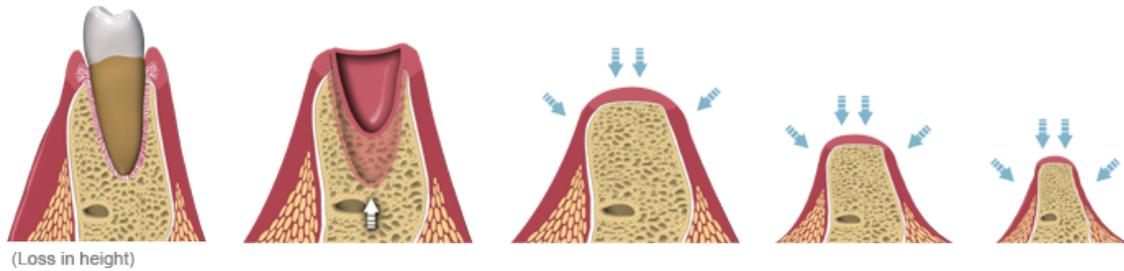
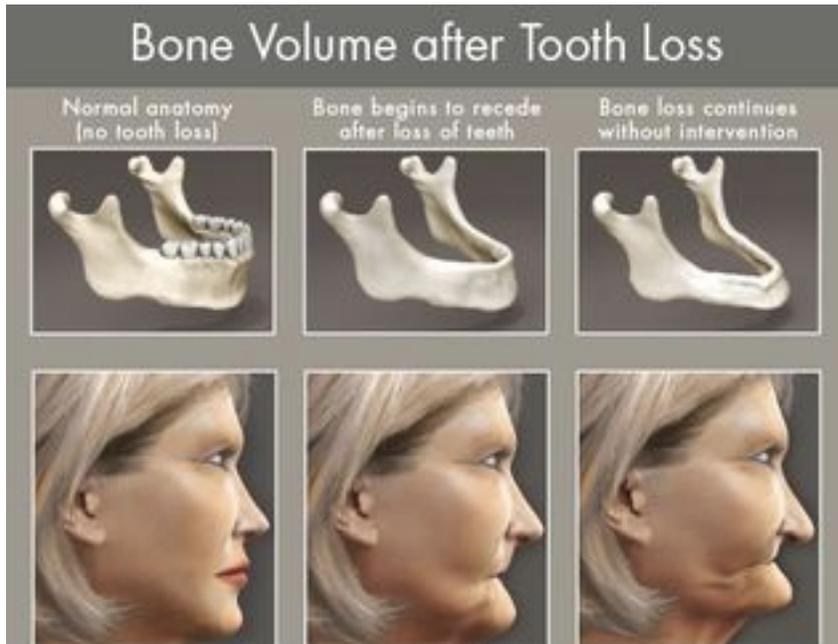


DENTAL IMPLANTS



THE PROCESS OF BONE LOSS AFTER TOOTH EXTRACTION



Patient without a gummy smile and missing lateral incisor



Patient with gummy smile and missing lateral incisor

The opening is too large for a conventional bridge, and adjacent teeth are unspoiled.



