

Research Article

The Effectiveness of Magnetic-Laser Therapy as a Supportive Treatment of Peri-Implantitis

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Abstract

Aim: The aim of the study is to evaluate the potential of magnetic-laser therapy as a supportive treatment of peri-implantitis.

Materials and methods: The 34 patients suffering from peri-implantitis were selected for the study. The patients randomly divided into two groups; 18 patients first group received surgical conventional treatment, 16 patients second group received surgical conventional treatment and magnetic-laser application. Forty-six implants were treated in total (24 implants with early peri-implantitis, 22 moderate peri-implantitis). Diagnostic parameters used to evaluate peri-implantitis include clinical indicators, Probing Pocket Depth (PPD), Bleeding on Probing (BOP), Marginal Bone Level (MBL) suppuration, mobility. Clinical and radiographical parameters were recorded before treatment (baseline) and at 3, 6, 12 and 36 months after therapy.

Results: Reduction PPD and BOP was observed in comparison with basic clinical measurements. The mean BOP in 34 patients before treatment of peri-implantitis was 2.5 ± 0.31 , after treatment, the first group of patients had mean 0.6 ± 0.1 , the second group had mean 0.4 ± 0.12 . The mean PPD in patients before treatment of peri-implantitis was 5.2 ± 0.24 , after treatment, the first group of patients had mean 3.9 ± 0.28 , the second group had mean 3.2 ± 0.17 . The mean MBL concomitant bone level gain averaged was 1.54 mm in first group and 2.35 mm in second group. Stable clinical measurements PPD and BOP were demonstrated during the following 1,3 years.

Conclusion: Surgical regenerative treatment combined with magnetic-laser supportive therapy reliable method for treatment peri-implantitis and may be considered an adjunct to the conventional surgical treatments of peri-implantitis.

Keywords: Peri-implantitis, Dental implant, Regenerative therapy, Magnetic-laser therapy

Introduction

Dental implantation is a successful method for treating partial or completely edentulous patients. However, according to various authors, in patients with implants, peri-implantitis is one of the late complications [1-4].

Peri-implantitis is a inflammatory disease of the tissues surrounding osseointegrated dental implants with varying degrees of peri-implant bone loss, increased pocket formation, purulence and eventually implant loss [5]. A consensus report identified the prevalence (5-10 year period) of peri-implantitis to be 28% to 56% of patients and 12% to 40% of implants [5,6].

Inflammatory process surrounding a oral implant is represented in two common forms: peri-mucositis and peri-implantitis. The American Academy of Periodontology defines peri-mucositis

is a reversible inflammatory response limited to the soft tissues surrounding an active oral implant. Peri-implantitis is a inflammatory response that involves loss of marginal bone around a functioning around osseointegrated implants, leading to the formation of a peri-implant pocket and loss of supporting bone [7]. Risk factors include poor oral hygiene, no regular maintenance care after implant therapy, previous history of periodontal disease, para functional habits, smoking [8-16].

Microbial colonization plays an important role in the development of peri-implantitis. Commonly found microorganisms are Gram-negative anaerobes, *Prevotella intermedia*, *Porphyromonas gingivalis*, *Aggregatibacter actinomycetemcomitans*, *Bacterioides forsythus*, *Treponema denticola*, *Prevotella nigrescens*, *Peptostreptococcus micros*, *Fusobacterium nucleatum* [17,18]. Excessive biomechanical forces may lead to high stress in the coronal bone-to-implant contact and thus lead to loss of osseointegration around the neck of the implant [19,20]. In the development of peri-implantitis, the cement remaining after fixation of the restoration can also play a significant role [21]. Factors associated with the patient include systemic diseases, for example, diabetes mellitus, osteoporosis, prolonged treatment of corticosteroids, chemotherapy [22-23].

Forum and Rosen (2012) proposed classification for peri-implantitis depending on bleeding on probing pocket depth and bone loss, peri-implantitis is divided into three categories: early, moderate, and severe [24].

Prevention and treatment of peri-implantitis is extremely important because they lead to disintegration and loss of implants.

