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Amelie Bäumer, Bernadette Pretzl, Raluca Cosgarea, Ti-Sun Kim, Peter Reitmeir, Peter Eickholz, Bettina Dannewitz

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**Tooth loss in aggressive periodontitis after active periodontal therapy.  
Patient and tooth related prognostic factors**

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2 Tooth loss in aggressive periodontitis after active periodontal therapy.

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4 Patient and tooth related prognostic factors

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22 **Amelie Bäumer<sup>1</sup> & Bernadette Pretzl<sup>1</sup>**, Raluca Cosgarea<sup>1</sup>, Ti-Sun Kim<sup>1</sup>, Peter Reitmeir<sup>2</sup>,  
23  
24 Peter Eickholz<sup>3</sup>, Bettina Dannewitz<sup>1,3</sup>  
25  
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27  
28  
29  
30 Both first authors contributed equally to the manuscript.  
31

32  
33  
34  
35  
36 <sup>1</sup> Section of Periodontology, Department of Conservative Dentistry Clinic for Oral,  
37  
38 Dental and Maxillofacial Diseases, University Hospital Heidelberg, 69120 Heidelberg,  
39  
40 Germany  
41

42  
43  
44 <sup>2</sup> Institute of Health Economics and Health Care Management, GSF-National Research  
45  
46 Center for Environment and Health, Ingolstädter Landstr. 1, 85758 Neuherberg, Germany  
47  
48

49  
50 <sup>3</sup> Department of Periodontology, Center of Dental, Oral, and Maxillofacial Medicine  
51  
52 (Carolinum), Johann Wolfgang Goethe-University Frankfurt/Main, 60596 Frankfurt, Germany  
53  
54  
55  
56  
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1  
2 Corresponding author:  
3

4  
5 Dr. med. dent. Amelie Bäumer and Dr. Bernadette Pretzl  
6

7  
8 Sektion Parodontologie, Poliklinik für Parodontologie,  
9

10  
11 Klinik für Mund-, Zahn- Kieferkrankheiten der Universität Heidelberg,  
12

13  
14 Im Neuenheimer Feld 400  
15

16  
17 D-69120 Heidelberg, Germany  
18

19  
20 Phone: +49-6221-566016; fax: +49-6221-565074  
21

22  
23 Email: [Amelie.Baeumer@med.uni-heidelberg.de](mailto:Amelie.Baeumer@med.uni-heidelberg.de) and [Bernadette.pretzl@med.uni-heidelberg.de](mailto:Bernadette.pretzl@med.uni-heidelberg.de)  
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7 interleukin-1 composite genotype.  
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16  
17 Abstract  
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19  
20 *Objectives:* To assess prognostic factors for tooth loss after active periodontal therapy (APT) in  
21 patients with aggressive periodontitis (AgP) on tooth-level.  
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24  
25 *Material and Methods:* 84 patients with AgP were re-evaluated after a mean period of 10.5  
26 years of Supportive Periodontal Therapy (SPT). 2154 teeth were entered into the model. The  
27 tooth-related factors: baseline bone loss, tooth location and type, furcation involvement (FI),  
28 regenerative therapy, and abutment status as well as time of follow-up and other patient-related  
29 factors were tested for their prognostic value on tooth level. Multilevel regression analysis was  
30 performed for statistical analysis to identify factors contributing to tooth loss.  
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40 *Results:* During SPT 113 teeth (1.34 teeth per patient) were lost. Baseline bone loss, use as  
41 abutment tooth, tooth type, and maxillary location contributed significantly to tooth loss during  
42 SPT. Molars showed the highest risk for tooth loss after APT. Also, time of follow-up and the  
43 patient-related factor 'educational status' significantly accounted for tooth loss on tooth level.  
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50 *Conclusion:* Baseline bone loss, abutment status, tooth location and type as well as time of  
51 follow-up and educational status were detected as prognostic factors for tooth loss during SPT  
52 in patients with AgP at tooth-level.  
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2 Clinical relevance  
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5 *Scientific rationale for study:* Long-term retention of teeth in function is the ultimate goal of  
6  
7 periodontal therapy. This study antecedes in detecting prognostic factors deteriorating the long-  
8  
9 term retention of teeth after periodontal treatment in patients with aggressive periodontitis on  
10  
11 tooth-level.  
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14  
15 *Principal findings:* Tooth-related parameters significantly contributing to tooth loss during SPT  
16  
17 were baseline bone loss, use as abutment tooth, and maxillary location. Molars showed the  
18  
19 highest risk for tooth loss after APT. Patient-related parameters with a significant impact on  
20  
21 tooth level were time of follow-up and educational status.  
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25 *Practical implication:* Dentists need to be able to discuss prognosis of teeth with their patients on a  
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27 reliable basis.  
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## Introduction

