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Tissue engineering, platelets concentrates and its role in dental implant treatment

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Tissue engineering plays a great role in enhancing and accelerating tissue healing around implants or in a defect inside oral cavity.

This started by showing the role of platelets concentrates through PRP in initiating faster healing mechanism then followed by the introduction of PRGF then the innovation done by Choukroun 2001 who introduced the Platelet-rich fibrin (PRF) which is the second generation platelet concentrate widely used to accelerate soft and hard tissue healing.

Several trials were done to mix the PRF with bone graft particles through cutting the PRF into small pieces and mixing it with bone particles.

This lecture will introduce the 3rd generation of the platelet concentrate which is the IPRF which is a prf with integrated bone graft materials inside it which offers good bone stabilization inside the defect. Also allow neovascularization in between bone grafts particles and direct effect of the cytokines on cells in between grafting material

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Surgical and pharmacological management of Peri-Implantitis

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Peri-implantitis affects 5% to 10% of implant patients, it has been a matter of concern since the inception of implants and is a major cause of late implant failure, it is unarguably one of the most significant risk factor associated with implants. Peri-implantitis has been defined as an inflammatory process around osseointegrated implants in function affecting the mucosa and resulting in loss of supporting bone around the implant. It may cause bone loss leading to mobility and ultimately failure of implant. The infection may begin to affect during the initial phase of Osseo-integration and may also spread in to well-Osseo integrated implant at later stage. The good management of this pathology includes early diagnosis, knowledge of both the etiology and risk factors associated with peri-implantitis to enable their elimination, a meticulous surgical protocol, and stringent maintenance performed both professionally and by the patient. This presentation will discuss each of these elements and reviews all the aspects of peri-implantitis including etio-pathogenesis, diagnosis and management.

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