

Clinical effects of probiotic or azithromycin as an adjunct to scaling and root planing in the treatment of periodontitis stage III: A pilot randomized controlled clinical trial

Alicia Morales

Universidad de Chile Facultad de Odontologia

Rafael Contador

Universidad de Chile Facultad de Odontologia

Joel Bravo

Universidad de Chile

Paola Carvajal

Universidad de Chile

Nora Silva

Universidad de Chile

Franz Josef Strauss

Medizinische Universitat Wien <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5832-7327>

Jorge Gamonal (✉ jgamonal@odontologia.uchile.cl)

Universidad de Chile Facultad de Odontologia <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7703-6587>

Research article

Keywords: Periodontitis, scaling and root planing, Lactobacillus rhamnosus, azithromycin

Posted Date: October 15th, 2020

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-45864/v3>

License:  This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.

[Read Full License](#)

Version of Record: A version of this preprint was published on January 7th, 2021. See the published version at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12903-020-01276-3>.

Abstract

Background: The aim of this triple-blind placebo-controlled parallel-arm randomized clinical trial was to evaluate the clinical effects of *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* SP1 or azithromycin as an adjunct to scaling and root planing (SRP) in patients with stage III periodontitis.

Methods: Forty-seven systemically healthy participants with stage III periodontitis were recruited. Following SRP, the participants were randomly assigned to one of three treatment modalities; 1) placebo (n=15), 2) probiotics (n=16) and 3) antibiotics-azithromycin (n=16). The participants were monitored at baseline, 3, 6, 9 and 12 months after therapy. Probing pocket depth (PPD), bleeding on probing (BOP), clinical attachment loss (CAL) and plaque accumulation (PI) were evaluated.

Results: All 47 participants completed the study. At 12 months, all groups showed significant improvements of PPD and PI ($p < 0.012$) irrespective of the treatment modality and without significant differences between the groups. Probiotics and azithromycin showed no added benefit in terms of CAL. While the placebo ($p = 0.002$) and the antibiotic-azithromycin ($p = 0.002$) group showed a significant reduction of BOP, only the placebo group revealed a significant reduction of CAL at 12 months follow-up ($p = 0.003$). The number of sites and teeth with PPD ≥ 5 , ≥ 6 and ≥ 7 mm were significantly reduced in all groups at 12 months follow-up ($p < 0.025$) irrespective of the treatment regime and without significant differences between the groups.

Conclusion: The use of probiotics or azithromycin as an adjunct to SRP failed to provide additional benefits in the treatment of stage III periodontitis. The benefits of these two treatment regimes as an adjunct to SRP remain unclear.

Trial Registration: NCT02839408, 10/28/2017, Clinicaltrial.gov.

Background

Periodontitis is characterized by a microbially-associated and host-mediated inflammation resulting in the loss of periodontal attachment [1]. This is caused by a dysbiotic microbiome in the subgingival biofilm in a susceptible host. The gold standard treatment to manage periodontitis is scaling and root planing (SRP) [2, 3]. This treatment allows the removal of supra- and subgingival deposits, cementum or surface dentin that is rough, impregnated with calculus or contaminated with toxins or microorganisms [4]. However, SRP may also fail. This failure could be due to the presence of deep pockets and the ensuing difficulties during the instrumentation, including the inaccessibility of certain areas such as furcations [5]. Therefore, patients with deep pockets, progressive or 'active' disease, or specific microbiological profile, can benefit from an antibiotic adjunctive therapy [6].

Systemic antibiotics have the advantage of reaching all oral surfaces and fluids, in addition to having the potential to reach periodontal pathogens that eventually invade the host's tissue [7]. Azithromycin is a broad-spectrum bacteriostatic antibiotic [8] with immunomodulatory properties [9]. Due to its pharmacological properties azithromycin allows a once a day administration over 3 or 5 days, thus increasing patient compliance [8] and limiting the side effects. Azithromycin as an adjunct to SRP significantly improves the efficacy of non-surgical periodontal therapy in terms of probing pocket depth (PPD) and bleeding on probing (BOP) reduction along with clinical attachment level gain [5, 7]. SRP in conjunction with antibiotics is nevertheless not always associated with superior clinical results. The frequent recolonization of treated sites by periodontopathogens, as well as microbial resistance emergency calls for new therapeutic approaches for managing periodontitis. One such approach is the use of probiotics [9].