Alveolar bone loss as a result of chronic or aggressive periodontitis is one of the main causes of tooth loss (Ong 1998, Burt 2005). Several studies have demonstrated the effectiveness of periodontal therapy in arresting the progression of periodontal disease and maintaining gingival health, thereby reducing the rate of tooth loss (Becker et al. 1984). Particularly for patients under supportive periodontal therapy (SPT), tooth loss quite rarely occurs (Eickholz et al. 2008). However, tooth loss is not distributed evenly among patients, but accumulates in distinct at risk patients (Hirschfeld & Wasserman 1978, Chambrone et al. 2010). Some aspects characterizing periodontal at risk patients are already known. Though, subject level factors only partially explain the variation of tooth loss. A number of tooth-related factors have also been shown to impact tooth loss; among others alveolar bone loss (Dannewitz et al. 2006, Faggion et al. 2007, Pretzl et al. 2008), tooth mobility, degree of furcation involvement (McGuire & Nunn 1996, Dannewitz et al. 2006), tooth type (Muzzi et al. 2006), and tooth vitality (Faggion et al. 2007). Nonetheless, when analyzing tooth-related factors patient-related factors have to be considered also.

In general, it seems likely that risk factors have similar long-term influence on the prognosis of teeth after periodontal therapy in both chronic and aggressive periodontitis (Deas & Mealey 2010). Since prevalence of AgP is low, data concerning treatment outcomes and long-term follow-up in this specific group of patients are limited. Few clinical studies report results for observation periods of 5 years (Lindhe & Liljenberg 1984, Wennström et al. 1986, Gunsolley et al. 1995). But most of these studies have rather small sample sizes or case definitions are not consistent, which impedes a valid comparison of the available data. Results regarding tooth loss for observation periods longer than 5 years are scarce (Saxen et al. 1986). Therefore, the aim of the present study was to assess prognostic factors for tooth loss in patients with aggressive periodontitis (AgP) 10 years after active periodontal therapy (APT) at tooth-level.

## Material and Methods

### *Patients*

Patients with AgP, who had received active periodontal therapy (APT) at the Section of Periodontology at the Department of Conservative Dentistry, Clinic for Oral, Dental and Maxillofacial Disease at the University Hospital Heidelberg from 1992 to 2005 were invited to participate in this study. In accordance with the specification of the European Periodontal Genetics (EPG) Consortium (Kim et al. 2006, Fiebig et al. 2008) all patients fulfilled the following inclusion criteria:

- $\leq 36$  years at baseline
- panoramic radiograph or full-mouth set of periapical radiographs obtained before start of periodontal treatment and depicting interproximal bone loss of  $\geq 50\%$  at two or more teeth
- a non-contributory medical history at baseline
- $\geq 18$  years at re-examination
- completion of APT at least 5 years prior to start of this study.

The study was approved by the Institutional Review Board for Human Studies of the Medical Faculty of Heidelberg University (Application# 033/2009). All patients were informed about possible risks and benefits as well as the procedures of the study and all gave written informed consent.

### *Clinical Examination*

Re-examination took place from April 2009 to May 2010 and was conducted by an independent examiner (AB), who had never seen the patients before. It included medical history, family history of periodontal disease and self-reported comprehensive smoking history (German Cancer Research Center [DKFZ]), whereby patients were categorized as current, former and non-smokers (Lang & Tonetti 2003). Furthermore, dental status and periodontal status were



1  
2 assessed (periodontal pocket depth (PPD) and vertical attachment levels (PAL-V) to the nearest  
3  
4 1 mm using a manual periodontal probe (PCPUNC 15; HuFriedy, Chicago, IL, USA) at six  
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6 sites per tooth, bleeding on probing (BOP) after 30 s and suppuration on probing (SUP),  
7  
8 assessment of furcation involvement (Hamp et al. 1975) at multirrooted teeth using a Nabers  
9  
10 probe marked in 3 mm increments (PQ2N; HuFriedy), Gingival Bleeding Index (GBI) (Ainamo  
11  
12 & Bay 1975) and Plaque Control Record (PCR) (O'Leary et al. 1972)).

13  
14  
15 Also, test for Interleukin (IL)-1 composite genotype using a test kit (GenoType PRT  
16  
17 Parodontitis-Risiko-Test, Hain Lifescience GmbH, Nehren, Germany) was conducted and the  
18  
19 Body Mass Index (BMI) calculated. Moreover, patients were asked for their educational status  
20  
21 and classified into three groups: low (less than 9 years in school), moderate (apprenticeship,  
22  
23 college) and high (university degree).  
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### 28 29 *Evaluation of radiographs*

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32 Baseline radiographs (panoramic or full set of periapical radiographs) presented a mandatory  
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34 inclusion criterion. Each radiographic image was scanned with a resolution of 600x1200 dpi  
35  
36 (Epson Perfection 1269, Epson<sup>®</sup>, Meerbusch, Germany) and then transferred to a standardized  
37  
38 personal computer (Friacom-PC, Friadent AG, Mannheim, Germany). Digital measurement of  
39  
40 linear distances was performed using a computer program (Friacom<sup>®</sup>, Friadent AG, Mannheim,  
41  
42 Germany) under standardized conditions in a darkened room. The following distances were  
43  
44 measured at two sites (mesial and distal) for each tooth:  
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- 48 - CEJ to bony defect (BD) and
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- 50 - CEJ to apex.
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54 If the CEJ was destroyed by restorative treatment, the margin of the restoration was equalized  
55  
56 to CEJ and taken as a landmark. Each tooth was then classified according to its alveolar bone  
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58 loss into one of five categories (bone loss <20%, 20% to <40%, 40% to <60%, 60% to <80%,  
59  
60 80% and more) (Kim et al. 2006, Pretzl et al. 2008). In case of two different classes within one

