



Odontología
Restauradora
Avanzada



Implant placement clinical considerations in patients with osteoporosis and digital soft tissue management in the anterior sector.



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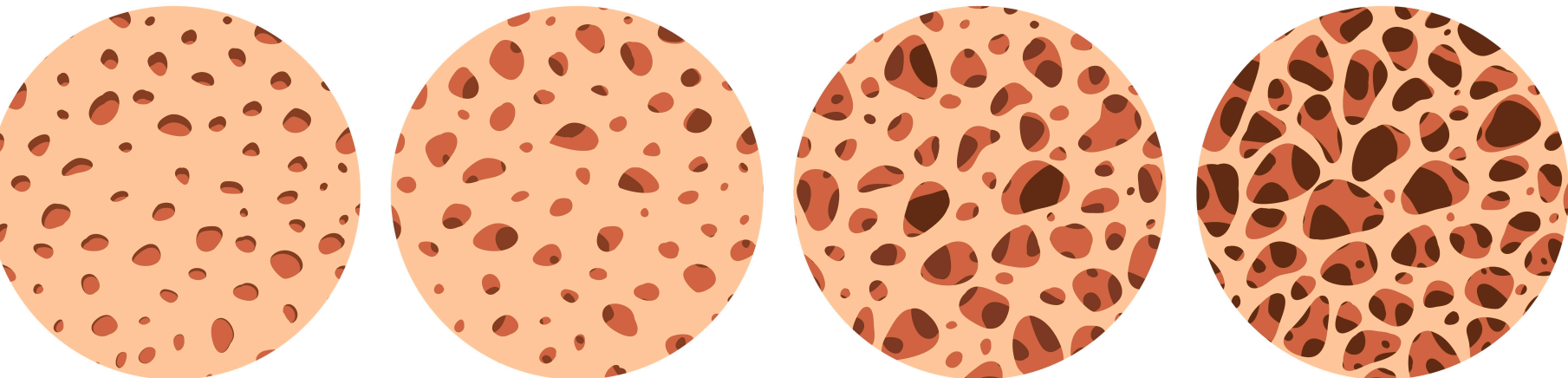
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Introduction.

The World Health Organization define osteoporosis as a generalized skeleton disease, characterized by a decrease of 25% in bone mass.

Accordingly, the following questions are raised: "Can osteoporosis be considered a risk factor for dental implant failures and if it influences on bone-to-implant contact?"

