**Association of Enterococcus Faecalis With Different Forms of Periradicular Diseases**

**Author:** Rocas et al  
**Year:** 2004  
**Journal:** JOE

**Aim**
- To determine possible associations between *E. faecalis* and different types of endodontic infections using PCR.

**Materials & Methods**
- 80 Root canal samples were taken from patients with PAR who had been referred for RCT.
  - a- Cases with asymptomatic chronic apical periodontitis (21 cases)
  - b- Cases with acute apical periodontitis (10 cases)
  - c- Cases with acute periradicular abscesses (19 cases)
  - d- Retreatment cases with asymptomatic chronic apical periodontitis (30 cases)
- Samples were obtained from the canals, DNA was extracted & PCR was used to identify *E. faecalis*.
- Statistical analysis was performed to record the prevalence of *E. faecalis*.

**Results**
- *E. faecalis* occurred in cases with primary endodontic infection as follows:
  - 7 / 21 root canals associated with asymptomatic chronic apical periodontitis
  - 1 / 10 root canals associated with acute apical periodontitis
  - 1 / 19 pus samples aspirated from acute periradicular abscesses
- Statistical analysis showed that *E. faecalis* was significantly more associated with asymptomatic cases than with symptomatic ones.
- *E. faecalis* was detected in 20 of 30 retreatment cases.
- *E. faecalis* was strongly associated with persistent infections.

**Conclusion**
- *E. faecalis* is significantly more associated with asymptomatic cases of primary endodontic infections than with symptomatic ones.
- *E. faecalis* was much more likely to be found in cases of failed RCT than in initial RCT.

**Authors**
Isabela Rocas, Jose Siqueira & Katia Santos