1  
2 tooth, the tooth was characterized for the analysis by the most severe category. All radiographs  
3  
4 were measured by one independent examiner (RC) blinded for clinical measurements and  
5  
6 evaluation of patients' charts. To reduce variance, double measurements were taken in ten  
7  
8 patients and compared ( $\kappa=0.9$ ).  
9

### 10 11 12 13 *Evaluation of patients' charts*

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15 Retrospectively each patient received a baseline diagnosis (localized or generalized AgP)  
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17 according to the actual classification of periodontal diseases (Armitage 1999). Tooth loss  
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19 during supportive periodontal therapy (SPT), the main outcome variable of this study, was  
20  
21 detected by comparing the dental status at re-evaluation after completion of active periodontal  
22  
23 therapy (APT) with the dental status at re-examination in course of this study. Furthermore the  
24  
25 following tooth-related parameters were assessed from patients' charts:  
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27

- 28 - Jaw: maxilla or mandible.
- 29
- 30 - Tooth type: anterior, premolar, molar.
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- 32 - Furcation involvement: teeth were differentiated in (i) single-rooted teeth and multi-  
33  
34 rooted teeth without (ii) or with (iii) baseline furcation involvement (Pretzl et al.  
35  
36 2008). Because of different examiners at baseline examination, analysis considering  
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38 different degrees of furcation involvement could not be performed. Also, not all  
39  
40 patients' charts contained baseline information on different degrees of furcation  
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42 involvement.  
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- 45 - Abutment tooth: according to baseline chart entries each tooth was assigned to one of  
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47 the following three groups: no abutment tooth (i), abutment tooth for fixed (ii) or  
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49 removable (iii) prosthodontic constructions (Pretzl et al. 2008).  
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### 57 58 *Supportive periodontal therapy (SPT)*

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60 SPT encompassed the following elements for all patients at each appointment: assessment of  
GBI and PCR, re-instruction and re-motivation to effective individual plaque control,

1 professional tooth cleaning with hand instruments and polishing of all teeth using a rubber cup  
2 and polishing paste, application of a fluoride gel. Probing pocket depth (PPD), PAL-V and  
3  
4 and bleeding on probing (BOP) were recorded at six sites per tooth. Sites exhibiting PPD of 4 mm  
5  
6 and BOP as well as sites with  $PPD \geq 5$  mm were scaled subgingivally with a sonic scaler. For  
7  
8 data analysis mean values of GBI and PCR documented during SPT were calculated.  
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### 13 14 15 *Statistical Analysis*

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18 Tooth loss during SPT was defined as the main outcome variable. Statistical analysis was  
19  
20 performed using different computer programs: Data entry and descriptive statistics were  
21  
22 performed with one program (SPSS, Version 18; SPSS Inc., Chicago IL, USA). Logistic  
23  
24 multilevel analysis was modeled by an independent statistician (PR) using the SAS software  
25  
26 procedure GLIMMIX (SAS® version 9.1, SAS Institute, Cary, NC, USA). This generalized  
27  
28 linear mixed regression was applied using a binomial distribution for the dichotomous  
29  
30 dependent variable tooth loss and the logit as link function. For all analyses the basic level  
31  
32 tooth was nested into the upper level patient. For the classification variable patient a random  
33  
34 effect was estimated (SAS GLIMMIX Procedure Documentation 2006, Goldstein 1995) .The  
35  
36 main outcome event ‘tooth loss’ was assumed to be binomial (yes/no).  
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40  
41 The following independent patient-related variables were entered into the model in order to  
42  
43 describe their effect on tooth level: sex, age, IL-1 composite genotype, diagnosis (localized or  
44  
45 generalized AgP), SPT, smoking (never smoker versus active smoker and former smoker  
46  
47 versus active smoker), Body mass Index (BMI), Insurance status, mean GBI during SPT, and  
48  
49 educational status (low versus high and moderate versus high). Additionally, tooth related  
50  
51 variables were tested for their impact on tooth level: relative amount of interproximal bone loss,  
52  
53 tooth type (anterior versus premolar and molar versus premolar), jaw (mandible versus  
54  
55 maxilla), furcation involvement (multi-rooted tooth with furcation involvement), abutment  
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57 tooth (yes), and GTR/EMD during APT or SPT (no). The amount of interproximal bone loss  
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2 relative to root length was recorded in 5 different categories (1: <20%, 2:  $\geq 20$ / $<40\%$ , 3:  
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4  $\geq 40$ / $<60\%$ , 4:  $\geq 60$ / $<80\%$ , 5:  $\geq 80\%$ ).  
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7 For each patient, the factor time of follow-up was entered into the model. Third molars were  
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9 excluded from the analysis.  
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For Peer Review

