

Biologic response of local hemostatic agents used in endodontic microsurgery

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Appropriate use of local hemostatic agent is one of the important factors on the prognosis of endodontic microsurgery. However, most investigations to date focus on the hemostatic efficacy of the agents, whereas their biologic characteristics have not received enough attention. The purpose of this paper was to review the biologic response of local hemostatic agents, and to provide clinical guidelines on their use during endodontic microsurgery. Electronic database (PUBMED) was screened to search related studies from 1980 to 2013, and 8 clinical studies and 18 animal studies were identified. Among the materials used in these studies, most widely-investigated and used materials, epinephrine, ferric sulfate (FS) and calcium sulfate (CS), were thoroughly discussed. Influence of these materials on local tissue and systemic condition, such as inflammatory and foreign body reaction, local ischemia, dyspigmentation, delayed or enhanced bone and soft tissue healing, and potential cardiovascular complications were assessed. Additionally, biological property of their carrier materials, cotton pellet and absorbable collagen, were also discussed. Clinicians should be aware of the biologic properties of local hemostatic agents and their carrier materials, and should pay attention to the potential complications when using them in endodontic microsurgery. (*Restor Dent Endod* 2014;39(2):79-88)

Key words: Calcium sulfate; Endodontic microsurgery; Epinephrine; Ferric sulfate; Hemostatic agent; Hemostatics

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Introduction

Proper intra-operative hemostasis is one of the important factors that affect the prognosis of endodontic microsurgery, because it not only reduces operation time, but also enhances proper inspection on root structures and application of root-end filling materials.¹⁻³ Therefore, the role of local hemostatic agents is more significant in endodontic microsurgery compared to conventional dental surgery. For this reason, numerous materials have been proposed and investigated as local hemostatic agents in surgical endodontic field.

However, most of the investigations focused on the hemostatic efficacy of the agents, whereas their biologic characteristics have not received enough attention. Biologic stability is an important requirement of local hemostatic agents, because they are placed in direct contact with periapical tissues, including cortical and cancellous bone, soft tissue flap, and mental nerve. Inappropriate application of local hemostatic agent in such area could result in undesirable local tissue response and systemic

complications. Therefore, biologic properties of local hemostatic agents need to be considered as well as their hemostatic efficacy.

The purpose of this paper is to comprehensively review the literature on the biologic response of local hemostatic agents, and to provide clinical guidelines on using them during endodontic microsurgery.

Review

Electronic database (PUBMED) was screened to identify studies which investigated biologic responses of materials used as local hemostatic agents, from 1980 to 2013. Only *in vivo* studies which adopted animal or human subjects were included. The tissues investigated in these studies are osseous tissues (cranium, rib, tibia, ilium, femur, maxilla and mandible), soft tissues (schneiderian membrane and gingiva), and sciatic nerve. Studies that investigated open wounds such as extraction socket, intrabony

periodontal defect were excluded because most endodontic microsurgies are conducted on periradicular lesion, which is basically a closed wound.

Finally, 8 clinical studies (Table 1) and 18 animal studies (Table 2) were selected. Among the materials used in these studies (Bone wax, oxidized cellulose, gelatin-based sponge, microfibrillar collagen, ferric sulfate, calcium sulfate, aluminum chloride, chitosan sponge, and epinephrine), some are rarely used at present due to their biologically unfavorable tissue reactions (Bone wax, oxidized cellulose, and gelatin-based sponge).⁴⁻¹²

Most widely-investigated and currently used materials such as epinephrine, ferric sulfate (FS) and calcium sulfate (CS) were selected and discussed further. Influence of these materials on local tissue, such as inflammatory and foreign body reaction, local ischemia, dyspigmentation, delayed or enhanced bone and soft tissue healing were reviewed as well. As for the systemic influence, cardiovascular complications were discussed related with the use of

Table 1. Clinical studies evaluated biologic response of materials used as local hemostatic agents

