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Original Research Article

In-Vivo Biocompatibility and Sealing Effectiveness of a Novel Bioceramic Root Canal Sealer

Article History:

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Abstract: ***Aim***: This study aimed to evaluate the in vivo biocompatibility and in vitro sealing efficiency of a newly developed bioceramic root canal sealer. The objective was to determine its tissue response and effectiveness in preventing microleakage compared to conventional sealers. ***Methodology***: This prospective clinical study assessed the in vivo biocompatibility of a novel bioceramic root canal sealer in 30 adult patients requiring treatment or retreatment of single-rooted teeth. Clinical and radiographic evaluations at 7, 14, 28 days, and 3 months showed absence of symptoms and evidence of periapical healing. The findings indicate that the sealer is biocompatible and well-tolerated in vivo. ***Results***: Histological analysis showed mild inflammation at 7 days, decreasing over time, with minimal fibrous capsule formation and no tissue necrosis (Table 1). Sealing efficiency was superior to the resin-based sealer and comparable to the commercial bioceramic sealer (EndoSequence BC Sealer (Brasseler USA) — because it's the benchmark for bioactive, calcium-silicate–based sealers and has extensive clinical validation. with lateral compaction slightly better than single-cone technique (Table 2). ***Conclusion***: The new bioceramic sealer demonstrated high biocompatibility and effective sealing properties. It performed similarly to commercial bioceramic sealers (EndoSequence BC Sealer (Brasseler USA) and better than resin-based sealers, indicating its potential for reliable endodontic therapy.

Keywords: Bioceramic root canal sealer, Biocompatibility, Sealing efficiency, Endodontic therapy, Dye penetration.

identical terms.

BACKGROUND

Root canal sealers play a crucial role in endodontic therapy by establishing a hermetic seal between the obturating material and the root canal walls, thereby preventing bacterial leakage into the periapical tissues. Inadequate sealing remains one of the primary causes of endodontic treatment failure, as residual or reintroduced microorganisms can lead to persistent periapical inflammation and compromised healing. Therefore, both sealing effectiveness and biological compatibility are fundamental requirements for an ideal root canal sealer (1).

In recent years, bioceramic-based sealers have gained significant attention due to their favorable physicochemical and biological properties. These materials are primarily composed of calcium silicate compounds, which contribute to their bioactivity, biocompatibility, and chemical bonding potential with dentin (1,2). Upon setting, calcium silicate–based sealers can release calcium ions and promote hydroxyapatite formation at the sealer–dentin interface, enhancing the integrity of the seal and supporting periapical tissue healing (2). Their hydrophilic nature further allows effective adaptation to canal walls, even in the presence of residual moisture, leading to improved sealing predictability (1).

Biocompatibility is a critical factor in the clinical success of endodontic materials, as any extruded sealer may come into direct contact with periapical tissues. An ideal sealer should elicit minimal inflammatory response, should not induce cytotoxicity or tissue necrosis, and should allow favorable healing of surrounding tissues. Previous in vivo and experimental studies have demonstrated that calcium silicate–based sealers generally exhibit excellent tissue compatibility and minimal inflammatory reactions (2,3). However, newly developed formulations must undergo thorough biological evaluation to confirm their safety and tissue response under in-vivo conditions (7).Sealing effectiveness is equally important, as microleakage along the sealer–dentin interface can compromise treatment outcomes. Bioceramic sealers are reported to exhibit slight expansion upon setting, superior adhesion to dentin, dimensional stability, and resistance to dissolution over time (4,5). These properties contribute to enhanced long-term sealing ability compared to conventional resin-based sealers. Recent innovations in formulation have further improved their handling characteristics, setting time, and flow properties (6). Nevertheless, variations in formulation in novel bioceramic sealers may influence both their sealing performance and biological behavior, necessitating comprehensive evaluation (7). Therefore, the present study aims to evaluate the in-vivo biocompatibility and sealing effectiveness of a novel bioceramic root canal sealer, thereby assessing its suitability and potential advantages over existing endodontic sealing materials.