Probiotics are "living microorganisms, mainly bacteria, that are safe for human consumption and when taken in proper quantities may provide beneficial effects for the human health" [10]. The modes of action of probiotics are related to their ability to enhance mucosal barrier, produce antimicrobial agents, compete and exclude pathogenic agents, and modulate immune response. *Lactobacillus* and *Bifidobacterium* are the most common genera of bacteria in probiotics [11, 12]. *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* SP1 also known as *L. rhamnosus* GG, has been proposed as an adjunct to SRP, thanks to its ability to inhibit the growth of periodontopathogens through bacteriocins [13, 14], its resistance to environmental stress [15], its immunomodulatory effect [16-18] and its inability to influence the acidogenicity of the supragingival plaque [19]. However, the available evidence regarding the clinical effects of probiotics as an adjunct to scaling and root planing (SRP) is controversial. While some systematic reviews and narrative reviews [20] claim improved clinical outcomes, a recent systematic review concluded that probiotics did not provide clear clinical benefits [21]. Thus, it remains unclear whether probiotics have an added benefit to SRP, thereby preventing their wide use in clinical practice.

The aim of the present study was, therefore, to evaluate the clinical effect of *L. rhamnosus* SP1 or azithromycin in the treatment of patients with stage III periodontitis generalized grade B. The null hypothesis states that either probiotics or azithromycin as an adjunct to SRP in stage III periodontitis, do not lead to superior clinical outcomes compared to those obtained with SRP alone.

Methods

Ethical guidelines

This trial started in June 2014 and finished in August 2016. This triple-blind placebo-controlled parallel-arm randomized clinical trial was performed following guidelines recognized by the Declaration of Helsinki, as revised in 2013 for experimentation involving human participants. The study was approved

by the Local Ethical Committee of the Faculty of Dentistry at the University of Chile (Decision number: 2012/ 08). The present report adheres to Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials (CONSORT) guidelines and was registered in clinicaltrial.gov (identifier no. NCT02839408). The protocol of the study was explained to all patients, and informed consent was obtained after explanation of the purpose, nature, risks and benefits of participating in this study. The study details have been reported elsewhere [22].

Patient selection criteria

Ninety-six volunteers were initially examined in the Faculty of Dentistry, University of Chile, of which 47 were included in the present study. Eligibility criteria for participants were as follows: (a) Adult patients - aged 35 or older; (b) Self-reported 'good health', with an absence of a medical history of a chronic disease or taking medication known to affect periodontal disease; (c) Non-institutionalized male or female; (d) Presence of a minimum of 14 teeth (excluding third molars); (e) presence of at least 10 posterior teeth (f) Presence of at least 5 teeth with periodontal sites with PPD \geq 5mm and clinical attachment loss (CAL) \geq 3mm, BOP \geq 20% and extensive radiographically determined bone loss.

The exclusion criteria were as follows: (a) Pregnancy or lactation; (b) Having received any periodontal treatment in the 6-month period before the study; (c) Having received non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medication, antibiotics or probiotics therapy in the past 6 months (prior to study).

Randomization of the study participants

Eligible individuals were randomly (simple randomization) allocated to groups according to gender, age, and smoking status after the basal examination using a computer-generated list. All participants were enrolled to one of the three groups: 1) placebo (SRP + azithromycin placebo + probiotic placebo), 2) probiotic (SRP + probiotic + azithromycin placebo) or antibiotic (SRP + azithromycin + probiotic placebo) group (Figure 1). Concealed allocation was performed using opaque, sealed envelopes containing probiotics or antibiotics arranged by an appointed research assistant. For the purpose of maintaining full blinding throughout the study period, the randomization code and details of the study groups were held by a research assistant only from the day of recruitment and were not revealed until all data had been collected and analyzed.

Clinical assessment

Periodontal clinical parameters including probing pocket depth (PPD), bleeding on probing (BOP), clinical attachment loss (CAL) and plaque index (PI) were evaluated at six sites in all teeth, excluding third molars

using a manual probe (UNC probe; Hu-Friedy Mfg. Co. Inc., Chicago IL, U.S.A). All measurements were conducted by one calibrated examiner (AM). Clinical examinations were performed at baseline, 3, 6, 9 and 12 months after treatment.

Periodontal therapy

After baseline examinations, all patients received non-surgical periodontal therapy (NSPT). Scaling and root planing (SRP) per quadrant (4-6 sessions, by PC, RC and NS) were performed using an ultrasonic scaler (Cavitron, Dentsply, York, PA, U.S.A) and Gracey curettes (Hu Friedy Mfg. Co. Inc., Chicago, IL, U.S.A). Treatment included oral hygiene instructions, using a manual toothbrush. The patients started taking the placebo, probiotic or antibiotics after the last session of SRP. The Placebo group received probiotic placebo sachets and antibiotic placebo capsules. Probiotic group received probiotic sachets and antibiotic placebo capsules. Antibiotic group received antibiotic capsules and probiotic placebo sachets. Identical sachets were presented to patients. Individuals were instructed to dissolve 1 sachet (*Lactobacillus rhamnosus* SP1 (2×10^7 colony forming units/day) (Macrofood S.A., Santiago, Chile) or probiotic placebo sachets in 150 ml of water and ingest it once a day after brushing their teeth, for 3 months. Azithromycin 500 mg (capsules) or antibiotic placebo capsules were ingested once a day for 5 days. Placebo sachets (probiotic placebo) and placebo capsules (antibiotic placebo) were identical in taste, texture, and appearance to the probiotic sachets and antibiotic capsules. Periodontal supportive therapy was performed every 3 months (by PC). The therapy provided at the maintenance appointment included removal of plaque and calculus, utilizing curets, ultrasonic devices, and rubber cup low-speed polish as suggested by the American Academy of Periodontology position paper [23]. Behavior modification (tobacco cessation, oral hygiene instruction, and systemic factor counseling) was performed based on patient findings.

