F. Schwarz, K. Bieling, T. Lätz, E. Nuesry, J. Becker
Department of Oral Surgery Heinrich Heine University,
Düsseldorf, Germany

Healing of intrabony peri-implantitis defects following application of a nanocrystalline hydroxyapatite (Ostim®) or a bovine-derived xenograft (Bio-Oss®) in combination with a collagen membrane (Bio-Gide®). A case series*
Objective

The aim of the present case series was to evaluate the healing of intrabony peri-implantitis defects following application of a nanocrystalline hydroxyapatite Ostim® or a bovine-derived xenograft in combination with a collagen membrane.

Materials and Methods

22 patients having moderate peri-implantitis were examined. The defects were treated with access flap surgery, debrided using plastic curettes, rinsed with sterile physiologic saline and filled with a bone grafting material. The defects of the one half of patients were filled with the nanocrystalline hydroxyapatite Ostim®, the other half with the bovine xenograft Bio-Oss® in combination with the collagen membrane Bio-Gide®. Postoperative care consisted of rinsing with a 0.2 % chlorhexidine digluconate solution twice a day for 2 weeks. A supragingival professional implant/tooth cleaning was performed at 4, 12 and 24 weeks after treatment. 6 months following treatment the changes of the pocket depths and the attachment loss were measured. In the beginning and 6 months after surgery a radiographic control was taken.

Results

The results have indicated that both treatment procedures led to clinically important reductions in pocket depths and gains of CAL at 6 months after surgery. Both methods improved healing of intrabony peri-implantitis defects in this case study.

Conclusion

The results have indicated that both treatment procedures led to clinically important reductions in pocket depths and gains of CAL at 6 months after surgery. Both methods improved healing of intrabony peri-implantitis defects in this case study.