

24. The efficacy of a novel nanostructured biomaterial in inhibiting implant abutment interface microbial flux: a pilot invitro prospective study

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Periodontal disease is the most common cause of tooth loss, and significant correlations have been observed between the presence of periodontal disease and the onset of peri-implantitis. Still, no effective treatments of peri-implantitis have been developed, as highlighted by Esposito et al (Intervention for replacing missing teeth: treatment of peri-implantitis. Cochrane database sys rev 2012), who pointed out that there are currently no gold standard procedures that allow tissues to recover to acceptable levels after peri-implantitis has developed. Strategies to prevent the onset of peri-implant disease include the reduction of patient-related and implant-related risk factors (Ali A et al. Peri-implantitis: associated microbiota and treatment. Med oral patol oral cir bucal 2011). Concerning implant-related risk factors, the implant-abutment interface (iai) seems to be one of the most important factors in the onset and progression of peri-implantitis. As the bacterial bidirectional flux usually occurs in the iai, some authors suggest that decreasing the gap at the iai might prevent the onset of peri-implantitis. Some studies show some materials might favor healing and reduce bacterial load in the peri-implant region. Antibacterial coatings are also being actively studied. This study aimed to evaluate the efficacy of a novel nano-structured biomaterial in reducing iai bacterial flux.. Presented by –. Dr

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