

99%

Super wide AnyRidge® implants in posterior maxilla. 99% survival rate after 4 years of loading.

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Object

Implant placement often becomes a very difficult task, due to the lack of bone height and width respectively. Regionally this occurs more at the posteriormaxilla (1). In order to achieve successful and adequate osseointegration, various techniques have been introduced. More specifically sinus elevation (open and close technique), vertical augmentation, distraction osteogenesis. Nevertheless these techniques for various reasons, many times are not applicable or successful (2). Short implants are defined as the fixtures with equal or less of 8 mm (3). Recently the first results have been brought up to surface regarding the survival rates and the performance of them. This study presents the 4 year results of two private clinics in Greece.

Materials and Methods

One hundred one fixtures (AnyRidge® MegaGen Co, Ltd, 377-2, Kyochon-Ri, Jain-Myun, Gyeongsan, Gyeong-bok, Korea) with a length between 7.0 to 8.5 mm, and a diameter of 6.0 to 8.0 mm were placed from 2010-2012 (4). Seventy nine patients (35 males, 44 females aged between 25-72 years of age with average age of 55,2 years) participated in this private survey. All of the 101 implants were placed in maxilla. 60 of these were restored with single crowns and 41 served as abutments of fixed partial dentures. Osseointegration period was standardized as 3 months. Regarding the restoration, all implants were restored using the same laboratory and technician.

1. Male 57 years old

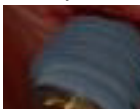


Fig 1. The AnyRidge implant placement.



Fig 2. The final restoration in post.



Fig 3. Panorex three years after post loading



Fig 4. Clinical view of the final restorations

2. Female 30 years old



Fig 1. Panorex with implant placement



Fig 2. The AnyRidge implant placement.



Fig 3. The final abutment in post.



Fig 4. The final restoration in post.

Results

From the 101 fixtures only one placed in the maxilla was not successfully Integrated indicating a success rate of 99%. The later was replaced with another implant 4 months after the removal.

GENDER/ IMPLANTS	MALES	FEMALES	SUM	SUCCESS RATE %
TOTAL	35	44	77	99%

Discussion

Short wide diameter implants appear as an alternative to augmentation techniques. Their advantages are: decreased cost, decreased operation time, no sophisticated surgical interventions and less complications. Their increased diameter results in an improved emergence profile which is a typical issue with standard diameter fixtures when used at a molar location. Last the increased diameter outreaches the difference in length because of the increased osseointegration surface.

Conclusions

Short wide diameter implants are a valid treatment particularly in compromised cases where an augmentative technique cannot be used, in order to have a longer implant placed. This study indicated some results as trends for the value of short implants. More studies are necessary in order these trends to become solid.

References

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