In loving memory of my parents, Sarah and Leon Schwartz, and my beloved brother Rafi.

This book is one of my most significant achievements. It is based on a lifetime of work and experience, which I hope will become a useful and innovative textbook, and a source of knowledge for practitioners, students and colleagues.

This achievement, however, would not have been possible without the endless support of my family, colleagues and friends.

First and foremost, I would like to thank my husband Udi Arad, for his everlasting love and patience. You have been and will forever remain my source of energy and my strength. You are my fountain of peace and calm, as well as an eternal source of fire that ignites me to strive forward. You are my anchor and my wings embodied in one.

I wish to thank my children, Jonathan, Avigail, Naama and Dikla, who have been my joy and inspiration, to whom I hope I bequeathed the drive for knowledge, but will forever remain my greatest teachers.

I am thankful to everyone who has contributed time, energy, knowledge and expertise to make this book the best it can be.

I am grateful to my co-authors who kindly contributed their time and wisdom, and agreed to participate in this venture that has finally come to fruition.

I would like to express my appreciation to all my colleagues and friends with whom I have worked in close cooperation for many years, for their confidence and trust, and for all the patients who are part of this book (just a small part of so many challenging cases).

I express my gratitude to the staff of my surgical center for their diligence and dedication, and especially Anca Peletz for being there for the past 20 years, meticulously creating and keeping this overwhelming database which served as a foundation for this book. I would like to thank Gabi Mizner my dental hygienist, for her attention and thoroughness with every patient, keeping them satisfied with the results for many years; Dassi Mendelssohn for her devoted dental assistance for more than ten years, and to my personal secretary Alexandra Mayer for being as efficient, intelligent and perceptive as one can be, making my life easier and bringing order to my hectic existence.

I also wish to thank Rita Lazar who has assisted me throughout my career, for her impeccable professionalism and knowledge that made this book so eloquent.

I thank Consult-PRO® and Dental Master® for their educative and elaborate simulations and imaging.

Finally, I am grateful to the editing staff for bearing with me and making this book a unique and special experience.

I am truly blessed, thank you all.
It is always special when a person’s life’s work can be summarized and put down for others to learn from. That is what we are now so privileged to witness with the writing and publishing of this fine textbook by Dr. Devorah Schwartz-Arad – affectionately known to all of her friends as “Dubi”. This textbook covers all aspects of immediate placement, immediate loading and temporization, including informative chapters on treatment planning, case selection, esthetics, occlusion, and the psychological aspects for the patient to name a few.

Dubi has written many of the chapters herself, but has also recruited some of the finest teachers, researchers, and educators in the world to be part of this major work. Perhaps the best part of this textbook is the fact that almost everything presented is evidence-based whenever possible. Articles are referenced throughout the chapters by all of the authors. This is a refreshing change from other textbooks in which we only get the opinion of the authors without documentation to back up the ideas.

On a personal note, I have known Dubi for many years. She is a great educator and serious teacher, who makes herself available to share her knowledge with students and fellow teachers around the world. She is at the “cutting edge” of knowledge and skill, and is not afraid to think outside the box when indicated. She has excellent documentation of her work and this is visible in this fine textbook.

Her training as an oral surgeon has certainly given her great skills to manage simple as well as advanced cases. But this book reflects far more than the surgical and teaching skills of one person. It organizes the totality of what a practitioner should understand and master, to achieve an elegant level of the clinical practice of implant dentistry.

This textbook is valuable for all members of the treatment team. It will give the reader organization and direction, medical and dental evaluation principles, bioengineering concepts, surgical principles, alternative treatment planning, and pharmacological considerations, from single teeth to full arch rehabilitations.

It is a book to be read and reread, by the serious student and practitioner of implant dentistry. It projects the tremendous dedication, thoroughness, and commitment of one person: Dubi Schwartz-Arad.

