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(57) Abstract :
The present invention relates to the development ofirrigating solutions with extracts of Curcuma longa against the anaerobic bacteria isolated from the root canals of infected primary teeth. It specifically relates to the development ofirrigating solutions with ethanolic extracts of Curcuma longa against the anaerobic bacteria isolated from the root canals of infected primary teeth. The invention also pertains to the development of process for preparation of irrigating solutions with ethanolic extracts of Curcuma longa against the anaerobic bacteria isolated from the root canals of infected primary teeth. Patients were selected based on selected inclusion and exclusion criteria. Preoperative radiographs were taken. Rubber dam isolation and working length estimation was done, following which thirty samples were taken from the root canals of infected primary teeth using sterile absorbent paper points and transferred to tubes containing thioglycolate transport medium. The bacteria were then isolated using standard microbiological protocols and were subjected to antibiotic sensitivity testing using the three test irrigants. The most commonly isolated bacteria included Porphyromonas species, Bacteroidesfragilis, Peptostreptococcus and Staphylococcus aureus. Sodium hypochlorite and Curcuma longa (turmeric) showed good antibacterial effect and were effective against most of the isolated bacteria. There was statistically significant difference in the antibacterial effect among the three tested groups ($P<0.001$). The least effective was Camellia sinesis (green tea). The infected primary teeth almost always present with a polymicrobial structure with a wide variety of anaerobic bacteria. The chemo-mechanical preparation plays an important role in eradicating the population of predominant micro-organisms in treating these teeth with promising effects with the use of newer test irrigants while avoiding the side effects of sodium hypochlorite.

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