

Dr. Dominik Nischwitz

# Root2Disease - the root of evil



## Every dead tooth can be the reason of disease: Information about severe health risks caused by root-treated teeth

- Since decades chronic inflammatory diseases, as well as so-called auto immune diseases increase in all developed countries considerably – in many cases the cause is unclear.
- Doctors and dentists who think / act holistically experience clear improvements of these diseases if root-treated teeth and other interference zones in the oral cavity are strictly removed and if the immune system is strengthened.
- Each year about 8 million root-treatments are performed in Germany.
- Is the mouth really reflecting general health?
- Where does this relation come from?
- The answer is easy: pathogenic bacteria and highly toxic bacterial metabolites.





## Scientific Background

### How are teeth involved in the origin of chronic diseases?

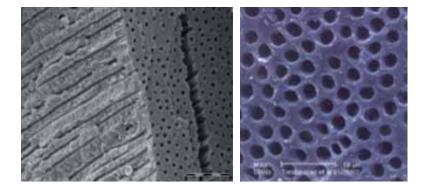
Root-treated teeth are dead teeth. Even the most perfect micro-endodontic treatment will not be able to realize a perfectly bacteria-proof sealing of the treated root. Accessory side canals and the endo-paro connection through dentinal tubules will always remain.

The dead tooth, originally an organ with its own nerve- and blood supply remains as a dead tooth stump in the oral cavity. It will be populated by various, partly unknown species of anaerobic, pathogenic bacteria which degrade remaining organic tissue and secrete harmful metabolic products (toxins).



#### Toxins

These pathogenic bacteria produce as secondary products of their anaerobic metabolism highly toxic and potentially cancer-causing hydrogen sulfides (Thioether/Mercaptan) from the amino acids cysteine and methionine. By irre-versible inhibition of the active center of many endogenous vital enzymes these toxins can become the cause of varied systemic- and organic diseases. The inhibition of important enzymes of the respiratory chain of mitochondria has been proved in vitro. Every chewing process releases these bacteria and above all their toxins into the lymphatic system of the surrounding tissue. From here they reach the bloodstream (focal infection) and the entire organism.



#### Which bacteria lurk in the dead tooth?

In a study of Siqueira et al. micro-organisms were detected in all endodontically treated teeth with apical inflammation, suggesting a chronic infection. If an inflammation of the root apex can be recognized in the X-ray, the failure rate of a root-treatment is increasing clearly based on the chronic infection. Richardson et al. identified 75 different bacterial strains in roottreated teeth with apical ostitis. These bacteria can be found particularly often in and around dead teeth: enterococcus faecalis, capnocytophaga ochracea, fusobacterium nucleatum, leptotrichia buccalis, gemella morbillorum and porphyromonas gingivalis. Four of these abovementioned species affect the heart, three the nervous system, two kidneys and brain, one the maxillary sinus.

#### Immune response

The vital, healthy pulp (as part of the immune system) plays a crucial role in the defense of these bacteria. Often a chronic infection originating from bacterial colonization of the pulp leads to a chronic inflammation of the surrounding bone, the immune system is activated permanently. Macrophages activated by non-specific immune reaction release so called inflammatory mediators (TNF-alpha, IL-1, growth factors, prostaglandin (PGE2) and leukotriene) which circulate in the bloodstream. These inflammatory mediators favor the development or deterioration of chronic inflammations and autoimmune diseases. In addition, TNF-beta producing T-lymphocytes are stimulated. TNF-beta is suspected of promoting chronic diseases, as well as cancer. It is proven that TNF-beta increases the risk of postmenopausal breast cancer.

T. Rau at the Swiss Paracelsus clinic was able to demonstrate a clear correlation between breast cancer and teeth. He found that more than 95 % of his breast cancer patients had root-treated teeth in one or several teeth of the stomach meridian, in contrast to 35 % with healthy patients..

## Diagnostics

#### What are interference fields?

The "interference field" concept in the human organism assumes that an inflammatory process in a particular region of the body can cause a reaction in another area of the body or can lead to therapy resistance (chronification).