With great admiration,

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## Contents

### Section I

1. Dental implants or traditional treatments: a contemporary dilemma. ................................. 1  
   Gabriele Pecora, Vittoria Perrotti, Giovanna Iezzi, Ana Emília Pontes, and Adriano Piattelli

2. Teeth in one day. ......................................................... 9  
   Georg Mailáth-Pokorny, Rudolf Fürhauser, Robert Haas, and Georg Watzek

3. The importance of histological analysis in the evaluation of immediate implants .................. 31  
   Arthur B. Novaes Jr, Raquel R. M. de Barros, and Rafael R. de Oliveira

### Section II

4. Immediate implant placement: surgical technique – steps and procedures ....................... 41  
   Devorah Schwartz-Arad

5. Flapless surgery and immediate dental implantation – a procedure without incisions .......... 51  
   Devorah Schwartz-Arad

6. Immediate implant placement: the gap, socket preservation, and soft tissue augmentation .... 69  
   Moshe Goldstein and William Becker

### Section III

7. Esthetic predictability and peri-implant soft tissue management. ....................................... 79  
   André P. Saadoun
## Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Tissue management and prosthetic considerations with immediate implantation in the anterior maxilla</strong></td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nitzan Bichacho, Eric van Dooren, Mauro Fradeani, and Galit Talmor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Preoperative orthodontic treatment modalities for soft and hard tissue modification prior to implantation</strong></td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rafi Romano</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IV</strong></td>
<td><strong>Immediate implantation and loading in the esthetic zone</strong></td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Devorah Schwartz-Arad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Immediate implantation in molars</strong></td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Devorah Schwartz-Arad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Immediate implantation for full-arch rehabilitation</strong></td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Devorah Schwartz-Arad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Dental trauma and dental implants: the meeting point</strong></td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Devorah Schwartz-Arad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>V</strong></td>
<td><strong>Psychological and quality of life aspects of immediate implantation</strong></td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rudolf Fürhauser, Georg Mailath-Pokorny, Robert Haas, and Georg Watzek</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Stress and anxiety in immediate implant insertion: the effect on cognition, pain, and wound healing</strong></td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ilana Eli</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VI</strong></td>
<td><strong>Smoking and immediate implantation</strong></td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Devorah Schwartz-Arad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Complications in immediate implantations</strong></td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Devorah Schwartz-Arad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Complex and unusual cases</strong></td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Devorah Schwartz-Arad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Index</strong></td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
minimum space of 3 mm between two adjacent implants is advisable for multiple extractions of neighboring teeth and immediate implantation. In molars, the maximum gap for replacing a tooth with a single implant is 12 mm.

**Buccolingual position**

A minimum 5-mm width of alveolar residual bone between the facial and palatal/lingual plates is necessary at the area of the implant and apical to the extracted root. Otherwise, immediate implantation is not recommended and an augmentation procedure is needed before implantation (Fig 4-7).

Implants should be placed palatal/lingual to the apex of the extracted root for a better emergence profile of the future crown. Facial bone fenestrations can be corrected by bone substitutes augmented through a subperiosteal tunnel or via the socket. It is advisable during osteotomy to palpate the buccal area with the index finger to detect small fenestrations.

**Apicocoronal position**

Stabilization of the immediate implant is achieved mostly by the portion of the implant apical to the root apex. A minimum of 3 to 4 mm of bone is recommended at the area apical to the extracted root. Nevertheless, the maximum available implant length should be inserted for maximum primary stability.

**Implant selection**

Currently, there is a wide variety of implant designs, including different dimensions (diameter and length), coatings, and shapes. It is important to select carefully the appropriate implant for the site and the clinical and anatomic situation when planning immediate implantation.

**Length of implant**

Because the anchorage of the immediate implant is achieved mostly from its apical portion, the longest possible implant should be used (Fig 4-8). In the maxilla, it is occasionally necessary to combine the implantation with augmentation procedures, such as subnasal or sinus augmentation. In the posterior mandible, a two-stage procedure might be warranted if there is no sufficient available bone above the mandibular canal for apical encroachment of the implant.
Fig 4-6  Direction of osteotomy in different areas: premolars (a to c), incisors (d to f), and molars (g to k). In incisors, the pilot osteotomy should be prepared at the palatal socket wall. Augmentation is usually recommended for esthetic purposes. In molars, the implant is placed in the center of the mesiodistal space, at the inter-radicular area. Augmentation is usually recommended as most of the time the gap exceeds 3 mm. (Courtesy of Consult-PRO.)

