Original Research Article

**Prevalence of pulp stones in molars: a cone-beam computed tomographic evaluation.**

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**ABSTRACT**

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| **Aims:** Determine the prevalence of pulp stones by cone beam computerized  tomography (CBCT) and explore any potential correlation between the occurrence of  pulp stones with gender, age, tooth, arches, and condition of the dental crown.  **Methodology:** CBCT of 300 patients were assessed, totaling 631 molars. All  molars were analyzed in the sagittal, axial and coronal planes and, when present, pulp stones were identified as a round or oval hyperdense mass  **Results:** After data tabulation, statistical analysis was performed using chi-square tests, with a significance level set at 5%. Of a total of 300 patients, pulp stones were  identified in 35% and in 25.5% of the 631 analyzed molars. The presence of pulp  stones were most frequently found in females (41.1%) than in males (27.7%) and in  individuals aged over 60 years. The first upper molars showed the highest incidence of pulp stones. No significant difference was observed when maxillary and mandibular  arches were compared, neither side. The presence of pulp stones was higher in  restored molars when compared to intact teeth (P<0.05).  **Conclusion:** Cone Beam Computerized Tomography is an efficient resource for the  diagnosis and location of pulp stones. |

*Keywords: Dental pulp calcifications; Endodontics; Tomography, Emission-Computed.*

**1. INTRODUCTION**

Computerized tomography (CT) is a diagnostic imaging method that uses X-ray and

allows the reproduction of a section of the human body in any of the three planes (axial, coronal and sagittal [1]. Cone Beam Computerized Tomography (CBCT) was developed specifically for dentistry [2] and allows the visualization of anatomical structures in 3 dimensions with higher resolution. This improvement in the quality of imaging tests facilitates the diagnosis, planning, and follow-up of oral diseases [3, 4].

Unlike conventional radiographs that project in a single plane all structures crossed by X-rays, the CT shows the structural relationships in depth [1]. The unit that compose the tomographic image, named voxel, is classified as isotropic presenting height, width, and depth of equal dimensions[5], allowing objects within this volume (voxel) to be accurately measured in different planes [6].

Another feature of Cone Beam Tomography is the different sizes of the field of view (FOV). The advantage of different FOV sizes is to enable the evaluation of the region of interest with high resolution and greater accuracy, without exposing the patient to unnecessary radiation [6].

The CBCT can be used in all dental specialties such as implantology, endodontics,

orthodontics, periodontics, bucco-maxillofacial surgery and traumatology [7]. In endodontics,

CBCT assists the root canal treatment in several clinical situations, such as locating calcified

canals, position, and size of periapical lesions, furcal perforations and interpretation of root canal anatomy [8, 9], aiding the treatment planning. In addition, a clinical situation that may hinder endodontic treatment is the presence of a calcification in the pulp chamber, known as pulp stone [10], suspended, adhered or embedded in dentinal walls [11]. It’s important to emphasize that a

single tooth may present more than one calcified nodule, varying its size from small particles to large masses that occupy the entire pulp chamber [12]. The main clinical significance is their interference in the endodontic treatment, since pulp stones may partially or totally block access to root canals [10, 13] leading to accidents such as furcal perforation or even treatment failure.

The etiological factors for pulp stone formation are inconsistent in the literature, but some authors state that age, gender, systemic diseases, long-term irritation (deep cavities and restorations) may be involved in its emergence [14 – 18]. Although pulp stones can be found in all groups of teeth, the greatest occurrence is observed in molars [10, 14, 19].

Previous studies using radiographic analysis indicated that the occurrence of pulp stones ranges from 4 to 90%. However, only nodules larger than 200 μm in diameter are radiographically visible [20 – 22]. According to Da-Silva et al [23], the real prevalence of pulp stones is probably greater than most of those studies have suggested.

Due to variation in current results and limitation of previous studies performed with

radiographs, the objective of this study was to evaluate the prevalence of pulp stones in molars using Cone Beam Computerized Tomography.

