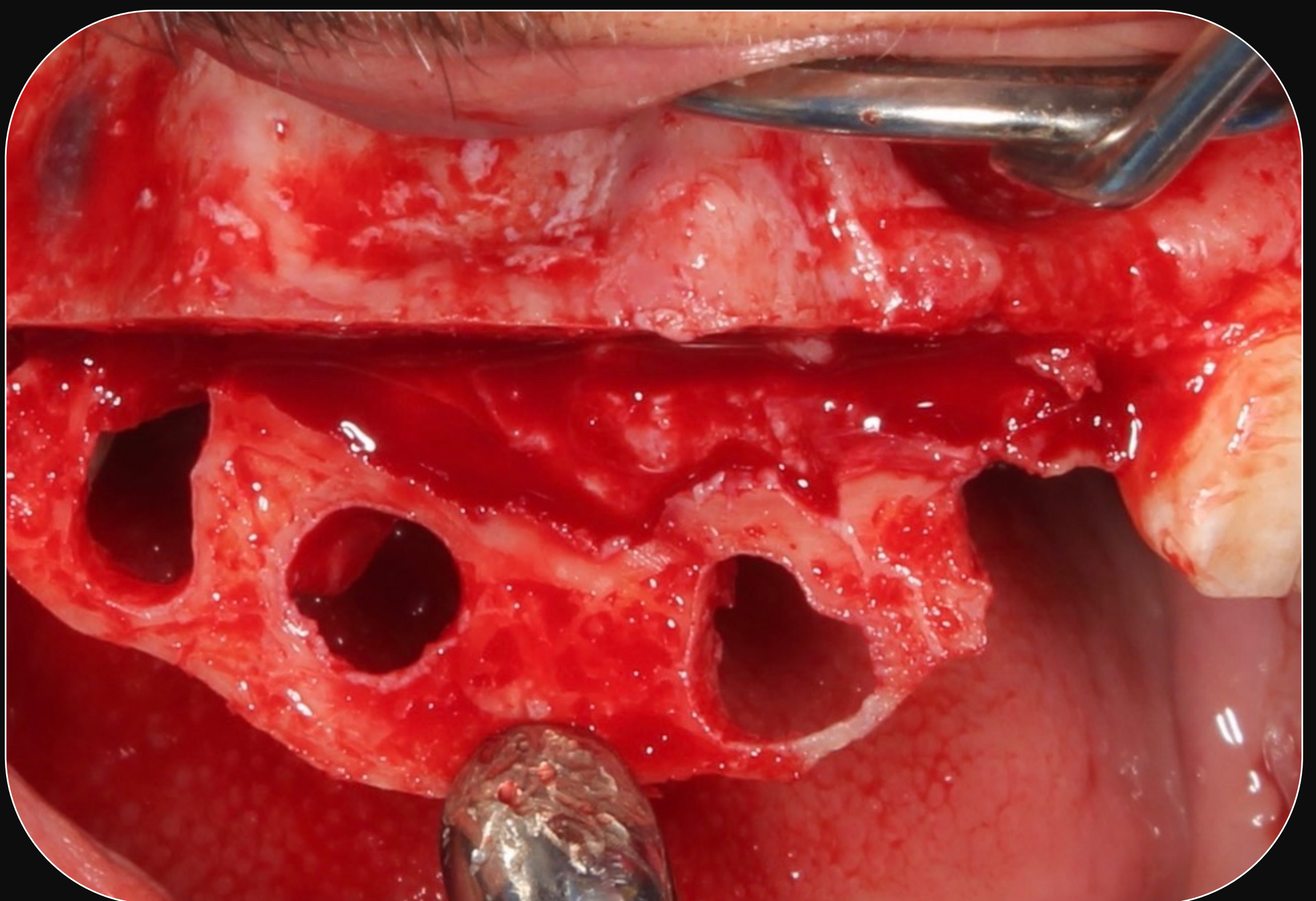


Esthetic and Functional Rehabilitation In Patient With Complicated Occlusal Pattern via Implant Management

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Stable occlusion reconstruction in partial edentulous patients by dental implants is a common and successful treatment option; But patients with occlusal disharmony and reduced interocclusal space face serious challenges in their treatment.



METHODS

A 19-year-old male was diagnosed with congenital oligodontia. Some of deciduous teeth had remained. Due to these dental conditions in the patient, malocclusion as well as insufficiency of alveolar bone was seen quantitatively and qualitatively. Based on evaluations and consultation with the departments of prosthetics, orthodontics and surgery, it was decided to extract all deciduous teeth and a number of permanent teeth in order to correct the occlusal plane and create a suitable intermaxillary space for implant treatment. During extraction of the maxillary teeth, a significant amount of alveolar bone was removed in the form of a bone block and then used as a source of autogenous bone + allograft for horizontal augmentation of the bony defect. By combining surgical and prosthetic treatment plane, occlusal plan, vertical dimension and smile line were corrected and prosthetic driven implants were inserted.



