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Original Article

A Histological Comparison between Amalgam and MTA in Repairing Furcal Perforation

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Abstract:

Objective: The aim of the present study was to histopathologically evaluate follicular tissues of third molars with pericoronal radiolucencies of less than 2 millimeters.

Materials and Methods: In this descriptive analytic study, 100 impacted third molars with normal follicular spaces were removed and their pericoronal tissues submitted for histopathologic examination. Different characteristics of the epithelium and connective tissue were evaluated in all cases. Statistical analysis was performed using chi square and Mann-Whitney tests.

Results: In our study sample, 74% of the patients were female and 26% were male, ranging in age from 13 to 54 years (mean, 25.3 years). Lining epithelium was observed in 69% of the specimens of which 31%, 23% and 14% was cuboidal, squamous and columnar, respectively. A significant relationship was found between the presence of squamous epithelium and patient age ($P < 0.05$). Nonspecific chronic inflammation was the only pathologic finding observed in 44% of the specimens. Inflammation was significantly associated with age and squamous metaplasia ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusion: Considering that pathologic lesions were not observed in any of the studied cases, unerupted third molars should not be removed unless there is a clinical indication to do so, or in case the impacted molar shows evidence of pathological changes. Follow-up is suggested for asymptomatic impacted third molars.

Keywords:

[Dental Sac](#) , [Molar](#) , [Third](#) , [pathology](#)

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