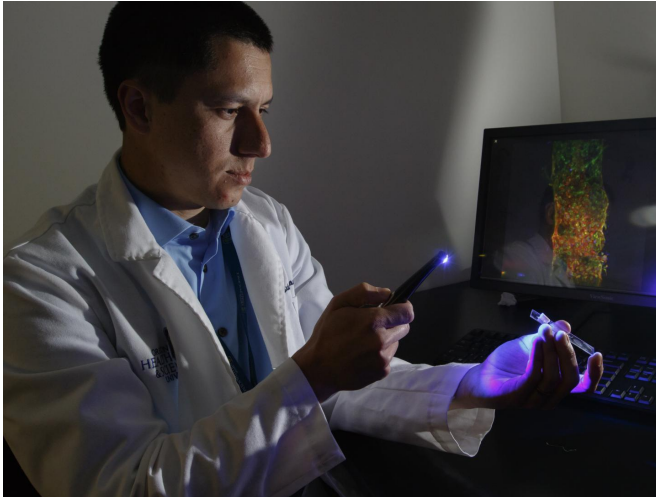


Use of prefabricated blood vessels may revolutionize root canals

12 June 2017



Using a 3-D printing-inspired process, Bertassoni and team created artificial blood vessels in the lab. Seven days after injection into human premolars, vessels formed within the teeth. Credit: OHSU - Kristyna Wentz-Graff

While root canals are effective in saving a tooth that has become infected or decayed, this age-old procedure may cause teeth to become brittle and susceptible to fracture over time. Now researchers at OHSU in Portland, Oregon, have developed a process by which they can engineer new blood vessels in teeth, creating better long-term outcomes for patients and clinicians.

Their findings will publish online in the journal *Scientific Reports* on June 12, 2017.

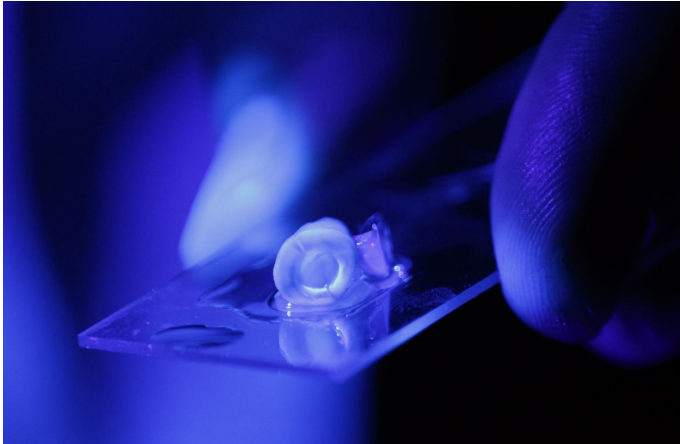
More than 15 million root canals are conducted annually in the United States. The current procedure involves removing infected dental tissues and replacing them with synthetic biomaterials covered by a protective crown.

"This process eliminates the tooth's blood and

nerve supply, rendering it lifeless and void of any biological response or defense mechanism. Without this functionality, adult [teeth](#) may be lost much sooner, which can result in much greater concerns, such as the need for dentures or dental implants," says principal investigator Luiz Bertassoni, D.D.S., Ph.D., assistant professor of restorative dentistry in the OHSU School of Dentistry, and assistant professor of biomedical engineering in the OHSU School of Medicine.

To address this issue, Bertassoni and colleagues used a 3D printing-inspired process—based on their previous work fabricating artificial capillaries—to create blood vessels in the lab. They placed a fiber mold made of sugar molecules across the root canal of extracted human teeth and injected a gel-like material, similar to proteins found in the body, filled with dental pulp cells. The researchers removed the fiber to make a long microchannel in the root canal and inserted endothelial cells isolated from the interior lining of [blood](#) vessels. After seven days, dentin-producing cells proliferated near the tooth walls and [artificial blood vessels](#) formed inside the tooth.

"This result proves that fabrication of artificial [blood vessels](#) can be a highly effective strategy for fully regenerating the function of teeth," says Bertassoni, who also serves as an honorary lecturer in Bioengineering at University of Sydney-School of Dentistry. "We believe that this finding may change the way that [root canal](#) treatments are done in the future."



Current root canal procedures remove and replace infected dental tissue with synthetic biomaterials, eliminating the tooth's blood and nerve supply. By utilizing pre-fabricated blood vessels, root canal patients and clinicians may experience better long-term outcomes. Credit: OHSU - Kristyna Wentz-Graff

Provided by Oregon Health & Science University

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