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Treatment of peri-implantitis is aimed at combating infection, detoxifying the surfaces of implants, regeneration of lost tissue [25,26]. Various treatment methods are suggested in the treatment of peri-implantitis, non-surgical machining debridement, chemotherapeutic disinfection, use of antibacterial agents, resective and regenerative surgical procedures, laser therapy, the employment of combination of lasers and surgical treatment [27-30]. However, there is no single approach to choosing the most predictable treatment strategy, since with any of the treatment options complete elimination of inflammation is not achieved.

Nonsurgical therapy includes with or without adjunctive local-release and systemic antibiotics [31-34]. In modern literature and expert assessments, mechanical processing of the implant is recommended, followed by early assessment and surgical intervention, decontamination of the implant using a variety of mechanical and chemical methods, then adjunctive systematic antibiotics [35]. Surgical treatments include a number of approaches, such as open flap debridement, soft tissue augmentation and regenerative treatment. Regenerative approaches include filling of the intraosseous peri-implant defect with a bone graft material with a resorbable membranes and led to the most promising results [36,37].

Laser therapy is a modern therapeutic technique that can be effectively used as a complement to traditional mechanical therapy for the treatment of peri-implantitis. Diode lasers have been shown to have potent bactericidal effects based on this diode laser, carbon dioxide (CO₂) and Erbium Yttrium, Aluminum, Garnet (Er: YAG) lasers are suitable for irradiating [38-40]. Diode lasers have been shown to photobiomodulatory effects promoting wound healing and tissue regeneration. Diode lasers stimulate fibroblasts and osteoblasts, cause increased production of RNA messengers, which leads to significant collagen production during tissue healing [41-43].

The effect of a magnetic field on the surgical field also has an anti-inflammatory, analgesic, regenerating and accelerating tissue healing effect [44,45]. Such a similar therapeutic effect of laser radiation and magnetic field implies an increase in efficiency when used together. The insufficient effectiveness of the proposed methods of treatment of peri-implantitis requires the improvement of surgical techniques, as well use innovative technology for the treatment of peri-implantitis. Based on this, research is needed to illustrate the clinical benefits of peri-implantitis treatment using magnetic-laser therapy. The aim of the study is to evaluate the potential of magnetic-laser therapy as a supportive treatment of peri-implantitis.

Materials and Methods

The 34 patients (16 females, 18 males, at a mean age 47, 2years) suffering from peri-implantitis were selected for the study. The patients randomly divided into two groups;

- 18 patients first group received surgical conventional treatment,
- 16 patients second group received surgical conventional treatment and magnetic-laser application.

Forty six implants were treated in total (24 implants with early peri-implantitis, 22 implants with moderate peri-implantitis). Clinical and radiological methods have been used to examine patients. Diagnostic parameters used to evaluate peri-implantitis include clinical indicators Bleeding on Probing (BOP), Probing Pocket Depth (PPD), Marginal Bone Level (MBL) suppuration, mobility. Bleeding on Probing (BOP)

is assessed as present if bleeding was evident within 30 seconds after the study or was not present if bleeding was not observed within 30 seconds after the study.

BOP indices were evaluated by the following criteria

- 0-no bleeding,
- 1-bleeding occurs no earlier than 30 seconds,
- 2-bleeding occurs in less than 30 seconds,
- 3-bleeding occurs when eating or brushing your teeth.

The degree of bleeding was assessed by the criteria

- 0.1-1.0 - mild inflammation,
- 1.1-2.0 - medium inflammation,
- 2.1-3.0 - severe inflammation.

The Probing Pocket Depth (PPD) was measured with a full millimeter with a manual periodontal probe from the edge of the mucosa to the bottom of the examined pocket.

Indications for Marginal Bone Level (MBL) were evaluated by periapical radiographs (taken at the baseline diagnostic appointment).

Before treatment (baseline) and at 3, 6, 12, 24 and 36 months after therapy clinical and radiographical parameters were recorded. Reduction BOP, PPD and MBL was observed in comparison with basic clinical measurements.

