

Fracture tooth reattachment

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Abstract

Anterior teeth fractures occur daily, with the main patient demand to restore esthetically the resultant defect. There is nothing more esthetic than the tooth itself. Many techniques were described to use the fractured piece to restore this defect in case of accurate fit. The objective of this article is to summarize these techniques to give the dental practitioners the opportunity to restore the fractured tooth more conservatively and in the same time more esthetically. In addition, it throws light on the prevalence and etiology of tooth fracture. Frontal teeth are subjected to traumas more than other teeth in the mouth. These traumas may lead to tooth fracture with or without pulp involvement. In attempts to restore the fractured tooth in more esthetic and conservative manner, the fractured piece may be used as a restorative material. This treatment modality has gained increased popularity among dental practitioner due to the continuous development in the adhesive field. Several techniques were used. These techniques include, simple reattachment, external chamfer, over contouring, internal dentin bevel, and internal enamel bevel. All these techniques try to afford the highest fracture resistance accompanied with the least possible tooth preparation. Combination of two or more technique would result in better performance.

Keywords: Bevel; Bonding; Reattachment; Tooth Fracture

1. Introduction

Anterior teeth compose the major role in esthetic smile appearance due to its position. Human teeth are very resilient but covered with enamel which is a brittle material (Yahyazadehfar et al. 2014). They are designed to withstand loads up to 700 n for repeated millions of cycles during life (Anusavice 1996, p. 90-91, Okiyama et al. 2003). Surface crack on enamel is a common condition of the teeth but fortunately do not lead to tooth fracture (Yahyazadehfar et al. 2014). The minimum load required to propagate an incipient crack is 200 N (Barani et al. 2011).

Due to its position anterior teeth are subjected to numerous traumas. The covering enamel of the tooth resists tooth fracture to a great extent due to its complex microstructure and decussation of enamel rods. Decussation of enamel rods deflects cracks and prevents them from reaching the dentino-enamel junction (Yahyazadehfar et al. 2013, Yahyazadehfar et al. 2014). If the crack reaches the dentino-enamel junction it will serve as the second defense line against tooth fracture (Dong et al. 2003, Imbeni et al. 2003, Imbeni et al. 2005, Park et al. 2008, Bechtle et al. 2010). It is believed that tooth fracture occurs when the crack pass the dentino-enamel junction (Yahyazadehfar et al. 2014).

As enamel is the first defense line against tooth fracture, its thickness is very important factor in decreasing the possibility of fracture when the tooth is subjected to high loads (Lee et al. 2010). On the other hand, enamel tufts are considered as the weakest point in the enamel structure that may act as a starting point for the crack propagation (Chai et al. (Yahyazadehfar et al. 2014).

Etiology and prevalence:

The influence of the media on the patient demand to have a better smile is paramount. Attractiveness of the face is determined to a great extent by the appearance of anterior teeth (Tin-Oo et al. 2011). Teeth fracture is a common situation that dentist face in every day practice (Shetty et al. 2012, Pavone et al. 2016). Unfor-

tunately, the most exposed part of the body to trauma is the maxilla and the most affected teeth are the maxillary incisors (Chaturvedi et al. 2013, Marwaha et al. 2015, Singaram et al. 2016). Trauma to the anterior teeth with subsequent fracture affects the social and psychological status of the patient negatively (Sargod & Bhat 2010, Ninawe et al. 2013, Vishwanath et al. 2013). Tooth fracture due to maxillofacial trauma is about 26-48% (Gassner et al. 1999, Singaram et al. 2016).

Many causes may lead to maxillofacial trauma including fall on the face during sports or collision with other people or hard objects or even animals (Castro et al. 2005, Ferreira et al. 20015). One study conducted in India found that approximately 74% of maxillofacial trauma is due to traffic accidents, while falling on the face encountered for only 18% (Singaram et al. 2016). Another study performed in Brazil found that the largest percentage of tooth fracture is related to sport practice, while falling encountered for 14.6% with females more affected than male (Chaturvedi et al. 2013, Ferreira et al. 2015). Animals are responsible for about 14% of tooth injuries (Ferreira et al. 2015). This percentage may vary due to different environmental factors (Singaram et al. 2016).

