

The short-term clinical and microbiologic effects of i-PRF during initial periodontal treatment

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Aim: The aim of the study was to investigate the differences between initial treatment (scaling and root planing – SRP) of chronic periodontitis (CP), alone and in conjunction with injectable platelet-rich fibrin (i-PRF), 1 month after the treatment. All clinically periodontal parameters and bacterial concentration in gingival crevicular fluid were determined in 30 patients.



Result: Compared to baseline, both treatment modalities demonstrated an improvement in clinical parameters. The mean value of CAL reduction was more prominent in the treatment group (0.6 mm) than the control group (0.3 mm) ($p < 0.001$). Similarly, the corresponding values for PPD showed statistically significant difference between the groups ($p < 0.001$). Significant reduction in microorganism count was observed in both groups, but application of i-PRF led to a significantly more efficient decline in the quantity of microorganisms ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusion: Initial periodontal therapy (SRP) in conjunction with injectable platelet-rich fibrin (i-PRF) displayed significant improvement in periodontal clinical parameters, as well as in quantity of periopathogens, suggesting a great promise of its use in non-surgical treatment of chronic periodontitis.

There is no conflict of interest.