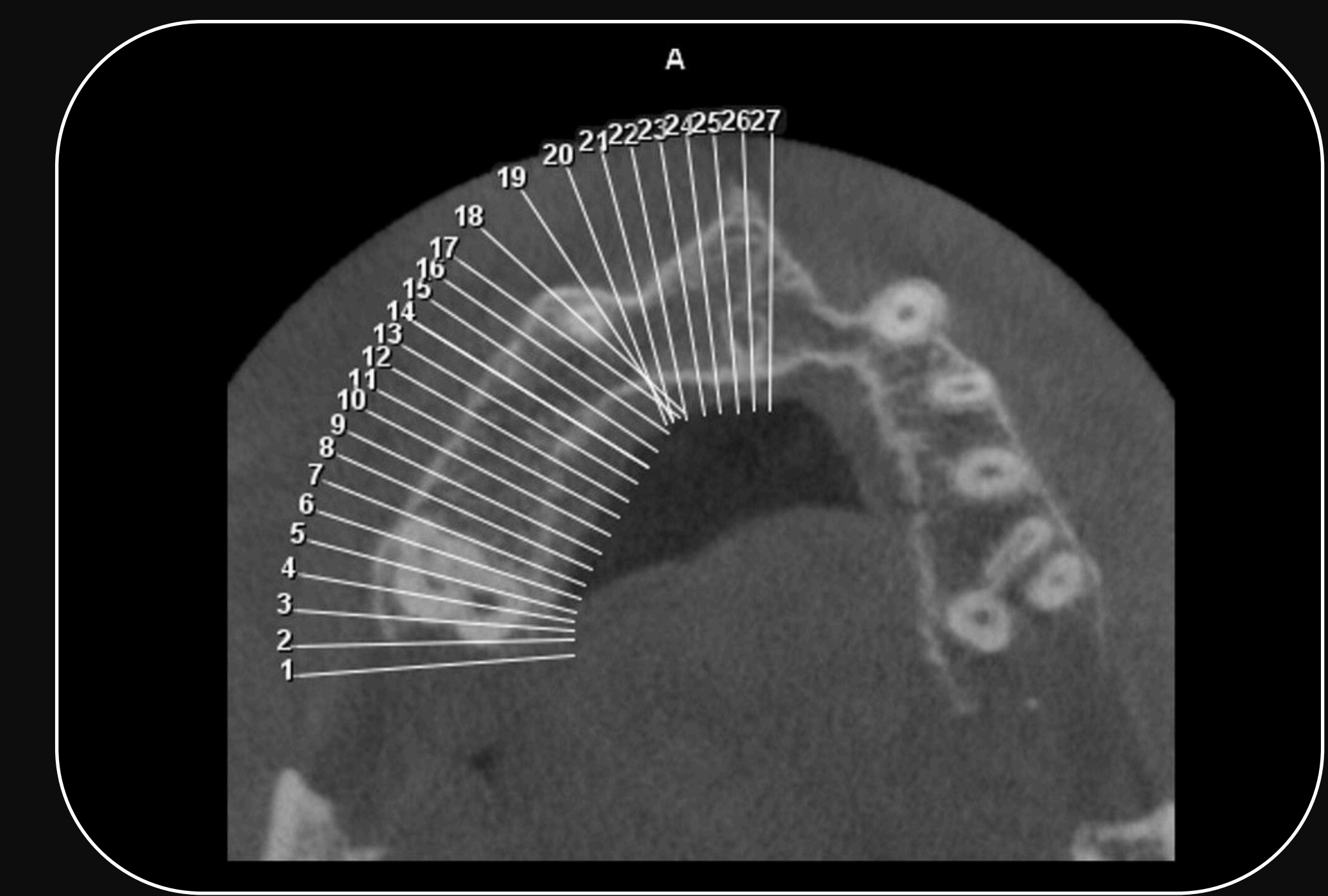
Baseline Smile



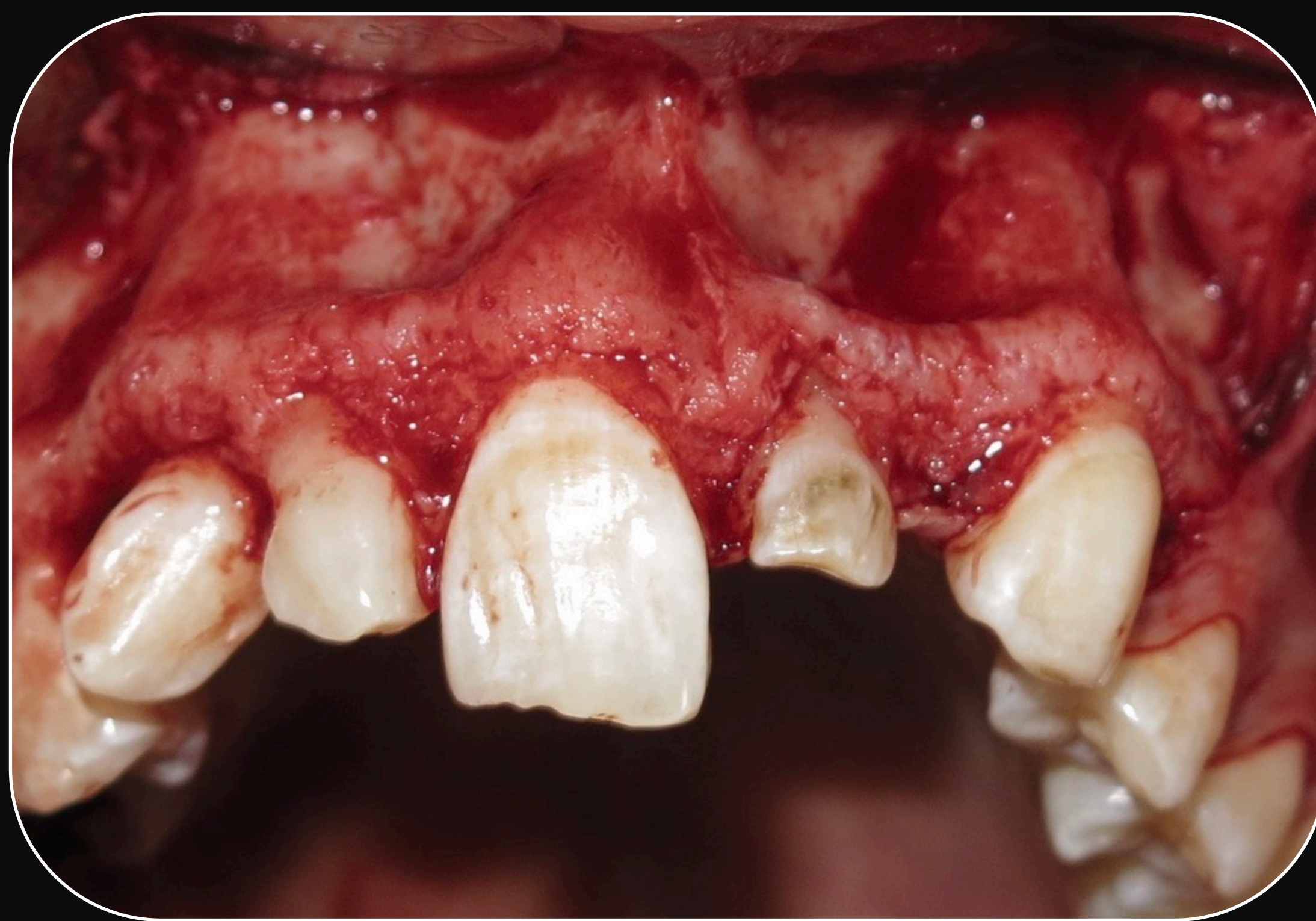
Baseline Occlusion



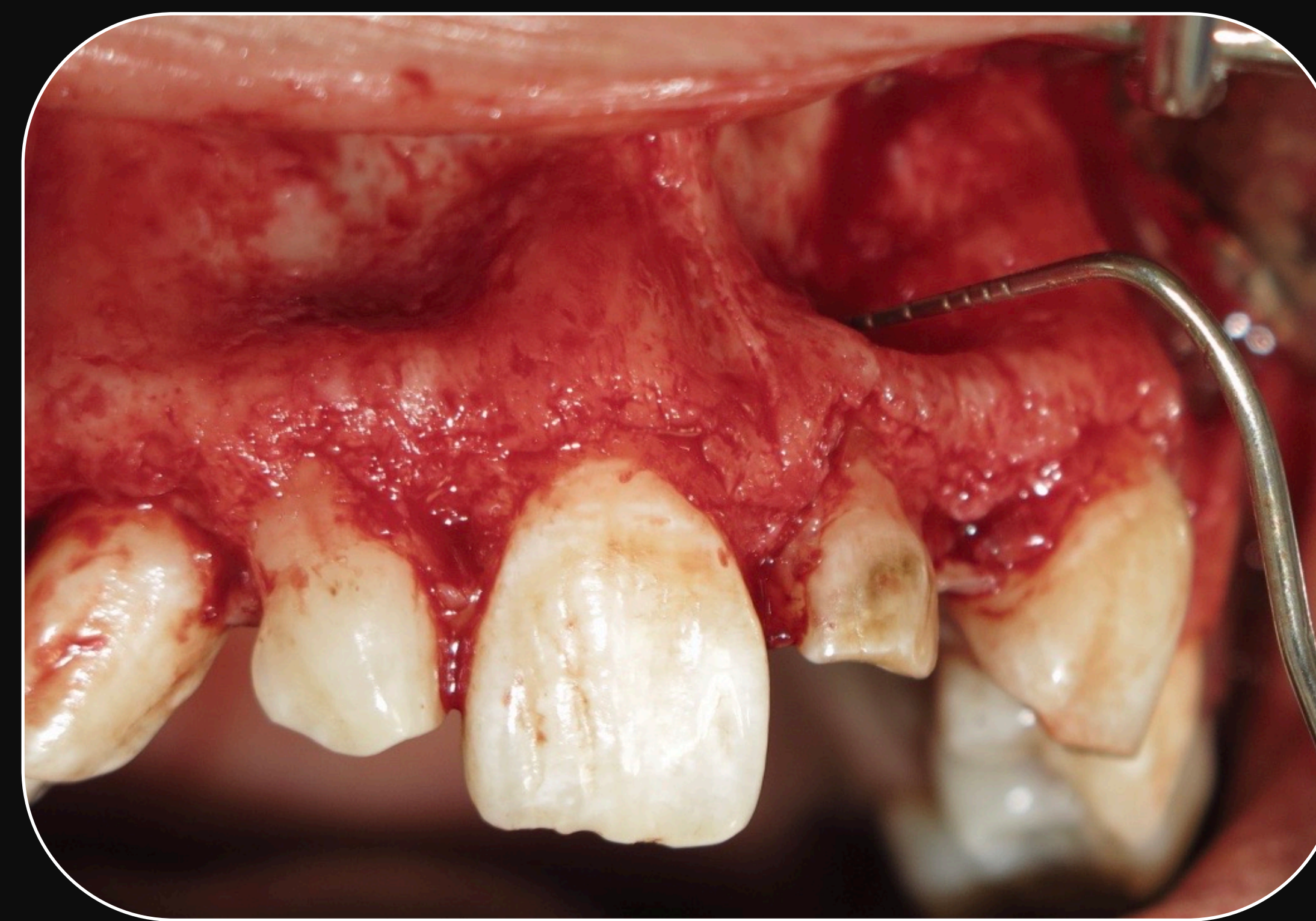
Baseline OPG