Another study stated that falling is the main cause of dental trauma (Nagaveni & Umashankara 2014). Falling of younger patient is related to their high activity in sports while for elderly patient lack of balance is the main cause for falling (Ferreira et al. 2015). In old age, dehydration of the tooth due to decreased salivary secretion also contributes to decrease the fracture resistance of the teeth (Baum 1981, Percival et al. 1994, Kruzic et al. 2003). Many studies have shown a reduced fracture toughness of elderly dentin (Koester et al. 2008, Yahyazadehfar et al. 2014). Nazari et al 2009 found a decreased resistance for crack propagation in old age dentin (Nazari et al. 2009). Other study also supports this finding (Kinney et al. 2005). The deal with old age patient becomes very important as there is an increase in the percentage of the elderly patient due to advancement in the medical care provided to them (Nazari et al. 2009).

Tooth fracture also is a common situation in the dental injury among athletes who practice combat sports. Kickboxing is the most injurious sport due to the higher force of kicks when compared to the punches (Shirani et al. 2010). Whatever the cause of the trauma, its intensity and extensiveness cannot be expected (Sargod & Bhat 2010). Fortunately, dental trauma usually affects only one tooth (Ninawe et al. 2013).

Among patient seeking for treatment of non-carious lesion 31% was suffered from tooth fracture. It is the second reason to restore non carious lesion, while abrasion, abfraction, erosion (AAE) comes first (Nascimento et al. 11). The speech and mastication as well as esthetics are also greatly affected (Cortes et al. 2002, Lee & Divaris 2009). The most affected persons are those between 9-13 years old and individuals with over jet more than 5mm (Chaturvedi et al. 2013).

2. Diagnosis

The fractured piece may be brought by the patient or in some cases embedded in the lip or the tongue (Hill & Picton 1981, McDonnell & McKiernan 1986, Agarwal et al. 2013, Barua et al. 2013, Nagaveni et al. 2014, Marwaha et al. 2015). So if the patient came with a fracture tooth without the fractured piece with him, a through clinical and Radiographical examination should be conducted to exclude the possibility of being embedded in his lips or tongue. In most cases intraoral radiograph with the film placed between the fractured tooth and the lip is sufficient otherwise more complicated techniques as C.T. or even ultrasound may be performed (Barua et al. 2013).

3. Treatment modalities

When patient comes to the clinic with a fractured anterior tooth, the real challenge of the dentist is to restore the esthetic in this critical region. Immediate treatment is advocated to restore the esthetic and to avoid further complications (Brullman et al. 2010, Nascimento et al. 2011). As the tooth fracture is a common situation, preparation of the dental practitioner to treat tooth fracture conservatively is paramount (Kulkarni et al. 2013).

Tooth fracture may be confined to enamel or enamel and dentin without pulp exposure; in this case it is classified as simple fracture. On the other hand, complicated fracture means involvement of the pulp in the fracture site (Giudice et al. 2017). The treatment of the fracture teeth depends - a great extent - on the type of fracture if it is simple or complicated. Treatment of simple fracture was done either by direct composite restoration or a full coverage crown, while in the complicated cases root canal treatment with post and core and may be followed by full coverage porcelain crown was the treatment of choice (Ninawe et al. 2013, Pavone et al. 2015). The disadvantages of the first technique are the instability of the composite shade and long term discoloration while the second technique is too aggressive scarifying the tooth vitality and possible wear of the opposing dentition (Pavone et al. 2015).

With the continuous development of bonding techniques and the achieved high bond strength, reattachment of the fractured piece to the fractured tooth has been emerged in the field of dental practice. This technique gains popularity every day. Some authors consider this treatment as the first choice (Yilmaz et al. 2008, Maitin et al. 2013, Giudice et al. 2017). While the first documented case for fracture tooth reattachment was carried out in 1964, the first author used acid etching technique was Tennery in 1978 (Tennery 1978, Shetty et al. 2012).

As aforementioned, tooth fracture may be simple (without pulp involvement) or complicated (with pulp involvement). In case of complicated tooth fracture, single visit endo followed by reattachment is usually required (Goenka et al. 2012, Kumari et al. 2012, Mahesh & Jain 2016). Fiber post inserted in the pulp canal and connect the fractured piece with the remaining portion is a common technique (Goenka et al. 2012, Shetty et al. 2012, Maitin et al. 2013, Vishwanath et al. 2013, Sapna et al. 2014, Manju et al.