The **classical interference field diagnostics** performed by dentists is the assessment of X-ray pictures/clinical findings and their allocation to medical findings of the respective treating field.

#### Interference field diagnostics

Teeth belong to the most important subsystems within a network of self-regulative parts of the organism. Teeth and their related periodontium (= odonton) are linked to other physical structures and organs. Odonton was coined a term by Reinhard Voll: he identified the direct and close interactions between odontons and various areas of the body.

#### X-ray diagnostics/clinical diagnostics

#### Neural therapy: test injection with 1 % procaine:

in principle, the injection creates a sort of temporary restart for the respective region. By using the viscerocutaneous reflex the brain is stimulated to pay more attention to this body area, the potential interference field is disconnected from its corresponding organ for a certain amount of time. In addition, procaine is broken down by enzymes into two components (PABA and diethyl amino-ethanol), causing a reinforced blood circulation and vascular formation in the related area, as well as the stabilization of nerve cell membranes by a normalization of their action potential.





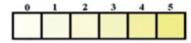
Patients are asked to observe all subtle changes in their physical conditions after the injection for about 24 hours. Often a so called "second phenomenon" (Huneke) is triggered. Particularly the shoulder arm syndrome shows spontaneous improvement.

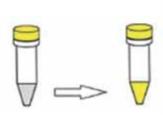
The effect should continue for about eight hours to identify the suspected tooth as a clear interference field. The anesthesia itself is of short duration and mostly ends after about 30 minutes.

## OroTox®-test: simple proof of toxin contamination

The OroTox® Probe sulcus fluid sample is mixed with reagents which produce a **yellow color** change when contacting **sulphur-compounds**.

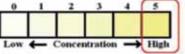






The more intensely the color changes, the higher the concentration is.





What can be determined by the OroTox®-test?

Instead of a microbiological analysis the OroTox®-test detects **thioether** and **mercaptan**, both bacterial metabolism products.

The probability to suffer a sensitization by mercaptan/thioether with high, positive, local OroTox®-test is **25 times higher** than without high OroTox® values.

OroTox®-test provides **clear information** about intensity and probability of systemic immunological sensitization by Mercaptan/ Thioether.

## Therapy

## Extraction

Many root-treated teeth present some kind of inflammation of surrounding tissue, effectively diagnosable by a DVT scan (threedimensional X-ray picture). The cyst at the root apex is nothing but a kind of capsule formed by the immune system around the infected area to protect the body from this area. Highly toxic teeth ankylose frequently with the surrounding bone. Local metabolism comes to a stop – similar to a prison, the body immures the tooth. The only possibility to escape this chronic intoxication is the surgical removal of these dead teeth, as well as of inflamed or cystic tissue. Residue-free curettage of soft bone is mandatory. Next step is the ozone disinfection of remaining tissues.

According to Brisman et al., the placement of implants next to still existing root-treated teeth has to be evaluated thoroughly to avoid a possible failure by focal infection.

# Perfect aesthetic and immunological solution: ceramic implants made from zirconia (zirconium dioxide)

Zirconia is an electrically neutral ceramic, highly biocompatible and without any interference field characteristics. In contrast to greyish titanium it is metal-free and highly aesthetic by its white color.

Zirconia implants combine best biocompatibility with perfect aesthetics.

Recently zirconia implants are also available as two-piece screw retained implants for all indications.

Experience has shown that immediate implantation with one-piece zirconia implants is the best treatment solution for single-root teeth.