Compliance and adverse reactions

All patients returned capsules with antibiotics or placebo at 6-week visits and probiotics or placebo sachets at 1, 2 and 3-month visits. At every visit, patients received new sachets. In order to check the patient's compliance, they were called by phone every week. In each control visit or phone call, the clinical examiner (AM) inquired after general health changes, use of mouth rinses, use of probiotic products and any adverse events.

Outcome variables

The primary outcome was the change in CAL. Secondary outcome variables were changes in PPD, PI and BOP, percentages of patients, teeth and sites with PPD ≥ 5 mm, ≥ 6 mm, ≥ 7 mm. Sub-analyses were performed on CAL and PPD, taking into account the initial PPD. A pocket was considered moderate if its

initial PPD was between 4-6mm and deep if ≥ 7 mm. Changes or delta (Δ) in clinical parameters (at subject level) from baseline to 3, 6, 9 and 12 months were determined. "Pocket" closure was defined as mean and SD of percentage of sites going from $PPD \geq 4$ mm to $PPD \leq 3$ mm at 3- and 12-months follow up [7]. "Risk for disease progression" was defined at the patient level according to Lang and Tonetti [24]. Low risk was defined as ≤ 4 sites with $PPD \geq 5$ mm, moderate risk was defined as 5-8 sites with $PD \geq 5$ mm, and high risk was defined as ≥ 9 sites with $PD \geq 5$ mm [24]. The "need for additional periodontal treatment" was defined as persisting pockets ≥ 5 mm with BOP [25].

Statistical analysis

Sample size calculation was performed using CAL as the primary outcome variable. A significance level of $\alpha = 5\%$ and a power level of 80% was defined. Considering a difference ≥ 1 mm between groups in CAL changes and a standard deviation of 0.8 mm [26], 14 participants per group were necessary to detect potential differences. For all statistical evaluations, the patient was the unit of measurement. The Shapiro–Wilk test was used to test the normality of the data sets. Quantitative data were recorded as the mean value \pm standard deviation (SD) or percentage (%). The inter-group differences were determined using Fisher's exact test, Kruskal Wallis test and ANOVA depending on the distribution of the data. Intra-group differences in clinical parameters over time were determined by the Related Samples Friedman's test ($p < 0.05$) and the Bonferroni-corrected Wilcoxon signed-rank test and Bonferroni-corrected Mc Nemar test were used to evaluate the intragroup multiple comparisons ($p < 0.0125$ or $p < 0.025$). Effect Sizes ('mean change' divided by 'standard deviation of the baseline values') were calculated based on changes in clinical parameters from baseline to 3, 6, 9 and 12 months or from baseline to 3 and 12 months follow-up. The statistical analysis was performed using a statistical package (StataCorp, College Station, TX, USA).

Results

Forty-seven patients were analyzed; 16 in the probiotic group, 16 in the antibiotic group and 15 in the placebo group. All participants completed the study period and complied with the study requirements (Fig. 1). Adverse events were observed in one participant from the antibiotic group (nausea). The periodontal diagnosis of all participants was Stage III Periodontitis generalized grade B. Demographic, medical and clinical characteristics are described in Table 1. No significant differences were found between groups at baseline ($p > 0.05$).

The mean CAL, PPD, BOP and PI values at baseline and at 3, 6, 9, and 12 months follow-up of all groups are presented in Table 1. All treatment groups showed a significant reduction of PPD and PI at all timepoints, inter-group comparison however revealed that there were no significant differences between the treatment modalities ($p > 0.05$) (Table 1). In terms of CAL, the probiotic group showed a significant

reduction at 3- and 9- month follow-ups whereas the antibiotic group showed a significant reduction at 3- and 6- month follow-ups. The placebo group on the other hand, showed a significant reduction of CAL at all time points ($p < 0.0125$). With respect to BOP, the antibiotic and placebo groups showed a significant reduction at 3- 6- and 12- month follow-ups ($p < 0.0125$) whereas the probiotic group did not exhibit any improvement at any time point ($p > 0.05$).

The magnitude of statistical changes (Effect size) in all clinical parameters from baseline to 3-, 6-, 9- and 12- month follow-up was similar in all treatment modalities (Table 1). Furthermore, inter-group comparison revealed no significant differences in the changes (Δ) of any clinical parameter between the treatment groups ($p > 0.05$).

