A dentigerous cyst associated with a pulpectomised primary molar: case report

A pulpectomy is a routinely performed procedure in carious primary teeth. While adverse effects are not common, these can include a dentigerous cyst. A dentigerous cyst is an odontogenic cyst that surrounds the crown of an unerupted tooth, and is caused by a fluid accumulation between the reduced enamel epithelium (REE) and the enamel surface. Residual periapical inflammation from an endodontically treated primary tooth may lead to the development of an inflammatory dentigerous cyst in the unerupted permanent successor. This case report illustrates an infected dentigerous cyst in a seven-and-a-half-year-old female child related to the mandibular left second primary molar, which had been pulpectomised two years earlier. In general, the incidence of dentigerous cysts associated with pulpectomised primary teeth is extremely low. While there is no single factor that can be attributed to cystic transformation, it is prudent that teeth receiving pulp therapy should be observed periodically, and radiographs should be taken at regular intervals.

Keywords: Dentigerous cyst, pulpectomy, zinc oxide eugenol.

Dentists’ attitudes towards the phase-down of dental amalgam in Ireland

Précis
This paper identified training and remuneration as the two main barriers to a future total phase-out of dental amalgam in the Republic of Ireland.

Abstract
Aim: This study aimed to explore the attitudes of dentists in Ireland towards the phase-down of dental amalgam in relation to the Minamata Convention on Mercury.
Methods: A cross-sectional survey design was adopted using a quantitative 53-question survey piloted and distributed to dentists working in general dental practice.
Results: The study had a response rate of 11.8% (n=285). The study found a high level of awareness regarding recommended guidelines concerning the Minamata Convention on Mercury, with 96% of participants reporting that they were aware of the recommendations. Over half of the participants (61%) reported that they felt the phase-down was a good idea.
Conclusions: Training and remuneration were identified as the main barriers to a total phase-out of dental amalgam in Ireland in the future.