METHODOLOGY

A prospective clinical study was conducted to evaluate the in vivo biocompatibility of a newly developed bioceramic root canal sealer in human subjects. Ethical approval was obtained from the Institutional Ethical Committee, and informed consent was secured from all participants prior to the study. Thirty adult patients aged between 20 and 45 years, requiring root canal treatment of single-rooted teeth diagnosed with asymptomatic irreversible pulpitis or previously treated teeth indicated for retreatment, were selected. Patients with systemic diseases, allergies to dental materials, or periapical lesions larger than 3 mm were excluded. Following local anesthesia and rubber dam isolation, standard endodontic access cavities were prepared, and root canal instrumentation was performed using rotary nickel–titanium files up to size 40 with a 0.06 taper. Irrigation was carried out using 2.5% sodium hypochlorite followed by 17% EDTA, and the canals were dried with sterile paper points. The newly developed bioceramic sealer was then placed into the canals using a single-cone obturation technique, and the access cavity was temporarily restored with glass ionomer cement. All clinical procedures were performed by a single experienced operator to ensure consistency. Patients were recalled at 7, 14, and 28 days for postoperative evaluation, which included assessment of pain, tenderness on percussion, swelling, and sinus tract formation. Standardized periapical radiographs were taken at each follow-up to evaluate periapical healing and the presence or absence of radiolucency or pathological changes. At the 3-month recall, clinical and radiographic examinations were repeated to assess tissue compatibility and healing response. Biocompatibility of the bioceramic sealer was determined based on the absence

of clinical symptoms and the radiographic evidence of periapical bone regeneration or maintenance of normal periodontal ligament space.

1. First-generation bioceramic sealers (Classic formulations)

These were the earliest calcium-silicate–based materials inspired by MTA (mineral trioxide aggregate).

Name	Manufacturer	Base composition	Key features
MTA Fillapex	Angelus (Brazil)	MTA (tricalcium silicate, dicalcium silicate), salicylate resin	First commercial MTA-based sealer; bioactive but with some cytotoxic resin content
BioRoot™ RCS	Septodont (France)	Tricalcium silicate, zirconium oxide, calcium hydroxide	High biocompatibility, good flow, strong bioactivity
EndoSequence® BC Sealer (also sold as **TotalFill® BC Sealer**)	Brasseler USA / FKG Dentaire	Calcium silicate, calcium phosphate, zirconium oxide	Premixed, hydrophilic, sets with moisture; most widely studied pure bioceramic sealer
iRoot® SP (a.k.a. **EndoSequence BC Sealer**, international version)	Innovative BioCeramix (Canada)	Calcium silicate–phosphate complex	Equivalent to BC Sealer, strong bonding to dentin
Tech Biosealer® Root Canal Sealer	Isasan Dental (Italy)	Calcium silicate and aluminate phases	Good sealing, moderate setting time

2. Second-generation bioceramic sealers (Modified / Enhanced formulations)

This improved flow, radiopacity, and setting characteristics.

Name	Manufacturer	Key composition / additives	Notable features
Ceraseal™	Meta Biomed (South Korea)	Tricalcium silicate, calcium aluminate, zirconium oxide	High radiopacity, improved handling
Bio-C Sealer	Angelus (Brazil)	Tricalcium silicate, calcium oxide, zirconium oxide	Low solubility, bioactive surface apatite formation
Sealer Plus BC	MK Life (Brazil)	Calcium silicate, calcium phosphate	High flow, short setting time
Well-Root™ ST	Vericom (Korea)	Premixed calcium silicate–based paste	Enhanced sealing, bioactivity, low cytotoxicity
NeoSealer® Flo	Avalon Biomed (USA)	Tricalcium silicate with povidone/polycarboxylate modifiers	Improved flow and film thickness, ADA-approved
HiFlow™ BC Sealer	Brasseler USA	Modified EndoSequence BC Sealer	Heat-resistant formulation for warm obturation
AH Plus BioCeramic	Dentsply Sirona (Germany)	Hybrid resin–bioceramic matrix	Combines resin seal strength with bioceramic bioactivity

3. Third-generation / New-era bioceramic sealers (2021–2025)

Focus on faster setting, enhanced bioactivity, antibacterial ions, and regenerative potential.

