ABSTRACT

Introduction: The purpose of this article was to emphasize the importance of understanding root canal anatomy and its variations for successful endodontic treatment.

Methods: This case report presents the detection and endodontic management of eccentrically placed second mesiobuccal (MB) canal in maxillary first molar with the help of dental operating microscope and cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT) scanning.

Results: Cone-beam computed tomography images showed broad MB root with second MB canal located closer to palatal orifice.

Conclusion: This report describes a variation in canal location and complex anatomy of maxillary first molar with post-treatment apical periodontitis which was managed successfully with the aid of dental operating microscope and CBCT.

Keywords: Cone-beam computed tomography, Maxillary first molar, Second mesiobuccal canal.

CASE REPORT

A 23-year-old male patient reported to the Department of Conservative Dentistry and Endodontics with a chief complaint of mild but continuous pain in the upper right back tooth region for the past 3 weeks. The patient gave a history of root canal treatment performed 2 months ago elsewhere. Mild pain persisted even after the treatment. The patient also complained of episodes of sensitivity to hot and cold in the involved tooth. The intensity of pain had increased for the past 1 week.

Upon intraoral examination, a coronal access restoration was seen on the maxillary right first molar and the tooth was tender on percussion. The periodontal pocket and mobility were within the physiological limits.

Preoperative periapical radiograph showed radiopaque fillings in three roots (Fig. 1A). There were no signs of periapical radiolucency and no widening of lamina dura in the radiograph. The radiograph also showed an unusual radicular outline on the mesial aspect suggestive of an additional root. Based on the clinical
and radiographic examination, the tooth was diagnosed to have post-treatment apical periodontitis. Endodontic retreatment was suggested, for which the patient consented.

After administration of a local anesthetic (Lignox 2%, Indoco Remedies Ltd., Mumbai, India), access was re-entered under rubber dam isolation. The coronal restoration was removed and all the orifices were observed under dental operating microscope at 8× magnification (Revelation Seiler Precision Microscope, Inc, USA)—three orifices [one palatal, one MB and one distobuccal (DB) orifice] were located and identified.

An attempt to find MB2 in its usual location using ultrasonic tips ET40 (Satelec/Acteon, Merignac, France) under magnification turned out to be unsuccessful. But on exploring the floor of the pulp chamber with a DG-16 explorer under dental operating microscope, a distinct catch was felt buccal to the palatal orifice. A size 10 K-file was used to confirm the patency of the canal. Since the orifice was located very close to the palatal orifice, it was presumed to be a second palatal canal orifice. Previously, filled gutta-percha (GP) from other canals was removed using a GP solvent (RC Solve, Prime Dental Products Pvt Ltd., Thane, India) (Fig. 1B) and Protaper retreatment files (Dentsply Maillefer, Switzerland). Working length of each canal was re-established using an apex locator and was verified radiographically.

Since the extracanal orifice was detected in an unusual location (Fig. 1C), a limited 4 × 4 cm field of view CBCT was taken to understand canal anatomy better. Cone-beam computed tomography revealed the extracanal that was identified closer to the main palatal orifice to be actually the second MB canal. Both the MBs had a separate portal of exit.

The canals were then cleaned and shaped in a crown-down sequence using rotary NiTi ProTaper Universal file system (Dentsply Maillefer, Switzerland). First mesiobuccal (MB1) and MB2 canals were prepared to F2 size and DB and palatal canals were prepared to size F3. A total of 2.5% sodium hypochlorite was used as the primary irrigant during cleaning and shaping. Following canal preparation, 17% EDTA was used to remove the smear layer and 2% chlorhexidine was used as a final flush. The canals were then dried using sterile absorbent paper points and obturated with GP and AH plus sealer using cold lateral compaction technique. The

Figs 1A to D: (A) Preoperative radiograph, (B) intraoral periapical radiograph after gutta-percha removal, (C) pulpal floor under dental operating microscope (magnification: 8x) and (D) postobturation radiograph
access cavity was then restored with a resin composite (Fig. 1D). Patient was asymptomatic during the follow-up period of 6 months.

Mesio­buccal root of the maxillary first molar is one of the most frequently studied roots both in vitro and in vivo.14 Access cavity modification under proper illumination and magnifications can aid in better detection of the MB2 canal.2 A few authors suggested other methods like the bubble test, methylene blue dyes, troughing with ultrasonics, etc. for identifying extra canals.15 The MB2 canal is usually located on the line joining the MB1 and palatal canal closer to MB1.15 In more than 54% of the cases, the MB2 canal joins the MB1 canal and has a single portal of exit.16 The chances for locating MB2 decrease as the age increases.17,18

In case of extrapalatal canals, it is mostly located on the mesial or distal aspect of the root, never on buccal or lingual. Recently, Kottoor et al reported the presence of MB2 canal between MB1 and DB1 in a seven-canalled maxillary first molar.6 The same author also reported the presence of three MB canals in the maxillary first molar with eight canals.7

Cone-beam computed tomography has been used previously to understand complex root canal anatomy.8 In the present case, the CBCT confirmed the presence of MB2 canal closer to the palatal canal. It also revealed the MB root to be broader buccolingually and tilted mesially. This could probably result in the eccentric position of MB2. This case report has indicated the search for MB2 should be done closer to the palatal canal also. In our case, distance between MB1 and MB2 at three different levels was estimated using CBCT: cervical level—5.607 mm (Fig. 2A), middle level—5.317 mm (Fig. 2B) and apical level—4.772 mm (Fig. 2C).

The usual distance between MB1 and MB2 ranges from 1.5 to 2 mm mesially and 2.5 to 3.5 mm palatally with a maximum reported distance of 4 mm by Faramarzi et al.19 Here, the MB2 canal was located 5.607 mm away from the MB1 canal at the orifice level. Raju et al reported an unusual case of MB2 orifice located closer to the palatal orifice, but they have not mentioned the distance between MB1 and MB2 canals.20 Post-treatment apical periodontitis in this case could be related to the unidentified and non-treated MB2 canal. Diligent search using magnification and ultrasonic tips could increase the probability of finding and treating such eccentrically placed canals. The clinician must be aware about such unusual location of MB2 and hence search must be made even closer to the palatal orifice, if MB2 is not identified in its usual location.

**CONCLUSION**

The current case report describes the unusual location of a second MB canal found close to the palatal orifice in a maxillary right first molar, which was managed with the help of dental operating microscope and CBCT.
REFERENCES


