

A comparative study of
connective tissue graft and
platelet rich-fibrin in the
treatment of gingival recession
using coronally advanced flap: a
systematic review

by Journal of Dentomaxillofacial Science -

Submission date: 30-Sep-2021 09:26AM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 1661184528

File name: 743-2434-2-PB.pdf (360.01K)

Word count: 2907

Character count: 14457

A comparative study of connective tissue graft and platelet rich-fibrin in the treatment of gingival recession using coronally advanced flap: a systematic review



Arni I. Djais,^{*} Rahma Medikawaty

Abstract

Objective: To compare the effects of platelet-rich fibrin (PRF) and connective tissue graft (CTG) in gingival recession treatment using coronally advanced flap (CAF)

Methods: Electronic Pubmed, Wiley, and EMBASE searches were conducted to identify articles published in dental journals without any restrictions of publication date. Gingival Recession Depth (RD), Keratinized Tissue Width (KTW), Probing Depth (PD), Clinical Attachment Level (CAL) and % Complete Root Coverage (CRC) were evaluated at baseline and 6 months. Patients with discomfort postsurgery was measured by comparing Visual Analog Scale (VAS) scores. Manual searches of human clinical trial and related articles were performed afterward. There are 31 studies explained about this, but only 6 studies met the inclusion criteria.

Results: The initial database search produced 221 titles. All articles were selected for full-text review. Six studies were selected for inclusion, with 88 patients as subjects. Most of the studies showed the decreased of RD, PD, CAL and the increased of KTW in both techniques at baseline and 6 months follow up. The percentage of CRC showed higher in CTG rather than PRF whereas VAS score showed lower in PRF group

Conclusion: Both PRF + CAF and CTG + CAF techniques are effective procedures in the treatment of gingival recession. The combination of CAF+CTG achieved a better result in root coverage however, PRF avoids a donor site, which means a major decrease in postoperative discomfort.

Keywords: Connective tissue, Gingival recession, Platelet rich fibrin

Cite this Article: Djais AI, Medikawaty R. 2018. A comparative study of connective tissue graft and platelet rich-fibrin in the treatment of gingival recession using coronally advanced flap: a systematic review. *Journal of Dentomaxillofacial Science* 3(3): 132-135. DOI: 10.15562/jdmfs.v3i3.743

Department of Periodontology,
Faculty of Dentistry, Hasanuddin
University, Makassar, Indonesia

Introduction

There are various surgical techniques have been suggested to treat gingival recession defects such as laterally positioned flap, free gingival graft, the Coronally Advanced Flap (CAF), Connective Tissue Graft (CTG) and guided tissue regeneration with membranes, Enamel Matrix Derivative (EMD), or the application of an Acellular Dermal Matrix (ADM), Platelet-Rich Plasma (PRP) and Platelet-Rich Fibrin (PRF).¹

Coronally Advanced Flap (CAF) procedure is one of the effective periodontal plastic surgical procedure for treatment of gingival recessions. This procedure is based on the coronal shift of the soft tissues on the exposed root surface. It has been documented as an effective and predictable surgical technique used to achieve root coverage in the treatment of millers class I and II gingival recessions. Most authors make use of different modifications of the Coronally Advanced Flap (CAF) in combination with Connective Tissue Graft (CTG) and consider it the "golden standard". However, these techniques create two postoperative wounds and this is considered to be

related with discomfort and post-surgical bleeding may be seen in the palatal area.^{2,4}

The use of plasma that is rich in growth factors for tissue regeneration in periodontal plastic surgery has been proposed. Studies have demonstrated that the growth factors in the plasma concentrate stimulate the repair and regeneration of soft and hard tissues and that the plasma reduces inflammation and the subsequent pain and discomfort. A PRF membrane is a second-generation platelet concentrate. Using PRF requires very simple techniques because unlike other platelet concentrates, it does not require anticoagulants or bovine thrombin blood is collected in dry glass tubes or glass coated plastic tubes and centrifuged immediately, and the fibrin clot is formed in the middle of the tube. It contains leukocyte enriched fibrin biomaterial because, in this method platelets and leukocytes are collected with high efficiency such that the growth factors will able to release gradually during at least 1 week and up to 28 days, which means that PRF could stimulate its environment

