

## Modern Methods of Implant Therapy for Patients with Gingivitis

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### ABOUT THE STUDY

One of the crucial methods for replacing missing teeth is implant therapy. Biological and cosmetic success is both components of implant success. From simple implant survival to long-term aesthetic benefit, the emphasis has evolved. As a result, increasing focus has been placed on the significance of the quantity and quality of peri-implant soft tissue, particularly the keratinized mucosa. Lack of keratinized gingiva causes plaque build-up around teeth and implants in addition to gingival recession in the cosmetic area. The stability of the peri-implant marginal bone levels can be improved by reducing plaque and gingival index and maintaining a sufficient thickness of the connected gingiva around the implant. It was discovered that a thickness of over 2 mm is adequate to guarantee a steady bone level surrounding the implants.

Therefore, the gingival biotype is split into thin and thick types according on whether the 2 mm threshold is attained. Additionally, the threshold for improved aesthetic effect is thought to be a mucosal thickness of less than 2 mm. Both soft and hard tissue deteriorates in the region of an edentulous tooth after tooth loss. So, in order to increase the thickness of the soft tissue surrounding the implant, soft tissue augmentation is required. However, since Autogenous Connective Tissue Grafts (ACTG) requires a second surgical site, the procedure will take longer and cause more pain for the patient. As a result, soft tissue replacements are now a popular area of research. This study compared the changes in attached gingiva's histology and thickness after being grafted with three distinct types of soft tissue replacements.

It has been established that AADM is an effective and safe alternative to autologous connective tissue grafts for root covering treatments. The AADM used in this work serves as a scaffold for cell migration from nearby gingival tissues. Because the dermal side of the AADM is in direct touch with the host

tissue when the blood clot becomes established, early vascularization takes place there, ensuring quick blood penetration into the grafts and fostering revascularization and eventual healing. Who employed AADM to raise the vertical gingival thickness of implants made note of the possibility of postoperative morbidity while pointing out that AADM folding may result in larger augmentation of the soft tissue.

The tunnel technique, a minimally invasive surgical procedure that preserves the integrity of the gingival papilla and shows faster healing than the Coronally Advanced Flap (CAF) approach, was utilized in this study to improve gingival thickness. It improves surgical cosmetic outcomes, boosts the blood circulation, and better nourishes the grafts. The integration, destruction, and regeneration of the acellular scaffold in our investigation went well and without any issues. Since AADM has an excellent biocompatibility and completes the integration process with the host tissue, it is clear that it is well integrated with the gingival tissue of the host. The foundation for ensuring the smooth progression of tissue remodeling and vascularization is full integration.

In many different medical specialties, AADM is commonly used. This work will undoubtedly aid in the comprehension of AADM and serve as a resource for its application as an autologous tissue substitute. The comparison of AADM and other soft tissue substitutes can be the subject of future study. It is possible to improve the mechanical characteristics, extend the duration before deterioration, and broaden the application of the collagen sponge preparation in the area of thickness increment. More research is still required to confirm the impact of CGF on gingival thickening. The study's weaknesses include its limited sample size and brief observation period. Therefore, in the future, a larger sample size and a longer follow-up period are required. In the meanwhile, a consistent research agenda should be formed for thickness enhancement to compare different studies.

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