

### **Epidemiologie und Diagnostik der Peri-implantitis**

Evidence presented in a recent systematic review (Ong et al. 2008) revealed that patients treated for periodontitis may experience more implant failures and biological complications compared with non-periodontitis patients. Patient-based analysis from two long-term case series studies included in this systematic review demonstrated a statistically significant lower survival rate of implants installed in treated periodontitis patients compared with non-periodontitis patients. Similarly, lower implant success rates were reported for treated periodontitis patients compared with non-periodontitis patients. Finally, implant-based analysis showed a statistically significant higher incidence of peri-implantitis in patients with a history of periodontitis compared with non-periodontitis patients. It should, however, be kept in mind that considerable differences in the prevalence of peri-implant lesions exist when comparing the long-term outcomes of patients enrolled or not enrolled in a supportive periodontal therapy (SPT) program. In contrast to early implant failures, late implant failures are slow biological processes characterized by some clinical signs emerging only when an advanced and perhaps irreversible state (e.g. implant mobility) of the disease has been reached. Therefore, the clinical parameters routinely used to monitor oral implants during the maintenance phase should be of high sensitivity, should be easy to measure and should yield reproducible data (Salvi and Lang 2004).