^{*}Corresponding to:
Arni I. Djais, Department of
Periodontology, Faculty of Dentistry,
Hasanuddin University, Makassar,
Indonesia irawaty.arni@yahoo.co.id

Received: 6 June 2018
Revised: 8 June 2018
Accepted: 9 July 2018
Available online 1 December 2018

for significant time during wound healing.^{3*}

The purpose of this SR is to compare whether the use of CAF in combination with PRF or CTG may give the best clinical outcomes in treatment gingival recession of miller class I and II

Methods

This systematic review is written according to the guidelines of Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) for reporting studies evaluating healthcare interventions. population, intervention, control, outcome (PICO) question of the present systematic review was: in a patient with gingival recession class I and II miller treated with PRF and CTG using CAF

Information sources and Search

A systematic search of the article was made to identify articles published in PubMed, Wiley, and EMBASE comparing technique PRF with CAF and CTG with CAF. The MeSH keywords used were "gingival recession" and "platelet-rich fibrin" and "connective tissue". The search limits applied to the electronic search were the English language, clinical trial, and studies in human. The title and abstract were then reviewed to find the relevant

studies. There are 31 studies explained about this, with only 6 studies met the inclusion criteria.

The inclusion criteria in this systematic review were English language article, patient with single or multiple gingival recession miller class I or II which compared the effect of PRF with CAF and CTG with CAF, the studies included a clinical evaluation of the outcome with mean follow-up at baseline and 6 months after operation and VAS score at least 1 week after operation. While the exclusion criteria were the operation that using an implant or bone graft and studies in animal.

Selections of Study

The electronic searches were independently screened by authors (RM, AI) involved analysis of titles and abstracts of all studies using mesh keyword. When studies met the inclusion criteria or when insufficient data from abstracts for evaluating inclusion criteria were gained, the full article was obtained. The eligibility criteria were used to identify the articles that will be used for this systematic review.

Data Items

The following information was collected from all the studies included: author(s), year, number of patients, Recession Depth (RD), Keratinized Tissue

Table 1 Clinical Parameters (mean ± SD) of RD, KTW, PD, CAL (mm), and CRC (%) between PRF versus CTG

