T O P I C S – Day 2

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• Surgical handling of esthetic implant failures



TOPICS

- Introduction
- Surgical challenges to treat esthetic implant failures
- Treatment options & case reports
- Conclusions

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Esthetic Complications & Failures Potential Causes

- Esthetic failures are most often caused by inproper performance of the clinician (= poor treatment quality!) ✓ Implant placement in a malposition and misangle
 - ✓ Selection of oversized implants

 - Control of an inappropriate number of implants
 Control of a surgical approach that overstresses the healing
 Control of the tissues $\checkmark\,$ Selection of an inappropriate number of implants
- Esthetic failures can also be caused by peri-implant infections resulting in progressive bone loss

Dental Implant Complications

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Chapter 11 Esthetic complications due to implant malpositions: etiology, prevention, and treatment

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Most important problem: Adjacent implants in extended edentulous spaces



Observed esthetic complications with immediate implants in early 2000



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-> Increased risk for soft tissue recession

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Esthetic Complications & Failures

- Most of these esthetic failures require the removal of the implant(s)
- This results in local bone defect(s)
- In some cases, there is also a lack of sufficient keratinized soft tissues

TOPICS

- Surgical challenges to treat esthetic implant failures

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There are Challenges from a Surgical Point

- Risk to cause additional bone loss when failed implants are removed
- Reestablishment of keratinized mucosa, when it is lacking
- The retreatment of such patients often starts with a compromised clinical situation ٠



Implant Removal Technique

- Implant removal must be done as carefully as possible
- Rule #1: Don't touch the palatal bone wall
 - * Trephines, recommended in the 1990's, are completely out today They are causing too much bone loss
 - For many years, a peri-implant osteotomy was performed with burs
 - Today, special implant removal kits are preferred using a reverse removal torque
 - Reverse torque technique (RTT)

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State-of-the-Art Removal of osseointegrated Implants





Reverse Torque Technique (RTT)

Reestablishment of Keratinized Mucosa (KM)

- Rule #2: Make sure that you have enough keratinized mucosa at future implant sites
- When is the best time point to correct the soft tissues? During implant removal surgery

 - At implant placement
 Following implant placement as separate surgery
- Soft tissue augmentation is done with the techniques used in implant patients for more than 20 years
- Connective tissue grafts Full thickness grafts
- **→**
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How to remove this oversized implant?





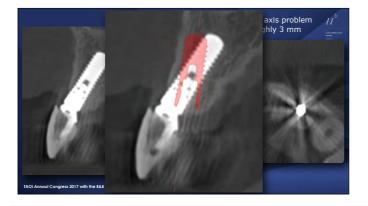


Male patient, age 27 years, non-smoker, with a traumatic tooth loss (#11)
Implant 11 was placed 7 years ago alio loco, tooth 21 was crowned as well
The esthetic outcome does not satisfy the patient's expectations



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Gap in the incisal edge (appr. 3 mm)
Disharmony with the mucosal margin





8 weeks later: Soft tissues have healed, but not completely







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TOPICS

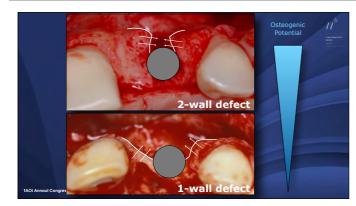
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Most important Criterion: Bone Defect Morphology

- Crest width at potential implant sites and 3 mm mesially and distally
 → 2-wall defect: Si possible
- 2-wall defect (< 4mm): Staged approach is needed
- Rarely, implant removal can be combined with implant placement
 - → No infection at implant site
 - Intact soft tissues to allow a primary wound closure

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Treatment Options to handle Esthetic Failures

• The surgical approach depends on the anatomic situation

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- Option 1: Implant removal and simultaneous implant placement (= 1 surgery)
- Option 2: Early implant placement following implant removal (= 2 surgeries)
- Option 3: Implant placement following ridge augmentation following implant removal (= 3 surgeries)

