

NEW TRENDS IN RISKS AND IMPLANT MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF PERI-IMPLANTITIS THERAPY

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Abstract. *The goal of this paper is to present different aspects related to **peri-implantitis** disease, the destructive inflammatory process affecting the tissues surrounding dental implants. In the context of extended use of dental implants, this review identifies the risks factors to promote implant loss, the implant materials used and the development of therapy for solving problem. Being an infectious disease, the bacteria presence is discussed as well. The aspects of osseointegration and type and structure of the implant surface materials are parts of general consideration presented as strategy before introducing surgical and non-surgical therapies.*

Keywords: dental implants materials, risks of implant loss, peri-implantitis, therapy

1. Introduction

In the context of extended use of dental implants statistically it is an increase number of diseases affecting people after implantation, such as peri-implantitis, the destructive inflammatory process of the tissues surrounding dental implants. Due to prevalence rates up to 56%, peri-implantitis in the absence of prevention and therapy protocols may lead in shorter or longer time to the loss of the implant. [1].

Peri-implantitis disease affects a significant number of patients, and it is important to understand the difficulties in diagnosing it and the risk factors, which can be modified to reduce the potential for disease progression. Nowadays, unfortunately, available information on exact prevalence and the standard therapeutic protocol for diseases affecting the implant is inadequate.

Implant failure can be divided into early bone loss meaning prior to prosthetic treatment or late, after prosthetic rehabilitation, usually after a year. Early failure is generally due to interference in the healing process after implant placement.

2. Risks factors for the development of peri-implantitis

In Fig.1 it is presented the radiological aspect of peri-implantitis.
