Review

Different Approaches to the Regeneration of Dental Tissues in Regenerative Endodontics

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Abstract: (1) Background: The regenerative procedure has established a new approach to root canal therapy, to preserve the vital pulp of the tooth. This present review aimed to describe and sum up the different approaches to regenerative endodontic treatment conducted in the last 10 years; (2) Methods: A literature search was performed in the PubMed and Cochrane Library electronic databases, supplemented by a manual search. The search strategy included the following terms: “regenerative endodontic protocol”, “regenerative endodontic treatment”, and “regenerative endodontics” combined with “pulp revascularization”. Only studies on humans, published in the last 10 years and written in English were included; (3) Results: Three hundred and eighty-six potentially significant articles were identified. After exclusion of duplicates, and meticulous analysis, 36 case reports were selected; (4) Conclusions: The pulp revascularization procedure may bring a favorable outcome, however, the prognosis of regenerative endodontics (RET) is unpredictable. Permanent immature teeth showed greater potential for positive outcomes after the regenerative procedure. Further controlled clinical studies are required to fully understand the process of the dentin–pulp complex regeneration, and the predictability of the procedure.

Keywords: endodontic materials; dental tissues regeneration; dental bioengineering; pulp revascularization; pulp regeneration; regenerative endodontics; apical periodontitis treatment

1. Introduction

Tissue engineering is a fast-growing scientific field connecting the principles of medicine, engineering, and biology to replace, restore, or regenerate tissues damaged or lost due to disease and/or trauma [1,2]. The result of this approach relies on the essential interplay between stem cells, signaling molecules, and scaffolds; known as the classic tissue engineering triad [1]. Stem cells are defined as highly proliferative, unspecialized cells, which have the ability to differentiation into various other types of cells [3,4]. Postnatal stem cells have been identified in different body tissues, such as bone marrow, peripheral blood, hair follicles, skin, intestine, adipose tissue, pancreas, and dental tissues [5,6]. Studies indicate that dental pulp contains five types of mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) [7], which are noteworthy because of their pluripotent properties and easy method of isolation from exfoliated deciduous teeth [8]. It has been suggested, that dental pulp stem cells have the ability to differ not only into teeth tissues, but that they also have a neuronal and muscular differentiation capacity, and thus may play a key role in the future medical treatment of various diseases [9]. The following sources of stem cells in human dental pulp have been characterized [3,10,11]:

- Dental pulp stem cells (DPSCs): Clonogenic cells with high proliferation potential and long-term self-renewal [11], isolated from permanent third molars in 2000 by
Gronthos et al. They reside within niches in pulp chambers [8] in a stable microenvironment, which depends on the interplay between growth factors, extracellular matrix proteins, receptor molecules, and stem cells [5]. Research has indicated that dental pulp stem cells have the ability to become odontoblast-like cells and generate ectopic dentin in the subcutaneous tissues of immunocompromised mice [12,13]. Furthermore, it was shown that DPSCs can differentiate into other non-dental cells, such as osteoblasts, odontoblast, chondrocytes (thus, they can produce bone and cartilage tissues), neuron cells, adipocyte, cardiomyocytes, and insulin-secreting Beta cells [5,14].

- Stem cells from exfoliated deciduous teeth (SHED): Isolated by Miura et al., exhibiting multipotential differentiation properties and increased cell-population doublings in comparison to DPSCs [15]. It is hypothesized that SHED cells have an extensive proliferation ability higher than DPSCs and MSCs derived from bone marrow, due to being a more immature population [16].
- Stem cells from apical papillae (SCAP): MSC-like cells located in the tooth root apex, discovered for the first time by Sonoyama et al. in the apical papilla of human immature permanent teeth [12]. Studies performed in immunocompromised rodents showed the odontogenic potential of SCAP cells when multipotent stem cells were transplanted with hydroxyapatite/tricalcium phosphate particles. The regeneration of pulp-like tissue and dentin structure were observed [17]. According to the conducted scientific studies, it is believed that SCAP cells are involved in the formation of root dentin, as a source of primary odontoblast [18], opposed to DPSCs, which take part in reparative dentin formation, providing replacement odontoblast [19]. It is also hypothesized that a positive result of endodontic treatment of infected immature permanent tooth may be achieved due to the reservoir of SCAP in the apical papilla, and their ability to produce primary odontoblasts involved in apexogenesis [12,20,21].
- Periodontal ligament stem cells (PDLSCs): These multipotent cells have the potential to develop into cementoblast-like cells, adipocytes, and chondrogenic cells. In vivo experiments have exhibited PDLSC’s capacity to form cementum/PDL-like structures [22,23]. Therefore, using these cells in periodontal regeneration protocols is being considered [24].
- Dental follicle precursor cells (DFPCs): Localized in a dental sac, also known as a dental follicle, a loose connective tissue that surrounds developing teeth, and also impacted teeth. The latter are usually extracted and disposed of, therefore there are no controversial ethical issues linked to the sourcing of DFPCs [25]. Some studies have shown that DFPCs can transform into fibroblasts, osteoblasts, periodontal ligament, and cementoblasts [26], thus these cells may be useful in regeneration therapies of periodontal tissues [5].

