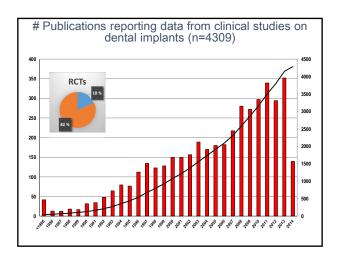
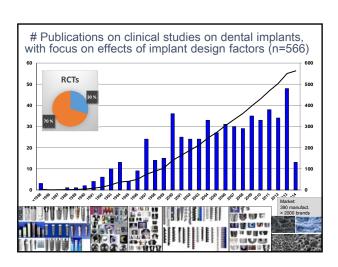


## Role of the implant design on immediate loading

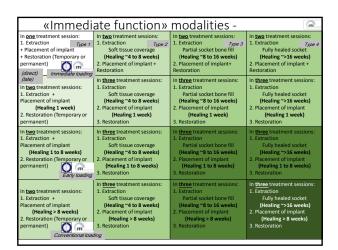
### Critical appraisal of the evidence from clinical trials

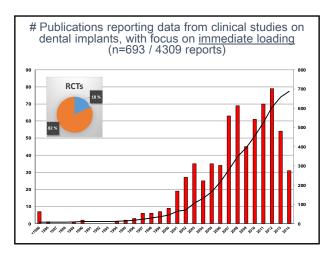
Asbjørn Jokstad, DDS, PhD UiT The Arctic University of Norway University of Toronto





# «Immediate function» - terms Patient A patient with an edentulous space or jaw desiring immediate restoration of form and function i.e., «immediate loading\*» A patient with a terminal tooth or dentition desiring immediate restoration of form and function i.e., «immediate implant» / «immediate placement» pluss «immediate loading»\* \*«Functional loading» AKA occlusal loading or «Nonfunctional loading» = («Immediate restoration»)





#### General findings on immediate loading

693 reports

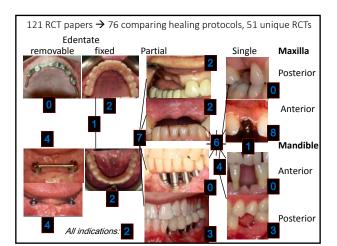
#### # Systematic reviews: 53 (11 in last 2 years)

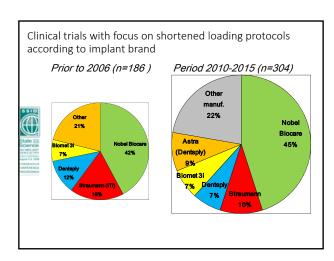
<u>First clinical research study:</u> 1968 – 1975 (Brånemark et al. 1977: Experience over a 10-year period & 4 tps-implants anterior mandible (Ledermann 1978)

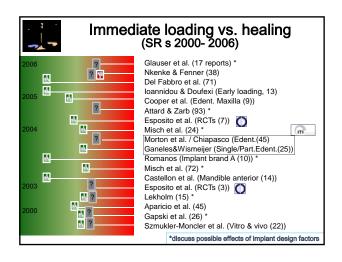
<u>Longest clinical research study:</u> 44p/176i over 12 years (range 8-18), retrospective study, ITI-tps anterior mandible (Lambrecht & Hodel 2007)

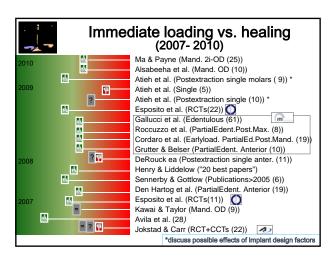
#### #RCT trials: 121 reports (18 in last 2 y.), 76 focus on loading comp., 51 unique RCTs

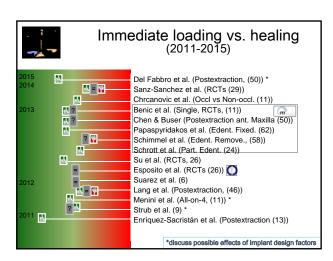
<u>First:</u> 10 p. with 40 Nobelbiocare Mk2 i. edent.mand. OD (Chiapasco et al. 2001)
<u>Largest:</u> 266 p. with 325 Straumann SLA i. for crown/3-4i-FDP(Zöllner et al. 2008)
<u>Longest:</u> 10 y. 106p/212i/2i-OD (Ma et al. 2010) & 9 y. 44p/121i (Rocci et al. 2013)





