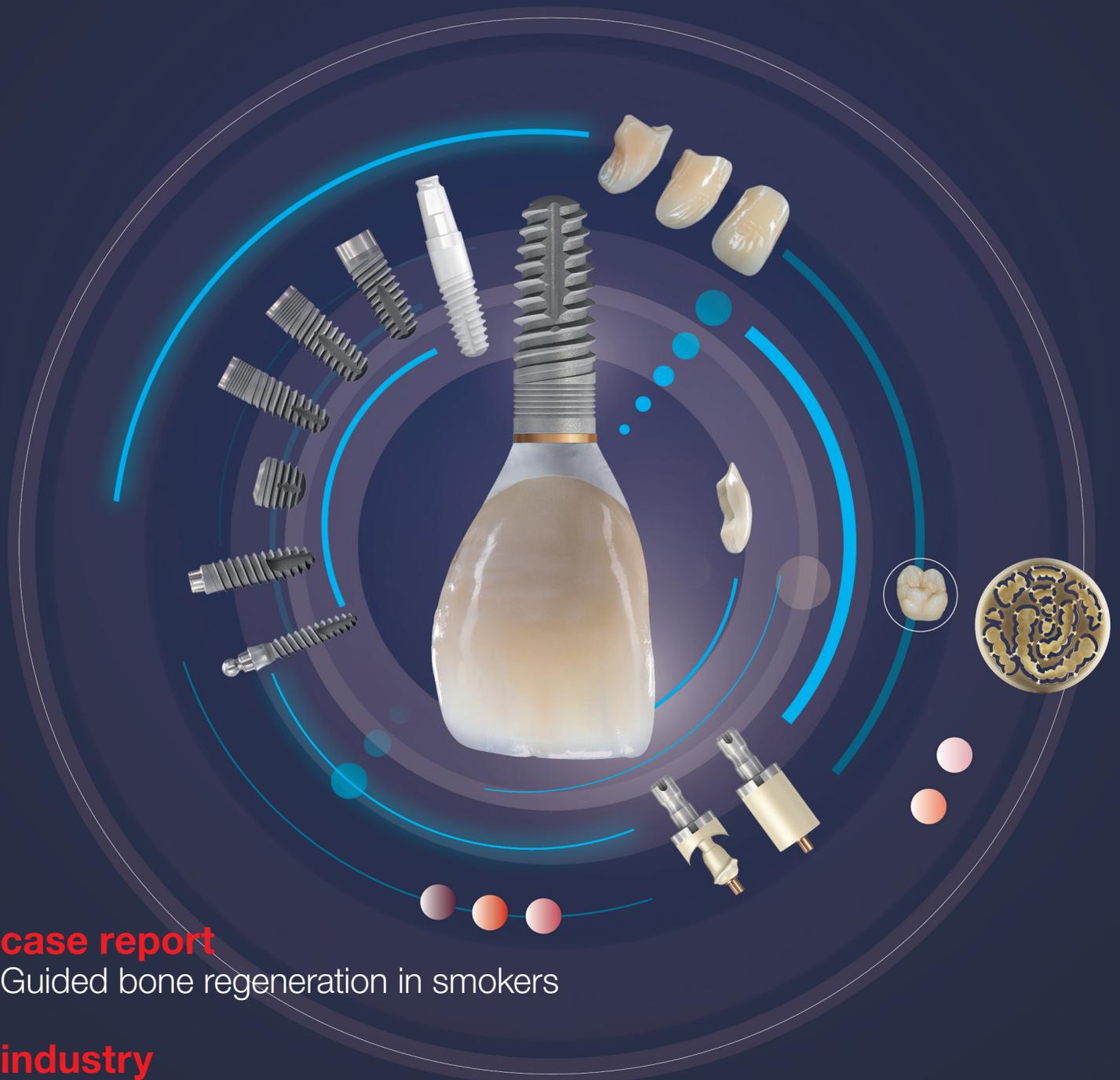


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Dental implantology— the “third” chance for patients

In dentistry, implantology and oral surgery are one of the few disciplines dealing with the presumably hopeless cases. Patients have insufficient oral health due to their own neglect or serious illnesses. The daily quality of life is reduced as a result of unstable prosthetics, insufficiently treated bounded saddles and a general functional insufficiency. These health issues place an excessive psychosocial burden on many affected patients. Dentists dedicated to dental implantology are, in fact, the last hope to provide help in such cases.

