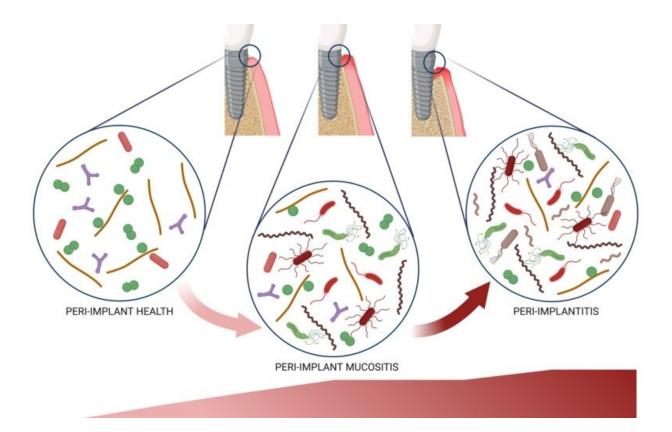


Researchers investigate the triggers of periimplantitis

January 13 2021, by Anna Manfredsson



The figure illustrates the increasing peri-implant microbial diversity observed during the transition from peri-implant health to peri-implant mucositis and ultimately peri-implantitis. Credit: Belibasakis GN and Manoil D, *J Dent Res* 2021; 100 (1): 21–28/SAGE publishing under a Creative Commons CC-BY license



What are the microbial triggers of peri-implantitis? George Belibasakis and Daniel Manoil from Karolinska Institutet tackled the question in a recent review.

Dentmed researchers George Belibasakis and Daniel Manoil published a cutting-edge review on peri-implantitis, in the centennial volume of the *Journal of Dental Research*. Their work explains the latest concepts on the microbiology of the <u>disease</u>, by putting together findings from the latest sequencing technologies.

Belibasakis and Manoil identified that the major microbial changes occur in peri-implant mucositis, the earlier form of peri-implant disease. Additional changes occur during the progression to peri-implantitis, but these are more subtle than the previous stage. The transition from health to peri-implantitis is characterized throughout by gradual reduction of health-associated microorganisms and enrichment of pathogens. It is also clearer now that the microbial communities responsible for periimplantitis are less diverse from those responsible for periodontitis. This needs to be taken into account for treating the disease differently in future.

More information: G.N. Belibasakis et al. Microbial Community-Driven Etiopathogenesis of Peri-Implantitis, *Journal of Dental Research* (2020). DOI: 10.1177/0022034520949851

Provided by Karolinska Institutet

Citation: Researchers investigate the triggers of peri-implantitis (2021, January 13) retrieved 4 May 2024 from <u>https://medicalxpress.com/news/2021-01-triggers-peri-implantitis.html</u>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private



study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.