STAGES OF OSTEOPOSIS



NORMAL BONE OSTEOPENIA OSTEOPOROSIS SEVERE OSTEOPOROSIS

Definition

T-Score

Normal Bone Health

0 to -.09

Osteopenia

-1 to -2.4

Osteoporosis

-2.5 and higher

Severe Osteoporosis

-2.5 and higher



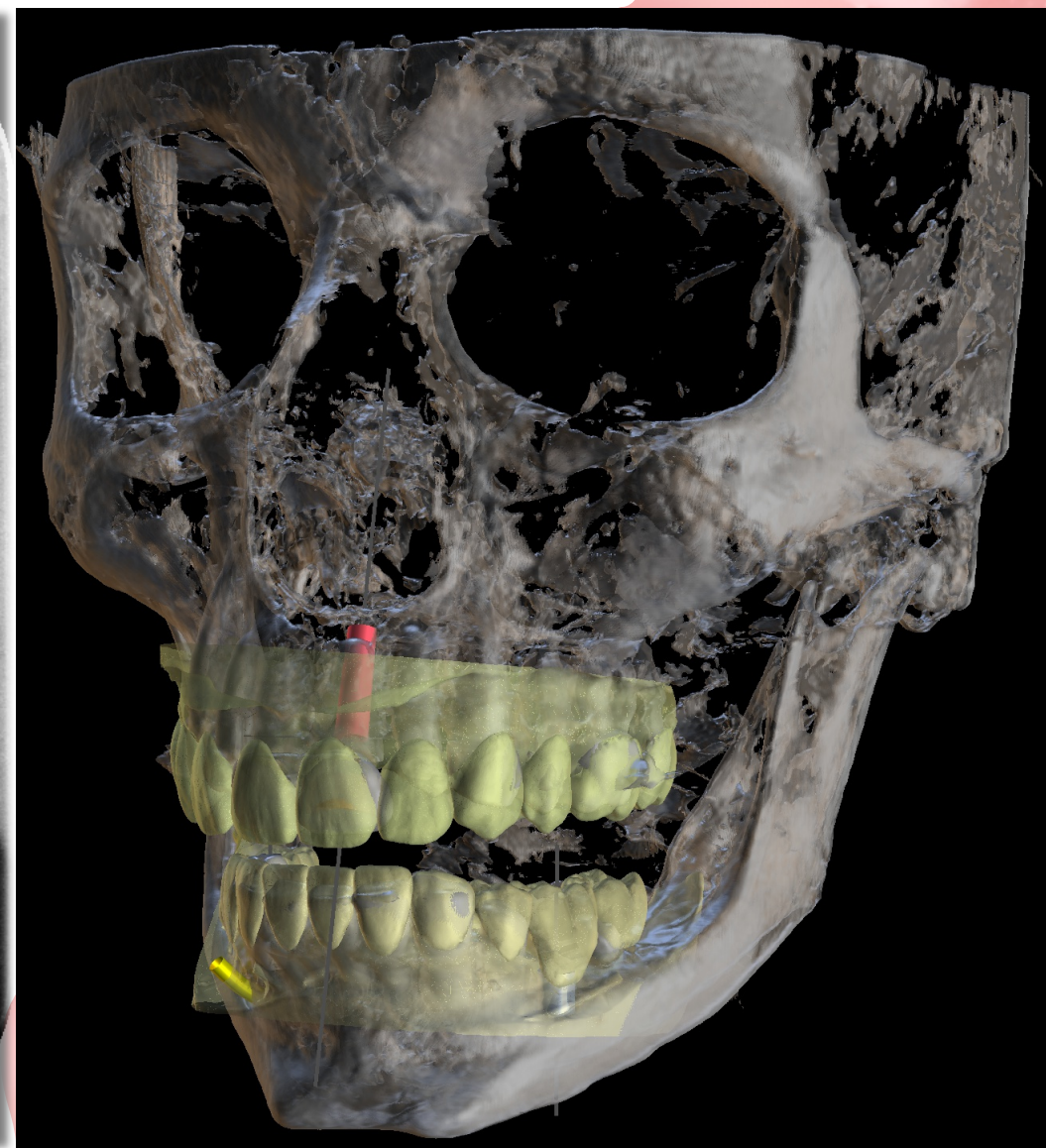
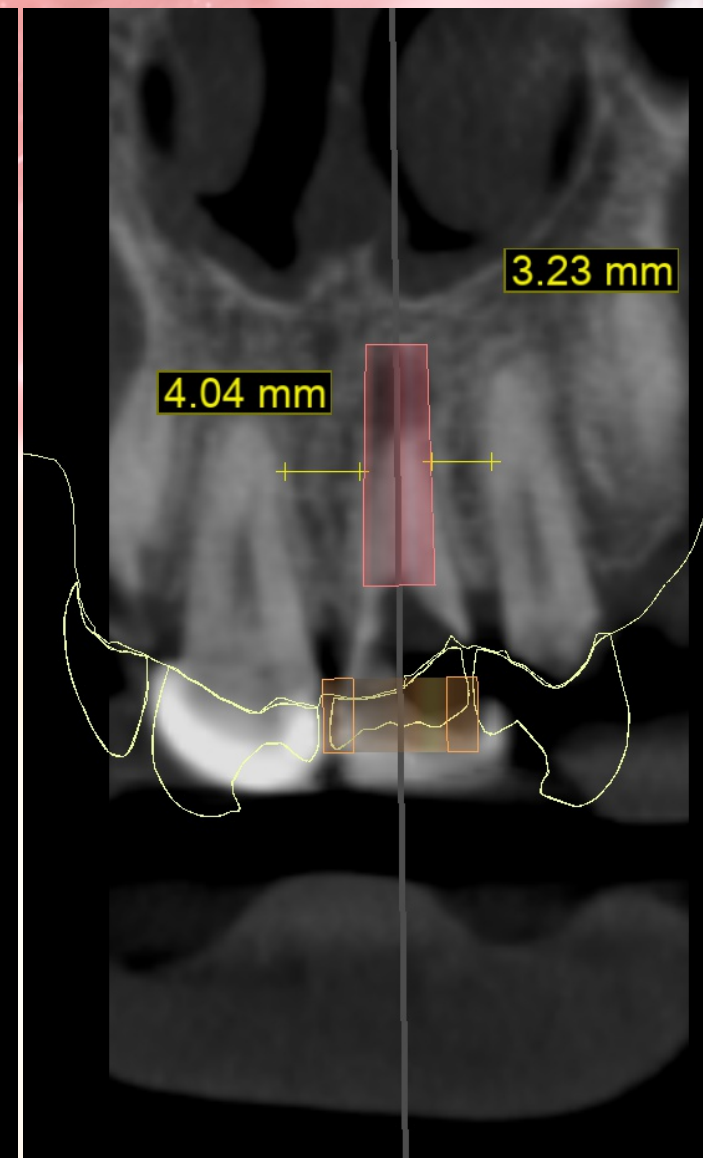