Modern implantology and its individually adaptable implant prosthetics offer patients a “third” chance to integrate a fixed dentition. The restoration of single teeth, fixed complete prostheses on either four or six implants in the fully edentulous maxilla or mandible and guided bone regeneration plus soft-tissue management are just some examples of the implantological repertoire.

In addition, thorough backward planning by digital workflows and navigated surgery—may it be dynamic/virtual or by drilling template—expands this repertoire. You will find some examples how these techniques are applied in this issue.

We owe it to our patients to implement the best available solution and methods. Thus, further education is a must—either at the implantological meetings and/or by thoroughly studying specialist magazines like this one. The research articles, case reports and congress reviews

of this issue of *implants—international magazine of oral implantology* shall present you more ideas and solutions enabling you to treat your patient even better.

In addition, I would like to invite you to our **48th DGZI annual congress on the 28 and 29 September in Düsseldorf, Germany**. For the first time the meeting is taking place as “Future Congress for Dental Implantology”. According to its theme “Visions in Implantology” we will focus on future developments in dental implantology expected for the next ten coming years.

We, the DGZI, will once again set new standards in quality and latest topics of implantological education. Live streams of surgeries from chosen competence centres in Germany will be presented. The future podium and interactive table clinics are highlights of the main programme on Friday and a highly scientific presentation programme will wait for you on Saturday.

Register now and provide your patients with the best “third” chance. We look forward to welcoming you in Düsseldorf.

With best wishes for the upcoming semester,

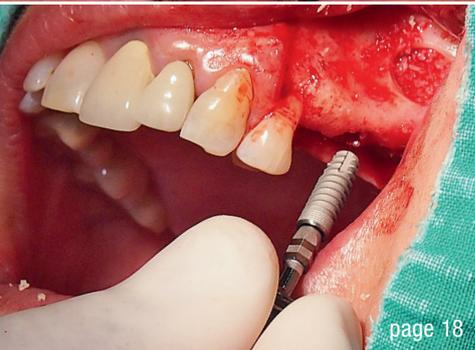
Yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R. Vollmer'.

Dr Rolf Vollmer



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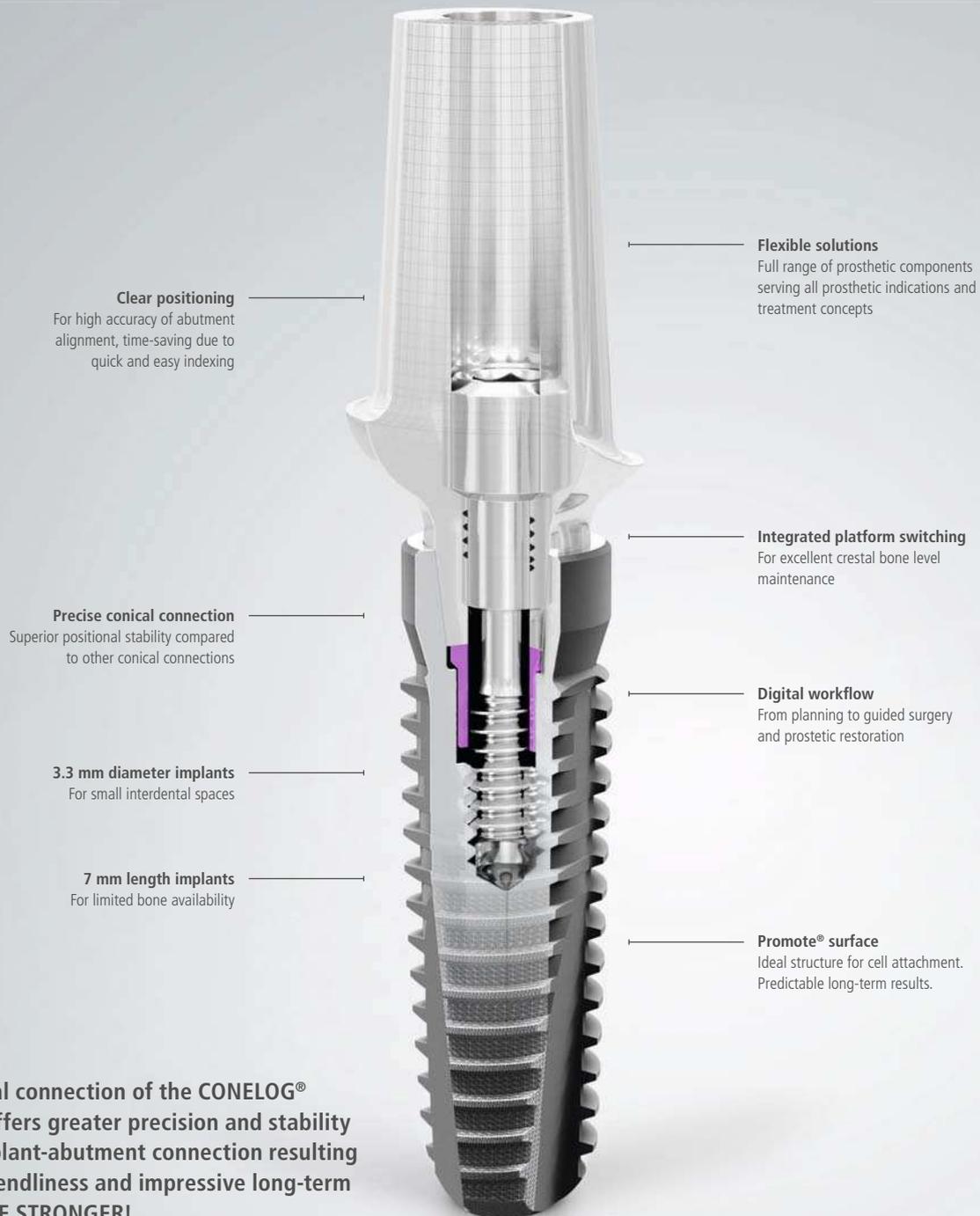
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L-PRF in different intraoral applications

