

Root Canal Treated Teeth (“Root Canals”) Can Harm Health

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Let us define what “root canal” means: there are two possible meanings. One is: the part of a tooth’s structure, known as the root canal, which is the soft inside part of the tooth’s root, where the blood vessels and the nerves pass through. The second meaning of “root canal” is as an abbreviation for “root canal treated tooth.” It is the performance of such a treatment that is controversial, as there may be serious adverse side effects from having a tooth that is so treated.

The part of the tooth known as the “root canal” is the soft inner portion of the tooth, inside the root (or roots, if the tooth contains more than one root). The roots of the tooth are the portions of the tooth that extend down into the bony socket and which anchor, using small ligaments onto a bony socket that holds the tooth. The roots of a tooth are an important, nourishing part of the tooth just as the roots of a tree are important, nourishing parts of the tree. A normal tooth is a living organ and inside the upper, visible part of the tooth (the “crown” of the tooth) is a soft portion, at the very inside, called the pulp chamber. This pulp chamber holds blood vessels and nerves; the nerves actually branch out into the little tunnels, called dentinal tubules, that run through and nourish the dentine of the tooth.

The soft pulp part of the tooth has extensions going into each root of the tooth, and these soft insides of the root are the root canals. They are carrying blood flow and supply nerves into the tooth.

When a tooth has died, something drastic has to be done to deal with the health threat of a decaying and increasingly toxic dead tooth. The options are really to 1) extract the tooth or 2) “save” the tooth by cleaning out all of the soft inside parts – the pulp chamber and the root canals (not missing any of them), sterilizing it thoroughly, and filling the pulp chamber and all root canals with some anti-microbial filling materials to try to keep the tooth sterile and infection-free forever. This latter procedure is called “root canal treatment” of the tooth and, somewhat confusingly, a tooth that has been so treated is called a “root canal.” It would be more correct to call it a “root canaled tooth,” or, even better, a “root canal treated tooth.”

But the root canal treated tooth may not be trouble-free forever. Even if the tooth is pretty well sterilized at root canal treatment time, they tend to become infected, over time. Those infections often become extremely toxic, with a predominance of anaerobic bacteria (the extremely toxic ones that thrive in the absence of oxygen) and fungi. Tests done at ALT, Inc. show that about 25% of the root canaled teeth tested there are “extremely toxic,” another 50% of root canaled teeth tested are “toxic.” Only about 25% of them are tested as “not very toxic.” So, the odds are not very good that life with a root canaled tooth will be trouble free; and the more of these tooth that you have, the greater the likelihood that some of them will be toxic or extremely toxic; such toxic teeth may give you symptoms on a remote part of the body – but probably on the tooth’s meridian – such as heart disease, breast cancer or some other cancer, arthritic symptoms, etc. An examining physician is unlikely to be using CEDS or any other tool to link the root canaled tooth or teeth to the chronic health condition that is bringing the patient into the clinic.

More locally, the toxic root canaled tooth may well produce an abscess next to the roots of the tooth and also jawbone disease, which may add the symptoms and health problems that conventional medicine often has such a hard time finding the cause of. Like the toxic, infected root canaled teeth, the jawbone cavitations may cause pain and perhaps chronic illness for a long time before their presence is discovered. Often they are never discovered at all, all the way through chronic illness, suffering, pain and death.