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Literature Abstract

Cross-Sectional Study on the Prevalence and Risk Indicators of Peri-Implant Diseases

This cross-sectional study assessed and identified the prevalence and risk indicators of peri-implant diseases in patients treated in a university setting. A total of 186 patients with 597 implants were included in the study. Personal data (age, gender, frequency of dental visit, history of periodontal treatment, causes of tooth loss, diabetes, osteoporosis, and head and neck radiotherapy), clinical data (plaque scores, presence of keratinized tissue, pocket probing depth, and bleeding on probing [BOP]), and radiographic data (vertical bone loss at mesial and/or distal surfaces of implants) were recorded. Peri-implant mucositis was defined when at least one site had positive BOP. Peri-implantitis was diagnosed when there was BOP at one surface and > 2 mm of radiographic bone loss. Results showed statistically significant associations between high plaque score and peri-implant mucositis, between history of periodontal disease and peri-implantitis compared to those placed in the mandible). The authors found that hard and soft tissue has a significant protective effect against peri-implant mucositis. No statistically significant association was found between peri-implant mucositis and smoking, diabetes, osteoporosis, head and neck radiotherapy, or frequency of dental visit. The authors concluded that history of periodontal disease and level of oral hygiene were the most important risk indicators for peri-implantitis and peri-implant mucositis, respectively. The study did not put types of prosthetic restoration and bone loss at buccal/labial and lingual surfaces of implant into consideration.

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