Fig 4-7  Preoperative CT scan showing supra-apical bone deficiency (arrow). There should be a minimum of 5 mm of alveolar residual bone between the facial and palatal/lingual plates at the area of the implant and apical to the extracted root. If there is insufficient bone, an augmentation procedure will be necessary prior to immediate implantation.
implants is similar; only the zone of stress concentration is different. Excessive occlusal loading during function can cause peri-implant bone loss⁶⁹,⁸⁷ (Figs 7-25a and 7-25b).

Another factor that can have a major impact is the shear stress force that can appear at the bone/implant interface upon occlusal loading. Marginal bone remodeling will occur after placing the final restoration in zones where no effective tridimensional interlocking between bone and the implant abutment surface exists, while the chances of preserving the intact bone level will increase with the presence of retention elements up to the top of the implant.¹⁶

The use of a tapered implant also decreases the stress on the implant, moving it away from the collar, and allows a better distribution of forces along the body of the implant, which will indirectly minimize cervical bone resorption and soft tissue recession. The control of horizontal occlusal forces during the first months of function is a determining factor in reducing stress in the crestal zone, enabling bone adaptation, and minimizing crestal bone loss. Therefore, a functional occlusal adjustment of the implant restoration should be performed⁸⁸ (Fig 25c to 7-25f).

Conclusions

Although esthetics represent an essential part of the actual oral treatment, the value of the results, the predictability of the different therapeutic modalities, and the long-term prognosis all require a scientific approach to clinical procedures. The final objective in implantology is to achieve an optimal esthetic implant restoration, surrounded by a natural gingival

Fig 7-25 (a) Stress and micromovements on the implant–abutment junction and implant collar will liberate bacterial toxins, induce bone loss, and may accelerate fracturing of the screw. (b) Cycle-in and cycle-out phases of the chewing cycle on the right side. (c) Buccal view of an implant restoration on the left first premolar. (d) Radiograph of the SwissPlus implant supporting the restoration, showing the correct cervical bone level. (e) Occlusal view of the functional masticatory guidance adjustment, with light contact on the implant. (Courtesy of Dr. M. Le Gall, Lorient, France.)
Conclusions

Contour and in harmony with the adjacent teeth, by using delicate osseous and/or mucogingival plastic surgery (Fig 7-26).

Advances in surgical techniques and in the design and surfaces of implants have moved implant treatment beyond purely functional integration and towards a restoratively driven approach, with a heightened awareness that favorable esthetic results will also depend on biologically driven therapy.99,100 Several changes need to be implemented in procedures to reduce or prevent tissue remodeling, as well as in hardware, such as a tapered implant design with microthreads on the coronal portion, a rough surface to the collar, and new prosthetic options, including using new abutment designs and biomaterials for prosthetic components with screwtype one-piece abutment restorations. These are some of the parameters that prevent or reduce crestal bone remodeling, induce crestal bone preservation, and increase and stabilize the volume of the soft tissues.

Surgically noninvasive procedures, such as flapless procedures, are recommended. When a flap elevation that creates a pouch without vertical incision is necessary, soft tissue grafting is recommended to improve the biotype and create a certain level of long-term soft tissue stability. Immediate implant placement in a slightly palatal position after extraction, combined with bone graft and connective tissue graft, will preserve the levels of hard and soft tissues, to obtain a favorable esthetic outcome.

Prosthetic procedures should avoid multiple connections/disconnections of prosthetic components, use a concave or switch platform submergence profile, and involve biocompat-

Fig 7-26 (a) Retroalveolar radiograph of a left central incisor with a poor prognosis. (b) Procera restoration with subgingival concavity and a convexity at the gingival level. (c) Final ceramic restoration with optimal gingival contour and tonicity. (d) Retroalveolar radiograph of the implant restoration, showing maintenance of the cervical bone level. (Courtesy of Dr. N. Bichacho, Tel Aviv, Israel.)
Case 2 – Two single immediate implants with screw retained provisional crowns

Fig 8-13 The preoperative radiographs for this case show, in the right central incisor, a significant reduction of tooth structure and an inappropriate post into the root. There is also a substantial reduction of the periodontal support around the left lateral incisor.