## Results

### *Patients*

A total of 174 patients with localized or generalized AgP, which were treated at the Section of Periodontology at the University Hospital Heidelberg between the years 1992 and 2005 who matched the inclusion criteria, could be detected retrospectively. Ninety of these patients were not able or willing to be re-examined. Finally, 84 of 174 patients participated in the study, which results in a responder rate of 48.3%. At initiation of therapy, patients were aged 20-36 years (mean age  $30.8 \pm 4.1$  years). The overall proportion of female patients in this study was 81.0%. In 13 cases (15.5%) localized aggressive periodontitis was diagnosed, whereas 71 subjects met the criteria for a generalized form of aggressive periodontitis. At the beginning of SPT patients contributed a total of 2154 teeth to the analysis which were evenly distributed to maxilla (48.7%) and mandible (Tab. 1). Mean number of teeth per subject was  $25.64 \pm 3.27$  (third molars not included). 39.3% of the patients presented 28 teeth and only 5 (6.0%) patients showed 20 teeth or less. Anterior teeth accounted for 44.8% of all teeth, pre-molars for 27.9%, and molars for 27.3%. More than half of all teeth were single rooted (66.2%). Three hundred and two (41.5%) of the 728 multi-rooted teeth exhibited furcation involvement of various degrees. The majority of teeth (97.0%) were not used as an abutment tooth for any kind of prostheses. Sixty-five teeth served as abutment teeth for a fixed dental prosthesis (3.0%); none of the patients had a removable prosthesis. Radiographic bone loss could not be determined in four teeth, resulting in the measurement in a total of 2150 teeth. Most teeth exhibited a baseline interproximal bone loss between 20 and <40% (51.4%). Most severe bone loss ( $\geq 80\%$ ) was observed only in a small number of teeth (1.4%). Forty-six teeth were treated with enamel matrix derivatives (EMD, 10 teeth) or guided tissue regeneration using bioabsorbable membranes (GTR, 36 teeth) during APT or SPT. The average re-evaluation period after APT

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2 was 10.5 years (5-17 years). Mean bleeding and plaque score during SPT were  $3.9 \pm 3.7\%$   
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4 (range 0-21.5%) and  $26.1 \pm 14.2\%$  (range 3.9%-100.0%), respectively.  
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### 7 8 *Tooth loss*

