thermafil material using organic solvents, chloroform, xylene, eucalyptol or halothane, and K files. Thermafil plastic carriers can be readily retrieved from straight, large canals. Chloroform softened the plastic core more than any other solvent. One overextended case separated at the apex upon removal. DDF

TOTAL ARTICLES FOUND: 10