Tissue regeneration requires the appropriate signals (growth and differentiating factors) that activate these cells [27]. Growth factors are extracellular proteins or polypeptides, which interact with specific-cell receptors to activate intracellular signaling cascades, eventuating in cell proliferation, differentiation, migration, and the apoptosis of numerous different cell types, including dental pulp cells and stem cells [28]. Growth factors differ in their functions, thus they may be used in many biomedical applications. Stimulation of cellular division and differentiation are coordinated by several growth factors, such as fibroblast growth factors (FGF), platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF), epidermal growth factor (EGF), and insulin-like factor (IGF) [28]. Others are known as wound-healing promoting factors, as in the case of TGF-β superfamily-types 1, 2, and 3 [29]. Most of these bioactive molecules are also released by odontoblast cells and fixed in the dentin matrix during tooth morphogenesis [30]. Scientific research has revealed that growth factors like PDGF, TGF, IGF-1, EGF, and FGF may participate in dentin regeneration processes when damage occurs [31], furthermore, the important role of these signaling molecules in stem cell maintenance and their contribution to dental tissues regeneration was considered. Moreover, two distinct families of growth factors, crucial for tooth
formation and regeneration, are vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) and bone morphogenetic protein (BMP) \[32,33\]. VEGF, also known as vascular permeability factor (VPF), is a major angiogenic factor, with a specific affinity to endothelial cells (ECs). The function of VEGF activates blood vessel formation and homeostasis by stimulating migration, proliferation, and increased survival of endothelial cells in the hypoxic environment \[7,34\]. It is well accepted that the vascular network, in providing oxygen and nutrients, is essential for tissue development and repair, and thus VEGF may be a beneficial element for pulp regeneration \[35\]. BMPs belong to the transforming growth factor-β (TGF-β) superfamily of proteins, and are responsible for diverse biological functions. They act as potent regulators of proliferation, migration, and differentiation of MSCs into osteoblasts and chondroblasts, and thus they play a pivotal role in skeletal development \[18,36\]. In addition, in vivo and in vitro studies have shown the requirement of BMP activity in the early stages of odontogenesis \[37\], due to its ability to induce the transformation of pulp stem cells into odontoblasts \[28\]. Based on past findings, it has been suggested that BMPs may be a key element for dental tissue regeneration, especially recombinant human BMP-2, by virtue of its capability to convert adult pulp progenitor cells into odontoblast-like cells \[38\]. Studies conducted in animal models, including dogs, macaques, rats, and ferrets, revealed positive results for dentin formation when BMP-7 was placed in capping material over amputated dental pulp \[28\]. Interestingly, there are various recognized localizations of the reservoir of growth factors for endodontic therapies: the dentin matrix, platelet-rich fibrin, platelet-rich plasma, and blood clots \[31,39,40\].

As a third component in the tissue engineering triad, the scaffold is described as a three-dimensional (3D) biocompatible material that provides mechanical support for bioactive molecules or cells, and acts as an extracellular matrix template, predisposing the adhesion and proliferation of a specific cell type \[41\], such as pulpal cells. Ideally, the scaffold should have high porosity to facilitate cells deposition, and to permit effective nutrient and gas exchange. Moreover, it should have the proper physical and mechanical properties, and also be entirely biodegradable. However, the scaffold degradation must be equal to a formation rate of new tissue \[42,43\]. There are various types of scaffolds known, based on their origin: natural scaffolds (e.g., collagen, hyaluronic acid, PRF, PRP, blood clot, chitosan) and artificial scaffolds (e.g., polymers of polyglycolic acid, polylactic acid, polypepsiloncaprolactone, glass–ceramic, and bioactive glasses) \[18,42,44\] differ in attributes and properties. Scaffold technology has shown promising advancements in regenerative dentistry, scientifically demonstrated in immunodeficient mice. The researchers obtained a regeneration of dentin-like tissue in disinfected and emptied root canal using a porous polymer scaffold seeded with stem cells, after transplantation into an animal model \[45,46\]. The development and achievements of tissue engineering have provided novel perspectives and treatment options in endodontics for the repair of the pulp–dentin complex, cementum, and periodontal tissues \[47\]. According to The American Association of Endodontists (AAE), regenerative endodontics is defined as “biologically based procedures designed to replace damaged structures, including dentin and root structures, as well as cells of the pulp dentin complex” \[35\]. It is accepted that nonsurgical root canal therapy treatment and regenerative endodontic procedures (REP) have the same essential aim. Nevertheless, in traditional root canal treatment, the canal space is filled with foreign material, and in regenerative procedures, vital host tissue in the tooth canal is created \[48\], which has the ability to coordinate local immune system functions and fight bacterial infections. Regenerative endodontics brings a new perspective to treating teeth with necrotic pulp; and, furthermore, uncomplicated and inexpensive procedures can be conducted with currently used instruments and materials \[49,50\]. Even though, the pioneering experiments in regenerative endodontics (RET) were carried out in the 1960s by Nygaard-Ostby, and despite there still being clear interest and progress in this dentistry field, there is no established standardized clinical protocol for RET \[51\]. In 2016, the European Society of Endodontology (ESE) \[52\] and the American Association of Endodontists (AAE)
[53] released a clinical consideration of the regenerative procedure, however, the AAE pointed out that there are many possibilities for treatment, and that further research and reviews are needed. Thus, this review aimed to analyze selected case reports and case series conducted in the last 10 years, to provide a summary of the different approaches to regenerative endodontics. The regenerative procedure has established a new approach to root canal therapy, to preserve the vital pulp of the tooth. The presentation of numerous clinical cases allows the reader to compare the applied treatment protocols from the perspective of his own patients, and to modify his treatment methods in comparison with other dentists. The findings of this review emphasize the increasing popularity of regenerative endodontics, with the simultaneous indication of its limitations.