Moderate pockets (PPD=4-6mm) in the antibiotic group revealed an increase in CAL at 3 months and a significant reduction of PPD at 12 months. Moderate pockets also showed a significant reduction in PPD in the placebo group at 3- and 12- month follow up in placebo group (Table 2. All, $p < 0.025$).

At 12 months follow-up, 80.3%, 77.8% and 77.2% of the baseline moderate pockets (PPD=4-6mm) presented a $PPD \leq 3$ mm in the probiotic, antibiotic and placebo group respectively, without significant differences between the groups ($p > 0.05$) (Table 3). With respect to the baseline deep pockets (PPD>7mm), 42.4%, 41.7% and 38.8% of these pockets presented a $PPD \leq 3$ mm, and 47%, 50% and 45.9% presented PPD=4-6mm, without significant between the treatment groups ($p > 0.05$) (Table 3). Pocket closure was 78.1%, 76.7% and 74.4% in the probiotic, antibiotic and placebo group, without significant differences between the treatment modalities ($p > 0.05$) (Table 3).

The number of teeth and sites with $PPD \geq 5$, ≥ 6 and ≥ 7 mm were significantly reduced in all groups and without significant difference between the treatment modalities at 12 months follow-up ($p > 0.05$) (Table 4). While probiotics reduced the percentage of patients with $PPD \geq 5$ mm and $PPD \geq 6$ mm at 12 months, antibiotics reduced the percentage of patients with $PPD \geq 6$ mm and $PPD \geq 7$ mm ($p < 0.025$) (Supplement table 1).

The use of antibiotics significantly increased the number of patients with low risk for disease progression at 12 months, and also significantly reduced the number of patients at higher risk for disease progression (Supplement table 1). In addition, the antibiotic and placebo group showed at 12 months a reduced

necessity for additional therapy in ≥ 3 sites but without significant differences between the both groups (Supplement table 1).

Discussion

This triple-blind placebo-controlled parallel-arm randomized clinical trial evaluated the clinical effects of *L. rhamnosus* SP1 administered once a day for 3 months or azithromycin plus SRP in stage III periodontitis generalized grade B. The present study predominantly revealed: i) a significant improvement of PPD and PI irrespective of the treatment modality and without significant differences between the groups; ii) no added benefit of probiotics or azithromycin in terms of CAL; iii) a significant reduction in the number of sites and teeth with PPD ≥ 5 , ≥ 6 and ≥ 7 mm in all groups at 12 month follow-up without differences between the treatment regimes. Therefore, the null hypothesis of the present study could not be rejected.

This is the first study evaluating and comparing the use of probiotics and antibiotics, in this case azithromycin, in the treatment of stage III periodontitis generalized grade B with 1-year follow-up. In general, all treatment groups revealed a significant improvement in PPD, BOP, CAL and PI, however, without significant differences between the treatment modalities. Hence, these results failed to exhibit an added benefit of probiotics and azithromycin. With respect to probiotics, the present results are in line with previous reports using probiotics as an adjunct therapy to SRP for the management periodontitis. The administration of *Lactobacillus reuteri* DSM-17938+ATCCPTA 5289 [27], *Streptococcus oralis* KJ3+*Streptococcus uberis* KJ2+*Streptococcus rattus* JH145 [28] or *L. rhamnosus* SP1 [29] [29] in conjunction with SRP did not enhance the clinical outcomes. Our observations are further supported by a very recent RCT which failed to demonstrate an additional clinical efficacy by the use of probiotics [30]. In that RCT, patients received *L. reuteri* ATCC PTA5289 twice a day in addition to SRP for 28 days and the patients were recalled at 3 and 6 months. The use of probiotics failed to provide a clinical benefit compared to SRP alone. Our study revealed a reduction in the percentage of patients, teeth and sites with PPD ≥ 5 mm, ≥ 6 mm and ≥ 7 mm in all groups, however without inter-group differences. These observations are supported by previous reports indicating a lack of effect of probiotics [29, 30]. Overall, these findings, in addition to the results of the present study, suggest that probiotics may not provide an added benefit to SRP at least in this type of patient.

Our findings, on the other hand are in contrast to previous reports showing an added benefit of probiotics. Patients that received *L. reuteri* DSM-17938+ATCCPTA 5289 in conjunction to SRP showed a significantly higher PPD reduction along with a higher CAL gain at 12 month follow-up. Moreover, the probiotic group revealed a higher reduction of sites and patients with ≥ 6 mm [31] which could not be found in the present study. Outcomes from another report showed that patients who received *L. reuteri* ATCC 55730+ATCCPTA 5289 exhibited a higher reduction of CAL, PPD and BOP [32]. Similarly, the intake for 8 weeks of

