

COMPARISON OF RELEASE PATTERN, DEPTH OF PENETRATION AND SUBSTANTIVITY OF TETRACYCLINE AND DOXYCYCLINE - AN INVITRO AND INVIVO STUDY

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The importance of bacteria in the etiology of periodontal disease has been clearly established. Methods of periodontal therapy have evolved to parallel our understanding and interpretation of the causes of periodontal disease. Since periodontal diseases are plaque related, therapeutic goals are directed at control, suppression or elimination of putative pathogens.

The major approach in prevention of periodontitis is the removal of supragingival and subgingival plaque. Various antibiotics and antimicrobials have been suggested as adjuncts to enhance the efficacy of mechanical plaque control methods. They are now considered an important component of therapy.^{7,8}

Rationale for use of antibiotics in management of periodontal disease is based on the concept that the primary cause of this disease is bacterial. Support for this rationale is evidenced by:

- Studies of microbial etiology of periodontal disease.
- Antibiotic susceptibility patterns of oral organisms implicated in periodontal disease.