



TREATMENT OUTCOME OF DRY SOCKET FOLLOWING IMMEDIATE IMPLANT PLACEMENT USING PLATELET RICH FIBRIN: A PROSPECTIVE MULTI-CENTRE CLINICAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: Dry socket is a common post-extraction complication. It is possible to occur following immediate implant placement. This study was designed to assess the efficacy of PRF for the management of established dry socket following immediate implant placement.

Materials and Methods: Twenty patients with established dry sockets following immediate implant placement were included. Patients were divided randomly, patients of group I were treated by socket curettage and irrigation, while in group II PRF was inserted in the space around the implant and filled the socket. Pain and granulation tissue formation score has been used to assess both groups.

Results: The pain score was 6 to 10 on the day zero, 3 to 6 on the day four and 1 to 3 on the day seven in group I, while in group II the pain score was 6 to 10 on the day zero, 0 to 3 on the day four and 0 to 1 on the day seven ($p < 0.001$). On group II the formations of granulation tissue appeared earlier than group I. Four implants failed, three implants in group I and one implant in group II.

Conclusion: This study suggests that the use of PRF for the management of dry socket following immediate implant placement relieves pain, accelerates the process of wound healing and increases implant success rate.

KEY WORD: Dry socket, Immediate implant placement, PRF.

INTRODUCTION

Immediate implant placement decrease the time of patient management. It has become the treatment of choice especially for single implant case. Periapical infection at the site scheduled

for immediate implant placement considered a potential risk factor to its success. An anaerobic pathogens arises from an infection may contaminate the implant during the healing process *Vignolett F et.al. 2009*.

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A dry socket is a common post-extraction complications. The worldwide incidence of the dry socket is 4% of tooth extraction *Aqsa K et.al 2020*. The predisposing factors for dry socket after tooth extraction are traumatic extraction, infection, surgeon and patients factors. *Caso A et. al. 2005*. Other studies showed high incidence of dry socket in females *Garcia AG et.al. 2003*, Bade oral hygiene and clot lysis *Bloomer CR 2012*.

Manifestations of the dry socket are throbbing pain, bad odour, trismus with or without lymphadenopathy. The dry socket affections are its typical appearance on the 2nd or 3rd day post-extraction, lasts for about 10 or 15 days and the patients complain from severe pain which is difficult to control even if a potent analgesic is used.

The main etiological factor behind the dry socket is clot lysis due to the presence of high level of fibrinolytic activity in the extraction socket, which results in bare bone and nerve endings exposure. The infectious process release kinins which responsible for pain. *Bloomer CR 2012*.

Management of dry socket was initially with antibacterial agents *Norozi A & Philbert R 2009*, lavage, anti-fibrinolytic agents, steroid anti-inflammatory agents and clot supportive agents *Bloomer C 2012*. Alternative intervention includes plasma rich growth factors and low laser level *Kaya GS et.al 2011*. Platelet-rich fibrin entraps circulating stem cells which differentiate into osteoblast phenotype, that promote osseous defects healing *Choukroun J, et.al. 2006*. *Rutkowski et al., in 2010* concluded that PRP promotes bone formation post-extraction. Platelet-rich growth factor enhance soft and hard tissue *Aqsa K et.al 2020*.

The aim of the presented study was to investigate the efficacy of PRF for the treatment of dry socket following immediate implant placement compared with conventional methods.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Subject population

The presented study was designed as a multi-centre clinical prospective study. Three clinical centres were involved in this study, including Department of Oral Medicine, Periodontology and Oral Diagnosis, Faculty of Dentistry, South Valley University and two private dental clinics. All the centres were followed the same surgical and treatment protocol and all the operations done by the same surgeon. Recruitment of patients and performance of the surgeries took place between March 2019 and March 2020 according to inclusion and exclusion criteria. The included patients were who underwent immediate implant placement under local anaesthesia. After extraction and immediate implant placement patients were instructed to bite on sterile gauze for 60 minutes for homeostasis achievement. Clot had to present before dismissed the patients. Patients were instructed to return to the clinic for reexaminations if they suffered from postoperative pain. 20 patients with established dry socket following immediate implant placement were included. Diagnosis of the dry socket was based on: Major symptom (patients complained of throbbing pain for one or more days following immediate implant placement, hypersensitivity on gentle probing of the socket, bad odour or trismus) and sign of bare bone or blood clot loss. If the patients had a minimum of one sign and two symptoms diagnosed as dry socket.

Inclusion criteria

The age of all patients were between 18 and 60 years. Patients diagnosed with dry socket following immediate implant placement and suffered from postoperative pain. Patients had good oral hygiene.

Exclusion criteria

Patients age under 18 years or above 60 years, pregnancy, medically compromised patients, complicated tooth extraction or damage to the socket walls during extractions.

Study design

The study included 20 patients with dry socket after extraction and immediate implant placement. Patients were divided randomly into two groups with 10 patients in each group. Patients were treated by curettage and saline irrigation under local anaesthesia in group I, while in group II PRF was inserted into the socket after curettage and irrigation with saline. Platelet rich fibrin was prepared as follows, 10 millilitres of the patient blood centrifuged at 3000 rpm for 15 minutes. Surgical tweezer has been used to deliver PRF into the socket. Patients were followed up on the 4th and 7th day postoperative. Assessment parameters were pain and granulation tissue formation in the socket.

1. Pain was evaluated by as follows: No pain (score 0): No need for analgesic. Mild pain (scores 1 to 3): One tablet of 50 mg Cataflam per day. Moderate pain (scores 4 to 6): Two tablets of 50 mg Cataflam per day. Severe pain (scores 7 to 10): More than two tablets of 50 mg Cataflam per day. The time required for the complete pain relief was recorded.