Author (year of research)	Materials used	Number of patients and treated site	Observation times	Study inferences
Papay <i>et al.</i> (1996) ⁷	Demineralized bone, HA granule, Gelfoam, Bone wax	14 patients 14 cranial defects	2 - 6 mon after surgery	Demineralized bone and HA provide greater healing than Gelfoam or Bone wax
Leonardis and Pecora (1998) ¹³	Surgiplaster (CS)	57 patients 65 sinuses	1 yr after implantation	Clinical and radiographic evaluation revealed that the augmentation procedure with CS resulted in new tissue formation within the sinuses
Pecora <i>et al.</i> (2001) ¹⁴	Surgiplaster (CS)	20 patients 20 periradicular lesions	6 and 12 mon after surgery	CS graft during the conventional surgical treatment of through and through lesions improve the clinical outcome on radiographic analysis
Vickers <i>et al.</i> (2002) ¹⁵	Racellet (Epinephrine pellet), Viscostat (20% FS)	39 patients periradicular lesion	during surgery	There was no significant change in cardiovascular effects when using either of tested materials
Vy <i>et al.</i> (2004) ¹⁶	Racepinephrine (2.25% Epinephrine solution), Saline	48 patients periradicular lesion	during surgery	CollaCote saturated with 2.25% racemic epinephrine provides excellent hemostasis with no evident changes in blood pressure or pulse rate
Csillag <i>et al.</i> (2007) ¹⁷	0.001%, 0.01%, 0.1% of Epinephrine solution	17 patients gingival sulcus	2, 7, 12, 17 min after application	No systemic cardiovascular effect was detected.
Scarano <i>et al.</i> (2010) ¹⁸	Surgiplaster (CS)	43 patients 66 impacted teeth in maxilla and mandible	Orthodontic retraction period	No disturbances in the bone healing process were observed in any of the patients
Scarano <i>et al.</i> (2012) ¹⁹	P30 (CS), Viscostat (20% FS), Gauze tamponade	24 patients 31 periradicular lesions	during surgery	CS revealed significantly higher hemostatic efficacy compared to FS and gauze tamponade.

HA, hydroxyapatite; CS, calcium sulfate; FS, ferric sulfate.

Table 2. Animal studies evaluated biologic response of materials used as local hemostatic agents

