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The first step in the diagnosis of endodontic pathology is a thorough clinical examination. This includes a review of the patient's medical and dental history, a clinical examination of the teeth and surrounding tissues, and a radiographic examination. The clinical examination should focus on the following:

- **History:** Obtain a detailed history of the patient's symptoms, including the onset, duration, and nature of the pain, and any previous dental treatments.
- **Clinical Examination:** Examine the teeth and surrounding tissues for signs of inflammation, such as redness, swelling, and tenderness. Pay attention to the pulp space, root canal, and periapical region.
- **Radiographic Examination:** Obtain a periapical radiograph of the tooth in question. Look for signs of periapical pathology, such as a periapical radiolucency, root canal filling, and root fracture.

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After a thorough clinical and radiographic examination, the next step is to perform a pulp vitality test. This test is used to determine the health of the pulp tissue and to identify any pulp pathology. There are several methods for performing a pulp vitality test, including:

- **Thermal Test:** Apply a heat or cold stimulus to the tooth and observe the patient's response.
- **Electric Pulp Test (EPT):** Apply an electrical current to the tooth and measure the response.
- **Periapical Radiograph:** Examine the radiograph for signs of periapical pathology, such as a periapical radiolucency.

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Once the pulp vitality test has been performed, the next step is to determine the appropriate treatment. The treatment options depend on the type of pathology and the patient's clinical and radiographic findings. The following are the most common treatment options:

- **Root Canal Treatment:** This is the most common treatment for endodontic pathology. It involves the removal of the pulp tissue, cleaning and shaping the root canal, and filling the root canal with a root canal filling material.
- **Periapical Surgery:** This is a surgical procedure that is performed to remove the source of the infection and to promote healing of the periapical tissue.
- **Extraction:** This is a last resort treatment option for endodontic pathology. It involves the removal of the tooth and replacement with a prosthesis or implant.

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The following are the most common causes of endodontic pathology:

- **Caries:** Deep caries can reach the pulp space and cause pulp inflammation and necrosis.
- **Periodontal Disease:** Periodontal disease can lead to root resorption and pulp necrosis.
- **Root Fracture:** A root fracture can expose the pulp space and cause pulp inflammation and necrosis.
- **Overfilling:** Overfilling of a root canal filling material can cause pulp inflammation and necrosis.
- **Retained Root Canal Filling Material:** Retained root canal filling material can cause pulp inflammation and necrosis.

The following are the most common symptoms of endodontic pathology:

- **Pain:** Pain is the most common symptom of endodontic pathology. It can be spontaneous, provoked, or both.
- **Swelling:** Swelling is a common symptom of endodontic pathology. It can be localized or generalized.
- **Redness:** Redness is a common symptom of endodontic pathology. It is often seen in the periapical region.
- **Tenderness:** Tenderness is a common symptom of endodontic pathology. It is often seen in the periapical region.

The following are the most common radiographic findings of endodontic pathology:

