

FABIANA DE OLIVEIRA VASCONCELOS

**AVALIAÇÃO DA PRESENÇA DE CITOMEGALOVÍRUS E VÍRUS EPSTEIN-
BARR EM LESÕES PERIAPICAIS SINTOMÁTICAS E ASSINTOMÁTICAS**

**BELO HORIZONTE
FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA
UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE MINAS GERAIS
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Dissertação apresentada ao Programa do Colegiado de Pós-Graduação da Faculdade de Odontologia da Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, como requisito parcial para a obtenção do título de Mestre em Odontologia, Área de Concentração: Endodontia.

Orientadora: Prof^a. Dr^a. Kátia Lucy de Melo Maltos
Co-orientador: Prof. Dr. Ricardo Santiago Gomez

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2007

Mamãe, Papai e Fernando,

dedico a vocês este trabalho.

Vocês foram fundamentais para que eu
chegasse até aqui. **NÓS** conseguimos!

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RESUMO

Recentes estudos sugeriram que alguns herpesvírus participariam da etiopatogênese das periapicopatias. Assim, o objetivo deste trabalho foi avaliar a presença do citomegalovírus humano (HCMV) e vírus Epstein-Barr (EBV) nas lesões periapicais e verificar a possível associação desses vírus com a ocorrência de grandes lesões sintomáticas e com o seu diagnóstico histopatológico. Incluíram-se no estudo 27 lesões sintomáticas e 52 assintomáticas. A técnica da Reação em Cadeia da Polimerase (PCR) foi empregada para investigar a presença do HCMV e EBV. Os testes do Qui-quadrado e Exato de Fisher foram usados para análise estatística. Observou-se que 64 lesões (81%) apresentaram EBV, 3 (4%) tinham HCMV e nenhum vírus foi detectado em 15 amostras (19%). Notadamente, todas as lesões positivas para HCMV mostraram também EBV. Nenhuma associação significativa foi identificada entre as infecções por HCMV e EBV e a ocorrência de sintomatologia ou o tamanho das lesões, enquanto a infecção por EBV estava estatisticamente relacionada aos cistos periapicais. Concluindo, diferentemente do HCMV, detectou-se uma alta frequência do EBV nas lesões periapicais, especialmente nos cistos. Entretanto, a presença desses vírus não estava relacionada com a sintomatologia das lesões nem com o seu tamanho radiográfico.

Descritores: Citomegalovírus, vírus Epstein-Barr, lesões periapicais.

ABSTRACT

Presence of Cytomegalovirus and Epstein-Barr virus in symptomatic and asymptomatic human periapical lesions

Recent reports have suggested that some herpesviruses are putative pathogens of periapical diseases. Thus, the aim of this study was to investigate the presence of human cytomegalovirus (HCMV) and Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) in periapical lesions and to verify a possible association between these viruses and the occurrence of symptomatic large lesions and their histopathologic diagnosis. 27 symptomatic and 52 asymptomatic periapical lesions were included in the study. The presence of HCMV and EBV in these samples was assessed by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) amplification. Chi-squared and Fisher exact test were used for statistical analysis. 64 (81%) lesions presented EBV, 3 (4%) showed HCMV and 15 (19%) displayed none of the tested herpesviruses. Markedly, all positive lesions for HCMV also showed EBV. No significant association was identified between the HCMV and EBV infection and the occurrence of symptomatology or the lesions size, while EBV infection was statistically related to periapical cysts. In conclusion, contrasting to HCMV, there is a high frequency of EBV in periapical lesions, especially cysts. However, the presence of these viruses is not related to the symptomatology or their radiographic size.

Keywords: Cytomegalovirus, Epstein-Barr virus, periapical lesions.

LISTA DE ABREVIATURAS, SIGLAS E NOTAÇÕES

- – menos

% – porcentagem

& – e

< – menor que

® – marca registrada

bp – *base pairs* – pares de base

CD – *cluster of differentiation* – grupo de diferenciação

DNA – *Deoxyribonucleic acid* – ácido desoxirribonucléico

EBNA-1 – *Epstein-Barr virus nuclear antigen-1* – antígeno nuclear do Epstein-Barr-1

EBV – *Epstein-Barr virus* – Vírus Epstein-Barr

g – grama

H&E – *Hematoxylin and Eosin* – Hematoxilina-Eosina

HCMV – *Human cytomegalovirus* – Citomegalovírus Humano

HHV – *Human herpesvirus* – Herpesvírus Humano

HSV – *Herpes Simplex Virus* – Vírus do Herpes Simples

IFN – *Interferon* – interferon

IL – *Interleukin* – interleucina

MHC – *Major histocompatibility complex* – Complexo de Histocompatibilidade Principal

min – minuto

ml – mililitro

mm – milímetro

ng – nanograma

NK – *Natural Killer*

°C – grau centígrado

p – probabilidade de significância

PCR – *Polymerase Chain Reaction* – Reação em Cadeia da Polimerase

pH – potencial de hidrogênio

pmol – picomol

RT-PCR – *Reverse Transcription-PCR* – PCR da transcrição reversa

s – segundo

Taq – *Thermus aquaticus*

Th – linfócito *T helper* – linfócito T auxiliar

TNF – *Tumour necrosis factor* – Fator de Necrose Tumoral

V – Voltagem

VZV – *Varicella-zoster virus* – Vírus Varicela-Zoster

µl – microlitro

µm – micrômetro

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1 APRESENTAÇÃO

A inflamação periapical é conseqüência da extensão da inflamação pulpar, capaz de se desenvolver em fase anterior à necrose total da polpa. Estabelecida a infecção do sistema de canais radiculares, o egresso de bactérias e seus produtos para os tecidos perirradiculares leva a respostas inflamatórias e imunológicas do hospedeiro no local, resultando na formação de lesão periapical que visa a conter o avanço da infecção endodôntica (TORABINEJAD, 1994; STASHENKO *et al.*, 1994, 1998; TAKAHASHI, 1998).

Kakehashi *et al.* (1965) demonstraram o papel etiológico das bactérias presentes no canal radicular na formação de lesões periapicais. Nesse estudo, a exposição do tecido pulpar à cavidade bucal resultou em inflamação periapical somente em ratos convencionais, e não em animais isentos de germes. Sundqvist (1976) confirmou essa relação causal, relatando que, em dentes portadores de lesões traumáticas com necrose pulpar e coroas íntegras, bactérias foram isoladas somente daqueles que apresentavam lesões periapicais, ou seja, o tecido pulpar não infectado não resultava em inflamação no periápice.

Embora já tenham sido realizadas numerosas investigações de possíveis associações entre determinadas bactérias patogênicas que infectam o sistema de canais radiculares e a ocorrência de sintomatologia ou outras características das lesões (SUNDQVIST, 1976; BAUMGARTNER *et al.*, 1999; SIQUEIRA Jr. *et al.*, 2001; SAKAMOTO *et al.*, 2006), parece ser difícil obter uma forte evidência do papel etiológico de uma espécie bacteriana, uma vez que existem outras variáveis envolvidas na formação dessas lesões.

As lesões periapicais evoluem com períodos de exacerbação e remissão e exibem uma variedade de manifestações clínicas e radiográficas. Ainda não foi determinado se as variações clínicas e histopatológicas das periapicopatias têm causas microbiológicas distintas ou são conseqüências de diferentes respostas imunológicas do hospedeiro aos agentes infecciosos (SABETI *et al.*, 2003a).

Recentemente, relatos da ocorrência de dois herpesvírus, o citomegalovírus humano (HCMV) e o vírus Epstein-Barr (EBV), nos tecidos periapicais inflamados sugeriram que eles estariam envolvidos na etiopatogênese das lesões periapicais (SABETI *et al.*, 2003a, b, c; SLOTS *et al.*, 2003, 2004; SABETI; SLOTS, 2004; YILDIRIM *et al.*, 2006).

A família do herpesvírus humano (HHV) é conhecida como *Herpesviridae*. Os seus membros apresentam uma dupla fita de DNA envolta por um capsídeo e um tegumento amorfo. Circundando essas estruturas, encontra-se um envelope lipídico, derivado das membranas celulares do hospedeiro, que contém um grande número de glicoproteínas virais. A replicação dos herpesvírus acontece no núcleo das células por eles infectadas. Dentre mais de 100 herpesvírus já identificados, apenas oito são conhecidos por infectarem seres humanos: Vírus do Herpes Simples (HSV), tipo 1 (HSV-1 ou HHV-1) e tipo 2 (HSV-2 ou HHV-2); Vírus Varicela-Zoster (VZV ou HHV-3); Vírus Epstein-Barr (EBV ou HHV-4); Citomegalovírus (HCMV ou HHV-5); HHV-6; HHV-7 e Vírus do Sarcoma de Kaposi (HHV-8) (SLOTS, 2004, 2005). Todos esses vírus possuem a habilidade de habitar por toda a vida no interior do hospedeiro infectado. Após a infecção inicial, são observados períodos variáveis de latência e reativação com disseminação. *Stress*, mudanças hormonais, infecções, medicamentos imunossupressores e outros eventos que provoquem uma diminuição das defesas do hospedeiro podem levar à reativação viral (SLOTS, 2005).

Alguns herpesvírus, dentre eles o HCMV e o EBV, exibem tropismo por células do sistema imune e, conseqüentemente, infecções por esses vírus podem resultar em alterações nas funções de defesa, levando a quadros de imunossupressão. Eles interferem com os mecanismos de respostas inata e adaptativa, celular e humoral, através da inativação de células *natural killer* (NK), supressão da apresentação de antígenos pelas moléculas de MHC classe I e II, inibição da apoptose, além de afetar a produção de citocinas (MOGENSEN; PALUDAN, 2001; SLOTS, 2005).

O HCMV, após infecção primária ou recorrente (reativação ou reinfecção), pode ser detectado, por meses ou anos, na saliva, fluido crevicular, urina, leite materno, lágrimas, secreção vaginal e sêmen, o que permite sua transmissão horizontal ou vertical. Canto *et al.* (2000) encontraram uma alta prevalência do vírus na saliva de crianças em creches brasileiras, variando de 39 a 46%. Por outro lado, Noyola *et al.* (2005) detectaram a excreção de HCMV na saliva de em média 11,2% crianças. Aproximadamente 10% das crianças são infectadas até os seis meses de idade, através da placenta, durante o parto ou no decorrer da amamentação. O pico seguinte de transmissão ocorre ao longo da adolescência, predominantemente mediante a troca de líquidos corporais, quando este grupo inicia a atividade sexual. Mesmo em países desenvolvidos, a prevalência da infecção por HCMV é de 90% aos 20 anos de idade. A doença mais evidente clinicamente é observada nos recém-nascidos e em adultos imunossuprimidos, mas, na maioria dos indivíduos, a infecção por HCMV é assintomática. Essa infecção induz uma intensa resposta imunológica do hospedeiro que, incapaz de erradicá-la, apenas leva a uma inativação do vírus, que permanece em estado latente em determinados sítios. Esse vírus pode infectar diversos tipos celulares, destacando-se as células epiteliais ductais em glândulas

salivares, células endoteliais, neutrófilos, monócitos/macrófagos e linfócitos (LANDOLFO *et al.*, 2003; CAPPUYNS *et al.*, 2005).

O EBV infecta mais de 90% da população e é capaz de permanecer no hospedeiro por toda a vida. A exposição durante a infância é comumente assintomática; no entanto, em adultos jovens, muitas vezes a infecção por EBV se manifesta de maneira sintomática, causando uma doença chamada mononucleose infecciosa. Os adultos usualmente contraem o vírus pela transferência direta da saliva, daí a denominação “doença do beijo”. Nos países em desenvolvimento, a exposição costuma ocorrer entre os três primeiros anos de idade, sendo universal na adolescência. As células infectadas pelo EBV são linfócitos B e células epiteliais (SLOTS *et al.*, 2003; CAPPUYNS *et al.*, 2005).

HCMV e EBV têm sido encontrados em frequências maiores em lesões periapicais sintomáticas e de maior tamanho radiográfico (SABETI *et al.*, 2003a, b, c; SLOTS *et al.*, 2004; YILDIRIM *et al.*, 2006), quando comparado a lesões assintomáticas e pequenas. Assim como para as doenças periodontais, Sabeti *et al.* (2003a, b, c) e Slots *et al.* (2003, 2004) sugeriram que algumas formas de alterações periapicais se desenvolvem como resultado de uma série de interações entre herpesvírus, bactérias e as reações imunológicas do hospedeiro. Os vírus poderiam causar destruição tecidual diretamente, através de efeitos citotóxicos locais; reduziriam a resposta imunológica periapical do hospedeiro, aumentando, portanto, a patogenicidade das bactérias infectantes do canal radicular; e seriam capazes de induzir a liberação de citocinas, principalmente pró-inflamatórias, como interleucina-IL-1 β (IL), IL-6, fator de necrose tumoral- α (TNF- α) e interferon- γ (IFN- γ), capazes de levar à maior reabsorção óssea e progressão da lesão (SLOTS, 2004).

Assim, considerando o potencial dos herpesvírus em participar da patogênese das periapicopatias, o objetivo deste trabalho foi avaliar a presença do HCMV e EBV em lesões periapicais e verificar a associação entre esses vírus e a sintomatologia, o tamanho radiográfico e o diagnóstico histopatológico das lesões periapicais.

Tendo em vista a importância da divulgação apropriada dos trabalhos científicos para a construção do conhecimento, este estudo será apresentado a seguir, na forma de artigo, que será enviado para publicação em periódico qualificado.

PRESENCE OF CYTOMEGALOVIRUS AND EPSTEIN-BARR VIRUS IN
SYMPTOMATIC AND ASYMPTOMATIC HUMAN PERIAPICAL LESIONS*

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Running title: Herpesvirus in periapical lesions

Keywords: Cytomegalovirus, Epstein-Barr Virus, periapical lesions.

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Abstract

Aim: Recent reports have suggested that some herpesviruses are putative pathogens of periapical diseases. Thus, the aim of this study was to investigate the presence of human cytomegalovirus (HCMV) and Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) in periapical lesions and to verify the association between these viruses and the occurrence of symptomatic large lesions and their histopathologic diagnosis.

Methodology: 27 symptomatic and 52 asymptomatic periapical lesions were included in the study. The presence of HCMV and EBV in these samples was assessed by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) amplification. Chi-squared and Fisher exact test were used for statistical analysis.

Results: 64 (81%) lesions presented EBV, 3 (4%) showed HCMV and 15 (19%) displayed none of the tested herpesviruses. Markedly, all positive lesions for HCMV also showed EBV. No significant association was identified between the HCMV and EBV infection and the occurrence of symptomatology or the lesions size, while EBV infection was statistically related to periapical cysts.

Conclusions: In contrast to HCMV, there is a high frequency of EBV in periapical lesions, especially cysts. However, the presence of these viruses is not related to the symptomatology or their radiographic size.

Introduction

Injuries to the dental pulp, especially bacterial infection, usually lead to irreversible pulpitis and pulpal necrosis. The interaction between the irritants present in the root canal system and host defensive cells provokes the release of numerous mediators that are capable of stimulating inflammatory/immune responses and bone resorption in the periradicular tissue, resulting in the formation of inflammatory periapical lesions, with the aim of restricting microbial invasion (Torabinejad 1994, Stashenko et al. 1994, Takahashi 1998).

Inflammatory periapical lesions of endodontic origin can be presented histologically as granulomas or cysts. It has been demonstrated that T and B lymphocytes, macrophages, plasma cells and neutrophil granulocytes represent the predominant cells in periapical lesions. Mast cells, eosinophils, dendritic cells and natural killer cells comprise a minor, but functionally important cell population (Kettering & Torabinejad 1993, Kawashima et al. 1996, Márton & Kiss 2000, Metzger 2000, Silva et al. 2005, Lukić et al. 2006).

Although bacteria and host-related inflammatory responses are unquestionably involved in periapical lesions, the pathophysiological events that take place and give rise to a variety of clinical and radiographic manifestations have not been fully understood. Recent studies have shown evidences that some herpesviruses, especially human cytomegalovirus (HCMV) and Epstein-Barr virus (EBV), may participate in the pathogenesis of some types of periapical diseases (Sabeti et al. 2003a, b, c, Sabeti & Slots 2004, Slots et al. 2004).

HCMV and EBV, two members of the *Herpesviridae* family, are ubiquitous viruses transmitted from person to person during the period of primary infection or

episodes of reactivation. Individuals frequently acquire herpesviruses at an early age (Noyola et al. 2005, Slots et al. 2006). After primary exposure, these viruses establish latency in various host cell reservoirs, from which they may reactivate periodically (Yan & Fedorko 2002). In immunocompetent individuals, an HCMV or EBV infection rarely results in clinical disease. Control of herpesviral replication and prevention of pathosis depend on innate and adaptive, cellular and humoral immune mechanisms. The main effector cells of this control are CD8+ cytotoxic T-lymphocytes, NK cells and anti-viral antibodies (Kettering & Torabinejad 1993, Kano & Shiohara 2000, Landolfo et al. 2003, Slots 2004, Konstantinidis et al. 2005).

Cytomegalovirus infection is common in the human population and seroprevalence has been reported to be as high as 80-90%. Multiple cells types are infected by HCMV, especially ductal epithelial cells of salivary glands, kidney, endothelial cells, neutrophils, monocytes/macrophages and T lymphocytes (Contreras et al. 1999, Landolfo et al. 2003, Slots 2005). The regular shedding of infectious virus in the saliva over a long period of time is believed to play a major role in horizontal transmission of this virus (Kano & Shiohara 2000, Kloover et al. 2002). Wide variations in HCMV excretion in saliva have been found in different studies. The rates varied from 8.6 to 28.7% (Canto et al. 2000) and from 3.1 to 31.3% (Noyola et al. 2005).

The Epstein-Barr virus is a human herpesvirus that infects up to 95% of adults worldwide. EBV infects epithelial cells and B lymphocytes (Ammatuna et al. 1998, Contreras et al. 1999) and productively replicates at oral mucosal surfaces, shedding transmissible virus into the saliva (Slots et al. 2006). Idesawa et al. (2004) detected EBV in the saliva of 48.5% periodontitis patients and only in 15% of healthy individuals, suggesting that levels of EBV in saliva may reflect the status of

periodontal inflammation. Saygun et al. (2005) demonstrated a close relationship between HCMV and EBV loads in inflamed periodontal tissue and in saliva, indicating at least a partial periodontal origin of salivary herpesviruses. EBV is a causative agent of infectious mononucleosis and has been found to be associated with nasopharyngeal carcinoma, endemic Burkitt's lymphoma and oral hairy leukoplakia (Ammatuna et al. 1998, Slots et al. 2006).

Herpesviruses involvement in the pathogenesis of periapical lesions may occur as a direct result of viral infection and replication, or as a consequence of virally induced impairment of the host defense and subsequent increased virulence of bacteria infecting the root canal (Sabeti et al. 2003a, b, c, Slots et al. 2004).

The aim of this study was to investigate the presence of HCMV and EBV in periapical lesions and to verify a possible association between these viruses and the occurrence of symptomatic large lesions and their histopathologic diagnosis.

Materials and methods

Subjects and sample collection

A total of 61 patients presenting teeth with periapical radiolucencies suggestive of inflammatory lesions of endodontic origin and requiring extraction were recruited from the Surgery Clinic at the Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Brazil. Those individuals that reported general health concerns like immunosuppressive chemotherapy, HIV infection or severely compromised immune function were not included in this study. Teeth with severe types of periodontal diseases and with a perio-endo lesion were not included. There were 43 females (71%) and 18 males (29%), with median age of 35 years (range 14 to 68). This study was approved by the

University's Ethics Committee (ETIC nº 084/06) and a signed informed consent was obtained from all the participants.

In this study, 79 periapical lesions were obtained and a total of 27 symptomatic and 52 asymptomatic lesions were studied. The lesion was classified as symptomatic when associated with pain, swelling and/or sensitivity to percussion or palpation. Asymptomatic lesions were those without any of these signs or symptoms (Torabinejad & Walton 1989, Sabeti et al. 2003a, b, Slots et al. 2004).

The standardized periapical radiographs of each case were mounted in an appropriate black card and carefully evaluated by two calibrated examiners. The radiolucencies' two major lengths were measured in millimeters using a caliper rule and multiplied. The lesions ranged in radiographic size from 1 x 2 mm (2 mm²) to 10 x 12 mm (120 mm²) and were stratified into two groups according to the median value: 40 small (16 mm² or less) and 39 large lesions (bigger than 16 mm²).

Samples were obtained by curettage in conjunction with tooth extraction. Prior to the surgery, the patients rinsed with 0.12% chlorhexidine mouthwash for 60 seconds. All surgical procedures were performed with sterile instruments and material. After removing the tooth, the periapical lesion was collected and washed in 0.9% saline solution. A tissue fragment was placed in a plastic vial containing 10% formalin solution and processed for light microscopy. Serial 5 µm-thick sections were obtained and stained by hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) for histopathological diagnosis. Only the cases diagnosed as periapical cysts or granulomas remained in the study. The other sample portions were placed into an Eppendorf microtube containing 500 µl of OCT Compound Tissue-Tek[®] (Sakura, Torrance, CA, USA) and stored at -80 °C until processing for virological identification.

DNA extraction

The DNA purification was carried out using the DNeasy[®] Tissue Kit (Qiagen, Valencia, CA, USA), following the manufacturer protocols.

Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) assays

Viruses DNA were identified by PCR amplification performed in a DNA thermal cycler PTC 100 – Programmable Thermal Controller (MJ Research, Waltham, Massachusetts, USA), which included cycles of denaturation, primer annealing and extension, ending with a final extension. Primers and PCR conditions are described in table 1. Positive and negative controls (PCR reagents without DNA) for HCMV and EBV were processed in each experiment.

The presence of HCMV glycoprotein B was assessed by a nested PCR method (Victória et al. 2005). The 25 µl reaction mixture contained buffer (40mM NaCl, 10mM Tris-HCl pH 8.4, 2.25mM MgCl₂, Triton X-100 0.1%), *Taq* DNA polymerase (0.25unit/reaction – Phoneutria Biotecnologia, Belo Horizonte, MG, Brazil), primers (20 pmol/reaction) and 0.2mM deoxynucleoside triphosphates. After the first round of PCR, 1 µl of the final product of each sample, including the negative control, was used as a template for the second PCR with the inner primer pairs. The same procedure as described earlier was followed, except that 57°C was used as the annealing temperature.

To identify the EBV, PCR was carried out with the primers that amplify the region encoding the Epstein-Barr virus nuclear antigen-1 (EBNA-1) (Ammatuna et al. 1998). The 25 µl reaction mixture contained 100-300 ng of genomic DNA template,

primers (20 pmol/reaction), buffer (10mM $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$, 10mM KCl, 10mM Tris-HCl pH 8.4, 3.0mM MgCl_2 , Triton X-100 0.1%), 0.2mM deoxynucleoside triphosphates and *Taq* DNA polymerase (0.25unit/reaction – Phoneutria Biotecnologia, Belo Horizonte, MG, Brazil).

The human β -globin gene was amplified as a control for DNA quality (Gall-Troselj et al. 2001). The 25 μl reaction mixture contained 100-300 ng of genomic DNA template, primers (20 pmol/reaction), buffer (1.50mM MgCl_2 , 50mM KCl, 10mM Tris-HCl pH 8.4, Triton X-100 0.1%), 0.2mM deoxynucleoside triphosphates and *Taq* DNA polymerase (1unit/reaction – Phoneutria Biotecnologia, Belo Horizonte, MG, Brazil).

Polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis

The HCMV (224bp), EBV (269bp) and β -globin (268bp) amplified products were visualized by 6.5% polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and silver stained. Five μl of each reaction product was added to 1 μl of gel loading dye (0.25% bromophenol blue, 30% glycerol, 10 mM EDTA). Electrophoresis was carried out using 1x TBE buffer, 160V, for approximately 30 minutes, in a mini vertical gel electrophoresis unit (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA). The molecular weight of the DNA was estimated using 100 bp ladder markers.

Statistical Analysis

Chi-square (X^2) and Fisher exact test were used to verify association between groups' distributions. Statistical significance was set at the level of $p < 0.05$. These statistical analysis were performed using SigmaStat software (Systat Software Inc., Richmond, California, USA).

Results

Figures 1 and 2 represent silver-stained polyacrylamide gels showing PCR products of HCMV and EBV genomes, with 224 bp and 269 bp, respectively. The frequency of occurrence of EBV and HCMV in periapical lesions and the relationship between these viruses and some parameters of this disease are exhibited in table 2. Of the 79 lesions studied, 64 (81%) presented EBV, 3 (4%) showed HCMV and 15 (19%) displayed none of the tested herpesviruses. Markedly, all positive lesions for HCMV also showed EBV.

