

CLINICAL ORAL IMPLANTS RESEARCH

Official Publication of the European Association for Osseointegration



**33rd Annual Scientific Meeting of the
European Association for Osseointegration
September 24th – 26th 2026**

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Lisa J. A. Heitz-Mayfield, Australia

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

T. Berglundh, Sweden
J. Derks, Sweden
E. Figuero, Spain
R. Gruber, Austria
S. S. Jensen, Denmark

T. Joda, Switzerland
H. Lai, China
G. E. Salvi, Switzerland
H. Schliephake, Germany

WILEY

CLINICAL ORAL IMPLANTS RESEARCH

Volume 37, Supplement 31, September 2026

**33rd Annual Scientific Meeting of the
European Association for Osseointegration
September 24th – 26th 2026**

WILEY

CLINICAL ORAL IMPLANTS RESEARCH

Volume 37 · Supplement 31 · September 2026

Contents

SUPPLEMENT ABSTRACTS

Oral Communication	3
Basic Research	3
Clinical Innovations	16
Clinical Research—Peri-Implant Diseases	24
Clinical Research—Prosthetics	28
Clinical Research—Surgery	33
ePosters	44
Basic Research	44
Clinical Innovations	105
Clinical Research—Peri-Implant Diseases	160
Clinical Research—Prosthetics	189
Clinical Research—Surgery	227
Author Index	326

This journal is available online at Wiley Online Library.
Visit wileyonlinelibrary.com/journal/clr to search the
articles and register for table of contents e-mail alerts.

Clinical Oral Implants Research is covered by Current Contents®/Clinical Medicine,
the Science Citation Index®, and SciSearch®.

Printed in the UK
ISSN:0905-7161

Discover this journal online at
Wiley Online Library
wileyonlinelibrary.com



Joerg Meyle^{1,2}, Annette Preiss-Heinzel¹, Frederike Fehrmann¹,
Sven Lars Meyle³

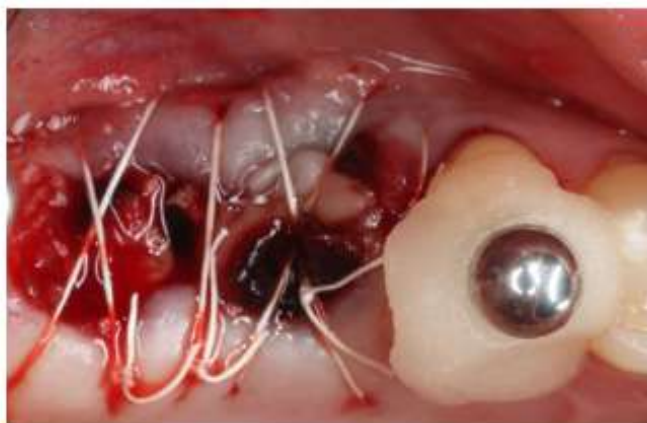
¹Implantology, Zahnzentrum Fehrmann, Heuchelheim,
Germany, ²Periodontology, University of Bern, Bern,
Switzerland, ³Periodontology and Conservative Dentistry,
University of Giessen, Giessen, Germany

Objective: A new *in vivo* concept was developed to evaluate the individual healing potential by using tooth extraction as a model.

Materials & Methods: Digital photographs were taken by a Canon camera with a 100mm macro lens immediately after the tooth had been extracted and then after 1, 2 and 4 weeks. As a reference a small metallic bullet (5 mm diameter) was fixed temporarily to a neighbouring tooth.

The fotos (*.jpg-files) were analysed using Adobe Photoshop image analysis tools and the non-epithelialised surface area was measured in mm². Two independent examiners determined the surface area. 4 patients volunteered for the initial experiments. Premolars and molars (without wisdom teeth) were included. The study design was approved by the regional ethics committee (jm-2025-03-11). The two sets of data ($n = 16$) were compared by Student's t-test (two-sided) and Pearson's correlation coefficient. Reliability between the 2 researchers was assayed using the intra-class correlation coefficient (ICC).

