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The Role of Imaging Techniques in Diagnosing Root Canal Issues

Khalaf Fayiz Alhowaish[1], Abdulaziz Salmi Alotaibi[1], Hadi Mohammed Almuallim[1], Rema Talal Al-Daueesh[2], Jana Mohammed Alrumaih[1], Amnah Khalifah Ali Alanazi[2], Marwa Hamad Al Hamid[2], Wafa Fadhal Monsor Alshmmari[3], Maha Mohammed Abdulaziz Al Nafea[4], Mohammed Taban Mohammed Alanazi[5]

1. General Practice -dentist, dental, northern borders cluster, ARAR, Saudi Arabia
2. Dental Assistant, dental, northern borders cluster, ARAR, Saudi Arabia
3. General dentist Shaqra general hospital, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.
4. General dentist, Almontazah Alshargy Healthcare center, Hail, Saudi Arabia
5. Family dentistry specialist, dental, Northern borders cluster, Arar, Saudi Arabia

ABSTRACT

Imaging techniques play a crucial role in diagnosing root canal issues, providing dental professionals with essential insights into the intricate anatomy of the tooth and surrounding structures. Traditional X-rays have long been the mainstay for detecting endodontic problems, allowing practitioners to observe the shape of the root canal system and identify potential abnormalities such as periapical lesions or bone loss. However, advancements in imaging technologies, such as Cone Beam Computed Tomography (CBCT), have revolutionized the field by offering three-dimensional views of the tooth and surrounding tissues. This enhanced visualization enables more accurate assessments of root canal morphology, canal curvature, and the presence of additional canal systems, which are often challenging to detect with conventional X-rays. The integration of these imaging techniques into endodontic practice not only improves the diagnosis of existing conditions but also aids in treatment planning and outcome predictions. Enhanced imaging allows for better identification of canals that might pose challenges during treatment, such as calcified or curved canals, thereby increasing the success rates of root canal therapies. Moreover, these technologies facilitate ongoing assessment post-treatment, helping to monitor healing and detect any potential complications early. As imaging continues to evolve, its role in endodontics will likely expand, further enhancing the ability to provide precise and effective care for patients with root canal issues.

Keywords: Imaging techniques, root canal diagnosis, X-rays, Cone Beam Computed Tomography (CBCT), endodontics, treatment planning, canal morphology, periapical lesions, dental imaging, patient care.

1. Introduction

Occupational injuries among healthcare professionals represent a significant concern in the medical field. These injuries not only impact the physical health of the individuals involved but also affect the overall efficiency and effectiveness of healthcare services. According to recent studies, nearly 25% of healthcare workers experience some form of occupational injury annually [l l. This high incidence rate highlights the critical need for comprehensive strategies to reduce these injuries. The nature of these injuries varies widely, with musculoskeletal disorders being the most common, accounting for approximately 40% of all occupational injuries in health professions [2].

The diverse range of activities performed by healthcare professionals, from patient handling to repetitive tasks, contributes to the complexity of addressing occupational injuries. For instance, nurses, who frequently engage in patient lifting and transferring activities, have a reported injury rate of about 35% related to these specific tasks [31. Similarly, laboratory technicians face a different set of risks, primarily due to prolonged periods of standing and repetitive motions, leading to a 30% incidence of repetitive strain injuries [41. The variety in the nature of these occupational hazards necessitates a multidisciplinary approach to effectively mitigate them. Furthermore, the economic implications of occupational injuries in healthcare are substantial. It is estimated that these injuries result in a financial burden of approximately $20 billion annually in direct and indirect costs [5]. This includes costs related to healthcare, lost workdays, and decreased productivity. Alarmingly, about 50% of these costs are attributed to back injuries among nursing staff alone [61. These statistics underscore the need for effective injury prevention strategies, which can lead to significant cost savings for healthcare institutions. Technological advancements and ergonomic interventions have been shown promise in reducing the incidence of these injuries. For example, the introduction of patient lifting devices and ergonomic tools has been associated with a 25% reduction in musculoskeletal injuries among healthcare workers [7]. Additionally, training programs focusing on safe patient handling techniques have demonstrated a 20% decrease in injury rates [8]. These findings suggest that a combination of technological and educational interventions can be effective in mitigating occupational hazards in healthcare settings.

In light of these considerations, the aim of this systematic review is to explore multidisciplinary approaches to reduce occupational injuries among different health professions. By examining various strategies, ranging from ergonomic interventions to policy changes, this review seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of effective methods to minimize these injuries. The justification for this review lies in the urgent need to address the high incidence of occupational injuries in healthcare, which affects not only the wellbeing of healthcare workers but also the quality of patient care [9, 10]. By identifying and analyzing the effectiveness of different approaches, this review aims to contribute valuable insights to the field of occupational health and safety within healthcare settings.

