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**FULL ARCH IMMEDIATE
IMPLANT
RECONSTRUCTION
SYMPOSIUM**

ABSTRACT BOOK



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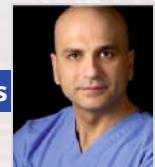
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Questionnaires for Evaluating The Quality of Life of Conventional and Implant-Supported Prosthesis Wearers

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Abstract

Introduction: The aim of this review was to inform the dentists about the questionnaires used in evaluating the quality of life for wearers of conventional and implant-supported prosthesis.

Materials and Methods: A literature search was performed in the PubMed and Google Scholar databases. The search was restricted to articles published in Turkish and English. The Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) terms were as follows: Quality of life, prosthesis satisfaction, dental implant, and oral health impact profile. The search provided 1729 titles and abstracts, 36 studies were included.

Results: As a result of the literature search, questionnaires for evaluating the quality of life of fixed and removable, conventional and implant-supported prosthesis wearers; Oral Health Impact Profile (OHIP)-49, OHIP-20, OHIP-14, OHIP-EDENT, Dental Impact on Daily Living (DIDL), Oral Satisfaction Scale (OSS), Visual Analog Scale (VAS), Oral Health-related quality of life (OHRQoL), Quality of Life related to Function, Aesthetics, Socialization, and Thoughts (QoLFAST)-10, Quality of Life with Implant-Prostheses (QoLIP)-10, Oral aesthetic-related quality of life (OARQoL) ve Quality of Life associated with Dental Aesthetic Satisfaction (QoLDAS)-9 were found.

Discussion: Depending on the developing technology, treatment options continue to change in dentistry. However, the effects of these changing to the treatment options on the quality of life of the patients should be followed with the developed questionnaires.

Conclusion: The newly developed questionnaires may be recommended for evaluating the quality of life, because of more practical, less time is needed, and have specific questions.

Conservative Sinus Floor Elevation and Transport of Putty Graft by Osseodensification Drills: Two Cases

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Abstract

Introduction: Sufficient bone quality and sufficient amount of bone surrounding implants is mandatory for having long-term satisfactory treatment outcome. Especially in the posterior maxilla pneumatization of maxillary sinus and resorption of alveolar bone after tooth loss often compromises dental implant therapy. A bone drilling concept, named osseodensification (OD), has been introduced and this concept has been proposed to help in better osteotomy preparation, bone densification, indirect sinus lift and also achieve bone expansion.

Case Reports: Here we aimed to present two cases that sinus floor elevation (SFE) has successfully achieved by OD concept and putty graft sent by drills for sinus augmentation. Primer stability of the implants were good, sinus membranes were intact and dome-shaped augmentation area has observed radiographically for both cases.

Discussion: Lateral and crestal approach are the main techniques for SFE. Although these procedures has been proven to be predictable with high success rate, various complications as membrane perforation, bleeding etc. have been reported. These complications cause longer operation times and can lead additional complications such as reduction of blood supply, displacement of the graft, compromised graft integration and wound healing. Benign paroxysmal positional vertigo is another rare but uncomfortable complication occurring following osteotome SFE.

Conclusion: Considering the complications of the conventional methods, this new concept can give successful results in SFE with a more conservative and simple approach. Moreover, it is seen as a significant advantage that better primary stability in the maxilla posterior region, where bone quality is generally low.

Immediate Loading of Severely Resorbed Complete Edentulous Jaws Utilizing A Novel Osseous Densification Approach

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Abstract

Background: Immediate function has become an accepted treatment modality for fixed restorations in complete edentulous patients. It is well known having sufficient bone volume and density at the implant site to achieve primary stability, which are crucial for osseointegration and immediate loading. A new osteotomy technique has been recently introduced to increase primary stability by preserving autogenetic bone chips at the implant site. In this report, a novel osseous densification approach was utilized in the treatment of complete edentulous patients, loaded immediately. The treated patients showed 100% survival rate in the first 6 months.

Objective: The current report purpose was to evaluate the clinical and radiographic outcomes of immediately loaded full arch fixed prosthesis using a new osteotomy technique.

Material and Methods: Two consecutive patients received 7 implants (NobelBiocare, Parallel and Active, NobelBiocare) supporting 2 jaws (maxilla). The immediate restorations were supported by four implants, of which the two posterior implants were tilted. A new drilling technique (Densah, Versah) was used when bone volume and/or density was not enough to achieve a primary stability. The provisional functional acrylic prosthesis was delivered at the same day of the surgery. All patients were followed for 5-6 months. Survival rate was determined at the patient and implant level. Radiological measurement of the marginal bone levels was performed.

Results: The overall follow up was 5-6 months. There was no an implant failure in the first 6 month of the surgery, rendering cumulative survival rate 100% at the implant and patient level. The average marginal bone loss was 0.3 mm. Survival and success rate in the axial and tilted implants were not different. Good soft tissue was observed in the patients.