Part II: Open-flap debridement & ridge preservation

Prof. Nelson R. Pinto¹, Dr Andy Temmerman², Ana B. Castro², Simone Cortellini², Prof. Dr Wim Teughels² & Prof. Dr Marc Quirynen²

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² Department of Oral Health Sciences, Section of Periodontology, KU Leuven & Dentistry, University Hospitals, KU Leuven, Leuven, Belgium

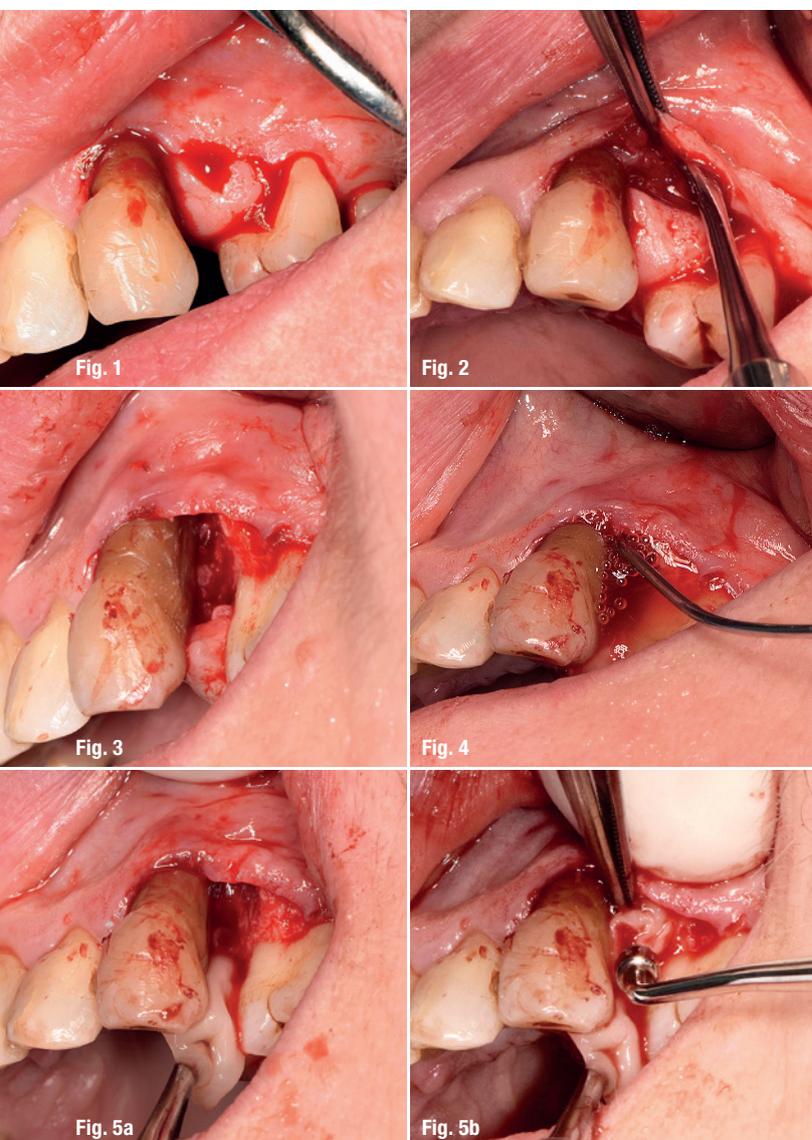


Fig. 1: Intrasulcular incision with papilla preservation. **Fig. 2:** Minimal flap elevation (palatally pediculated). **Fig. 3:** Defect after root planing. **Fig. 4:** Rinsing intrabony defect with L-PRF exudate. **Figs. 5a & b:** Application of chopped L-PRF membranes into the defect (preferably face side towards the bone).

