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Literature Abstract

Effects of smoking on periimplant health status and IL-1b, TNF-a, and PGE2 levels in periimplant crevicular fluid: A cross-sectional study on well-maintained implant recall patients

This cross-sectional study aimed to account for the effects of smoking on peri-implant health status and inflammatory cytokines, namely interleukin-1b, tumor necrosis factor-a, and prostaglandin E2 levels in peri-implant crevicular fluid (PICF), as well as to uncover their correlation with clinical parameters in well-maintained implant recall patients. Sixty clinically successful dental implants were previously placed in a group of 27 smokers (S) and 33 nonsmokers (NS). These individuals were from a university-based implant maintenance program. The implants, which were obtained from the same dental implant company, had been inserted with a two-stage technique, and were in function for a mean period of 39.05 ± 4.93 months (range, 33 to 48 months). An investigator who was unaware of the subject's smoking habits examined patients to gather data including modified Plaque Index, Gingival Index, and four probing depth measurements around a single implant. Peri-implant crevicular fluid was collected and analyzed for levels of inflammatory cytokines. Radiographic examination noted any peri-implant bone loss. The clinical parameters were analyzed using the Pearson correlation test. It was found that there was a significant increase in the amount of cytokine levels in smokers. There was no significant data showing smokers with more marginal bone loss compared with nonsmokers. The authors believe that even though the implants appear to be clinically healthy, they are at risk of further breakdown even in a well-maintained population.

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