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10 Before initiation of periodontal therapy patients had already lost 145 teeth (third molars not  
11 included). During APT 53 teeth were extracted and further 113 teeth were lost during SPT,  
12 representing a mean total tooth loss of 3.7 per patient (before therapy: 1.73 teeth, during APT:  
13 0.63 teeth, and during SPT: 1.34 teeth; 0.13 teeth/patient/year). However, tooth loss was not  
14 distributed evenly. Less than half of the patients exhibited tooth loss during the follow-up and  
15 only a few individuals lost more than 3 teeth (9 patients; Tab. 2). In Table 3 distribution of  
16 tooth loss is listed. Tooth loss occurred differently in relation to jaw, tooth type and furcation  
17 involvement. Teeth were extracted more frequently during SPT if they were molars (68.14% of  
18 extracted teeth, which adds up to an extraction rate of 13.12% of all molars at start of SPT),  
19 located in the maxilla (64.6% and 6.97%, respectively), or multi-rooted teeth with FI (51.33%  
20 and 19.21%, respectively). Forty-five percent of the extracted teeth exhibited interproximal  
21 baseline bone loss of  $\geq 40\%$  and  $< 60\%$ , and 31.0% of  $\geq 60\%$ . During SPT 37.8% of teeth with  
22 bone loss of 60% and more at baseline were extracted. Figure 1 emphasizes the observation of a  
23 higher number of lost teeth in the upper molar region (n=48); by contrast no canines and only  
24 five premolars in the mandible were extracted during SPT.  
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46 Table 4 depicts the results of the multilevel regression analysis for patient- and tooth-related  
47 factors influencing tooth loss during SPT on tooth level. The amount of baseline bone loss, use  
48 as an abutment tooth, location in the maxilla, and the factor molar were associated with higher  
49 risk for tooth loss after APT at a statistically significant level. The risk increased with an OR of  
50 1.05 for each additional step in the baseline bone loss categories ( $p < 0.0001$ ). The effect  
51 amplified for use as abutment tooth, thereby increasing the risk for tooth loss with an OR of  
52 3.21 ( $p = 0.0459$ ). Location in the mandible showed a protective effect with an OR of 0.42 for  
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2 tooth loss during SPT ( $p = 0.0018$ ). The analysis revealed molars having the highest risk for  
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4 tooth loss during SPT (OR of 5.38,  $p = 0.0012$ ). Furthermore, with more time spent in SPT the  
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6 risk for tooth loss was slightly enhanced and time of follow-up showed a statistically significant  
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8 impact (OR of 1.02,  $p = 0.0103$ ). The patient-related factor educational status proved to  
9  
10 influence tooth loss significantly on a tooth level, as well: Teeth in patients with low  
11  
12 educational level showed a greater risk of being lost during SPT than those with high  
13  
14 educational status (OR of 21.04,  $p = 0.0103$ ) or with moderate educational status (OR 4.21,  $p =$   
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16 0.0321). Also, teeth in patients diagnosed with generalized aggressive periodontitis were at an  
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18 increased risk (OR of 1.62). However, the difference was statistically not significant ( $p =$   
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20 0.6786).  
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5 Discussion  
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9 *Tooth loss during SPT*  
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11 Given their susceptibility to disease, patients with AgP need to be considered at high risk for  
12 recurrent disease after therapy. Despite the increased risk for disease recurrence, there is  
13 evidence that attachment loss can be stabilized, after therapy, in patients with AgP (Saxen et al.  
14 1986, Buchmann et al. 2002, Zucchelli et al. 2002, Kamma & Baehni 2003). Relating to  
15 chronic periodontitis several studies demonstrated the effectiveness of periodontal therapy and  
16 long-term SPT in arresting the progression of disease thereby reducing the rate of tooth loss.  
17 These studies unanimously found low rates for tooth loss during SPT. In relation to different  
18 observation periods reported in these trials, rates for tooth loss ranged from 0.05  
19 teeth/patient/year (Chambrone & Chambrone 2006) to 0.3 (Tsami et al. 2009). Since in most  
20 studies included patients showed chronic periodontitis or disease category was not described in  
21 detail, comparison to our data is difficult. However, we observed a similar rate of tooth loss in  
22 our sample (0.13 teeth/patient/year) compared to the majority of studies (0.09-0.15  
23 teeth/patient/year) (McFall 1982, Wood et al. 1989, McLeod et al. 1998, Matthews et al. 2001,  
24 Jansson & Lagervall 2008, Pretzl et al. 2008). There are only few longitudinal studies reporting  
25 on tooth loss during SPT focusing on patients with AgP formerly classified as early-onset  
26 periodontitis (Saxen et al. 1986, Gunsolley et al. 1995, Kamma & Baehni 2003). Results for  
27 tooth loss rate ranged from 0.11 teeth/patient/year (Saxen et al. 1986) to 0.2 teeth/patient/year  
28 (Kamma & Baehni 2003). Only Gunsolley et al. (1995) described a higher tooth loss rate (0.29  
29 teeth per year), which might be explained by the fact that some patients in that study received  
30 no periodontal therapy and therefore might have lost more teeth annually (Gunsolley et al.  
31 1995). In general tooth loss in patients with AgP during SPT does not seem to differ markedly  
32 from patients with chronic periodontitis. Our data showed that tooth loss was not distributed  
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2 evenly during SPT. Overall more than half of the patients (52.4%) did not loose any teeth  
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4 during the observation period. In the subgroup of patients diagnosed with localized aggressive  
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6 periodontitis this percentage was even significantly higher (92.3%). Only nine subjects (10.5%)  
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8 lost more than three teeth. Among this group one patient lost nine teeth (already missing 15  
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10 teeth prior to periodontal therapy) and another person 16 teeth (one tooth, respectively). Both  
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12 were female, active smokers and held a low or moderate educational status. Our observation  
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14 coincides with previous studies revealing that only a minority of treated patients are responsible  
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16 for the majority of tooth extractions during SPT (Chambrone et al. 2010)  
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### 22 *Prognostic factors for tooth loss*

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25 At tooth-level enhanced baseline bone loss, use as an abutment tooth, location in the  
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27 maxilla, and 'molar' were associated with higher risk for tooth loss during the follow-up  
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29 at a statistically significant level. Use as abutment tooth (OR=3.21) and 'molars'  
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31 (OR=5.38) deteriorate the prognosis of teeth after APT most notably. In contrast, location  
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33 in the mandible showed a protective effect (OR=0.42). The effect of furcation  
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35 involvement failed to reach statistical significance in this model. However, influence of  
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37 advanced FI might be masked since degrees of FI could not be reliably differentiated on  
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39 basis of the patient's baseline charts and were not further considered for analysis. These  
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41 observations coincide with results of many previous studies including mostly patients  
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43 with chronic periodontitis (Hirschfeld & Wasserman 1978, McFall 1982, Goldman et al.  
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45 1986, Wood et al. 1989, Chambrone & Chambrone 2006, Dannewitz et al. 2006, Pretzl et  
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47 al. 2008, Chambrone et al. 2010).  
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54 Due to the fact that results concerning prognostic factors for tooth loss in AgP are  
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56 missing only comparison to ChP is feasible. Similar to our study, tooth type (molar)  
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58 represents a statistically significant risk factor for tooth loss in long-term studies with  
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60 samples of mostly ChP-patients (Muzzi et al. 2006, Faggion et al. 2007, Pretzl et al.