DENTO-ALVEOLAR CBCT



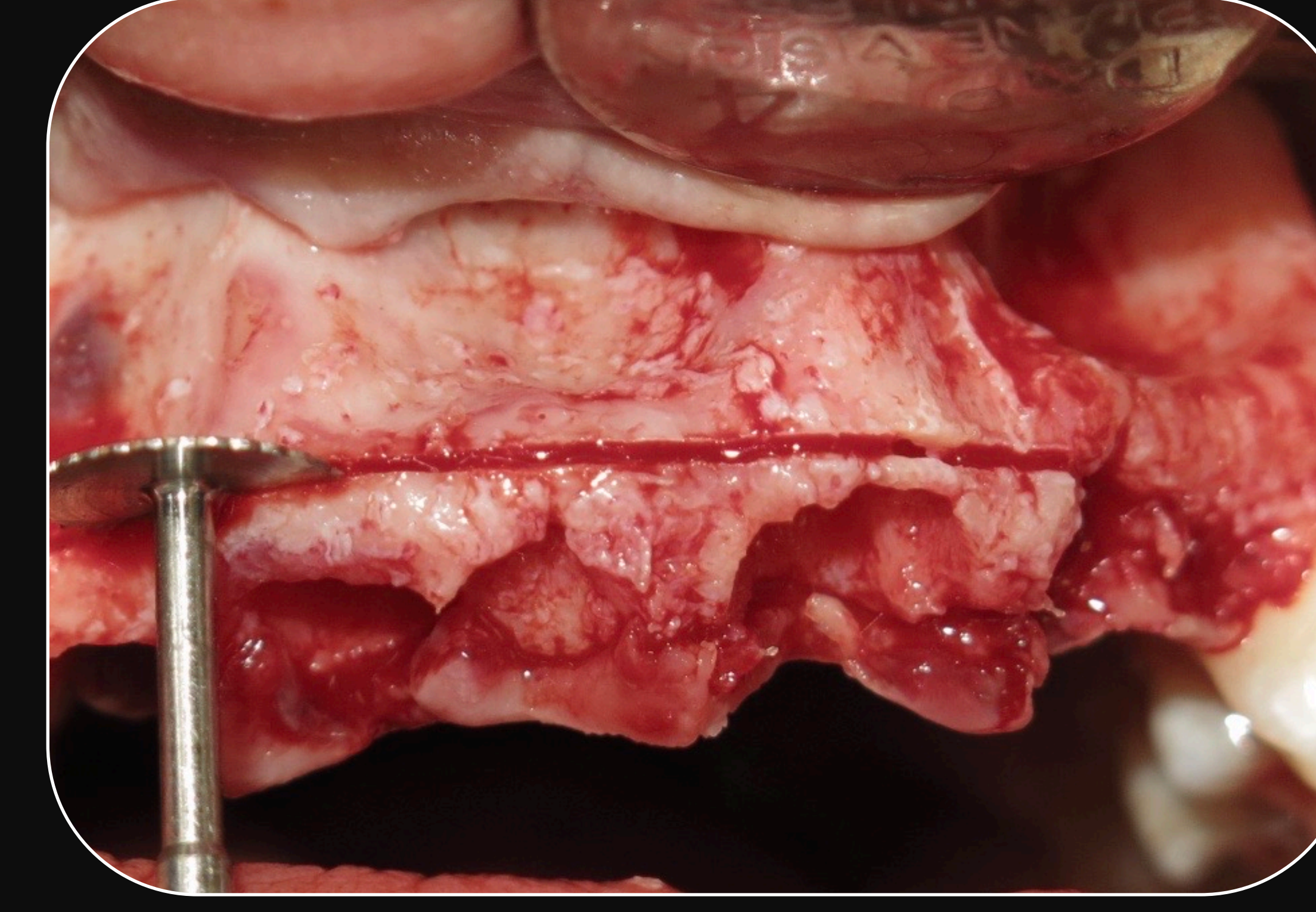
Maxilla view



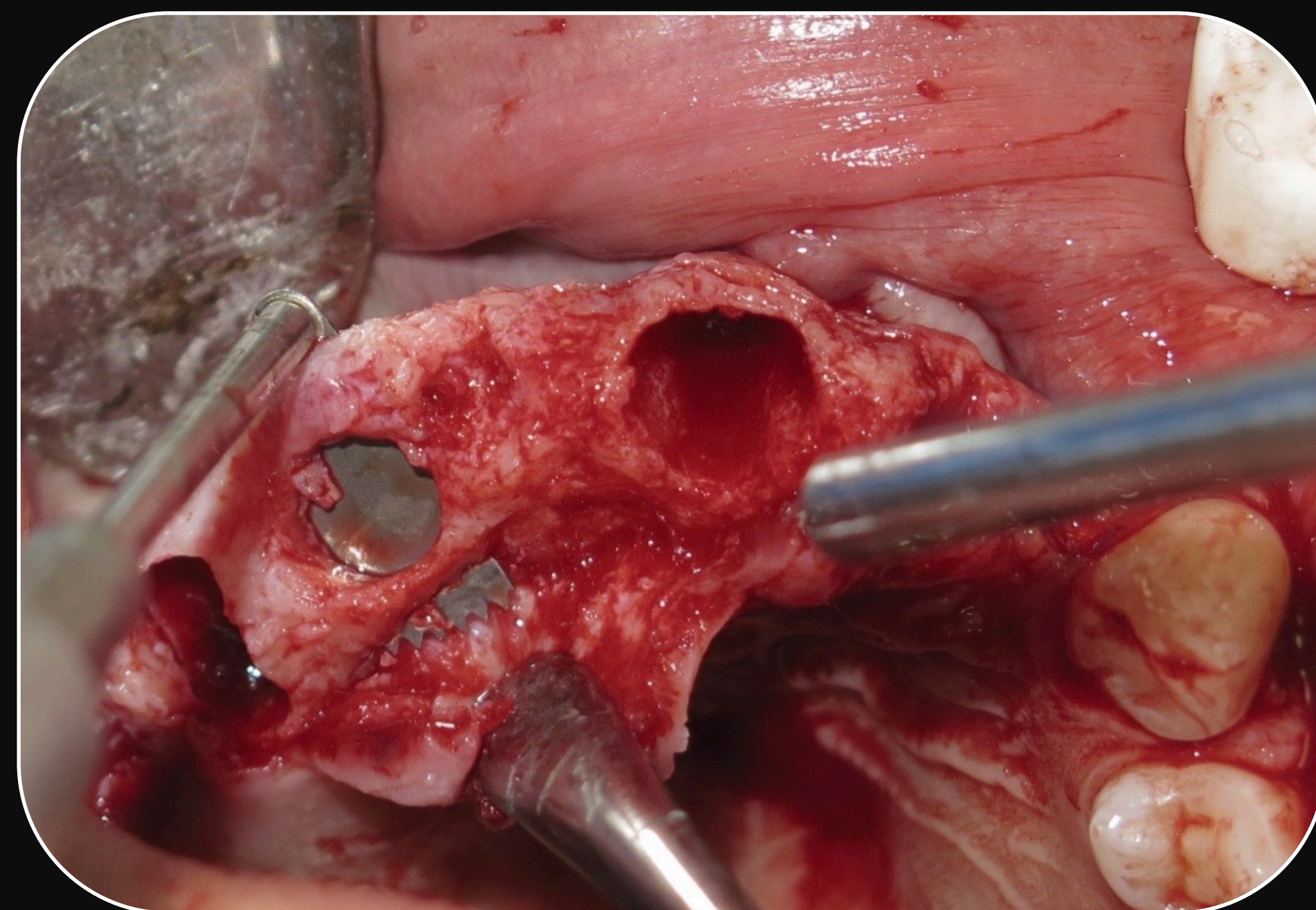
Bone defect in the maxilla



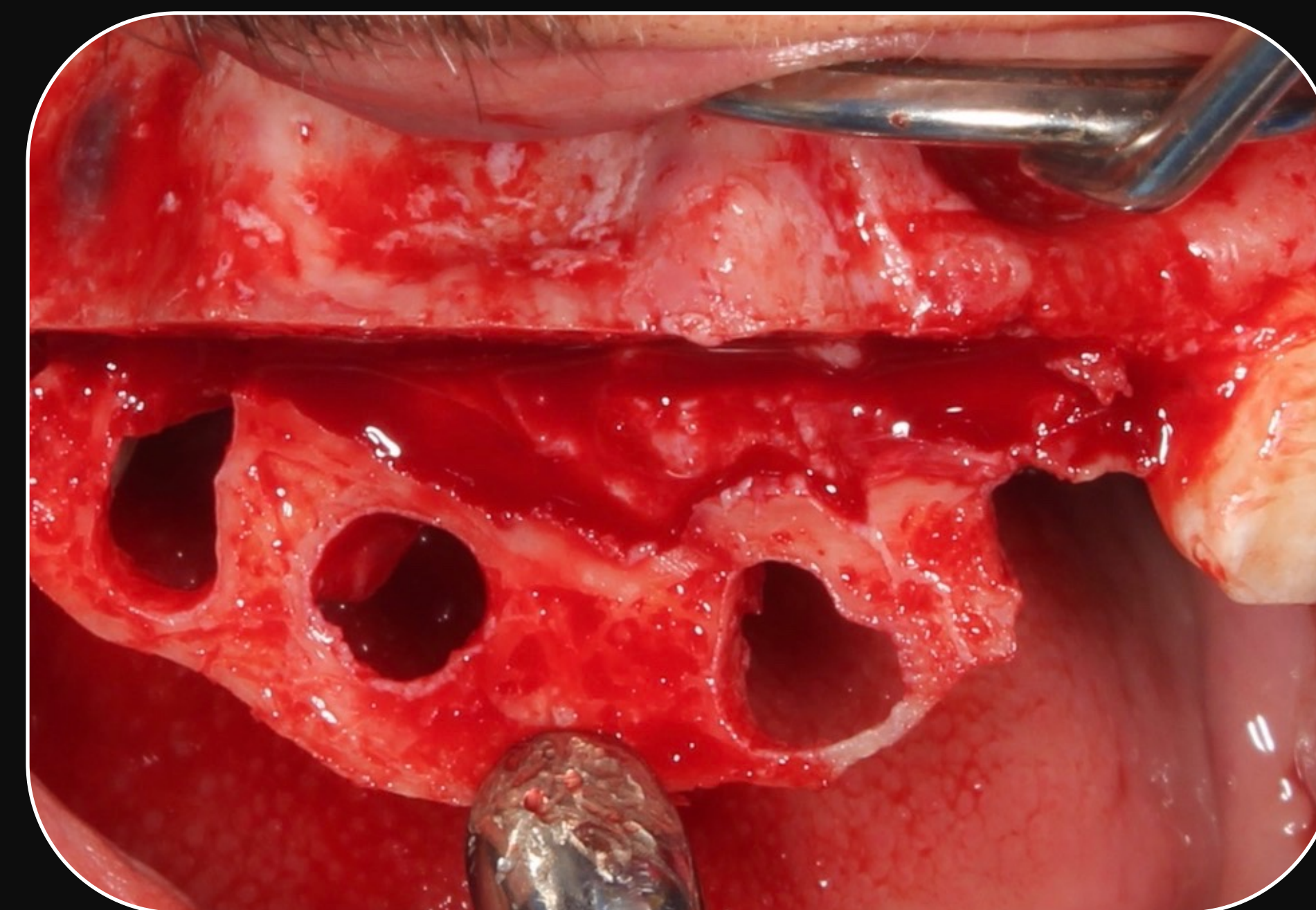