Author (year of research)	Materials used	Animal model used	Observation times	Study inferences
Nappi and Lehman (1980) ⁹	Surgicel, Avitene (microfibrillar collagen)	16 New zealand white rabbits, rib	1, 4, 8 wk after surgery	There was no radiographic and histologic evidence of new bone formation with the use of Surgicel.
Ibarrola <i>et al.</i> (1985) ⁵	Bone wax, Gelfoam, Surgicel	50 Sprague-dawley rats, tibia	3, 7, 14, 40, 120 day after surgery	Bone wax inhibited osteogenesis. Surgicel markedly slowed the rate of repair and caused inflammation. Gelfoam was completely resorbed and healing was complete at 120 day after surgery
Thaller <i>et al.</i> (1989) ⁸	Bone wax, Gelfoam, HA	40 White new zealand rabbits, calvarial bone	3, 4, 8, 16 wk, 6, 9 mon after surgery	Bone wax and Gelfoam inhibit osteoneogenesis to varying degrees
Finn <i>et al.</i> (1992) ⁴	Avitene (microfibrillar collagen), Bone wax, Gelfoam, Surgicel	4 Dogs, iliac bone	2 mon after surgery	Radiographic and histologic examination showed new bone formation in the presence of Avitene, Surgicel, and Gelfoam Bone wax showed an intense foreign-body reaction and lack of bone reformation
Lemon <i>et al.</i> (1993) ²⁰	Aqueous FS solution	10 New zealand white rabbits, mandible	18 and 46 day after surgery	FS does damage bone and delay healing when used in maximum amounts and left in situ
Jeansonne <i>et al.</i> (1993) ²¹	15.5% FS solution	12 New zealand white rabbits, mandible	18 and 46 day after surgery	FS did not cause persistent inflammation or delay osseous repair when adequately curetted and irrigated from the surgical site
Pecora <i>et al.</i> (1997) ²²	Prehardened CS disk	40 Sprague-dawley rats, mandible	3, 9, 18, 22 wk after surgery	CS barriers can exclude connective tissues, allowing bone regeneration
Clokje <i>et al.</i> (2002) ²³	Osteoset (CS), DynaGraft Putty (demineralized bone matrix), Norian CRS (CPC), Bone source (CPC)	30 New zealand white rabbits, parietal bone	6 and 12 wk after surgery	Defects filled with CS healed with fibrous scar Defects reconstructed with the DynaGraft Putty healed with bone throughout the entire defect
Miller <i>et al.</i> (2002) ²⁴	1 : 10,000 Epinephrine solution	11 Sprague-dawley rats, sciatic nerve	Baseline, Immediate, 1, and 5 min after application	Topical epinephrine at a standard solution (1 : 10,000) does not lead to clinically significant nerve conduction abnormalities
Murashima <i>et al.</i> (2002) ²⁵	Medical grade CS	11 Beagle dogs, periradicular leison	8 and 16 wk after surgery	The use of CS was effective in bone regeneration on both large osseous defects and 'through and through' osseous defects CS was less effective in osseous defects communicating with the gingival sulcus
Strocchi <i>et al.</i> (2002) ²⁶	Surgiplaster (CS), Autologous bone	9 New zealand rabbits, tibial metaphysis	4 wk after surgery	CS seems to stimulate angiogenesis.
Walsh <i>et al.</i> (2003) ²⁷	Osetoset (CS), Autogenous bone	12 Cross-bred wethers, femoral condyle	Immediately, 12 wk after surgery	New thick bone formation was seen in defects filled with CS pellets Increased immunostaining for BMP-2, 7, TGF- β , and PDGF was seen in defects filled with CS pellets alone and in combination with autograft
Apaydin and Torabinejad (2004) ²⁸	Capset (CS)	Beagle dogs, 24 periradicular defects	4 mon after surgery	CS placement in osteotomy sites after periradicular surgery does not significantly affect periradicular healing
Orsini <i>et al.</i> (2004) ²⁹	Surgiplaster (CS)	8 New zealand rabbits, tibial metaphysis	2, 4 wk after surgery	Both CS cement and CS beads showed high biocompatibility, appearing to promote new bone formation in the rabbit model
Von arx <i>et al.</i> (2006) ³⁰	Bone wax, Stasis (FS), Expasyl (Aluminum chloride)	6 Burgundy rabbits, calvarium	3, 12 wk after surgery	Inflammatory tissue response was present in sites treated with Bone wax or Expasyl at 12 wk postoperatively
Alkan <i>et al.</i> (2007) ¹⁰	Surgicel, Gelatamp (gelatine sponge), Bone wax, Lyostypt (bovine collagen)	25 Wistar Rat, sciatic nerve	Immediately, 4 wk after surgery	Bovine collagen is the most suitable hemostatic agent applicable for peripheral nerves
Jensen <i>et al.</i> (2009) ³¹	Expasyl (Aluminum chloride), Stasis (FS), Spongostan (gelatin-based sponge), Epinephrine, Electrocauterization	6 Burgundy rabbits, calvarium	3 and 12 wk after surgery	Expasyl + Stasis and electrocauterization were accompanied by unfavourable tissue reactions, whereas Spongostan + epinephrine showed only mild adverse tissue reactions
Azargoon <i>et al.</i> (2011) ³²	15.5% FS solution, HemCon dental dressing (chitosan sponge)	12 New zealand white rabbit, mandible	21 day after surgery	There was no significant difference in hemostatic efficacy or wound healing between HemCon and ferric sulfate

HA, hydroxyapatite; FS, ferric sulfate; CS, calcium sulfate; CPC, calcium phosphate cement.

epinephrine. Additionally, biological properties of their carrier materials such as cotton pellet and absorbable collagen were discussed.

Epinephrine

Epinephrine is a sympathomimetic agent, which act as agonist of α and β adrenergic receptors.³³ It induces vasoconstriction by binding to α 1 receptor, and vasodilation by binding to β 2 receptor. As α receptors predominate in oral mucosa, submucosa, and periodontium compared to β 2 receptor, epinephrine mainly behaves as potent vasoconstrictor in the oral cavity.³⁴⁻³⁶

1. Hemostatic property

Epinephrine has been recommended as effective local hemostatic agent in endodontic surgery.^{1,2,34,37,38} Vickers *et al.* reported superior hemostatic efficacy of epinephrine above 20% FS during endodontic surgery.¹⁵ Vy *et al.* also reported that complete hemostasis was successfully established during 39 of 42 cases of periradicular surgery by epinephrine application alone.¹⁶

