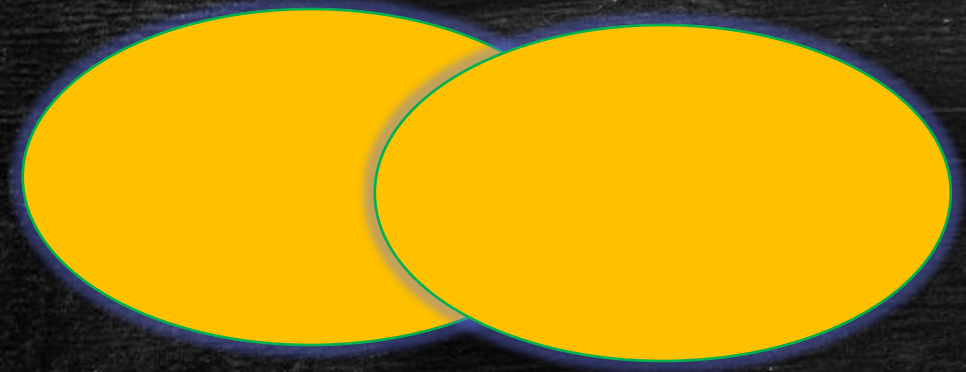
IMPLANTOLOGY

PERIODONTOLOGY



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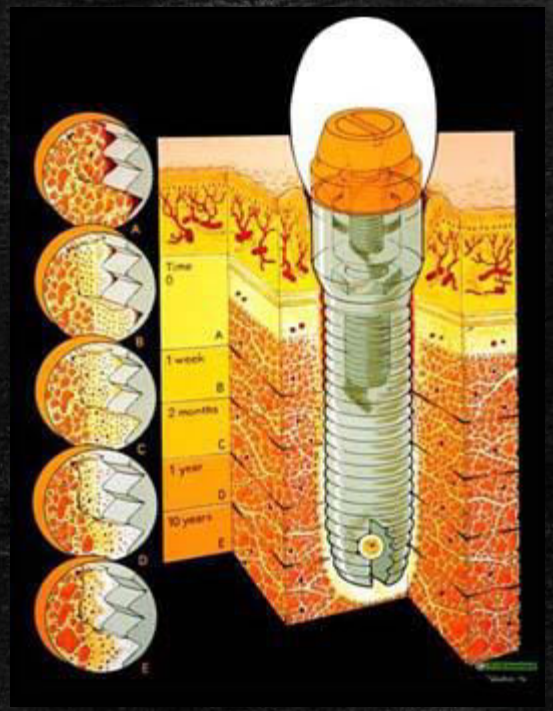
Implantology v.s. periodontology

- Osteointegration (basic)
- Adequate relation with surrounding soft tissues
  - Adequate keratinized gingiva
    - Peri-implant tissues
    - Gingival recession prevention
    - Adequate zone of connective tissue and alveolar attachment .

Osseointegration

Necessary for successfully implantation

Necessary for good implant stability



Osseointegration - direct bone-to-implant contact, with no intervening soft tissue, either epithelial or connective tissue

- ✓Adequate volume of available alveolar bone in both height and width
- ✓Adequate density of available alveolar bone
- ✓Relatively atraumatic insertion technique
- ✓Biocompatibility
- ✓Proper implant design, contours, and occlusal scheme .
- ✓Proper recall regimen

PATIENT SELECTION IN DENTAL IMPLANTS

- Uncontrolled diabetes .
- Severe osteoporosis .
- Alcoholism .
- Smoking .
- Pharmacotherapeutic agent
- Radiotherapy

Gingival Enlargement

Similarities and differences in the soft tissue attachment of teeth and dental implants

Natural teeth- hemidesmosoms and connective fibers of cement

Sulcular and junctional epithelia are present around both natural teeth and dental implants

Minor differencies- fewer layers of cells are present around dental implants.

soft tissue relationships around natural teeth and dental implants is that the collagen fibers run perpendicular to the root cementum in natural teeth.

Biological integrity depends on circular fibers

Increased opportunity for periodontal socket formation

The level of keratinized gingiva is quite significant for aesthetics, especially in the frontal areas

PERIODONTAL PROBING OF DENTAL IMPLANTS

Plastic probes

-possibility of propagation of infection in the deeper layers
-Probing only in case of signs of inflammation
- Changing the color and size of the gum, as well as the appearance of spontaneous bleeding or gingival hyperplasia

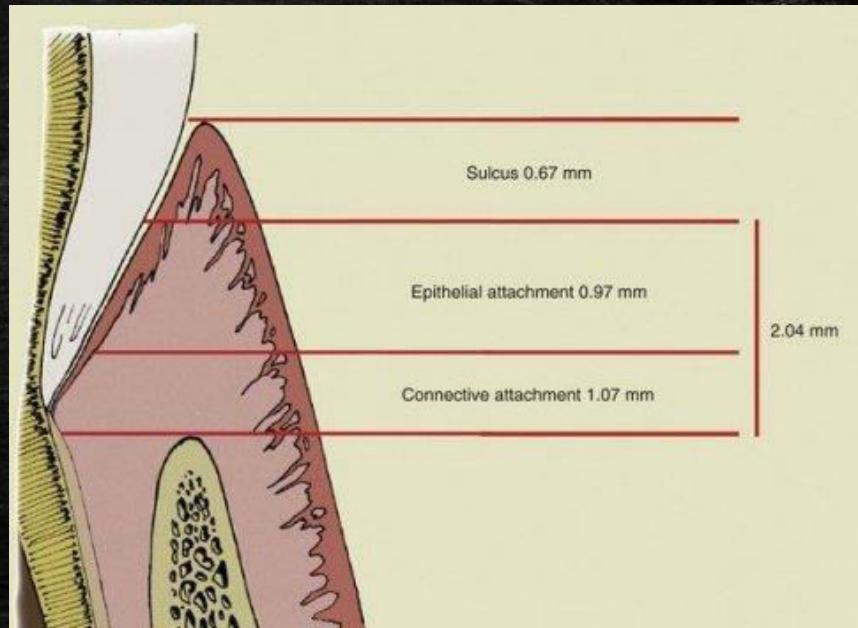
-After the probing there is a re-adaptation of the soft tissue surrounding implant

Probing has the greatest significance in the maintenance phase

It has to be done carefully

Biological width

- The part of the gingiva that is located above the alveolar bone and its composition enters the epithelial epithelium
- Average is 2 mm
- Micro perforation appears when placing the implants
- Peripheral tissue resorption is, on average, 1 mm
- A gingival recession-an aesthetic problem



Peri-implantitis

Etiology:

- Microbiological (infectious)
- Non-infectious

- Previous plaque accumulation
- Consequently, it leads to bone loss
- Bleeding and swelling of soft tissues
- Exudate or bleeding in a probe
- X-ray confirmation

Clinical signs

- Bleeding at a probe
- Suppuration
- Loss of attachment
- Pain
- Occurrence of grafting tissue

Therapy

1. Identification of the causative agent
2. Conservative treatment
   - Mechanical debridement
   - Occlusal balancing
   - Antimicrobial therapy

3. Surgical
   - with a laser
   - GTR
   - Artificial bone