Extracted teeth



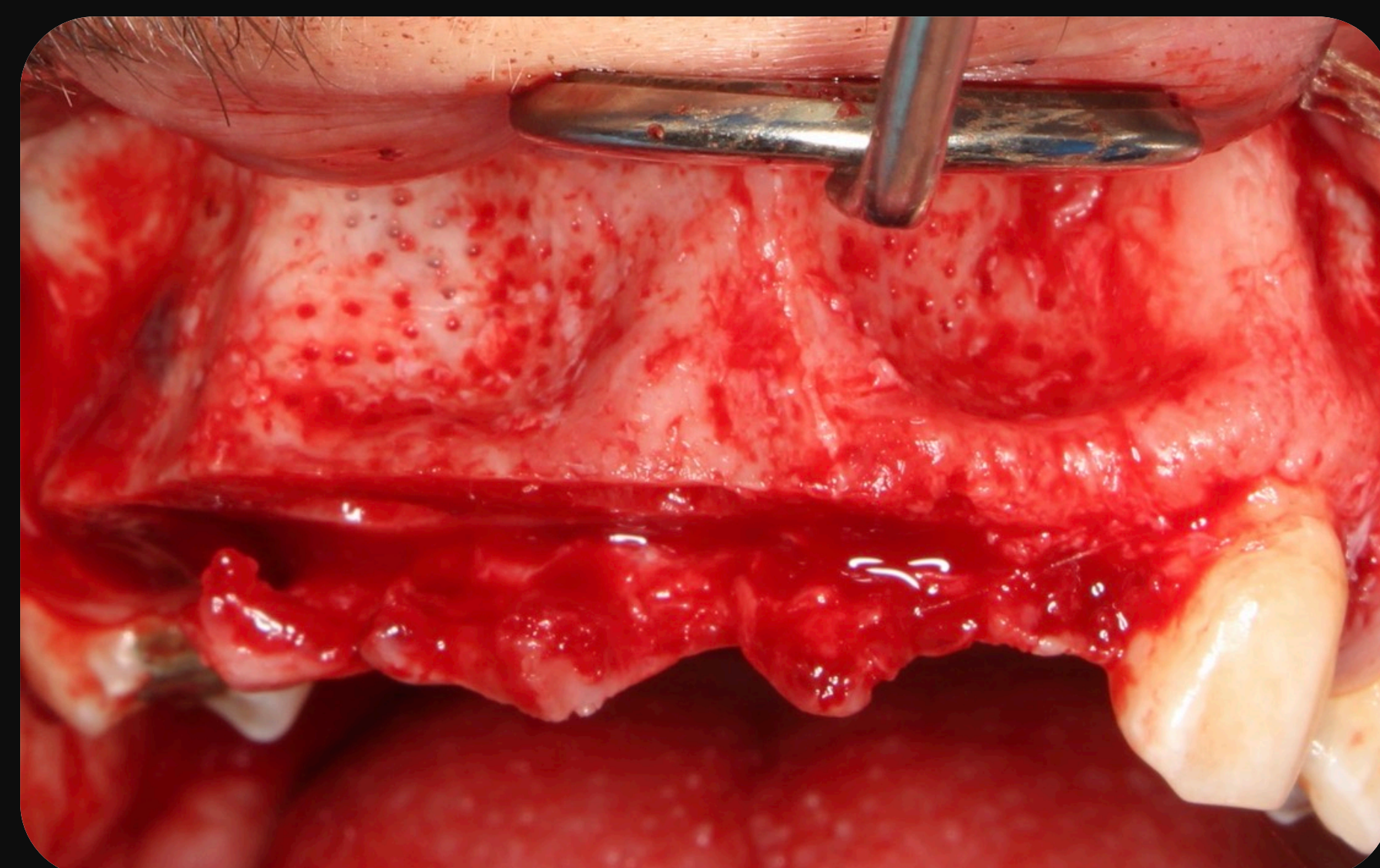
Alveolar osteotomy



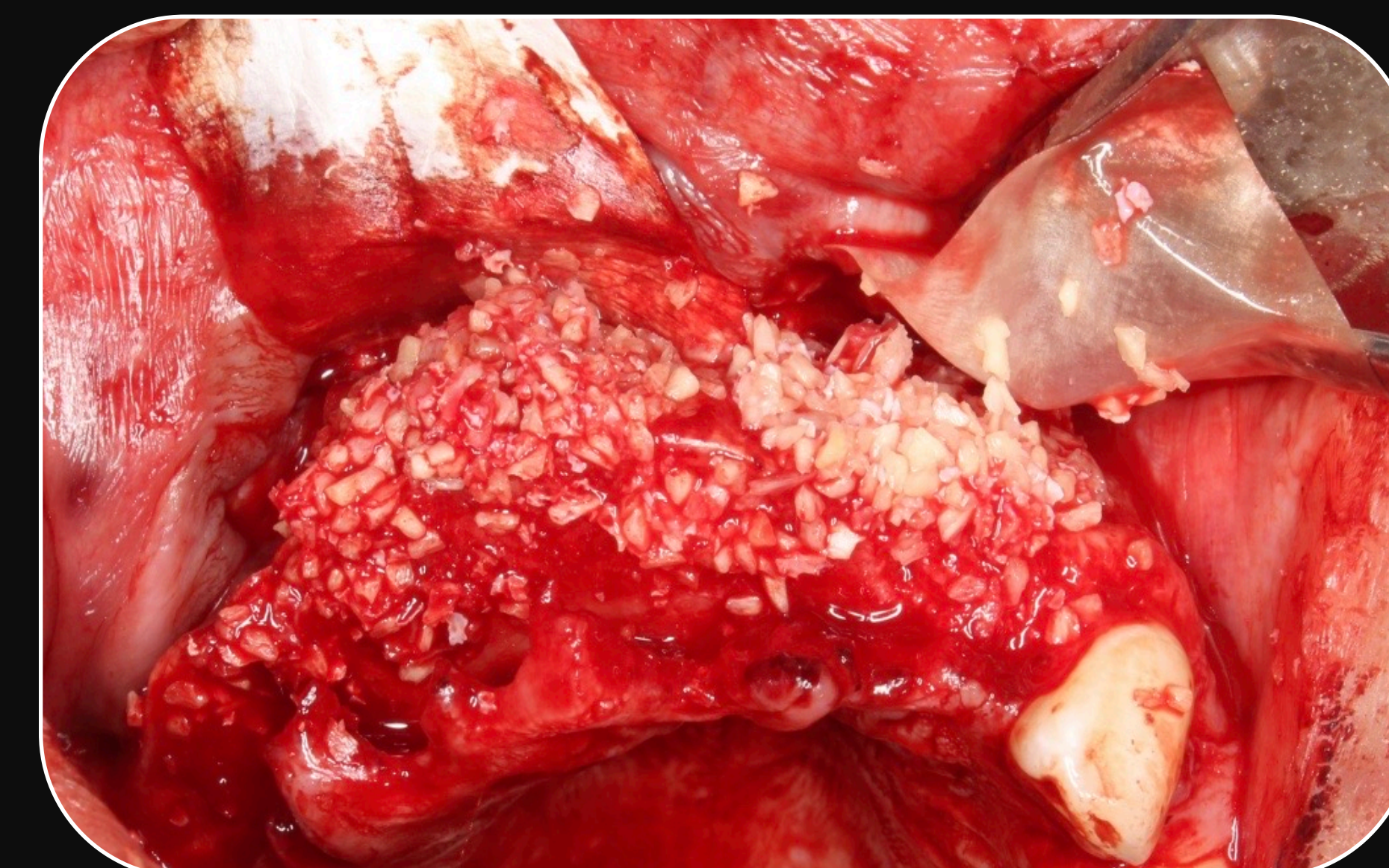
Alveolar osteotomy Performed by discs and saws