Lactobacillus salivarius WB21 by patients with periodontitis significantly enhanced the reduction of PPD at two month follow-up [33]. Furthermore, outcomes from a more recent RCT revealed a higher reduction of PPD and BOP by the use of *L. reuteri* lozenges {Ince, 2015 #434} . These positive results were corroborated by another group using *Bifidobacterium animalis* subsp. *lactis* HN019- showing improved PPD and CAL at 3 month follow-up [34]. This notable discrepancy with our findings might be attributed to the probiotic itself [35]. One might speculate that not all probiotics produce the same effect, particularly in addition to SRP. Moreover, other factors such as strain, concentration, vehicle and administration time of the probiotic might account for these divergent results. Indeed, the selection of the “best” probiotic for oral health is still a matter of debate. The selection of *L. rhamnosus* SP1 for the present study was based on the beneficial effects in the immune response of children and adults [36-38]. Presumably, this immune modulation elicited by the *Lactobacillus* strain might limit the detrimental immune response observed in periodontitis.

As for the use of azithromycin, the present results in general failed to show a clear clinical advantage over SRP and placebo. These findings are in accordance with previously published data where a clinical benefit of azithromycin in conjunction with SRP could not be determined [22, 39, 40]. This lack of additional benefit of azithromycin is in direct contrast with the conclusions of a recent systematic review with meta-analysis [41]. These differences might be attributed to the higher potential of meta-analysis to estimate an overall mean effect. Indeed, we found a significant reduction in the number of patients with PPD ≥ 7 mm in the azithromycin group, however this difference was not robust enough to show a significant benefit compared to the other groups. It has been suggested that azithromycin produces some minor benefits. In this regard, it should be noted that the inclusion of 3 treatment groups along with the corresponding correction for multiple comparison may have influenced the power to find minor differences between the groups. Thus, azithromycin may produce some benefits but they could not be detected by our clinical trial. A recent systematic review underlined that the reported clinical advantage of azithromycin should be interpreted with caution since the major effect was derived from a single study [41] with a high risk of bias.

We recognize that this study has a number of limitations. First, the small sample size. Although a sample size calculation was performed, a larger sample size would allow for the detection of smaller differences between the adjunctive therapeutic agents. However, it should be noted that there is no consensus from which point a statistical difference is clinically relevant. Second, microbiological and samples were not taken, therefore it is unclear whether the probiotics triggered a microbial shift. In this sense, whether the probiotic bacteria actually colonized the oral cavity remains to be elucidated. Third, since the present study only included patients with stage III periodontitis grade B, the effect of probiotics or azithromycin on other stages and grades of periodontitis has yet to be determined. Future studies should include larger populations in different stages and grades of periodontitis.

Conclusion

In conclusion and within the limitations of the present study, the administration of *L. rhamnosus* SP1 or azithromycin in the treatment of stage III periodontitis generalized grade B failed to produce additional beneficial effects when compared to SRP on its own. Given the lack of benefits and the conflicting data in the literature, the benefits of probiotics and azithromycin as an adjunct to SRP in the treatment of periodontitis remains unclear.

Abbreviations

BOP = bleeding on probing

CAL = Clinical attachment loss

PPD = Probing pocket depth

SD = Standard deviation

SRP = Scaling and root planing

PI = Plaque accumulation

NSPT = non-surgical periodontal therapy

WHO = World Health Organization

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate: The study and protocol were approved by an independent bioethical committee of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Chile according to legal regulations (Proyect number 1070431). The study protocol was explained to all patients, and informed consent forms were signed prior to entry in the study.

Consent for publication: Consent for publication was obtained by the ethical committee of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Chile, Chile according to legal regulations

Availability of data and material: The datasets used and/or analysed during the current study are available from the corresponding authors on reasonable request.

Competing interests: The authors declare that they have no competing interest.

Funding: This research was supported by The Scientific and Technological Development Support Fund (FONDEF), Chile project; ID18I10034. The funding body was not otherwise involved in the design of the study, nor the collection, analysis or interpretation of data and writing of the manuscript.

Author contributions: JG* and AM conceived the idea for the study and came up with a design and concept and wrote the manuscript. RC, JB, PC, NS, FJS collected the data, analysed the data, did the statistical analysis and proofread the manuscript draft. All authors critically revised and approved the final manuscript.

Acknowledgements

This study was supported by a grant provided by the Scientific and Technologic Investigation Resource, Santiago, Chile (Fondecyt Project N° 1130570) and CONICYT-PCHA/ Magíster Nacional/2013 – 22130172. The authors have stated explicitly that there are no conflicts of interest in connection with this article. Franz Josef Strauss is supported by the Comisión Nacional de Investigación Científica y Tecnológica (CONICYT), Chile.