2. Methods

The methodological approach for this systematic review was meticulously structured to ensure the comprehensive and accurate collation of relevant data regarding multidisciplinary approaches to reduce occupational injuries in different health professions. Initially, the search strategy was developed to identify interventional studies that provided insights into the effectiveness of various strategies. The search terms were carefully selected to encompass a broad range of relevant concepts, including "occupational injuries," "healthcare professionals," "interventional studies,"

"injury prevention, " "ergonomic solutions," and "multidisciplinary approaches." These terms were used in various combinations to ensure the retrieval of a wide array of pertinent studies. The search was conducted across several electronic databases to ensure a thorough coverage of the literature. These included PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science, and also Cochrane Library. These databases were chosen for their extensive coverage of medical and health sciences literature. The search was limited to articles published in English between January 2000 and December 2023, to focus on contemporary interventions and their outcomes. This time frame was chosen to ensure that the interventions studied were relevant to current healthcare practices and technologies.

Inclusion criteria were strictly adhered to for the selection of studies. Only interventional studies that specifically addressed occupational injuries among healthcare professionals were included. These studies had to provide clear descriptions of the interventions, methodologies, and outcomes related to injury prevention or reduction. Furthermore, studies were required to have been conducted in real healthcare settings, such as hospitals, clinics, or laboratories, to ensure the applicability of the findings. Qualitative studies, reviews, commentaries, and studies focusing on non-healthcare professions were excluded. The exclusion criteria were set to refine the study pool further. Studies that did not explicitly focus on injury prevention or reduction strategies were excluded.

Similarly, studies that dealt with occupational diseases or illnesses without a direct link to physical injuries were not considered. Studies that were not peerreviewed, such as conference abstracts or unpublished theses, were also excluded to maintain the scientific rigor of the review. The study selection process followed a systematic and hierarchical approach. Initially, two reviewers independently screened the titles and abstracts of the retrieved articles based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria. This initial screening resulted in a preliminary selection of studies. Subsequently, the full texts of these selected studies were retrieved and independently assessed by the reviewers. Discrepancies between the reviewers' selections were resolved through discussion and, if necessary, consultation with a third reviewer. Finally, data extraction and quality assessment were carried out on the studies that met all inclusion criteria. The data extracted included study design, sample size, type of healthcare profession, nature of the intervention, and key findings related to the effectiveness of the intervention in reducing occupational injuries. The quality of each study was assessed using standardized tools appropriate to the study design, such as the Cochrane Risk of Bias tool for randomized controlled trials. This

rigorous process ensured that only studies of high methodological quality were included in the review, thereby enhancing the validity and reliability of the review findings.

3. Results and discussion

In the results section of this systematic review, seven interventional studies and clinical trials were included, each contributing valuable insights into the effectiveness of various strategies to reduce occupational injuries in healthcare settings. These studies were diverse in their methodologies, sample sizes, types of interventions, and outcomes, offering a comprehensive perspective on the issue. The range of sample sizes in these studies varied considerably, reflecting the diverse contexts in which the interventions were tested. The smallest study had a sample size of 50 participants [l Il, while the largest involved over 1000 healthcare professionals [12]. This variance in sample sizes provided a broad understanding of the interventions' applicability in different settings, from smaller clinics to large hospitals.

Table (1): Summary of Clinical Trials Investigating the Efficacy of Physiotherapy Interventions in Head and Neck Trauma Rehabilitation

study ID	Sample Size	Population Characteristics	Type of intervention	Effectiveness of the intervention
[11]	128	Ergonomic training and assistive devices	-40% (RR: 0.60, 95% Cl: 0.45-0.80)	Ergonomic training combined with assistive devices significantly reduces back injuries
[12]	1020	Comprehensive injury prevention program	-35% (RR: 0.65, 95% Cl: 0.50-0.85)	Multifaceted interventions effectively reduce overall injury rates
[13]	306	Fatigue management education for surgeons	-25% (RR: 0.75, 95% Cl: 0.60-0.95)	Educational programs on fatigue management can moderately reduce musculoskeletal discomfort
[14]	255	Safety-engineered devices in a lab setting	-50% (RR: 0.50, 95% Cl: 0.35-0.70)	Implementation of safetyengineered devices significantly decreases needlestick injuries
[15]	150	Workflow optimization in radiology	-10% (RR: 0.90, 95% Cl: 0.85-0.95)	Workflow optimizations yield modest reductions in repetitive strain injuries
[16]	254	Physical exercises vs. ergonormc adjustments for dental professionals	-20% (for exercises) and -30% (for ergonomic adjustments) (RR.• 0.80, 95% Cl: 0.65-0.90 for exercises; RR: 0.70, 95% Cl: 0.55-0.85 for ergonomic adjustments)	Ergonomic adjustments are slightly more effective than exercises in reducing neck and shoulder pain
[17]		Ceiling lifts vs. mobile lifts in nursmg	-45% (for ceiling lifts) and -35% (for mobile lifts) (RR: 0.55, 95% Cl: 0.40-0.75 for ceiling lifts; RR: 0.65, 95% Cl: 0.50-0.85 for mobile lifts)	Ceiling lifts are more effective than mobile lifts in reducing musculoskeletal

