Nobel-Active in severe case of periodontal disease

Transdental Guided-Implant-Planning (TdGIP) - deep shift implantation - Periobridging

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Introduction

Due to severe periodontal diseases a 42-year old female translator [10] asked for help. Several periodontal-therapies had been already accomplished in the past. Other clinics had been recommended the removal of all teeth and an over-denture. By conversion on removable denture the female patient feared phonetic difficulties; thus in the long run an inability to work.

We recommended an immediate implantation after tooth extraction based on Nobel-Guide Planning (Transdental Guided-Implant-Planning; TdGIP) using Nobel-Active-Implants.

Objectives

The clinical investigation showed reduced dentures of the upper jaw and prosthetic treated teeth. In the maxilla 2nd°-movement of the teeth was identified, in the lower jaw 1st°-movement. Left central and lateral incisors were rotated and labial protruded. The marginal gingiva was fibrotically thickened as indication of recurrend infections; (API: 65%, PBI between 3-4°; CPTIN Code x>4); [1a,b].

The radiological investigation (OPT; Orthopantomography) demonstrated a bimaxillary horizontal bone loss with vertical break-downs in region 15, 11-22, 24-26, 36-34 und 44.[2]

Diagnosis:
Chronical adult periodontitis (AP)

Planning:
First the maxilla was planned in arrangement with the patient needs as immediate implantation after tooth extraction with immediate function; En detail:
1. Periodental pretreatment including Photolase®-Therapy
2. Tooth extraction in the maxilla
3. Sinuslifting right
4. Transdentale Nobel-Guide-Planning (TdGIP) with implantation [3a-c]
5. Immediate loading with "PerioBridge"
6. 3 weeks later Transfer from "PerioBridge" to Procera® Crowns and Bridges

Material and Methods

According to data conversion ten implants were planned in the three-dimensional data record. The radiological differentiation between tooth and bone substance could be accomplished using the Houndsfield-function. If possible the clinical tooth axle was imitated. Doing so, the implants could be placed in the X-Y-plane correctly. The vertical dimension (Z-axis) was extrapolated by following the clinical crown-height. After proving the Nobel-Guide-template intraorally, the laser-based periotreatment (Photolase®-procedure); [4a] were performed.

The tooth extraction in the Maxilla was followed by conditioning the cervical epithelium [4d]. Right side sinus lifting was performed [4c]. Afterwards ten Nobel Active implants were inserted deep with the help of the Nobel Guide Template [4b]; (Rp 4.3x13mm in region 011, 022, 023, 014; Np 3.5x13mm in region 012, 022; Rp 5.0x13mm in region 015, 024, 025; Range of force between 45 and 65 Ncm). For loading via PerioBridge Narrow profile Abutments (Rp and/or NP 9mm) were used [4d].
Prosthetic rehabilitation:
After fitting in the PerioBridge an exchange of the Narrow-profile-Abutments to casting abutments took place. An open casting was accomplished [5a]. After this the provisional PerioBridge was integrated again [6a,b]. As final prosthetic restoration six Procera-Crowns were manufactured on Procera-Abutments in region 013-023 and inserted three weeks later [7a-c]. The remaining implants 014, 015, 024 and 25 were supplied by Procera-Bridges with distal extension on titanium abutments [8a-d].
Results
Immediate implantation after tooth extraction in severe periodontal diseases represents a possibility to preserve the current bone situation. When combined with modern perirotreatments like Photolase-Therapy immediate function with provisional crowns or bridges secures the receipt of the periodontal tissue. TdGIP permits the receipt of the Gingiva after extraction and during the replacement of the PerioBridge by Procera-Crowns.

Conclusions
Due to missing physiological load the loss teeth leads to a decreased bone height by alveolar atrophy. The result of each extraction are 40% to 60% bone loss in the first 2-3 years. Afterwards an absorption rate results of 1% per year to the end of life of the patient. The supply of cover prostheses after extraction leads to the loss of the Papilla.

Late implantation and planning of single crowns can lead to a problem with the red and white aesthetics. Pretty often the Papilla must be replaced ceramically in these cases, which particularly means an aesthetic compromise with high laughter line.

Immediate implantation after tooth extraction represents a possibility to use current bone situation. Immediate function with provisional crowns or bridges secures the receipt of the periodontal tissue. It is however a clearly bound defined criteria. In inflammation or chronic degenerative diseases causing vertical bone loss, augmentative possibilities (e.g. sinuslifting) must be used.

Immediate function of implant using Nobel Guide is not new. Since guided components are not yet available for the Nobel Active implant alternatives were choosen. As a check of the height and adjustment of the implants and abutments a Real-Axis-Verificator (RAV) was developed. This advice was fixed palatinal by using Guided-Anchor Pins in position of the beforehand used Nobel-Guide-template and in correct occlusion with the corresponding Mandibula. Necessary additional corrections of the implant axle could be accomplished in such a way. Thus insertion of the PerioBridge in x-y-z-position was possible.

In the past Nobel-Guide-Templates were used and indicated for edentulous jaws or single tooth replacement. More advantages can now be obtained using transdental guided implant planning (TdGIP); By improving the prosthetic security (NobelGuide), decreasing surgical interventions and avoiding phonetic problems due to removable dentures. In the long run this leads despite operation to a positive experience for the patient [10].

**Literature**


**Abbreviations**

API: Modified Approximal-Plaque-Index
AP: Chronical Adult Periodontitis
CPITN: Community Periodontal Index of Treatment Needs
PBI: Papilla-Bleeding-Index
RAV: Real-Axis-Verificator
TdGIP: Transdental Nobel-Guide®-Implant-Planning

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Nobel-Active in severe case of periodontal disease
Transalveolar Guided Implant Placing (TIGP) – thought, planning, – Periodizing

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ABSTRACT

The clinical and radiographic evaluation of the severe periodontal disease of the patient revealed an extensive bone loss and soft tissue destruction. The patient was unresponsive to regular dental treatments and had severe discomfort. The team of dentists and periodontists decided to use transalveolar guided implant placement (TIGP) to restore the patient’s oral health. The procedure involved the use of digital imaging and computer-aided design (CAD) technology to plan the implant placement accurately. The implants were then placed using a guided surgical protocol, ensuring precise positioning and optimum spatial relationships. The patient’s oral function was significantly improved, and the team is continuing to monitor the patient’s progress for long-term success.

PROCEDURES

The procedures involved in the case included a comprehensive evaluation, digital imaging, computer-aided design, and guided surgical placement of the implants. The team worked closely with the patient to ensure their comfort and satisfaction throughout the process. The patient was also educated on the importance of maintaining good oral hygiene practices to ensure the long-term success of the implants.

RESULTS

The results of the treatment were impressive, with a significant improvement in the patient’s oral function and a reduction in discomfort. The patient was pleased with the outcome and has maintained a good oral health routine.

ALTERNATIVES

The team considered alternative treatment options, such as traditional implant placement and flap surgery, but these were deemed less effective in achieving the desired outcomes for the patient. The TIGP technique was chosen for its precision and effectiveness in treating severe periodontal disease.

LITERATURE


ABBREVIATIONS

- TIGP: Transalveolar Guided Implant Placing
- CAD: Computer-aided Design