Important Numbers in Implant Dentistry

<5mm interdental space

Restoration of missing maxillary lateral incisors using the small diameter implants Intermezzo. A case report

> Jané Noblom, S*. Jané Ceballos, S* *Clinica ECO, Barcelona, Spain

Purpose

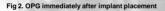
Present a treatment option to restore missing teeth with reduced interdental space using dental implants.

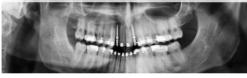
Case presentation

30 year old white Caucasian male Referral by orthodontist to restore teeth number 1.2 and 2.2

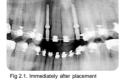


Initial analysis shows very narrow edentulous space in the maxillary lateral incisors area





- Full thickness flap surgery was performed and two small diameter implants, 2.5mmØ and 11.5mm in length (Intermezzo Implant System; MegaGen Implant Co, Gyeongsan, Korea) were placed in the edentulous area of tooth number 1.2 and 2.2 following the surgical protocol established by the manufacturer. The insertion torque was of 20Ncm. No primary stability was achieved.
- Bone density was described as Type III, according to the Lekhom and Zarb classification, by the surgeons tactile sensation during surgery
- Immediate bis-acryl composite (Protemp Plus, 3M Espe, St Paul, Minn) temporal restorations where placed. No occlusal contacts were given and healing was aloud for 6 months.
- Definitive cemented lithium disilicate all ceramic crowns (IPS emax Press, lvoclar Vivadent AG, Schaan, Liechtenstein) restorations were placed 6 months post-surgery.



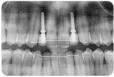


Fig 3.1.Two year follow

immediately after implant placement, implant 2.2 came off while trying to remove the crown due to the resin

and healing was aloud for 6 months.

6 months post surgery, good osseo integration was observed and two lithium disilicate ceramic crowns where placed.

2 year follow-up shows noevidence of bone loss andcrowns still in place despite poor oral hygiene.

Conclusions

Within the limitations of this case report, Intermezzo implants can be a viable solution as definitive treatment in extreme cases where there is not enough interdental space to fit a wider implant





Fig 3.2. Two year follow-up frontal view

Fig 1.2. Edentulous space of 4.8mm in tooth 1.2 area and 4.3mm in tooth 2.2 area

During provisionalization

Fig 1.1 Initial frontal view of the mout





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