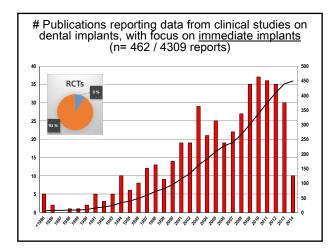




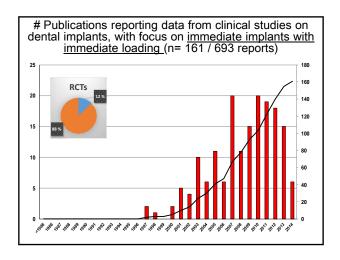


#### General findings on immediate loading 693 reports # Systematic reviews: 53 (11 in last 2 years) First clinical research study: 1968 – 1975 (Brånemark et al. 1977: Experience over a 10-year period & 4 tps-implants anterior mandible (Ledermann 1978) Longest clinical research study: 44p/176i over 12 years (range 8-18), retrospective study, ITI-tps anterior mandible (Lambrecht & Hodel 2007) #RCT trials: 121 reports (18 in last 2 y.), 76 focus on loading comp., 51 unique RCTs First: 10 p. with 40 Nobelbiocare Mk2 i. edent.mand. OD (Chiapasco et al. 2001) Largest: 266 p. with 325 Straumann SLA i. for crown/3-4i-FDP(Zöllner et al. 2008) Longest: 10 y. 106p/212i/2i-OD (Ma et al. 2010) & 9 y. 44p/121i (Rocci et al. 2013) Pre-surgery modifiers General & local risk factors Bone quantity and quality (jaw) Vertical dimension of occlusion Parafunctional habits Additional modifiers? Single implant vs. Splinted implants Occluding vs. Non-occluding Implant design, including length Surgery modifiers ? Flap / Site preparation

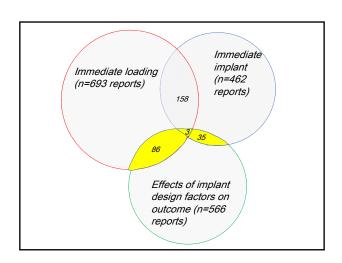
Primary stability



#### General findings on immediate implants # Systematic reviews: 22 (11 in last 2 years) First clinical research study: Single Tübinger-implants Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (Schulte 1978) Longest clinical research study: Retrospective data of 1608 i./981p. over 25y. Nobel Biocare implants (Balshi et al. 2013) #RCT trials: 51 (9 in last 2 years) First: 36p./43i, Ti-tps vs Ti\_HA +/- DFDB (Gher et al. 1994) Largest: 208 p./i. Straumann-SLA, after 3 weeks healing (Lang et al. (2007) Longest follow up: 3 y. 93p/99i Osseospeed (Sanz et al. 2010) & (10 y. 72p/i. Osseotite, placement 10days after extraction (Schropp et al. 2010) Surgery modifiers? Flap / Site preparation Primary stability Skill of Clinician(s) Pre-surgery modifiers General & local risk factors Residual infection Socket defect shape & facial plate integrity/thickness Facial position of the implant Soft tissue biotype Bone quantity and quality (jaw) Vertical dimension of occlusion Parafunctional habits



General findings, immediate implants with immediate loading # Systematic reviews: 9 (2 in last 2 years) 161 reports First clinical research study: 10p./130i, retrosp., edent.mand., Brånemark turned i. (Balshi & Wolfinger 1997) Longest clinical research study: 7 y., retrosp., 80p/519i., edentulous jaws, 3i. Implants, (Testori et al. 2013) #RCT trials: 18 (4 in last 2 years) First: vs.:(ii+dl) 40p.(Crespi ea. 2008)–(i. autograft,heal 4 m., il),76p. (Block ea. 2009) Largest: vs. Xenograft+membrane, heal 4m.,+il, 106p., single max. (Felice et al. 2011) Longest follow up: 5 years 71p/120i, single posterior, (Prosper et al. 2010) Surgery Modifiers? Flap / Site preparation Primary stability Residual infection Pre-surgery modifiers
General & local risk factors
Bone quantity/quality (jaw)
Vertical dimension of
occlusion
Parafunctional habits Skill of Clinician(s) Additional modifiers? Single implant vs. Splinted implants Occluding vs. Non-occluding Implant design, including length Socket defect shape & facial plate integrity/thickness Facial position of the implant Soft tissue biotype



## | Artzi et al. (2010): Short (8-mm) and narrow (3.3-mm) implant configurations were significantly (P < .05) associated with failure (RCS) | Zafiropoulos et al. (2009):The type of implant, position, and timing of placement and loading did not influence the survival rate of this treatment method (RCS) | Li et al. (2009: The implant survival rate was found to be not related to implant diameter, system, configuration, type of abutment connections, and position of implants (P > .05). (RCS) | Effects of implant design factors on outcome (n=566 reports)

