

EDUCATION

CALCIUM HYDROXIDE- a quick review

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We come across countless articles and posts created for **patient education and oral-health awareness**, but there is comparatively less short, practical content created specifically for us dentists.

Whenever I come across such content, I often visit the page or website to explore more. So, I thought of sharing a small piece of information for my fellow dentists.

There are so many materials used in dentistry. During my college days, **Dental Materials was probably one of the subjects I found the most boring!** ?

But after starting clinical practice, I've realised how important it is to understand the materials we use in our everyday practice — not just their indications, but also their properties, advantages and limitations.

? Calcium Hydroxide — A Quick Review

Calcium hydroxide is one of the most commonly used materials in **endodontic and restorative dentistry**. Historically, it has been extensively used in vital pulp therapy because of its biological properties.

Its activity is mainly attributed to the release of **calcium (Ca^{2+}) and hydroxyl (OH^-) ions**, which create a highly alkaline environment.

This high pH contributes to its antimicrobial activity and biological effects by:

- Creating an environment that is unfavorable for many microorganisms
- Disrupting bacterial cell membranes and cellular components
- Supporting hard-tissue formation and repair
- Promoting mineralization and tissue healing

calcium and hydroxide ions which an alkaline environment which neutralizes the acidic environment created by the microorganisms and helps healing, the ions reduces the bacterial concentration by disrupting the cytoplasmic membrane and damaging the bacterial DNA and sterilizes the site, it also induces formation of new tissue.

DENTAL MATERIALS

Calcium Hydroxide

A quick review for dentists

One of the most commonly used materials in endodontic and restorative dentistry, with remarkable biological properties and a wide range of clinical applications.

Small material. Big impact.



Why it works?

Releases calcium (Ca^{2+}) and hydroxyl (OH^-) ions, creating a highly alkaline environment.

This helps by:

- Neutralising the acidic environment created by microorganisms
- Disrupting bacterial cell membranes and cellular components
- Supporting hard-tissue formation and repair
- Promoting mineralization and tissue healing

Where is it used?

Depending on the formulation and clinical situation, it can be used as:

- Liner
- Base
- Intracanal medicament
- Root canal sealer
- Pulp-capping material

Common formulations

- Calcium hydroxide + saline (intracanal medicament)
- Calcium hydroxide + iodoform + barium sulphate (radiopaque medicament)

Additional clinical uses

Calcium hydroxide–iodoform combination is also used in primary teeth (paediatric dentistry) as an obturating material.

Settable calcium hydroxide is used in:

- ✓ Pulp capping
- ✓ Pulpotomy
- ✓ Apexification
- ✓ Perforation repair
- ✓ Resorption repair
- ✓ Horizontal root fracture cases

But is it perfect?

Like every dental material, calcium hydroxide has its limitations.

- It does not always predictably stimulate hard-tissue formation.
- Due to marginal leakage, it may dissolve over a period of time.

It's biocompatible, economical and widely used — but understanding both its advantages and limitations helps us make better clinical decisions.

Better knowledge. Better care.

Where is calcium hydroxide used?

Depending on the formulation and clinical situation, calcium hydroxide can be used as:

- ? Liner
- ? Base
- ? Intracanal medicament
- ? Root canal sealer
- ? Pulp-capping material

For intracanal medication, calcium hydroxide powder may be mixed with a suitable vehicle such as **saline**. Other formulations combine calcium hydroxide with ingredients such as **iodoform and radiopaque agents**.

In pediatric dentistry, calcium hydroxide–iodoform formulations are also used in the management of primary teeth.

Calcium hydroxide-based materials have applications in procedures such as:

- Pulp capping
- Pulpotomy
- Apexification
- Management of perforations
- Root resorption management
- Certain cases of horizontal root fracture

Calcium hydroxide is available in form of base and catalyst paste, light cure calcium hydroxide is also available which contains resins barium sulphate (composition of light cure calcium hydroxide can differ according to the manufacturer)

It is an biocompatible ,economical and widely used though every material have some disadvantages too it may not excusively stimulate tissue formation and may dissolve over a year at cavosurface marginal surface leakage.

But is calcium hydroxide perfect?

Like every dental material, calcium hydroxide has its limitations.

Although it has excellent biological and antimicrobial properties, it does **not always predictably stimulate hard-tissue formation on its own**. Its solubility can also become a concern, particularly when long-term sealing is required.

This is why understanding both the **advantages and limitations** of the materials we use is essential for making appropriate clinical decisions.

Sometimes, the material we studied as a “boring” subject in college becomes much more interesting once we start seeing its clinical relevance! ?

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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