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Study of effect of poly (vinylpyrrolidone)-iodine (PVP-I) 2% as an anti-oedematous agent in third molar surgery

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A single blind randomized control trial was carried out on 50 healthy outpatients who required surgical removal of mandibular third molars under local anesthesia were selected. The patients were divided into two groups (n=25), the treatment (PVP-I) and control group (normal saline). The treatment group patients were irrigated using PVP-I 2% (w/v) (Betadine, Win- Medicare, India) during bone guttering and tooth sectioning. The control group patients were irrigated with saline (sodium chloride 0.9%, w/v; parental drugs, India) only. Procedures that exceeded more than one hour were excluded from the study. Using Pedersen difficulty index, patients with moderately difficulty index were chosen. All parameters for swelling were recorded preoperatively, on the first, second and seventh postoperative days for both procedures. The data were statistically analyzed using SPSS (version 22.0) software. Independent t-test was applied for operative time in minutes and the two groups matched ($p>0.05$) for operative time. For change in swelling, T-tests was applied and we found increase in swelling in saline group which was highly significant for change from preoperative to day two ($p=.005$) and from preoperative to day seven (p-value<.001). Mean for Pedersen index for Betadine and saline group was found out to be same ($P=1$). PVP-I 2% was found out to be significantly reducing swelling as compared to saline suggesting that it acts as an anti-oedematous agent in mandibular third molar surgery.

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