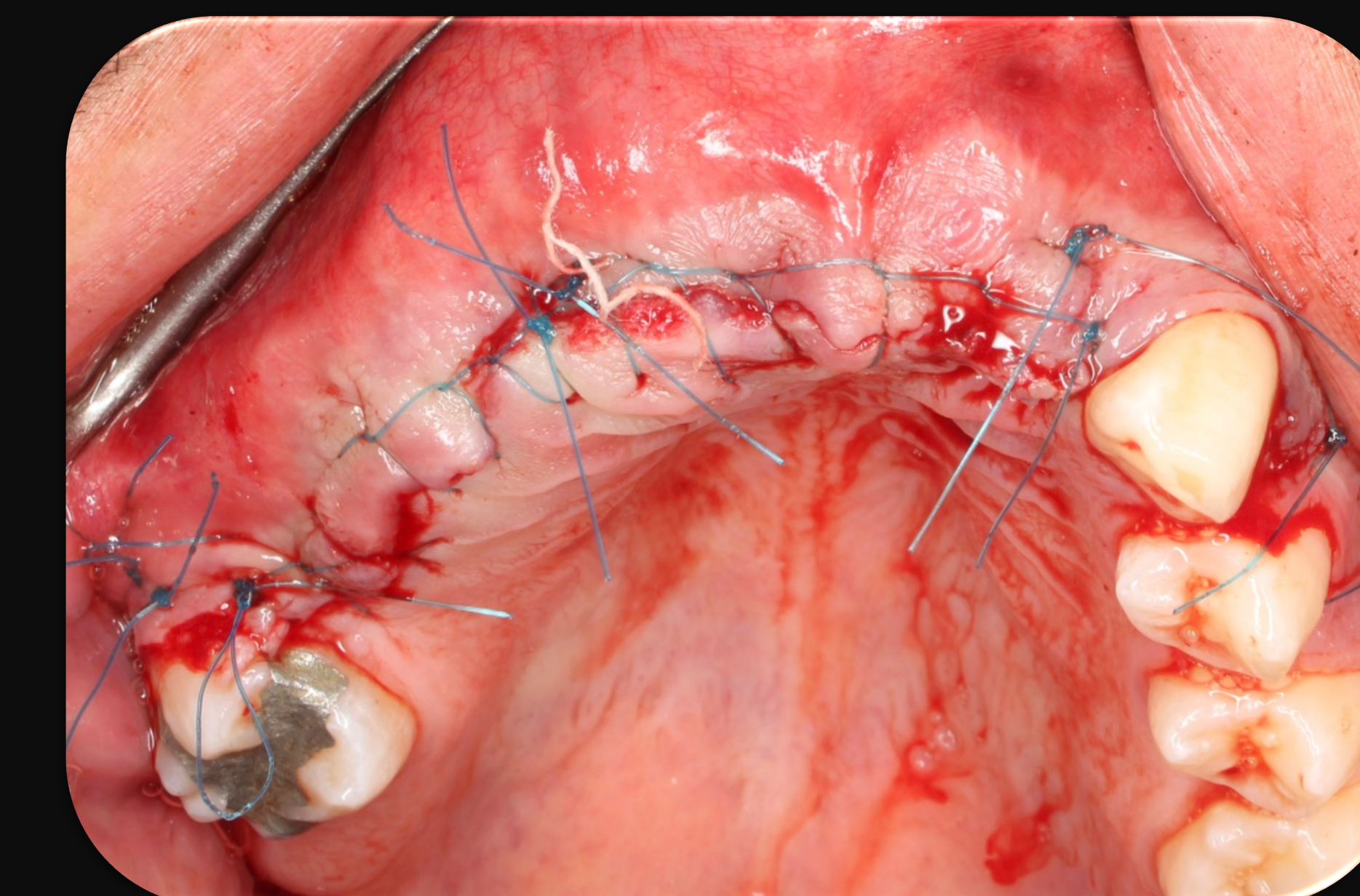
The remaining bone was milled



Decortication



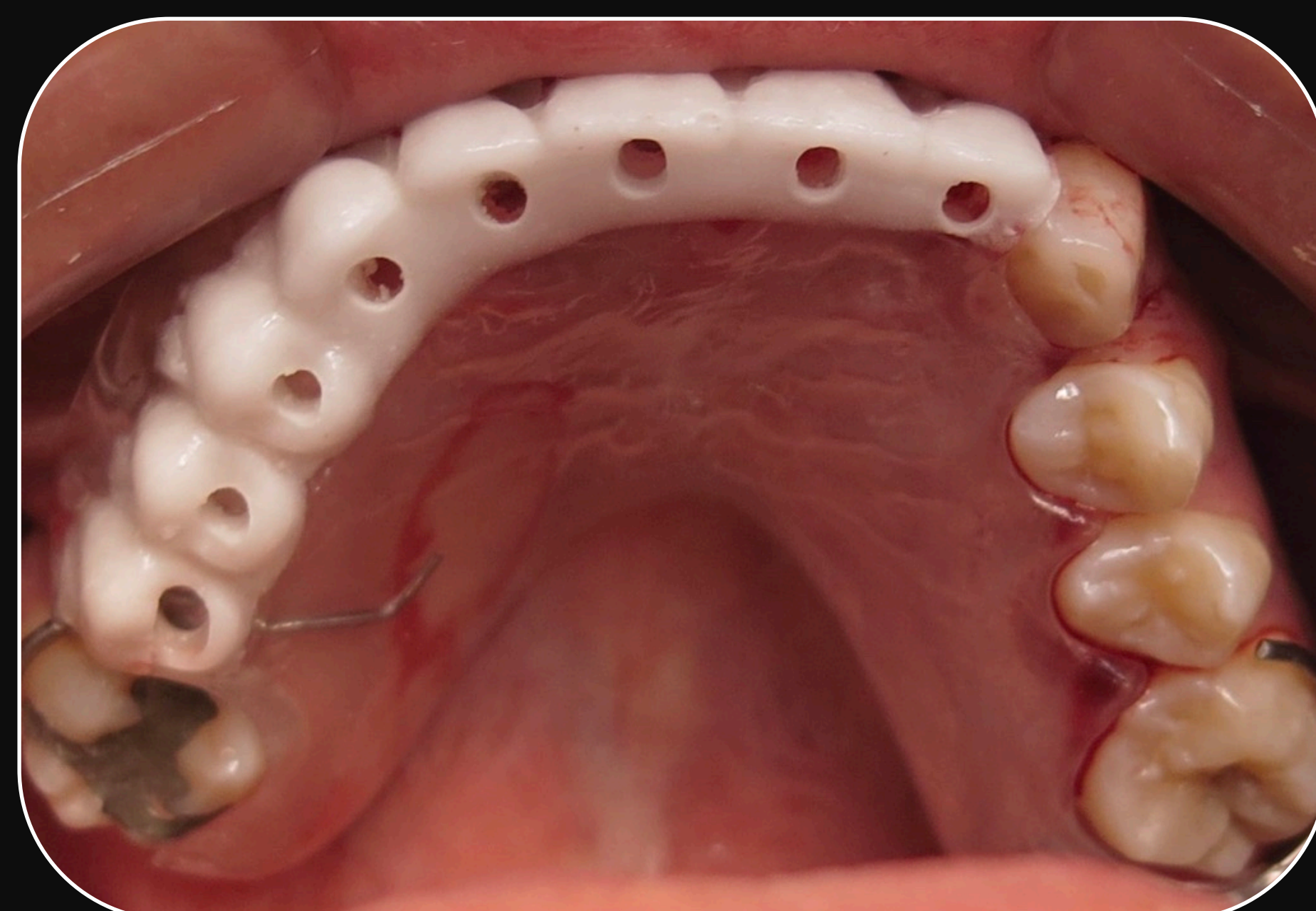
GBR



