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Mechanical Treatment Of Infectious Perimplantitis

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Annotation: In the world today, in order to replace lost natural teeth with artificial teeth, to prevent infectious inflammations after implant placement, treatment using mechanical methods is considered one of the urgent issues. An implant is an artificial root in the form of a titanium screw, which is surgically placed in the jawbone. The crown of the tooth is then attached to replace the missing tooth. This is the most effective way to replace a missing tooth.

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Our teeth are encased in bone covered by gums. Every day, the teeth show a constant load of force during chewing. If one tooth is missing, the load during chewing is redistributed to the remaining teeth. The more teeth are lost, the stronger the impact on the remaining teeth. When an implant is placed in place of a missing tooth, its main screw senses the force load like a real tooth root and redistributes it to the bone. When you replace missing teeth with implants, the force distribution becomes more natural, increasing your chances of keeping all your teeth healthy.

The purpose of implants is not only to replace the missing tooth, but also to preserve the functional characteristics of the remaining ones in order to maintain their normal functioning and health. If there is not enough bone to place an implant, synthetic bone can be inserted into the implant site. This phase is expected to last up to five months.One of the negative consequences of implantation is inflammation of the tissues surrounding the peri-implantitis implant (gums and bones). This can be the result of improper hygiene, overloading of implants during chewing. If peri-implantitis is not treated in time, it can lead to loss of implants. An excellent prevention of peri-implantitis is home toothpaste (a stream of water under pressure massages the gums, makes it denser and removes food debris).

However, due to modern materials and techniques, the long-term survival rate of implants is very high - 95%.

Peri-implantitis is an inflammation of the tissues and bones that surround this implant. Preventing peri-implantitis is easier than stopping the process that has already begun. Bacterial infections can also be a major cause of illness. Symptoms may appear days after surgery or months to years.

According to statistics, more than 95% of implants are firmly implanted during implantation. 5% of failures can occur for a variety of reasons, but peri-implantitis is considered the “cause” for implant loss in 1% of cases. The disease affects 100/1 artificial tooth roots. It depends on the health of the patient and his immune system. Peri-implantitis can occur under the influence of the disease if the patient has concomitant diseases. This requires a complete diagnosis by the surgeon during the implantation process.

Causes of implant infection and the development of peri-implantitis may include:

1. Poor hygiene due to not brushing your teeth on time.
2. Consequences of non-compliance with the recommendations of the dentist on the care of implants.
3. Increased chewing load.
4. Consequences of neglecting dentures.
5. Injuries to the gums near the implant
6. Smoking
7. Failure to follow scheduled examinations to monitor the condition of the implant roots may be the cause.

Examples of peri-implantitis symptoms include:

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A).The disease begins with redness, discomfort, and swelling of the gums in the area of implantation.

B). Bleeding from the gums is observed in the problem area.

S). At the site of inflammation, connective tissue begins to multiply.

D).The gums move away from the implant, as in periodontal disease, a periodontal pocket occurs around the titanium root.

E). Serous fluid and pus can be separated from the pocket, the for of leaks is observed.

The patient should have an X-ray before the implant is placed. X-rays show significant loss of bone tissue around the implant.

If the implant is damaged, it will loosen. The patient feels mobility. This leads to further erosion of the bone around the titanium root. If the inflammatory process is not stopped, the implant is rejected.

Experimental section used in the mechanical treatment of peri-implantitis;

The success of peri-implantitis treatment depends on the stage at which the disease begins. The earlier, the better the prognosis.

Mechanical treatment focuses primarily on eliminating inflammation and restoring bone volume with the onset of bone breakdown. Therefore, treatment is divided into 2 main stages.

1. Sanitation, cleaning of the inflamed area.
2. Bone augmentation by surgery.

A doctor's diagnosis is necessary before starting treatment. The main stage of such diagnosis is 3D computed tomography. A computed tomography scan should be performed to better identify the affected area and the condition of the bone tissue.

The implant and adjacent areas are then professionally hygienic, i.e., soft tooth remnants are removed from the tooth crown and subgingival cavity using ultrasound. Then, surgical sanitation of the inflamed area is performed. Periodontal pockets are mechanically cleaned as in periodontal disease. This was done using special curettes. It is better not to have a problem implant.

However, bone grafting can be performed using a bone regeneration method that is controlled using bone and regenerating membranes.

In parallel, the patient is prescribed additional local and general antibiotic therapy.

In addition to mechanical treatment of peri-implantitis, it is very important to follow the rules of daily hygiene using antiseptic drugs. The outcome of treatment is mandatory monitored by repeated X-ray diagnosis. It should be noted that peri-implantitis is often prone to relapses. Therefore, it is important to monitor the condition of the implants after treatment and pay attention to proper hygiene.

In summary, it follows from the above that peri-implantitis is easier to prevent than to treat later. Patients should protect themselves as much as possible from such complications throughout their lives after implantation.

In mechanical treatment, it is necessary to carefully monitor not only the oral hygiene, but also to use not only toothbrushes and toothpaste, but also special tools to care for teeth and implants. It is also necessary to use a single light brush, special dental floss and an irrigator. For professional oral hygiene, regular hygienist attention should be paid.

Immediately after the implantation procedure, it is necessary to follow the recommendations of the attending physician.

Take care of your health, strengthen your immunity, do not smoke.

Regularly schedule scheduled check-ups with your treating physician with an RG diagnosis at least once a year to check for bone atrophy.

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