1  
2 2008). Numerous factors contribute to an inferior prognosis in molars after APT. Among  
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4 others, morphological features and anatomy impede accessibility for individual oral  
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6 hygiene and professional root debridement. Use as abutment tooth is also positively  
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8 associated with tooth loss during SPT in several other studies (Yi et al. 1995, Lulic et al.  
9  
10 2007, Pretzl et al. 2008). Despite regular maintenance, 5-8% of abutment teeth in fixed  
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12 constructions were extracted during a mean follow-up time of 10 years (Yi et al. 1995,  
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14 Lulic et al. 2007). Pretzl et al. (2008) describe a doubled rate of tooth loss over 10 years  
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16 in fixed bridgework in relation to teeth not used as abutments. This distinctiveness might  
17  
18 be explained by the reduced accessibility for cleaning and thus risk for reinfection and  
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20 progression of disease. Finally preparation of a tooth as an abutment increases the risk of  
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22 endodontic complications (Goodacre et al. 2003, Lulic et al. 2007) which may also lead  
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24 to tooth loss. Removable prostheses depict a factor enhancing the afore-mentioned effect  
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26 (Pretzl et al. 2008). However, this effect could not be studied since none of the patients  
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28 possessed a removable prosthesis.  
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35 Time of follow-up as well as low educational status of the patient negatively affected the  
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37 prognosis of teeth after initial periodontal therapy at tooth-level as well. This coincides  
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39 with the Study of Health in Pomerania including 3146 participants (Kocher et al. 2005),  
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41 whose authors documented a low educational level as risk determinant for attachment and  
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43 tooth loss. In general, tooth loss in adults is significantly influenced by educational status  
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45 of subjects, which was also reported in the survey of oral health in Germany (Schiffner et  
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47 al. 2009). The value of this subject specific showed even greater association with tooth  
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49 loss during SPT at a tooth rather than a patient level analysis (RR of 3.74 versus OR of  
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51 21.04). In contrast, other patient-related factors failed to reach statistical significance in  
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53 this model.  
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## *Bias*

Tooth loss rarely occurs as a result of spontaneous exfoliation, but rather results from a provider's decision to extract a tooth; it has to be kept in mind that tooth survival data are inherently biased. Although all participants in this study were asked about reasons for tooth loss and patients' charts were scanned for it, often the causes for an extraction could not be obtained. Particularly in patients who quit treatment at the Section of Periodontology, reasons for tooth loss remained unsure. Therefore it could not be differentiated whether a tooth was extracted for endodontic, periodontal, or other reasons. Furthermore, the patient's attitude regarding his or her teeth and the individual treatment philosophy of the dentist play an important role in the decision of extracting teeth (Zaher et al. 2005).

## Conclusion

After completion of active periodontal therapy in patients with aggressive periodontitis baseline bone loss, use as abutment tooth, tooth type (molar), location in the maxilla, time of follow-up and educational status represent statistically significant prognostic factors at tooth-level. Based on the published data and our results it seems likely that prognostic factors at tooth-level have a similar long-term impact on both chronic periodontitis and aggressive periodontitis.

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7 *Figure 1:* Tooth loss during supportive periodontal therapy (SPT) according to tooth type.  
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9  
10 *Table 1:* Patient and tooth characteristics: distribution of teeth according to location, tooth type,  
11  
12 furcation involvement, use as abutment tooth, and alveolar bone loss at baseline  
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14  
15 *Table 2:* Patient-based analysis of tooth loss during supportive periodontal therapy (SPT)  
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18 *Table 3:* Tooth loss during supportive periodontal therapy (SPT) in relation to location, tooth  
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20 type, furcation involvement, use as abutment tooth, and alveolar bone loss at baseline  
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24 *Table 4:* Logistic multilevel regression analysis: tooth loss during supportive periodontal  
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26 therapy (SPT) related to specific parameters evaluated retrospectively  
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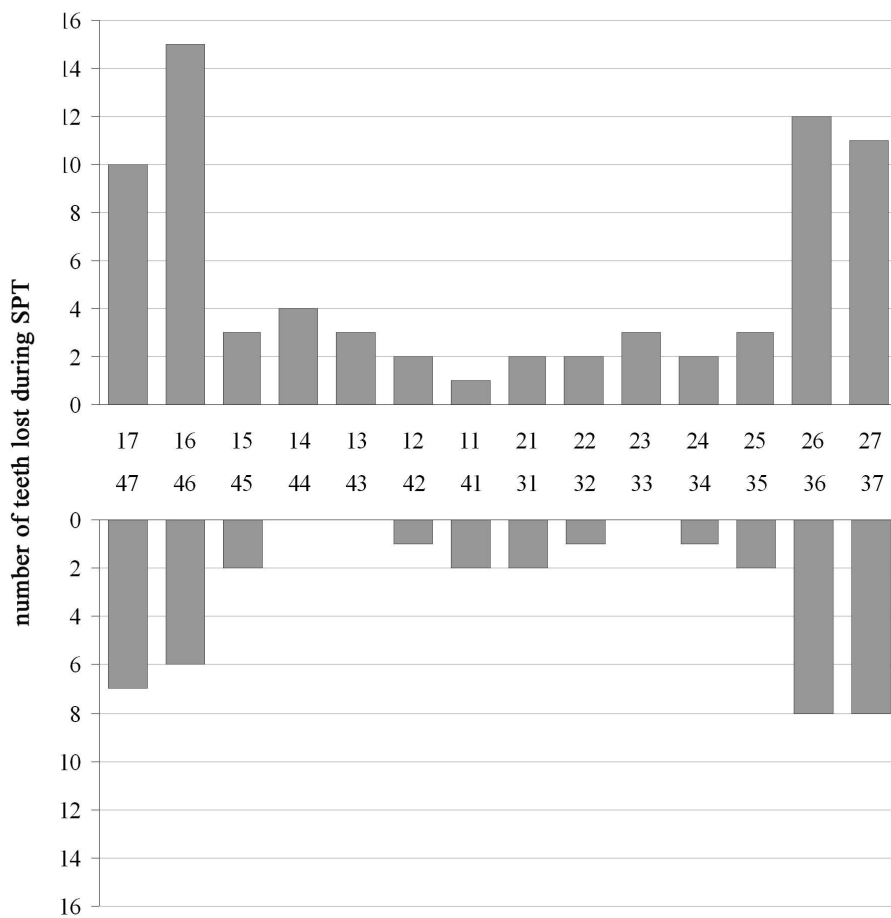