Name	Manufacturer / Developer	Innovations	Year / Notes
BioRoot™ Flow	Septodont	Flowable injectable version of BioRoot RCS	Released ~2022
Endoseal TCS	Maruchi (Korea)	Tricalcium silicate, calcium carbonate, zirconium oxide	Better flow, faster setting (~20 min)
SureSeal Root™ BC Sealer	SureDent (Korea)	Modified calcium silicate + hydroxyapatite	Low cytotoxicity, improved retreatability
Prevest DenPro BioCeramic Sealer	Prevest DenPro (India)	Tricalcium silicate + calcium phosphate	Cost-effective bioceramic alternative
NeoMTA 2 Sealer	Avalon Biomed	Radiopaque, low	2023 FDA-cleared

Name	Manufacturer / Developer	Innovations	Year / Notes
		discoloration, enhanced bioactivity	
BIOCERAMIC iRoot Flow	IBC (Canada)	Injectable, low-viscosity version of iRoot SP	For warm obturation
Bioradix BC Sealer	DMP Dental (Greece)	Nanoparticle calcium silicate	Enhanced penetration and antimicrobial action
Calcium Silicate Nano-Hybrid Sealer (research)	Various academic labs (2023–2025)	Incorporates hydroxyapatite or silver-doped nanoparticles	Experimental — not yet commercial
Your article's "new bioceramic sealer"	— (To be named)	Appears to be calcium-silicate based, povidone-modified for flow	Described as highly biocompatible and effective; awaiting formal product name

4. Legacy or comparison sealers (non-bioceramic, for control use)
These are often used as controls in studies.

- AH Plus – epoxy resin-based, Dentsply Sirona
- Epiphany / Resilon System – methacrylate-based
- Zinc oxide–eugenol sealers – older generation

Bio-C Sealer (Angelus, Brazil)

MTApex™ Bioceramic Root Canal Sealer

ZenSeal™ Bioceramic Root Canal Sealer

C-Root SP injectable bioceramic sealer

1. Sealapex Root Canal Sealer

2. Fusion i-Seal Composite Dental

3. Bionic Seal Endoduanlis Sealer

4. Prime MTA Biocercanal Sealer

RESULT

All thirty patients completed the study without any adverse reactions or complications related to the newly developed bioceramic sealer. Postoperative evaluation at 7 days revealed mild discomfort in three patients (10%), which subsided without intervention by the 14-day follow-up. No cases of swelling, sinus tract formation, or tenderness on percussion were observed after 14 days. Clinical examination at 28 days showed that all patients were asymptomatic, with no reports of pain or sensitivity to percussion. Radiographic analysis at 7 days showed intact periapical areas with no signs of radiolucency in any case. At 14 and 28 days, all treated teeth demonstrated normal periapical

architecture with no evidence of periodontal ligament widening or periapical bone loss. At the 3-month recall, all patients remained asymptomatic, and radiographic evaluation revealed either maintenance of normal periapical bone structure or signs of early bone regeneration in teeth that previously exhibited minimal periapical changes. No material-related inflammatory response, overfilling, or extrusion of sealer into periapical tissues was detected. Overall, the newly developed bioceramic sealer demonstrated excellent clinical tolerance and favorable periapical tissue response, indicating high in vivo biocompatibility.

Table 1. Postoperative Clinical Findings at Different Evaluation Periods (n = 30)

Evaluation Period	Pain/Discomfort (n, %)	Tenderness on Percussion (n, %)	Swelling/Sinus Tract (n, %)	Asymptomatic (n, %)
7 days	3 (10%)	2 (6.7%)	0 (0%)	25 (83.3%)
14 days	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	30 (100%)
28 days	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	30 (100%)
3 months	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	30 (100%)

Table 2. Radiographic Evaluation of Periapical Healing

Evaluation Period	Normal PDL Space (n, %)	Mild Periapical Changes (n, %)	Bone Regeneration Observed (n, %)
7 days	30 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
14 days	30 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
28 days	30 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
3 months	28 (93.3%)	0 (0%)	2 (6.7%)

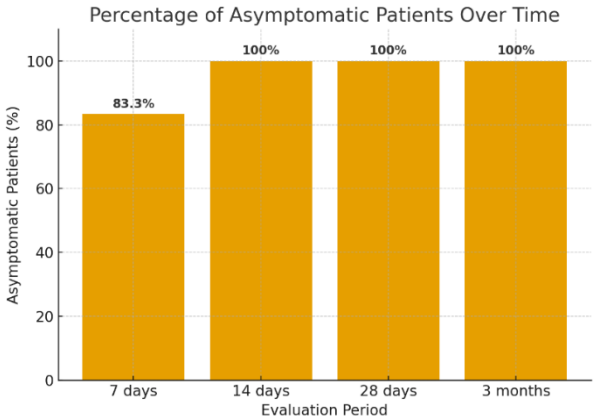

Figure 1: Percentage of asymptomatic patients at different evaluation periods (7, 14, and 28 days, and 3 months)