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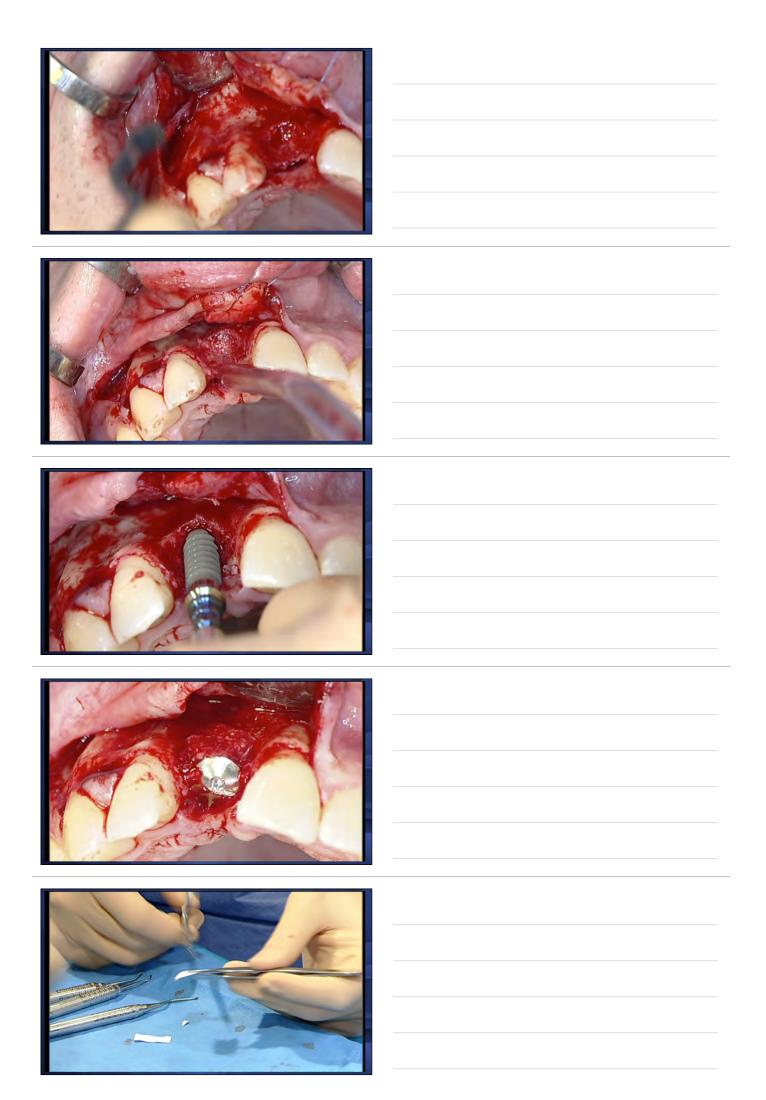


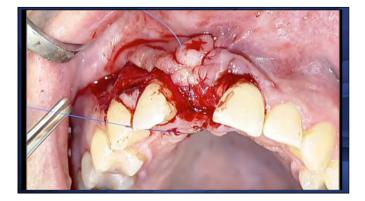


















A 3 to 6 months soft tissue conditioning phase will follow now to optimise the peri-implant soft tissue esthetics and maturation A screw-retained crown is highly preferred by our group The esthetic outcome will be excellent •

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Treatment Options to handle Esthetic Failures

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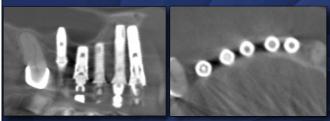




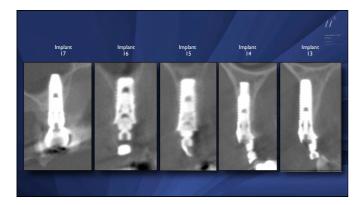




CBCT status in Nov 2012



- Implants 16-13 cannot be maintained
- Sinus floor elevation is mandatory in area 14-17
- Patient should always have a Fixed Dental Prosthesis during therapy •





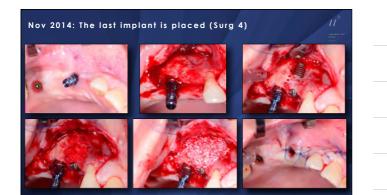
- Implant removal 14, 15 and 16, maintain the FDP supported by impl. 13 and 17 Implant placement 14 and SFE in area 14-17
- \mathcal{D} Change of FDP to implant support 14 and 17 Implant placement in area 16 and implant removar 13, defect grafting in area 13
- Implant placement in area 13 with GBR Final rehabilitation with Implant crown 13 and FDP supported by Implant 14 and 16 5. 6.





Aug 2014: Another implant is placed, one removed (Surg 3) ll











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TOPICS

- Conclusions

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Conclusions: The Challenge of Esthetic Failures

- Esthetic implant failures are most often caused by poor treatment quality of clinicians
- The 3-dimensional malposition of implants is the most often seen cause for esthetic failures
- In such cases, implant removal is the only treatment option to eliminate the problem
- Implant removal must be done with caution to avoid additional bone loss
- Special implant removal instruments are used today to fracture the bone-implant interface by rotation (BTI Extractor Kit) •

Conclusions: The Challenge of Esthetic Failures

- Following implant removal, a direct re-implant placement is only done in case of a non-infected site and with intact soft tissues allowing a primary wound closure
- Otherwise, the soft tissues are left to heal to clear a local infection
- If an insufficient amount of keratinized mucosa is present, a full thickness soft tissue graft is used •
- •
- The treatment is offen very time consuming and requires several surgical steps and extended healing periods

Conclusions: Prevention of Esthetic Failures

- The best strategy is to prevent esthetic complications
- It is strongly recommended to classify your patients according to the SAC Classification ✓ S = Straight forward
- \checkmark A = Advanced
- ✓ C = Complex
- Treat only those cases, which you feel comfortable with and for which you are experienced enough
- Otherwise, team-up with a more experienced implant surgeon