**2. MATERIAL AND METHODS**

**Study simple**

The present study was approved by the Human Research Ethics committee (2.352.750). From August 2017 to July 2018, CBCT scans were selected from a private radiology clinic. All CT scans were performed with previous clinical indication, without exposing the patient to unnecessary radiation. Free and informed consent was signed by the patient before CBCT

examination.

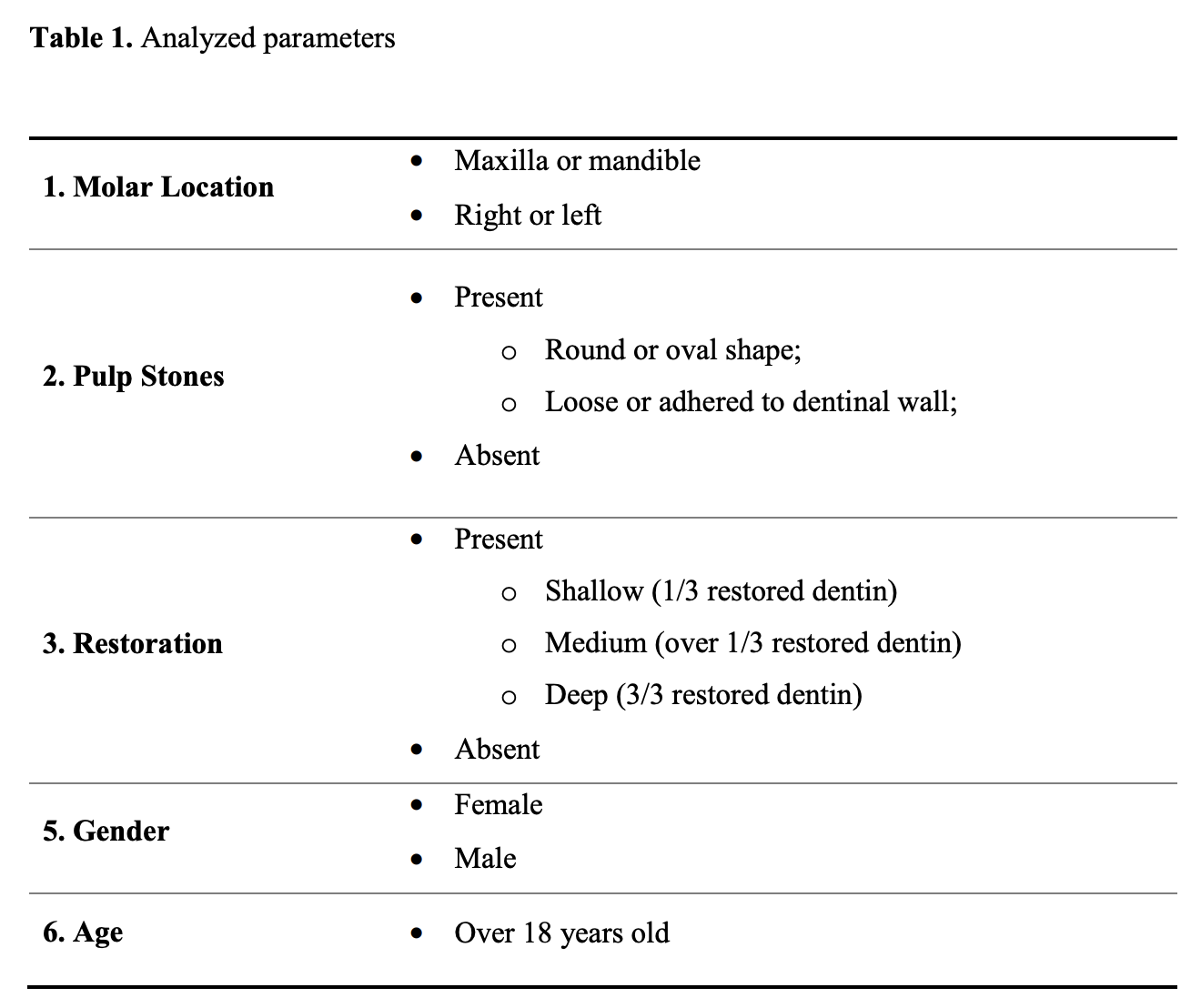
The inclusion criteria were: CBCT exams with FOV of 5cm x 5cm, 6cm x 8cm and 8cm x 8cm from upper and lower molars region, presenting first and second molars with complete apex. Exclusion criteria encompassed: patients younger than 18 years of age and images showing orthodontic retention device, endodontic treatment and metallic crowns. Due to anatomical variations and limited endodontic indication, third molars were not analyzed. At the end, 300 tomographic exams were selected for analysis, of which 137 were male and 163 females.

