## Comparison of *Enterococcus faecalis* biofilm degradation after diode laser exposure with *Chlorophyll* and *Psoralens* photosensitizer

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**Introduction:** Enterococcus faecalis are dominant in root canal infection and can survive harsh conditions such as high pH, scarce nutrients, and heat. They form mature biofilm readily and can resist disinfection approaches. *Photo-activated disinfection* with *photosensitizer* and laser irradiation is a viable alternative to eliminate *E. faecalis* biofilm. This study aimed to investigate and compare *E. Faecalis* biofilm degradation using *photo-activated disinfection* with *chlorophyll* or *psoralens* photosensitizer and 405 nm diode laser irradiation.

**Methods:** This study used *E. Faecalis* biofilm grown in the laboratory. *Chlorophyll* or *psoralens* were applied as a photosensitizer, and then 405 nm diode laser was irradiated for 30 or 60 seconds. The effectiveness of biofilm degradation was measured with optical density using microplate reader.

**Results:** *Chlorophyll* with 30 seconds of laser irradiation results in 30.8% biofilm degradation, whereas *psoralens* with 60 seconds of laser irradiation result in 81.8% biofilm degradation. *One-way ANOVA* test results in significant difference in biofilm degradation effectiveness amongst all groups.

**Conclusion:** *Psoralens* with 60 seconds of 405nm diode laser irradiation yielded the most *Enterococcus faecalis* biofilm degradation compared to other groups.

Keywords: Photo-activated disinfection, photochemical reaction, photosensitizer, root canal biofilm