# Meridian System for Self-Assessment

SENSORY ORGANS	inner ear	ner ear tongue/taste		noseiolfactory sense		eye nose/offactory sense/frontal sinus		nose/offactory eye sense/frontal sinus		nose/olfactory sense		tongueitaste		inner ear
JOINTS	shoulder elbow	jaw anterior knee		shoulder elbow hand radial toot big toe		rear knee hip sacrum-coccyx foot		rear knee sacrum-coccyx hip foot		shoulder elbow hand radial foot big toe		jaw anterior knee		shoulder
	hand uinar foot plantar toes													hand ulinar foot plantar toes
SPINAL CORD SEGMENTS	Th 1 C8 Th 7 Th 6 Th 5 S 3 S 2 S 1	Th 12 Th 11 L 1		C7 C6 C5 Th4 Th3 Th2 L5 L4		Th 8 Th 9 Th 10	L3 L2 S4 S5 C0	L3 L2 S4 S5 C0	Th 8 Th 9 Th 10	C7 C6 O5 Th4 Th3 Th2 L5 L4		Th 12 Th 11 L 1		Th1 C8 Th7 Th6 Th5 S3 S2 S
VERTEBRAE	B1 C7 B6 B5 S2 S1	B 12 B 11 L 1		C7 C8 C5 B4 B3 L5 L4		B 9 B 10	L3 L2 Co S5 S 4 S3	L3 L2 Co S5 S 4 S3	B 9 B 10	C7 C8 C5 B4 B3 L5 L4		B 12 B 11 L 1		B1 C7 B6 B5 S2 S1
ORGANS	right heart	pancreas		lung		right liver	right kidney	left kidney	ft kidney left liver		lung		spieen	
YIN	11-13 h	9-11 h		3-5 h		1-3 h	17-19 h	17-19 h	1-3 h left bile ducts	3-5 h		9-11 h		11-13 h jejunum ileum allergios
	duodenum allergies	right stomach		colon		gall- bladder	right bladder urogenital region	left bladder urogenital region		colon		left stomach		
YANG	13-15 h	7-9 h		5-7 h		23-1 h	15-17 h	15-17 h	23-1 h	5-7 h		7-9 h		13-15 h
ENDOCRINE GLANDS	pituitary	parathy- roid	thyroid	thymus	posteric pitutiary		epiphysis	epiphysis	posterior pituitary		thymus	thyroid	parathyroid	posterior pituitary
OTHER	CNS psyche	right mam gland	mary				back pain headache	back pain headache		1		koft mam	mary gland	CNS psyche
	18 48		10	15		3	42 41			24	25			
	18		10) (40) (10)								25			
OTHER	18 48 W			(15)						24	(25)		) (m) } (m)	28 38 Salarce
OTHER ENDOCRINE GLANDS VASCULAR SYSTEM					(14)		adrenal gland	adrenal gland	(23) (33) (20) (20) (20)		(25)	veins	arteries	28 30 30 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5
ENDOCRINE GLANDS VASCULAR SYSTEM	balance peripheral	arteries 3-5 h	20 Co Weins	gland lym- phate	-	13 (a) ) 1-3 h	12 11	21 22 31 32 adrenal gland 17-19 h	(33) (33) (33) (33) (33) (33) (33) (33)		lym-	veins 3-5 h	76	peripheral
ENDOCRINE GLANDS VASCULAR	balance peripheral nervet 11-13 h 13-15 h	3-5 h 5-7 h	46 W	gland lym- phatic vessels 9-11 h 7-9 h	gonads	1-3 h	17-19 h 15-17 h	17-19 h 15-17 h	1-3 h 23-1 h	gland 9-11 h 7-9 h	lym- phatic vessels	3-5 h 5-7 h	76	balance peripheral nerves 11-13 h 13-15 h
ENDOCRINE GLANDS VASCULAR SYSTEM YANG	balance peripheral nerves 11-13 h	3-5 h	Veins	gland lym- phatic vessels 9-11 h	gonads	1-3n	17-19 h	17-19 h	1-3 h	gland	lym- phatic vessels	3-5 h	76	peripheral nerves 11-13 h
ENDOCRINE GLANDS VASCULAR SYSTEM YANG YIN	balance peripheral nerves 11-13 h 13-15 h right heart cardio- vascular	3-5 h 5-7 h		gland lym- phatic vessels 9-11 h 7-9 h	gonads	1-3 h 23-1 h right	17-19 h 15-17 h	17-19 h 15-17 h	1-3 h 23-1 h	gland 9-11 h 7-9 h	lym- phatic vessels	3-5 h 5-7 h	arteries	balance peripheral nerves 11-13 h 13-15 h left heart cardiovascu-
