

The Efficacy of Plasma Rich in Growth Factors for the Treatment of Alveolar Osteitis: A Randomized Controlled Trial Elizabeth M. King BDS, MSc *, Tanya L. Cerajewska BDS, BMSc +, Matthew Locke BDS, PhD ?, Nicholas C.A. Claydon BDS, MScD, PhD ?, Maria Davies BSc, PhD ?, Nicola X. West BDS, PhD ? This study demonstrated that there was significantly less exposed bone at ... Recommended articles References (38) E.A. Field et al. Dry socket incidence compared after a 12 year interval BrJ Oral Maxillo Surg (1985) I.R. Blum Contemporary views on dry socket (alveolar osteitis): A clinical appraisal of standardization, aetiopathogenesis and management: A critical review Int J Oral Maxillofac Surg (2002) T.P. Osborn et al. A prospective study of complications related to mandibular third molar surgery J Oral Maxillofac Surg (1985) S.M. Syrjanen et al. Influence of Alvogyl on the healing of extraction wound in man Int J Oral Surg (1979) E. Anitua et al. Perspectives and challenges in regenerative medicine using plasma rich in growth factors J Control Release (2012) M.P. Quesada-Garcia et al. Dental implant stability is influenced by implant diameter and localization and by the use of plasma rich in growth factors J Oral Maxillofac Surg (2012) M. Del Fabbro et al. Immediate implant placement into fresh extraction sites with chronic periapical pathologic features combined with plasma rich in growth factors: Show more <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joms.2017.12.025> Get rights and content Purpose To investigate the efficacy of plasma rich in growth factors (PRGF; BTI Biotechnology Institute, San Antonio, Spain) for the treatment of alveolar osteitis compared with a positive control (Alvogyl; Septodont, Maidstone, Kent, UK). Twenty-two sockets were randomized to receive Alvogyl and 22 sockets were randomized to receive ... Discussion The purpose of this study was to compare the efficacy of PRGF with the positive control Alvogyl for the treatment of AO using pain, exposed bone, inflammation, halitosis, dysgeusia, and QoL as outcome measures. The PRGF group showed significantly faster bone coverage and significantly decreased inflammation and halitosis (P