Fig 8-14 The preoperative clinical edge-to-edge view shows the presence of the two provisional restorations on the right central incisor and the left lateral incisor. The gingival outline shows the lateral incisors in a more apical position than the central incisors and canines.

Fig 8-15 After removal of the provisional restorations and post, the margin of the right central incisor appears located deeply in the subgingival area.

Fig 8-16 After atraumatic extraction and 3D socket evaluation, connective tissue grafts were harvested from the palatal region. Placement of the graft in a buccal split-thickness pouch, combined with the use of a filler material (Bio-Oss), will partially compensate for the bone resorption that will occur after extraction.

Fig 8-17 A Nobel Active RP (Nobel Biocare) implant was placed in the right central incisor position and a Nobel Active NP implant (Nobel Biocare) in the left lateral incisor position. Care was taken to engage with the palatal wall of the extraction sockets, in order to obtain primary implant stability.

Fig 8-18 (a, b) After implant placement, the provisional pillar titanium abutments were positioned and cut buccally before inserting the acrylic shells.
Once the pillars have been cut the shells can be placed in position.

The shells are placed over the titanium pillars prior to being fixed in the proper position.

A flowable composite resin is then applied to fill the gap and create an ideal submergence profile. The light-curing resin composite enables an easy and very quick procedure for construction of provisional crowns.

The shells are placed over the titanium pillars prior to being fixed in the proper position.

The two provisionals in place after suturing. The two incisal openings highlight the slight oblique orientation of the two implants. Note the gingival level of the right central incisor, which is more coronal than for the contralateral tooth.

The final shape of the two provisionals was achieved by the application of the resin composite material. The two restorations were shortened incisally to avoid any contact during excursive movements – this is a fundamental requisite for immediate function.

After initial healing and osseointegration of the implants, a connective tissue graft was placed on the buccal aspect of the right lateral incisor. The combination of coronal relocation of the tooth preparation and reshaping of the root surface by creating a moderate buccal concavity apically to the preparation (in the dentogingival sulcus) resulted in an increase of connective tissue thickness and coronal relocation of the gingival margin. The soft tissue thickness also concealed the discoloration of the root and created a stable gingival position.

After a few months the provisional restoration of the central incisor was removed to idealize the final gingival contour.
Fig 13-2 Ankylosis of two maxillary right incisors several years after trauma to the anterior area (a, b). The right central incisor was remarkably underoccluded and was temporarily restored using composite resin. Notice the uneven free gingival margin of that tooth compared with that of the left incisor (c, d). Although the right lateral incisor was also diagnosed as ankylotic, the free gingival margin was acceptable; decoronation was performed only for the central incisor and the lateral tooth was maintained until growth completion (e to k). A provisional fixed partial denture was fabricated (l to n). At age 19, the soft tissue and vertical bone growth can be observed at the area of decoronation, while the free gingival margin of the lateral incisor is apically poisoned. A computerized tomography (CT) scan showed external root resorption of the lateral incisor and remnants of dentin of the central decoronated incisor (e, p). The ankylotic lateral incisor was extracted and two dental implants immediately inserted. The gap was filled with bovine bone, and connective tissue from the right palate was grafted to correct the free gingival margin of the lateral incisor (q to t). Histologic examination of the right lateral incisor demonstrated wide areas of dentin, showing resorption and replacement by compact lamellar bone. Note the pronounced resorption lacunae and direct bone-to-dentin contact (y, z). A follow up periapical view after a year of post-implant placement demonstrates dentin remnant of central incisor in contact with implant two years after implantation (za). Clinical view a year following implantation (zb). (Surgeon: Dr. D. Schwartz-Arad, Ramat Hasharon, Israel; prosthodontist: Dr. Z. Ormianer, Ramat Gan, Israel; histologic examination: Dr. Ilana Kaplan, Israel.)
First phase: post-traumatic anterior tooth loss, before completion of growth
## Index

