

	EndoExpress®	ProFile® Vortex™ Rotary Files with M-Wire™ NiTi	GT® Series X™ Instruments	ProFile® GT® Instruments	ProTaper® Universal Instruments	RevoS™	ENDOSEQUENCE II	Twisted Files	K3™XF Nickel Titanium Files	K3™Nickel Titanium Files	HyFlex® CM™ NiTi Files	Hygenic® Hyflex X-File® Nickel Titanium	Typhoon Infinite Flex NiTi Files*	WaveOne™	Hygenic® Hyflex X-File® Stainless Steel	EndoEZE AET System Access Technique Kit
Manufacturer	<b>EDS</b>	<i>Tulsa (Dentsply)</i>	<i>Tulsa (Dentsply)</i>	<i>Tulsa (Dentsply)</i>	<i>Tulsa (Dentsply)</i>	<i>MicroMega /Medidenta</i>	<i>Brasseler</i>	<i>SybronEndo</i>	<i>SybronEndo</i>	<i>SybronEndo</i>	<i>Coltene</i>	<i>Coltene</i>	<i>Clinicians Choice</i>	<i>Tulsa (Dentsply)</i>	<i>Coltene</i>	<i>Ultradent</i>
Intro Kit Price	\$ <b>975.00</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 21.95	Included	\$ 62.95	\$ 62.95	\$ 62.95	\$ 424.00	\$ 180.00	\$ 227.00	\$ 2,078.30	\$ 175.00	\$ 1,228.99
Motor	<b>Included</b>	\$ 1,699.00	\$ 1,699.00	\$ 1,699.00	\$ 1,699.00	\$ 1,200.00	Included	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 1,200.00	Included	\$ 1,200.00	Included
Recommended Handpiece	<b>Included</b>	\$ 537.30	\$ 537.30	\$ 537.30	\$ 537.30	\$ 500.00	Included	\$ 500.00	\$ 500.00	\$ 500.00	\$ 500.00	\$ 500.00	\$ 500.00	Included	\$ 500.00	Included
TOTAL Into Cost	\$ <b>975.00</b>	\$ 2,236.30	\$ 2,236.30	\$ 2,236.30	\$ 2,236.30	\$ 1,721.95	\$ 2,995.00	\$ 1,700.00	\$ 1,700.00	\$ 1,700.00	\$ 2,124.00	\$ 1,880.00	\$ 1,927.00	\$ 2,078.30	\$ 1,875.00	\$ 1,228.99
Refill Price (Avg)	\$ <b>37.90</b>	\$ 57.00	\$ 60.50	\$ 51.00	\$ 58.00	\$ 34.95	\$ 49.80	\$ 62.95	\$ 62.95	\$ 62.95	\$ 69.00	\$ 34.00	\$ 56.95	\$ 56.00	\$ 32.00	\$ 39.99
Files per refill kit	<b>6</b>	6	6	6	6	6	4	3	6	6	6	6	6	3	6	5
# of Uses Per File	<b>6</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Avg. Cost Per File	\$ <b>6.32</b>	\$ 9.50	\$ 10.08	\$ 8.50	\$ 9.67	\$ 5.83	\$ 12.45	\$ 20.98	\$ 10.49	\$ 10.49	\$ 11.50	\$ 5.67	\$ 9.49	\$ 18.67	\$ 5.33	\$ 8.00
# of File Sizes for System	<b>11</b>	9	8	4	7	3	6	3	6	6	6	6	4	3	6	14
Average # of Files Per Canal with Glidepath	<b>10</b>	7	7	6	7	7	10	7	10	10	8	8	8	5	8	8
Average TOTAL Cost Per Use	\$ <b>10.53</b>	\$ 66.50	\$ 70.58	\$ 51.00	\$ 67.67	\$ 40.78	\$ 124.50	\$ 146.88	\$ 104.92	\$ 104.92	\$ 92.00	\$ 45.33	\$ 75.93	\$ 93.33	\$ 42.67	\$ 63.98
Direct/Dealer	<b>Dealer</b>	Direct	Direct	Direct	Direct	Dealer Exclusive	Direct	Direct	Direct	Direct	Dealers	Dealers	Direct	Direct	Dealers	Direct
Rotary / Reciprocating	<b>Reciprocating</b>	Rotary	Rotary	Rotary	Rotary	Rotary	Rotary	Rotary	Rotary	Rotary	Rotary	Rotary	Rotary	Reciprocating	Rotary	Reciprocating
Notes *Average	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relieved reamers both manually and in a 30° reciprocating handpiece.</li> <li>Shave dentin for rapid negotiation apically to the apex.</li> <li>Far more flexible than K-files.</li> <li>Superior tactile perception.</li> <li>Glidepath kit included as part of the system.</li> <li>Use for at least 6 times replace when dull, separation worries not an issue.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rotary instrumentation produces increased torsional stress and cyclic fatigue that can lead to unpredictable instrument separation.</li> <li>The greater the canal curvature the greater the cyclic fatigue and the more likely they are to separate.</li> <li>Cannot be used to establish a glidepath, therefore dentists must use K-files to a size 20 before using these instruments.</li> <li>More recently, when canals have an abrupt apical curvature, advocates are suggesting that this portion of the canal preparation also be done with the K-files.</li> <li>Because of these instruments being prone to breakage, they are recommended to be used only one time.</li> <li>As the tip size and taper increase, they have a greater tendency to rebound to the straight position resulting in selective instrumentation to the outside wall of curved canals leading to varying degrees of apical transportation.</li> <li>Very expensive.</li> </ul>											<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Treated NiTi: both extremely flexible while completely eliminating the rebound effect taking on many of the characteristics that stainless steel has had for years.</li> <li>The flexibility of the instruments is so great that if and when it locks into the apical end leading to instrument separation.</li> <li>Cannot use any lateral pressure due to such flexibility.</li> <li>Not compatible with the goals of effective canal debridement.</li> <li>Does not adequately cleanse oval/ovoid canals.</li> <li>Highly flexible instruments DO NOT automatically handle curves well, and in the case of abrupt curves, a higher degree of flexibility will not lead to an increased ability to penetrate if the tip of the instrument hits an opposing wall.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can only be used after establishing a glidepath (size 20).</li> <li>Can truly use one instrument in cases with limited resistance in negotiating to the apex.</li> <li>Single system instruments will not cleanse the walls of oval/ovoid shaped canals effectively because they stay centered.</li> <li>Weaknesses include cyclic fatigue and torsional stress bases on the type of reciprocation used.</li> <li>Because the instruments are NiTi, dentists must shape conservatively to reduce the incidence of separation.</li> <li>Conservative preparations are not compatible with debridement, adequate irrigation, and effective obturation leaving canals more prone to failure.</li> <li>Very expensive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Similar to Hedstroms and suffer same weaknesses: they cut dentin on the pull stroke, but also impact dentin and debris on the push stroke.</li> <li>As the instruments become thicker in tip size they have an increasing tendency to shave to the outside wall.</li> <li>Have horizontal flutes which embed dentin, rather than shaving it away like a reamer with vertical flutes.</li> <li>Causes blockages and distortions as a result of attempting to bypass those obstructions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reciprocating system that uses files (flutes in the same plane as the plane of motion of the handpiece)- resulting in the blades embedding into the dentin without shaping it away efficiently.</li> <li>Leads to blockages, loss of length and the potential for distortions as the dentist attempts to regain that lost length by working through the impacted debris.</li> <li>Many instruments and very expensive</li> </ul>