

THE USE OF L-PRF IN ENDODONTIC MICROSURGERY

Santos-Ribeiro.L* 1, Melo-Ferraz.A 2,3,6, Gonçalves.A1, Calheiros-Lobo.M2,5,6, Miller.P 2,4,6

- 1 - Student of the 5th year of the Integrated Master's Degree in Dentistry at IUCS-CESPU;
- 2 - Dentist;
- 3 - Guest Assistant at the Conservative Dental Medicine Service at IUCS-CESPU;
- 4 - Assistant Professor at the Service of Conservative Dental Medicine at IUCS-CESPU;
- 5 - Clinical Monitor of the Conservative Dental Medicine Service at IUCS-CESPU;
- 6 - Graduate Professor in Endodontics at IUCS-CESPU.

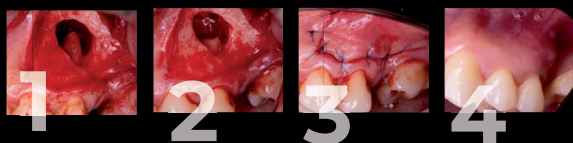


Image: Courtesy of Dr.Bruno Botto ©

INTRODUCTION

The approach of large **periapical lesions** is a challenging surgical procedure due to the significant amount of resorbed bone. **L-PRF**, a concept of **naturally guided tissue regeneration**, contains a **dense network of fibrin** (1) which releases several **bioactive molecules** (2,3,4). L-PRF improves the initial **healing stages** (5), reducing the **inflammatory process** (6) and the **risk of infection** (4,6,7). Although L-PRF has been widely used among various dental fields (8), the **regenerative potential of L-PRF** in the **apical region** still seems to be unclear.

Images: Courtesy of Dr.Álvar Roselló ©



Endodontic Microsurgery encompasses the **removal of pathological and necrotic tissues**, followed by the **resection** of a small part of the **apex** and lastly, the preparation of the apical cavity in order to ultimately be filled with a **retrograde material**.



*“24.5% of the referred cases for endodontic nonsurgical retreatment were judged by an endodontist as either **impossible** or **improbable** because it might jeopardize the **root integrity**”*

- Abramovitz I. Et al.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Biologically, L-PRF induced the proliferation of **fibroblasts** (9) and **stem cells** (2), acceleration of **hemostasis** (5), suppression of **osteoclastogenesis** (10), increased **osteoblastic** expression (11) and slowly released **growth factors** (2), **cytokines** (3) and **proteins** (3,4). In the **apical region**, was demonstrated complete regeneration in all of the studies (12-21), reduction in **post-surgical pain** (22), **inflammation** (23) and **analgesics' administration** (22). The **protocol of centrifugation** and the **materials** used demonstrated an influence over the effectiveness of the L-PRF produced (1,24).

ADVANTAGES

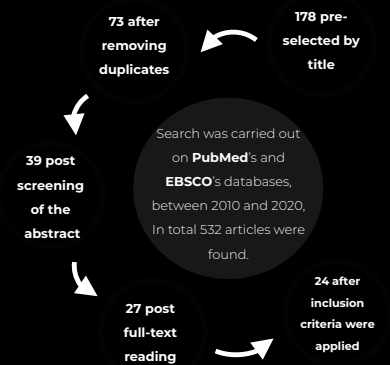
- AUTOLOGOUS NATURE
- LONG TERM
- QUICK AND EASY TECHNIQUE
- INEXPENSIVE
- IMUNOREGULATIVE
- ACCELERATES HEMOSTASIA

Image: Courtesy of Prof. Juliano Radunz ©

AIM

Interpret the available literature in order to conclude the **effectiveness of L-PRF** in **Endodontic Microsurgery**.

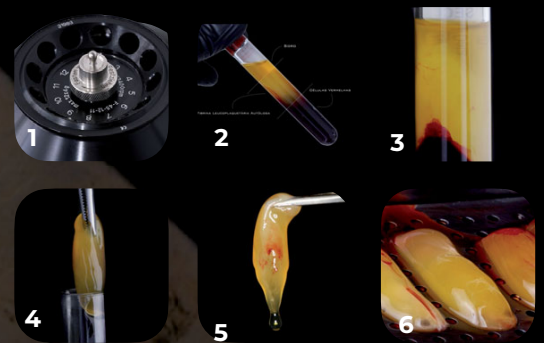
METHOD



The inclusion criteria considered only articles published in **English**. Human studies were not limited to RCTs. In total, **24 articles** were included in this review.

PROTOCOL

Given the currently available literature, it is clear that the **characteristics of centrifugation, protocol and materials** used influence the viability of the produced clot (1,24), being ideal:



Images: Courtesy of Dr.Bruno Botto ©

Growth factors, platelets and proteins (1,2,3,4), are the **key components** behind the impacting **biological capacity of L-PRF**.

CONCLUSIONS

The use of **L-PRF** as an aid in **endodontic microsurgery** proved to be **successful**, achieving **complete healing of soft and hard tissues** in the apical region in all of the studies. In addition, demonstrated to reduce **post-surgical pain, inflammation and analgesics' administration**.