**Acquisition and analysis of CBCT**

All CBCT images were acquired by a licensed and experient radiologist using the EAGLE V-BEAM Cone Beam (Dabi Atlante, SP, Brazil) with the fields of view (FOV) of 5cm x 5cm, 6cm x 8cm and 8cm x 8cm. The image volume was reconstructed with isometric isotropes 5x5 0,10 x 0,10 x 0,10); 6x8 e 8x8 (0,16 x 0,16 x 0,16) voxels.

The tube voltage was 85 KVp and 4 mA, using an exposure time of 25.5 s. The workstation used the operating system Windows® 7 Professional 64 bits (Microsoft Corporation, Redmond, WA, EUA) processor Intel CORE i7 2.8 GHZ 6ª GER (Intel Corporation, EUA), graphic card GEFORCE GTX 1060 6GB XLR8 GAMING OC EDITION DDR5 256 BITS (Parsippany, New Jersey, EUA) and monitor Dell E2211H 21,5 inches - Resolution widescreen de 1920 x 1080 pixels (Dell Corporation, Round Rock, EUA).

The images in DICOM format were processed, interpreted and measured by Ondemand 3D Dental software (Cybermed Inc, Seoul, South Korea), brightness adjustments and contractions were performed to facilitate visualization. The tomographic images were analyzed by maxillary and mandibular hemi-arches, following the long axis of the tooth, in the coronal, sagittal and axial planes, with definition of a transverse range of 0.1 mm and a panoramic interval of 0.2 mm. The analyzed parameters are shown in table 1.



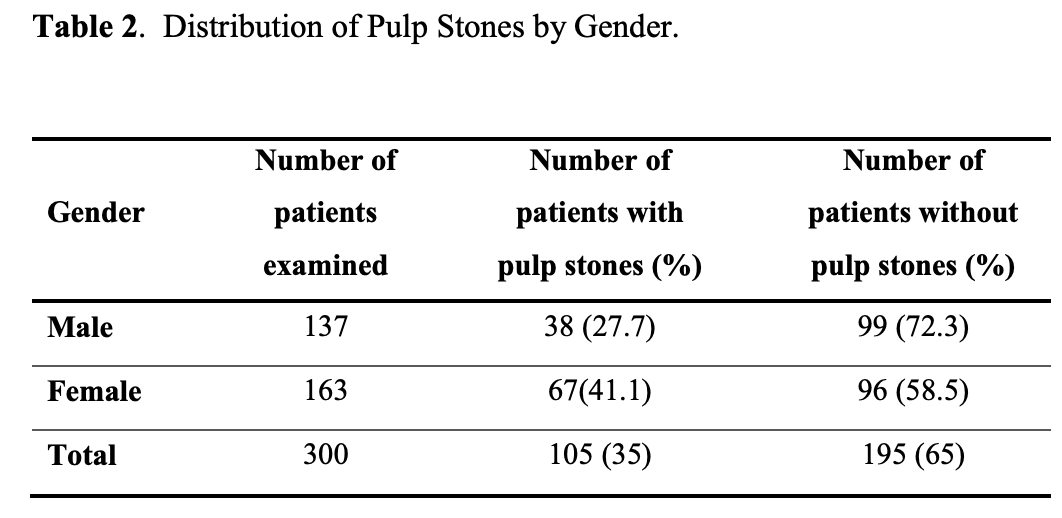
**Statistical Analysis**

Tabulated data were submitted to statistical analysis using Sigma Plot software (version 12.0). Shapiro-Wilk normality test indicated chi-square analysis, performed with a significance level of 5%.