The occurrence of HCMV and EBV was not statistically associated to the presence of symptoms neither to the lesion size. A significant association was observed between EBV infection and periapical cysts.

Discussion

The present study detected EBV DNA in 64 of the 79 periapical lesions examined (81%). This finding is in general agreement with prior studies which reported that most teeth with necrotic pulp and periapical lesions harbor herpesviruses in periapical inflammatory tissue (Sabeti et al. 2003a, b, c, Sabeti & Slots 2004, Slots et al. 2003, 2004, Yildirim et al. 2006).

However, HCMV has not been widely observed, being present only in three cases (4%), despite its high frequency in the general population. This result refutes the hypothesis of Slots et al. (2004) that HCMV would be the more important pathogen of the two viruses and the responsible for transactivating EBV, suggesting that it is not involved in the pathogenesis of periapical pathosis.

Since periradicular lesions are a reactive tissue composed mainly of granulomatous inflammatory tissue replacing normal bone, there is no actual normal tissue equivalent which can be used as a negative control (Lim et al. 1994). Therefore, we compared the occurrence of herpesviruses in symptomatic and asymptomatic lesions.

No statistical differences in the presence of each virus were found between symptomatic and asymptomatic periapical lesions, unlike previous studies that suggested HCMV and EBV participation in the pathogenesis of symptomatic periapical lesions. This hypothesis was based on findings of a significantly higher occurrence of HCMV and EBV transcripts in symptomatic periapical lesions (Sabeti et al. 2003c) compared to asymptomatic cases (Sabeti et al. 2003a, b, Slots et al. 2004), to healthy periapical tissue (Sabeti et al. 2003a) and to non-inflamed pulps (Yildirim et al. 2006). Sabeti & Slots (2004) reported that, although not statistically significant, lesions with HCMV-EBV dual infection presented most bacterial groups, were symptomatic or large-sized.

When the presence of the viruses was evaluated according to the radiographic sizes of the lesions, no statistical relationship could be verified, although HCMV was found only in large lesions. EBV was commonly detected in both lesion sizes. Differently, a higher frequency of HCMV and EBV infection has been reported in

large periapical lesions (Sabeti et al. 2003a, c, Sabeti & Slots 2004) compared to small ones.

Recent studies have suggested that herpesviruses participate in the pathogenesis of periodontitis, especially in its aggressive and active forms, probably by their ability to impair antimicrobial defenses of the periodontium, which may give rise to overgrowth of pathogenic bacteria (Contreras et al. 1999, Ting et al. 2000, Kamma et al. 2001, Saygun et al. 2004a, b, Kubar et al. 2005, Konstantinidis et al. 2005, Klemenc et al. 2005, Wu et al. 2006, Watanabe et al. submitted paper).

Regardless of the similarities between periodontal and periapical diseases, in the present study, HCMV was not observed in high frequencies and neither EBV nor HCMV could be related to clinical aspects of periapical lesions. This is partially in agreement with the results of Watanabe et al. (submitted paper), which is, apparently, the only work that evaluated herpesviruses in Brazilian patients with periodontitis. The authors detected EBV more frequently in periodontitis than in gingivitis sites, but no positive association between HCMV and periodontitis was observed.

Similarly to periodontitis, Sabeti et al. (2003a, b, c), Sabeti & Slots (2004) and Slots et al. (2004) suggested an infectious disease model for the development of periapical pathosis as a result of a series of interactions among herpesvirus, bacteria and host immune responses. At first, inflammatory cells infected by herpesviruses go into the periapical area in response to bacterial infection of the root canal system. Active herpesviruses may cause direct cytopathic effects on periapical fibroblasts, endothelial cells and bone cells, resulting in loss of tissue (Contreras & Slots 2000). In addition, they can trigger an array of host responses that induce dysfunction and suppress responses of monocytes/macrophages, T and B lymphocytes and

polymorphonuclear leukocytes (Abramson & Wheeler 1994, Contreras et al. 1999), making these cells less effective in combating infections and predisposing to overgrowth of endodontic pathogenic bacteria, that may invade and survive in the periapical lesion (Sabeti & Slots 2004, Slots et al. 2004).

Herpesviruses are also able to interfere with cytokine and chemokine production. HCMV infection stimulates production of various monocyte/macrophage proinflammatory cytokines, such as IL-1 β (Iwamoto et al. 1990), IL-2, tumour necrosis factor (TNF)- α , IL-6 (Iwamoto & Konicek 1997), IL-8, IL-12, interferon (IFN)- α/β and IFN- γ (Mogensen & Paludan 2001, Wara-aswapati et al. 2003). EBV infection stimulates the production of IL-1 β , IL-1 receptor antagonist (IL-1Ra), IL-6, IL-8, IL-18, TNF- α , IFN- γ , IFN- α/β , monokine induced by IFN- γ (Mig), IFN- γ -inducible protein 10 (IP-10), granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor (GM-CSF) (Mogensen & Paludan 2001), IL-2, IL-12 and TNF- β (Andersson 2000). Most of these mediators have the potential to propagate states of pain and bone resorption (Kawashima & Stashenko 1999). In spite of this, Čolić et al. (2006) reported that the levels of Th1 and Th2 cytokines did not correlate with clinical characteristics of periapical lesions, defined by the presence of symptoms.

Alteration between prolonged periods of herpesvirus latency interrupted by periods of activation may partly be responsible for intermittent episodes of periapical disease progression and symptoms. Frequent reactivation of periapical herpesviruses in some patients may result in rapid disease progression (Sabeti et al. 2003a). Nonetheless, despite the HCMV and EBV possible pathogenic mechanisms, no statistical significant relationship was identified between the type of herpesvirus and cytokine expression in periapical lesions (Yildirim et al. 2006).

Even though HCMV and EBV have been investigated in periapical lesions, as far as we know, there is no report in the literature of the possible relation between these viruses and the histopathologic diagnosis of periapical lesions. We found a statistically significant association between the presence of EBV and periapical cysts, which may be explained by the tropism of this virus for epithelial cells (Ammatuna et al. 1998, Slots et al. 2006).

Noticeably, our results showed no statistical relationship between HCMV and EBV and the clinical characteristics evaluated of periapical lesions. This discrepancy with prior studies may also be due to case selection, sample size, ethnic differences or varied experimental methods employed. We selected periapical lesions related to teeth in diverse clinical conditions. Differently, Sabeti et al. (2003a, b, c) and Slots et al. (2004) evaluated lesions collected at the time of apicoectomy, which was being performed due to radiographic evidence of incomplete periapical healing following conventional root canal treatment, that is, only refractory cases. The subject population of those studies was smaller than the one from this research, and there is no report of previous studies carried out in a Brazilian population. A Reverse Transcription-PCR (RT-PCR) approach was used by Sabeti et al. (2003a, b) and Slots et al. (2004) to identify transcription of herpesviral genes indicative of herpesvirus active infection. Therefore, it is not known if the negative periapical sites harboured the viruses in a latent stage. In our study, PCR was used for detection of viruses DNA.

One of the major challenges in confirming or refuting a role for HCMV and EBV in periapical pathosis is the ubiquitous nature of these viruses (Slots et al. 2003). The possibility that the periapical inflammatory process activates the viruses, existing in latent form, cannot be excluded, once the interaction between

herpesviruses and inflammation or bacteria is bi-directional, with inflammatory mediators and bacterial products having the potential to activate periapical herpesvirus (Sabeti et al. 2003a, b). It must be highlighted that the simple presence of a suspected causative agent does not imply an etiological relationship of the agent to the development and/or maintenance of the disease. Previous data on herpesviruses in periapical pathosis reported only statistical associations in the moment of the observation. To determine if herpesvirus activation is the cause of symptomatic periapical disease or just a coincident event, the etiopathogenic model proposed by Sabeti et al. (2003a, b, c) and Slots et al. (2004) for virus infectious periapical disease needs to be verified in animal experiments and in prospective human studies.

In conclusion, in the current study, EBV was present in high frequency in periapical lesions, especially cysts, but no significant association was identified between the HCMV and EBV infection and the occurrence of symptomatic lesion or large-size radiographic bone destruction. Therefore, an influence of these herpesviruses in periapical pathosis has yet to be demonstrated.

Conclusions

In contrast to HCMV, there is a high frequency of EBV in periapical lesions, especially cysts. However, the presence of these viruses is not related to the symptomatology or their radiographic size.

