# Advancing Pharmaceutical Nanotechnology in the Treatment of Peridontitis

## Introduction

- Periodontal disease is defined as bacterially induced chronic infectious inflammatory diseases that effects the tissues that support and anchor the teeth.
- According to american academy of periodontology (AAP) periodontal diseases are classified as below in 1986.
- Type 1—gingivitis
- Type 2—early periodontitis
- Type 3 --- moderate periodontitis
- Type 4 --- advanced periodontitis
- Type 5 --- refractory and juvenile periodontitis
- Treating advanced periodontitis is still challenge to periodontics with very little change in treatment over last several decades.
- The introduction of nanoparticles in dentistry is giving new scope of application in diagnosis, treatment planning and tissue regenerative procedures

### **Current Treatment Options**

- Nonsurgical therapy which includes eliminating etiological agents, modifying risk factors, mechanical plaque controls, chemical plaque control agents is the first line of antimicrobial therapy in treating generalized periodontitis [1].
- Recently new silver nanotechnology chemistry was proven to be effective in disrupting biofilm by interacting within bacterial cell and inactivating bacterial cell all synthesis, membrane transport, nucleic acid synthesis and translation, protein folding and electron transport [2].
- Surgical therapy consists of open flap debridement either alone or as a combination with respective or regenerative procedures [2].
- Regenerative surgical therapy consists of bone replacement grafts, guided tissue regeneration (GTR), biologic modifiers like growth and differentiation factors (GDF) and extracellular matrix proteins like enamel matrix proteins(EMD)[2].
- Nanodrug delivery is the recent advanced system which targets on improving controlled release, patient safety, efficient delivery agent and reducing side effects.
- One of which is periodontal chip which is a pharmaceutical composition in the form of gel, sheet, film or bar placed in periodontal pocket for the purpose of treating periodontal diseases, it releases a controlled and effective amount of active ingredients at the periodontal pocket [3].

\*Sujatha Padi BDS; \*\*Nageswara Rao Reddy Ph.D \*Sree Sai Dental College and Research Institute, Andhra Pradesh, India \*\* Sannova Analytical Inc, NewJersey, USA

- In advanced periodontics nonsurgical therapy may not be sufficient, It need to be treated those with regenerative surgical procedures.
- Some of these regenerative techniques have restricted usage due to their limited success predictability, high cost and technique sensitive.
- In such cases nanoparticles as a vehicle of local delivery agent has improved role in • tissue regenerative therapy.
- Topical application of bisphosphonate 1% ALN(alendronate) is a beneficial adjuvant to nonsurgical periodontal therapy[4].

# Future Research Scope

- Currently various approaches have followed in treating Periodontitis effectively. Nanocapsules loaded with antibiotics is also drawing attention.
- Hollow spheres, core-shell structure, nanotubules and nanocomposite can be used as periodontal drug delivery system in near future [5].
- Aresin with incorporated tetracycline was used to treat periodontal pockets[5].
- Multilayered composite nanoparticles with pH sensitive release and hydroxyapatite coating will bring tremendous scope to nonsurgical regenerative procedures[6]
- When multilayered nanocapsule is placed by local delivery system it is then degraded layer by layer releasing drug in slow controlled manner.
- Due to low pH in inflamed tissue the outer coating will degrade and release antibiotic for treating localized inflammation. However, still the nanoparticle with remaining inner layer of polymer will remain intact at low pH.
- 4853-4859. • Once the infection subsides and pH returns to normal. Which now allows the inner polymer Nanotechnology - A Novel Strategy in Periodontal Regeneration R. Hemalatha, coat to degrades and release osteoclastic inhibition agents and osteoblastic stimulating A.Sivachandran, R.Kalaivani. Int J Med Biosci. 2014; 3(1): 26-28. agent to correct osseous defects..
- Effect of 1% sodium alendronate in the non-surgical treatment of periodontal intraosseous Further research and investigation must be done to understood the design, structure, criteria defects: a 6-month clinical trial. Dutra BC, Oliveira AMSD, Oliveira PAD, Manzi required to fabricate stimuli, responsive and biofunctional multilayered composite FR, Cortelli SC, Cota LOM, Costa FO. J Appl Oral Sci. 2017 May-Jun;25(3):310-317. nanoparticles.
- As the Pharmaceutical drugs advanced and Drug delivery options has become more effective with these new Nanotechnology.
- And once such approach is layer by layer nanocapsules as a multi drug delivery option.





### REFERENCES

- Generalized Aggressive Periodontitis and Its Treatment Options: Case Reports and Review of the Literature T. Roshna and K. Nandakumar . Case Reports in Medicine Vol 2012 (2012), Article ID 535321, 17 pages.
- Role of Silver Ions in Destabilization of Intermolecular Adhesion Forces Measured by Atomic Force Microscopy in Staphylococcus epidermidis Biofilms <u>K. C. Chaw, M.</u> Manimaran, and Francis E. H. Tay. Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 2005 Dec; 49(12):
- 5. Nanodentistry: Is just a fiction or future. <u>Himanshu Aeran</u>, <u>Varun Kumar, Shashank</u> Unival, and Pooja Tanwer J. Oral Biol Craniofac Res. 2015 Sep-Dec; 5(3): 207–211.
- Construction of versatile multilayered composite nanoparticles from a customized nanogel template . Jian Zhang , Jinpeng Jia , Jimin P. Kim , Fei Yang , Xing Wang , Hong Shen Sijia Xu, Jian Yang, Decheng Wu. Bioactive Materials (2017) 1-10, In press.