

Indications & Contraindications - Success

Indications & contraindications - Success implantation process



Impressive is the success rate of the implantation process that reaches 100%. This very high success rate is reduced, according to ITI (International Team of Implantology), by Risk Factors (pre-existing bone radiation, uncontrolled diabetes mellitus, haemorrhagic mood, intense smoking) and High Risk Factors (severe systemic diseases, use of drugs, non-cooperative patient)

Many studies have shown that patients who have a well-modulated diabetes mellitus, do not show greater risk of implant loss than healthy implant patients. A prerequisite for successful implant placement in these patients is post-surgical antibiotic coverage, avoidance of any pressure in the implant placement area, and strict blood glucose regulation.



Osteoporosis can not be described as a risk factor.

There are local limiting factors that the development of implants and surgery techniques increasingly reduces their complication potential, referred to as bone diseases (Paget's disease, osteomalacia, general fibrous bone dystrophy). Restriction factors include smoking, alcohol and xerostomia that affect the periodontal and implantation tissues and the longevity of the implant.

Finally, it should be marked that good daily oral hygiene and regular dental check of implants will bring success and longevity to implantation prosthetic restoration.

Oral Hygiene & Care - Recall visits of the Implants



Oral hygiene and daily care in implanted patients is an important factor in implant longevity. Washing regular and daily use of antiseptic solutions with special aids (dental floss, interdental brush, water pick), after each meal is the proposal of our clinic.

Periodic re-evaluations by the dentist (cleaning of implanted prosthetic structures, radiography and clinical testing) are part of the preventive care of implant patients

In contrast, the diseases and inflammations of the implants are found.

Periimplant mucositis and periimplantitis are the corresponding gingivitis and periodontitis encountered in natural teeth.

In periimplant mucositis, it is a reversible inflammatory lesion of only soft tissues (gums) around the implant.

Activating the patient for better oral hygiene and removing the plaque with a special scaler from the dentist eliminates inflammation.

However, if the patient does not visit the dentist with the first signs of inflammation, the inflammation progresses extensively and may attack the bone that holds the implant. Then the appearance of the periimplantitis occurs.

In order to treat periimplantitis, there are various means depending on the extent of tissue destruction. From conservative abrasion and laser use to surgical treatment with grafts and membranes, these are the techniques that can be used to treat the disease.