

Table S1. Presentation of the substances and their activity in organism to chitosan-based coatings used in dental surgery.

Substance	Reaction	Author (reference)
Fluoride-doped diopside nanoparticles into chitosan-based coatings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Highest osteoblast reaction at 60% of cell viability (among 20, 40, 60, 80 of the examined pieces) - Attachment on the surface improves with the amount of particles - Improvement of bioperformance of implants 	Karimi et al. [44]
Chitosan coated iron oxide nanoparticles (IONPs) with fluconazole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biologically inert - Strenghtens the fluconazole reaction 	Paulino-Gonzales et al. [45]; Caldeirao et al [46].
Chitosan coated iron oxide nanoparticles (IONPs) with miconazole (MCZ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - miconazole activity in IONPs-CS-MCZ superior antibiofilm effect 	Arias et al [47]
Chitosan coated iron oxide nanoparticles (IONPs) with fluconazole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No specific reaction - Reduced minimum inhibitory concentration of fluconazole - Increased antifungal value 	de Lima et al. [16]
Chitosan and chitosan+azithromicin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strenghtening of azithromicin reaction - suppression of biofilm (<i>Porphyromonas gingivalis</i>) formation 	[Anggani et al. [42]
Two degrees of deacetylation (DDA) chitosan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotes bone healing around the implant 	[Alnufaiy et al. [43]
Layer by layer (LBL) coating with double layers of chitosan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased biomineralization and osteoblastic potential - Anti-bacterial activity against <i>Streptococcus gordonii</i> 	Govindharajulu et al. [15]
Chitosan-ZnO coating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Effectiveness in fighting <i>Escherichia coli</i> - Improved corrosion resistance - Good cytocompatibility in MG-63 cells 	Lin et al. [48]
Bovine serum albumine (BSA) with addition of chitosan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delays BSA release form bioactive glass 	Liu et al. [49]
Chitosan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Treatment of gingivitis - Disinfection of dentures and prosthetic devices - quite stable on PMMA 	Walczak et al. [50]
Chitosan and hybrid coating (TiO ₂ /MoSe ₂ /CHI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved hydrophilicity, biocompatibility, osseointegration 	Chai et al. [51]

	- Promoted anti-Streptococcus mutans reaction	
Chitosan	- Shows a high biocompatibility - Stable to different, extreme physical conditions (low pH) and time	Campos et al. [52]; Kalyoncuoglu et al. [53]
Chitosan	- 15 layers of chitosan coating acts as a low cost GTR membrane	Fernandes et al. [54]
Microsphere based on chitosan-coated alginate (CA) and poly(meth)acrylate-glycerin (PG) with minocycline	- Longer carrier and bacteriostatic effect - No improvement in long-term treatment outcomes	Yoon et al. [55]
Apatite-Wollastonite-Chitosan (AW-Chitosan)	- Positively influences cell proliferation, growth and mineralization - longer drug sustainability did not influence the treatment - longer bacteriostatic effect	Murkherjee et al. [56]
Chitosan coating clotrimazole-composite sandwich nanofibres	- Antifungal (Candida albicans) activity - Longer time of coating results a slower release of clotrimazole - The antifungal effect was generally larger (faster reaction)	Tonglairoum et al. [57]
Chitosan-gold nanoparticles coated titanium implants	- Chitosan increased the volume and density of newly formed bone and the osseointegration of dental implant	Takanche [58]