ENDOCRINE GLANDS VASCULAR SYSTEM YANG YIN ORCANS	balance peripheral herves 11-13 h 13-15 h right heart cardio- vascular system right ileum	3-5 h 5-7 h right lung	area	gland lym- phatic vessels 9-11 h 7-9 h pancreas right store	gonads	1-3 n 23-1 h right liver	17-19 h 15-17 h right kidney	17-19 h 15-17 h left kidney left bladder	1-3 h 23-1 h left liver	gland 9-11 h 7-9 h spieen	lym- phatic vessels	3-5 h 5-7 h Jeft lung	Arteries	balance peripheral nerves 11-13 h 13-15 h 16ft heart cardiovascu- tar system jejuruum ileurn adergies C.7, B.1, B.
ENDOCRINE GLANDS VASCULAR SYSTEM YANG YIN ORGANS VERTEBRAE SPINAL CORD	balance peripheral herves 11-13 h 13-15 h right heart cardio- vascular system right ileum allergies C 7 B 1 B 5 B 0 S 1 S 2	3-5 h 5-7 h right lung right color leosacral C 7 C 6 B 4 B 3	area C6 C5	gland lym- phatic vessels 9-11 h 7-9 h pancreas right ston pytorus 8 12 8 1	gonads nach	1-3 h 23-1 h right liver gall- blac- der B 9	17-19 h 15-17 h right kidney right bladder urogenital area L3 L2 Co	17-19 h 15-17 h left kidney left bladder urogenital area L3 L2 Co	1-3 h 23-1 h left liver left blie ducts B 9	9-11 n 7-9 h spicen left sto 8 12 L 1	lym- phatic vessels	3-5 h 5-7 h left lung eft color C7 C6 84 83 L5 L4 C7 C6	Arteries	balance peripheral nerves 11-13 h 13-15 h 13-15 h 10 theart cardiovascu- lar system allergies C 7 B 1 B B 6 S 1 S hip Th 1 C8 Th 7 Th 6 Th 5 Th 5
ENDOCRINE GLANDS VASCULAR SYSTEM YANG YIN ORGANS ORGANS VERTEBRAE SPINAL CORD SEGMENTS	balance peripheral herves 11-13 n 13-15 h right heart cardio- vascular system right ileum allergies C 7 & 1 B 5 B 0 & 5 1 S 2 hip Th 1 C8 Th 7 Th 6 Th 5 Th 6 Th 7 Th 6	3-5 h 5-7 h right lung right color lieosacral C7 C6 B4 B3 L5 L4 C7 C6 Th4 TH L5 L4	area C6 C5	gland lym- phate phate yessels 9-11 h 7-9 h pancress right ston pytorus B 12 B 1 L 1 Th 12 Th	gonads nach 11	1-3 h 23-1 h right liver B 9 B 10 TH 8 Th 9	17-19 h 15-17 h right Nidney right Nidney Urogenital area L3 L2 Co S5 S4 S3 L3 L2 Co S5 S4	17-19 h 15-17 h left kidney left bladder urogenital area L3 L2 Co S5 S4 S3 L3 L2	1-3 h 23-1 h left liver ducts B 9 B 10 TH 8 Th 9	Gand G-11 n 7-9 h spicen left sto 8 12 L 1 Th 12 L 1	hym- phatic vessels mach B 11	3-5 h 5-7 h Jott lung left color C 7 C 6 B 4 B 3 L 5 L 4 C 7 C 6 Th 4 Th	arteries acteries	balance peripheral nerves 11-13 h 13-15 h 13-15 h 10 th neart cardiovascu- lar system allergies C 7 B 1 B 8 6 S 1 S hip Th 1 C8 Th 7 Th 6 Th 5 Th 5
ENDOCRINE GLANDS VASCULAR SYSTEM YANG	balance peripheral herves 11-13 n 13-15 h right heart cardio- vascular system right ileum allergies C 7 & 1 B 5 B 6 & 1 S 2 hip Th 1 C8 Th 7 Th 6 Th 7 Th 6 Th 7 Th 6 Th 5 S 3 S 2 S 1	3-5 h 5-7 h right lung right color lieosacral C7 C6 B4 B3 L5 L4 C7 C6 Th4 TH L5 L4	area C5 C5 S Th 2	gland lym- phate vessels 9-11 h 7-9 h pancreas right ston pytorus B 12 B 1 L 1 Th 12 T L 1	gonads nach 11	1-3 h 23-1 h right liver B 9 B 10 TH 8 Th 9 Th 10	17-19 h 15-17 h right Nidney right Nidney Urogenital area L3 L2 Co S5 S4 S3 L3 L2 Co S5 S4	17-19 h 15-17 h left kidney urogenital area L3 L2 Co S5 S4 S3 L3 L2 Co S5 S4	1-3 h 23-1 h left liver ducts B 9 B 10 TH 8 Th 9	Gand G-11 n 7-9 h spicen left sto 8 12 L 1 Th 12 L 1	lym- phatic vessels mach B 11 Th 11	3-5 h 5-7 h left lung kett color C 7 C 6 B 4 B 3 L 5 L 4 C 7 C 6 Th 4 Th L 5 L 4	arteries	balance peripheral nerves 11-13 n 13-15 h left heart cardiovascu- lar system leurn allergies C 7 B 1 B 5 B 6 S 1 S 2 hip Th 1 C8 Th 7 Th 6