2015). The use of fiber post has many advantages. These advantages include, simple preparation technique, shorter preparation time, suitable young's modulus, and it reduces the stresses transmitted to the fractured piece (Akkayan 2004, Torabi & Fattahi 2009, Akyuz & Erdemir 2012, Krishna et al. 2012, Barua et al. 2013, Sapna et al. 2014). When the esthetic is of a prime concern, glass fiber post is the suitable solution for root canal treated tooth due to its translucency (Shetty et al. 2012, Manju et al. 2015). Although, most investigators suggest immediate reattachment of the fractured piece, delayed reattachment may be performed. Hiremath reported two months delay before reattachment procedure (Hiremath et al. 2012). In case of minor pulp exposure not exceeding 1mm, fracture reattachment also may be created in conjunction with direct pulp capping eliminating the need for further root canal treatment (Giudice et al. 2017, Mendes et al. 2017).

4. Preliminary considerations

Patient desire should be considered by the dental practitioner (Choudhary et al. 2015). Patient approval is a prerequisite for reattachment of the fractured piece otherwise another treatment modality may be performed (Nagaveni & Umashankara 2014). Prior to reattachment procedure, the fractured piece should be well hydrated as dryness affects the tooth shade negatively. Dehydration of the fracture piece should be prevented by imbedding it in hank salt solution (Shetty et al. 2012). Hiremath et al used saline and thymol as anti-fungal agent (Hiremath et al. 2012). Storage of the fractured piece in milk till the time of the procedure is advocated by some authors (Mendes et al. 2017), while others used normal saline as storage media (Sargod & Bhat 2010, Krishna et al. 2012, Sapna et al. 2014, Choudhary et al. 2015, Manju et al. 2015, Marwaha et al. 2015). Storage in water also has been reported (Chaturvedi et al. 2013, Kulkarni et al. 2013). In case of dehydration, some authors advocate placement of the fracture fragment in water for one hour to rehydrate it again and regain its normal translucency (Vijayaprabha et al. 2012).

Prior to reattachment procedures, disinfection of the fractured piece with 2% chlorohexidine or sodium hypochlorite has been described by some authors (Hiremath et al. 2012, Kumari et al. 2012, Manju et al. 2015, Giudice et al. 2017). Radiograph assessment is important to exclude any possibility of root fracture (Brullman et al. 2010, Choudhary et al. 2015, Giudice et al. 2017). However the simplicity of reattachment procedure, a surgical flap may be required to expose the tooth margins if the fracture line located subgingivally (Pavone et al. 2016). Also, gingivectomy may be performed (Kulkarni et al. 2013). On the other hand some investigators stipulate supragingival fracture line to perform reattachment procedure (Giudice et al. 2017). In case of subgingival fracture some authors advocate orthodontic extrusion of the root to deal with the fracture supra-gingivally (Hiremath et al. 2012). Dental practitioner should keep in mind the importance of rubber dam application when dealing with adhesive techniques (Kulkarni et al. 2013). Light cure resin is usually used to reattach the fractured piece (Kumari et al. 2012, Kulkarni et al. 2013, Maitin et al. 2013, Davari & Sadeghi 2014, Marwaha et al. 2015). Dual cured resin also was used to bond the fracture segment with the remainder of the tooth. It is a common procedure with the use of intradecular post (Goenka et al. 2012, Krishna et al. 2012, Shetty et al. 2012, Mendes et al. 2017). It is preferable to use total etch bonding system as it provide a stronger bond strength than self-etching systems (Davari & Sadeghi 2014).

5. Reattachment techniques

Different techniques are used for reattachment procedure including, simple reattachment, external chamfer, over contouring, internal dentinal groove or external bevel (Shetty et al. 2012, Vijayaprabha et al. 2012, Kulkarni et al. 2013, Maitin et al. 2013, Abdulkhayum et al. 2014, Manju et al. 2015, Marwaha et al. 2015,