Author (Year)	Patient	RD (mm) PRF vs CTG		KTW (mm) PRF vs CTG		PD (mm) PRF vs CTG		CAL (mm) PRF vs CTG		CRC PRF vs CTG (%)		Pain Intensity (VAS Score)
		Baseline	6 Months	Baseline	6 Months	Baseline	6 Months	Baseline	6 Months	Baseline	6 Months	
Eren and Atilla	22	2.67 ± 0.61	0.18 ± 0.32	2.58 ± 1.37	3.51 ± 1.28	1.07 ± 0.32	1.09 ± 0.29	3.75 ± 0.70	1.32 ± 0.55	72.7	NR*	
		vs	vs	vs	vs	vs	vs	vs	vs	vs		
		2.61 ± 0.67	0.16 ± 0.33	2.41 ± 1.20	3.63 ± 1.43	1.05 ± 0.21	1.45 ± 0.60	3.68 ± 0.73	1.59 ± 0.65	77.3		
Jan kovic et al	15	3.51 ± 0.70	0.68 ± 0.45	1.32 ± 0.66	2.20 ± 0.54	0.74 ± 0.53	0.95 ± 0.41	4.35 ± 0.67	1.48 ± 0.40	75.85	0.2 ± 0.41	
		vs	vs	vs	vs	vs	vs	vs	vs	vs	vs	
		3.45 ± 0.84	0.38 ± 0.48	1.41 ± 0.58	2.85 ± 0.45	0.86 ± 0.47	0.92 ± 0.48	4.31 ± 0.61	1.35 ± 0.38	79.56	0.46 ± 0.51	
Oncu	20	3.93 ± 0.91	0.90 ± 1.03	2.70 ± 0.70	3.80 ± 0.93	1.47 ± ±	1.17 ± 0.38	5.37 ± 1.07	2.07 ± 1.17	50	NR*	
		vs	vs	vs	vs	0.51 vs	vs	vs	vs	vs		
		4.17 ± 0.83	0.68 ± 0.92	2.60 ± 0.77	4.33 ± 0.88	1.33 ± 0.66	1.17 ± 0.38	5.53 ± 1.07	1.77 ± 0.97	60		
Tunali et al	10	4.45	1.14	2.33 ± 0.56	2.93 ± 0.70	1.33 ± 0.59	1.24 ± 0.37	5.03 ± 1.94	2.27 ± 0.92	74.61	NR*	
		vs	vs	vs	vs	vs	vs	vs	vs	vs		
		4.02	1.14	2.43 ± 0.52	2.93 ± 0.71	1.49 ± 0.50	1.13 ± 0.35	5.20 ± 1.49	2.24 ± 0.82	74.13		
Uraz et al	20	4.73 ± 1.30	1.17 ± 1.47	3.45 ± 1.05	4.63 ± 0.86	1.53 ± 0.17	1.31 ± 0.14	6.27 ± 1.27	2.48 ± 1.41	95	NR*	
		vs	vs	vs	vs	vs	vs	vs	vs	vs		
		3.11 ± 0.80	0.11 ± 0.27	3.93 ± 0.72	5.11 ± 0.76	1.38 ± 0.58	1.13 ± 0.35	4.40 ± 0.86	1.18 ± 0.35	96.1		
Eren and Atilla	1	3.88	0.3	0.80	2.0	1.0	1.0	NR	NR	NR	NR*	
		vs	vs	vs	vs	vs	vs					
		3.78	0	2.10	3.20	1.0	2.0					

*NR: Not Reported

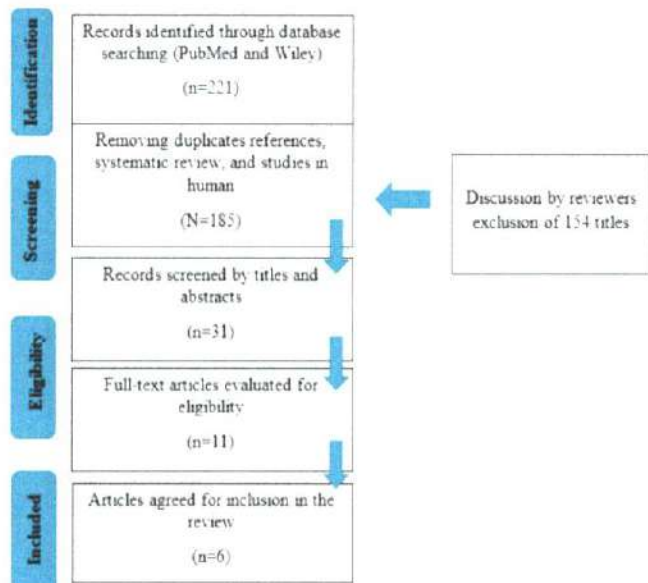


Figure 1 Article selection flow chart

KTW, CAL, PD, CRC, Visual Analogue Scale comparison technique (VAS) and percentage of root coverage CRC of each technique. All of the full-texts which met the inclusion criteria were read independently by reviewers and evaluated to formulate this systematic review.

Results

Study Selection

The electronic search strategy resulted in a total of 221 articles, including 22 from Pubmed and 1 from Embase, and 198 from Wiley. After excluding duplicate references, systematic review, and studies in human there were 185 studies remained. Then analyze the titles and abstract left 31 articles. The full-texts then be reviewed by the investigators and yielded 6 articles whereas the other 25 articles were excluded after careful reading because they did not meet the inclusion criteria. Studies were only included if there were using PRF with CAF compared to CTG with CAF. The flowchart of the selection of the studies is shown in figure 1.