### A
- accidents, injuries following 222, 279–283
- acellular dermal matrix allograft 76
- alcohol consumption, and marginal bone loss 245
- alveolar bone loss 51–52
  - smoking and 243–244
- alveolar crest remodeling 41
- alveolar ridge preservation 199
- amelogenesis imperfecta 286–287
- angiogenesis 38
- anterior concept 14, 18
- anxiety, in dental patients 236, 239–241
- anxiety disorders 236, 237
- apical engagement, to implant 108–109
- apicocoronal position 44, 84
- articulation 231, 235, 237
- autogenous tooth transplantation 214–215

### B
- barrier membranes
  - in bone dehiscence treatment 47–48
  - early use 51, 69
  - with immediate implants in molar area 166–167
  - as not required 38
  - problems with 69
  - and ridge width preservation 70–72
  - and socket preservation 72
- baseline casts 230
- baseline photographs 13, 14
- beauty 230
- bending overload 162, 164
- BIC see bone-implant contact
- biologic width 81, 86, 95, 141–143, 145–146
- body dysmorphic disorder 230
- bone dehiscence 47–48, 268, 272–273, 275
- bone density 11
- bone evaluation 41
- bone grafts 70–72
- allografts 72, 87
- smoking and 245–246
- xenografts 72
- bone-implant contact (BIC), histomorphometric analysis 31, 33–35
- bone loss
  - factors 10
  - flap vs. flapless approaches 52–55
  - see also alveolar bone loss
- bone quality 10
- and implant success 165, 166
- bone volume, after immediate implantation 55–59
- bridge insertion torque (BIT) 13, 25
- bruxism 232, 233
- stress relief and 233
- buccal area, late infection in 255–256
- buccal bone plates, histologic aspects 36–38
- buccal mucosa trauma 255
- buccal pedicled island flap 73
- buccal plate injury 254
- buccolingual position 44, 84

### C
- carbon monoxide, effects 243, 244
- CBL 181, 198, 199
- cell-based therapies 1
- cement entrapment 108, 109
- cervical bone loss (CBL) 181, 198, 199
- cervical contouring concept 96
- chewing force 232
- cleft palate 284
- closed technique 20–21
- see also flapless technique
- cognitive functioning, effect of stress on 239–240
- complete arch implant rehabilitation 52
- complex and unusual cases 261–290
- amelogenesis imperfecta 286–287
- central incisor maintenance 284–285
- immediate implantation following
  - impacted canine extraction 261–267
- injuries following accidents 279–283
- mandibular atrophy 288–290
- root fracture 268–276
- series of implants 277–278
- complications
  - fixed prosthesis 133, 136
  - in immediate implantations 253–259
  - prosthodontic 235
- computerized tomography see CT scan
- confocal laser scanning microscope (CLSM) 35
- connective tissue grafts 48, 74–76, 87, 89–93
  - in anterior maxilla 109, 221, 224–226
  - for combined defects 93
  - for horizontal/vertical defects 91–92
  - coronal resorption, of maxillary canines 261
  - coronal restoration 3, 4
  - coronal position 44, 84
- cortical screws 11
- cortical 233, 239, 240
- crestal bone loss 53, 82, 93–94
- crevicular sulcus 6
- cross-arch stabilization 132, 199
- CT scan, before immediate molar implantation 168, 174
- cumulative survival rates 25
  - smoking and 247–249

### D
- debridement 31, 221
- decision making 237
- decoronation 208, 217–219
- definitive rehabilitation 24
- delayed implantation 89
- dental anxiety 236, 239–241
- dental caries 2
- dental trauma 205–226
- augmentation procedures in treatment 206–207, 219, 220, 221
- post-traumatic anterior tooth loss
  - after growth completion 219–226
  - immediate implantation in
  - post-traumatic sites 220–226
  - post-traumatic anterior tooth loss before growth completion 205–219
autogenous tooth transplantation 214–215
decoronation 208, 217–219
distraction osteogenesis 215–217
examples of need for implants 205–206
implant usage in rehabilitation 206–207
intentional tooth implantation 215
treatment options 207–212
treatment overview 205
dental alveolar ankylosis 205–206, 207–208, 212–213, 217, 219
see also coronal resorption
depressive disorders 229, 231, 232, 235–237
prevalence 236
diagnostic casts 13, 15
diagnostic radiology 13–15
distraction osteogenesis 215–217
dysgnathism 230