Recent research clearly indicates that wound healing in both soft and hard tissue can be significantly enhanced by L-PRF (leukocyte- and platelet-rich fibrin). This second generation of platelet concentrates may even have the potential to replace substitutes like growth factors and biomaterials in many situations. A further benefit is its easy and inexpensive preparation, lowering the treatment cost also for the patient.

Major indications for the use of L-PRF and the step-by-step preparation of L-PRF clots, membranes and plugs were introduced in the first part of this article series in *implants 1/18*.

In this second part, two treatment approaches for platelet concentrate protocols will be presented. The focus will be on L-PRF application in the regeneration of intrabony defects during open-flap debridement and in ridge preservation.

L-PRF in treatment of periodontal and/or bone defects

The use of L-PRF in the treatment of periodontal and/or bone defects can be described as natural tissue regeneration and natural bone regeneration, by analogy to guided tissue regeneration and guided bone regeneration. With natural tissue regeneration and natural bone regeneration the defect is filled with L-PRF—optionally combined with a biomaterial, to prevent collapse—and sealed with L-PRF membranes. These membranes have a protective function (induction of the periosteum) and serve as a competitive barrier. Epithelium and connective tissue are kept away from the intrabony crater so that the cells of the periodontal ligament or periosteum have the time to regenerate cementum, bone and ligament. These cells can also migrate through the membranes, which results in rapid neo-angiogenesis. L-PRF also promotes the proliferation and differentiation of osteoblasts and bone marrow stromal cells *in vitro*.



Figs. 6a & b: Coverage of bony defect with two or more layers of L-PRF membranes. **Fig. 7:** Tension-free flap suturing, preferably with primary closure of the interdental papilla.

This stimulation appears to be dose-dependent with leucocytes playing a key role.¹

A series of clinical studies has evaluated the benefits of applying L-PRF alone during open-flap debridement.² They all reported an adjunctive improvement when L-PRF was used, on parameters like probing pocket depth reduction (1.1 ± 0.5 mm extra reduction), clinical attachment gain (1.2 ± 0.6 mm extra gain) and bone defect fill (1.5 ± 0.3 mm or $46 \pm 12.8\%$ extra bone fill).²

In some studies, L-PRF was combined with a bone substitute, and even here an additional benefit could be

observed.² When L-PRF was compared with enamel matrix proteins, similar improvements were reported.²

Step-by-step approach for regenerative treatment of intrabony defects with L-PRF

Protocol for L-PRF as sole biomaterial for intrabony defect regeneration during open-flap debridement

- Intrasulcular incision with maximal preservation of gingival complex (Fig. 1).
- Minimal flap elevation and degranulation of intrabony defects (Fig. 2).
- Optimal root planing (Fig. 3).

AD

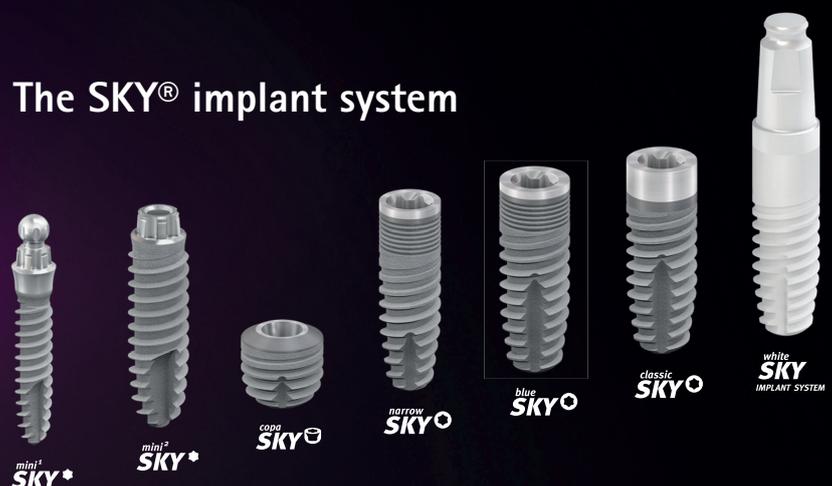
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- Rinsing defect with L-PRF exudate (collected at the bottom of the Xpression box [Intra-Lock International] after compressing the clot; Fig. 4).
- Application of an L-PRF membrane (or only a part of it) into the defect (preferably with the face part of the membrane pointing towards the bone; Figs. 5a & b).
- Coverage of the bone defect with approximately two layers of L-PRF membranes, running ≥ 2 mm over the bony borders underneath the periosteum in order to seal the socket and to force the soft tissue to grow over instead of underneath the membranes (Figs. 6a & b).
- Tension-free flap suturing in seeking to provide primary closure of the interdental papilla (Figs. 7 & 8).