THE CHROME COBALT PARTIAL DENTURE



FLAPLESS PROCEDURE FOR IMPLANT PLACEMENT- PUNCH



IMPLANT IN PLACE IN HANDPIECE, AND IMPLANT FIXTURE MOUNT PROTRUDING AFTER PLACEMENT



HEALING ABUTMENT

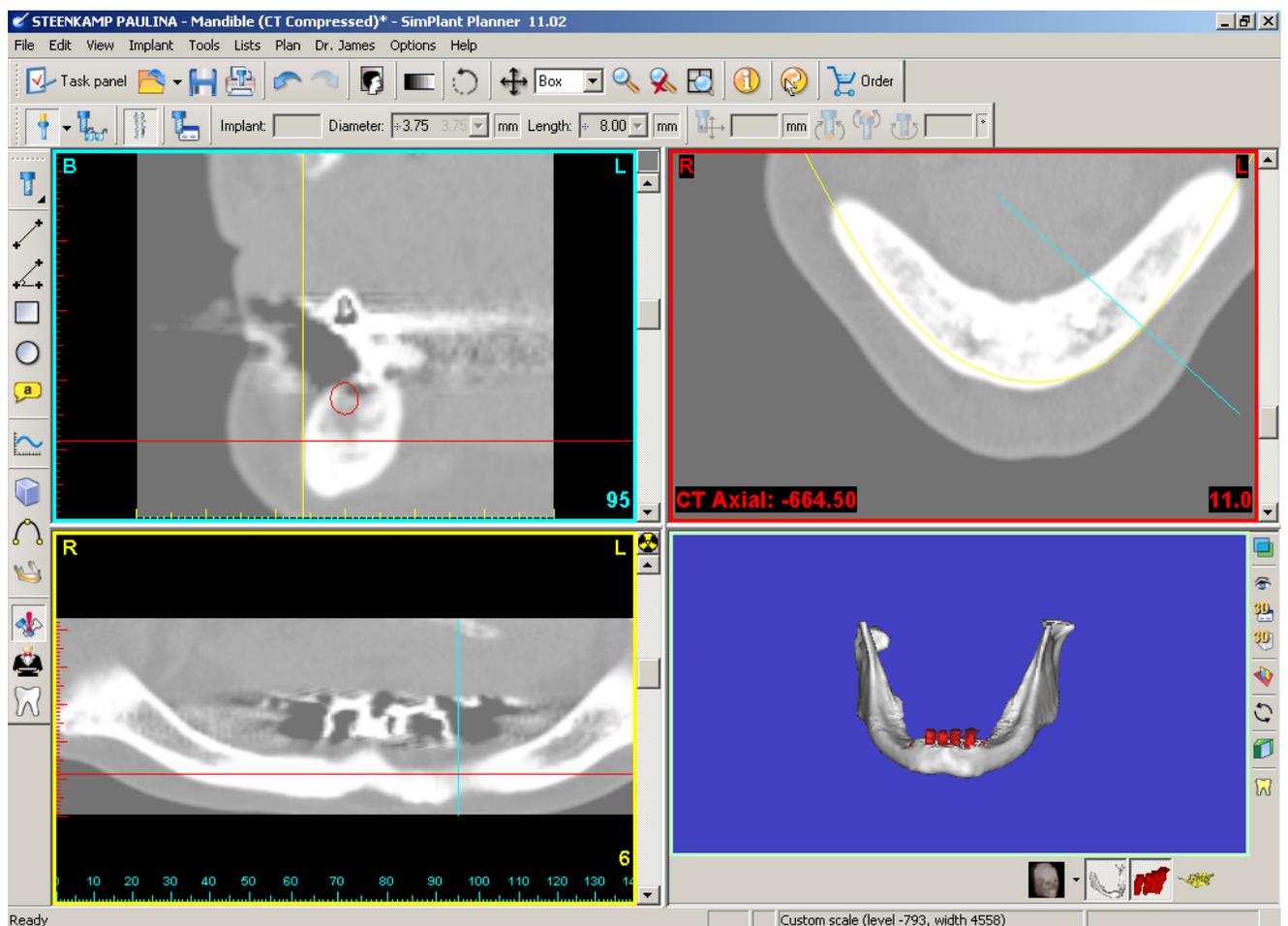
WHAT ARE THE CONTRA- INDICATIONS TO IMPLANT PLACEMENT ?

Implant placement necessitate sufficient bone in quality and quantity. Any factor that could influence these 2 factors in bone, could jeopardize implant placement. The following conditions are contra- indications for implant placement.

