



Novel techniques of implant uncovering

Asst. Prof. d-r Spirov Vancho

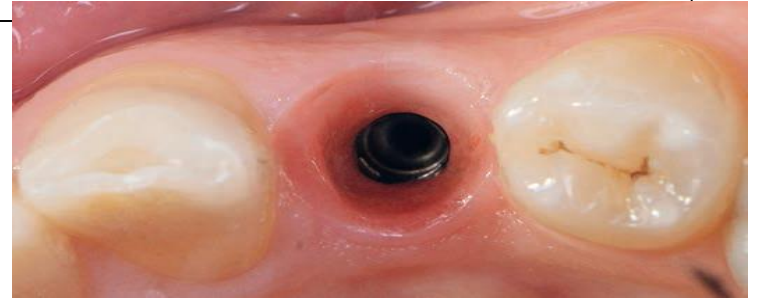
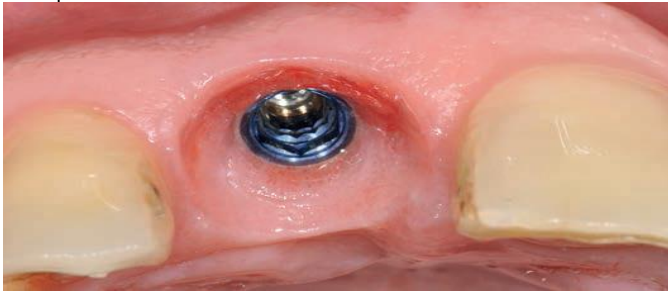




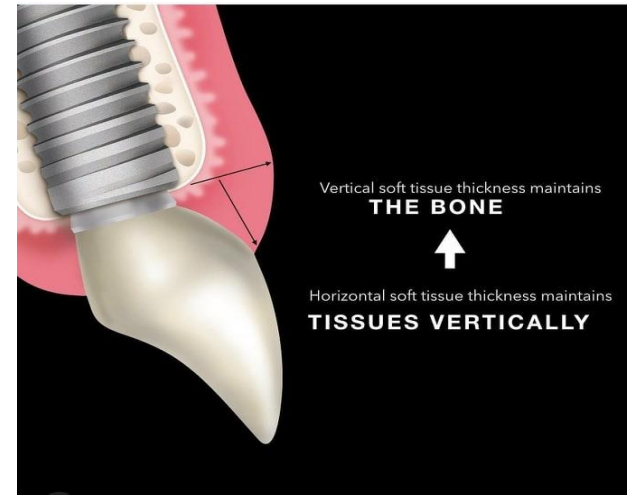
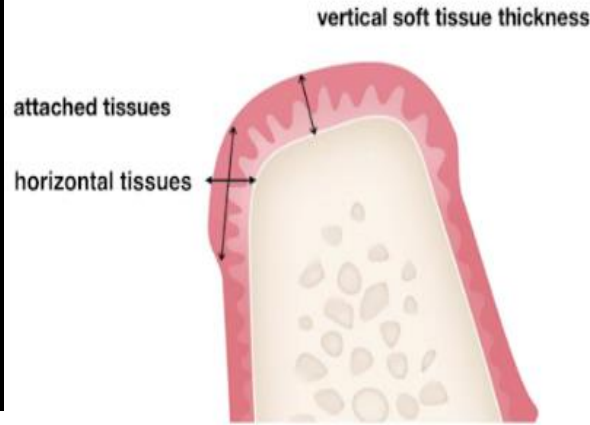
Second stage surgery is often overlooked and is considered non essential phase but actually could determine the health of the peri-implant tissue.

This phase gives an excellent opportunity **to preserve, reconstruct and even maneuver the soft tissue** to optimize the soft tissue profile around the implant components.

What is the biologic significance of peri-implant soft tissue?



IT IS A SOFT TISSUE BARRIER AROUND A DENTAL IMPLANT AT THE POINT WHERE IT EMERGES INTO THE ORAL CAVITY. MAINTAINING THIS SEAL IN A CONDITION OF HEALTH IS CRITICAL TO THE FUNCTION AND LONG-TERM PROGNOSIS OF THE IMPLANT. THE ULTIMATE PURPOSE OF THE PERI-IMPLANT SOFT TISSUE SEAL IS TO PROTECT THE UNDERLYING BOND BETWEEN THE IMPLANT AND BONE TISSUE CREATED THROUGH THE OSSEOINTEGRATION PROCESS.



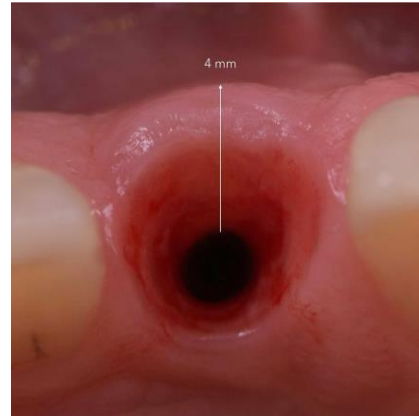
4 mm of **keratinized tissues**



Romanos et al. 2015



Linkevicius et al. 2009



Kan et al. 2003, 2007

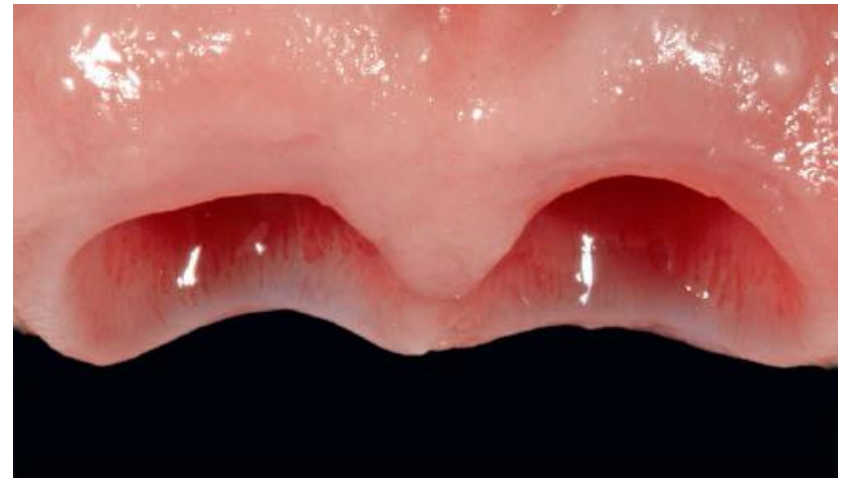
Thick Biotype



Evans & Chen 2008.

The goal of the second stage surgery is not only to expose the implant interface for performing the required restorative procedures, but also to create a healthy marginal attached mucosa around dental implants. This include

- preservation of the continuity of the keratinised tissue band,
- avoiding creation of the tissue margins that are defective,
- creating an implant-supported restoration that have symmetric contours,
- preserve the inter-proximal papillae.
- tissue architecture without formation of any scar tissue on labial gingival interface
- postoperative stable soft tissue conditions.



Four potential time points can be differentiated for soft/hard tissue management

1.at the time of implant placement,

2.during healing of the implant,

3.during second stage surgery

4.and finally at the maintenance phase