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Tables

Table 1 - Primers and PCR conditions

Target	Primer Pair	PCR program	Product size
HCMV	Outer primers		
	F: 5' ACA TGG AAT CCA GGA TCT GGT GCC 3'	95°C / 30 s	
	R: 5' CCC TAT GAT ATG CCA CGA AAA CCG 3'	58°C / 45 s	
		72°C / 30 s	
		30 cycles	
		72°C / 5 min	
	Inner primers		
	F: 5' CAA CAC GTA ACG TCT TCT GAA GCC G 3'	95° C/ 30 s	224 bp
	R: 5' TAG ACC ACC ATG ATG CCC TCA TCC 3'	57°C / 45 s	
		72°C / 30 s	
	30 cycles		
	72°C / 5 min		
EBV	F: 5' GTC ATC ATC ATC CGG GTC TC-3'	94°C / 60 s	269 bp
	R: 5' TTC GGG TTG GAA CCT CCT TG 3'	56° C/ 50 s	
		72 °C / 60 s	
		40 cycles	
		72°C / 5 min	
β-globin	F: 5' CAA CTT CAT CCA CGT TCA CC 3'	94 °C / 60 s	268 bp
	R: 5' GAA GAG CCA AGG ACA GGT AC 3'	56 °C / 50 s	
		72 °C / 60 s	
		40 cycles	
		72°C / 5 min	

F = forward primer, R= reverse primer

Table 2 – Relationship between herpesviruses and aspects of periapical lesions

Herpesviruses	Symptomatology		Histopathologic diagnosis		Radiographic Size	
	Symptomatic (n = 27)	Asymptomatic (n = 52)	Granulomas (n = 60)	Cysts (n = 19)	Small (n = 40)	Large (n = 39)
EBV	74% (20)	85% (44)	75% (45)	100% (19)*	78% (31)	85% (33)
HCMV	4% (1)	4% (2)	2% (1)	11% (2)	0% (0)	8% (3)
No virus	26% (7)	15% (8)	25% (15)	0% (0)	22% (9)	15% (6)

* EBV: Fisher exact test, p = 0.016

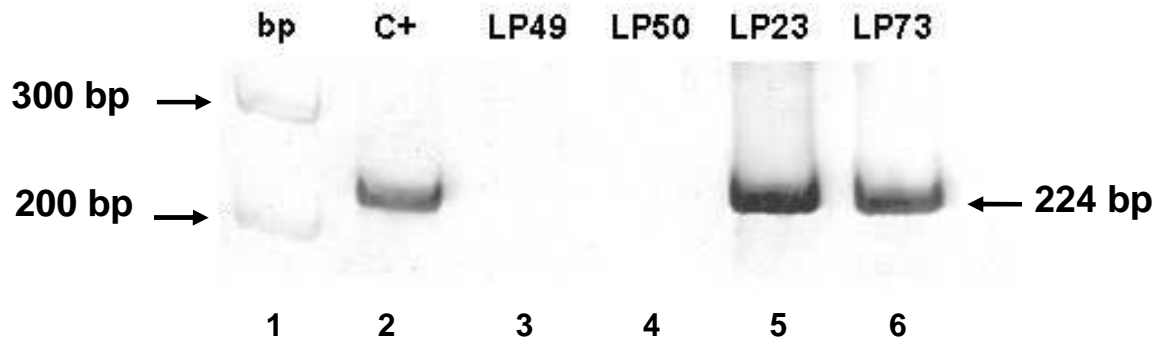
Figures

Figure 1 – HCMV in periapical lesions. Silver-stained 6.5% polyacrylamide gel showing the PCR products of the HCMV genome (224 bp). Lane 1 is the molecular size marker. Lane 2 shows the positive control, lanes 3 and 4 are negative samples and lanes 5 and 6 are positive samples.

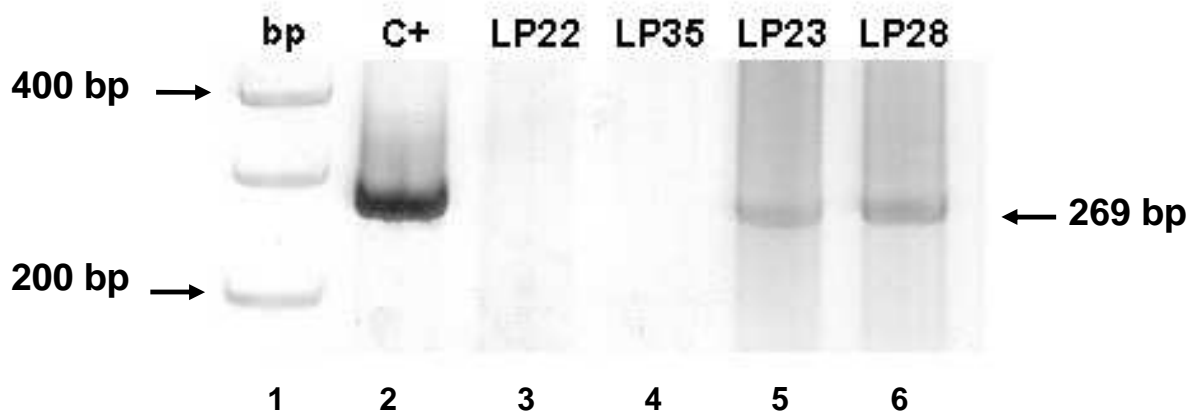


Figure 2 – EBV in periapical lesions. Silver-stained 6.5% polyacrylamide gel showing the PCR products of the EBV genome (269 bp). Lane 1 is the molecular size marker. Lane 2 shows the positive control, lanes 3 and 4 are negative samples and lanes 5 and 6 are positive samples.

3 CONSIDERAÇÕES FINAIS

As lesões periapicais de origem endodôntica apresentam variadas formas clínicas, radiográficas e histológicas. A sua patogênese ainda é alvo de inúmeros estudos, visando à compreensão de como essas lesões evoluem ao longo do tempo e por que em alguns casos ocorre uma rápida expansão da lesão com o aparecimento intermitente de sintomatologia, enquanto na maioria das vezes se trata de uma doença assintomática.

Diversos trabalhos tentaram definir uma determinada espécie bacteriana ou uma combinação de bactérias que tivesse implicações no curso da doença periapical, na severidade das manifestações clínicas ou na taxa de reabsorção óssea e expansão das lesões (SUNDQVIST, 1976; BAUMGARTNER *et al.*, 1999; SIQUEIRA Jr. *et al.*, 2001; SAKAMOTO *et al.*, 2006). No entanto, embora algumas associações tenham sido observadas, os resultados encontrados são contraditórios e não se estabeleceu nenhuma relação conclusiva entre a presença de determinado patógeno e a ocorrência de certo quadro clínico. A detecção e/ou identificação de espécies de bactérias envolvidas nas infecções endodônticas não foi suficiente para prever a evolução clínica da periapicopatia.

Esses dados motivaram a procura de fatores etiológicos adicionais e, recentemente, tem-se estudado o possível envolvimento do herpesvírus na patogênese das lesões periapicais, especialmente o citomegalovírus humano e o vírus Epstein-Barr. No presente trabalho, embora EBV tenha sido encontrado na maioria das lesões periapicais, não houve diferença estatisticamente significativa na frequência do EBV e do HCMV em lesões sintomáticas e assintomáticas ou em lesões de diferentes tamanhos radiográficos. As análises estatísticas foram

realizadas também separadamente para os granulomas e cistos, mostrando, da mesma maneira, ausência de associação entre a presença dos vírus e a sintomatologia ou o tamanho das lesões.

Avaliando a presença dos vírus em dentes com ou sem fístula e em dentes com variados graus de destruição coronária, não foram observadas diferenças estatisticamente significativas.

Apesar da semelhança existente entre as inflamações periodontais e as periapicais, a sugerida participação dos herpesvírus nas periodontopatias (CONTRERAS *et al.*, 1999; TING *et al.*, 2000; KAMMA *et al.*, 2001; SAYGUN *et al.*, 2004a, b; KUBAR *et al.*, 2005; KONSTANTINIDIS *et al.*, 2005; KLEMENC *et al.*, 2005; WU *et al.*, 2006) e nas lesões periapicais (SABETI *et al.*, 2003a, b, c; SABETI; SLOTS, 2004; SLOTS *et al.*, 2003, 2004; YILDIRIM *et al.*, 2006) não pôde ser constatada em nosso estudo.

