The influence of platelet-rich fibrin on pain, bleeding, swelling, and soft tissue healing after tooth extraction

Submission date	Recruitment status	Prospectively registered
06/11/2020	No longer recruiting	Protocol
Registration date	Overall study status	Statistical analysis plan
09/11/2020	Completed	[X] Results
Last Edited 15/03/2022	Condition category Oral Health	[] Individual participant data

Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

Platelet-rich fibrin (PRF) is a biomaterial that is prepared from the patient's own blood and can be used as a membrane for root coverage purposes after tooth extraction.

The study aimed to assess the influence of Plasma Rich Fibrin (PRF) in post-transition extraction on pain, bleeding, swelling, and soft tissue healing.

Who can participate?

Patients between 18 and 40 years of age having molar extraction.

What does the study involve?

Participants will be randomly allocated to receive either PRF or saline solution applied to the area following tooth extraction and will be followed up for 15 days.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating? None

Where is the study run from?

Taibah University College of Dentistry (Saudi Arabia)

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for? February 2016 to June 2016

Who is funding the study? Investigator initiated and funded

Who is the main contact?
Dr Ibrahim Nourwali
ibrahim germany@hotmail.com

Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

Contact name

Dr Ibrahim Nourwali

Contact details

Taibah University
Dental college
Oral and Maxillofacial department
Madinah
Saudi Arabia
42313-5141
+966 550939364
ibrahim_germany@hotmail.com

Additional identifiers

EudraCT/CTIS number

Nil known

IRAS number

ClinicalTrials.gov number

Nil known

Secondary identifying numbers

TUCD-REC20160204

Study information

Scientific Title

The influence of platelet-rich fibrin on post-surgical complications following the removal of impacted wisdom teeth

Study objectives

There is no effect of platelet-rich fibrin on complications following surgical removal of lower impacted wisdom teeth

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Approved 29/02/2016, Taibah University College of Dentistry REC (Al Arkam Ibn Abi Al Arkam, Al-Madinah Al-Munawarah, Medina, 42313-5141, Saudi Arabia; +966 552884839; TUCDREC@taibahu.edu.sa), ref: TUC-REC20160204

Study design

Interventional randomized controlled trial

Primary study design

Interventional

Secondary study design

Randomised controlled trial

Study setting(s)

Hospital

Study type(s)

Treatment

Participant information sheet

Not available in web format, please use the contact details to request a patient information sheet.

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Pain following wisdom tooth extraction

Interventions

During all the surgical procedures, all the extractions were accomplished by elevating a full-thickness mucoperiosteal flap. Following the reflection of the mucoperiosteal flap in the conventional dento-alveolar surgery with or without PRF, the osteotomy was carried out with a 1.6 mm round bur attached to a Kavo straight surgical hand-piece, using copious irrigation. All of the teeth were completely removed.

In the study group, following the tooth extraction, the PRF was implanted into the extraction socket. In the control group, a sterile physiologic saline solution was used to wash the extraction sockets. The post-extraction sockets were closed by 3–0 polyglycolic acid non-resorbable sutures were used.

Randomization of participants into groups using sealed envelopes.

Intervention Type

Procedure/Surgery

Primary outcome measure

Measured at 1, 2 and 6 h post-operatively:

- 1. Pain (Visual Analogue Scale [0 to 5])
- 2. Bleeding ((Visual Analogue Scale [0 to 4])

Secondary outcome measures

On days 1, 2, 3, 7 and 15 post-operatively:

1. Swelling, assessed by the surgeon

Overall study start date

05/02/2016

Completion date

30/06/2016

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

- 1. Presence of unilateral or bilateral premolars or molars indicated for extraction
- 2. American Society of Anaesthesiologists (ASA) physical status classification; ASA grade I

Participant type(s)

Patient

Age group

Adult

Sex

Both

Target number of participants

20

Total final enrolment

20

Key exclusion criteria

- 1. Pregnant women
- 2. Patients allergic to penicillin
- 3. Patients using other medications during the typical follow-up period

Date of first enrolment

15/03/2016

Date of final enrolment

15/06/2016

Locations

Countries of recruitment

Saudi Arabia

Study participating centre

Taibah University College of Dentistry (TUCoD)

Al Arkam Ibn Abi Al Arkam Departments of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Al-Madinah Al-Munawarah Madinah Saudi Arabia 42313-5141

Sponsor information

Organisation

Taibah University

Sponsor details

College of Dentistry Al Arkam Ibn Abi Al Arkam Al-Madinah Al-Munawarah Medina Saudi Arabia 42313-5141 +966 14861888 TUCDREC@taibahu.edu.sa

Sponsor type

University/education

Website

https://www.taibahu.edu.sa/Pages/AR/Home.aspx

ROR

https://ror.org/01xv1nn60

Funder(s)

Funder type

Other

Funder Name

Investigator initiated and funded

Results and Publications

Publication and dissemination plan

Planned publication in a high-impact peer-reviewed journal.

Intention to publish date

31/12/2020

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

All data generated or analysed during this study will be included in the subsequent results publication

IPD sharing plan summary

Other

Study outputs

Output typeDetailsDate createdDate addedPeer reviewed?Patient-facing?Results article13/03/202115/03/2022YesNo