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Preventing and treating soft tissue implant complications

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Implant failures are extremely difficult to correct. They usually result from the loss of bone and soft tissue volume. It's really an equal balance of bone and soft tissue that must be present for ideal long-term success. Keratinized gingiva is beneficial around implants but not essential for health; however with increased soft tissue volumes we do see fewer complications. When preventing esthetic soft tissue failures we must augment any deficiencies with implant placement. Esthetic complications fit into two areas; failures with missing papillary volume and deficient facial gingiva /bone. This lecture will focus on how to prevent and treat these complications. Proper planning and sequencing with connective tissue grafts/immediate or delayed placement will all be discussed.

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Placing an implant using a single bur: Is that possible and a safe procedure in 2016?

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In oral implantology, we are used to place implant by enlarging the hole of implant placement, using drills of increasing diameters, with the working length. Most companies use an average of 3 drills to prepare the place for the implant. Most companies also advise to drill at low speed to avoid the risk of heating the bone. A French company recently decided to create an implant that is positioned using a single drill and a high speed drilling between 1500 to 2000 rpm. A clinical and follow-up of 2 years study on CIDRR showed a success rate of 98%. A comparative study published in 2014 in CIDRR, with Strauman and Nobel Implants Brands showed that the heating of the bone with one drill at 1500 rpm speed, was very close to the results of the other brands. Those studies show that drilling with a single bur to place an implant can be demonstrated as a safe procedure in oral implant surgery.

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