References

1. Tonetti MS, Greenwell H, Kornman KS: Staging and grading of periodontitis: Framework and proposal of a new classification and case definition. *J Clin Periodontol* 2018, 45 Suppl 20:S149-S161.
2. Badersten A, Nilveus R, Egelberg J: Effect of nonsurgical periodontal therapy. II. Severely advanced periodontitis. *J Clin Periodontol* 1984, 11(1):63-76.
3. Suvan J, Leira Y, Moreno Sancho FM, Graziani F, Derks J, Tomasi C: Subgingival instrumentation for treatment of periodontitis. A systematic review. *J Clin Periodontol* 2020, 47 Suppl 22:155-175.
4. Drisko CH: Nonsurgical periodontal therapy. *Periodontol 2000* 2001, 25:77-88.
5. Zhang Z, Zheng Y, Bian X: Clinical effect of azithromycin as an adjunct to non-surgical treatment of chronic periodontitis: a meta-analysis of randomized controlled clinical trials. *J Periodontal Res* 2016, 51(3):275-283.
6. Herrera D, Sanz M, Jepsen S, Needleman I, Roldan S: A systematic review on the effect of systemic antimicrobials as an adjunct to scaling and root planing in periodontitis patients. *J Clin Periodontol* 2002, 29 Suppl 3:136-159; discussion 160-132.

7. Teughels W, Feres M, Oud V, Martin C, Matesanz P, Herrera D: Adjunctive effect of systemic antimicrobials in periodontitis therapy: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *J Clin Periodontol* 2020, 47 Suppl 22:257-281.
8. Parnham MJ, Erakovic Haber V, Giamarellos-Bourboulis EJ, Perletti G, Verleden GM, Vos R: Azithromycin: mechanisms of action and their relevance for clinical applications. *Pharmacol Ther* 2014, 143(2):225-245.
9. Matsubara VH, Bandara HM, Ishikawa KH, Mayer MP, Samaranayake LP: The role of probiotic bacteria in managing periodontal disease: a systematic review. *Expert Rev Anti Infect Ther* 2016, 14(7):643-655.
10. WHO: World Health Organization Probiotics in food: health and nutritional properties and guidelines for evaluation., vol. Vii; 2006.
11. Morales A BJ, Bedoya J, Gamonal J. : Probiotics and Periodontal diseases in: Insights into Various Aspects of Oral Health; 2017.
12. Bravo J, Morales A, Lefimil C, Galaz C, Gamonal J. : Clinical effect of *Lactobacillus reuteri* in the treatment of gingivitis: a randomized controlled clinical trial. *Rev Clin Periodoncia Implantol Rehabil* 2018, 11(1):32-35.
13. Koll-Klais P, Mandar R, Leibur E, Marcotte H, Hammarstrom L, Mikelsaar M: Oral lactobacilli in chronic periodontitis and periodontal health: species composition and antimicrobial activity. *Oral Microbiol Immunol* 2005, 20(6):354-361.
14. Teanpaisan R, Piwat S, Dahlen G: Inhibitory effect of oral *Lactobacillus* against oral pathogens. *Lett Appl Microbiol* 2011, 53(4):452-459.
15. Koll P, Mandar R, Marcotte H, Leibur E, Mikelsaar M, Hammarstrom L: Characterization of oral lactobacilli as potential probiotics for oral health. *Oral Microbiol Immunol* 2008, 23(2):139-147.
16. Bodera P, Chcialowski A: Immunomodulatory effect of probiotic bacteria. *Recent Pat Inflamm Allergy Drug Discov* 2009, 3(1):58-64.
17. Isolauri E, Sutas Y, Kankaanpaa P, Arvilommi H, Salminen S: Probiotics: effects on immunity. *Am J Clin Nutr* 2001, 73(2 Suppl):444S-450S.
18. Kekkonen RA, Lummela N, Karjalainen H, Latvala S, Tynkkynen S, Jarvenpaa S, Kautiainen H, Julkunen I, Vapaatalo H, Korpela R: Probiotic intervention has strain-specific anti-inflammatory effects in healthy adults. *World J Gastroenterol* 2008, 14(13):2029-2036.
19. Marttinen A, Haukioja A, Karjalainen S, Nylund L, Satokari R, Ohman C, Holgerson P, Twetman S, Soderling E: Short-term consumption of probiotic lactobacilli has no effect on acid production of supragingival plaque. *Clin Oral Investig* 2012, 16(3):797-803.
20. Nguyen T, Brody H, Lin GH, Range H, Kuraji R, Ye C, Kamarajan P, Radaic A, Gao L, Kapila Y: Probiotics, including nisin-based probiotics, improve clinical and microbial outcomes relevant to oral and systemic diseases. *Periodontol 2000* 2020, 82(1):173-185.
21. Donos N, Calciolari E, Brusselaers N, Goldoni M, Bostanci N, Belibasakis GN: The adjunctive use of host modulators in non-surgical periodontal therapy. A systematic review of randomized, placebo-