2. Materials and Methods

What are the differences in regenerative endodontic treatment methods, based on selected clinical cases and the available literature?

In accordance with the preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analysis (PRISMA) guidelines [54], an ample search was conducted through electronic databases of scientific and medical literature including “PubMed” and the “Cochrane Library”. The search strategy included the following keywords: “regenerative endodontic protocol”, “regenerative endodontic treatment”, and “regenerative endodontics” combined with “pulp revascularization”. Furthermore, a manual method was carried out for possible additional studies. The inclusion criteria were in vivo studies in which regenerative procedures were performed in immature and mature permanent teeth, with or without apical periodontitis. The exclusion criteria were: reviews and studies not in the English language, studies in animals, and studies published before 2009. Obtained studies were analyzed, and articles not meeting the applied criteria were excluded. The initial identification included the titles and abstracts of articles on regenerative endodontics: studies identified by searching databases (n = 346); PubMed (n = 250), Cochrane Library (n = 96), and studies identified through manual searching (n = 40). The reduction was made by excluding nonrelevant titles from the literature review and papers published before 2009. Subsequently, the number of articles was reduced by rejecting nonrelevant abstracts, duplicates, review articles, research on animals, and papers not in English. That resulted in 58 full-text articles being assessed for eligibility. Further selection required meticulous reading of full-text publications and excluding papers with observations shorter than 5 months, and with incomplete information about irrigants, root canal fillings, and scaffolds. Full-text publications were read in order to extract the following data: patient age, kind of tooth, root canal disinfection protocol and size of apical foramen, inter-visit medicaments, scaffold and capping material, recall time, and procedure outcome (Figure 1).
Figure 1. PRISMA (preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analysis) flow diagram of the article selection [54].

3. Results

The search of the mentioned two databases and manual searching retrieved 386 studies. After the removal of duplicate articles and screening by title and abstract, 36 case reports were selected. Retrieved data from the analyzed studies are described in Table 1.

In the articles collected, patients’ age ranged from 6 to 25 years old. Most of the reports presented patients under 15 years old, and only seven studies described patients above 20 years old. The total number of evaluated teeth was 84. Most cases described immature teeth (n = 71). Anterior teeth were mainly examined (n = 58), followed by premolars (n = 17) and molars (n = 9). Root canal disinfection was commonly performed with sodium hypochlorite (NaOCl) in a concentration ranging from 1–5.25%, with minimal or no mechanical instrumentation. In 72.6% of the teeth (n = 61) triple antibiotic paste (TAP) was used as an intracanal medication, and alternatively to TAP, double antibiotics paste (DAP) was used in 2.4% of teeth (n = 2) to prevent crown tooth discoloration. Calcium hydroxide (Ca(OH)₂) paste was used in 13.1% of teeth (n = 11), and methapaste in 8.3% of teeth (n = 7). While, 3.6% of teeth (n = 3) were treated with a one-visit protocol, without intracanal medicament.

After periapical tissue laceration, the created blood clot was utilized as a scaffold in 54.8% of treated teeth (n = 46), and blood clot supplementation with platelet rich fibrin (PRF) was only described in one case. In five studies platelet rich fibrin (PRF) was applied as a scaffold in 35 teeth. Additionally, one study reported the use of platelet rich plasma (PRP), and another one described using human amniotic membrane as a scaffold. The most used scaffold capping material was mineral trioxide aggregate (MTA), reported in 95.2% of teeth (n = 80). From these, in seven teeth MTA was preceded by a collagen membrane, such as CollaPlug™ or Collacote™. In other studies, biodentine was used as an
alternative. Follow-up periods ranged from 5 months to 66 months, and included clinical and radiographic examinations. In the reviewed articles nine immature teeth and one mature tooth showed positive teeth response to pulp vitality testing, mostly at 12-month recall; however, some studies revealed pulp vitality at 9-month, 7-month, and 2-month follow-up visits. As an outcome of regenerative endodontic treatment, almost 39% of studies reported a negative response to pulp vitality tests, and the others did not provide this information. More than 70% of the analyzed clinical cases indicated further root development after the regenerative endodontic procedure. Decrease of periapical lesions, completely healed apical periodontitis, and asymptomatic teeth were reported.
## Table 1. Retrieved data from the studies that met the inclusion criteria.

