



Expert information

## **CALCINASE-slide**

### **Manufacturer**

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### **Name**

CALCINASE-slide  
Gel for root canal preparation  
For dental use only

### **Composition**

15 % disodium edetate in a water-soluble gel base

### **Indications**

CALCINASE-slide Gel is used as a chelating agent in root canal preparation and serves as a lubricant for root-canal instruments.

### **Contra-indications**

Allergy to disodium edetate  
Wide open apical foramen

### **Side effects**

When used correctly in the root canal, none known. If any substance gets over the apex, irritations of the periapical tissue will be possible.

### **Mode of application**

CALCINASE-slide Gel is either applied to a mixing block or directly to the instruments. When handled, CALCINASE-slide Gel turns into liquid, dissolves dentine by binding of calcium ions and thus facilitates smooth-walled canal preparation. At the same time, the gel serves as a lubricant for the instruments. The gel as well as the resulting smear layer (dissolved dental substance, residual pulp and microorganisms) are rinsed out of the root canal with sodium hypochlorite solution every time the instrument size is changed. During the whole application suitable instruments and a qualified method (slow application without pressure, removing the rinsing solution by suction, protection of gingiva and oral mucosa by use of rubber dam) have to be used. The intensity of rinsing is to be adapted depending on the incorporated amount of CALCINASE-slide gel. After the root canal has been prepared, it is finally rinsed out with an inert solution (e.g. physiological saline solution).

### **Further notices**

CALCINASE-slide Gel contains 15 % disodium edetate. Disodium edetate is used for acid-free dentine dissolution as part of root canal preparation, and serves to remove smear layer, particularly in combination with sodium hypochlorite solution.

The binding of a calcium ion with a disodium edetate molecule forms a freely water-soluble and relatively stable chelate complex. As a result, apatite is dissolved, dental enamel is demineralised and softened (this is to be considered at an intensive root-canal preparation), and any smear layer is removed.

The demineralising effect is dependent on time and is known to occur in wide (voluminous or gaping) root canals. Only a minimal effect, however, is to be expected in narrow root canals and the apical third of the root. Disodium edetate increases dentine permeability.

The effect of disodium edetate is self-restricting, demineralisation only continues until all of the disodium edetate molecules have bound their calcium ions. Nevertheless, sufficient rinsing during and at the end of the preparation must be ensured in order to prevent too much dissolution of apatite, demineralisation and softening of the dental substance.

CALCINASE-slide gel poorly adhered to wet instruments. For the optimisation of the adhesion please mix the gel shortly with a spatula and take it up with a dry lentulo or file, respectively. During the direct rinsing with CHX subsequently to the use of CALCINASE-slide, a white precipitation is built. Therefore, it is either necessary to rinse for a longer time or an intermediate rinsing with saline is needed.

### **Shelf life**

CALCINASE-slide Gel should not be used after the expiry date.  
Keep the tube well closed.

### **Administrative form and package size**

9 ml EDTA-Gel per tube Item number 0032319

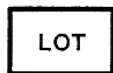
### **Date of revision**

2017-09

Symbol of "Expiry date"



Symbol of "Batch number"



Symbol of "Pay attention to the directions for use"



Symbol of "Manufacturer"



Symbol of "Catalogue number"  
Shows Item number of the manufacturer



0026319/Stückzahl0917/Bestelldatum