

Long-Term Evaluation of Periodontal Parameters and Implant Outcomes in Periodontally Compromised Patients: A Systematic Review

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Background: The aim of this systematic review is to evaluate the long-term outcomes of patients with periodontitis submitted to periodontal therapy/maintenance and implant placement.

Methods: Studies reporting clinical and/or long-term implant outcomes from partially edentulous patients with periodontitis who were treated and followed periodontal maintenance for ≥ 5 years were considered eligible for the review. Screening of the articles, data extraction, and quality assessment were conducted independently and in duplicate.

Results: Search of MEDLINE, EMBASE, and CENTRAL databases resulted in 959 papers, and of them 931 were excluded after title/abstract assessment. The full texts of 28 potentially eligible publications were screened, but only 10 studies met inclusion criteria. Most of the included studies (77.8%) presented a medium/high methodologic quality. The results demonstrated that patients with a diagnosis of periodontitis had satisfactory implant outcomes. Implant survival was high (92.1%) within studies reporting 10 years of follow-up. Parameters related to probing depth, clinical attachment level, and bone loss around teeth increased the occurrence of peri-implantitis and implant loss. Non-attendance to periodontal maintenance and smoking habits were also associated with less favorable implant outcomes.

Conclusions: This systematic review confirmed that implant therapy can be successfully used in patients with a diagnosis of periodontitis who underwent proper therapy and regular periodontal maintenance. Residual pockets, non-attendance to the periodontal maintenance program, and smoking were considered to be negative factors for the long-term implant outcomes.

Incidence of peri-implant mucositis and peri-implantitis in edentulous patients with an implant-retained mandibular overdenture during a 10-year follow-up period

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Abstract

Objectives: The aim of this sub-analysis of two prospective studies was to assess the incidence of peri-implant mucositis and peri-implantitis in fully edentulous patients with an implant-retained mandibular overdenture during a 10-year follow-up period.

Material and Methods: One hundred and fifty edentulous patients with two endosseous implants to support a mandibular overdenture were available from two prospective studies. Clinical and radiographic parameters were assessed at 5 and 10 years of functional loading. Incidence of peri-implant mucositis and peri-implantitis were calculated at implant level and patient level following the Consensus of the Seventh European Workshop on Periodontology on peri-implant diseases.

Results: Incidence of peri-implant mucositis at patient level was 51.9% after 5 years of evaluation and 57.0% after 10 years. Incidence of peri-implantitis at patient level was 16.9% after 5 years of evaluation and 29.7% after 10 years.

Conclusion: Peri-implant mucositis and peri-implantitis do occur in totally edentulous patients and incidence numbers are high.

今回はこの2編を紹介します。

最初の論文は歯周病の問題の有る患者にインプラント治療を施した後の長期経過を調べた、review paper ですが、既にいくつかの論文で指摘されてきた通り高い成功率で安定した予後が見られると述べられております。しかしながら、もう一つの論文では、無歯顎の患者にインプラントを施した後に於いても、peri-implantitis の高い発現率を示唆しております。総義歯ではperi-implantitis など起こりようがありませんが、義歯の安定を得るためインプラントを埋入する事によって新たな問題を引き越す可能性があります。適切なメンテナンスプログラムと、プラークコントロールができてこそ、安定した予後が得られると云えるでしょう。