| Case No. | Patient Age | Tooth/Tooth Number | Root Canal Irrigants | Inter-visit Root Canal Filling | Scaffold; Capping Material | Recall | Results | References |
|----------|-------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|---------|------------|
| 1        | 7           | Permanent immature with apical periodontitis/#36 | 2.5% NaOCl, 20% EDTA activated with Endo-Activator in the coronal third | Blood clot; MM-MTA (Micro-Mega, Besancon CEDEX, France) | | 2 y | The patient was reviewed after 3, 9, 12 and 24 months: -asymptomatic -physiological mobility -normal reaction to percussion and palpation -9 m: complete periapical healing, apical closure -1 y: increase in root length, dentin thickness -2 y: CBCT(cone-beam computed tomography): complete periapical healing, apical foramen closure of the both mesial canals and distolingual canal, resolution of the periapical lesion of the distobuccal canal, not completed apical closure -3 m: asymptomatic, no response to vitality testing | Ajram J et al. [55] |
| 2        | 15          | Permanent mature/#13 | 5.25% NaOCl, 17% EDTA | Double Antibiotics Paste (DAP) | Blood clot; Mineral trioxide aggregate (MTA) | 30 m | -3 m: asymptomatic, no response to vitality testing -6 m: nearly normal reaction to the electric pulp tester -12 m: positive response to pulp vitality testing, root wall thickening -30 m: normal reaction of pulp vitality | Qingan Xu et al. [56] |
| 3        | 21          | Permanent mature with apical periodontitis /#21, #22 | 5.25% NaOCl, saline, 17% EDTA | Triple Antibiotics Paste (TAP) | Blood clot; ProRoot MTA (Dentsply Tulsa Dental, Tulsa, OK, USA) | 5 y | -1 m: asymptomatic, decreased apical radiolucency, negative response to the cold test and the electric pulp test -5 y: asymptomatic, complete resolution of the apical lesion | Nagas E et al. [57] |
| 4        | 7           | Permanent immature with apical periodontitis—retreatment of failed revitalization /#11 | 5% NaOCl ultrasonically activated for 5 min, saline, 17% EDTA | Calcium hydroxide | Blood clot; White MTA (ProRoot MTA; Dentsply Tulsa Dental, Johnson City, TN) | 15 m | The recall visits were performed after 3, 5, 9, 12, and 15 months. -asymptomatic -negative response to cold or heat vitality tests -normal reaction to percussion and palpation tests -decrease in periapical lesion and root development -new mineralized tissue in contact with MTA | Žižka R et al. [58] |
| 5        | 18          | Permanent immature with apical periodontitis /#11 | 1% NaOCl, 17% EDTA | Calcium hydroxide (Prime Dental products, Mumbai, India); Biodentine | Human Amniotic Membrane (AC-TREC, Tata memorial hospital tissue bank, Mumbai, India); Biodentine | 3 y | The patient was reviewed after 15 days, 3 months, 19 months, and 36 months. -asymptomatic -pulp responded to vitality tests -healing of apical lesion and thickening of dentinal walls | Suresh N et al. [59] |
Permanent mature with apical periodontitis / #21

6-I 24
1.5% NaOCl, Triple Antibiotics Paste (TAP)
Blood clot; MTA (MTA Angelus)
- a decrease in size of radiolucency
- asymptomatic
- no sensitivity to percussion and palpation
- sinus tract healed
- normal probing depths
- physiological mobility
- negative response to pulp tests
The patient was recalled at 3, 6 and 9 months after treatment.
- asymptomatic
- negative reaction to pulp vitality tests
- healing of apical lesion
- normal reaction to percussion
The follow-up visits were performed at 3, 6 and 9 months after treatment.
- reduction of apical radiolucency size
- no reaction to pulp vitality tests
- normal probing depths
- 2 m: resolution of the apical lesion, apex closure, increased width of root walls, positive response to pulp vitality testing.
- 5 m: apex closure, positive response for vitality testing

Permanent immature with apical periodontitis / #31

6-III 20
1.5% NaOCl, Triple Antibiotics Paste (TAP)
Blood clot; Mineral trioxide aggregate (MTA; Dentsply Tulsa Dental, Tulsa, OK)
- 8 m: asymptomatic, healing of periapical radiolucency
- 12 m: apical radiolucency not completely eradicated
- complete healing apical lesion
- root canal walls thickening and
- foramen apex progressed in closing
- 1 m: asymptomatic
- 12 m: resolution or decreasing in the apical lesion, negative response to percussion and palpation tests

Permanent immature with apical periodontitis / #45

8 23
2.5% NaOCl, 17% EDTA, sterile saline
Triple Antibiotics Paste (TAP)
PRF (platelet rich fibrin); MTA (Pro-Root MTA, Dentsply)
- 8 m: asymptomatic, healing of periapical radiolucency
- 12 m: apical radiolucency not completely eradicated
- complete healing apical lesion
- root canal walls thickening and
- foramen apex progressed in closing
- 1 m: asymptomatic
- 12 m: resolution or decreasing in the apical lesion, negative response to percussion and palpation tests

Permanent immature with apical periodontitis / #46

9 8
5% NaOCl
Triple Antibiotics Paste (TAP)
Blood clot; Mineral trioxide aggregate (MTA)
PRF; White MTA
dentsply Tulsa Dental, Tulsa, OK)
- complete healing apical lesion
- root canal walls thickening and
- foramen apex progressed in closing
- 1 m: asymptomatic
- 12 m: resolution or decreasing in the apical lesion, negative response to percussion and palpation tests

Permanent immature teeth with apical periodontitis / #46

10 8–11
2.5% NaOCl, sterile saline
Triple Antibiotics Paste (TAP)
- complete healing apical lesion
- root canal walls thickening and
- foramen apex progressed in closing
- 1 m: asymptomatic
- 12 m: resolution or decreasing in the apical lesion, negative response to percussion and palpation tests