- controlled clinical studies. *J Clin Periodontol* 2020, 47 Suppl 22:199-238.
22. Morales A, Gandolfo A, Bravo J, Carvajal P, Silva N, Godoy C, Garcia-Sesnich J, Hoare A, Diaz P, Gamonal J: Microbiological and clinical effects of probiotics and antibiotics on nonsurgical treatment of chronic periodontitis: a randomized placebo- controlled trial with 9-month follow-up. *J Appl Oral Sci* 2018, 26:e20170075.
 23. Cohen RE, Research S, Therapy Committee AAoP: Position paper: periodontal maintenance. *J Periodontol* 2003, 74(9):1395-1401.
 24. Lang NP, Tonetti MS: Periodontal risk assessment (PRA) for patients in supportive periodontal therapy (SPT). *Oral Health Prev Dent* 2003, 1(1):7-16.
 25. Cionca N, Giannopoulou C, Ugolotti G, Mombelli A: Amoxicillin and metronidazole as an adjunct to full-mouth scaling and root planing of chronic periodontitis. *J Periodontol* 2009, 80(3):364-371.
 26. Haffajee AD, Socransky SS: Attachment level changes in destructive periodontal diseases. *J Clin Periodontol* 1986, 13(5):461-475.
 27. Teughels W, Durukan A, Ozcelik O, Pauwels M, Quirynen M, Haytac MC: Clinical and microbiological effects of *Lactobacillus reuteri* probiotics in the treatment of chronic periodontitis: a randomized placebo-controlled study. *J Clin Periodontol* 2013, 40(11):1025-1035.
 28. Laleman I, Yilmaz E, Ozcelik O, Haytac C, Pauwels M, Herrero ER, Slomka V, Quirynen M, Alkaya B, Teughels W: The effect of a streptococci containing probiotic in periodontal therapy: a randomized controlled trial. *J Clin Periodontol* 2015, 42(11):1032-1041.
 29. Morales A, Carvajal P, Silva N, Hernandez M, Godoy C, Rodriguez G, Cabello R, Garcia-Sesnich J, Hoare A, Diaz PI et al: Clinical Effects of *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* in Non-Surgical Treatment of Chronic Periodontitis: A Randomized Placebo-Controlled Trial With 1-Year Follow-Up. *J Periodontol* 2016, 87(8):944-952.
 30. Pelekos G, Ho SN, Acharya A, Leung WK, McGrath C: A double-blind, paralleled-arm, placebo-controlled and randomized clinical trial of the effectiveness of probiotics as an adjunct in periodontal care. *J Clin Periodontol* 2019, 46(12):1217-1227.
 31. Tekce M, Ince G, Gursoy H, Dirikan Ipci S, Cakar G, Kadir T, Yilmaz S: Clinical and microbiological effects of probiotic lozenges in the treatment of chronic periodontitis: a 1-year follow-up study. *J Clin Periodontol* 2015, 42(4):363-372.
 32. Vivekananda MR, Vandana KL, Bhat KG: Effect of the probiotic *Lactobacilli reuteri* (Prodentis) in the management of periodontal disease: a preliminary randomized clinical trial. *J Oral Microbiol* 2010, 2.
 33. Shimauchi H, Mayanagi G, Nakaya S, Minamibuchi M, Ito Y, Yamaki K, Hirata H: Improvement of periodontal condition by probiotics with *Lactobacillus salivarius* WB21: a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study. *J Clin Periodontol* 2008, 35(10):897-905.
 34. Invernici MM, Salvador SL, Silva PHF, Soares MSM, Casarin R, Palioto DB, Souza SLS, Taba M, Jr., Novaes AB, Jr., Furlaneto FAC et al: Effects of *Bifidobacterium* probiotic on the treatment of chronic periodontitis: A randomized clinical trial. *J Clin Periodontol* 2018, 45(10):1198-1210.

35. Sanders ME: Probiotics: definition, sources, selection, and uses. *Clin Infect Dis* 2008, 46 Suppl 2:S58-61; discussion S144-151.
36. Kaila M, Isolauri E, Soppi E, Virtanen E, Laine S, Arvilommi H: Enhancement of the circulating antibody secreting cell response in human diarrhea by a human *Lactobacillus* strain. *Pediatr Res* 1992, 32(2):141-144.
37. Majamaa H, Isolauri E: Probiotics: a novel approach in the management of food allergy. *J Allergy Clin Immunol* 1997, 99(2):179-185.
38. Majamaa H, Isolauri E, Saxelin M, Vesikari T: Lactic acid bacteria in the treatment of acute rotavirus gastroenteritis. *J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr* 1995, 20(3):333-338.
39. Han B, Emingil G, Ozdemir G, Tervahartiala T, Vural C, Atilla G, Baylas H, Sorsa T: Azithromycin as an adjunctive treatment of generalized severe chronic periodontitis: clinical, microbiologic, and biochemical parameters. *J Periodontol* 2012, 83(12):1480-1491.
40. Sampaio E, Rocha M, Figueiredo LC, Faveri M, Duarte PM, Gomes Lira EA, Feres M: Clinical and microbiological effects of azithromycin in the treatment of generalized chronic periodontitis: a randomized placebo-controlled clinical trial. *J Clin Periodontol* 2011, 38(9):838-846.
41. Martande SS, Pradeep AR, Singh SP, Kumari M, Naik SB, Suke DK, Singh P: Clinical and microbiological effects of systemic azithromycin in adjunct to nonsurgical periodontal therapy in treatment of *Aggregatibacter actinomycetemcomitans* associated periodontitis: a randomized placebo-controlled clinical trial. *J Investig Clin Dent* 2016, 7(1):72-80.