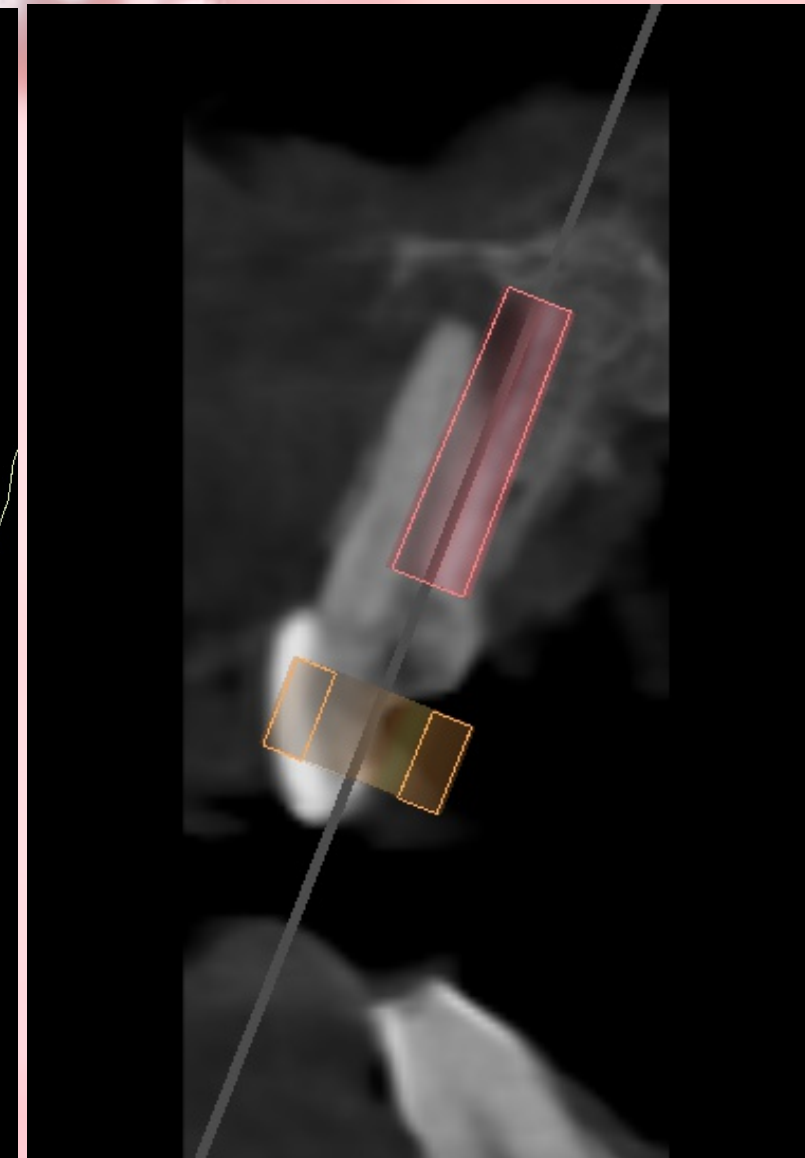
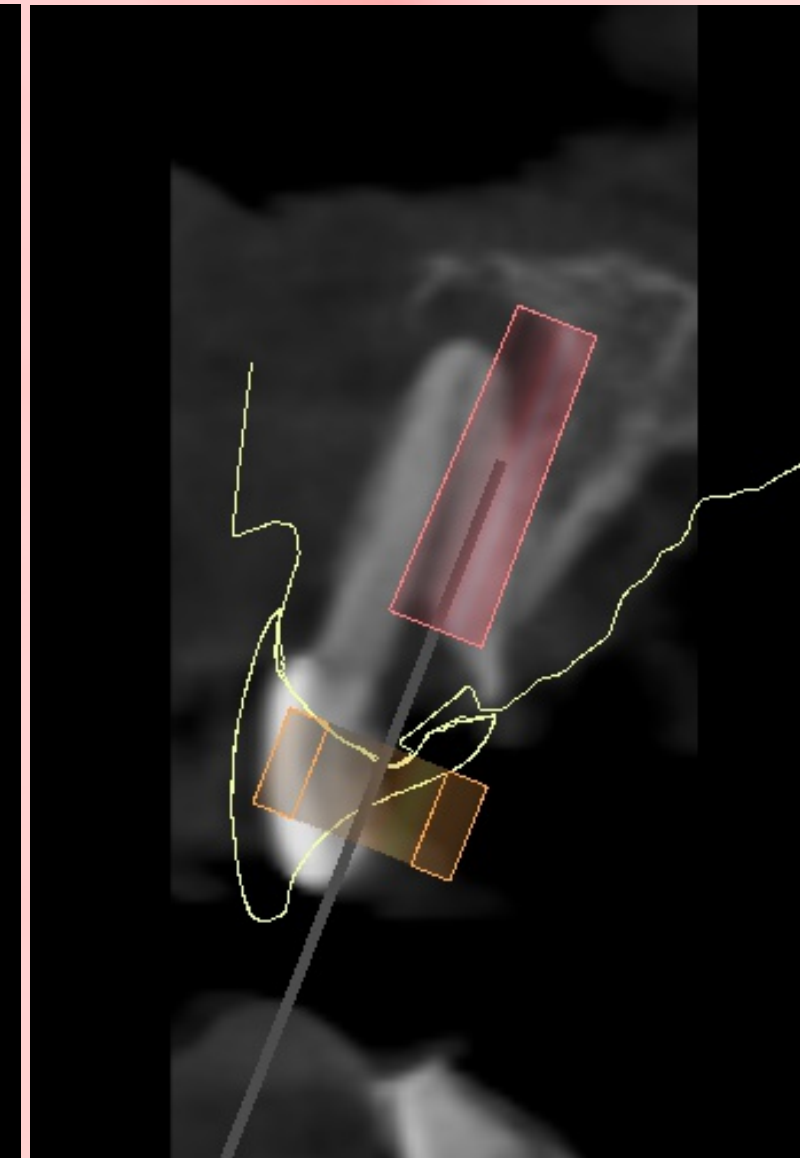
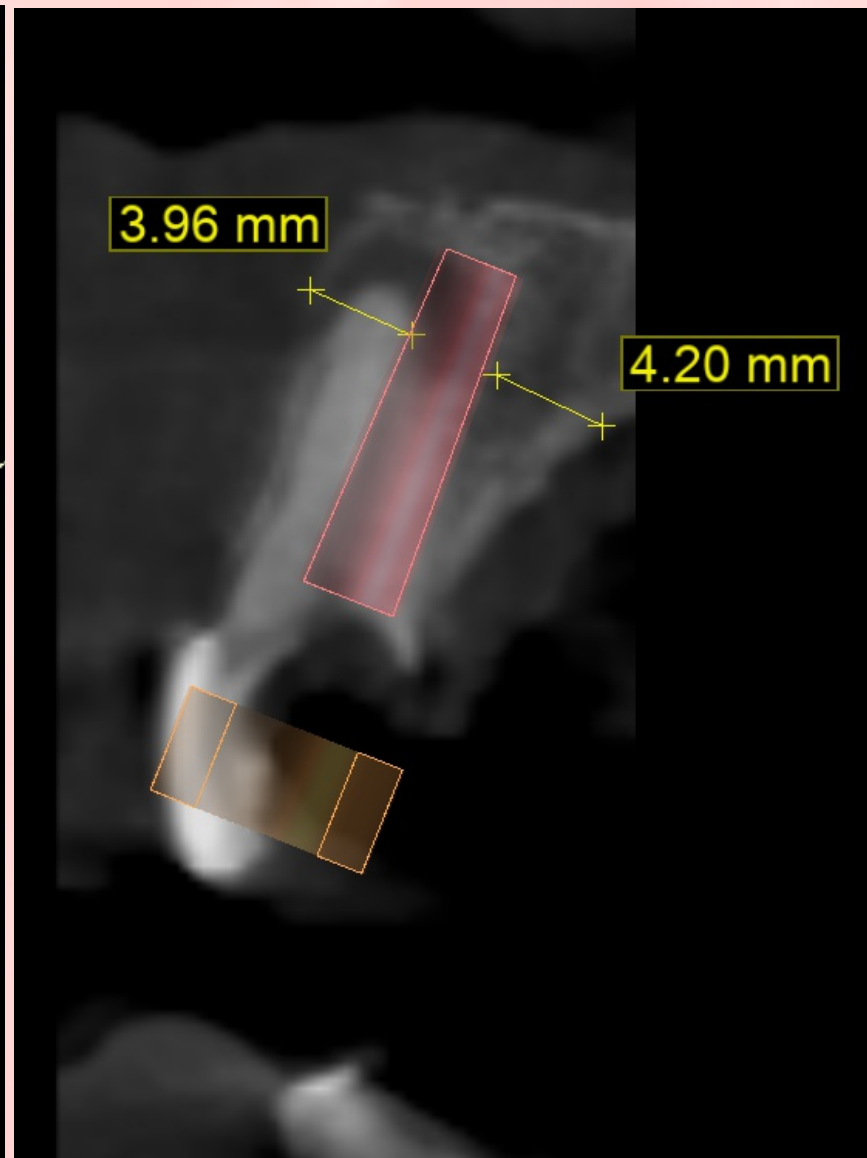
Materials and methods.