Figure 1: Tooth loss during supportive periodontal therapy (SPT) according to tooth type.  
168x160mm (300 x 300 DPI)



Table 1

	total	localized AgP	generalized AgP
Patients (n; %)	84	13; 15.5%	71; 84.5%
Female sex (n; %)	68; 81.0%	9; 69.2%	59; 83.1%
Age in years (mean±SD in years)	30.8±4.1	28.1±4.3	31.3±3.8
Number of teeth at the beginning of SPT (n; mean±SD per patient)	2154; 25.64±3.27	344; 26.46±1.98	1810; 25.49±3.45
<u>Follow-up time (range, mean in years)</u>	<u>5-17; 10.54</u>	<u>6-12; 10.40</u>	<u>5-17; 10.56</u>
Jaw (n; mean±SD per patient)			
maxilla	1048; 12.48±2.65	170; 13.08±1.5	878; 12.37±2.8
mandible	1106; 13.17±1.1	174; 13.38±0.87	932; 13.13±1.13
Tooth type (n; mean±SD per patient)			
anterior	966; 11.5±1.3	154; 11.85±0.55	812; 11.44±1.39
pre-molar	601; 7.15±1.43	90; 6.92±1.75	511; 7.2±1.37
molar	587; 6.99±3.27	100; 7.69±0.63	487; 6.86±1.57
Furcation involvement (n; mean±SD per patient)			
single-rooted teeth	1426; 16.98±1.87	221; 17±1.47	1205; 16.97±1.94
multi-rooted teeth without FI	426; 5.07±2.9	96; 7.38±2.14	330; 4.65±2.83
multi-rooted teeth with FI	302; 3.6±2.48	27; 2.08±1.8	275; 3.87±2.5
Abutment tooth (mean±SD per patient)			
no abutment tooth	2089; 24.87±4.6	337; 25.92±3.43	1752; 24.68±4.78
fixed	65; 0.77±2	7; 0.54±1.94	58; 0.82±2.02
removable	0	0	0
Periodontal bone loss (n=2150)			
<20% (n; %)	231; 10.74%	112; 32.84%	119; 6.58%
≥20% to <40% (n; %)	1106; 51.44%	193; 56.6%	913; 50.47%
≥40% to <60% (n; %)	614; 28.56%	31; 9.09%	583; 32.23%
≥60% to <80% (n; %)	170; 7.91%	4; 1.17%	166; 9.18%
≥80% (n; %)	29; 1.35%	1; 0.29%	28; 1.55%
Regenerative procedures during APT and SPT (n; mean±SD per patient)			
GTR/EMD	46; 0.55±1.33	3; 0.23±0.83	43; 0.61±1.4

AgP: aggressive periodontitis; APT: active periodontal therapy; EMD: enamel matrix derivatives; FI: furcation involvement; GTR: guided tissue regeneration; SPT: supportive periodontal therapy; SD: standard deviation

Table 2

	total	localized AgP	generalized AgP
no tooth loss (n; %)	44; 52.38%	12; 92.31%	32; 45.07%
1 tooth (n; %)	17; 20.24%	-	17; 23.94
2 teeth (n; %)	7; 8.33%	-	7; 9.86%
3 teeth (n; %)	7; 8.33%	1; 7.69%	6; 8.45%
4 teeth (n; %)	2; 2.38%	-	2; 2.82%
5 teeth (n; %)	3; 3.57%	-	3; 4.23%
6 teeth (n; %)	1; 1.19%	-	1; 1.41%
7 teeth (n; %)	1; 1.19%	-	1; 1.41%
8 teeth (n; %)	-	-	-
9 teeth (n; %)	1; 1.19%	-	1; 1.41%
10-15 teeth (n; %)	-	-	-
16 teeth (n; %)	1; 1.19%	-	1; 1.41%

