Management of C-shaped root canal configuration in mandibular second molar

Abishek Lakinepally,1 Sonali Sharma,2 Dileep Kishore Samarthy,3 Nishant Sinha4

DESCRIPTION

The C-shaped root canal configuration is an anatomical variation of root fusion and a type of taurodontism commonly seen in the mandibular second molar with prevalence ranging from 2.7% to 45.5% in different populations.1 In this configuration, the root canals are connected by slit or web with varying anatomy along the root length which makes thorough debridement obstacle for the clinician.2 Cone-beam CT (CBCT) is a three-dimensional imaging technique that facilitates and improves understanding the complex morphology. This article presents a case of C-shaped root canal configuration of mandibular second molar managed by using CBCT and modification in obturation techniques.

A 40-year-old female patient reported with pain in the lower left back teeth region. Medical history of the patient was unremarkable. Intraoral examination revealed deep class I carious lesion on tooth 37 with tenderness on percussion. Thermal test was performed to check the vitality of the tooth which revealed dull pain, which was increased by heat and relieved by cold. Radiographically, deep dental caries was seen involving pulp without any periapical changes, there was radicular proximity of mesial and distal roots, a large distal canal and blurred image of a third canal in between. All the features were predictive of existence of C-shaped root canal (figure 1).3 The tooth was diagnosed with symptomatic irreversible pulpitis. Root canal treatment was planned and explained to the patient. Tooth was anaesthetised and isolated under rubber dam. Access cavity was prepared and visualised under surgical operating microscope (Carl Zeiss Surgical, Obenkochen, Germany). The floor of the pulp chamber showed three distinct orifices. The mesiobuccal and distal orifices were seen close together with a fin connecting two orifices, and the mesiolingual orifice was seen distance from the mesiobuccal and distal orifices which was similar to Min’s type III C-shaped root canal configuration (figure 2).4 The pulp chamber was irrigated with 5% sodium hypochlorite (Cmident India, Delhi). Working length was determined using apex locator (Root ZX II, J Morita, Tustin, California, USA) and confirmed with radiographs. In the radiograph, the K-file placed in the mesiobuccal canal was seen ending in distal foramen of the tooth (figure 3). Radiographically, the instrument is seen as if exiting the furcation and converging at the apex which is the most common feature of Fans C 2 Semicolon type C-shaped root canal configuration.5 CBCT (Carestream, Rochester, New York, USA) was taken to check the continuity of C-shaped root canal and rule out furcation involvement. Coronal third section revealed mesiobuccal and distal orifices

1Conservative Dentistry and Endodontics, Army Dental Corps, Hyderabad, Telangana, India
2Department of Conservative Dentistry and Endodontics, Army Dental Corps, New Delhi, Delhi, India
3Conservative Dentistry & Endodontics, S.V.S Institute of dental sciences, Mahabubnagar, Andhra Pradesh, India
4Army Dental Corps, New Delhi, Delhi, India

Correspondence to
Dr Abishek Lakinepally, drab2k9746@gmail.com

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Figure 1 Preoperative radiograph showing conical fused roots.

Figure 2 Access cavity preparation showing three distinct orifices. D, distal; MB, mesiobuccal; ML, mesiolingual.

Figure 3 Working length determination showing mesiobuccal root canal ending in distal foramen.
activation of irrigant enhanced necrotic tissue removal. In the
next appointment, master cone radiograph was taken which
confirmed the apical extension of gutta percha. Thermoplas
ticised gutta percha technique and warm vertical condens-
tion are the recommended techniques for C-shaped root
canals. The case treated presents Fan’s radiographic type III,5
since case reports with such type of root canal configuration
used lateral condensation technique, we used the same tech-
nique and found good results with gutta percha and AH Plus
(Dentsply Maillefer Company, USA) as endodontic sealer into
the complex anatomy of the root canal (figure 5).6 7

Learning points

- Usage of diagnostic aids like cone-beam CT and operating
  microscopes help in understanding the anatomical variations.
- Continuous circumferential anticurvature filing along
  the periphery of the C-shaped root canal assisted with
  ultrasonic activation of sodium hypochlorite enhances tissue
  removal.
- Modifications in obturation techniques like lateral and warm
  vertical condensation help in increasing the adaptation and
density of filling.

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