E
early loading 133
edentulism, and depressive symptoms 229
Emdogain 215
emotional disorders 237
emotional factors, influence 239–241
empathy 237
esthetic outcomes
comparisons between protocols 141
complications 251, 257
flapless surgery and 59–67
objective assessment 151
esthetic predictability 80
esthetic zone immediate implantation 131–157
with immediate loading or provisionalization 132–133
multiple adjacent implants 143–149
single implants 133–143
success/satisfaction evaluation 149–151, 157
symmetry importance 157
esthetics 230–231
data base 230–231
diagnosis 230
implications for immediate rehabilitation 230
psychosocial context 230
tooth loss and 9
treatment 230
extractions techniques 42–43, 86
extraoral abutment impression 108–109

fixed prosthesis, complications 133, 136
 flap elevation 42
 bone loss and 53–55
 and gingival recession 59
flapless surgery
advantages 59, 107
bone loss 52–55
bone volume 55–59
computer guidance 52
disadvantages 59
and esthetic outcomes 59–67
and immediate implantation 51–67, 107, 268
 in anterior zone 107, 141
socket preservation 55–59
flapless technique 37, 55
see also closed technique
fluorescence microscopy 32
follow-up, long-term 50
free soft tissue grafts 73
see also connective tissue grafts
full-arch rehabilitation 181–201
bone level change measurements 196–199
delayed-loading procedure 181
fixed transitional prostheses in 193–198
immediate implantation for advantages 199
augmentation procedures with 199–201
clinical practice recommendations 199
evaluations 192–193
patient satisfaction 183
protocol 193
success rates 181, 186–187, 193, 198, 199
survival rates 181, 186, 192–193, 198
provisional implants in 181–183, 186
functional loss 9–10
implants for restoring 10

G
gap 69–72
filling 47, 70
in molar area 168–172
soft tissue aspect 72–76
GBR see guided bone regeneration
general health, immediate implantation
and 251–259
implant selection 44–47
patient satisfaction 183
patient care 233–234
gingival biotype 83–84, 89, 105, 268
and single immediate tooth replacement 143
gingival inflammation 4–5, 86
gingival papillae, and esthetic outcome 145–146
gingival recession 80–81, 89
flap elevation and 59
guided bone regeneration (GBR)
an application of principles of 1
with connective tissue grafting 93
with flap elevation 42
with immediate implants in molar area 166
with late implantation 89

H
healing periods 31–32, 131
healing time 12
Herlino index 232
hemorrhage 173–174
herpetic lesions 258
histological analysis 31–38
bone plates 36–38
immediate implantation into infected sites 31–35
history, patient 13
hydroxyapatite-coated implants 165

I
immediate implant placement
bone dehiscence 47–48, 268, 272–273, 275
connective tissue grafts see connective tissue grafts
extraction techniques 42–43, 86
flap elevation see flap elevation
gap see gap
immediate loading and restoration 49–50, 132–133
implant orientation 43–44, 45, 84–86
implant selection 44–47
long-term follow-up 50
multiple adjacent implantations 48–49
preoperative examination 41
primary closure and see primary closure
socket preservation in see socket preservation
subjective experience 234–235
surgical technique 41–50
treatment planning 41–42
immediate implantation(s)
advantages 41, 88
complications 253–259
contraindications 42, 86–87
development 51
disadvantages 41, 88–89
in esthetic zone see esthetic zone
immediate implantation
flapless surgery and see flapless surgery
following impacted canine extraction 261–267
for full-arch rehabilitation see full-arch rehabilitation
indications 86
in molars see molar area immediate implantation
multiple adjacent 48–49
in post-traumatic sites 220–226
psychological aspects 229–237
quality of life aspects 233–234
in root fracture cases 268–276
smoking and see smoking
immediate loading 12, 49–50
advantages 1, 12, 50, 131, 137, 141
**Index**