Image: Courtesy of Dr.Craig Barrington ©

1. Dohan Ehrenfest DM, Pines NR, Pineda A, Jimenez P, Corso M Del, Kong BS, et al. The impact of the centrifuge characteristics and centrifugation protocols on the cells, growth factors and fibrin architecture of a leukocyte and platelet-rich fibrin (L-PRF) clot and membrane. *Platelets*. 2016;29(2):171-84.
 2. Scharf MD, Diaz-Romero J, Kohn S, Zimmerman MA, Nest D. Platelet-rich Concentrates: Differentially Release Growth Factors and Induce Cell Migration In Vitro. *Clin Orthop Relat Res*. 2016;473(3):1639-43.
 3. Kang YH, Jeon SH, Park JH, Chung JH, Chung HW, et al. Platelet-rich fibrin is a bioactivated and reservoir of growth factors for tissue regeneration. *Tissue Eng - Part A*. 2011;17(13-14):349-59.
 4. Nagata E, Kizito M, Akazawa C, Saito EE, Shinoguchi A. Abundant proteins in platelet-rich fibrin and their potential contribution to wound healing: An explorative proteomics study and review of the literature. *J Dent Sci*. 2018;13(3):389-95.
 5. Dohan Ehrenfest DM, de Castro M, de Mello Machado RG, de Brito Resende RF, Alves GG. The use of platelet-rich fibrin as a hemostatic material in oral soft tissues. *Oral Maxillofac Surg*. 2018;22(3):325-33.
 6. Dohan Ehrenfest DM, De Castro M, Doss A, Mochly J, Charrier J-B. Three-Dimensional Architecture and Cell Composition of a Chondrocyte's Platelet-Rich Fibrin Clot and Membrane. *J Periodontol*. 2010;81(4):246-55.
 7. Dohan Ehrenfest DM. The use of autologous conditioned serum. *Nat Rev Microbiol*. 2014;12(9):626-37.
 8. Uchiyama Y, Saito T, Maekawa K, Takahashi H, Murakami S, Katsuyama H, et al. Neurotrophin-3 Type 1 in the Mandible. *Ann Maxillofac Surg*. 2018;8(1):121-3.
 9. Scharf MD, Katsiyannis C, Nestor M, Zeman S, Otero D, Valero C, et al. Alveolar blood clot and platelet-rich fibrin induce in vitro fibroblast proliferation and migration. *Exp Ther Med*. 2018;16(2):4-9.
 10. Kargincova Z, Nazzari S, Srinivas P, Di Summa F, Hasanova S, Miller HD, et al. Platelet-rich fibrin suppresses in vitro osteoclastogenesis. *J Periodontol*. 2020;91(3):413-21.
 11. Jung H-K, Lee H-S, Hong S-B. The Effects of Platelet-Rich Fibrin on Osteoblast Proliferation and Differentiation. *J Dent Res*. 2013;92(11):1111-5.
 12. Verbeek O, Silva S, Almeida A, Chagas N. PLATELET-RICH FIBRIN (PRF) IN THE TREATMENT OF MULTIPLE PERIAPICAL INJURIES: CASE REPORT. 2018;17:4.
 13. Ahmed GM, Nogueira M, El-Bar AA, Saif N, Moustafa OHMS. CBCT volumetric evaluation of bone healing after endodontic microsurgery using platelet-rich fibrin (PRF). *Endo-Endodontic Pract Today*. 2018;12(4):241-8.
 14. Rongkumtong A, Noprasit J. Surgical management of a periapical lesion with platelet-rich fibrin: A case report. *J Adv Pharm Educ Res*. 2017;7(1):254-6.
 15. Shrivastava N, Kumar RV, Shrivastava S, Ghosh S, Datta SR. Large Periapical or Cystic Lesions in Association with Root Canal Filling: A Case Series. *J Dent Res*. 2013;16(1):79-82.
 16. Sharma S, Sharma V, Patel B, Shrivastava S, Ghosh S, Datta SR. Large Periapical or Cystic Lesions in Association with Root Canal Filling: A Case Series. *J Endod*. 2018;44(11):1739-42.
 17. Singh S, Singh A, Singh S, Singh P. Regenerative PRF in surgical management of periapical lesions. *Natl J Maxillofac Surg*. 2013;14(1):64.
 18. Pineda N, Hernandez A, Caldera C, Andrade C, Dussan T, Brizuela C. An Innovative Regenerative Endodontic Procedure Using Leukocyte and Platelet-rich Fibrin Associated with Apical Surgery. *A Case Report*. *J Endod*. 2017;43(11):1829-34.
 19. Popowicz W, Paluszynska-Lisowska A, Kohn MR. Targeted Endodontic Microsurgery: Computer Tomography-based Guided Stent Approach with Platelet-rich Fibrin Graft: A Report of 2 Cases. *J Endod*. 2019 Dec.
 20. Gupta S. Endodontic Regenerative Process of PRF in Necrotic Pulp: A Case Report Abstract. 2016;
 21. Kulkarni M, Mahan S, Bhatia P. Platelet-Rich Fibrin as a Grafting Material in Periodontal Surgery: A Case Series. *Int J Periodontics Restorative Dent*. 2015;35(1):123-7.
 22. Al-Hamad FS, Tawfik MAM, Alshabani L. Clinical effects of platelet-rich fibrin (PRF) following surgical extraction of lower third molar. *Saudi J Dent Res*. 2017;9(1):219-26.
 23. Ozgul O, Gurses F, Er N, Balci U, Ust HH, Akar A, et al. Efficacy of platelet rich fibrin in the reduction of the pain and swelling after impacted third molar surgery: Randomized multicenter split-mouth clinical trial. *Head Face Neck*. 2019;11(1):1-5.
 24. Masuda H, Iizuka K, Kawasumi H, Toyono T, Yamaguchi S, Watanabe T, et al. Acute cytotoxic effects of silica microparticles used for coating of plastic blood-collection tubes on human peripheral cells. *Cytometry*. 2020;01:2507059.