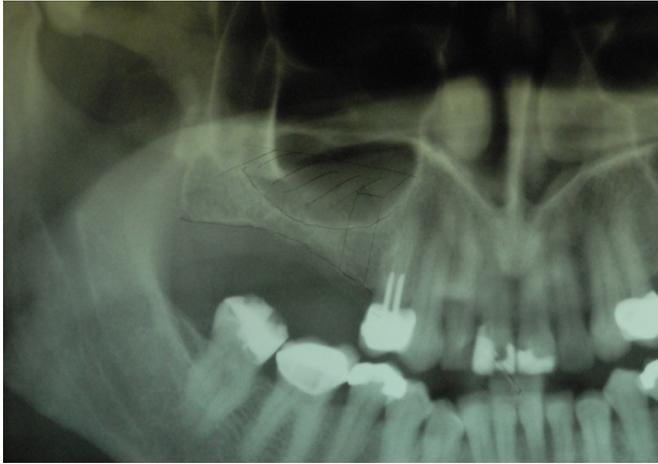
1. Heavy smoking. Anybody smoking more than 7 – 10 cigarettes per day, is considered a heavy smoker, and should take note that an implant can fail. In most cases the patient does not stop smoking, but insist in having an implant placed. The risk unfortunately lies with the patient in these cases.
2. Any auto- immune disease like HIV / Aids, Rheumatoid arthritis, etc.
3. Diabetes Mellitus. Uncontrolled diabetes is a contra- indication to implant placement. If the blood sugar is properly controlled (below 10 mg/%), implant placement should be safe.
4. Osteoporoses, and related diseases of bone. Should be controlled before implant placement. The long term use of Bis- Phosphonates for osteoporoses, could lead to bone sequestration, and implants cannot be placed in these cases.
5. Periodontal disease, and general bad oral hygiene, are contra- indications to implant placemen. The underlying condition and causes must be eliminated first.
6. Patients with dense avascular bone, like in the edentulous patient. Some denture wearers have dense resorbed bone as a result of prolonged wearing of dentures. The vascularity of this type of bone is very weak, resulting in implant failures.
7. All patients suffering from a very dry mouth. Certain conditions affecting the salivary glands, could lead to a dry mouth. These patients are susceptible to dental decay, and implant failures.
8. All patients who had radiation to their jaws. Again these patients suffer from a dry mouth, and decreased blood supply to their jaw bones.

WHEN DO I NEED A BONE GRAFT FOR IMPLANT PLACEMENT ?

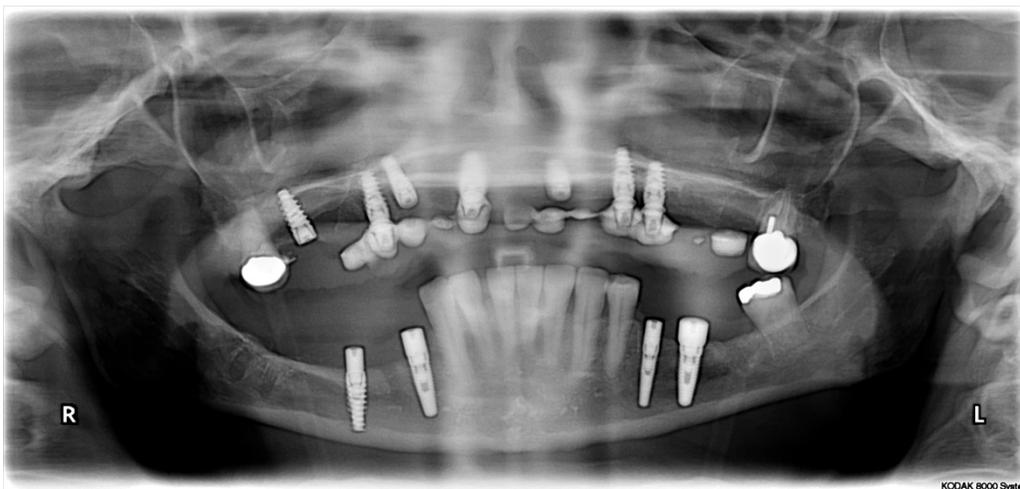
When consulting the patient, X- rays are taken, and in combination with a clinical examination, the amount of bone loss can be determined. If it is still doubtful whether an implant can be placed, a three dimensional CT- scan will be performed.