Dental correspondences after consideration of relations following Bahr-Schmid, Voll-Kramer and knowledge of TCM.



#### Center for Biological Dentistry Andreas Nischwitz Msc, Dr. Dominik Nischwitz

Heerweg 26, 72070 Tübingen Phone + 49 7071 97 59 77 Fax + 49 7071 97 59 79 info@dnaesthetics.de Mail Web dnaesthetics.de

#### Literature

- J.F. Siqueira, et. al., Polymerase chain reaction-based analysis of microorganisms associated with failed endodontic treatment. Oral Surgery, Oral Medicine, Oral Pathology, Oral Radiology and Endodontology 2004; Vol. 97: 85-94
- 2.
- З.
- Vol. 97: 85-94 J.F. Siqueira, et. al.; A Scanning Electron Microscopic Evaluation of In Vitro Dentinal Tubules Penetration by selected Anaerobic Bacteria. Journal of Endodontics, June 1996; Vol. 22 (6) N.M. Chugal, et. al., Endodontic infection: Some biologic and treatment factors associated with outcome. Oral Surgery, Oral Medicine, Oral Pathology, Oral Radiology and Endodontology July 2003; Vol. 96 (1) Richardson N, Mordan NJ, Figueiredo JA, Ng YL, Gulabivala K., Microffora in teeth associated with apical periodontitis: a methodological observational study comparing two protocols and three microscopy techniques. International Endodontic Journal 2009 October; Vol. 42(10): 908-21 L. E. Sicolice is the angle test exet of technivity technique landentitic. Oral Surgery 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 8.
- techniques. International Endodontic Journal 2009 October; Vol. 42(10): 908-21 J.F. Siqueira, et. al., Bacteria in the apical root canal of teeth with primary apical periodontitis. Oral Surgery, Oral Medicine, Oral Pathology, Oral Radiology and Endodontology May 2009; Vol. 107 (5): 721-726 Persson S., Edlund MB., Claesson, R., Carlsson J., The Formation of hydrogen sulfide and methyl mercaptan by oral bacteria. Oral Microbiology and Inmunology 1990 August; Vol. 5 (4): 195-201 Lechner, J., Mehrdimensionale Systemdiagnose des wurzelgefüllten Zahnes. ZVR-Das Deutsche Zahn-ärzteblatt 2012; Vol. 121(12): 640-644 Nagaoka S., Myazaki Y., Lu Hj., Iwamoto Y., Kitano M., Bacterial invasion into dentinal tubules of human vital and non-vital teeth. Journal of Endodontics 1995 February; Vol. 21 (2): 70-73 K.M. Lee et. al., Genetic polymorphisms of TGF-beta1 & TMF-beta and breast cancer risk. Breast Cancer Res Treat. 2005 March; Vol. 90 (2):149-55 Rau, T., Der Magen-Meridian und der Funktionskreis Magen Milz Pankreas. SANUM-Post 2011; Vol. 94: 19-24 R. S. Brown, et. al., The anesthetic localization procedure is an aid in ruling out or confirming suspected 9.
- 10.
- 11. R. S. Brown, et. al., The anesthetic localization procedure is an aid in ruling out or confirming suspected
- A. S. Brown, et. al., The anishted to documents and any the form that in the dot of comminuity suspected primary sources of oral or dental pain. JADA May 1995; Vol. 126
  Brisman DL., Brisman AS., Moses MS., Implant failure associated with asymptomatic endodontically treated teeth. The Journal of American Dental Association 2001 February; Vol. 132 (2): 191-195
  Coolidge E: A discussion of clinical results... Dent Cosmos 69:1280 (1927).
  Tansy, M.F.: Acute and subchronic toxicity studies of rats exposed to vapors of methyl mercaptan and other reduced-sulfur compounds. J Toxicol Environ Health 8: 71-88 (1981)

