



Corso Pre-congressuale

Giovedì, 22 febbraio 2024 –
14.00-18.00

In inglese - In English
Rivolto anche a Studenti
CLMOPD del V e VI anno
Addressed also to Dental Student

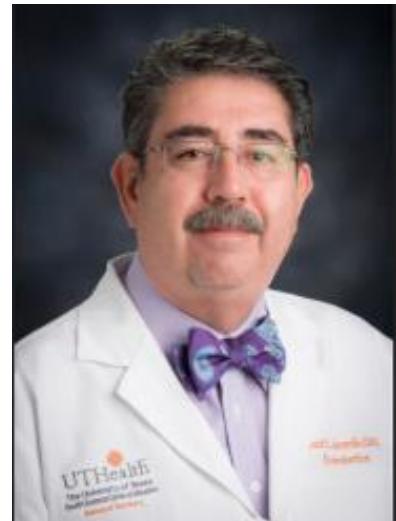
Impatto della ricerca sulla clinica endodontica

Ronald Ordinola Zapata - Davide E. Jamarillo



Dr. Ordinola Zapata obtained his D.D.S. degree in 2001 from Inca Garcilaso de la Vega University in Lima-Peru. After practicing for 6 years as a general dentist, Dr. Ordinola Zapata continued his career at the Endodontic Department at the University of Sao Paulo in Brazil where he obtained a Master and a Doctoral degree in Endodontics (2007-2013). In 2014, he completed a 2-year AEGD residency program at Larkin Community Hospital in Miami (2016) and his Endodontic residency program at the IB Bender Endodontic Division, Albert Einstein Medical Center in Philadelphia (2018). In his academic career, he has published more than 103 scientific papers in peer-reviewed journals and lectured internationally in more than 10 countries. He is a Diplomate of the American Board of Endodontists. He also serves as Associate Editor of the International Endodontic Journal (UK) and is a member of the scientific advisory board of the Journal of Endodontics (USA).

Dr. Jaramillo is a tenured professor at the Department of Endodontics at UTHealth School of Dentistry, having joined the faculty in 2014. He has been teaching non-stop since 1990, when he began teaching on a part-time basis. He became a full-time professor in 2004 when he accepted two positions, one at the University of Southern California and the other at Loma Linda University in California. In 2006 he became a full-time faculty member at Loma Linda University as an assistant professor of endodontics, clinic director of endodontics, and course director of endodontics in the International Dentist Program. He worked under direct supervision of Dr. Jim Simon and Bill Costerton at the Center for Biofilms at USC, and under supervision of Dr. Leif K Bakland and Yiming Li at the Center for Dental Research and the Advanced Imaging and Microscopy Core at Loma Linda School of Medicine and at Center Facility for Advanced Microscopy and Microanalysis at UC Riverside. His main research focus is on the irrigation of the root canal system. He has dictated more than 100 conferences worldwide, published over 22 peer-reviewed papers, and he has written seven book chapters, including one in Spanish and one in Portuguese. He is very active in different committees at UTHealth School of Dentistry and was recently inducted into the International College of Dentists. Dr. Jaramillo is also a very active member of the International Federation of Endodontic Associations.



It is well known the active part of bacteria in developing pulpal and periapical disease. Since the first stages of breaking through enamel layer, dentinal tubules invasion, and reaching the pulpal cavity, bacteria have a paramount effect in the development of the inflammatory processes. On the other hand, there is a common consensus that the amount of dentin removal should be minimized to achieve the goals of root canal treatment. Cracked teeth, vertical root fractures, and the associated bone loss are not uncommon scenarios in an endodontic practice. This is particularly important in the older adult population that is more susceptible to vertical root fractures and has more chances to

require endodontic intervention in teeth presenting indirect restorations. At the same time, when a root canal has been prepared under the minimal invasive concept, it is a real challenge to deliver the irrigation solution to the most apical portion of the root canal system. This Course will address:

- Identify the role of bacteria in the invasion of pulp tissue and periapical tissues.
- Identify the etiology and mechanism of failure in root-filled teeth.
- Provide guidance to access teeth that present full-coverage restorations.
- Present evidence on the disinfection ability of minimally invasive techniques including multi-sonic, and laser irrigation.
- Integrate data acquired from epidemiological, clinical and laboratory studies to suggest the use of minimally invasive interventions.

È ben noto il ruolo dei microorganismi nello sviluppo della malattia pulpare e periapicale. Fin dalle prime fasi dello sviluppo delle lesioni cariose con penetrazione nello strato di smalto, invasione dei tubuli dentinali per giungere alla cavità pulpare, i batteri hanno un ruolo fondamentale nello sviluppo dei processi infiammatori. D'altra parte, vi è consenso comune sul fatto che la quantità di rimozione di dentina dovrebbe essere ridotta al minimo per raggiungere nel modo più conservativo possibile gli obiettivi del trattamento endodontico. Denti incrinati, fratture radicolari verticali e la conseguente perdita ossea non sono scenari insoliti in una pratica limitata all' endodonzia. Ciò è particolarmente importante nella popolazione anziana che è più suscettibile alle fratture radicolari verticali e ha maggiori probabilità di richiedere un intervento endodontico negli elementi dentari che presentano restauri indiretti. Allo stesso tempo, quando un canale radicolare è stato preparato secondo il concetto mini-invasivo, è una vera sfida far giungere la soluzione di irrigante fino alla porzione più apicale del sistema endodontico. Questo Corso si occuperà dei seguenti argomenti:

- Identificare il ruolo dei batteri nell'invasione del tessuto pulpare e dei tessuti peripaticali.
- Identificare l'eziologia e il meccanismo del fallimento nei denti già trattati endodonticamente.
- Fornire indicazioni per accedere ai denti che presentano restauri a copertura totale.
- Presentare prove di evidenza sulla capacità di disinfezione delle tecniche minimamente invasive, tra cui l'irrigazione e i laser multi-sonici.
- Integrare i dati acquisiti da studi epidemiologici, clinici e di laboratorio per suggerire l'uso di interventi minimamente invasivi.

Il programma completo del 1st International Congress AIE: www.accademiaitalianaendodonzia.it

The full program of the 1st International Congress AIE: