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NFLUENCE OF ROOT CLINICANAL FILLING ON POSTOPERATIVE OUTCOME

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M The aim of this study was to compare the influence of preoperative and intraoperative root canal filling and apicotomy and the postoperative clinical outcome.

The study included 20 patients, 10 with preoperative root canal filling and apicotomy and the same number with intraoperative root canal filling

	<i>Test group (AB)</i> <i>N=10</i>	<i>Control group</i> <i>N=10</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>N=20</i>
<i>male</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>female</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>age</i>	<i>22+8</i>	<i>24+6</i>	<i>23+7</i>
<i>smokers</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>alcohol consumption</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>pain</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>fever</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>swelling</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>6</i>

*Relative risk (R.R) for pain, fever, swelling and demographic variable
(smoking habits, alcohol consumption and sex)*

- only significant coefficients are reported -

<i>pain</i>	<i>R.R.</i>	<i>p-value</i>	<i>R</i>
<i>sex</i>	8.375	0.0297	0.188
<i>smoking</i>	8.981	0.0232	0.202
<i>alcohol</i>	9.240	0.0018	0.315
<i>fever</i>	<i>R.R.</i>	<i>p-value</i>	<i>R</i>
<i>smoking</i>	7.686	0.0353	0.1720
<i>alcohol</i>	10.210	0.0029	0.2896
<i>swelling</i>	<i>R.R.</i>	<i>p-value</i>	<i>R</i>
<i>sex</i>		11.192	0.0295

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No significant difference was found between the test group and the control group in the incidence of postoperative sequelae, i.e. fever, pain, swelling and alveolar osteitis.

A statistically significant association between smoking, habitual drinking and increased postoperative pain and fever was found.

Swelling was found to be gender-related, in that female patients experienced more swelling than male patients.

There was no influence of the type of the root canal filling at the postoperative clinical outcome and thus at the quality of the patient's social life at that period.