2. Biological response

1) Local tissue ischemia

Adverse local tissue reaction has rarely been reported with clinical application of epinephrine. However, because of its strong vasoconstrictive effect, epinephrine has been associated with local tissue ischemia and subsequent tissue necrosis on gingiva, bone tissues, and sensory nerve. In fact, such concerns have already been recognized in the medical field. Safety of epinephrine injection related with subsequent local tissue ischemia and tissue necrosis at end-perfusion areas (i.e. finger, foot, nose) has been in debate for decades in plastic surgery. However, recent large-scale clinical studies are now arguing that low concentration (1 : 100,000 - 1 : 80,000) of epinephrine injection is safe in ear, nose, hand and finger region.³⁹⁻⁴² Denkler evaluated 21 cases of digital gangrene associated with epinephrine injection by reviewing the literatures from 1880 to 2000, and suggested that uncontrolled concentration of epinephrine caused by manual dilution as one of the reasons.⁴³ There are few studies that investigated the effect of epinephrine on sensory nerve damage. Miller *et al.* reported that topical epinephrine (1 : 10,000) application did not cause significant alteration on conduction latency and amplitude in rat model, with no clinically significant nerve conduction abnormalities.²⁴ This finding could be an implication on predicting the influence of topically-applied epinephrine on exposed mental nerve during endodontic microsurgery.

However, these results cannot be directly applied

to endodontic microsurgery, because epinephrine concentration used in endodontic microsurgery is much higher (about 1 : 1,000) and the amount is much larger (3.9 - 104 folds) than those of other dental surgeries.⁴⁴ Moreover, Csillag *et al.* reported that effect of epinephrine on human gingival blood flow is dose-related, and observed that local gingival ischemia was maintained until the study termination (17 minutes) when high concentration (0.1 and 0.01%) of epinephrine was applied into the gingival sulcus.¹⁷ Therefore, probability of epinephrine causing irreversible local tissue ischemia on bone or gingival tissues during endodontic microsurgery still remains.

2) Cardiovascular complications

Epinephrine strongly stimulates cardiac function by increasing both cardiac output and pulse rate when it is bound to β 1 receptor.³³ Thus, epinephrine is closely related to alteration of cardiovascular function when it enters systemic circulation.⁴⁵ Jang and Kim stated that systemic influence of epinephrine could be increased in endodontic microsurgery, because endodontic microsurgery reveals two different aspects compared to other dental surgeries in epinephrine application, such as, dose and administration route.⁴⁴ It is reported that 3.9 - 104 times more epinephrine is used in endodontic microsurgery compared to conventional dental surgery.⁴⁴ Also, intraosseous route has a greater influence on systemic circulation compared to mucosal or submucosal routes.^{46,47} However, such concern for systemic complication has not been reproduced in clinical situations up to date. Out of the existing clinical studies which investigated cardiovascular effect of topically-applied epinephrine, none reported significant cardiovascular response during the surgical procedure.^{15,16,48} Vy *et al.* suggested that systemic absorption of epinephrine would be limited because first-applied epinephrine causes immediate vasoconstriction on the bone surface.¹⁶

Nevertheless, it should be noted that cardiovascular emergencies have been continuously induced during surgeries in oral & maxillofacial region, even at low concentrations (1 : 100,000 - 1 : 80,000).⁴⁹⁻⁵² Therefore, cardiovascular stability of epinephrine is still unclear, and further investigation is needed to identify the amount of systemic absorption and the cardiovascular influence of epinephrine during endodontic microsurgery.

3. Clinical suggestion

There is no clinical evidence that epinephrine induce ischemic necrosis of periapical tissues, or cardiovascular complications in endodontic microsurgery up to date. However, it should be noted that epinephrine is applied in remarkably high concentration and volume in endodontic microsurgery, and the administration route is influential to systemic circulation. Therefore, it is imperative to

restrict epinephrine administration to minimal extent until further investigation guarantees the safety of epinephrine from local and systemic complications. Kim and Rethnam recommended the use of only one epinephrine pellet and subsequent sterile dry cotton pellets.¹ For situation which requires larger amount of epinephrine, clinician should calculate the total amount of applied epinephrine. Commercial products such as Racellet pellet (Pascal Company, Inc., Bellvue, WA, USA) would be useful for this estimation.

