ACCESS TO A CLINICAL AID

Conservative Aid for the Removal of Infected carious dentine Effectively and Simply DETECTOR your excellent aid in conservative dentistry

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Worth one minute of your time?

As dentists, you can sometimes encounter difficulties in identifying caries. It is therefore reassuring to have access to a clinical aid for effective removal of carious dentine, such as CARIES DETECTOR.

CARIES DETECTOR is the excellent aid in conservative dentistry. It aids in the excavation of the outer decalcified and infected carious dentine layer, permitting an optimal caries removal. It also helps to minimize the removal of remineralizable, healthy dentine, protecting the vitality of the pulp and as a result to conserve the maximal amount of healthy tissue.

Clinical procedure

1. Isolate carious tooth with rubber dam. After initial excavation of carious enamel and dentine over infected site, wash and dry.

2. Place one drop of CARIES DETECTOR on a sponge pledget and apply to the cavity.

3. Leave for 10 seconds, then rinse with water. Remove the exposed outer carious dentin, which will be stained red.

4. Repeat detection to ensure removal of the infected carious.

Carious dentin

Carious dentin consists of two layers. The outer layer is decalcified and infected with bacteria. This layer cannot be remineralized and must be removed. The inner layer, however, is only partially decalcified and is not infected. This layer is still remineralizable and should be preserved as much as possible.*

Almost 20 years ago, Professor Fusayama proposed CARIES DETECTOR as an aid to enable clear distinction between the two layers by staining of the necrotic, infectious caries. More recently, also Dr. R. Bertolotti has brought to the fore the benefits of using CARIES DETECTOR in the removal of carious dentine and in the preservation of healthy tissue.**

Indeed, there are two major clinical advantages using CARIES DETECTOR:
- optimal removal of the infected carious dentine;
- optimal conservation of healthy, remineralizable dentine, thus minimizing accidental pulpal injury.


Photography by Dr. R. Bertolotti.