DNA analysis of root canal teeth and cavitation surgery of sockets utilizing ozone water irrigation: a pilot study [abstract]

John A Rothchild

Dentistry, Durango, Colorado, United States of America

ABSTRACT

Purpose. Root canal therapy in dentistry has been the standard of care to save an infected for many years. It has been a premise that once the root canal procedure has been performed, the tooth is free of infection and poses no harm to the patient's health. With the advent of PCR DNA analysis, root canal teeth and the surrounding bone can be analyzed for toxicity. Current testing can determine 90 plus bacteria and viruses that may be associated with an assay. 9 subjects were selected for this study to determine the toxicity of the root canal tooth that was extracted and if this cavitation protocol decreased bacterial and viral load in the associated bone.

Material and Methods. Each tooth was extracted and sent for analysis. The extraction socket was decorticated and cavitated with a specific protocol using ozonated water as an irrigant. The patients returned approximately one month later for DNA analysis and placed on a Biocidin (an herbal antibiotic) protocol and to return approximately one month later for analysis.

Results. DNA analysis revealed significant bacterial and viral infections of the root canal teeth. After cavitation surgery, the bacterial and viral loads in the bone significantly reduced using the cavitation protocol with ozone water irrigant. The bacterial load seemed to decrease and slightly change with the Biocidin regimen.

Conclusion. Understanding the toxic effects of root canal teeth, and a protocol to remove them properly, this pilot study has shown unequivocally, that this protocol including ozonated water irrigant and an herbal remedy reduced the remaining infection in the bone.

References