Treatment Protocols

Professional hygiene was carried out 7 days before the treatment; the patients were rinsed twice a day for 1 min with chlorhexidine 0.12%. The day before surgery, orally with duration of 7-10 days, patients were prescribed systemic antibiotics (amoxicillin 500 mg and metronidazole 200 mg or augmentin 875 mg or ciprofloxacin 250 mg). For the selection of the most effective antibiotic for each case, microbial testing was performed.

Local anesthesia was accomplished by articain 4%. After local anesthesia, the superstructure was removed, an incision was made around the neck of the implants and the flap of full thickness was raised to provide access to the defect of the peri-implant and the open surface of the implant. The abutment was removed and cover plugs were inserted in the implant. With titanium instruments granulation tissue was carefully removed in the bone defect. The implant surface is decontaminated with Air-Flow Perio Soft, successive topical applications of citric acid, 0.12% chlorhexidine, sterile physiological saline. Patients of the second group underwent magnetic-laser irradiation with a wavelength of 810 nm and a density of 100 mW for 30 seconds.

Bone loss was evaluated intrasurgically, Bio-Oss was mixed with Gengigel hyaluronic acid preparation outside the mouth, and the peri-implant defect was filled. A bioresorbable collagen membrane Bio-Gide was placed over the filled defect. After bone grafting flaps were repositioned and sutured, wound healing was performed in a submerged. Patients were instructed to rinse twice a day for 1 minute for 2-3 weeks with chlorhexidine 0.12%.

After surgery the patients of the second group received magnetic laser irradiation 7 days with a wavelength of 810 nm and a density of 100 mW during 3 min. 7 days after the surgery the sutures were removed.

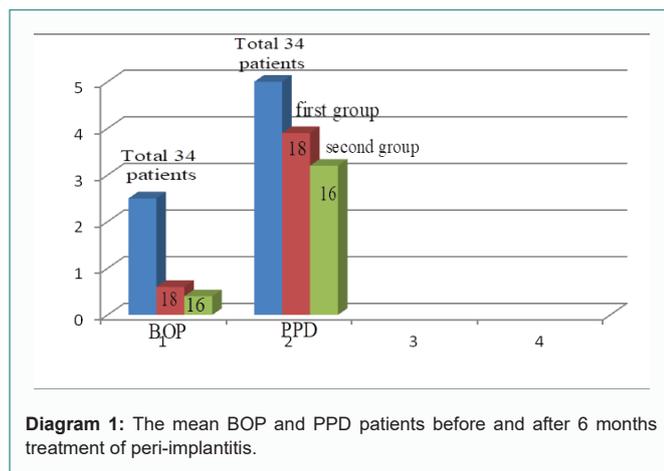
To monitor healing, patients were observed for the first 4 weeks, and then at a three-month interval. Cover plugs of the implants were replaced with prosthetic abutments after 3 months of submerged healing and prosthetic components were installed after 1 week of soft tissue healing. Professional hygiene was conducted every six month.

Results

Effectiveness treatment was evaluated by the following criteria: (1) the absence of progressive loss of bone mass, (2) the absence of suppuration, (3) bleeding when probing for $\leq 50\%$ of sites and (4) Probing pocket depth <5 mm.

Radiologically increased or stable levels of the marginal bone compared with the baseline periapical x-rays is considered to be a treatment success. Clinical evaluation of the results of treatment after 3,6,12 months showed reduction in both PPD and BOP were as compared with the baseline clinical measurements, more pronounced in the surgical treatment and magnetic-laser application method of treatment.

The mean BOP in 34 patients before treatment of peri-implantitis was 2.5 ± 0.31 , after 6 months treatment, the first group of patients had mean 0.6 ± 0.1 , the second group had mean 0.4 ± 0.12 . The mean PPD in patients before treatment of peri-implantitis was 5.2 ± 0.24 , after 6 months treatment, the first group of patients had mean 3.9 ± 0.28 , the second group had mean 3.2 ± 0.17 (Diagram 1).