Mendes et al. 2017). For simple reattachment technique, no further preparation is required for neither the fractured piece nor the remainder of the tooth (Sargod & Bhat 2010, Shetty et al. 2012, Abdulkhayum et al. 2014). The bonding agent is applied on both the fractured piece and the remainder of the tooth followed by application of the composite resin without light curing of the bonding to ensure complete and accurate fit. The fracture line serves as a guide for accurate approximation. Then the light curing is conducted according to the manufacture instructions (Abdulkhayum et al. 2014). This technique is the most conservative one but it has the lowest fracture resistance (Reis et al. 2001, Abdulkhayum et al. 2014). On the other hand other researchers reported a 9 years clinical success of this technique (Sargod & Bhat 2010). Another study also demonstrated a good performance of this technique after 4 years of follow up (Giudice et al. 2017). The use of this technique is limited by the accurate fit of the fracture piece without any discrepancies with the remainder of the tooth (Sargod & Bhat 2010, Giudice et al. 2017). Vijayaprabha et al advocate the use of this technique if the fracture piece is very small (Vijayaprabha et al. 2012). In case of pulpal involvement, the use of fiber post decreases the need for further external preparation of bevels or internal preparation of grooves (Krishna et al. 2012).

The external chamfer technique requires preparation of 1mm deep chamfer on the buccal surface of the fracture line after simple reattachment. This chamfer will be filled with a resin composite (Shetty et al. 2012, Abdulkhayum et al. 2014, Mahesh & Jain 2016). It is less conservative than simple reattachment technique but it has a higher fracture resistance (Abdulkhayum et al. 2014). It also masks the fracture line making it less visible so enhancing the final esthetic (Kulkarni et al. 2013, Manju et al. 2015). Another technique similar to external chamfer technique is the external bevel technique. In this technique, the external bevel is performed to the fractured piece and the remainder of the tooth prior to reattachment. This encountered some degree of difficulty to reestablish accurate fit between the fractured piece and the remainder of the tooth (Vijayaprabha et al. 2012).

The over contour technique involves preparation of the buccal surface of both the fractured piece and the remainder of the tooth. This preparation extends 2.5 mm from each side and its depth is 0.3mm. This step is done before the approximation of the two pieces together. The resulted space will be overfilled with a composite resin resulting in slightly over contoured buccal surface of the repaired tooth (Abdulkhayum et al. 2014). This technique is more destructive to the tooth structure than external chamfer technique but a marked increase in fracture resistance is observed (Abdulkhayum et al. 2014, Mendes et al. 2017). It is advocated to use this technique when there is a minor discrepancy between the fractured piece and the remainder of the tooth (Wiegand et al. 2005).

The internal dentinal groove technique gives a better fracture resistance than both simple reattachment technique and external chamfer technique. The fracture resistance of the repaired tooth with this technique is comparable to that of overcontoured technique. 1mm depth and 1mm width groove is prepared in both the fracture segment and the remainder of the tooth. The resulted space will be filled with composite resin prior to approximation (Reis et al. 2001, Hiremath et al. 2012, Kulkarni et al. 2013, Abdulkhayum et al. 2014, Mese et al. 2015, Mendes et al. 2017). In 1982 other researcher use an internal enamel groove to enhance the retention of the fractured piece (Walker 1996). The use of this technique has been decreased nowadays due to its difficulty and the little amount of available enamel (Vijayaprabha et al. 2012).

These techniques may be used solely or in combination to increase the fracture resistance of the repaired tooth (Bruke 1991, Kumari et al. 2012, Marwaha et al. 2015). One paper advocates the combination of over contouring with the internal grooves (Marwaha et al. 2015). Another authors used ribbon (polyethylene fiber) in conjunction with internal grooves to increase the overall strength of the repaired tooth (Hiremath et al. 2012). The choice among these techniques depends on many factors, such as the amount of

the fracture, the ability to isolate the operating site, and the individual preference of the operator. Other factors include the periodontal status, involvement of the pulp, and the time elapsed (Choudhary et al. 2015).

Although most researchers believe that, the presence of the fractured piece is a prerequisite for the completion of the repair process (Sargod & Bhat 2010, Tin-Oo et al. 2011, Goenka et al. 2012, Ninawe et al. 2013, Vishwanath et al. 2013, Marwaha et al. 2015, Mendes et al. 2017), there is an attempt to use a piece from another extracted tooth. Previously extracted tooth from another person was used. The selected tooth is similar some degree to the fractured tooth. Selective grinding was performed to shape and adapt a piece from the extracted tooth to the fracture site of the affected one. Then the reattachment procedure was carried out (Maitin et al. 2013). However, this technique is more time consuming and has the risk of cross contamination as a tooth from another individual is used.

