

# Is there a difference in pain perception between ultrasonic scalers?

No registrations found.

<b>Ethical review</b>	Positive opinion
<b>Status</b>	Pending
<b>Health condition type</b>	-
<b>Study type</b>	Interventional

## Summary

### ID

NL-OMON23174

### Source

NTR

### Health condition

Ultrasonic scalers, EMS, Satelec, Symmetry, periodontal maintenance, supportive periodontal therapy, pain perception

## Sponsors and support

**Primary sponsor:** ACTA Amsterdam

**Source(s) of monetary or material Support:** HU-Friedy

## Intervention

## Outcome measures

### Primary outcome

1. Pain;
2. Visual Analogue Scale.

### Secondary outcome

1. Comfort;

## 2. Visual Analogue Scale.

# Study description

### Background summary

The standard non-surgical treatment for periodontal disease is supra- and subgingival scaling to disrupt and thoroughly remove biofilm, calculus deposits, periodontal pathogens, and debris. Supra- and subgingival scaling can be performed with hand instruments or with power scalers. A less painful treatment might increase patient compliance and may give a better prognosis for periodontal therapy.

The purpose of the study is to document pain perception on a visual analogue scale (VAS) during supportive periodontal therapy with hand instruments and three different power scalers. In order to investigate which method is of most comfort for the patient.

### Study objective

Patients will prefer power scalers over hand instruments.

### Study design

After each quadrant.

### Intervention

Using 3 power devices en manual cleaning. Each device will be used in one quadrant (randomly assigned). After each quadrant the patient will fill out a pain scale (VAS).

Research group:

There will be a group of 100 selected patients which receive SOT (supportive periodontal therapy).

Clinical procedures:

Each patient will be treated with hand instruments and 3 power scalers during SOT. Each method will be used in 1 quadrant, this will be randomly assigned. Order of treatment of the

teeth will be Q1 (quadrant), subsequently Q2, Q3, Q4.

Randomization:

The study is designed as a prospective single session, randomized cross-over clinical trial. 100 subjects will be treated with 4 different methods during SOT. Order of the methods will be randomly assigned.

Lost to follow-up:

With respect to possibility of drop out, the short study period does not have a serious risk of a considerable number of subject that may be lost to follow-up.

## Contacts

### Public

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## Eligibility criteria

### Inclusion criteria

1. Supportive periodontal therapy patient;

2.  $\geq 18$  years;
3.  $\geq 5$  teeth each quadrant;
4. Probing pocket depths  $\leq 6$  mm;
5. ASA I / ASA II (American Society of Anesthesiologists).

## Exclusion criteria

1. Dental implants;
2. Fixed orthodontic device;
3. Artificial cardiac pacemaker.

## Study design

### Design

Study type:	Interventional
Intervention model:	Crossover
Allocation:	Randomized controlled trial
Masking:	Open (masking not used)
Control:	Active

### Recruitment

NL	
Recruitment status:	Pending
Start date (anticipated):	01-01-2013
Enrollment:	100
Type:	Anticipated

## Ethics review

Positive opinion

Date: 06-11-2012  
Application type: First submission

## Study registrations

### Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

No registrations found.

### Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

No registrations found.

### In other registers

Register	ID
NTR-new	NL3538
NTR-old	NTR3693
Other	METc VUmc : 12/264
ISRCTN	ISRCTN wordt niet meer aangevraagd.

## Study results

### Summary results

N/A