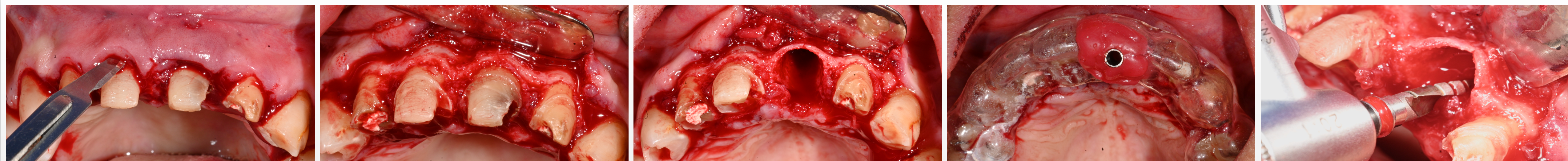
55-year-old female patient with a 25-year history of osteoporosis, with out medication for this condition, her treatment is homeopathic with Schussler salts.

The patient was diagnosed with tooth 21 root canal decay and altered passive eruption. The placement of an implant in tooth 21 area was proposed. An evaluation with a bone densitometry is made in order to be able to place a dental implant.

Post-extraction placement digital planning for an implant in the tooth 21 area was performed.



Materials and methods.



Intrasural incisions and full-thickness flap are performed. Minimal intervention extraction is done in order not to damage the vestibular table. Surgical guide prosthetically designed previous mock-up.



The drilling protocol is performed at tooth site 21, after implant placement a simultaneous GBR is performed with BIOGRAFT® and 3Biomat®. Primary closure of the surgical site is performed and 3 months later, peri-implant soft tissue management is started.