Reattachment procedure can be performed using the bonding system alone or in addition with restorative material to fill the minor discrepancies that may be found between the fracture segment and the remainder of the tooth (Davari & Sadeghi 2014). Several restorative materials have been used to reattach the fracture segment. These materials include, flowable composite, glass ionomer cement, resin modified glass ionomer, dual cure resin cement, and microhybrid composite. The worst was the resin modified glass ionomer (Shetty et al. 2012, Kulkarni et al. 2013, Marwaha et al. 2015, Goenka et al. 2012, Krishna et al. 2012, Singhal & Pathak 2012, Maitin et al. 2013, Davari & Sadeghi 2014, Mendes et al. 2017).

6. Prognosis

Follow up of the treated cases is very important to increase the lifetime of the repaired tooth. Various aspects should be verified in the follow up visits. These aspects include discoloration, mobility, periodontal status, and the vitality of the tooth (Vishwanath et al. 2013). Follow up of the reattached fracture piece has been done for various periods, starting from three months up to ten years (Sargod & Bhat 2010, Goenka et al. 2012, Krishna et al. 2012, Kumari et al. 2012, Shetty et al. 2012, Vijayaprabha et al. 2012, Maitin et al. 2013, Ninawe et al. 2013, Sapna et al. 2014, Choudhary et al. 2015, Manju et al. 2015, Giudice et al. 2017, Mendes et al. 2017). We should keep in mind that a new trauma to the restored tooth is the main cause of failure (Reis et al. 2004). Another study found discoloration of the repaired tooth due to pulpal degeneration with periapical radiolucency after 10 years (Mendes et al. 2017). However the popularity acceptance of this technique, the fracture resistance of the restored teeth is still lower than that of sound ones (Davari & Sadeghi 2014). On the other hand, another study reported a fracture resistance of the reassembled tooth as same as that of intact one (Choudhary et al. 2015). Badami et al. concluded that the fracture resistance is proportional to the surface area of the adhesion (Badami et al. 1995). Also, another study reported a long term performance of this technique better than that of direct composite restoration (Cavalleri & Zerman 1995). If the fracture segment is about 50% of the crown a post treatment is recommended for better prognosis (Ninawe et al. 2013).

Many factors contribute to good prognosis of fracture reattachment procedure. Systematic approach to the coronal fracture has a positive impact on the prognosis of the treatment (Ninawe et al. 2013). Perfect adaptation and accurate fit is mandatory for the success of fracture reattachment procedure (Goenka et al. 2012). The material used to preserve the fractured piece till the time of reattachment plays an important role in the success of this treatment (Mendes et al. 2017). The lesser the dehydration period the better will be the prognosis (Shetty et al. 2012). Cooperation of the patient and his or her understanding of the advantages and disadvantages of this treatment modality play an important role for success of such treatment (Ninawe et al. 2013).

Proper isolation of the working side with rubber dam is a mandatory requirement for the success of reattachment procedure which to proper bonding protocol and following the manufacturer's instructions play essential role in the high success rate of this treatment (Vishwanath et al. 2013). Mouth guard and patient education to know the limitation of this procedure will increase the life time of the repaired tooth (Andreasen et al. 1995, Kumari et al. 2012). Updating the knowledge of the dental practitioners about materials and techniques and the use of modern equipment would also increase the success rate (Krishna et al. 2012, Mahesh & Jain 2016).

utilizes the bonding strategies (Maitin et al. 2013, Vishwanath et al. 2013, Pavone et al. 2016, Giudice et al. 2017). Strict adherence Although many researchers consider the reattachment procedure as a permanent treatment for tooth fracture (Goenka et al. 2012, Abdulkhayum et al. 2014), there are many opponents the refuse this concept considering this treatment as a temporary treatment that requires prolonged follow up (Oieda-Gutierrez et al. 2011, Kumari et al. 2012, Mendes et al. 2017). All reattachment techniques are summarized in table (1).