Rasha A. Abou
Samra et al. [60]
Moodley, Desi
Patel et al. [61]
Gürhan C et al. [62]
López Carmen et al. [63]
Alagl A et al. [64]
| Case (ref) | Treatment Details | Notes/Outcomes |
|-----------|-------------------|----------------|
| 11        | CHX, NaOCl, sterile saline | Time points for recall were at 1, 3, 6 and 12 months. -apical closure -no response to cold or electric test | Marc Llaquet et al. [65] |
| 12        | NaOCl, 0.2% CHX | -3 m: asymptomatic -6 m: root maturation, healing of the radiolucent lesion -asymptomatic -positive response to electrical test -no increase in root length and root wall thickness Recall visits were after 1, 3, 6, 9, and 12 months. -negative response to percussion and palpation tests -negative response to heat or an electric pulp tester (EPT) -root lengthening -thickening of the dentinal walls -apical closure -healing of the periapical lesion | Rasika Kashikar et al. [66] |
| 13        | NaOCl | -3 m and 6 m: asymptomatic -1 y: radiolucency healing -3 y: asymptomatic, root apex closed | Merve Erkmen Almaz et al. [67] |
| 14        | NaOCl, normal saline | | Amitava Bora et al. [68] |
| 15        | NaOCl, sterile saline | The patient was recalled after 4, 7, 18, 36, and 66 months -asymptomatic -4 m: decreasing of the periapical lesion -7 m: positive response to cold and electric pulp tests, root growth -18 m: apical closure -3 y and 5.5 y: severe calcification of the canal, greyish discoloration of the cervical region of the crown | Tarek Mohamed Saoud et al. [69] |
| 16        | NaOCl, sterile saline | | She CM et al. [70] |
| 17        | NaOCl, sterile saline | | Al-Tammami MF et al. [71] |
| Patient | Treatment Details | Follow-up Details |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 18      | Permanent immature with apical periodontitis / #37 | Follow-up visits conducted after 3, 6, 9, and 12 months. -asymptomatic -9 m: positive response to sensibility tests -root lengthening and canal walls thickening -apical closure -decreasing of periapical lesion |
| 19      | Permanent immature / #45 | -complete root maturation -no pain -healed sinus tract |
| 20      | Permanent immature with apical periodontitis / #21 | The patient was recalled after 3, 6, 9, 12, and 14 months. -asymptomatic -negative reaction to palpation and percussion tests -regression of periapical lesion -root apex closure |
| 21      | Permanent immature with apical periodontitis / #11 | -3 m: asymptomatic -6 m: root length increasing -12 m: asymptomatic, complete root development -36 m: apical closure |
| 22      | Permanent immature / #14 | -2 y: radiolucent lesion healed -3 y: asymptomatic, apical closure |
| 23      | Permanent immature with apical periodontitis, ultrasonically activated for Triple Antibiotics Paste (TAP) | -2 y: radiolucent lesion healed -3 y: asymptomatic, apical closure |
| Study | Time (months) | Treatment | Lesion Description | Outcome | Notes |
|-------|--------------|-----------|-------------------|---------|-------|
| Chandran V et al. [78] | 1 | Permanent immature / #11 | 5.25% NaOCl | Triple Antibiotics Paste (TAP) | Blood clot; White MTA (Angelus) | -asymptomatic  
-normal response to percussion  
-normal probing depths  
-normal tooth mobility  
-negative response to cold test or EPT  
-increased root length  
-root wall thickening  
-no swelling, no pain  
-reduced tooth mobility |
| Aggarwal, Gaurav et al. [79] | 6 | Permanent immature with apical periodontitis / #11, #21 | 3% NaOCl, saline | Triple Antibiotics Paste (TAP) | Blood clot; MTA (Angelus) | -negative response to electrical or thermal tests  
-decrease of radiolucency  
-progressive root maturation |
| Kaya-Büyükbayram I et al. [80] | 20 | Permanent immature dens invaginatus with apical periodontitis / #12 | 2.5% NaOCl, saline | Calcium hydroxide (Sultan Chemists Inc., Englewood, NJ, USA), after 3 weeks—Triple Antibiotics Paste (TAP) | Blood clot; MTA (MTA-A; Angelus, Londrina, Brazil) | -12 m: complete healing of the periapical lesion, the apical foramen remain open, negative response to vitality testing  
-20 m: apical closure. |
| Johns DA et al. [81] | 10 | Permanent immature with apical periodontitis / #11, #21 | 5.25% NaOCl, saline (one visit) | PRF; MTA (ProRoot MTA, Dentsply) | 10 m | -6 m: negative response to percussion and palpation tests, asymptomatic, root lengthening, thickening of the dentinal walls, decreasing of the apical lesion.  
-10 m: complete apical closure, negative response to electric pulp test |
| Güven Polat G et al. [82] | 2 | Permanent immature with apical periodontitis / #35 | 2.5% NaOCl | Triple Antibiotics Paste (TAP) | PRP (platelet rich plasma); MTA (ProRoot MTA, Dentsply) | -6 m: asymptomatic, root development, healed apical radiolucency  
-2 y: root fully developed |
| Raju SM et al. [83] | 1 | Permanent immature with apical periodontitis / #35 | 2.5% NaOCl, sterile saline, 2% CHX | Triple Antibiotics Paste (TAP) | Blood clot; MTA | -3 m: asymptomatic, no sinus tract, healing of the radiolucency  
-6 m: continuation of apex development |
| Case | Treatment Details | Follow-Up Details | Notes |
|------|-------------------|------------------|-------|
| 30   | Permanent immature with apical periodontitis / #11, #21 | 5.25% NaOCl, saline, Triple Antibiotics Paste (TAP) Blood clot; White MTA | 18 m | -1 y: closure of the apex, and dentinal walls thickening, below the MTA a mineralized bridge developed. The patient was follow-up after 6, 12, and 18. -asymptomatic -apical closure -increased root length -complete healing of periapical lesion -The tooth was reviewed after 6 and 12 months. -asymptomatic -negative response to palpation and percussion tests -positive reaction to cold and electric sensitivity tests -root development -apical closure -resolution of apical lesion |
| 31   | Permanent immature with apical periodontitis / #21 | 2.5% NaOCl Triple Antibiotics Paste (TAP) PRF; MTA | 1 y | -6 w: reduced the periapical lesion -2 y: complete root apex closure, increase in root wall thickness and in root length |
| 32   | Permanent immature with apical periodontitis / #35 | 3% NaOCl, sterile saline, Triple Antibiotics Paste (TAP) Blood clot; MTA (Dentsply Tulsa Dental, Johnson City, TN, USA) | 2 y | -dentinal walls thickening -root end closure and root elongation -apical lesion healed |
| 33   | Permanent immature with apical periodontitis / #21 | 2.5% NaOCl, distilled water, with 2% CHX, Triple Antibiotics Paste (TAP) Blood clot; White MTA (ProRoot, Dentsply/Tulsa Dental, Tulsa, OK, USA) | 2 y | -thickening of root canal walls -continued apical development -asymptomatic -periapical lesion healing -asymptomatic -positive response to electric pulp vitality testing -normal reaction to percussion and palpation -root maturation -healing of the apical lesion -asymptomatic -normal reaction to percussion and palpation -probing depths in normal limits -healing of the radiolucent lesions |
| 34   | Permanent immature with apical periodontitis / #26, #46, #47 | 2.5% NaOCl, sterile saline, Ca(OH)₂ powder (Merck, Darmstadt, Germany) | 10 m | - -thickening of root canal walls -continued apical development -asymptomatic -periapical lesion healing -asymptomatic -positive response to electric pulp vitality testing -normal reaction to percussion and palpation -root maturation -healing of the apical lesion -asymptomatic -normal reaction to percussion and palpation -probing depths in normal limits -healing of the radiolucent lesions |
| 35   | Permanent immature with apical periodontitis / #35 | 1% NaOCl, Triple Antibiotics Paste (TAP) Blood clot; ProRoot white MTA (Dentsply Tulsa Dental, TN, USA) | 18 m | - -thickening of root canal walls -continued apical development -asymptomatic -periapical lesion healing -asymptomatic -positive response to electric pulp vitality testing -normal reaction to percussion and palpation -root maturation -healing of the apical lesion -asymptomatic -normal reaction to percussion and palpation -probing depths in normal limits -healing of the radiolucent lesions |
| 36-I | Permanent immature with apical periodontitis / #11, #21 | 0.12% CHX | 1 y | - -thickening of root canal walls -continued apical development -asymptomatic -periapical lesion healing -asymptomatic -positive response to electric pulp vitality testing -normal reaction to percussion and palpation -root maturation -healing of the apical lesion -asymptomatic -normal reaction to percussion and palpation -probing depths in normal limits -healing of the radiolucent lesions |
| Case | Permanence | Perio Status | Treatment | Healing Time | Response |
|------|------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|----------|
| 36-II 11 | Permanent immature with apical periodontitis / #45, #35 | Increased thickness of the apical area | 5.25% NaOCl, saline, 0.12% CHX, Triple Antibiotics Paste (TAP) | 1 y | Asymptomatic, normal reaction to percussion or palpation, periapical lesions decreasing, root walls thickening, root length increasing, positive reaction to vitality testing |
| 36-III 6 | Permanent immature with apical periodontitis / #11, #21 | -21: increased thickness of the apical area, #11: lack of increase in the thickness of the root walls or in the length of the root; no response to vitality testing | 5.25% NaOCl, saline, 0.12% CHX, Triple Antibiotics Paste (TAP) | 6 m | Asymptomatic, no reaction to palpation and percussion, healing of apical lesion, root walls thickening, increase in root length, negative response to vitality testing |