Conclusions: The present report indicated that a new drilling technique in the fully edentulous patients requiring an immediate loading with a low bone volume and/or density can be used successfully, and that acceptable marginal bone levels can be maintained.

Biomechanical Considerations of The Combined Cement- and Screw-Retained Implant-Supported Zirconia Crowns: A 3D-FEA

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Abstract

Introduction: In prosthetic dentistry, dental implants are a popular and effective way to replace missing teeth. In implant-supported fixed dental restorations, there are two prosthetic fixation options: screw-retained or cement-retained. Although both treatment options can be used predictably, they each have their own advantages, disadvantages, and limitations. Aim of this study is to evaluate the biomechanical features of hybrid cement-screw retained prosthesis system by using the 3D finite element method.

Materials and Methods: Three 3-dimensional CAD model of a single dental implant and their screw-retained, cement-retained, and cement-screw-retained implant-supported zirconium-based crowns with their components were constructed. An average occlusal force of 100 N were applied in an oblique (45°) direction buccolingually and mesiodistally (distal fossa area 1 mm²). Then the values of the stresses generated in the prosthesis, abutment, implant, and supporting alveolar bone were calculated using 3-dimensional finite element analysis.

Results: Stresses were greater in cement-retained than screw-retained and cement-screw-retained. The amount of stress in the cement- and screw-retained system was cement and screw system.

Discussion: Within the limitations of the investigation, it was determined that retention system changes affected the force distribution.

Conclusion: The obtained results could prove useful for implantologists. Although in vitro mechanical tests are valuable aids in the comparison of restoration properties, data obtained from these studies are useful for comparative purposes only, and direct extrapolation to the clinical situation should be made with caution and supported with long-term clinical studies.

Keywords: The Combined Cement- and Screw-Retained Implant-Supported, 3-dimensional finite element analysis, zirconia crowns.

Implant-Prosthetic Rehabilitation of an Edentulous Maxilla with Guided Implant Surgery: A Case Report and Literature Review

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Abstract

Background: The immediate function has become an accepted treatment modality for fixed restorations in completely edentulous patients. It is well known for having sufficient bone volume and density at the implant site to achieve primary stability, which is crucial for osseointegration and immediate loading. A new osteotomy technique has been recently introduced to increase primary stability by preserving autogenous bone chips at the implant site. In this report, a novel osseous densification approach was utilized in the treatment of completely edentulous patients, loaded immediately. The treated patients showed 100% survival rate in the first 6 months.

Objective: The current report purpose was to evaluate the clinical and radiographic outcomes of the immediately loaded full arch fixed prosthesis using a new osteotomy technique.

Material and Methods: Two consecutive patients received 7 implants (NobelBiocare, Parallel and Active, NobelBiocare) supporting 2 jaws (maxilla). The immediate restorations were supported by four implants, of which the two posterior implants were tilted. A new drilling technique (Densah, Versah) was used when bone volume and/or density was not enough to achieve primary stability. The provisional functional acrylic prosthesis was delivered on the same day of the surgery. All patients were followed for 5-6 months. Survival rate was determined at the patient and implant level. Radiological measurement of the marginal bone levels was performed.

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Conclusions: The present report indicated that a new drilling technique in the fully edentulous patients requiring an immediate loading with a low bone volume and/or density can be used successfully, and that acceptable marginal bone levels can be maintained.

Implant and CAD/CAM Synergy in Bilateral Free Ended Partial Edentulism: Case Report

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Abstract

Introduction: Implant treatment is one of the first choice of treatment options due to both the stability and comfort of the prosthesis and to a slowing of posterior bone loss and increase the chewing force.

Case report: This case report aims to rehabilitate the patient who has come to our clinic with current tooth deficiencies and related function and aesthetic problems. A 56-year-old female patient admitted to Inonu University Faculty of Dentistry, Prosthetic Dentistry Clinic, reported aesthetic, functional and phonetic problems related to tooth deficiencies. After the intraoperative and radiological examinations of the patient with no systemic disease, two-stage surgery has planed, 3 (13, 14, 16) implants to the first region and 2 (24, 26) implants to the second region (Straumann, Peter Merian-Weg 12 4002 Basel, Switzerland) and measurement of osteointegration was measured with resonance frequency analysis (RFA, Penguin, Goteborgsvagen, Sweden) and healing abutment was inserted. After soft tissue healing, the model was obtained with a closed spoon measurement technique.

The alignment of the gingival step with the gum and its angle could not be achieved with a standard abutment, so individual abutment design was performed with CAD/CAM and metal and dentin were rehearsed and the prosthesis was cemented.

Conclusion: It was aimed to eliminate the aesthetic, functional and phonetic disturbances of the patient with the treatment. There was no problem in 6 months oral and radiological control and the patient reported that he was satisfied with the prosthesis.