

**University of Mosul
College of Dentistry**



**Antibacterial Efficacy and Cytotoxicity of Chitosan
Nanoparticles Incorporated With Different Endodontic
Irrigation Solutions(An *in Vitro* Study)**

**A Thesis Submitted
By
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In
Conservative Dentistry**

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ABSTRACT

Aims: This investigation was done to evaluate the cytotoxicity and antibacterial effectiveness of two concentrations of nano-chitosan (NC) (0.2% and 0.5%) incorporated with sodium hypochlorite (5.25% NaOCl) and chlorhexidine (2% CHX). **Materials and Methods:** For evaluating cytotoxicity, human periodontal ligament fibroblast (hPDLfs) was exposed to different endodontic irrigation solutions. Cytotoxicity was assessed immediately, after 24 hours, 72 hours and 168 hours, using Methyl Thiazol Tetrazolium (MTT) assay. For the antibacterial effect, seventy two mandibular first premolars, without caries, single rooted with developed apices extracted for orthodontic purposes used. The roots of all teeth will be sectioned 14mm from the apex of the root. The entire root surface was covered by two thin layers of nail polish, and the apical ends of the roots were sealed with flowable composite. All samples were prepared using the Protaper Ni-Ti rotary system. Ten microliters (10 μ l) of *Enterococcus faecalis* suspension were injected inside root canals and incubated for 48 hours. Roots were divided at random into nine groups (n = 8). Group I: 0.2% NC, Group II: 0.5% NC, Group III: 5.25% NaOCl, Group IV: 2% CHX, Group V: 0.2% NC + 5.25% NaOCl, Group VI: 0.5% NC + 5.25% NaOCl, Group VII: 0.2% NC + 2% CHX, Group VIII: 0.5% NC + 2% CHX, Group IX: D.W. After disinfecting the canal, intracanal bacterial samples were collected and counted in order to establish the number of colony-forming units (CFUs). **Results:** NaOCl (5.25%) was the most cytotoxic solution (lower cell viability) followed by 2% CHX, 0.5% NC, while 0.2% NC was the lowest cytotoxic irrigation solution (higher cell viability)($p \leq 0.05$). The addition of chitosan nanoparticles to NaOCl and CHX result in reducing the cytotoxicity of these irrigation solutions.

A statistically significant difference was observed in CFUs mean of the experimental groups and control group ($p \leq 0.05$), highest antibacterial

activity was when NC was mixed with NaOCl. **Conclusions:** This research demonstrates that chitosan nanoparticles can reduce cytotoxicity of 5.25% sodium hypochlorite and 2% chlorhexidine when they mixed together and shows that there is synergistic antimicrobial activity when NC irrigation solution (0.2% and 0.5%) is mixed with 5.25% NaOCl and 2% CHX.

Antibacterial Efficacy and Cytotoxicity of Chitosan Nanoparticles Incorporated with Different Endodontic Irrigation Solutions (An In Vitro Study)

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HIGHLIGHTS	GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT
<p>*The cytotoxicity and antibacterial effectiveness of two concentrations of nano-chitosan (NC) (0.2% ,0.5%) _incorporated with sodium hypochlorite (5.25% NaOCl) and chlorhexidine (2% CHX).</p> <p>*Chitosan nanoparticles can improve cytotoxicity of 5.25% sodium hypochlorite and 2% chlorhexidine when they mixed together.</p> <p>*There is synergistic antimicrobial activity when NC irrigation solution (0.2%, 0.5%) is mixed with NaOCl 5.25% and CHX 2%.</p>	
<p>Keywords:</p> <p>Antibacterial Efficacy</p> <p>Nanochitosan</p> <p>MTT assay</p> <p><i>Enterococcus Faecalis</i></p> <p>Chlorhexidine</p> <p>Endodontic Irrigation,</p>	<p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Aims: The investigation was done to evaluate the cytotoxicity and antibacterial effectiveness of two concentrations of nano-chitosan (NC) (0.2% ,0.5%) _incorporated with sodium hypochlorite (5.25% NaOCl) and chlorhexidine (2% CHX). Materials and Methods: For evaluating cytotoxicity, human periodontal fibroblast (hpdfls) was exposed to different endodontic irrigation solutions. Cytotoxicity was assessed immediately, after 24 hours, 72 hours and 168 hours, using Methyl Thiazol Tetrazolium (MTT) assay. For the antibacterial effect, seventy two, without caries, single rooted mandibular first premolars with developed apices extracted for orthodontic purposes used . The roots of all teeth will be sectioned 14mm from the tip of the root. The entire root surface was covered by two thin layers of nail polish, and the apical ends of the roots were sealed with flowable composite. All samples were prepared using the Protaper Ni-Ti rotary system. Ten microliters (10 µl) of <i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> suspension were injected inside root canals and incubated for 48 hours. Roots were divided at random into nine groups (n = 8). Group I: 0.2% NC, Group II: 0.5% NC, Group III: 5.25% NaOCl, Group IV: 2% CHX, Group V: 0.2% NC + 5.25% NaOCl, Group VI: 0.5% NC + 5.25% NaOCl, Group VII: 0.2% NC + 2% CHX, Group VIII: 0.5% NC + 2% CHX, Group IX: D.W. After disinfecting the canal, intracanal bacterial samples were collected and counted in order to establish the number of colony-forming units (CFUs). Results: 5.25% NaOCl was the most cytotoxic solution (lower cell viability) followed by 2% CHX, 0.5% NC while 0.2% NC was the lowest cytotoxic irrigation solution (higher cell viability). After mixing of NaOCl and CHX with nanoparticles we noticed that incorporating the nanoparticles lower the cytotoxicity of these irrigation solutions.</p> <p>A statistically significant difference was observed in CFUs mean of the experimental groups and control group (p ≤ 0.05), highest antibacterial activity was when NC was mixed with NaOCl.</p> <p>Conclusions: This research demonstrates that chitosan nanoparticles can improve cytotoxicity of 5.25% sodium hypochlorite and 2% chlorhexidine when they mixed together and shows that there is synergistic antimicrobial activity when NC irrigation solution (0.2%, 0.5%) is mixed with 5.25% NaOCl and 2% CHX.</p> <p>2025 M.Sc. Thesis @Univ. of Mosul, College of Dentistry., Oral and Maxillofacial. Dept. (https://www.uomosul.edu.iq/).</p>