The types of interventions implemented across these studies were multifaceted. One study focused on ergonomic training and the use of assistive devices in patient

handling, which resulted in a 40% reduction in back injuries among nurses, with a risk ratio of 0.60 (95% CI: 0.45-0.80) [11]. Another study implemented a comprehensive injury prevention program, including both physical and organizational interventions, observing a 35% decrease in overall injury rates (risk ratio: 0.65, 95% Cl: 0.50-0.85) [131. A third study evaluated the impact of a fatigue management education program for surgeons, which led to a 25% reduction in reported musculoskeletal discomfort (risk ratio: 0.75, 95% Cl: 0.60-0.95) [14]. Interestingly, when comparing the effectiveness of different interventions, a study focused on the introduction of safety-engineered devices in a laboratory setting reported a 50% reduction in needlestick injuries (risk ratio: 0.50, 95% Cl: 0.35-0.70) [151. This contrasted with a study that implemented a workflow optimization intervention in a radiology department, resulting in only a modest 10% decrease in repetitive strain injuries (risk ratio: 0.90, 95% CI: 0.85-0.95) [16]. These variations highlighted the importance of tailoring interventions to specific occupational risks and environments. Furthermore, two studies provided comparative analyses of interventions. One compared the effectiveness of physical exercises versus ergonomic adjustments in reducing neck and shoulder pain among dental professionals, finding that ergonomic adjustments were slightly more effective (risk ratio: 0.80, 95% CI: 0.65-0.90 for exercises vs. 0.70, 95% CI: 0.55-0.85 for ergonomic adjustments) [17]. The other study assessed the impact of different types of patient lifting devices, concluding that ceiling lifts were more effective than mobile lifts in reducing musculoskeletal injuries among nursing staff (risk ratio: 0.55, 95% Cl: 0.40-0.75 for ceiling lifts vs. 0.65, 95% Cl: 0.50-0.85 for mobile lifts) [181.

The included studies collectively demonstrate that targeted, profession-specific interventions can significantly reduce occupational injuries in healthcare settings. The effectiveness of these interventions varied, with ergonomic adjustments, assistive technologies, and comprehensive injury prevention programs showing the most promise. This comparison provides a nuanced understanding of the effectiveness of various strategies employed to reduce occupational injuries among healthcare professionals. In the included studies, the observed risk ratios varied significantly, indicating the varied impact of different interventions. For instance, the study focusing on ergonomic training and assistive devices [l l] demonstrated a risk ratio of 0.60, which is comparatively more effective than similar interventions reported in the literature, where a median risk ratio of around O. 70 was commonly observed [19]. This suggests that targeted ergonomic training, when combined with assistive technologies, may offer superior benefits in injury reduction. The comprehensive injury prevention program study [13], which reported a risk ratio of 0.65, aligns closely with findings from other literature, where comprehensive approaches typically report risk ratios ranging from 0.60 to 0.70 [20]. This similarity underscores the general effectiveness of multifaceted interventions across different healthcare settings. However, the fatigue management education program for surgeons [14], with a risk ratio of 0.75, appears less effective when compared to similar educational interventions in the literature, which often show risk ratios around 0.65 [21]. This discrepancy might be attributed to the unique stressors and work patterns in surgical professions, suggesting a need for more tailored educational interventions in this area. In contrast, the study on safety-engineered

devices [15] showed a significant reduction in needlestick injuries with a risk ratio of 0.50. This is markedly more effective than the average risk reduction reported in other studies, where risk ratios typically hover around 0.60 [22]. This highlights the specific effectiveness of safetyengineered devices in certain high-risk scenarios like needle handling. The modest reduction in repetitive strain injuries in the radiology department [16], with a risk ratio of 0.90, contrasts with more effective interventions noted in other studies in similar settings, where risk ratios as low as 0.80 have been reported [23]. This suggests that workflow optimization alone may not be sufficient, and additional ergonomic or technological interventions might be necessary.

Comparing physical exercises and ergonomic adjustments in dental professionals [17], the slightly greater effectiveness of ergonomic adjustments corroborates findings in other studies, which also emphasize the superior impact of physical workplace changes over exercise programs [24]. Similarly, the preference for ceiling lifts over mobile lifts in reducing musculoskeletal injuries [18] aligns with literature suggesting the superiority of permanent, integrated solutions over more transient or mobile interventions [25]. These findings underscore the importance of implementing tailored strategies to address the unique challenges faced by different health professions. The discussion section of this systematic review offers a comparative analysis of the risk differences observed in the included interventional studies and clinical trials against similar interventions reported in the broader medical literature.

4. Conclusions

In conclusion, this review's findings resonate with existing literature, often corroborating the effectiveness of specific interventions like ergonomic adjustments and safety-engineered devices. However, variations in effectiveness across different healthcare settings and professions highlight the necessity for tailored strategies. Importantly, the comparison with broader medical literature underscores the need for continuous evaluation and adaptation of interventions to optimize injury prevention in the healthcare sector.

Conflict of interests

The authors declared no conflict of interests.

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