

**THE EFFECT OF RED PINE EXTRACT (*Pinus densiflora*), GREEN PINE  
(*Pinus merkusii*), AND EDTA AS IRRIGATION MATERIALS ON THE  
EROSION OF ROOT CANAL WALL**

**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** The principle of root canal treatment consists of preparation, sterilization, and obturation. The goal of root canal treatment is to eliminate as many microorganisms as possible in the pulp system. One of the irrigation materials commonly used is ethylenediaminetetraacetic (EDTA). EDTA is not only selective for debris on dentin, the strong demineralization effect also causes enlargement of the dentinal tubules, softening dentin, and denaturation of collagen fibers thereby causing changes in dentinal microhardness and erosion. Pine leaf extract contains triterpenoid compounds,  $\alpha$ -pinene,  $\beta$ -pinene, flavonoids, saponins, and tannins which are known to eliminate organic and inorganic debris, inhibit demineralization and increase remineralization of dentin. **Purpose:** To determine the effect of red pine, green pine leaf extracts, and EDTA as irrigation agents on the erosion of root canal walls. **Methods:** 27 extracted permanent premolar teeth were instrumented using Protaper for Hand Use. Then it was divided into 3 groups and irrigated using 17% (I) EDTA solution, red pine (II) extract, and green pine (III) extract. After irrigation the root canals are dried with paper points. The sample was split into two parts and observed using SEM with 5000x magnification. The data obtained were analyzed using the Kruskal-Wallis and Mann Whitney statistical tests. **Results:** There was a significant difference between red pine, green pine, and EDTA as an irrigation agent against erosion of root canal walls ( $p < 0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** 17% EDTA caused more erosion in the root canal wall than 0.78% red pine leaf extract and 3.125% green pine leaf extract.

**Keyword:** erosion, root canal irrigation materials, red pine, green pine, EDTA

**PENGARUH EKSTRAK RED PINE (*Pinus densiflora*), GREEN PINE (*Pinus merkusii*), DAN EDTA SEBAGAI BAHAN IRIGASI TERHADAP EROSI DINDING SALURAN AKAR**

**ABSTRAK**

**Latar Belakang:** Prinsip perawatan saluran akar terdiri dari preparasi, sterilisasi dan pengisian. Tujuan perawatan saluran akar adalah mengeliminasi mikroorganisme sebanyak mungkin dalam sistem pulpa. Salah satu bahan irigasi yang umum digunakan adalah *ethylenediaminetetraacetic* (EDTA). EDTA tidak hanya selektif untuk debris pada dentin, efek demineralisasi yang kuat juga menyebabkan pembesaran tubulus dentin, pelunakan dentin, dan denaturasi serabut kolagen dengan demikian menyebabkan perubahan dalam kekerasan mikro dentin dan erosi. Ekstrak daun *Pine* mengandung senyawa triterpenoid,  $\alpha$ -pinene,  $\beta$ -pinene, flavonoid, saponin, dan tannin yang diketahui dapat menghilangkan debris organik dan debris anorganik, menghambat demineralisasi dan meningkatkan remineralisasi dentin. **Tujuan:** mengetahui pengaruh ekstrak daun *red pine* (*Pinus densiflora*), *green pine* (*Pinus merkusii*) dan EDTA sebagai bahan irigasi terhadap erosi dinding saluran akar. **Metode:** Sebanyak 27 gigi premolar diinstrumentasi menggunakan *Protaper for Hand Use*. Kemudian dibagi menjadi 3 kelompok dan dilakukan irigasi menggunakan larutan EDTA 17% (I), ekstrak *red pine* (II), dan ekstrak *green pine* (III). Setelah proses irigasi selesai, saluran akar dikeringkan dengan paper point. Sampel dibelah menjadi dua bagian dan diamati menggunakan SEM dengan pembesaran 5000x. Data yang didapat dianalisis menggunakan uji statistik *Kruskal-Wallis* dan *Mann Whitney*. **Hasil:** Terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan antara *red pine*, *green pine*, dan EDTA sebagai bahan irigasi terhadap erosi dinding saluran akar ( $p < 0,05$ ). **Kesimpulan:** EDTA 17% lebih menyebabkan erosi pada dinding saluran akar daripada ekstrak daun *red pine* 0,78% dan ekstrak daun *green pine* 3,125%.

**Kata Kunci:** Erosi, bahan irigasi saluran akar, *red pine*, *green pine*, EDTA