**L**
- labial pedicle flaps 73
- late implantation 51, 89
- lateral cephalometric radiographs 15, 128
- lingual artery 174
- lingual bone plates, histologic aspects 36–38
- loading
  - immediate functional see immediate loading
  - late functional 12
- longevity
  - endodontically treated teeth 4
  - oral implants 5–6
  - periodontally compromised teeth 4–5
  - teeth vs. implants 135

**M**
- malocclusion, preoperative orthodontic treatment for 121–123, 125–130
- mandibular atrophy case 288–290
- marginal bone loss (MBL) see marginal bone loss
- mesiodistal position 43–44, 84
- micromotion 12–13, 131–132
- mock-ups 16
- molar area immediate implantation 161–177
  - advantages 166
  - contraindications 174, 177
  - implant dimensions 161–162
  - one vs. two implants to replace single molar 162–165
  - risk factors 173–174
  - single second molar replacement 167–172
  - with sinus augmentation procedure 172–173, 174, 175
- success of implants in molar area 165
- success rates 161, 165, 166–167
- survival rates 165, 166
- mood disorders 237
- mouth, as organ of psyche 229–233
- multirooted teeth 44, 45, 166
- myofunctional disorders 232

**N**
- nicotine, effects 243, 244, 246
- NobelGuide technique 18, 20–21
- noncutting screws 11

**O**
- occlusal support 232
- occlusal trauma 99–100, 121
- offset implant placement 13
- OHI 9, 229, 233
- open technique
  - mandible 20
  - maxilla 19–20
- operating microscopes 4
- oral functions, in psychosocial context 229–233
- Oral Health Impact Profile (OHIP) 9, 229, 233
- oral hygiene, post implant placement 24
- oral phase 229
- oral region, importance 229
- orthodontic extrusion 123, 212, 214, 216–220
- osseointegration 31, 47, 131–132
  - definition 31
- implant surface role in 33–35
- in molar area 168–172
- predictability 51
- success criteria 81
- osseointegration case 72
- overcontour 260
- overjet 127–130, 214
- overload zones
  - mild 131
  - pathologic 131

**P**
- pain
  - effect of stress on 240
- postoperative 234
- palatal advanced flap 73–74
- palatal pedicle flaps 73
- palm radiography 212, 214–215
- papillary deficiencies 149
- parallel-walled implants 11
- patient information 236–237
- peri-implant soft tissue management 79–102
- with immediate implantation in anterior maxilla 105–119
- cases 109–119
- esthetic outcomes analysis 105–106
- restorative options 107–109
- techniques 106–107
- implant characteristics 81–83
- implant placement and extraction timing 84–89
- occlusal trauma 99–100
- provisional and final restoration 96–99
- peri-implantitis 5, 181, 243
- periapical infections 206, 210, 226, 269
- periapical lesions 121–123
- periodontal disease 2
- smoking and 243–244
- periodontal ligament 6
- periosteum 36, 37–38
- phonation 231, 235, 237
- pink esthetic score (PES) 12, 99, 137, 151
- posterior concept 14, 18
- postoperative hematoma 258
- premolar transplantation 214–215
- preoperative orthodontic treatment 121–130
- long anterior crown case 123–125
- malocclusion case 121–123
- malocclusion and enlarged overjet case 127–130