Ferric sulfate

FS ($Fe_2(SO_4)_3$) is a chemical compound. Since it was first introduced in the dermatologic field as Monsel's solution

in 1856, FS has been popularly used in the dental field as local hemostatic agent during crown and bridge impression, pulpotomy, and periradicular surgery.^{1,2,34,53-55} In the clinical setting, 15 - 20% FS solution is commonly used.^{15,32}

1. Hemostatic property

Ease of application is an obvious advantage of FS as local hemostatic agent. When applied on bleeding spot, FS immediately forms dark-brownish clot without additional pressure, and the hemostasis could be maintained up to 5 minutes.^{1,20} This is attributed to the hemostatic mechanism of FS (Table 3).

However, hemostatic ability of FS is not superior compared with other local hemostatic agents, according

Table 3. Properties of epinephrine, ferric sulfate, and calcium sulfate as local hemostatic agent

	Epinephrine	Ferric sulfate	Calcium sulfate
Commercial products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Racellet pellet (Pascal Company, Inc, Bellvue, WA, USA)^{15,34} -Racepinephrine (Nephron Pharmaceutical Corp, Orlando, FL, USA)¹⁶ -Bosmin (Jeil Inc, Seoul, Korea)^{37,38} 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Stasis (Belpport Co, Camarillo, CA, USA)^{30,31,56,57} -Viscostat (Ultradent products, Inc, South Jordan, UT)^{15,19} -Astringedent (Ultradent products, Inc, South Jordan, UT)^{38,56} 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -OsteoSet (Wright Medical Technology Inc, Arlington, TN, USA)^{23,27} -Surgiplaster (Classimplant, Rome, Italy)^{13,14,26,29} -Capset (Lifecore Biomedical, Chaska, MN, USA)²⁸
Mechanism of hemostatic action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Induce local vasoconstriction by binding to $\alpha 1$ adrenergic receptor -Mechanical compression during placement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Protein agglutination caused by acidic pH of the solution, and the reaction between ferric and sulfate ions, and blood proteins^{1,58} -Mechanical obstruction of the capillary orifices by protein plug¹ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Mechanical compression during placement^{18,19} -Mechanical blockage of vascular orifices after setting¹ -Activation of intrinsic coagulation pathway^{18,19,64,65}
Local tissue response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local ischemia -Low concentration (1 : 800,000 - 1 : 100,000) of epinephrine injection does not induce irreversible local ischemia in ear, nose, hand and finger region³⁹⁻⁴² -Irreversible local ischemia has not been reported in oral cavity Nerve reaction -Topically-applied epinephrine (1 : 10,000) application did not cause clinically significant nerve conduction abnormalities²⁴ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Osseous reaction -Persistent inflammation or delayed osseous healing when used in maximum amounts²⁰ -Negative tissue reaction of FS was reduced by adequate curettage and irrigation, or mechanical freshening of the bone cavity^{21,30,31} Soft tissue reaction -Delayed re-epithelization⁵⁹⁻⁶¹ -Dyspigmentation on soft tissue^{59,62,63} 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Osseous & soft tissue reaction -Almost no inflammatory response⁶⁶ -Growth factor release (BMP-2, BMP-7, TGF-β, and PDGF)²⁷ -Angiogenesis²⁶ -Fibroblast migration⁶⁷ -Resorbed in 1 to 3 mon^{29,32,68}
Systemic response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cardiovascular complication has been reported in several cases of oral & maxillofacial surgeries, but not in clinical trials^{15,16,48-52} 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not reported 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not reported

to the existing clinical and *in vivo* studies. Von Arx *et al.* compared the hemostatic efficacy of FS with bone wax and aluminium chloride in rabbit calvarium model, and reported that bleeding reduction of FS group is not significantly different from other experimental groups.³⁰ In similar rabbit model, Scarano *et al.* reported that FS shows inferior hemostatic ability compared to calcium sulfate.¹⁹ Also a clinical study by Vickers *et al.* that used FS in periradicular surgery reported that FS revealed less hemostatic efficacy than topically-applied epinephrine.¹⁵