Study characteristics

The six studies in this review were published between 2012 and 2017. The number of participants in the studies ranged from 1 to 22. Five of the six studies was a randomized clinical trials (RCTs) and one a case report. All of the studies dealt with

single or multiple miller class I or II recessions. Data from studies were combined in order to evaluate the treatment effect between CAF + PRF or CAF + CTG for root coverage. Each study provided the mean of RD, KTW, CAL, PD, CRC were measured at baseline and 6 months follow up. Patient VAS scores indicating discomfort during the first postoperative week. The clinical parameters showed in table 1.

Discussion

This systematic review aimed to compare the effects of PRF and CTG in treatment gingival recession Miller class I and II using CAF. All of the studies showed a reduction in RD and gain in KTW at baseline and 6 months follow up for both group. The KTW gain in the CTG group could be explained by the established concept that the information in the connective tissue determines the character of the surface epithelium. However, the increase of KTW in the PRF group may be explained by the biology of PRF, which contains several growth factors influencing tissue proliferation and manifestation.^{16,7}

A significant decrease in CAL at 6 months after surgery, compared to the baseline value for both groups in all of the studies. Although the quality of the studies was considered generally good, the results among different studies demonstrated a substantial heterogeneity. Mean values of PD between PRF and CTG showed different result, three studies Oncu,⁷ Tunali et al.,⁸ and Uraz et al.⁹ showed decreased whereas the other studies Eren et al.⁴ and Jankovic et al.⁹ showed conversely but the values were not significant differences in both techniques at baseline and 6 months follow up.

Complete root coverage ensures recovery from hypersensitivity and esthetic factors associated with the recession, and therefore, it is associated with predictability. There are five studies (83%) showed higher of percentage complete root coverage in CTG than PRF whereas only one study (16.67%) showed conversely. Tengkwawan et al.¹⁰ reported the same result in 10 days after SCTG treatment, closing percentage of the gingival recession was 7 (77.8%) had completely closed; while the PRF, only 6 (66.7%). Whereas on day 30th, after SCTG treatment, all subjects had undergone a recession closing perfectly, while the PRF group only 66.7% recession that has closed completely.^{1,10}

Jankovic et al.⁹ reported mean value of VAS score whereas other studies just reported p-value and

number of the patient whose had postoperative complications such as pain, bleeding and edema. All of the studies showed significantly lower VAS score in the PRF group and that this could be explained by the absence of donor site. Eren et al.¹ reported that four patients of the CTG group had some postoperative complications, such as pain (four patients, 18.1 %), postoperative bleeding (one patient, 4.5 %) and edema (two patients, 9 %), were reported in the donor site.^{1,9}

CTG technique is accepted as the gold standard for obtaining complete root coverage and shows a great degree of predictability. On the other hand, CTG requires a second surgical donor site in the palate and may lead to patient discomfort. PRF may be used as an alternative to the CTG in order to eliminate the need for a second surgical procedure in the palate. These studies demonstrated that the clinical efficacy of the PRF was comparable to the CTG over a period of 6 months. PRF would not only result in a similar clinical outcome but will also enhance the wound healing by regulated the vascular response of the grafted area.¹¹

Conclusion

The results of this study indicated that both PRF + CAF and CTG + CAF techniques are effective and predictable procedures in the treatment of gingival recession. The combination of CAF + CTG achieved a better result in root coverage however, these technique has some disadvantages. It is time-consuming and increases for the second surgery morbidity. PRF avoids a donor site, which means a major decrease in postoperative discomfort.

Acknowledgment

I would like to thank the lecturers of periodontology department Arni Irawaty Djais for guiding and helping me until the completion of the article

Conflict of Interest

The authors report no conflict of interest.