Results: The mean surface area of the wound varied depending upon if a molar or a premolar was extracted. For comparability it was adjusted to 100% in the beginning (day 0) (Figure 1).



Within the observation period the area decreased to 11.53% ($\pm 6.89\%$) after 4 weeks (Figure 2), demonstrating the epithelialisation of the wound surface.



At day 0 the mean surface area was 32 mm² (rater 1) and 42 mm² (rater 2), which changed to 9.1 mm² and 4.4 mm² at day 28. Statistical evaluation by t-test revealed no differences ($t = 0.944$) between the 2 examiners. Mean Pearson's correlation coefficient ($p = 0.82$) indicated a good agreement. This was further confirmed by the mean ICC of 0.771 (95% confidence interval: 0.545–0.914).

Conclusion: The new concept enables to compare the effect of different treatments and oral rinses on the velocity of intraoral wound closure.

Ethical Approval: Yes

Conflict of Interest: Consultancy and financial support by Thommen Medical, Switzerland

Keywords: Soft tissue regeneration

290 | Autotransplantation for posterior mandibular rehabilitation: Replacing a non-restorable first molar

Ana Gigovska Arsova¹, Bruno Nikolovski^{2,1},
Biljana Evrosimovska^{1,2}

¹Oral Surgery and Implantology, University Dental Clinical Centre St. Pantelejmon Skopje, Skopje, The Republic of North Macedonia, ²Oral Surgery and Implantology, Faculty of Medical Sciences, Goce Delcev University, Stip, The Republic of North Macedonia, ³Oral Surgery and Implantology, Faculty of Dentistry, Ss. Cyril and Methodius University, Skopje, The Republic of North Macedonia

Objective: Autotransplantation of teeth represents a valuable treatment option in young patients, particularly when conventional prosthetic or implant solutions are contraindicated due to ongoing craniofacial growth. The procedure allowed preservation of alveolar bone and restoration of function without the need for prosthetic intervention. This case report describes the autotransplantation of a mandibular third molar to replace a non-restorable first molar in a 16-year-old patient.

Materials & Methods: The patient presented with a severely destructed right first mandibular molar (tooth #46), with

periapical lesion affecting both roots, estimating the tooth as non-restorable. Considering the patient's age and the presence of a suitable donor tooth, autotransplantation was selected as the treatment of choice. Following atraumatic extraction of tooth #46 with root separation, the impacted mandibular third molar (tooth #48), with favourable root morphology and incomplete root development, was carefully extracted and transplanted into the recipient socket. Special care was taken to minimize extra-oral time and preserve periodontal ligament vitality. The transplanted tooth was stabilized using a fiber-reinforced composite splint for one month, followed by close clinical and radiographic postoperative monitoring.



Results:



Clinical follow-up, 11 months so far, demonstrated satisfactory positioning of the transplanted tooth and absence of pathological mobility. Initial healing was uneventful, with no signs of infection or postoperative complications. Follow-up is ongoing, and further vitality testing together with radiographic evaluation will be performed to assess pulpal healing, periodontal status, and long-term prognosis.

Conclusion: This case highlights the possibility of tooth autotransplantation as a biologically sound, functional and cost-effective alternative in young patients. With appropriate case selection, careful surgical technique, and preservation of periodontal ligament vitality, autotransplantation can provide predictable outcomes and long-term benefits and should be considered as a valuable treatment choice in the management of non-restorable teeth in growing individuals.

Ethical Approval: Yes

Conflict of Interest: The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

Keywords: Alveolar ridge preservation, Outcomes

293 | Effect of an attachable intraoral wound dressing on postoperative morbidity after free gingival graft harvesting: A randomized controlled pilot study

Maria Eduarda Bernardo¹, Thalles Yurgen Balduino¹, Mario Escobar², César Augusto Magalhães Benfatti¹, Marco Aurélio Bianchini¹

¹Departamento de Odontologia, Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Florianópolis, Brazil, ²Department of Dentistry, Universidad Católica de Santiago de Guayaquil, Guayaquil, Ecuador

Objective: This study evaluated the effect of an attachable intraoral wound dressing on postoperative morbidity after free gingival graft harvesting.