2. Biological response

Lemon *et al.* tested the effect of FS on osseous wound healing in rabbit model.²⁰ FS-treated group revealed extensive foreign body reaction, healing retardation, and abscess formation in some cases when FS was used in maximum amounts and left in the bone cavity for 18 and 46 days. In another corresponding study, Jeansonne *et al.* reported that such persistent inflammation or delayed osseous healing were not noticeable when FS was properly curetted and irrigated from the bone cavity.²¹ Von Arx *et al.* also showed that negative tissue reaction of FS could be minimized when FS was adequately removed by additional curettage and saline irrigation.³⁰ Jensen *et al.* recommended mechanical freshening of the bone cavity after the surgical procedure to reduce undesirable tissue reactions.³¹

However, it should be noted that unset retrograde filling material could be damaged by the flushing of irrigating solution or water spray. Therefore such managements (i.e., mechanical freshening, sufficient curettage and irrigation) are not recommended when retrograde filling material with long-setting time such as ProRoot MTA (Dentsply Tulsa Dental, Johnson City, TN, USA) is used.³¹

Influence of FS on the soft tissue has not been broadly investigated in the dental field. However literatures from dermatologic surgery could be helpful because Monsel's solution (20% ferric subsulfate) has been popularly used and investigated in the dermatologic field.^{69,70} Although being an effective local hemostatic measure, Monsel's solution resulted in several post-operative complications such as delayed re-epithelization and dyspigmentation on soft tissue.⁵⁹⁻⁶³ Armstrong *et al.* compared the effect of collagen matrix and Monsel's solution on punch biopsy wounds, and observed more inflammation, higher incidence of wound infection, and slower re-epithelialization rate on the group treated by Monsel's solution at 4 weeks.⁶¹

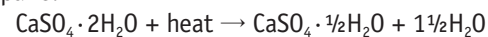
3. Clinical suggestion

Although adverse tissue reaction from FS could be reduced by thorough curettage and irrigation on surgical site, it draws more uncertainty on normal healing compared

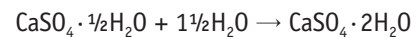
with other local hemostatic agents. Also, retro-filling material with long-setting time could be damaged by such additional removal procedure. Therefore, FS should be applied in bone cavity to a minimum extent. Kim and Kratchman recommended to apply FS only on small bleeding points of cortical bone surface.³⁴ It should be noted that FS also interferes soft tissue healing. Therefore clinicians should carefully handle FS and avoid contact with the surgical flap during endodontic microsurgery.

Calcium sulfate

CS naturally exists as the dihydrate ($\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$), which is also known as 'gypsum'. Through the heating process called calcination, CS dihydrate is transformed to CS hemihydrate ($\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O}$), which is known as 'plaster of paris'.⁶⁶



Most medical products are manufactured in hemihydrate form. When mixed with water, hemihydrate rapidly reverts to the dihydrate form, constructing rigid crystal network *in vivo*.⁶⁶



1. Hemostatic property

Although CS has been used as a biomaterial in both dental and medical area for decades, recently it received attention as local hemostatic agent. Kim and Rethnam stated the usefulness of CS as local hemostatic agent during endodontic microsurgery in 1997.¹ They pointed out excellent biocompatibility, resorbability, and inexpensive price as the advantages of CS,¹ and recommended its application when the size of the periapical bony crypt is large.³⁴ Scarano *et al.* reported that CS reveals significantly better hemostatic ability above FS or gauze tamponade in simulated bone cavity on rabbit model.¹⁹ Scarano *et al.* also tested the effectiveness of CS to maintain surgical field dry during surgical exposure and orthodontic bracket bonding of impacted teeth.¹⁸ CS-applied group showed superior result on bonding prognosis, compared to control group which only applied gauze tamponade.