Considerando a alta frequência desses vírus na população, torna-se difícil estabelecer o seu papel etiológico. A associação de dois fenômenos coincidentes, ou seja, evidência da presença dos vírus em lesões periapicais, não seria prova de relação de causalidade. Os herpesvírus são geralmente adquiridos na infância e são capazes de se estabelecerem no hospedeiro, indefinidamente, na forma latente com reativações intermitentes. Ao invés de as infecções ativas serem a causa da progressão das lesões periapicais, o que pode ocorrer é a inflamação periapical, provocada pela infecção bacteriana, induzir a reativação viral.

Nossos resultados mostraram uma grande frequência da presença do EBV nas lesões periapicais, entretanto, sem qualquer correlação significativa com a sintomatologia e o tamanho radiográfico das mesmas. Futuros estudos empregando métodos quantitativos como o *real-time* PCR, acompanhamentos longitudinais e

experimentos em modelo animal são necessários para esclarecer a participação do EBV na patogênese de lesões periapicais. Já o HCMV, apesar de ser muito freqüente na população, foi encontrado em apenas três lesões, sugerindo não estar envolvido na patogênese das periapicopatias. Esses dados contradizem os escassos trabalhos disponíveis na literatura, realizados por um único grupo de pesquisadores, que encontraram uma alta freqüência desses vírus em lesões sintomáticas e de maior tamanho radiográfico (SABETI *et al.*, 2003a, b, c; SLOTS *et al.*, 2004; YILDIRIM *et al.*, 2006).

Por fim, é importante voltar a atenção para o estudo das respostas do hospedeiro frente aos microrganismos que infectam o sistema de canais radiculares, uma vez que recentes trabalhos (DE SÁ *et al.*, 2007) demonstraram que a presença de polimorfismos genéticos relacionados à síntese de níveis diferentes de mediadores inflamatórios pode influenciar significativamente o curso clínico da doença periapical, definindo grupos de risco para o estabelecimento de lesões sintomáticas.

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ANEXOS

ANEXO A – Termo de Consentimento Livre e Esclarecido

TERMO DE CONSENTIMENTO LIVRE E ESCLARECIDO

Eu, Fabiana de Oliveira Vasconcelos, aluna do Curso de Mestrado em Odontologia, Área de Concentração Endodontia, estou fazendo uma pesquisa para estudar se a presença de alguns tipos de vírus no foco de inflamação próximo às raízes dos dentes tem relação com a ocorrência de dor no local. Para isto preciso da sua colaboração. O material que precisamos coletar deverá ser retirado durante a extração do seu dente. Ele precisa ser removido mesmo que não você não participe da pesquisa. Você será submetido a um exame simples e a uma radiografia do dente, necessários para a extração, e posteriormente à cirurgia para retirada do dente e da área inflamada que iremos estudar (lesão periapical). Utilizaremos todo o material esterilizado, sem nenhum risco para você.

Você participa se quiser e, mesmo depois de concordar e assinar, pode desistir a qualquer momento. A sua participação nesta pesquisa é voluntária. Se você não quiser, isto não vai atrapalhar o seu tratamento na Faculdade de Odontologia da UFMG. Você não gastará nada com esta pesquisa.

Você receberá o resultado do seu exame e, se for percebido algum problema após o exame do material que será retirado, você será encaminhado para o tratamento adequado. Seu nome não vai aparecer e você não será identificado.

Qualquer problema que tiver, pode telefonar para 9194-6021, que estarei à disposição. Se precisar de algum esclarecimento, pode ligar também para o COEP - Comitê de Ética em Pesquisa da UFMG, que aprovou esta pesquisa. O telefone é 3499-4592.

Fabiana de Oliveira Vasconcelos – aluna Mestrado

Kátia Lucy de Melo Maltos – Orientadora

-----✂-----

Declaro que fui suficientemente informado (a) a respeito da pesquisa e da ausência de riscos na coleta do material.

Declaro ainda que concordo em participar voluntariamente desta pesquisa. Estou ciente de que posso desistir a qualquer momento da minha participação e que não gastarei nada nesta pesquisa.

Belo Horizonte, de de 200

Assinatura do paciente / Documento apresentado

ANEXO B – Ficha clínica

FICHA CLÍNICA PESQUISA PARA DISSERTAÇÃO DE MESTRADO

Avaliação da presença de Citomegalovírus e Vírus Epstein-Barr em granulomas periapicais sintomáticos e assintomáticos

Aluna: Fabiana de Oliveira Vasconcelos
Orientadores: Kátia Lucy de Melo Maltos
Ricardo Santiago Gomez

DATA DO EXAME RADIOGRÁFICO: _____
DATA DA COLETA / EXODONTIA: _____

IDENTIFICAÇÃO

Nome: _____
 Sexo: _____ Cor: _____ Profissão: _____ Data de nasc.: ____ / ____ / ____
 Naturalidade: _____ Est. Civil: _____
 Endereço: _____
 _____ CEP: _____ Cidade: _____ UF: _____
 Telefones: _____

ANAMNESE

QP: _____

HDA: _____

Está sob tratamento médico? Sim () Não () _____

Está fazendo uso de algum medicamento? Sim () Não () _____

Tem algum tipo de alergia? Sim () Não () _____

Apresenta alguma das seguintes condições:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Diabetes / Distúrbios endócrinos | <input type="checkbox"/> Hemorragias /Doenças hematológicas |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cardiopatias | <input type="checkbox"/> Hepatite |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hipertensão arterial | <input type="checkbox"/> Doenças renais |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Doenças respiratórias | <input type="checkbox"/> Doenças gastrointestinais |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Outros _____ | |

Observações: _____

Hábitos: _____

ANEXO C – Soluções e reagentes

A – Soluções utilizadas na eletroforese em gel de poliacrilamida 6,5%

a) Acrilamida 30%

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| • Acrilamida | 29g |
| • Bis-acrilamida | 1g |
| • H ₂ O | q.s.p. 100ml |

b) TBE 20X

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| • Tris | 121g |
| • Ácido bórico | 61,7g |
| • EDTA | 7,44g |
| • H ₂ O q.s.p. | 1000ml |

c) TBE 10X

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| • TBE 20X | 500ml |
| • H ₂ O q.s.p. | 1000ml |

d) TBE 1X

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| • TBE 50X | 50ml |
| • H ₂ O q.s.p. | 1000ml |

e) Confecção do gel de poliacrilamida

- | | |
|------------------|---------|
| • Acrilamida 30% | 1,079ml |
| • TBE 10X | 0,65ml |
| • Água destilada | 3,22ml |
| • TEMED | 4,00μl |
| • APS | 40,00μl |

B – Soluções utilizadas na coloração do gel de poliacrilamida pela prata**a) Solução de prata (estoque)**

- Nitrato de prata 20,38 g
- Água destilada q.s.p. 1.000 ml

b) Solução de prata (uso)

- Solução de estoque 8 ml
- Água destilada 100 ml
- Formaldeído 37% 150 µl

c) Revelador

- Carbonato de sódio 2,97 g
- Água destilada q.s.p. 100 ml
- Formaldeído 37% 150µl
- Tiosulfato de sódio 10mg/ml 40 µl