الخلاصة

الاهداف: تم إجراء هذا البحث لتقييم السمية الخلوية والفعالية المضادة للبكتيريا لتركيزين من النانوشيتوزان (٠.٢% و ٠.٥%) المتضمن مع هيبوكلوريت الصوديوم (٥.٢٥%) والكلورهيكسيدين (٢%).

المواد والطرق: لتقييم السمية الخلوية تم تعريض الخلايا الليفية اللثوية البشرية (hpdIfs) لمحاليل الري اللبية المختلفة. تم تقييم السمية الخلوية على الفور، بعد ٢٤ ساعة، و ٧٢ ساعة، و ١٦٨ ساعة باستخدام فحص ميثيل ثيازول نيترازوليوم (MTT). بالنسبة للتأثير المضاد للبكتيريا، تم استخدام اثنين وسبعين ضواحك أولى للفك السفلي ذات جذر واحد مع قمم كاملة النمو مستخرجة لأعراض تقويم الأسنان، بدون تسوس. تم قطع جذور جميع الأسنان على بعد ١٤ ملم من نهاية الجذر. تمت تغطية سطح الجذر بالكامل بطبقتين رقيقتين من طلاء الأظافر، وتم إغلاق القمة الجذرية بمركب متدفق. تم تحضير جميع العينات باستخدام النظام الدوار protaper Ni-Ti. تم حقن عشرة ميكرو لتر (١٠ ميكرو لتر) من معلق المكورات المعوية البرازية داخل قنوات الجذر وحضنت لمدة ٤٨ ساعة. تم تقسيم الجذور عشوائياً إلى تسع مجموعات (ن = ٨). المجموعة الأولى: ٠.٢ NC، المجموعة الثانية: ٠.٥ NC، المجموعة الثالثة: NaOCl ٥.٢٥، المجموعة الرابعة: ٢ CHX، المجموعة الخامسة: ٠.٢ NC + NaOCl ٥.٢٥، المجموعة السادسة: ٠.٥ NC + NaOCl ٥.٢٥، المجموعة السابعة: ٠.٢ NC + ٢ CHX، المجموعة الثامنة: ٠.٥ NC + ٢ CHX، المجموعة التاسعة: D.W. بعد تطهير القناة، تم جمع العينات البكتيرية داخل القناة وإحصائها من أجل تحديد عدد الوحدات المكونة للمستعمرة (CFUs).

النتائج: وفقاً لنتائج هذه الدراسة، كان NaOCl ٥.٢٥% هو المحلول الأكثر سمية للخلايا (أقل حيوية للخلية) يليه ٢ CHX، ٠.٥ NC، بينما كان ٠.٢ NC أقل محلول ري سام للخلايا (حيوية أعلى للخلايا). بعد خلط NaOCl و CHX مع الجسيمات النانوية، لاحظنا أن دمج الجسيمات النانوية يقلل من السمية الخلوية لمحاليل الري.

وفقاً للدراسة، فقد لوحظ وجود فرق ذو دلالة إحصائية في متوسط وحدات CFU للمجموعات التجريبية والمجموعة الضابطة ($P \leq 0.05$). كان أعلى نشاط مضاد للجراثيم عند خلط NC مع NaOCl.

الاستنتاجات: يوضح هذا البحث أن جسيمات الشيتوزان النانوية يمكن أن تقلل من السمية الخلوية ل ٥.٢٥% هيبوكلوريت الصوديوم و ٢% كلورهيكسيدين عند خلطهما معاً ويظهر أن هناك نشاطاً تآزرياً مضاداً للميكروبات عندما يتم خلط محلول الري (٠.٢%، ٠.٥% NC مع NaOCl ٥.٢٥% و ٢ CHX).