**2. RESULTS**

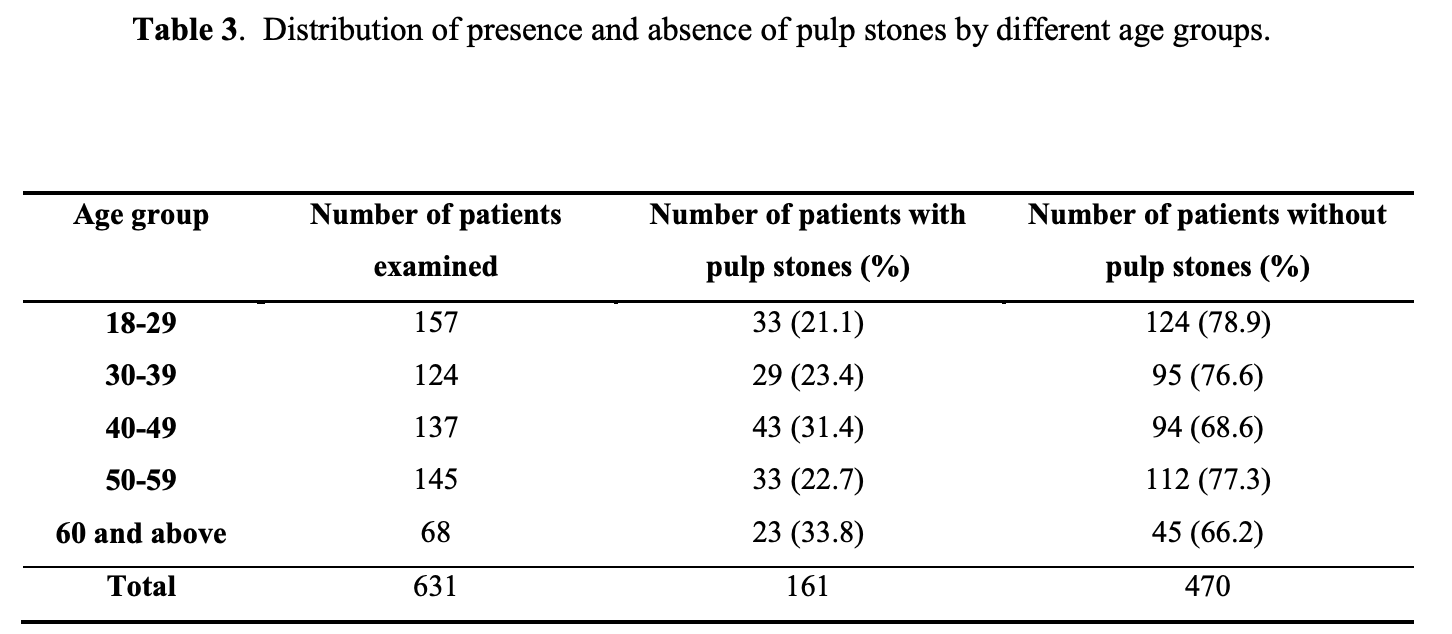
**Prevalence of pulp stones and distribution between genders**

Of the 300 analyzed individuals, pulp stones were detected in 35% of the patients and in 25.5% of the molars. Pulp stones were observed in 27.7% of 137 male patients, while 163 females, showed calcifications in 41.1%. The association between gender and pulp stone is statistically significant (P <0.05), as observed in Table 2.