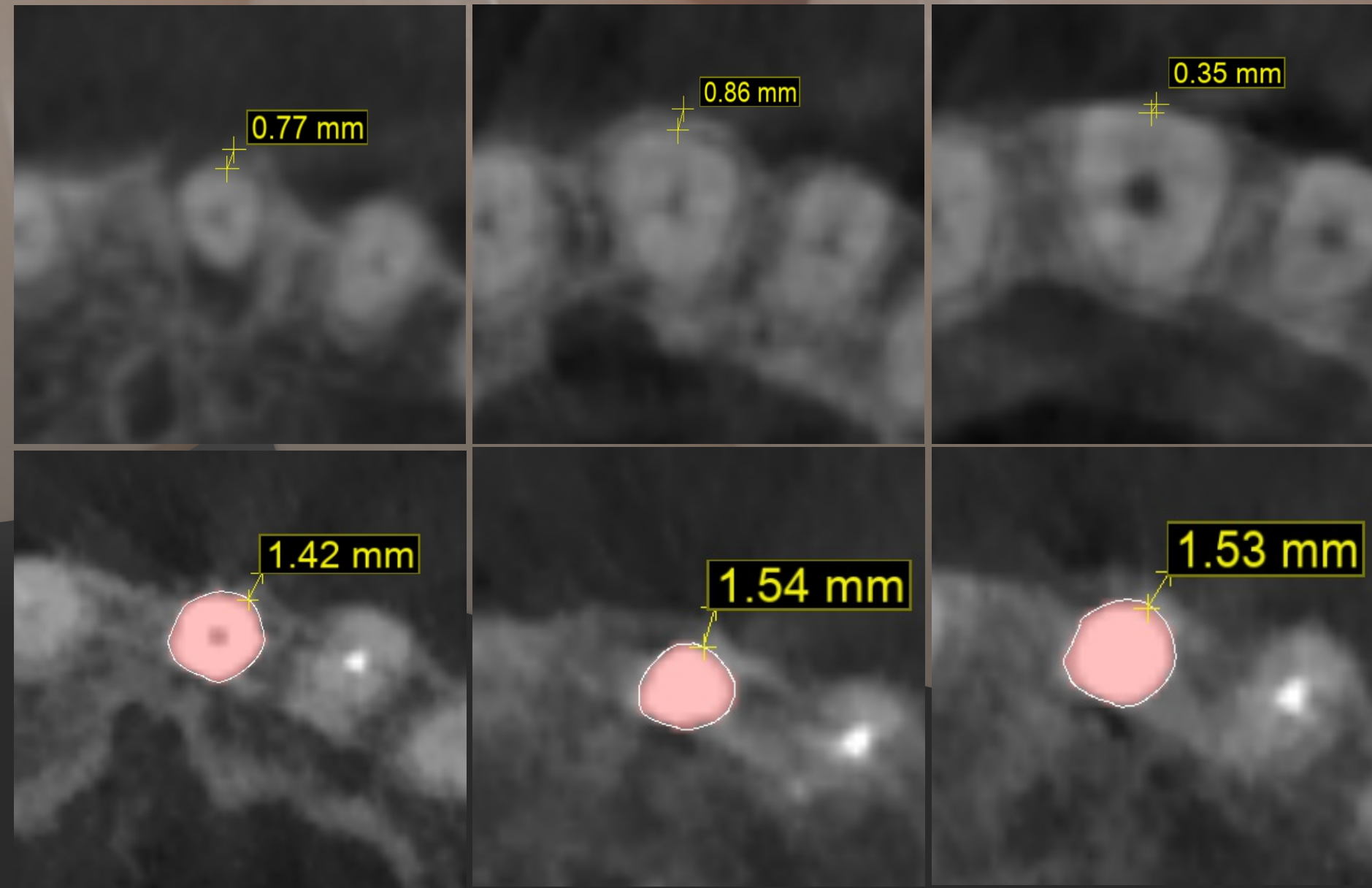


A double scan is made in order to design the provisional to start the tissue management. With the digital design of the critical and subcritical profile by means of CAD-CAM, long-term provisionals are placed.