Petrino J et al. [90]
4. Discussion

The American Association of Endodontists has set three goals, whose achievement determine the degree of success of regenerative therapy. The primary goal is the elimination of periapical periodontitis and clinical symptoms. The secondary desirable goal is the thickening of root walls and/or continued root maturation. Finally, the third goal is a positive response to pulp sensibility testing [53]. There have also been requirements set that must be met by a selected case in order to start the RET procedure. The basic stipulation is a permanent tooth with necrotic pulp and immature root that does not need a post for final restoration [51]. The treated patient should be compliant and not exhibit signs of allergy to medicaments used during the procedure [49].

A complete endodontic diagnosis includes preoperative radiographic examination, thermal sensitivity pulp tests, electric pulp testing, and percussion testing [91]. Extraoral and intraoral examinations must be conducted to check for signs of lymphadenopathy or swelling. The positive result of the regenerative protocol depends on various circumstances, which are considered below. An infected immature permanent tooth with an open apex exhibits greater potential to achieve a positive result of endodontic treatment than mature teeth, due to rich vascularization, a significant supply of dental pulp stem cells (DPSC) [61], the reservoir of stem cells from apical papillae (SCAP), and their ability to produce the primary odontoblasts involved in apexogenesis [12,20,21,92]. However, one of the major problems of necrotic immature teeth is controlling the infection by obtaining a complete eradication of bacterial biofilm in the complex root canal system. In cases of atypical root canal morphology accurate treatment planning is now facilitated by the possibility of performing non-invasive three-dimensional imagining with micro-computed tomography (microCT), cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT), peripheral-quantitative computed tomography (pQCT), and spiral computed tomography [93,94].