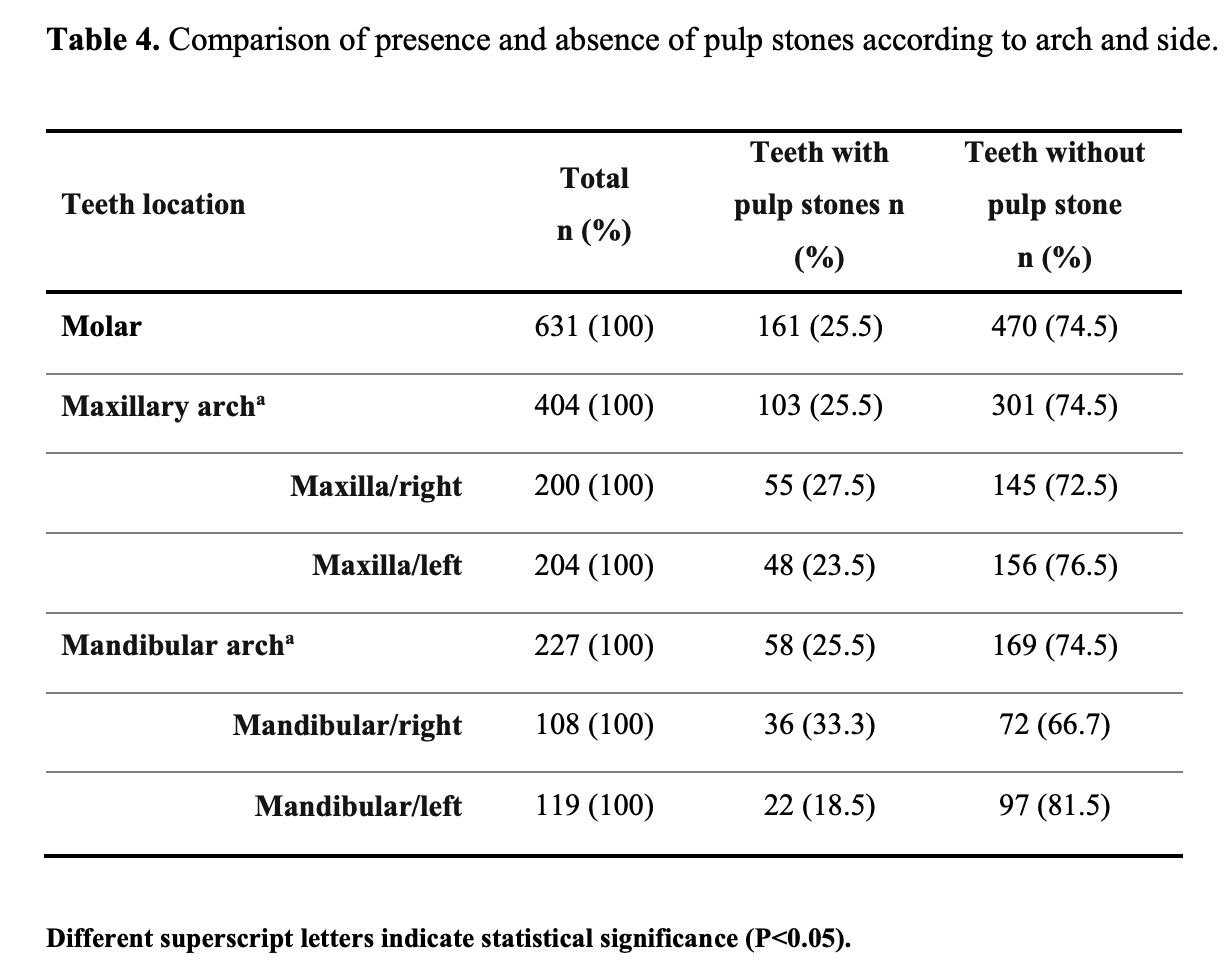
**Distribution of pulp stones between age groups**

The age of the selected patients ranged from 18 to 89 years, with the highest occurrence of pulp stones in patients above 60 years (33.8%) and lower occurrence in individuals aged 18- 29 years old (21.1%). There was a significant association between age groups and distribution of pulp stones (P <0.05) (Table 3).



