Periapical surgery has long been performed in patients with periapical disorders. The massive introduction of dental implants in dental practice has not displaced periapical surgery, which remains the first treatment option in the case of teeth amenable to recovery and is preferable to implant placement.

A new scenario has emerged in periapical surgery with the introduction of novel retrograde filler materials, finer and more precise surgical instruments, and endoscopic and microscopic surgical field illumination and magnification. In effect, it is now possible to eliminate the periapical lesion while preserving the causal tooth, with high long-term success rates.

Despite this, however, there is a notorious lack of clinical documentation on periapical surgery presented at courses and congresses and published in scientific journals compared with the cornerstone in dental practice today: implantology.

It is worth knowing that, in many cases, teeth that are to be removed and replaced with implants could in fact be preserved. In this regard, the technical advances in periapical surgery are able to improve the quality of life of our patients and help them keep their teeth.

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