The mean MBL concomitant bone level gain averaged was mean 1,54 mm in first group and mean 2.35 mm in second group 6 months after treatment. When considering the benefit of regenerative surgical procedures in treating peri-implant defects, most of the defects achieved better outcomes in terms of PPD reduction and MBL. However, an addition of lasers to regenerative surgical procedures presents further improvement to the peri-implant parameters. At 1 year after initial treatment, stable clinical measurements of PPD and BOP were demonstrated and remained stable during the following three year. For the long-term stability of the treatment results, it is necessary for the patient to maintain good oral hygiene.

Discussion

There are various treatments methods for peri-implantitis that give positive results; however, there is no universal approach to improve the survival of implants [46].

The need to determine a standard treatment regimen for peri-implantitis was emphasized in the consensus report of the 8th European Periodontology Workshop [47]. With the advent of laser technology,

there is a growing tendency to use in implant dentistry. Now lasers have myriad applications in implant dentistry, which includes non-surgical therapy and is recommended in addition to the available conventional methods for the treatment of peri-implantitis [48].

In vitro studies have shown that laser irradiation increases the release of bFGF from gingival fibroblasts [49]. With clinical use, this leads to an improved and accelerated wound healing [50]. Diode laser is used in peri-implant treatment to access the photochemical and photosensitive effects of laser. The main role of the laser in the treatment of peri-implants is its bactericidal effect. Magnetic-laser therapy combines the therapeutic factors widely used in modern medicine: magnetic field, low laser radiation and infrared light radiation. The therapeutic effect of magnetic-laser therapy is manifested by immunomodulatory, anti-inflammatory, regenerative and enjoys from high bactericidal and detoxification effects [51-53].

This study describes clinical results of a magnetic-laser therapy as a supportive treatment of peri-implantitis. Clinical and radiological evaluations of the results of treatment after 6 months showed reduction in both PPD and BOP were as compared with the baseline clinical measurements in both groups, a significant reductions was shown in the second group of patients. After 6 months x-ray examination demonstrated newly formed hard tissue was observed filling the defects around the implants. Magnetic-laser therapy is not only useful because of its bactericidal effect, but can also accelerate the regeneration processes in the peri-implant area. The protective effect and slow absorption of hyaluronic acid provide reliable and predictable regeneration of augmentate [54,55]. This barrier function of hyaluronic acid is very important in the process of wound healing.

Our results suggest that the preparation of hyaluronic acid Gengigel is used in combination with Bio-Oss represents a good adjunctive treatment to conventional therapy of peri-implantitis. The use of magneto-laser therapy for stabilization and decontamination of the affected surface of the implant has demonstrated promising results treating peri-implantitis. This combination of surgical and therapeutic treatment aims at improvement of the quality of regenerated bone structures.

The results of this study indicated that a surgical procedure based on pocket elimination, bone grafting with grafts materials and hyaluronic acid Gengigel, magnetic-laser therapy accelerates the regeneration processes in the peri-implant area and was an effective therapy for treatment of peri-implantitis. Magnetic-laser therapy led to positive effects on clinical and radiologic parameters over the long-term subsequent period of time. The surgical protocol for the treatment of peri-implantitis described in this article has shown positive results, therefore it is recommended as a simple and effective method of therapy. Supportive maintenance therapy should be provided to be between every 6 months.

Conclusion

Surgical regenerative treatment combined with magnetic-laser therapy reliable method for treatment peri-implantitis. Magnetic-laser supportive therapy may be considered an adjunct to the conventional surgical treatments of peri-implantitis. The long-term success of peri-implant treatment requires constant dynamic observation, regular professional hygiene.

Conflict of Interest and Financial Disclosure

The author declares that he has no conflict of interest and there was no external source of funding for the present study. None of the

authors have any relevant financial relationship(s) with a commercial interest.

Ethics

The authors declare that the procedures followed were in accordance with the regulations of the responsible Clinical Research Ethics Committee Yerevan State Medical University after M. Heratsi (protocol N14, 12.08.17) and in accordance with those of the World Medical Association and the Helsinki Declaration.

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