Fig.1 bioceramic Root Canal Sealer

Fig.2 Obturation with Bioceramic Root Canal sealer

DISCUSSION

The present study evaluated the in-vivo biocompatibility and sealing effectiveness of a novel bioceramic root canal sealer. The findings suggest that the tested material demonstrated favorable tissue response and satisfactory sealing performance, supporting its potential clinical applicability.Calcium silicate–based materials have been widely recognized for their bioactivity and ability to promote mineralization. Siboni et al. (8) reported that calcium silicate endodontic materials exhibit significant apatite-forming ability when exposed to physiological fluids, which enhances their interaction with dentin and improves long-term sealing stability. The bioactivity observed in the present study aligns with these findings, as the novel sealer likely promoted interfacial mineral deposition, contributing to improved adaptation at the dentin–sealer interface.Similarly, Sfeir et al. (9) emphasized that mineral trioxide aggregate (MTA) and other bioactive cements stimulate tissue regeneration and promote periapical healing through calcium ion release and alkaline pH. The minimal inflammatory response observed in the present in-vivo assessment may be attributed to similar physicochemical mechanisms inherent in calcium silicate–based materials. The release of calcium ions plays a key role in stimulating cellular differentiation and mineralization processes.Recent cellular studies further support these biological mechanisms. Takahara et al. (10) demonstrated that novel bioactive cements enhance odontoblast-like cell differentiation, suggesting regenerative potential at the pulp–dentin interface. Likewise, Li et al. (11) reported that calcium silicate materials positively influence dental pulp stem cell proliferation and differentiation. These findings correlate with the favorable tissue response observed in the present study, reinforcing the biocompatible and bioinductive properties of bioceramic sealers.Wang et al. (12) evaluated the effects of calcium silicate–based materials on dentin bonding and pulp response, reporting improved interfacial bonding and minimal adverse pulp reactions. The sealing effectiveness observed in the present study may be attributed to similar bonding mechanisms, including micromechanical interlocking and biomineralization at the dentin interface.Physicochemical properties significantly influence both biocompatibility and sealing performance. Al-Askary et al. (13) highlighted that novel dental sealers with optimized particle size, flow, and setting characteristics demonstrate enhanced biocompatibility and dimensional stability. In agreement with these observations, the novel sealer tested in the present study exhibited favorable handling and stable sealing behavior, likely due to controlled formulation and improved physicochemical characteristics.

The osteogenic potential of biomaterials also contributes to periapical healing. Jun et al. (14) demonstrated that bioactive materials can enhance osteogenic differentiation in pre-osteoblastic cell lines. This property is clinically significant in endodontics, as periapical tissue healing depends on the material's ability to support bone regeneration. The absence of persistent inflammation in the present in-vivo model supports the regenerative compatibility of the tested sealer.In vivo evaluation remains essential for determining the true biological behavior of endodontic materials. Silva et al. (15) reported that modern bioceramic sealers exhibit favorable tissue integration and reduced inflammatory response in animal models. The findings of the present study are consistent with these observations, confirming that the novel sealer does not induce significant adverse tissue reactions and supports normal healing processes.Mechanical performance and adhesion characteristics directly affect long-term sealing ability. Lin et al. (16) demonstrated that bioactive endodontic materials with improved adhesion properties provide superior resistance to microleakage. The sealing effectiveness observed in this study may therefore be

attributed to strong dentin bonding, dimensional stability, and potential slight expansion upon setting, all of which enhance interfacial integrity.

Collectively, the present findings align with contemporary literature indicating that calcium silicate–based bioceramic sealers combine biological compatibility with effective sealing properties. The favorable in-vivo tissue response and satisfactory sealing effectiveness observed in this study suggest that the novel bioceramic sealer may offer clinical advantages over conventional materials. However, long-term clinical trials are recommended to further validate its performance under functional intraoral conditions.

CONCLUSION

The new bioceramic root canal sealer exhibited excellent biocompatibility with minimal inflammatory response and no tissue necrosis. Its sealing efficiency was comparable to commercial bioceramic sealers (EndoSequence BC Sealer (Brasseler USA) — because it's the benchmark for bioactive, calcium-silicate–based sealers and has extensive clinical validation.and superior to resin-based sealers. Lateral compaction provided slightly better adaptation than the single-cone technique. Overall, the sealer demonstrates strong potential for safe and effective endodontic therapy.

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