d) Solução Fixadora

- Ácido acético glacial 100 ml
- Água destilada q.s.p. 1.000 ml

e) Solução de Tiosulfato de sódio

- Tiosulfato de sódio 10 mg
- Água destilada q.s.p. 1 ml

Anexo D – Dados clínicos coletados

Código	Sintomatologia	Fístula mucosa	Resto radicular	Diagnóstico histopatológico	HCMV	EBV	Tamanho radiográfico da lesão (mm)
LP02	Assintomático	Não	Sim	cisto periapical	-	+	04 x 04
LP03	Sintomático	Não	Sim	granuloma periapical	-	+	02 x 06
LP04	Assintomático	Não	Sim	granuloma periapical	-	+	03 x 07
LP05	Assintomático	Não	Sim	granuloma periapical	-	-	04 x 05
LP06	Assintomático	Não	Sim	granuloma periapical	-	-	03 x 05
LP07	Assintomático	Sim	Sim	cisto periapical	-	+	05 x 06
LP08	Sintomático	Sim	Sim	granuloma periapical	-	-	04 x 08
LP09	Sintomático	Não	Sim	cisto periapical	-	+	03 x 03
LP11	Assintomático	Não	Sim	cisto periapical	-	+	01 x 07
LP12	Assintomático	Não	Não	cisto periapical	-	+	04 x 04
LP13	Sintomático	Não	Não	granuloma periapical	-	+	03 x 04
LP14	Sintomático	Não	Não	granuloma periapical	-	+	03 x 05
LP15	Assintomático	Não	Não	granuloma periapical	-	+	05 x 07
LP16	Assintomático	Não	Sim	cisto periapical	-	+	03 x 07
LP17	Sintomático	Não	Não	cisto periapical	-	+	04 x 05
LP18	Assintomático	Não	Sim	cisto periapical	-	+	03 x 07
LP20	Assintomático	Não	Sim	granuloma periapical	-	+	03 x 05
LP21	Assintomático	Não	Não	granuloma periapical	-	+	10 x 12
LP22	Sintomático	Não	Sim	granuloma periapical	-	-	04 x 12
LP23	Sintomático	Não	Sim	cisto periapical	+	+	04 x 08
LP24	Assintomático	Não	Sim	cisto periapical	-	+	02 x 03
LP25	Sintomático	Não	Não	granuloma periapical	-	+	04 x 05
LP26	Sintomático	Não	Não	granuloma periapical	-	+	04 x 08
LP27	Assintomático	Não	Não	granuloma periapical	-	+	03 x 04
LP28	Assintomático	Não	Sim	granuloma periapical	-	+	05 x 06
LP29	Assintomático	Não	Não	cisto periapical	-	+	06 x 12
LP30	Assintomático	Não	sim	granuloma periapical	-	+	03 x 08

Código	Sintomatologia	Fístula mucosa	Resto radicular	Diagnóstico histopatológico	HCMV	EBV	Tamanho radiográfico da lesão (mm)
LP31	Assintomático	Não	sim	granuloma periapical	-	+	06 x 07
LP32	Assintomático	Não	não	cisto periapical	-	+	02 x 03
LP33	Sintomático	Não	sim	granuloma periapical	-	+	02 x 08
LP34	Assintomático	Não	não	granuloma periapical	-	+	02 x 06
LP35	Sintomático	Não	não	granuloma periapical	-	-	03 x 06
LP36	Sintomático	Não	sim	granuloma periapical	-	-	04 x 04
LP37	Sintomático	Não	sim	cisto periapical	-	+	03 x 10
LP38	Assintomático	Não	sim	granuloma periapical	-	+	08 x 08
LP39	Assintomático	Não	sim	granuloma periapical	-	+	04 x 08
LP40	Assintomático	Não	sim	granuloma periapical	-	+	02 x 02
LP41	Assintomático	Não	sim	granuloma periapical	-	+	04 x 05
LP42	Assintomático	Não	sim	granuloma periapical	-	+	08 x 09
LP43	Assintomático	Não	sim	granuloma periapical	-	+	02 x 05
LP44	Sintomático	Sim	não	granuloma periapical	-	+	03 x 04
LP45	Sintomático	Não	não	granuloma periapical	-	-	02 x 04
LP46	Sintomático	Não	sim	granuloma periapical	-	+	03 x 06
LP47	Assintomático	Não	sim	cisto periapical	-	+	09 x 10
LP48	Assintomático	Não	não	granuloma periapical	-	+	03 x 05
LP49	Sintomático	Não	não	granuloma periapical	-	+	01 x 02
LP50	Sintomático	Não	sim	granuloma periapical	-	+	02 x 04
LP51	Assintomático	Não	não	granuloma periapical	-	+	02 x 05
LP52	Assintomático	Não	sim	cisto periapical	-	+	05 x 05
LP53	Assintomático	Não	não	granuloma periapical	-	+	03 x 03
LP54	Sintomático	Não	sim	granuloma periapical	-	+	01 x 03
LP55	Sintomático	Não	sim	granuloma periapical	-	-	02 x 03
LP56	Assintomático	Não	sim	granuloma periapical	-	-	03 x 04

Código	Sintomatologia	Fístula mucosa	Resto radicular	Diagnóstico histopatológico	HCMV	EBV	Tamanho radiográfico da lesão (mm)
LP57	Sintomático	Não	não	granuloma periapical	-	+	04 x 05
LP58	Sintomático	Não	não	granuloma periapical	-	-	02 x 03
LP59	Assintomático	Não	não	granuloma periapical	-	-	01 x 04
LP60	Assintomático	Não	sim	granuloma periapical	-	-	03 x 05
LP61	Assintomático	Sim	não	granuloma periapical	-	+	04 x 09
LP62	Sintomático	Sim	sim	granuloma periapical	-	+	03 x 04
LP63	Assintomático	Não	sim	granuloma periapical	-	+	03 x 06
LP64	Assintomático	Não	sim	cisto periapical	-	+	03 x 08
LP65	Assintomático	Não	sim	cisto periapical	-	+	08 x 10
LP66	Assintomático	Não	sim	granuloma periapical	-	+	05 x 10
LP67	Assintomático	Não	sim	cisto periapical	-	+	03 x 03
LP68	Assintomático	Não	sim	granuloma periapical	+	+	04 x 06
LP70	Assintomático	Não	sim	granuloma periapical	-	+	03 x 03
LP71	Assintomático	Não	sim	granuloma periapical	-	+	03 x 05
LP72	Sintomático	Não	sim	granuloma periapical	-	+	03 x 04
LP73	Assintomático	Não	não	cisto periapical	+	+	05 x 09
LP74	Assintomático	Não	sim	granuloma periapical	-	-	03 x 07
LP75	Assintomático	Não	não	granuloma periapical	-	+	03 x 06
LP76	Assintomático	Não	não	granuloma periapical	-	+	04 x 06
LP77	Assintomático	Não	sim	granuloma periapical	-	+	06 x 08
LP78	Assintomático	Não	sim	granuloma periapical	-	+	04 x 04
LP79	Assintomático	Não	não	granuloma periapical	-	-	02 x 03
LP80	Sintomático	Não	sim	granuloma periapical	-	+	04 x 03
LP81	Assintomático	Não	não	granuloma periapical	-	-	06 x 12
LP82	Assintomático	Não	não	granuloma periapical	-	+	02 x 06
LP83	Sintomático	Não	não	granuloma periapical	-	+	03 x 03

Paciente	Idade	Gênero
ARS	24	feminino
ASP	21	feminino
CDM	23	feminino
CFJM	28	feminino
CO	37	masculino
CMCS	36	feminino
CLF	31	feminino
CF	31	masculino
DAF	65	masculino
DGF	58	feminino
EPB	44	masculino
EGSP	27	feminino
ERS	30	feminino
EFS	42	feminino
FALF	41	masculino
FRB	14	masculino
GPUC	67	feminino
GTS	53	masculino
GMC	23	feminino
IRS	47	feminino
JSC	33	feminino
JSL	18	feminino
JCPC	26	feminino
JMS	53	feminino
LCM	35	feminino
LGC	28	feminino
LFS	28	masculino
COM	45	masculino
MRF	38	feminino
MGFT	39	masculino
MHO	35	feminino
MAO	50	feminino
MCDD	43	feminino
MPCJ	49	feminino
MFC	52	feminino

Paciente	Idade	Gênero
MEF	35	feminino
MLM	42	feminino
MCA	40	feminino
MGS	28	feminino
MAS	44	masculino
MA	21	masculino
NMSA	44	feminino
NGL	55	feminino
PCDA	22	masculino
RSM	31	masculino
RR	32	feminino
RCH	47	feminino
SRAF	25	masculino
SMF	22	feminino
SS	61	masculino
SSC	31	feminino
SD	39	masculino
SOS	42	feminino
SAR	33	feminino
SCC	39	feminino
VLPM	51	feminino
VMS	68	masculino
VPM	30	feminino
VAS	24	feminino
VFS	25	feminino
VPS	30	feminino

Anexo E – Normas para publicação – *International Endodontic Journal*

Disponível em <http://www.blackwellpublishing.com> – acesso em 30/12/2006.