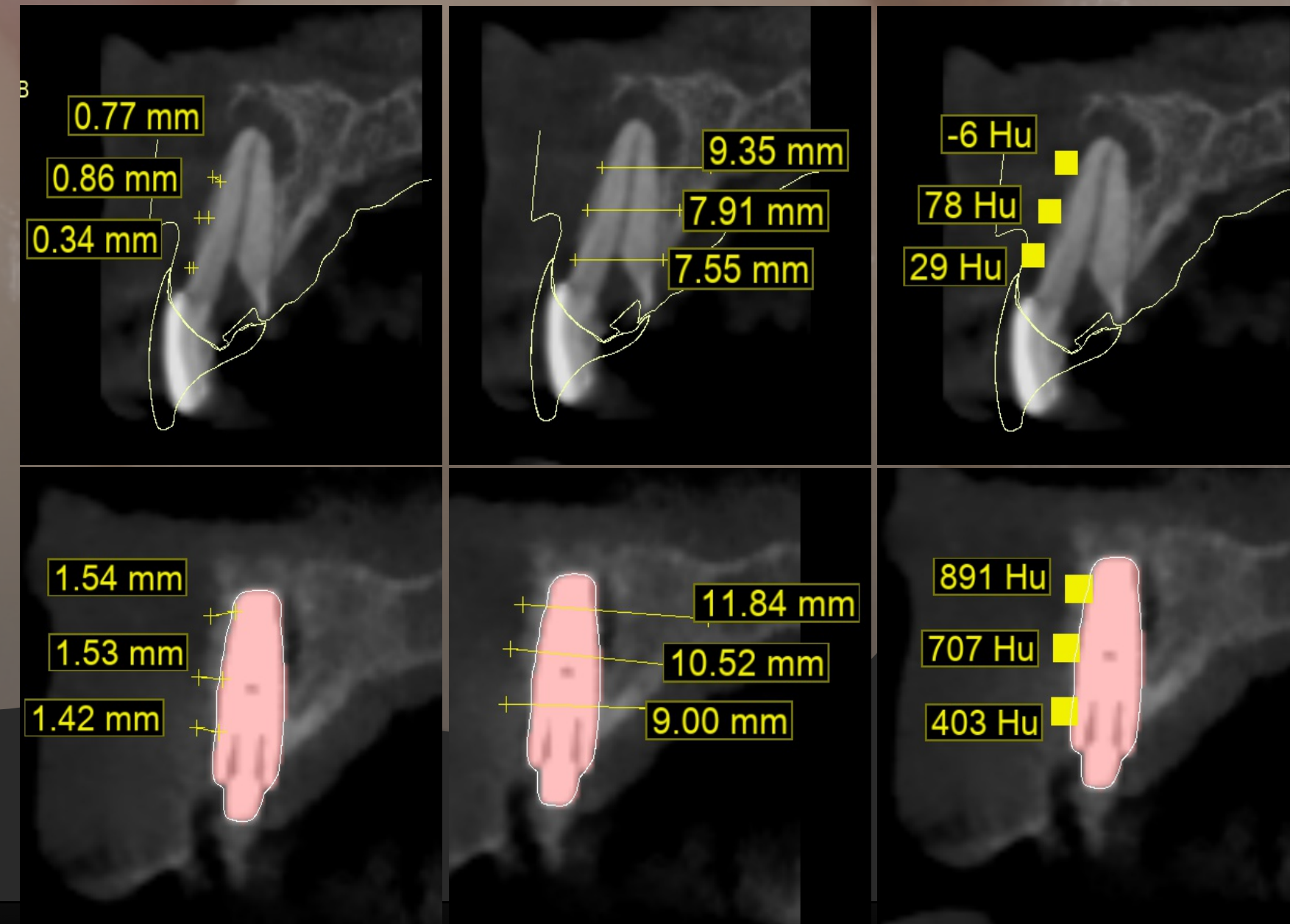
Results.

- One year after implant placement the control evaluation was made, no radiographic bone loss or any pathology associated with periimplantitis, clinically there weren't signs of inflammation, erythema or suppuration.
- The digital management of the periimplant soft tissues allowed us to obtain a keratinized gingival band thickening, providing a better biological support to the implant, helping to have periimplant health conditions.

Baseline.



1 year.



References



Conclusions.

- The placement of dental implants in patients with osteoporosis is possible as long as there is a predictable diagnosis and treatment plan, having the follow-up of the process that was performed. It's important to point out that the patient is without systemic treatment, stopping them 5 years after being diagnosed with osteoporosis and deciding to use homeopathic treatments.
- The digital flow is a tool that helps in the predictability of the procedures, making its use functional and obtaining reproducible results since the planning.