AgP: aggressive periodontitis

Review

Table 3

	total	localized AgP	generalized AgP
Number of teeth after APT (n; mean±SD; % of teeth at start of SPT)	113; 1.35±2.42; 5.25%	3; 0.23±0.83; 0.87%	110; 1.55±2.56; 6.08%
Jaw (n; %; % of teeth at start of SPT)			
maxilla	73; 64.6%; 6.9%	3; 100%; 1.76%	70; 63.64%; 7.97%
mandible	40; 35.4%; 3.62%	0	40; 36.36%; 4.29%
Tooth type (n; %; % of teeth at start of SPT)			
anterior	19; 16.81%; 1.97%	1; 33.33%; 0.65%	18; 16.36%; 2.22%
pre-molar	17; 15.04%; 2.83%	0	17; 15.45%; 3.33%
molar	77; 68.14%; 13.12%	2; 66.67%; 2%	75; 68.18%; 15.4%
Furcation involvement (n; %; % of teeth at start of SPT)			
single-rooted teeth	34; 30.09%; 2.38%	1; 33.33%; 0.45%	33; 30%; 2.74%
multi-rooted teeth without FI	21; 18.58%; 4.93%	1; 33.33%; 1.04%	20; 18.18%; 6.06%
multi-rooted teeth with FI	58; 51.33%; 19.21%	1; 33.33%; 3.7%	57; 51.82%; 20.73%
Abutment tooth (n; %; % of teeth at start of SPT)			
no abutment tooth	102; 90.27%; 4.88%	3; 100%; 0.89%	99; 90%; 5.65%
fixed	11; 9.73%; 16.92%	0	11; 10%; 18.97%
removable	0	0	0
Periodontal bone loss (n; %; % of teeth at start of SPT)			
<20%	3; 2.65%; 1.3%	0	3; 2.73%; 2.52%
≥20% to <40%	24; 21.23%; 2.17%	3; 100%; 1.55%	21; 19.09%; 2.3%
≥40% to <60%	51; 45.13%; 8.31%	0	51; 46.36%; 8.75%
≥60% to <80%	29; 25.66%; 17.06%	0	29; 26.36%; 17.47%
≥80%	6; 5.31%; 20.7%	0	6; 5.45%; 21.43%
Regenerative procedures during APT or PM (n; % of teeth at start of SPT)			
GTR/EMD	3; 6.52%	0	3; 2.73%; 6.89%

AgP: aggressive periodontitis; APT: active periodontal therapy; EMD: enamel matrix derivatives; FI: furcation involvement; GTR: guided tissue regeneration; SPT: supportive periodontal therapy; SD: standard deviation

Table 4

	Estimate	P	t-value	Odds ratio	95% CI
Intercept	<u>-16.6474</u>	<u>&lt;0.0001</u>	<u>-4.29</u>		
Female sex (yes)	<u>-0.5929</u>	<u>0.5068</u>	<u>-0.66</u>	<u>0.55</u>	<u>0.10-3.18</u>
Age (year)	<u>0.1743</u>	<u>0.0926</u>	<u>1.68</u>	<u>1.19</u>	<u>0.97-1.46</u>
Diagnosis (generalized AgP)	<u>0.4813</u>	<u>0.6786</u>	<u>0.41</u>	<u>1.62</u>	<u>0.17-15.76</u>
Smoking					
Non smoker vs. current smoker	<u>-0.7777</u>	<u>0.2476</u>	<u>-1.16</u>	<u>0.46</u>	<u>0.12-1.72</u>
Former smoker vs. current smoker	<u>-1.2814</u>	<u>0.0879</u>	<u>-1.71</u>	<u>0.28</u>	<u>0.06-1.21</u>
Educational Status					
low vs. high	<u>3.0466</u>	<u>0.0103</u>	<u>2.57</u>	<u>21.04</u>	<u>2.05-215.5</u>
moderate vs. high	<u>1.4385</u>	<u>0.0321</u>	<u>2.15</u>	<u>4.21</u>	<u>1.13-15.68</u>
Bone loss (classes)	<u>0.0514</u>	<u>&lt;0.0001</u>	<u>5.44</u>	<u>1.05</u>	<u>1.03-1.07</u>
Abutment tooth (yes)	<u>1.1669</u>	<u>0.0459</u>	<u>2.00</u>	<u>3.21</u>	<u>1.02-10.09</u>
Furcation involvement (multi-rooted tooth with FI)	<u>0.3266</u>	<u>0.2844</u>	<u>1.07</u>	<u>1.39</u>	<u>0.76-2.52</u>
Jaw (mandible)	<u>-0.8659</u>	<u>0.0018</u>	<u>-3.13</u>	<u>0.42</u>	<u>0.24-0.72</u>
Tooth type					
Anterior tooth vs. premolar	<u>-0.5090</u>	<u>0.2272</u>	<u>-1.21</u>	<u>0.60</u>	<u>0.26-1.37</u>
Molar vs. premolar	<u>1.6826</u>	<u>0.0012</u>	<u>3.25</u>	<u>5.38</u>	<u>1.95-14.85</u>
Regenerative procedure (no GTR/EMD)	<u>0.9242</u>	<u>0.2147</u>	<u>1.24</u>	<u>2.52</u>	<u>0.59-10.84</u>
<u>Follow-up time</u>	<u>0.0207</u>	<u>0.0103</u>	<u>2.57</u>	<u>1.02</u>	<u>1.00-1.04</u>

AgP: aggressive periodontitis; CI: confidence interval; FI: furcation involvement; vs.: versus

Non of the following parameter were statistically significant: Supportive Periodontal Therapy (SPT), Interleukin-1 composite genotype, mean Gingival Bleeding Index during SPT, Body Mass Index, Insurance