

## Brazilian Oral Research

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### Abstract









[GURGEL-FILHO, Eduardo Diogo](#) et al. *In vitro* evaluation of the effectiveness of the chemomechanical preparation against *Enterococcus faecalis* after single- or multiple-visit root canal treatment. *Braz. oral res.* [online]. 2007, vol.21, n.4, pp. 308-313. ISSN 1806-8324. doi: 10.1590/S1806-83242007000400005.

The purpose was to assess the elimination of *Enterococcus faecalis in vitro* in human mandibular premolars after chemomechanical preparation with or without the use of a calcium hydroxide dressing. After 60 days of contamination with *E. faecalis*, the root canals were prepared using the Crown-Down technique combined with 2% chlorhexidine gel irrigation. Then, the specimens were divided into two experimental groups, treated in a single visit or in multiple visits, and two control groups. The multiple-visit group received a dressing with calcium hydroxide for 14 days (Calen<sup>TM</sup>) and the single-visit group did not receive any medication. In the two control groups, the canals were filled with BHI after chemomechanical preparation with 2% chlorhexidine gel or distilled water. Microbial samples were taken from the root canals for colony forming unit count for each phase of the treatment using sterile paper points inside the root canal lumen. Data were ranked and analyzed by the Kruskal-Wallis statistical test. The residual microbial colonies were then assessed. The results showed that chemomechanical preparation using 2% chlorhexidine gel with no intra-canal dressing reduced by 100% the *E. faecalis* contamination of the root canal lumen. The calcium-hydroxide group that received the 14-day intra-canal dressing allowed a small number of bacteria to grow between visits, but without statistical differences between groups.

Keywords : Dental pulp cavity; Chlorhexidine; Calcium hydroxide; *Enterococcus faecalis*.

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