The intracanal disinfection is considered to be an essential step of regenerative dentistry, due to the fact that infection prevents pulp tissue reparation and regeneration, and also may cause the damage of stem cells in periapical tissues [95,96]. Careful selection of irrigants seems to be significant, because of their various antimicrobial properties, different reaction with tissues, root canal lubrication, and debris removal [97,98]. The most common protocol to control infection is root irrigation with sodium hypochlorite (NaOCl) and EDTA or chlorhexidine, then canal system filling with antibacterial Ca(OH)2 or triple antibiotic paste [99]. The major irrigation solution in endodontic treatment is sodium hypochlorite, with a broad antibacterial and antifungal spectrum. In vitro studies showed that NaOCl in a concentration ranging from 1% to 5.25% is effective against biofilm formed by highly resistant Enterococcus faecalis, however, a large amount of the solution, and irrigation time up to 5 min, are required. [49,100]. Moreover, a recent study proved that the impact of NaOCl on the mechanical properties of dentin depends on concentration and irrigation time [101]. It is also well accepted that higher concentrations of sodium hypochlorite have a toxic effect on the survival of stem cells from the apical papilla (SCAP). Therefore, current regenerative endodontics guidelines recommend using 1.5%–3% NaOCl [52,53], as this concentration of the irrigant exhibited minimal harmfulness for SCAP and odontoblasts [102]. The noxious effect of NaOCl could be reversed by the usage of 17% EDTA after NaOCl irrigation, thus it may be beneficial for tissue preservation, as well as to enhance SCAP survival [103]. In contrast to sodium hypochlorite, EDTA has the ability for smear layer removal from instrumented root canal walls. In addition, research has demonstrated that EDTA solution significantly increases the release of growth factors into root canal space, and might, therefore, play a role in the promotion of cells to recruitment and differentiation [49,104,105]. In 2016, Zeng et al. showed that irrigation of either 1.5% NaOCl + 17% EDTA, or 2.5% NaOCl + 17% EDTA significantly enhanced the release of TGFβ1 in comparison with the result of irrigation only, with 17% EDTA. This resulted in the migration of dental papilla stem cells (DPSC) on the growth factors inside the root canal [31]. It is worth mentioning that a recent study on the immunohistologic analysis of
failed cases indicated that intraradicular disinfection may not be efficient for preventing extraradicular biofilm formation, which may result in the persistence of apical inflammation [106].

According to a data analysis performed by Kontakiotis et al., in 68% of clinical case reports there was no mechanical instrumentation of the canal walls [107]. Some studies have suggested that complete instrumentation may be unfavorable for regenerative treatment, by removing vital tissues from the apical area of the canal and also weakening root walls [49,108]. Nevertheless, mechanical debridement seems to be required for biofilm structure removal, because its remaining causes persistent inflammation, and significantly decreases the chance of regenerative procedure success [104,109]. Zhujiang and Kim’s recent case report presented a regenerative endodontic treatment for an immature necrotic #18 tooth with arrested root development. At the first appointment, the mesial canals were instrumented to the working lengths to size 45 K-file, and the distal canal to size 120 K-file. At the second appointment, each canal was formed into a 0.05 taper with K-files by step-back preparation [109]. Another study, conducted on seven permanent teeth with necrotic pulps and apical periodontitis, included mechanical instrumentation with hand K-files to #20, and following preparation with Pro-Taper Universal rotary files, also to #20 to the working length on the first visit. On the second treatment visit the canals were enlarged with rotary files to #40, #30, and #20 tip size, depending on the tooth and root location, and then the patency of the canal foramen was checked with a #15 K-file [69]. Both clinical studies achieved symptoms of remission and apical lesion healing. The apical foramen width seemed to affect the outcomes of RET in teeth with necrotic pulp, nevertheless, the minimum diameter has not been determined. It was found in an animal study that revascularization can occur with an apical foramen as small as 0.32 mm [110]. It was suggested that the large size of the apical foramen may be beneficial for cell migration from the apical area into the root canal, to create a new tissue [51]. There are different data available that show various approaches to apical foramen size preparation; e.g., Saoud and al. [111] enlarged the foramen to a #35 K-file, and Paryani and Kim [112] to a #60 K-file. Recent studies demonstrated that the most successful treatment was conducted with a foramen width of 0.5–1.0 mm [113].