Tables

Due to technical limitations, full-text HTML conversion of the tables could not be completed. However, the tables can be downloaded and accessed in the Supplementary Files.

Figures

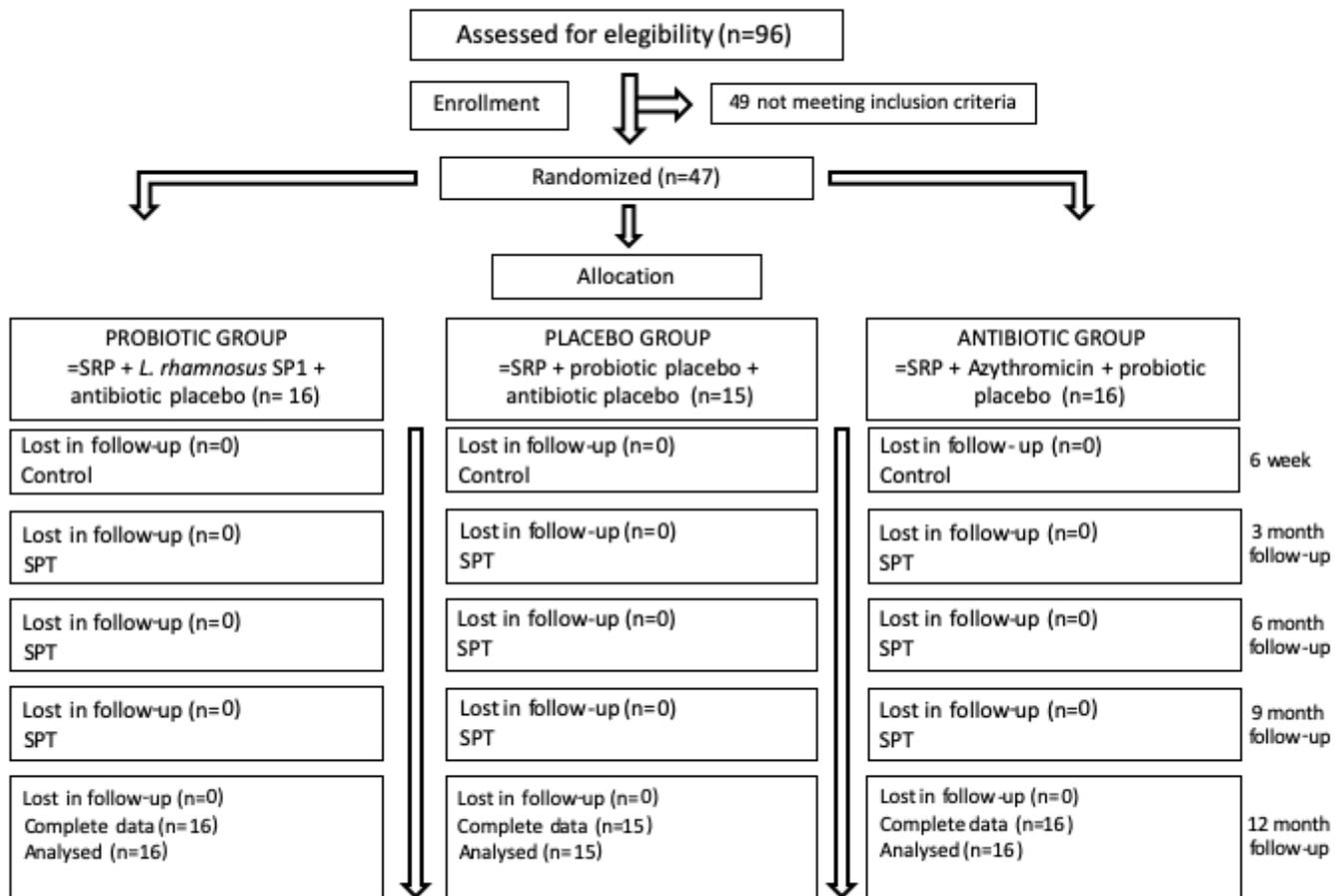


Figure.1 Flow chart of the study design.

Figure 1

Flow chart of the study design.

Supplementary Files

This is a list of supplementary files associated with this preprint. Click to download.

- [Table1v2.docx](#)
- [Table2v2.docx](#)
- [Table3v2.docx](#)
- [Table4v2.docx](#)
- [Suppl11.docx](#)
- [CONSORT2010ChecklistProbioticsBMCOralHealth.doc](#)