References

1. Eren G, Atilla G. Platelet-rich fibrin in the treatment of localized gingival recessions: a split-mouth randomized clinical trial. *Clin Oral Invest* 2013;18: 1941-1948.
2. Isler SC, Ozcan G, Ozcan M, et al. Clinical evaluation of combined surgical/restorative treatment of gingival recession-type defects using different restorative materials: A randomized clinical trial. *J Dent Sci* 2017; 1-10.
3. Kumar A, Bains VK, Bhingran R, et al. Patient-centered microsurgical management of gingival recession using coronally advanced flap with either platelet-rich fibrin or connective tissue graft: a comparative analysis. *Contemp Clin Dent* 2017;8: 293-304.
4. Iv C, Atanasov D, Vicheva D, et al. Research article comparative evaluation of the treatment of gingival recessions with connective tissue graft and platelet-rich platelet rich fibrin membrane. *J Den & Med Sci* 2016;15: 2012-2016.
5. Moraschini V, Barboza ESP. Use of platelet-rich fibrin membrane in the treatment of gingival recession: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *J Periodon* 2016;87: 281-90.
6. Uraz A, Sezgin Y, Yalim M, et al. Comparative evaluation of platelet-rich fibrin membrane and connective tissue graft in the treatment of multiple adjacent recession defects: a clinical study. *J Dent Sci* 2015;10: 36-45.
7. Oncu E. The use of platelet-rich fibrin versus subepithelial connective tissue graft in treatment of multiple gingival recessions : a randomized clinical trial. *Int J Periodontics & Restorative Dent* 2017;37: 265-271.
8. Tunali M, Ozdemir H, Arabaci T, et al. Clinical evaluation of autologous platelet-rich fibrin in the treatment of multiple adjacent gingival recession defects : a 12-month study. *Int J Periodontics & Restorative Dent* 2015;35: 105-114.
9. Jankovic S, et al. Use of platelet-rich fibrin membrane following treatment of gingival recession : a randomized clinical trial use of platelet-rich fibrin membrane recession: a randomized clinical trial. *Int J Periodontics & Restorative Dent* 2012;32: e41-e50.
10. Tenglawan M, Oktawati S, Djais AI. Penanganan resesi gingiva muller klas I-II menggunakan platelet-rich fibrin dan subepithelial connective tissue graft. *Treating gingival-recession Miller's class I-II using platelet-rich fibrin and subepithelial connective tissue graft. J Dentomaxillofac Sci* 2013;12: 169-174.
11. Eren G, Kantarci A, Sculean A, et al. Vascularization after treatment of gingival recession defects with platelet-rich fibrin or connective tissue graft. *Clin Oral Invest* 2016;20: 2045-2053.



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution

A comparative study of connective tissue graft and platelet rich-fibrin in the treatment of gingival recession using coronally advanced flap: a systematic review

ORIGINALITY REPORT

23%

SIMILARITY INDEX

16%

INTERNET SOURCES

10%

PUBLICATIONS

13%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1

jdmfs.org

Internet Source

2%

2

Gülnihal Eren, Gül Atilla. "Platelet-rich fibrin in the treatment of localized gingival recessions: a split-mouth randomized clinical trial", *Clinical Oral Investigations*, 2013

Publication

2%

3

Gülnihal Eren, Alpdoğan Kantarcı, Anton Sculean, Gül Atilla. "Vascularization after treatment of gingival recession defects with platelet-rich fibrin or connective tissue graft", *Clinical Oral Investigations*, 2015

Publication

2%

4

Submitted to Universitas Indonesia

Student Paper

2%

5

Ahu Uraz, Yasemin Sezgin, Mehmet Yalim, I. Levent Taner, Deniz Cetiner. "Comparative evaluation of platelet-rich fibrin membrane and connective tissue graft in the treatment

1%

of multiple adjacent recession defects: A clinical study", Journal of Dental Sciences, 2015

Publication

6	onlinelibrary.wiley.com Internet Source	1 %
7	Submitted to Universitas Hasanuddin Student Paper	1 %
8	Submitted to Temple University Student Paper	1 %
9	repository.unhas.ac.id Internet Source	1 %
10	Peng Ye, Tai Wei, Yun Wang, Ye-Jun Cai. "Autologous Platelet Concentrates as Clinical Substitutes for Connective Tissue Graft in the Treatment of Miller Class I and II Gingival Recessions: An Updated Meta-Analysis", The International Journal of Periodontics & Restorative Dentistry, 2020 Publication	2 %
11	dent.unhas.ac.id Internet Source	1 %
12	sbdmj.com Internet Source	1 %
13	www.iosrjournals.org Internet Source	1 %

