Immediate Implants - buccal bone thickness and root anatomy With CBCT analysis

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**Introduction:** The Immediate implants protocol has advantages such as morbidity reduction and treatment duration. It is necessary an improved knowledge of both the root anatomy and the bone typography through the CBCT method for the success of this type of technique.

**Objectives:** To quantify the buccal bone thickness and root anatomy in cases subject to immediate implants.

**Materials and methods:** 403 CBCT images (208 upper teeth, 195 lower) of 49 patients from the Faculty of Dentistry of Seville, during the course of 2014. The thickness of the vestibular wall is measured in 3 points (A: crest, B: 4mm from point A, C: vertex). The second parameter is the angle formed by the axis of the basal bone with the axis of the tooth.

**Results:**

Maxilla: 89.4% of the incisors, 93.94% of the canines, 78% of the premolars and 70.5% of the molars have a thickness of the buccal bone inferior to 2 mm.

Mandible: 73.5% of incisors, 49% of canines, 64% of premolars and 53% of molars have <1 mm measured at point B.


**Conclusions:** Due to the high prevalence (80%) of the buccal bone inferior to 2mm it is advisable to perform additional regeneration procedures for tissue preservation.

**Literature:**


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