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## Original Communications

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### CANAL TREATMENT AFTER PULP REMOVAL.\*

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For convenience, we may divide this subject into, first, those cases where we may assume that the pulp is entirely removed ; and, second, those where we know or suspect that it is not.

In most cases of single-rooted teeth where devitalization is recent, the pulp comes away on the broach in such a condition that we can see that it is intact and that it has broken away close to the apical foramen. Assuming that previous to its removal the rubber dam was adjusted, that the chamber was then freed from decay and sterilized, and that a sterilized broach was used for the pulp's removal, we have a perfectly aseptic area to deal with. I might say that I have a little pot of campho-phenique, in which I dip broaches before insertion. I wash the canal several times with 3 per cent. pyrozone, and if that fail to staunch the bleeding I pump 10 or 15 per cent trichloracetic acid toward the apical extremity of the canal with cotton on a broach. It will be a rare case where this will not stop the hemorrhage in a few moments. Should it fail, I leave the cotton saturated with the trichloracetic acid in the canal, and exert pressure toward the apex with unvulcanized rubber and a large ended instrument. This will not fail. After the bleeding is stopped I wash again with pyrozone, dry with an Evan's root-canal dryer, then moisten the canal with oil of eucalyptus to facilitate the flow of chlora-percha into the smaller portion of the canal. Assuming that gutta-percha is the material to be used, the canal is now ready for filling. So much for the treatment of those cases where the pulp

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\*Read at Ontario Dental Society meeting.