

Prevalence of Odontogenic Sinus Tracts: A Ten-Month Study of 175 Treated Teeth

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Objective: The aim of this study was to assess the prevalence of oral sinus tracts of dental origin and the outcome of endodontic treatments.

Methods: Patients' ages were between 13 and 80 years old with a mean of 25 ± 5 , and women to men sex ratio of 3.42. A total number of 175 teeth were treated endodontically using the Protaper System®. Irrigation was done with 2.5 % sodium hypochlorite solution and calcium hydroxide was used as an inter-appointment medication. Teeth treated included: 41 upper molars, 40 lower molars, 45 upper premolars, 37 lower premolars, 11 upper incisors, 02 lower incisors, 04 upper canines and 01 lower canine. Of these, 31 teeth presented oral sinus tracts: 24 posterior teeth and 7 anterior ones. 27 teeth, apart from those, presented apical periodontitis.

Results: Teeth with oral sinus tracts represented 17.7%. Periapical lesions were ≥ 5 mm (PAI=5) in 84% of the cases. Preoperative PAI scores were between 2 and 4 (Ørstavik classification 2013).

According to Wu and al criteria, 30 teeth with an intra-oral sinus tract were healing after endodontic treatment. A surgical intervention was conducted in one case, in which the tooth remained diseased after conservative treatment. And just one tooth with an extra-oral sinus tract, was extracted.

Conclusion: Within the limits of the study, the prevalence of sinus tracts of dental origin is very important. The latter are generally associated with a chronic inflammatory apical periodontitis. A favorable outcome is obtained with an adequate endodontic treatment.

Biography:

2014: Member of Oral Health and Buccofacial Rehabilitation Research laboratory LR12ES11

2017: Member of Medical Association of Medenine

2017: President of the first international dental congress of Medenine governorate

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