2. Biological response

CS is known to be absorbed rapidly and completely *in vivo*, causing almost no inflammatory response.⁶⁶ Moreover, CS is reported to be positively related to growth factor release (BMP-2, BMP-7, TGF- β , and PDGF), angiogenesis, and fibroblast migration, which could enhance bone healing.^{26,27,67} For this reason, CS has been broadly investigated and shows successful clinical outcomes in dental fields for treating periodontal intrabony defect,

sinus augmentation, and guided tissue regeneration.^{13,71-74} Effectiveness of CS as bio-graft material has also been advocated in surgical endodontic field. Murashima *et al.* reported that large periradicular defects and through-and-through periradicular defects were adequately healed by CS placement in beagle dog model.²⁵ Pecora *et al.* also reported that CS grafts improved the clinical outcome of periradicular surgery in through-and-through defects compared to control group.¹⁴ Some studies are still questioning the effectiveness of CS as bone graft material, and comment that CS does not significantly improve bony healing.^{23,28,75} Nevertheless, it is mostly accepted that application of calcium sulfate does not retard bony healing. These results indicate that CS could be used as hemostatic agent in periradicular surgery without biologically negative effects, which is agreed upon by Apaydin and Torabinejad.²⁸

3. Clinical suggestion

CS reveals many qualities close to the ideal local hemostatic agent, which shows highly biocompatible and bio-resorbable properties, effective achievement and maintenance of hemostasis, ease of manipulation, and cost-effectiveness. CS application seems to be a desirable treatment option especially in the large lesions and the through-and-through lesions that needs additional bone graft or mechanical barrier.

Carrier materials

Several local hemostatic agents prepared in liquid form (i.e. epinephrine solution, FS solution) needs carrier material to be delivered to the surgical site. Such carrier materials directly contact the surgical site, and often left in the bony crypt during the surgical procedure, to maintain hemostasis and to prevent excess filling materials from falling into the cavity. Therefore, biologic response of carrier material is another important issue for adequate healing of periapical structures.

1. Cotton pellet

Cotton pellet is one of the most widely-used carrier materials in endodontic microsurgery. However, because it is not bio-resorbable, the remaining cotton fiber has been suggested as a factor that causes inflammation and healing retardation.¹⁶ Several case reports are warning the undesirable tissue reaction induced by cotton remnants.^{76,77} Sexton *et al.* reported intensive foreign body reaction from a remaining cottons sponge, which developed a large soft tissue mass in femur, and termed the mass as 'cottonballoma'.⁷⁷ Kalbermatten *et al.* also reported pseudotumor of femur, which was induced by remnants of the cotton sponge.⁷⁶

2. Absorbable collagen sponge

As bio-incompatible nature of cotton materials draws more uncertainty on periapical healing, absorbable collagen materials are being highlighted as carrier material. Collagen sponges already have been actively used in dental area, such as revascularization and perforation repair procedures, due to its space-maintaining and bio-absorbable property.^{78,79} Collagen seems to be a suitable material as carrier material for local hemostatic agents in endodontic microsurgery. Collagen sponge is able to contain plenty of fluid in limited volume, and it could be removed with no residual fiber or debris.^{16,80,81} Most important point is that collagen dose not interfere with bone and soft tissue healing, because it is biologically absorbed even when it is left in the surgical cavity.⁸²

3. Clinical suggestion

Vy *et al.* successfully achieved local hemostasis during endodontic surgery by application of absorbable collagen sponges (CollaCote, Integra LifeSciences Corporation, Plainsboro, NJ, USA) soaked in 2.25% racemic epinephrine, reducing the potential complications by remaining cotton fiber.¹⁶ Biocompatible carrier material such as absorbable collagen would be an alternative to present cotton-based carrier materials. Cotton pellet could be used as carrier, if there are no alternatives. However, all of the cotton fibers should be removed from the bony crypt prior to closure of the surgical site to prevent interference of periapical healing.

Conclusions

Use of local hemostatic agent is essential for proper hemostasis during endodontic microsurgery. However, inadequate selection and application of local hemostatic agents could cause undesirable biological responses, deteriorating the prognosis of endodontic microsurgery. Although hemostatic efficacy is an important requirement of local hemostatic agents for proper management of root during endodontic microsurgery, adequate healing of periapical structures cannot be guaranteed unless biologic stability of local hemostatic agents is considered. Therefore, clinicians should be aware of the biologic properties of local hemostatic agents and their carrier materials, and should pay attention to the potential complications when using them on endodontic microsurgery. Further researches are needed to ensure the safety of local hemostatic agents, and to enhance biologic properties of the materials, making them closer to the ideal local hemostatic agent.

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