

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-55938

Title:

MANAGEMENT OF ENDODONTIC FAILURE IN LOWER ANTERIOR TEETH BY APICECTOMY IN AN ADOLESCENT PATIENT

Recommendation:

Accept as it is

Accept after minor revision.....

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Accept after major revision

Rating	Excel.	Good	Fair	Poor
Originality		Good		
Techn. Quality		Good		
Clarity	Excellent			
Significance	Excellent			

Reviewer Name: Dr.Sumathi

Detailed Reviewer's Report

- 1. Endodontic failure occurs when a tooth, previously treated with a root canal, fails to heal, develops new infection, or continues to cause pain, often months or years later. It is characterized by the return of symptoms like pain, swelling, or abscesses, typically caused by persistent bacteria, missed canals, or poor coronal sealing, often requiring endodontic retreatment or extraction.**
- 2. Periapical in dentistry refers to the tissues and area immediately surrounding the apex (tip) of a tooth root, including the periodontal ligament and alveolar bone. It is primarily used to describe infections, inflammation, or lesions (such as cysts or abscesses) that develop at the root tip, often caused by untreated decay, trauma, or necrotic pulp.**
- 3. Lower anterior teeth are the six front teeth in the bottom jaw (mandible)—the central and lateral incisors and canines—responsible for biting and cutting food, often being smaller and more prone to issues like crowding or gum recession, making their alignment and restoration complex in dentistry.**

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4. An adolescent patient is typically defined as a young person between 10 and 25 years old who is navigating the physical, emotional, and social changes of puberty through early adulthood. This specialized field, often covered by adolescent medicine physicians, focuses on unique developmental needs, including mental health, reproductive health, and risk behaviors.
5. Surgical endodontics, or endodontic microsurgery, treats complex tooth root issues when traditional root canals fail, involving a small gum incision to access and repair the root tip, remove infected tissue, and place a root-end filling to save the tooth from extraction, often using microscopes for precision. It addresses problems like persistent infections, fractures, or calcified canals missed by standard treatments, allowing for healing of the root and surrounding bone.
6. Key words are excellent to understand.
7. Significant points are given.
8. Result part should given tables.
9. Summary points also be added.
10. References should be in alphabetical order.