CONE BEAM CT SCAN OF THE LOWER JAW ILIAC CREST BONE HARVESTED FROM THE HIP



THE SINUS LIFT PROCEDURE



NERVE DISPLACEMENT IN THE LEFT AND RIGHT LOWER JAW AND IMPLANT PLACEMENT



DENTECTOMY OF LOWER JAW WITH PLACEMENT OF TEMPORARY BRIDGE (IMMEDIATE LOADING)



THE HORSE SHOE UPPER DENTURE AND REMOVING INSTRUMENT

THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN REMOVABLE AND FIXED STRUCTURES

1. The fixed structure usually needs more implants compared to the removable. This leads to higher cost.
2. The removable structure needs less implants, and is more cost effective.
3. The removable structure is easier to repair in case of a fracture compared to the fixed structure.
4. In both the fixed and removable structures in the upper jaw, the palatal part of the conventional denture can be get rid off, making it very comfortable.
5. Oral hygiene in the removable structure is usually better maintained than in the fixed structure.
6. In some cases like the patient with a high smile line or the patient with an unaesthetic gum profile, the removable structure with a flange would be the first choice of treatment.
7. In the case of very little space between bone and structure, a fixed bridge would again be the first choice.
8. The final decision between fixed or removable structure, would depend on the above mentioned factors, and the financial situation of the patient. This is why a thorough examination and comprehensive discussion prior to treatment is crucial.

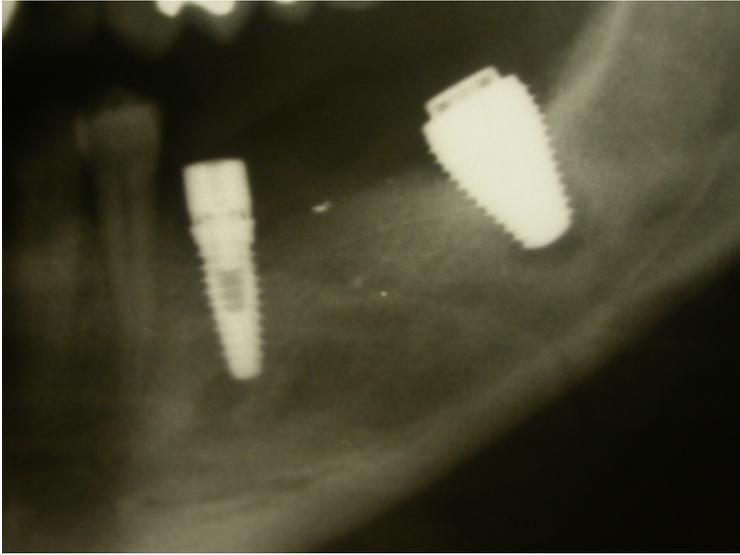
HOW DO I CLEAN AND MAINTAIN MY IMPLANTS AND CROWNS AND BRIDGES AND STRUCTURES ?

Implants are replacing your own natural teeth, and therefore should be cleaned and checked every 6 months during your dental visit. All super structures should be removed at least once a year, thoroughly cleaned, your implants and supporting tissues cleaned, and replaced. All implant patients are encouraged to use **WATER SPRAY DEVICES (AQUA FLOSSER)** on a daily basis. These are commonly find at your retail chemist.

All removable dentures needs to be replaced every 4 years, and O- ring units every 2 years.



CO- AXIS IMPLANT (36 DEGREES)



MAX IMPLANT IN LOWER JAW



MAX IMPLANT IN UPPER JAW