14 Elif Öncü. "The Use of Platelet-Rich Fibrin Versus Subepithelial Connective Tissue Graft in Treatment of Multiple Gingival Recessions: A Randomized Clinical Trial", The International Journal of Periodontics & Restorative Dentistry, 2017
Publication 1 %

15 eprints.ugd.edu.mk
Internet Source 1 %

16 Submitted to University of Bristol
Student Paper 1 %

17 Y.-F. Cheng, J.-W. Chen, S.-J. Lin, H.-K. Lu. "Is coronally positioned flap procedure adjunct with enamel matrix derivative or root conditioning a relevant predictor for achieving root coverage? A systemic review", Journal of Periodontal Research, 2007
Publication 1 %

18 Luigi Nibali, Vasiliki P. Koidou, Michele Nieri, Luigi Barbato, Umberto Pagliaro, Francesco Cairo. " Regenerative surgery access flap for the treatment of intrabony periodontal defects. A systematic review and meta - analysis ", Journal of Clinical Periodontology, 2019
Publication 1 %

19 documents.mx
Internet Source 1 %

20 Sila Cagri Isler, Gonen Ozcan, Mustafa Ozcan, Huma Omurlu. "Clinical evaluation of combined surgical/ restorative treatment of gingival recession-type defects using different restorative materials: A randomized clinical trial", Journal of Dental Sciences, 2018
Publication 1 %

21 Pini Prato, Giovanpaolo, Umberto Pagliaro, Carlo Baldi, Michele Nieri, Daniele Saletta, Francesco Cairo, and Pierpaolo Cortellini. "Coronally Advanced Flap Procedure for Root Coverage. Flap With Tension Versus Flap Without Tension: A Randomized Controlled Clinical Study", Journal of Periodontology, 2000.
Publication 1 %

22 Tsaousoglou, Phoebus, Konstantinos Michalakis, Kiho Kang, Hans-Peter Weber, and Anton Sculean. "The effect of rigid and non-rigid connections between implants and teeth on biological and technical complications: a systematic review and a meta-analysis", Clinical Oral Implants Research, 2016.
Publication 1 %

23 "Poster abstracts", Journal Of Clinical Periodontology, 06/2009
Publication 1 %

24 Sumit Kumar Agarwal, Rajesh Jhingran, Vivek Kumar Bains, Ruchi Srivastava, Rohit Madan, Iram Rizvi. "Patient-centered evaluation of microsurgical management of gingival recession using coronally advanced flap with platelet-rich fibrin or amnion membrane: A comparative analysis", European Journal of Dentistry, 2019
Publication

25 docs.bvsalud.org
Internet Source

26 www.dovepress.com
Internet Source

27 Séverine Vincent-Bugnas, Gwenaël Borie, Yves Charbit. "Treatment of multiple maxillary adjacent class I and II gingival recessions with modified coronally advanced tunnel and a new xenogeneic acellular dermal matrix", Journal of Esthetic and Restorative Dentistry, 2018
Publication

28 USLU, Üyesi Mustafa Özay, DÜNDAR, Üyesi Serkan and ELTAS, Abubekir. "LOKALİZE DİŞETİ ÇEKİLMESİ TEDAVİSİNDE KORONALE KAYDIRILAN FLEP VE TROMBOSİTTEN ZENGİN FİBRİN İLE KORONALE KAYDIRILAN FLEP VE SUBEPİTELYAL BAĞ DOKUSU GREFTİNİN

KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI: BİR OLGU SUNUMU?",
Atatürk Üniversitesi, 2018.

Publication

29

"Poster", Journal Of Clinical Periodontology,
2015.

Publication

<1 %

30

Richard J. Miron, Vittorio Moraschini, Massimo
Del Fabbro, Adriano Piattelli et al. "Use of
platelet-rich fibrin for the treatment of
gingival recessions: a systematic review and
meta-analysis", Clinical Oral Investigations,
2020

Publication

<1 %

Exclude quotes

Exclude bibliography

Exclude matches < 5 words