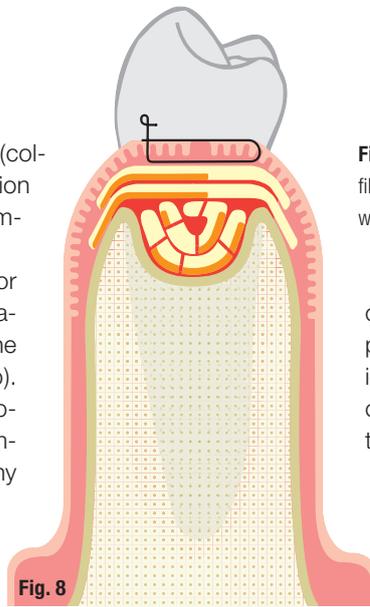


Fig. 8: Graphic representation of an intrabony defect filled with chopped L-PRF membrane parts and covered with L-PRF membranes. Primary closure is not required.

currently on which technique to use for this purpose.³ According to the authors' opinion the use of L-PRF in extraction sockets could be a less costly, simplified and effective treatment alternative.

A recent split-mouth comparison between natural healing of extraction sockets and sockets filled with L-PRF in 22 patients confirmed the above mentioned benefits with significant

less horizontal and vertical resorption, increased socket fill, higher bone quality and faster soft-tissue and bone healing.⁴ This was reported even at sites with bone dehiscences.⁴ The observed reduction in bone resorption was comparable to the best-performing clinical procedures using bone substitutes in combination with connective tissue grafting and/or the placement of a membrane.⁴

Postoperative care

- Soft food intake, no biting/chewing in treated area, no mechanical cleaning of the treated area,
- 0.12% chlorhexidine twice a day for one minute for at least three weeks,
- medication with painkillers, as necessary.

L-PRF for ridge preservation

After tooth extraction and loss of the bundle bone, the alveolar ridge undergoes a remodelling process in both vertical and horizontal directions. This process often complicates the placement of implants in an ideal position. In recent years, many surgical techniques have been developed to prevent, or at least minimise, this bone resorption.

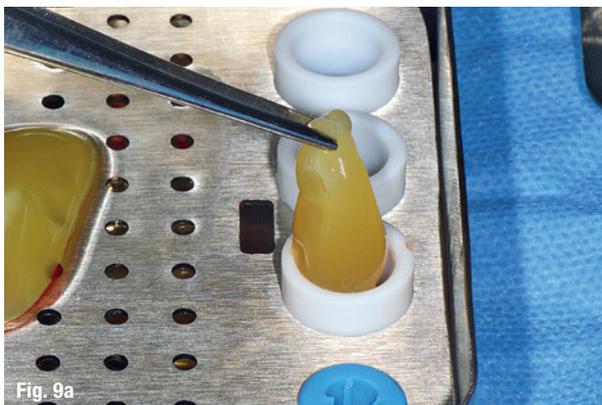
Different bone grafts or bone substitutes have been developed to be used in extraction sockets, with or without the addition of a soft-tissue graft or soft-tissue substitute to seal the alveolus. A recent systematic review by Vignoletti et al., however, concluded that there is no clear guideline

Step-by-step approach for ridge preservation with L-PRF

In this approach, L-PRF is used as a filling material for a tooth socket, aiming at maintaining the alveolar bone dimensions (Figs. 9a & b).

Protocol for ridge preservation with L-PRF

- Atraumatic tooth extraction with maximal preservation of the alveolar bone.
- Accurate removal of inflamed and granulation tissue (if needed with a bur; Fig. 10).
- Preparation of envelope (approx. 2mm in width) between bony borders of the socket and surrounding soft tissue needed to slide in the L-PRF membranes at the end in order to prevent the fast ingrowth of connective



Figs. 9a & b: Preparation of L-PRF plugs with Xpression kit.



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