

A comparison between a typical dressing and an absorbed dressing after surgical removal of gum pigmentation

Submission date 24/01/2020	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Registration date 11/02/2020	Overall study status Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input type="checkbox"/> Results
Last Edited 11/09/2020	Condition category Oral Health	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data <input type="checkbox"/> Record updated in last year

Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

Gum pigmentation (gingival pigmentation) is caused by melanin and melanin is a natural substance in the body that is found in freckles, sun spots, age spots. Some people have an overproduction of melanin in their gums. Discoloration may also be caused by long term use of certain medications.

Proper healing is a must for a successful periodontal surgery. Many new dressings are made and tested to reach a perfect dressing to insure complete and fast wound healing. The absorbed (cellulose-based) dressing (Reso-Pac) is the newest dressing. In this study, it is compared with the traditional dressing (Coe-Pack) in healing wounds.

Who can participate?

Healthy patients aged 18 – 40 years who have gingival pigmentation.

What does the study involve?

After surgical removal of gingival pigmentation, participants will receive two different types of wound dressing, one on each side of the mouth. Healing will be assessed for three weeks after the surgery.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

The benefit is the potential for faster healing. The risks will be to have an allergic reaction towards the new dressing

Where is the study run from?

Damascus University Department of Periodontology (Syria)

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

November 2019 to January 2021.

Who is funding the study?

Damascus University (Syria)

Who is the main contact?
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Contact information

Type(s)
Scientific

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Study information

Scientific Title
A comparison between eugenol-free dressing (Coe-Pack) and absorbed dressing (Reso-Pac) after surgical removal of gingival pigmentation (spilt mouth study)

Study objectives
The new cellulose-based dressing (Reso-Pac) will be more successful in healing wounds compared to the traditional dressing (Coe-Pack)

Ethics approval required
Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)
Approved 18/6/2019, Damascus University Ethics Board (MazzeH Highway, Damascus, Syria; +963 1133923486; sr.srd@damasuniv.edu.sy), ref: co2733

Primary study design
Interventional

Study design
Split mouth randomized controlled trial

Study type(s)
Treatment

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Gingival melanosis

Interventions

Surgical removal of gingival pigmentation on the maxillary using surgical scallop and putting the absorbed dressing Cellulose based (reso-pac) randomly on one side and the typical eugenol-free dressing (Coe-pak) on the other side.

Randomisation: a coin is used to determine which side to put the absorbed dressing (Reso-pac) and the eugenol-free dressing (Coe-pack)

Patients were followed up for three weeks after surgery.

Intervention Type

Procedure/Surgery

Primary outcome(s)

1. Pain: each day for 1 week post-surgery using VAS (scale 0-100)
2. Induced pain: 1 week after surgery using air abrasion of 5 seconds on every side using VAS (scale 0-100)
3. Epithelial re-formation: using blue toluidine in 1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks after surgery
4. Healing: using Lundry Healing index Criteria (1988) 1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks after surgery

Key secondary outcome(s)

Time (s) of dressing application measured using a stopwatch

Completion date

15/01/2021

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. Healthy patient with gingival pigmentation grade 3 and 4 on the maxillary
2. Aged between 18 - 40 years
3. Good oral hygiene

Participant type(s)

Healthy volunteer

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Lower age limit

18 Years

Sex

All

Key exclusion criteria

1. Systematic disease and hormone disorder
2. Medication that could lead to gingival pigmentation
3. Periodontitis
4. Smokers
5. Pregnant and breastfeeding

Date of first enrolment

19/11/2019

Date of final enrolment

20/12/2020

Locations

Countries of recruitment

Syria

Study participating centre

Damascus University

Department of Periodontology

Mazzah Highway

Damascus

Syria

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Sponsor information

Organisation

Damascus University

ROR

<https://ror.org/03m098d13>

Funder(s)

Funder type

University/education

Funder Name

Damascus University

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

The datasets generated during and/or analysed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

IPD sharing plan summary

Available on request