2. Healing was measured by granulation tissue covered the socket: No healing (Nil), score 1 if 1/4 of the socket covered by the granulation tissue, score 2 if 1/2 of the socket covered by the granulation tissue, score 3 if 2/3 of the socket covered by the granulation tissue, score 4 if 3/4 of the socket covered by the granulation tissue. Time required for complete healing was recorded.

RESULTS

A total of 20 patients diagnosed with dry socket following immediate implant placement were included in the study from 561 implants placed immediately after tooth extraction under local anaesthesia at multi-centre clinic over a 12 months period. The pain score was 6 to 10 on the day zero (the presentation day), 3 to 6 on the day four and 1 to 3 on the day seven in group I, while in group II the pain score was 6 to 10 on the day zero, 0 to 3 on the day four and 0 to 1 on the day seven. Granulation tissue formation within the socket appeared clearly on the day 7 in both groups but group II showed much earlier granulation tissue by day 4. Four implants were failed due to severe pain and inflammation, three implants in the group I and one implant in the group II.

TABLE (1) Pain and granulation tissue score .

Patient No	Patient age	Patient gender	Treatment groups	Day Zero		Day Four		Day Seven	
				Pain	GT	Pain	GT	Pain	GT
1	49	Male	I	10	Nil	6	Nil	1	3
2	40	Female	I	8	Nil	5	Nil	2	1
3	29	Male	I	9	Nil	6	Nil	Failed	Failed
4	38	Male	I	6	Nil	2	1	1	3
5	33	Male	I	8	Nil	3	1	0	4
6	38	Female	I	7	Nil	3	Nil	0	4
7	35	Male	I	9	Nil	6	Nil	Failed	Failed
8	28	Female	I	10	Nil	6	Nil	Failed	Failed
9	39	Female	I	9	Nil	5	Nil	3	2
10	53	Female	I	9	Nil	5	Nil	3	2
11	40	Female	II	8	Nil	2	1	0	4
12	57	Male	II	9	Nil	0	3	0	4
13	23	Male	II	8	Nil	1	2	1	4
14	36	Male	II	9	Nil	2	2	1	3
15	23	Female	II	10	Nil	4	Nil	Failed	Failed
16	27	Male	II	10	Nil	3	1	0	4
17	23	Male	II	9	Nil	2	2	0	4
18	40	Female	II	8	Nil	2	1	1	3
19	38	Female	II	9	Nil	0	3	0	4
20	30	Female	II	7	Nil	0	3	0	4



Fig. (1) Showing: Dry socket after immediate implant placement (A), PRF filled in the dry socket (B), Healing after 7 days (C), The ridge three months post-operation (D), Placement of the Healing abutment (E), Gingiva after removing the healing abutment (F), Abutment connection (G), Crowns cementation (H) Preoperative panoramic x ray (I), Panoramic x ray after immediate implant placement (K) and Panoramic x ray after crowns cementation (J).

DISCUSSION

Immediate implant placement involves inserting a fixture into a post-extractive alveolus. The modelling and remodelling process of immediate implant placement differ from the implant placed in the ridge **Botticelli et al 2006**. Marginal gap usually occurred in-between the socket wall and implant surface which immediately placed after extraction. If the blood clot allowed to heal, this gap does not disturb the osseointegration **Botticelli et al. 2003**. The dry socket is devoid of blood clot and bare-bone is present. Dry socket causes severe pain and impedes the normal healing process of the extraction sockets. Dry socket is a common post-extraction complication. The reported worldwide incidence of the dry socket is from 1 to 4% following routine tooth extraction **Kamal A et.al. 2020**. The results of this study showed that the incidence of the dry socket following immediate implant placement was 3.5%, this consistent with the worldwide incidence of the dry socket after extraction of compromised tooth.

This a prospective multi-centre study was conducted to evaluate PRF efficacy in the treatment of dry socket after immediate implant placement. The study showed that all the twenty patients were suffered from severe pain on the presentation day, the range of pain score was from 6 to 10. The blood clot in-between the socket and the implant surface was lost and this lead to fibrin degradation products which form kinins in the socket. Kinins and other inflammatory mediators cause intense pain **Kamal A et.al. 2020**. Patients in group I who were treated by conventional treatment, the range of pain score was from 4 to 6 on the day four and the score of granulation tissue formation was 1. While patients who treated with PRF in group II showed much more improvement in pain score and more granulation tissue formation. PRF showed a higher potency of socket healing as it contains essential growth factors which speeds up the granulation tissue development. The results of this study showed that

the conventional treatment alleviated the pain by granulation tissue formation but the recovery was slower than group II, this results was consistent with **Kamal A et.al. 2020** which concluded that, placement of growth factors in the dry socket speed up the socket healing. In the conventional treatment of the dry socket, the reformation of blood clot was not effective as the first clot which formed immediately after extraction, while the formed blood clot after PRF treatment enhanced the socket healing. In group II the pain resolution was faster than group I. The Kinins released from dry socket antagonised by tissue growth factors which was present in PRF **Singh et. al. 2014**. PRF in this study showed faster and better healing which completed within seven days of treatment, this result was consistent with **Kamal A et.al. 2020**.

CONCLUSION

PRF contains growth factors which antagonise the kinins which are responsible for severe pain in dry socket. The use of PRF for the treatment of the dry socket following immediate implant placement decreases the pain, speeds up the socket healing and increases the success rate of immediate implant placement.

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