International Endodontic Journal

The Official Journal of the British Endodontic Society, the European Society of Endodontology, the Flemish Society of Endodontology, the Irish Endodontic Society and the Portuguese Society of Endodontology

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Impact Factor: 1.606

Top Author Guidelines

Title Page

The title page should bear:

(i) Title, which should be concise as well as descriptive

(ii) Initial(s) and last (family) name of each author

(iii) Name and address of department, hospital or institution to which work should be attributed

(iv) Running title (no more than 30 letters and spaces)

(v) No more than six keywords (in alphabetical order)

(vi) Name, full postal address, telephone, fax number and e-mail address of author responsible for correspondence.

Abstract:

Original Scientific Articles must have a structured abstract of not more than 250 words giving details of what was done using the following structure:

Aim Give a clear statement of the main aim of the study and the main hypothesis tested, if any.

Methodology Describe the methods adopted including, as appropriate, the design of the study, the setting, entry requirements for subjects, use of materials, outcome measures and statistical tests.

Results Give the main results of the study, including the outcome of any statistical analysis.

Conclusions State the primary conclusions of the study and their implications. Suggest areas for further research, if appropriate.

Main Text

Original Scientific Articles

Introduction: should be focused, outlining the historical or logical origins of the study and gaps in knowledge; exhaustive literature reviews are not appropriate. It should close with the explicit statement of the specific aims of the investigation, or hypothesis to be tested.

Materials and Methods: must contain sufficient detail such that, in combination with the references cited, all clinical trials and experiments reported can be fully reproduced. Clinical trials should be reported using the CONSORT guidelines available at <http://www.consort-statement.org/newene.htm>. A CONSORT checklist should also be included in the submission material (<http://www.consort-statement.org/newene.htm#checklist>).

(i) **Experimental Subjects:** Experimentation involving human subjects will only be published if such research has been conducted in full accordance with ethical principles, including the World Medical Association Declaration of Helsinki (version VI, 2002 <http://www.wma.net/e/policy/b3.htm>) and the additional requirements, if any, of the country where the research has been carried out. Manuscripts must be accompanied by a statement that the experiments were undertaken with the understanding and written consent of each subject and according to the above mentioned principles. A statement regarding the fact that the study has been independently reviewed and approved by an ethical board should also be included in the manuscript.

All studies using human or animal subjects should include an explicit statement in the Material and Methods section identifying the review and ethics committee approval for each study, if applicable.

Editors reserve the right to reject papers if there is doubt as to whether appropriate procedures have been used.

(ii) **Suppliers:** Suppliers of materials should be named and their location (Company, town/city, state, country) included.

Results: should present the observations with minimal reference to earlier literature or to possible interpretations. Data should not be duplicated in Tables and Figures.

Discussion: may usefully start with a brief summary of the major findings, but repetition of parts of the abstract or of the results section should be avoided. The Discussion section should progress with a review of the methodology before discussing the results in light of previous work in the field. The Discussion should end with a brief conclusion and a comment on the potential clinical relevance of the findings. Statements and interpretation of the data should be appropriately supported by original references.

Conclusions: should contain a summary of the findings.

Acknowledgements: The International Endodontic Journal requires that all sources of institutional, private and corporate financial support for the work within the manuscript must be fully acknowledged, and any potential conflicts of interest noted. Grant or contribution numbers may be acknowledged, and principal grant holders should be listed. Acknowledgments should be brief and should not include thanks to anonymous referees and editors.

References: It is the policy of the Journal to encourage reference to the original papers rather than to literature reviews. Authors should therefore keep citations of reviews to the absolute minimum.

In the text: single or double authors should be acknowledged together with the year of publication, e.g. (Pitt Ford & Roberts 1990). If more than two authors the first author followed by et al. is sufficient, e.g. (Tobias et al. 1991).

Reference list: All references should be brought together at the end of the paper in alphabetical order and should be in the following form.

- (i) Names and initials of up to six authors. When there are seven or more, list the first three and add et al.
- (ii) Year of publication in parentheses
- (iii) Full title of paper followed by a full stop (.)
- (iv) Title of journal in full (in italics)
- (v) Volume number (bold) followed by a comma (,)
- (vi) First and last pages

Electronic Figures and Tables

It is essential that all artwork is provided in electronic format. Please save vector graphics (e.g. line artwork) in Encapsulated Post-script Format (EPS) and bitmap files (e.g. half-tones) in Tagged Image Format (TIFF). Detailed information on our digital illustration standards is available at www.blackwellpublishing.com/authors/digill.asp.

All figures should be planned to fit within either 1 column width (8.0 cm), 1.5 column widths (13.0 cm) or 2 column widths (17.0 cm), and must be suitable for photocopy reproduction from the printed version of the manuscript. Lettering on figures should be in a clear, sans serif typeface (e.g. Helvetica); if possible, the same typeface should be used for all figures in a paper. After reduction for publication, upper-case text and numbers should be at least 1.5-2.0 mm high (10 point Helvetica). After reduction, symbols should be at least 2.0-3.0 mm high (10 point). All half-tone photographs should be submitted at final reproduction size. In general, multi-part figures should be arranged as they would appear in the final version. Reduction to the scale that will be used on the page is not necessary, but any special requirements (such as the separation distance of stereo pairs) should be clearly specified.

Unnecessary figures and parts (panels) of figures should be avoided: data presented in small tables or histograms, for instance, can generally be stated briefly in the text instead. Figures should not contain more than one panel unless the parts are logically connected; each panel of a multipart figure should be sized so that the whole figure can be reduced by the same amount and reproduced on the printed page at the smallest size at which essential details are visible.

Figures should be on a white background, and should avoid excessive boxing, unnecessary colour, shading and/or decorative effects (e.g. 3-dimensional skyscraper histograms) and highly pixelated computer drawings. The vertical axis of histograms should not be truncated to exaggerate small differences. The line spacing should be wide enough to remain clear on reduction to the minimum acceptable printed size.

Figures divided into parts should be labelled with a lower-case, boldface, roman letter, a, b, and so on, in the same typesize as used elsewhere in the figure. Lettering in figures should be in lower-case type, with the first letter capitalized. Units should have a single space between the number and the unit, and follow SI nomenclature or the nomenclature common to a particular field. Thousands should be separated by a thin space (1 000). Unusual units or abbreviations should be spelled out in full or defined in the legend. Scale bars should be used rather than magnification factors, with the length of the bar defined in the legend rather than on the bar itself. In general, visual cues (on the figures themselves) are preferred to verbal explanations in the legend (e.g. broken line, open red triangles etc.)

Figure legends: should begin with a brief title for the whole figure and continue with a short description of each panel and the symbols used; they should not contain any details of methods.

Tables: should be double-spaced with no vertical rulings, with a single bold ruling beneath the column titles. Units of measurements must be included in the column title.

Hard copies of all figures and tables are required when the manuscript is ready for publication. These will be requested by the Editor when required. Each Figure copy should be marked on the reverse with the figure number and the corresponding author's name.

Abbreviations

The International Endodontic Journal adheres to the conventions outlined in Units, Symbols and Abbreviations: A Guide for Medical and Scientific Editors and Authors. When non-standard terms appearing 3 or more times in the manuscript are to be abbreviated, they should be written out completely in the text when first used with the abbreviation in parenthesis.

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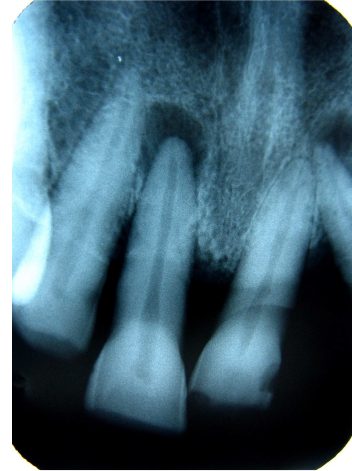
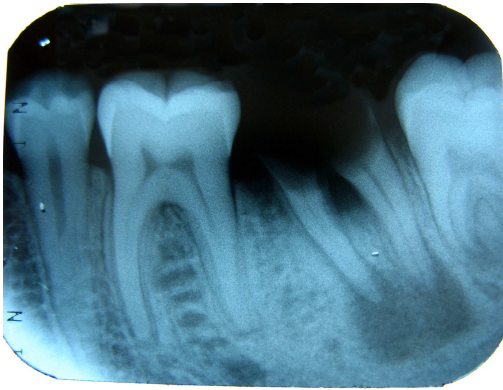
Anexo F – Figuras

FIGURA 3 – Imagens radiográficas de dentes associados a radioluscências periapicais sugestivas de lesões de origem endodôntica



FIGURA 4 – Lesões periapicais aderidas às raízes extraídas