

Anaerobic Infections in necrotic teeth (Nonvital) having acute and chronic clinical symptoms

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Abstract

Background and objectives: Anaerobic microorganisms, particularly bacteroides play an important role in causing Pulp and preapical diseases that lead to chronic abscess. we aimed at studying anaerobic infections in necrotic teeth having Acute and chronic clinical symptoms.

Material and Methods: We examined 28 necrotic teeth of 28 patients for the purpose of anaerobic culture; fifteen cases with acute clinical symptoms and 13 ones with chronic clinical symptoms. In total 38 root canals from 28 teeth were subjected for examination and sampling. The samples were cultured on thioglycolate medium, sent to laboratory and tested in anaerobic condition for identification of bacteria.

Results: The results indicate that 76% of isolated bacteria from necrotic canals obligate anaerobes and 24% facultative anaerobes. The most common isolated microorganisms are peptostreptococci, fusobacterium and bacteroides.

Conclusion: These results are in agreement with the results of other researchers and it has been determined that bacteroids play an important role in destroying the necrotic teeth's bone. Anaerobic bacteria causing dental infactions are less identified and diagnosed, therefore, dentist and clinical lab should take this into account.

Key words: Anaerobic Bacteria, Necrotic tooth, Pulp, preapical