|  |
| --- |
| **Name:** |
| Juno Park |
| **Group:** |
| 6B-3 |
| **Pathology Question:** |
| What is peri-implantitis? |
| **Report:** |
| Peri-implantitis is a localized infectious disease that results in inflammatory process in soft tissue and bone loss around an osseo-integrated implant in function. It is caused due to the design of the implant, roughness of the implant, and excessive mechanical load. In addition to that, poor oral hygiene, tobacco usage, systemic conditions such as diabetes and osteoporosis, bruxism or parafunctional habit. Unlike peri-implant mucositis, which is the other common peri-implant disease, there is deterioration in the bone supporting the dental implant with peri-implantitis. Diagnosis of the peri-implantitis can be made with following evidence: gingiva color change, bleeding and probing depth of peri-implant pockets, gradual loss of bone height around the tooth, bad taste if pus is discharged, and x-ray interpretation that shows recession of the bone surrounding the implant. Treatment of peri-implantitis is often surgically required. First, the operator must control the infection that is present. Then detoxification of the implant surface and regeneration of the alveolar bone is highly suggested. |
| **References:** |
| Hsu, A., & Kim, J. (2014, February 4). How to Manage a Patient with Peri-implantitis. Retrieved October 14, 2020, from https://jcda.ca/article/e24  Periodontology, A. (n.d.). Implant Diseases. Retrieved October 14, 2020, from https://www.perio.org/consumer/peri-implant-disease  Prathapachandran, J., & Suresh, N. (2012, September). Management of peri-implantitis. Retrieved October 14, 2020, from https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3612185/ |