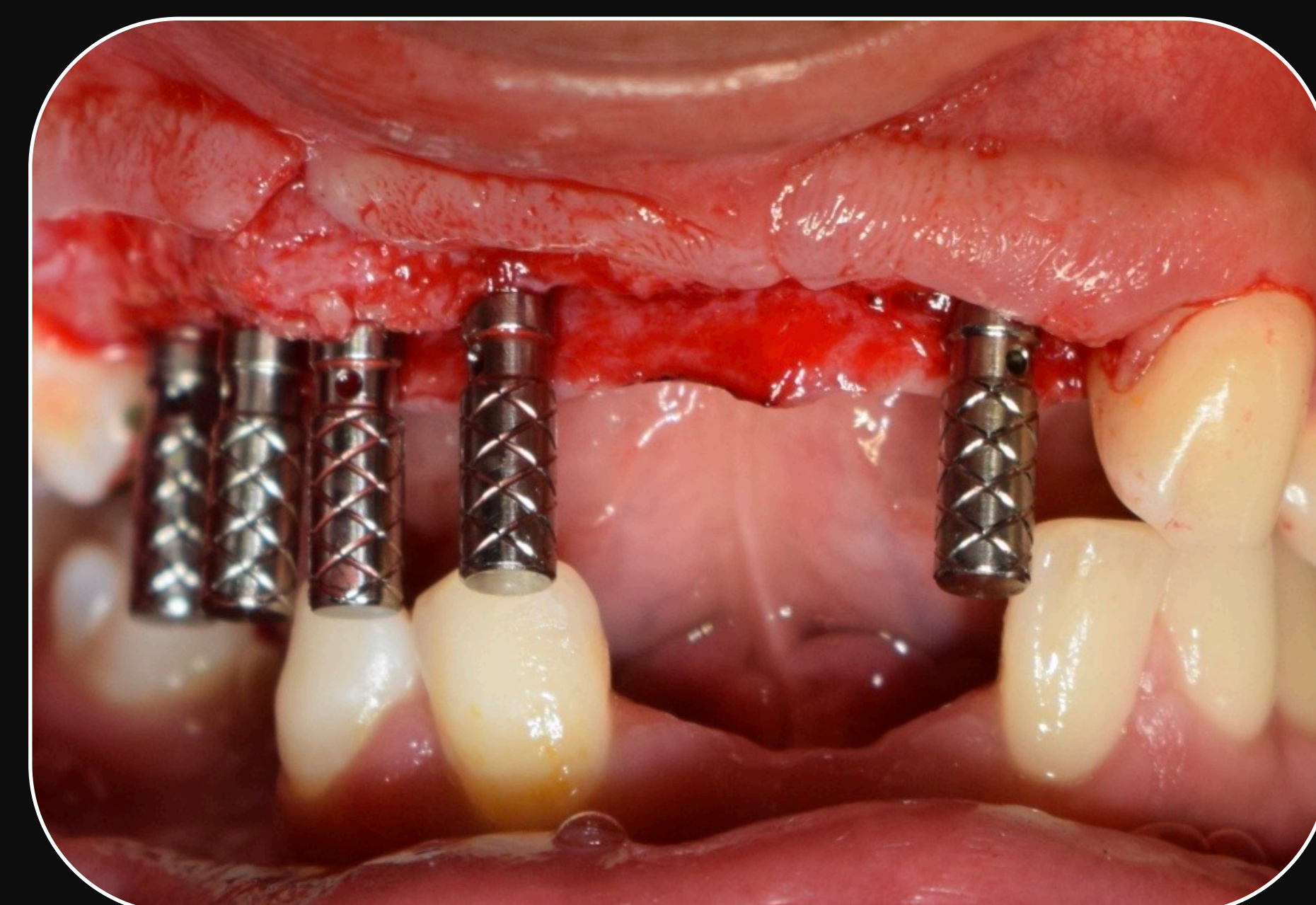
Suturing



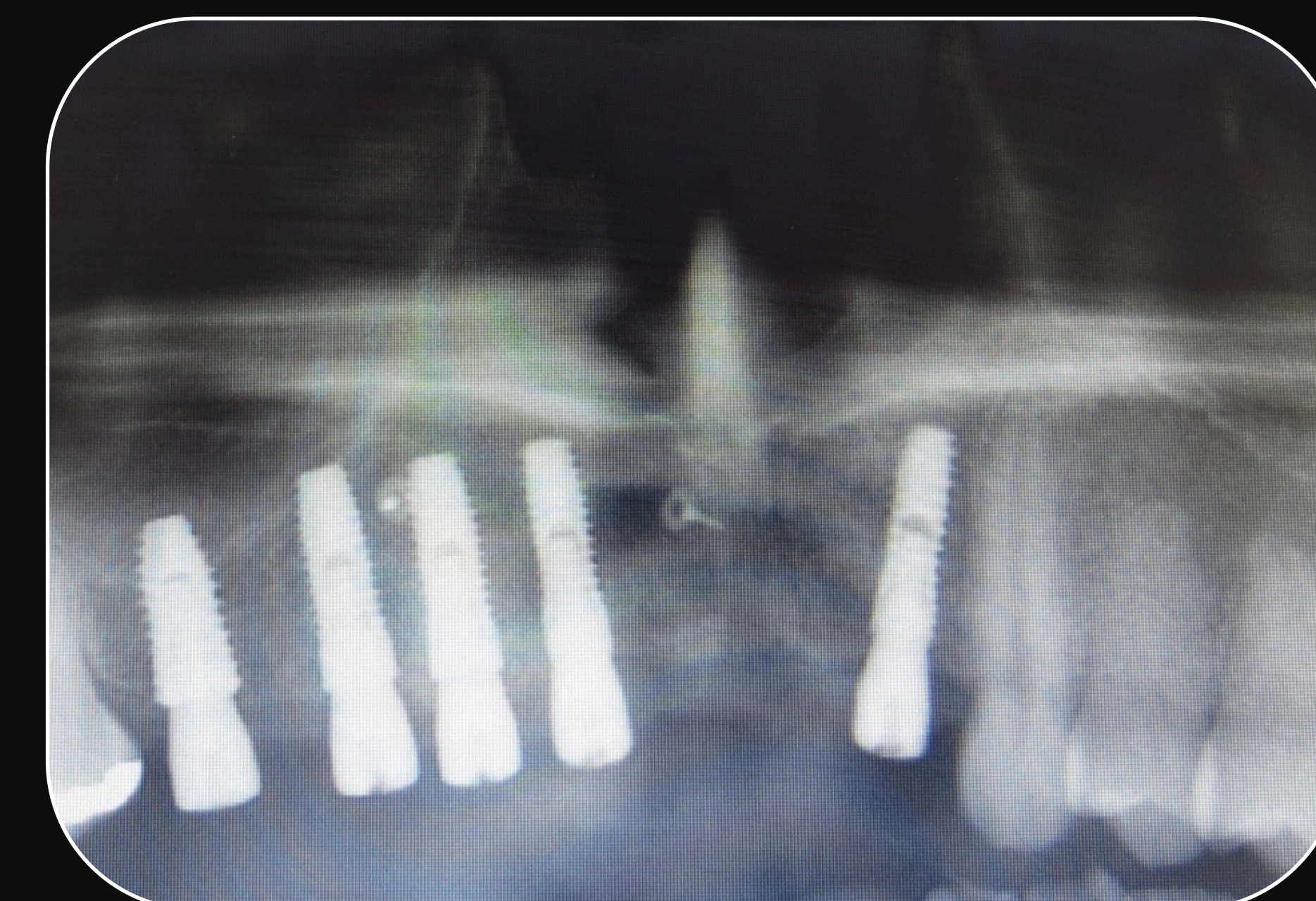
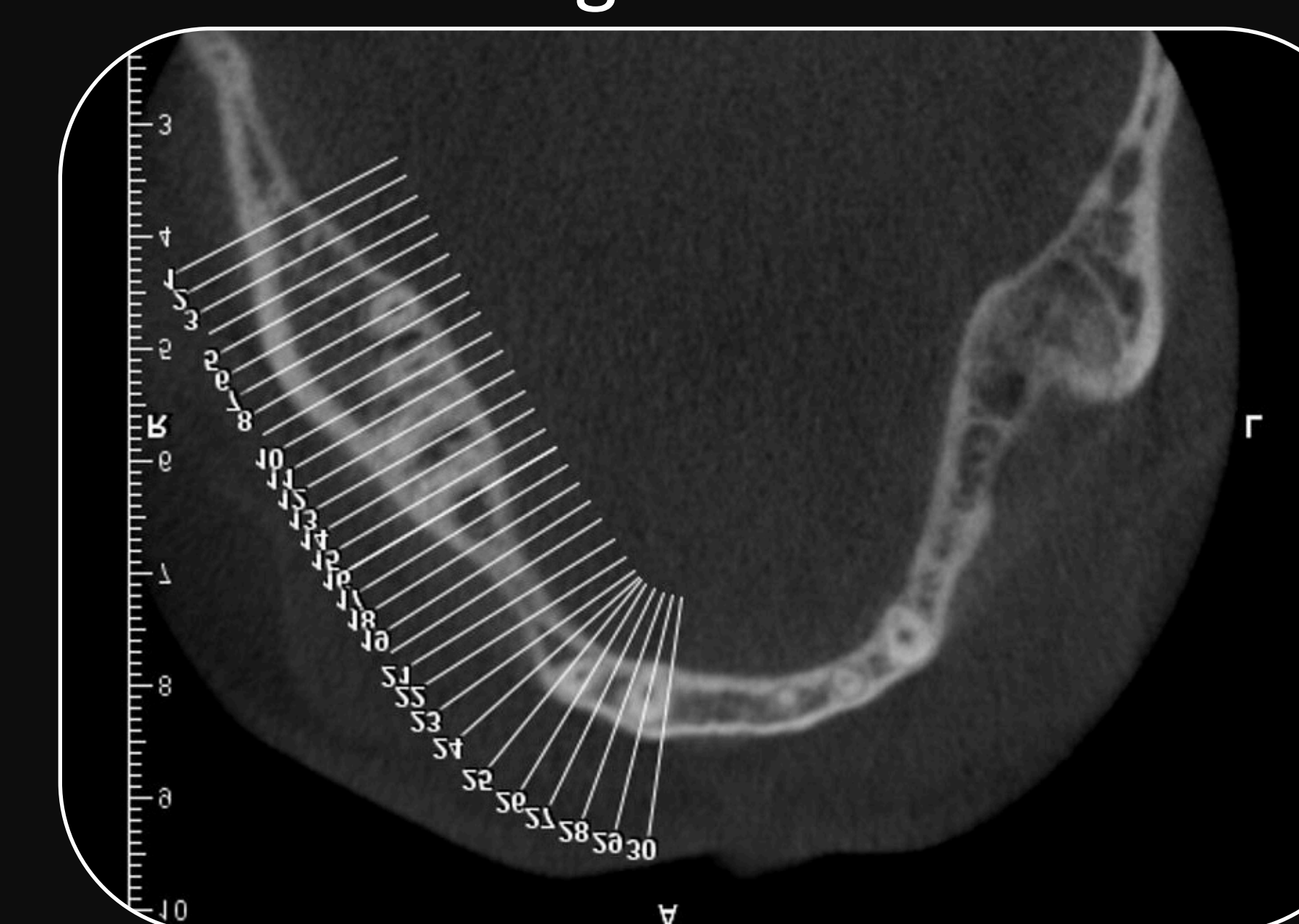
Healing after 2 months



