Implant Dentistry: An Overview for the General Dentist

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Implant Dentistry: An Overview for the General Dentist

- Introduction.
- Implant components & biology.
- Clinical aspect:
- Diagnosis and treatment plan.
- Common questions about implant selection.
- ≻ Clinical procedure.
- Success versus failure.
- message !!

What is the best treatment of!!!



Why implant clinic attract me?!!

✓ Team.
✓ New specialty.
✓ Subspecialty.
✓ Rehabitulate hopeless cases.

What a general dentist should know about Implant?!!!!

Deal with extraction ->

Prepare the patient ->

Referral to implantologist

Dental Implant

- 1952,Swedish orthopedic surgeon Ingvar Branemark.

- A dental implant

is an artificial tooth root that a dentist or oral surgeon places into a jaw to hold a replacement tooth or bridge.



Implant Components



Biological Aspect (Histology & Anatomy)

Osseointegration:

Direct structural and functional connection between ordered, living bone and the surface of a load carrying implant.



Mucosal tissue around implant consists of dense collagenous lamina propria covered by stratified squamous ker. Epi.

> Junctional epi. Attach by hemidesmosomes.

Sulcular epithelium:

✓ Depth 1.5-2 mm.

✓ continue apically with junctional epithelium.

Less vascularity.

Collagen fibers run parallel to Implant Surface.

Clinical Aspect

Indication & contraindication..



Chief Complain! Case selection! Diagnosis! Treatment plan!

Diagnosis and treatment plan

Extra & intraoral examination.

Radiograph: PA, panorama,& CT scan (ideal).

Diagnostic casts → space analysis, diagnostic wax up & for surgical guide.







Diagnosis and treatment plan

- Patient desire.
- Smile line and esthetic.
- > Oral Hygiene.
- ➤ Age*.
- Bone quality and quantity. (bone height, width BL,MD, & bone type*)
- Analyze the anatomy of vital anatomical structures. (maxillary sinus, mandibular canal &mental nerve)
- Tissue thickness. (Bone mapping)
- Condition of remaining/opposing dentition. (implant/implant or implant/tooth support !!)
- Interarch space.
- Occlusion/ bruxer or smoker.



Advantages of one stage:

is easier.

2-patient comfort.

3-esthetic easier.

1-mucogingival management

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Advantages of two stage:

*Vertical bone augmentation is necessary.

Objectives of second stage are:

1- expose the submerged implant without damaging the surrounding bone.

2-sholow sulcus.

3-preserve or create attached ker, tissue around the implant.

4-ensure proper abutment seating.

5-facilitate OH.

Placement, loading!!!

- Placement:
 Immediate.
 Delayed immediate.
 Delayed.
- E Loading:

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- ✓ Immediate

Connection: External. Internal.

Surface texture (increase surface area).
 Image: Surface texture (increase surface area).



Prosthesis type:

- Implant supported FPD.
- Implant supported over-denture.
- Implant supported hybrid denture.

Could select the prostnesis part &





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• Type of abutment:

- Stock (straight, angled).
- Custom. 0
 - Preparable.











Bone Graft







Distraction Osteogenesis



Clinical procedure

- 1. Diagnostic stage
- Prosthetic
- Surgical
- 2. Surgical:
- \checkmark one stage .
- ✓ two stage.

3. Prosthetic:

- Impression procedure.
- Jaw relation registration.
- > Try-in metal.
- Bisque try-in*.
- Prosthesis insertion.
- > OH measures.

Case I Two Stage Surgery













3 months later from stage I Dr. Moh. Al-Garni





PFM cement type with custom abutment





















Treatment of peri-implantitis

- Initial phase:
- 1-Occlusal therapy.
 - 2-Anti-infective therapy.
 - Surgical phase: (osseous defect, bone loss, possibility of detoxification of implant surface& position)
- 1-periimplant resective therapy.
- 2-surface polishing/implantoplasty.
- 3-periimplant regenerative therapy.
- *Explantation.

Treatment of peri-implantitis by GBR











References

- Clinical periodontology, Carranza, 9th edition, W.B. Saunders Co. 2002
- E. McGlumpby, implant supported FP, ch 13
- http://www.distraction.net