# Traditional root canal or minimally invasive pulpotomy treatment for managing painful carious teeth in general dental practice

Submission date	<b>Recruitment status</b> No longer recruiting	[X] Prospectively registered		
05/08/2021		[X] Protocol		
Registration date	Overall study status	[] Statistical analysis plan		
17/08/2021	Completed	[] Results		
Last Edited	Condition category	Individual participant data		
22/11/2023	Oral Health	[_] Record updated in last year		

## Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

When a tooth is decayed and has a deep cavity, the nerve of the tooth (the dental pulp) can become infected and inflamed. This can be very painful and the pulp needs to be treated to ease the pain. Teeth with infected pulps are traditionally treated by conventional root canal treatment (RCTx). This involves removing the damaged area of the tooth including the entire dental pulp, cleaning, disinfecting and sealing the root canal before placing a filling in the crown of the tooth. Root canal treatment is a technically difficult procedure to carry out particularly in teeth at the back of the mouth. It often requires several visits to the dentist to be completed, is destructive to the tooth and is expensive for patients. One of the alternatives is called pulpotomy, which is a simpler, less expensive procedure performed in a single visit. Pulpotomy aims to remove only a portion of the infected nerve tissue, thereby keeping the tooth alive. Complete pulpotomy (Cp) involves the removal of all of the infected nerve tissue in the crown of the tooth leaving the pulp in the root intact. The pulp is then sealed with a material that aids healing before the placement of the final filling. Whether or not pulpotomy is successful depends in part on the dentist knowing that the tooth is suitable for the procedure. Currently dentists use pain symptoms as a guide to diagnosis and if the patient reports continuous pain then the dentist assumes that the whole pulp is inflamed and carries out RCTx. Pain is subjective as people differ in the way they report pain. The presence of pain alone would not inform the dentist whether the whole or part of the pulp is inflamed. When the pulp becomes inflamed, it produces proteins, which suggest the presence of inflammation, so testing for these proteins may help dentists know the degree of inflammation in the pulp and subsequently decide whether to offer complete pulpotomy or root canal treatment. This study will investigate if pulpotomy is as clinically and cost-effective as root canal treatment for treating infected tooth pulps in general dental practices in Northern Ireland (NI). The researchers will also measure inflammatory proteins found in infected dental pulp tissue to determine if their concentration can be used to make a diagnosis and decide on the best treatment for a patient.

## Who can participate?

General dental practice patients aged 18 years and older who have pain in a permanent back tooth from an infected nerve

What does the study involve?

Participants will be randomly allocated to receive one of two treatments to relieve their dental pain - the current standard of care, root canal treatment or complete pulpotomy. The patient will complete a pain diary recording their experience of pain on days 3 and 7 after the procedure and will be assessed clinically and radiographically 12 months after completion of the procedure. Patients will also complete a short questionnaire about their experience of receiving care and will be invited to put a monetary value on the treatment. A laboratory analysis will be conducted on pulp tissue samples collected at the time of the procedure. Any relationship between the amount of inflammatory proteins present in the tissue sample and the outcome of the treatment will be investigated.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

This is is a low-risk study. Complete pulpotomy forms the first stage of traditional root canal treatment so it is not a new procedure to dentists. Patients will have the opportunity to have their dental pain managed in a more conservative way that is both simpler and quicker to complete than the current standard of care. There is a small risk that treatment may not fully resolve the patient's symptoms and more treatment may be required.

Where is the study run from? Queen's University Belfast (UK)

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for? February 2020 to April 2024

Who is funding the study? The study is funded by the Health and Social Care Research & Development Division, Public Health Agency, Northern Ireland (UK)

Who is the main contact? Dr Ikhlas El Karim, i.elkarim@qub.ac.uk

## **Contact information**

**Type(s)** Scientific

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## Additional identifiers

**EudraCT/CTIS number** Nil known

**IRAS number** 292497

**ClinicalTrials.gov number** Nil known

Secondary identifying numbers IRAS 292497

# Study information

## Scientific Title

TRaditional or minimally invasive Endodontics FOr managing caRious teeth with syMptomatic pulpitis- a pragmatic randomised trial in general dental practice in Northern Ireland

**Acronym** REFORM

**Study objectives** 

There is no difference in the clinical and or radiographic outcome and the cost effectiveness of treatment for teeth diagnosed as irreversibly inflamed and managed by traditional root canal treatment or complete pulpotomy.

## Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

## Ethics approval(s)

Approved 09/06/2021, Office for Research Ethics Committees Northern Ireland (ORECNI) (Customer Care and Performance Directorate, Unit 5, Tissue Industrial Estate West, Rathdown Walk, Moira Road, Lisburn BT28 2RF UK; +44 (0)2895361400; RECA@hscni.net), ref: 21/NI/0078

## Study design

Multi-site interventional single-blinded randomized controlled trial

**Primary study design** Interventional

Secondary study design Randomised controlled trial

**Study setting(s)** Other

Study type(s)

Treatment

## Participant information sheet

Not available in web format, please use the contact details to request a patient information sheet

## Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Conservative treatment of irreversible pulpitis in adult patients in pre/molar teeth

#### Interventions

164 patients aged 18 years or older with a diagnosis of irreversible pulpitis affecting a permanent posterior tooth will be randomised to one of two treatment arms- traditional root canal treatment or Biodentine complete pulpotomy. Randomisation will be by sealed opaque envelopes using a block randomisation system. Follow up is for 12 months.

## Intervention Type

Procedure/Surgery

## Primary outcome measure

Success or failure of the composite outcome measure at 12 months. Success will be defined as achieving all three criteria and failure of any single criteria within the composite will indicate a treatment failure: absence of pain, absence of swelling or sinus around the tooth indicative of acute or chronic periapical infection, no evidence of periapical radiolucency or internal root resorption confirmed by history, clinical examination and radiographic assessment.

## Secondary outcome measures

1. Absence of pain measured using a numeric rating scale (NRS) on days 3 and 7 postoperatively

2. Structural integrity of tooth defined as an intact, non-defective restoration at 12 months

3. No further interventions or adverse events using patient records during the 12-month followup period

4. A health economic evaluation to include incremental cost-effectiveness analysis at 12 months
5. Process evaluation (patients' and practitioners' satisfaction with the procedure) and identification of facilitators and barriers over 12 months

6. Concentration of inflammatory biomarkers collected from infected pulp tissue samples and measured using ELISA at baseline

## Overall study start date

01/02/2020

## **Completion date**

30/09/2024

# Eligibility

## Key inclusion criteria

1. Patients 18 years or older with symptoms of irreversible pulpitis affecting a permanent posterior tooth. Symptomatic irreversible pulpitis may include sharp pain upon thermal stimulus, lingering pain, spontaneity (unprovoked pain) and referred pain (AAE 2017)

2. Tooth should be responsive to sensibility tests

3. Tooth should be restorable and can be adequately isolated during treatment

## Participant type(s)

Patient

## Age group

Adult

## Lower age limit

18 Years

## Sex

Both

# **Target number of participants** 164

## Key exclusion criteria

- 1. Teeth with active periodontal disease (pocket depth >5 mm)
- 2. Participants with complex medical histories that may affect their caries experience and healing ability
- 3. Inability to provide consent
- 4. History of trauma to tooth
- 5. Presence of apical radiolucency or ligament enlargement on radiograph
- 6. Pregnant or breast-feeding patient

Date of first enrolment 23/09/2021

**Date of final enrolment** 31/05/2024

## Locations

**Countries of recruitment** United Kingdom

**Study participating centre General dental practices - specific practices not confirmed at time of registration** Northern Ireland United Kingdom

## Sponsor information

**Organisation** Queen's University Belfast

## Sponsor details

Research Governance, Ethics and Integrity Manager Queen's University University Road Belfast Northern Ireland United Kingdom BT7 1NN +44 (0) 2890973861 researchgovernance@qub.ac.uk

**Sponsor type** University/education

Website http://www.qub.ac.uk/

ROR https://ror.org/00hswnk62

# Funder(s)

**Funder type** Government

**Funder Name** Public Health Agency

**Alternative Name(s)** PHA

**Funding Body Type** Private sector organisation

**Funding Body Subtype** Other non-profit organizations

**Location** United Kingdom

# **Results and Publications**

## Publication and dissemination plan

Planned publication in a high-impact peer-reviewed journal

Intention to publish date 30/09/2025

## Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

Participant-level data will be made available within 24 months of study completion. The datasharing plans for the current study are unknown and will be made available at a later date.

## IPD sharing plan summary

Data sharing statement to be made available at a later date

Study outputs							
Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?		
<u>Protocol file</u>	version 1	14/04/2021	17/08/2021	No	No		
HRA research summary			28/06/2023	No	No		