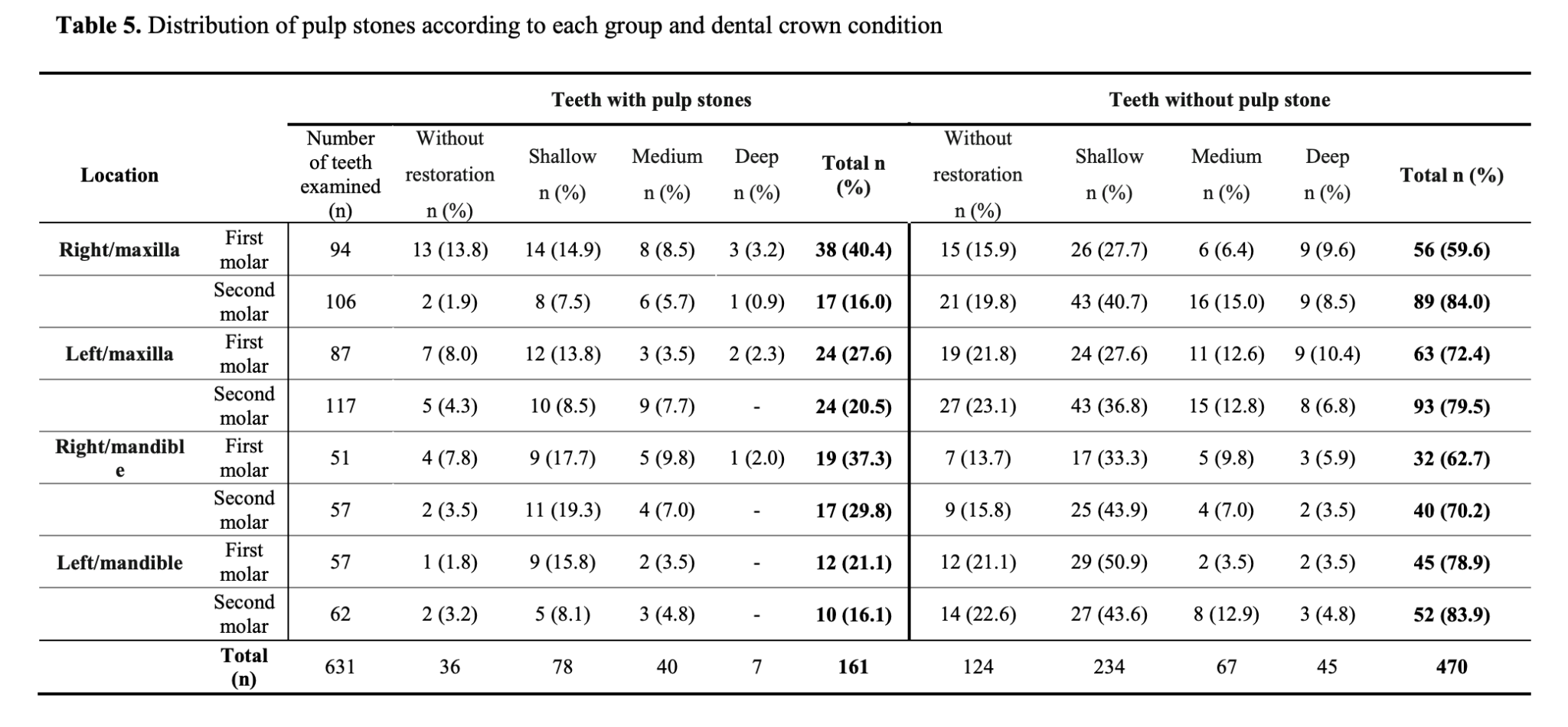
**Occurrence of pulp stones by dental arches**

The comparison between presence and absence of pulp stones according to the dental arch and the side is shown in table 4. There was no significant difference when comparing maxillary and mandibular arches, neither right nor left sides (p = 0.875).



**Prevalence of pulp stones between molars**

Among molars that presented pulp stones, the first upper right molar showed the highest prevalence (40.4%), and a low occurrence was observed in the second upper molars (16%). Statistical analysis showed a significant difference in the occurrence of pulp stones within the analyzed molar groups (P<0.05) (Table 5).



**Pulp stones and the condition of dental crown**

Of 161 teeth with pulp stones, 125 (77.6%) showed restoration. Shallow depth restoration was observed in 78 teeth, a medium depth in 40 teeth and 7 teeth presented deep restoration. Only 36 teeth (22.4%) with calcified nodules were considered healthy (Table 5). There was a statistical difference between the association of the pulp stones and the condition of the dental crown (P = 0.005).

**Characteristics of Pulp Stones**

Within the observed teeth with pulp stones, 70 molars had a round shape nodule, while 91 was oval (Figure 1), with a significant difference between shapes (P<0.05). In addition, pulp stones were mostly adhered to the floor of the pulp chamber (68.3%) when compared to loosen nodules (31.7%) (P<0.05).

