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Single-stage procedure of implants with micro- and macrothreads in the toothless maxilla Two year results

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Introduction

An Astra-Tech-Universal implant with a combination of macro- and micro-thread in a single-stage procedure has been applied for prosthetic treatment of the toothless maxilla with a permanent reconstruction in four international centres (Figs. 1, 2). The design of the implant corresponds to the Astra-Tech single-tooth implant, which has been on the market since the late 80s.





Fig. 1

Total



Material and methods

40

222

Fifty four patients (mean value 55.2 years old) with a toothless maxilla were provided with a total of 374 implants. Most of these implants (222) were inserted into type B III bone. Table 1 shows the distribution of bone quantity and quality.

QUANTITY/QUALITY (n=374)							
		Qı	uantity				
Quality	Α	В	C	D	Total		
1	2	9	0	4	15		
2	26	46	28	4	104		
3	12	159	48	7	226		
4	0	8	16	5	29		

92

20

374

Tab. 2 FIXTURE LENGTH AND DIAMETER (n=374)

LENGTH								
DIAMETER	9 m m	11 mm	13 mm	15 mm	17 mm	TOTAL		
3.5 mm	46	69	77	65	0	257		
4.0 mm	23	42	28	18	6	117		
TOTAL	69	111	105	83	6	374		

Tab. 3 NO OF FIXTURES/PATIENT/CENTER

Center	patients	fixtures
Malmö	17	99
LSU	10	91
Madrid	11	80
Heidelberg	16	104

The patients were provided with between 5 and 10 implants. Table 2 shows the distribution of the implants according to diameter and length, Table 3 the number of implants per patient in the individual centres. All implants were inserted under local anaesthesia and preoperative antibiosis by means of 3 million units of penicillin. Then, healing abutments with a length visibly protruding from the level of the mucosa were placed onto the implants.

After one week, in which the patients did not wear any dental prosthesis, the sutures were removed. The existing total prosthesis was provided with a hollow grinding and a permanently smooth lining and was then reinserted. Table 4 shows the distribution of the patients according to age (mean value 55.2 years) and gender. Table 5 shows the smoking habits of the 54 patients. Intraoral X-ray pictures in orthogonal technique were obtained immediately after surgery or upon removal of the sutures. After a healing period of six months, the patients were provided with permanent restaurations. Further X-ray controls by means of intraoral dental films were performed immediately after insertion of the prosthetic supraconstruction. These radiological controls were repeated after 6, 12 and 24 months.

	Tab. 4				
	Males (n=21)	Females (n=33)	All (n=54)		
Mean	57.4	53.8	55.2		
SD	9.0	9.3	9.4		
Min	40	32	32		
Max	72	73	73		

Т	ab. 5		
•Non-smokers	15		
•Previous smokers	10		
•Occasional smokers	0		
•Habitual smokers	29		
no of cigarettes/day no of cigarillos/day	19.4 (3 - 45) 29	(28 patients) (1 patient)	

Results

During the healing phase of six months, 22 of the 374 implants were lost, i. e. the survival rate was 91.2%. Table 6 shows the distribution of the lost implants according to diameter and length. Evidently, shorter implants have a much higher loss rate than longer ones. The initial loss rate was significantly higher in smokers (12.7%) than in non-smokers (4.1%) (Table 7). No further implants were lost during the 24-months long controls. Tables 8 and 9 show the measurements between basing point and marginal bone level at the different control dates. In the course of the load duration, a slight consolidation of the marginal bone level by means of a reduction of the distance between marginal bone level and reference point shows after a relatively large initial bone loss of 1.43 mm during the healing phase. This is demonstrated by the slight increase in the diagram shown below (Table 10).

FIXTURE SURVIVAL RATES

		NO	of fixtur	RES		
	9 mm	11 mm	13 mm	15 mm	17 mm	TOTAL
3.5 mm	46	69	77	65	0	257
4.0 mm	23	42	28	18	6	117
	69	111	105	83	6	374
		FIXT	URE FAILU	RES		
	9 mm	11 mm	13 mm	15 mm	17 mm	TOTAL
3.5 mm	8	11	4	1	0	24
4.0 mm	3	6	0	0	0	9
	11	17	4	1	0	33
		FIXTURE	SURVIVAL	RATES		
	9 mm	11 mm	13 mm	15 mm	17 mm	TOTAL
3.5 mm	82,6%	84,1%	94,8%	98,5%	0	90,7%
4.0 mm	87,0%	85,7%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	92,3%
ALL	84,1%	84,7%	96,2%	98,8%	100,0%	91,2%

Tab. 6

FIXTURE FAILURES

- Total	33/374	8.8%
- Females	25/233 (12/33)	10.7% (36.4%)
- Males	8/141 (4/21)	5.7% (19.0%)
— Non-smokers	7/170	4.1%
- Smokers	26/204	12.7%

Tab. 7

YA-MMF-0002 DISTANCE REF. POINT - MBL

	FIXTURE	BRIDGE	F-UP 6	F-UP 12	F-UP 24
n	54	52	41	40	40
me an (mm)	0.37	1.80	1.69	1.59	1.45
SD	0.41	0.90	0.93	0.94	0.82
Min	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.39	0.2
Max	1.8	4.2	3.59	4.07	3.48

Tab. 8

YA-MMF-0002 CHANGE MBL

	Bridge vs. Fixture	F - Up 6 vs. Fixture	F - Up 6 vs. Bridge	F - Up 12 vs. Fixture	F - Up 12 vs. Bridge	F - Up 24 vs. Fixture	F - Up 24 vs. Bridge
n	52	41	40	39	40	40	39
mean	- 1.46	- 1.34	+0.09	- 1.23	+ 0.18	- 1.12	+ 0.35
SD	0.88	0.95	0.48	0.97	0.50	0.85	0.64
Min	- 4.04	- 3.30	- 1.78	- 3.95	- 1.42	- 3.12	- 1.49
Max	- 0.06	+0.48	+ 1.31	+ 0.51	+ 1.41	+ 0.82	+ 1.86

Tab. 9





Conclusion

The results regarding the initial bone loss rate correlate with other reports about implants with single-stage procedure in the toothless maxilla. The reconsolidation of the marginal bone level is consistent with the increase of the secondary stability of 2.45 ISQ units that was measured by means of resonance frequency analysis (RFA) in Astra Tech implants in the maxilla. The application of the single-stage procedure technique following the protocol as mentioned in material and methods leads to an average initial bone loss of 1.80 mm (measured from the reference point) which is markedly higher than the bone loss after applying the two-stage technique (0.2 mm) with the same type of implant. Therefore, it is not to be recommended to apply the single-stage procedure with an immediate reinsertion of the soft relined full denture in the toothless maxilla. Smokers, in which the single-stage procedure is applied, have to reckon with a significantly higher implant failure rate than non smokers.

This poster was submitted by Argiris Samiotis.

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Poster Faksimile:



10 10.7%

3.7%

1.94

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