- 15. Piannotti, R. et al.: Desulfuration of cysteine and methionine by fusobacterium nucleatum. J Dent Res 65: 913-917 (1986) 16. Hannah, R.S. et al.: Hydrogen sulfide exposure alters the amino acid content in developing rat CNS. Neurosci Lett 99: 323-327 (1989)
- Neurosci Lett 99: 323-327 (1999) 17. Weiger R et al.: Periapical status, quality of root canal fillings and and estimated endodontic treatment needs in an urban German population. Endodont Dent Traumatol 13:69 (1997). 18. Murray CA, Saunders WP: Root canal treatment and general health: a review of the literature. Int Endod J. 2000 Jan; 33(1): 1 18. 19. Kirkevang L et al.: Frequency and distribution of endodontycally treated teeth and apical periodontitis ...
- Int Endodont J 34:198 (2001)
- Int Endodont J 34:198 (2001).
  Figdor, D. et al.: Starvation survival, growth and recovery of Enterococcus faecalis in human serum. Oral Microbiol Immunol 18, 234 (2003).
  Nair, P. N. R.: Pathogenesis of apical periodontitis and the causes of endodontic failures. Critical Reviews in Oral Biology & Medicine; Nov2004, Vol. 15 Issue 6, p348
  Ned Tijdschr Tandheelick: Local and potential systemic consequences of endodontic root infection. 2005 Nov;112(11):416-9.
  Eckerborn, M. Et al.: A 20-year follow-up study of endodontic variables and apical status in a Swedish population. Int Endod 140, 940 (2007).
- population. Int Endod J 40, 940 (2007
- population. Int Endod J 40, 940 (2007).
  Graf, K.: Immunologisch relevante Belastungen aus zahnärztlichen Werkstoffen und deren Wirkung. UMG 24, 2/2011, 23 26
  Pasqualini, D. et al.: Association among oral health, apical periodontitis, CD14 polymorphisms, and coronary heart disease in middle-aged adults. J Endod 2012 Dec; 38(12): 1570 7
  Van der Stuis, L.: Past and future of endodontics. ENDO (Lond Engl) 6 (2012).
  Koch, M.: On implementation of an endodontic program. Swed Dent J Suppl 230, 9 (2013).
  Gomes, M. et al.: Can Apical Periodontitis Modify Systemic Levels of Inflammatory Markers? A Systematic Review and Metaanalysis. J Endod 39, 1205 (2013).
  http://www.swissdentalsolutions.com