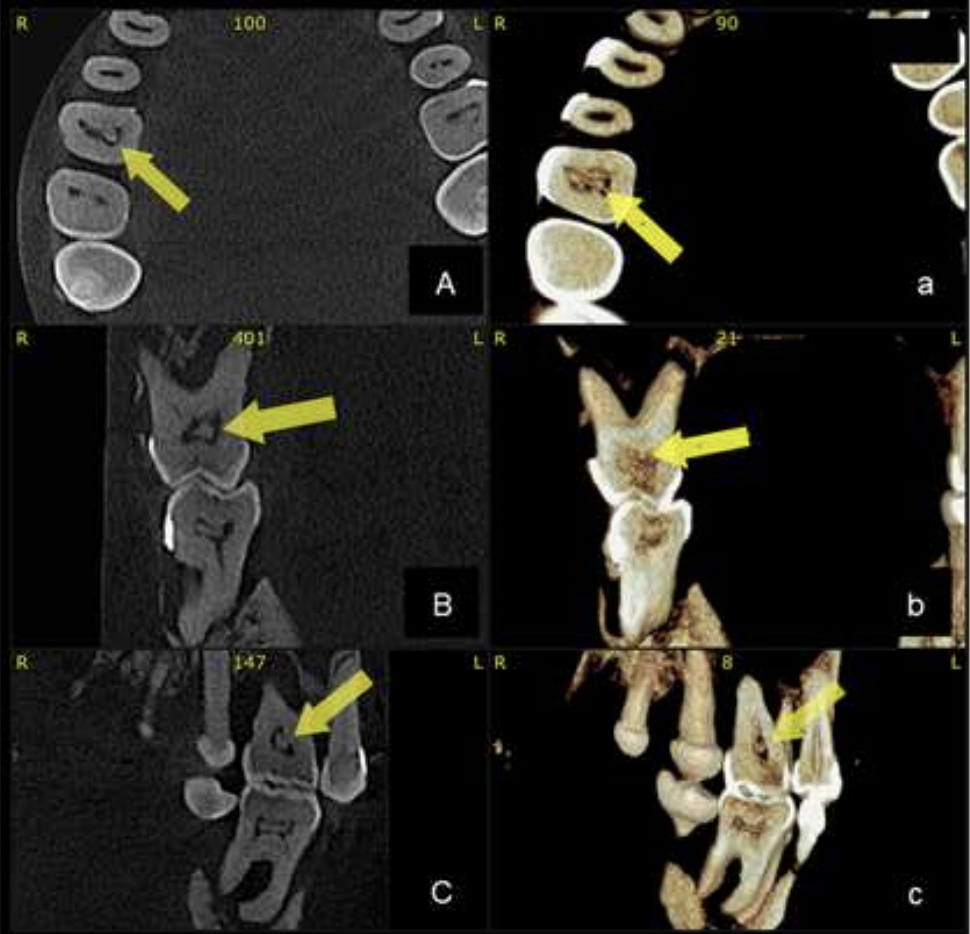


Figure 1. Presence of pulp stone in first superior right molar (yellow arrow) and in firstlower right molar, on axial (A), sagittal (B) and coronal (C) planes, by 3D CBCT

reconstruction.

**4. DISCUSSION**

In order to facilitate visualization of pulp stones and correctly plan treatment, clinicians may use imaging exams such as CBCT. Pulp stones are routinely observed in conventional or digital intraoral and extra-oral radiographs, but it is only possible to detect pulp stones radiographically when larger than 200 μm [10].

In the present study, the use of CBCT allowed a detailed evaluation of tooth and pulp

stones anatomy (Figure 1), since through the 3-dimensional reconstructions it is possible to

eliminate the overlap of adjacent structures, facilitating analysis [4].

Pulp stones were observed in 35% of patients and in 25.5% of molars, which is not

consistent with previous studies using CBCT. Da Silva et al. [23] detected calcified nodules in

31.9% of the patients and in 9.5% of the evaluated teeth, showing lower result values when

compared to the results of the present study while Rodrigues et al. [24] notice that 55% of thE patients had pulp stones, with both studies performed with Brazilian population. Patil et al. [25],conducted a study with the population of Saudi Arabia and verified the presence of pulp stones in 50.93% of the population and in 13.34% of the evaluated teeth.