Table 1: Summary of the Various Techniques Used for Fracture Piece Reattachment

Technique	Procedures	Advantages	Disadvantages	Indication
Simple reattament	Simple approximation with no further preparation	The most conservative technique	The least fracture resistance	Small fracture piece with perfect adaptation Endodontically treated tooth with fiber post
External chamfer	1mm deep chamfer is performed on the buccal surface at the fracture line after reattachment and then filled with composite	Higher fracture resistance than simple reattachment Masking of the fracture line	Require scarifying with 1mm of sound tooth structure	Presence of the fractured piece
External bevel	External bevel is performed for both the fractured piece and the remainder of the tooth before reattachment	Higher fracture resistance than simple reattachment technique	Require scarifying with sound tooth structure Difficult accurate approximation of the fractured piece to the remainder of the tooth	Presence of the fractured piece
Over contour	Reduction on the buccal surface extend 2.5 mm in both sides with 0.3 depth	Higher fracture resistance than external chamfer technique	The highest destructive technique	Presence of the fractured piece Minor discrepancy between the fractured piece and the remainder of the tooth
Internal groove	1mm depth grove in prepared in both the fractured piece and the remainder of the tooth to be filled with composite prior to reattachment	High fracture resistance as over contour technique	Very difficult due to the limited available structure in the fractured piece	Presence of large fractured piece
Allogeneic tooth fragment reattachment	A piece from another extracted tooth is milled to mimic the missing part of the fractured tooth	Use of natural substitute with the same mechanical and physical properties	Time consuming Risk of contamination	Absence of the fractured piece

7. Discussion

The shade of the teeth is a major factor affecting the patient acceptance to his appearance (Tin-Oo et al. 2011). Determining the restoration shade to be identical to that of the affected tooth in every situation is too difficult due to difference in the optical properties (Joiner 2004, Tin-Oo et al. 2011). Natural esthetics, time saving, absence of laboratory steps, and patient satisfaction are the advantages of tooth fragment reattachment (Goenka et al. 2012, Abdulkhayum et al. 2014). The use of the fracture piece itself as a restorative material will result in color stability (Shetty et al. 2012), the same surface texture as the remainder of the tooth (Chazine et al. 2011, Oieda-Gutierrez et al. 2011, Ninawe et al. 2013, Vas et al. 2014), and the same translucency (Krishna et al. 2012, Vijayaprabha et al. 2012). One disadvantage of resin composite is the possibility of wear due to harder opposing enamel. This disadvantage is eliminated by reattachment of the fractured piece. Also, fragment reattachment protects the opposing dentition from wear due to harder porcelain crown (Baratieri et al. 1994, Goenka et al. 2012, Kumari et al. 2012, Vijayaprabha et al. 2012, Abdulkhayum et al. 2014). It also has a positive emotion influence on the patient as he maintained his natural tooth back (Kumari et al. 2012, Manju et al. 2015). As the strength of the tooth is proportional to the amount of tissue removal, this technique is the least destructive to the remaining tooth structure enhancing the strength of the restored tooth (Pavone et al. 2016). Fracture piece reattachment is a simple technique saving the time of patient and dentist as well as it is the most conservative treatment (Shetty et al. 2012, Giudice et al. 2017).

Although the numerous advantages of fracture reattachment approach, there is no technique without disadvantages. The fracture resistance of the tooth is decreased by about 50-60% after reat-

tachment procedures (Shetty et al. 2012). Also, a continuous and prolonged follow up is necessary (Sargod & Bhat 2010, Goenka et al. 2012, Krishna et al. 2012, Kumari et al. 2012, Vijayaprabha et al. 2012, Maitin et al. 2013, Ninawe et al. 2013, Sapna et al. 2014, Choudhary et al. 2015, Manju et al. 2015, Giudice et al. 2017, Mendes et al. 2017). Degradation of the bonding at the interface may lead to re-fracture, also color change of the fracture segment may occur if it is allowed to be dehydrated (Vijayaprabha et al. 2012, Abdulkhayum et al. 2014, Mahesh & Jain 2016). One study demonstrated hyper sensitivity of the treated teeth after 3 years follow up (Giudice et al. 2017). If the repaired tooth was restored with a post, its brightness and translucency will be decreased (Vijayaprabha et al. 2012). Although the simplicity of fracture reattachment procedure, this technique becomes complex when there are multiple fracture of the same tooth. In this case restoration with composite resin will be a good alternative (Hall 1998).

8. Conclusions

Reattachment of the fractured piece of frontal tooth is simple and successful treatment. This procedure can be performed by different techniques. Combination of two or more technique would result in better performance.

Disclosure Statement: The author declares there is no conflict of interest.

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