To sustain disinfection and curative processes during the inter-visit period, it is necessary to fill prepared root canals with canal medications. The American Association of Endodontists proposed using in REP, either a calcium hydroxide paste or an antibiotic paste [53]. The antibiotic medicament, commonly known as a triple antibiotic paste (TAP), contains a combination of ciprofloxacin, minocycline, and metronidazole. Even though TAP exhibits a wide antibacterial spectrum [114], and numerous case reports involving antibiotic root dressing have demonstrated a positive outcome of regenerative procedures [49], TAP has some disadvantages worth consideration. Antibiotic usage is always associated with the risk of systemic allergic reaction [51]. Tooth structure discoloration is one of the side effects caused by the minocycline included in triple antibiotic paste [115]. It could be avoided by replacing minocycline with cefaclor [116], or removed in double antibiotic paste (DAP) [117,118]. Recent research has indicated that both TAP and DAP decrease the survival of stem cells of the apical papilla (SCAP) when used in a concentration greater than 1000 mg/mL as a canal dressing [114,119]. The other recommended canal medication, calcium hydroxide, showed improvement of SCAP proliferation [103,120] and no cytotoxic properties [119]. Calcium hydroxide preserves its antimicrobial character over long periods, thus it effectively eradicates bacteria from the infected root dentine [121,122]. Andreasen et al. reported that usage of calcium hydroxide as a canal dressing for a long period of time may lead to weakening root dentine and increasing the possibility of root wall fracture [123]. Nevertheless, the latest study on root susceptibility to fracture after long-term calcium hydroxide treatment, revealed that root fracture might be more associated with root stage development than the use of the examined material [124]. It was suggested that the intracanal medicaments recommended in current standardized
regenerative treatment do not achieve adequate elimination of bacteria in simulated necrotic immature root canals [125]. The next step in REP is the periapical tissues laceration with a hand file to induce bleeding into the canal space. This procedure should be carried out with local anesthesia, and without a vasoconstrictor. The flowing blood may bring mesenchymal stem cells [126], immunoglobulins, cytokines, and growth factors, such as PDGF, TGF, IGF, and EGF [69]. Another purpose is blood clot formation, which may act as a scaffold [51]. Most of the available data indicated that intracanal bleeding plays a key role in pulp–dentin complex repair [127], however, some studies have demonstrated that cases with the tissue laceration step omitted had successful outcomes as well [127,128]. Palma et al. [129] showed that using blood clotting in the treatment protocol resulted in improved healing outcomes, formation of dentin in the root canal, and also vascularized tissue. Optimally, the top of the blood clot should reach 2–3 mm underneath the cementoenamel junction (CEJ) [130]. Once this is accomplished, a mineral trioxide aggregate (MTA) cement is placed over the blood clot or scaffold to seal the root canal space, and prevent bacterial invasion [83]. MTA exhibits a bioinductive capacity, reparative properties [131], and biocompatibility to tooth tissues [103,132]. An interesting result was provided by research aimed at evaluating histologically the newly generated tissue after RET. The study demonstrated MTA’s ability for apical closure induction and resolution of periapical lesions in immature teeth [129]. Nevertheless, MTA is considered to have a potential for discoloration of coronal dentine, when used as a canal sealer [132-134]. This brings a major esthetic concern for anterior teeth treatment. Alternatives to MTA, such as Biocementine can be used to avoid the risk of this negative outcome [135-137]. According to the American Association of Endodontists, to achieve a good coronal seal, a 3–4 mm layer of glass-ionomer should cover the MTA, followed by bonded resin restoration [53]. In fact, it is worth mentioning that recent research revealed a higher shear bond strength value between calcium silicate-based cement (such as Biodentine and MTA) overlaid with resin-based composite than glass ionomer [138-141]. According to Meraji et al. [140], placing the glass ionomer cement over the capping material is not recommended.

Long-term follow-up studies are required to establish reliable outcomes the success rate of regenerative endodontic procedures [51], however, there are no standardized recall protocols [49]. A complete follow-up should include a radiographic and clinical examination. The periapical radiographs allow verifying the increase of root length and width of root walls, and also the resolution of an apical radiolucency [48,142]. The clinical examination should record a positive response to the pulp vitality test, no pain for percussion/palpation, and normal soft tissue appearance [53]. Practicable time-intervals for follow-ups are at 3, 6, 12, 18, and 24 months [49]. Bose et al. advocated that in order to evaluate radiographic evidence of root development there is a need of at least a 12- to 18-month follow-up [143].

Nevertheless, several limitations should be borne in mind when interpreting the results of the present review. First, the search was conducted only in two databases (PubMed and Cochrane Library), thus it could not reveal all available papers associated with regenerative endodontics. The second limitation concerns the choice of the type of analyzed articles. This review focused on clinical cases, which differed in the approach to the patient, choice of method of treatment protocol, time-interval for follow-ups, and the accuracy of the description of the results. Much information was unspecified, or omitted in some articles. That made it impossible to analyze numerous data in detail, such as the etiology of the pulp necrose, root wall thickening and apex closure, and the number of teeth with esthetic problems before and after treatment. Nonetheless, the purpose of our study was focused on different approaches to regenerative endodontic treatment, to provide a summary of the various clinical techniques conducted in dental offices. These limitations may be overcome in future studies by including randomized prospective, retrospective studies or outcome studies, searched for in more databases.
5. Conclusions

The presented data in this review showed that the pulp revascularization procedure may bring a favorable outcome, however, the prognosis of RET is unpredictable. The majority of the studies on regenerative endodontic treatment were performed in teeth with uncompleted root development. The review of the literature shows that infected immature permanent teeth may have a greater potential to achieve a positive result with endodontic treatment than mature teeth, nevertheless, mature teeth also revealed healing processes and became asymptomatic. In the presented clinical cases, the authors adopted various clinical techniques, but they had a common goal of eliminating periapical tissue inflammation and restoring the pulp–dentin complex. Generally, the treatment protocol for regenerative endodontics included minimal or no mechanical instrumentation, canal irrigation with NaOCl, triple antibiotic paste (TAP) as an intracanal medication, and MTA as capping material. Further controlled clinical studies are required to fully understand the process of dentin–pulp complex repair, and the predictability of the procedure.

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