Surveys performed with populations in other countries have used radiographs for the

detection of pulp stones. Kannan et al. [18] studied the prevalence of pulp stones in Malaysians, and found that 44.9% of the population and 15.7% of the teeth examined presented the calcifie nodules. Ranjitkar et al. [14] found that the prevalence of pulp stones in the Australian population is 46.1% and 10.1% per tooth. Compared to our findings, these populations had a higher incidence of pulp stones. However, the population of Turkey had 12% of nodules, with a prevalence of 5% of the teeth [26Please make space between possibly and related], showing lower values when compared to this study.

The results obtained in this research differ from those reported in the literature, possiblyrelated to factors as sample size, methodology employed, ethnicity and geographical differences.

The prevalence of pulp stones was higher in females (41.1%) than in males (27.7%). The elevated incidence in women was also seen in the Australian population [14], Malaysian [18], and Turkish [27] but did not present differences between genders. In contrast to our findings, authors reported a higher prevalence of calcified nodules in men when compared to women [19, 25, 26, 28].

The present study showed a higher prevalence of pulp stones in patients older than 60 years, corroborating previous studies [18, 26, 29-31], which evidenced a correlation between a more advanced age and the incidence of calcified nodules.

A similar prevalence of pulp stones was observed in both maxillary and mandibular

arches without statistical difference. These findings are consistent with results reported by Kannan et al. [18], da Silva et al. [23], Patil et al. [25], Gulsahi et al. [26] and Hamasha & Darwazeh [28].

Regarding the evaluated molars, the first upper molar was the group that had a higher occurrence of pulp stones, in accordance with Ranjitkar et al. [14], Kannan et al. [18], Baghdady et al. [19]. This may be explained by the fact that first molars are the first teeth to outbreak in the permanent dentition, therefore, earlier subjected to etiological factors related to the development of pulp stones [27]. Hamasha & Darwazeh [28] emphasized that molars normally show an elevated pulp chamber volume, thus larger blood vessels and bloodstream, favoring precipitation of calcified structures.

According to Jung et al. [17], Baghdady et al. [19] and Ertas et al. [32], any irritation to the pulp caused by surgical procedures, orthodontic treatment or even chronic irritants such as caries and restorations, may have deleterious influence on pulp tissue, resulting in the deposition of calcium salts inside the tissue, which possibly explain the correlation of higher prevalence of calcified nodules in restored teeth. The deposition of calcium salts can also occur in other parts of the body, as kidneys and gallbladder, as shown by Patil [33] and Virk et al. [34], which studied the relation of renal and vesicle calculi with pulp stones, evidencing a positive correlation. A recent systematic review ad meta-analysis [35] revealed a positive correlation between the presence of pulp stones and kidney stones. The authors also stated that further studies should be performed in order to confirm whether pulp stones are predictive indicators of undiagnosed kidney stones. In the present study, of the 161 molars that presented pulp stones, 125 were restored.

The size, shape, location, and number of pulp stones may vary between individuals [18]. In this study 5 isolated pulp stones were observed in a single tooth and most of the nodules investigated were adhered to the canal walls, presenting an oval shape. When endodontic treatment is required, removal of the pulp stones can be achieved with the use of ultrasonic [36], since not removing them may interfere with the outcome of endodontic treatment. One of the main limitations of this study would be the limited sample size, which was obtained from only one center, requiring additional multicenter studies with a larger number of samples.

**5. CONCLUSION**

The prevalence of pulp stones was observed in 35% of the patients and in 25.5% of the evaluated molars. Restored first upper molars showed the highest incidence of pulp stones, mostly

**ETHICAL APPROVAL**

All procedures performed in the present study were in accordance with the

ethical standards of the Human Research Ethics committee (2.352.750) and national research committee and with the 1964 Helsinki declaration and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards.

**COMPETING INTERESTS DISCLAIMER:**

Authors have declared that they have no known competing financial interests OR non-financial interests OR personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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