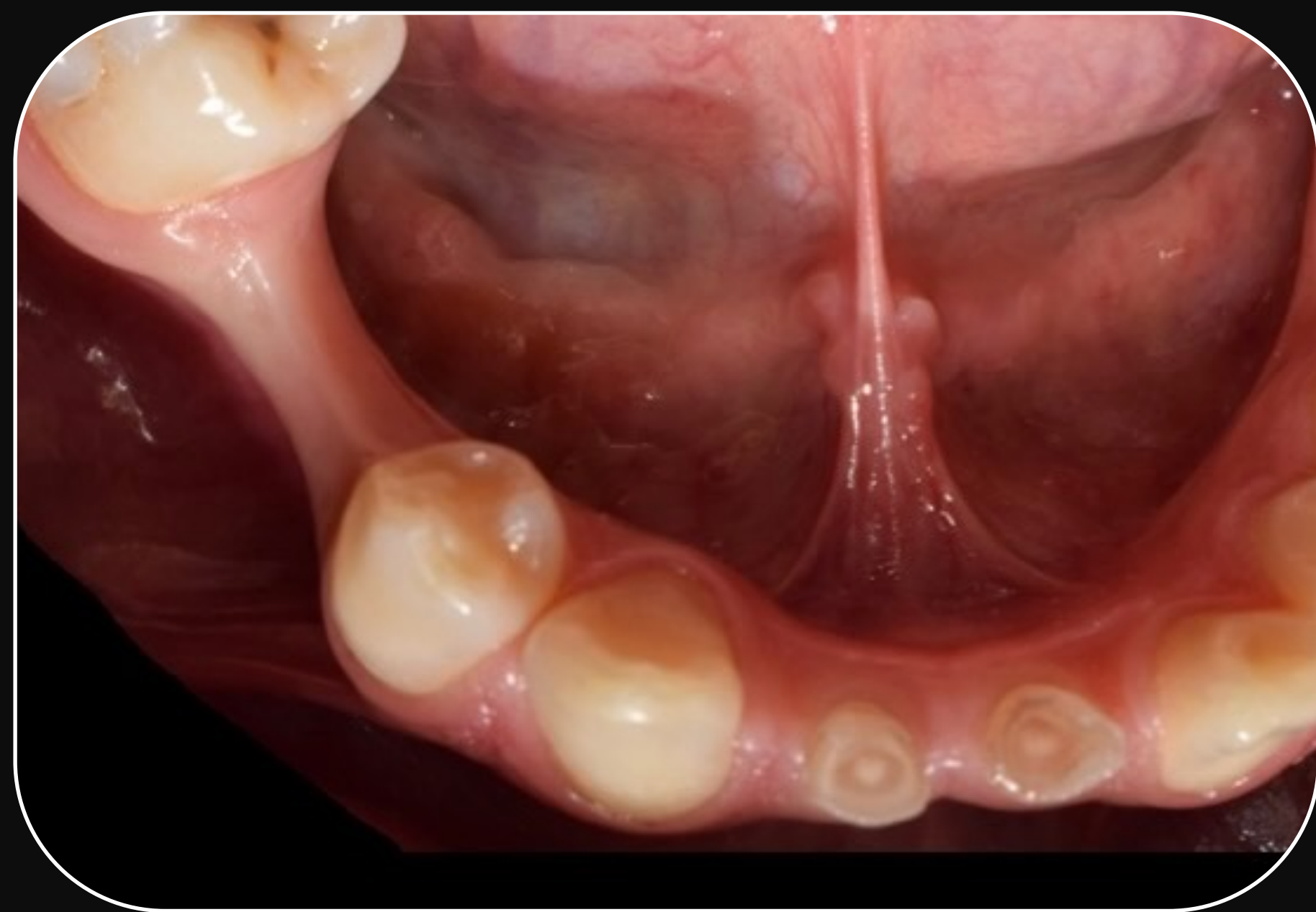
Surgical Guide stent



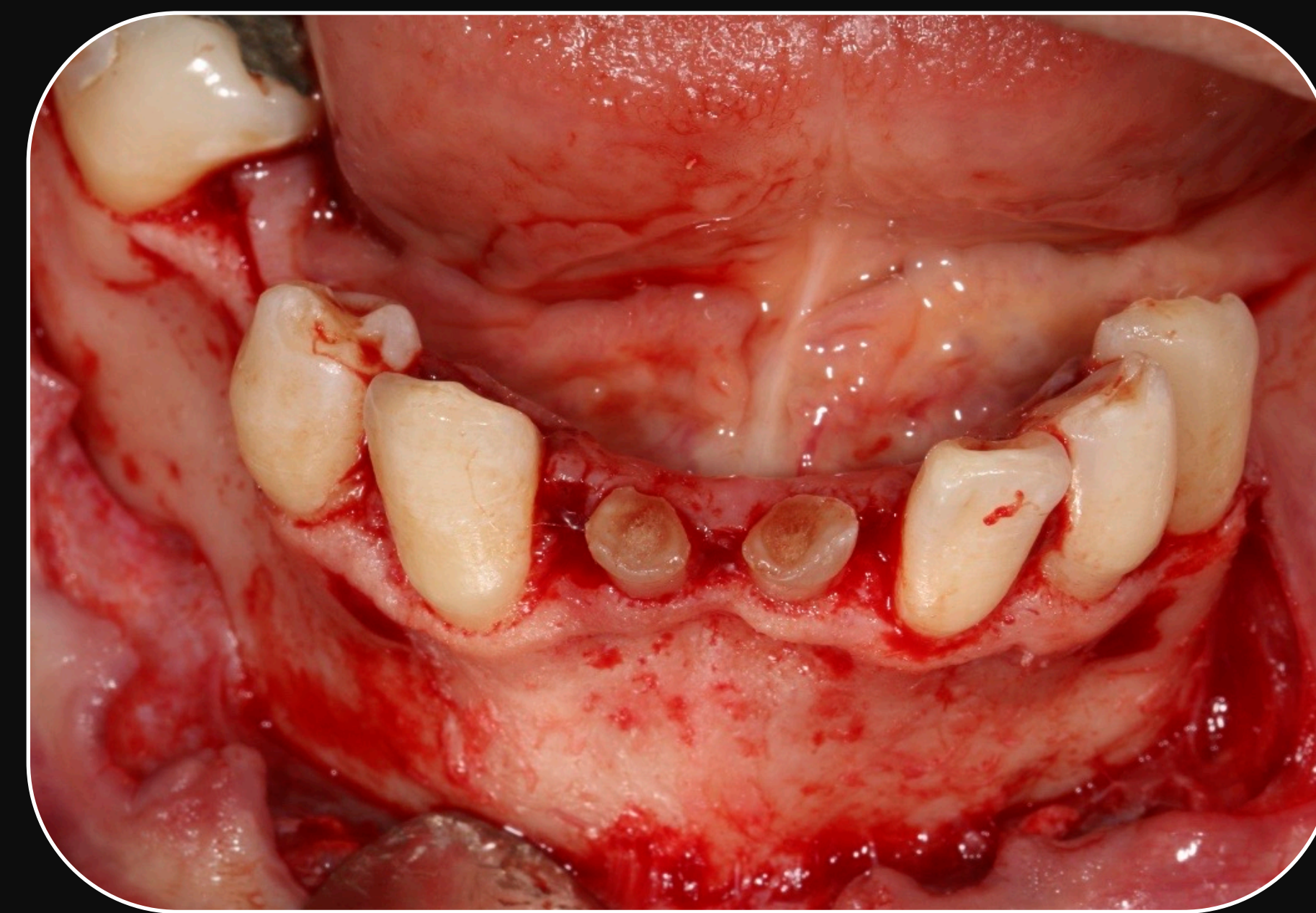
Insert 5 implants in the maxilla



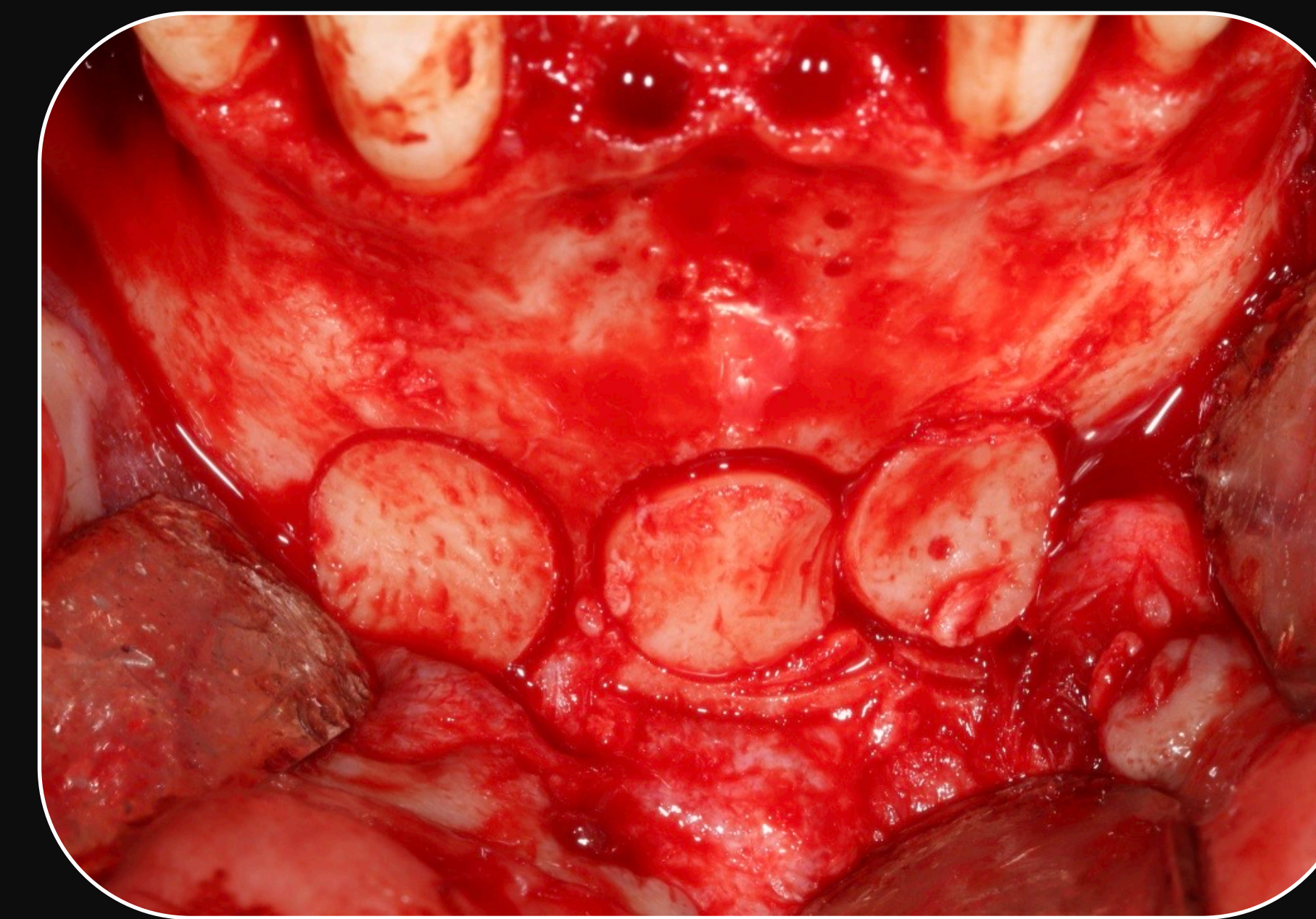
DENTO-ALVEOLAR CBCT



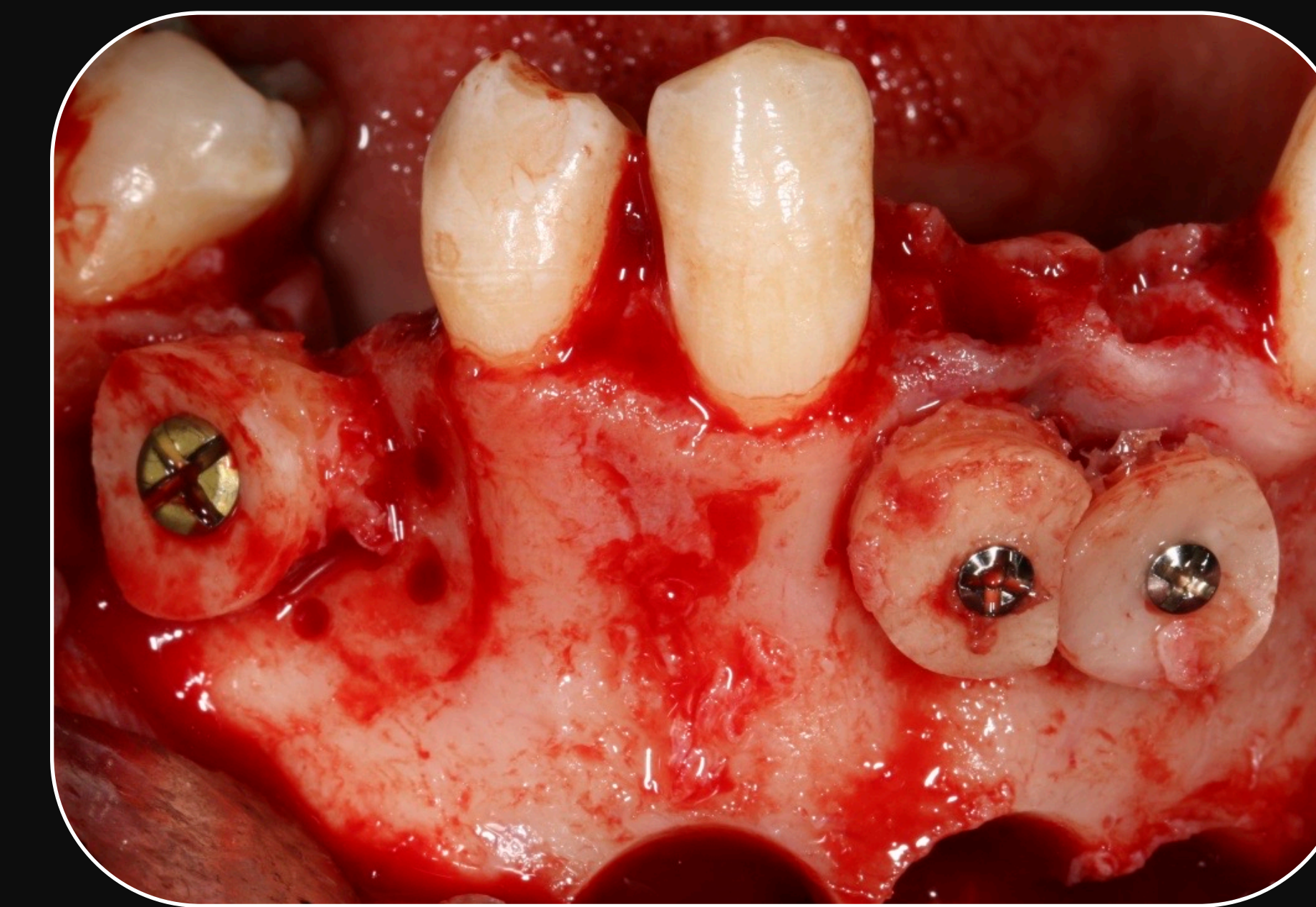
Mandible view



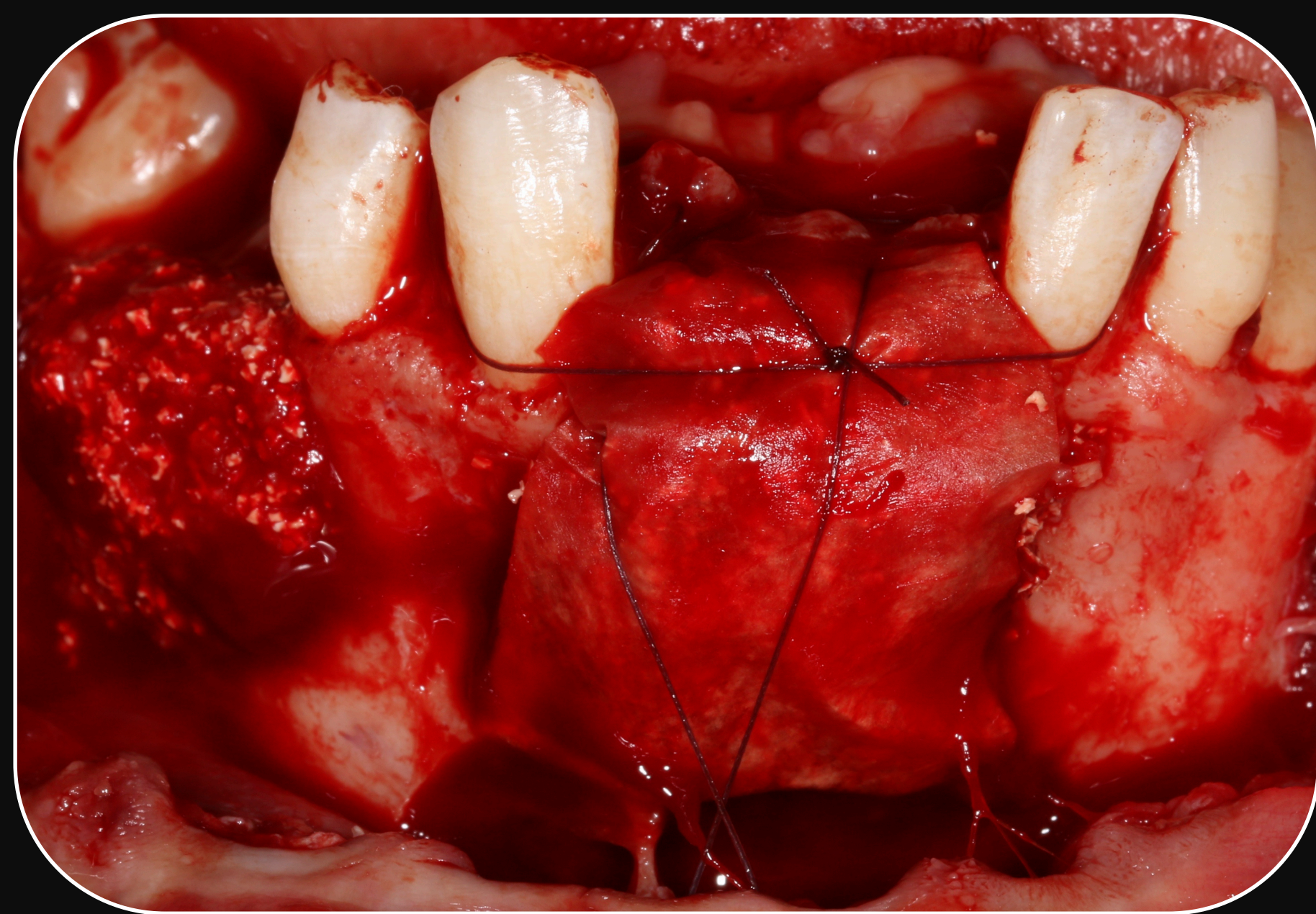
View of a bone defect in the mandible



Chin graft was harvested



Autogenous bone in the form of 8 and ring



GBR



Palatal view



running room



Lingual view



Digital mock up



Temporalization



Before



Smile with joy

RESULTS

Fortunately, the soft tissue was in good condition in terms of quantity and quality and did not require extensive intervention and was formed only by proper healing abutment, soft tissue profile and running room around the implants. A temporary prosthesis was fabricated and installed taking into account changes in the occlusal plane.

CONCLUSION

In this patient, one of the treatment options that can be an alternative to Ortho surgery is the use of implants in the right position. In treatment planning, the condition of soft and hard tissue and intraoral sources of soft and hard tissue should be considered. Definitely, ideal prosthetic treatment completes surgical part and plays an essential role in the long-term success.

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1. Al Najam Y, Tahmaseb A, Wiryasaputra D, Wolvius E, Dharmo B. Outcomes of dental implants in young patients with congenital versus non-congenital missing teeth. Int J Implant Dent. 2021;7(1):92. Published 2021 Aug 23. doi:10.1186/s40729-021-00362-7
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