**decision-making criteria 133
- immediate implant placement with 132–133
- prerequisites 137
- studies 131–132
- subjective experience 234–235
- immediate provisionalization
  - immediate implant placement with 132–133
- single-tooth replacements as 137
- impacted maxillary canine, immediate implantation following extraction of 261–267
- implant abutment junction (IAJ) 94
- implant abutments 93–96, 108
  - abutment submergence profile 94–95
  - biomaterials 95
  - connection/disconnection 95–96
- implant angulation 44
- implant collar 82
  - see also parallel-walled implants; tapered implants
- implant diameter 82–83
- implant failure, risk factors 162, 165, 244–245
- implant fracture 162, 164, 231
- implant–implant (I–I) reconstructions 5
- implant orientation 43–44, 45, 84–86
- implant restoration form/cementation 96, 99
- implant selection 44–47
  - length 44, 46
  - surface and neck portion 46, 47
  - width 46, 47
- implant stability quotient (ISQ) 13
- implant surface texture 11–12, 82–83
- implant abutments 93–96, 108
  - abutment submergence profile 94–95
  - biomaterials 95
  - connection/disconnection 95–96
  - noncutting screws 11
  - NobelGuide technique 18, 20–21
  - occlusal support 232
  - occlusal trauma 99–100, 121
  - offset implant placement 13
  - OHI 9, 229, 233
  - open technique
    - mandible 20
    - maxilla 19–20
  - operating microscopes 4
  - oral functions, in psychosocial context 229–233
  - Oral Health Impact Profile (OHIP) 9, 229, 233
- oral hygiene, post implant placement 24
- oral phase 229
- oral region, importance 229
- orthodontic extrusion 123, 212, 214, 216–220
- osseointegration 31, 47, 131–132
  - definition 31
  - implant surface role in 33–35
  - in molar area 168–172
  - predictability 51
  - success criteria 81
  - osseointegration case 72
  - overcontour 260
  - overjet 127–130, 214
  - overload zones
    - mild 131
    - pathologic 131
- pain
  - effect of stress on 240
  - postoperative 234
  - palatal advanced flap 73–74
  - palatal pedicle flaps 73
  - palm radiography 212, 214–215
  - papillary deficiencies 149
  - parallel-walled implants 11
  - patient information 236–237
  - peri-implant soft tissue management 79–102
  - with immediate implantation in anterior maxilla 105–119
  - cases 109–119
  - esthetic outcomes analysis 105–106
  - restorative options 107–109
  - techniques 106–107
  - implant characteristics 81–83
  - implant placement and extraction timing 84–89
  - occlusal trauma 99–100
  - provisional and final restoration 96–99
  - peri-implantitis 5, 181, 243
  - periapical infections 206, 210, 226, 269
  - periapical lesions 121–123
  - periodontal disease 2
  - smoking and 243–244
  - periodontal ligament 6
  - periosteum 36, 37–38
  - phonation 231, 235, 237
  - pink esthetic score (PES) 12, 99, 137, 151
  - posterior concept 14, 18
  - postoperative hematoma 258
  - premolar transplantation 214–215
  - preoperative orthodontic treatment 121–130
  - long anterior crown case 123–125
  - malocclusion case 121–123
  - malocclusion and enlarged overjet case 127–130

- loading
  - immediate functional see immediate loading
  - late functional 12
malocclusion and missing incisors  
- case 125–127
periapical lesions case 123, 124
primary closure 48, 51, 72–76
immediate implants without 51, 55
in molar area 167, 170
surgical techniques 73–76
primary stability 11
high, as essential 13, 199
prosthodontic complications 235
prosthodontic provisionalization 21–24
insertion 22
laboratory work 22, 23
patient instructions 22–24
postoperative procedures 21–22
see also immediate provisionalization
provisional crown, occlusal and interarch positioning 108
provisional restorations 50, 107–109
as foreign body 235
screw-retained 106, 108, 109
transmucosal component 109
psychological problems, and immediate restorations 235–236
punch biopsy 240

quality of life 233–234
data base 234
diagnosis 233–234
implications for immediate rehabilitation 234
psychosocial context 233

removable dentures
and mastication 231
and oral health 229
and quality of life 233
replacement resorption 205–206, 207, 215, 217, 218
resonance frequency analysis (RFA) 70
ridge alterations, after immediate implant placement 143
ridge deformity 89
rigid implant splinting 13
root canal treatment, outcomes 3–4
root-end surgery 206, 210, 269
root fracture 268–276
root separation 43
rotated palatal flap 73

screw loosening 162
screw-retained provisional restorations 106, 108, 109
shear stress 100, 132
sibilants 231
single-crown implant (SC) reconstructions 5
sinus augmentation procedures
- molar area immediate implantation with 172–173, 174, 175
- smoking and 245–246
skeletal age, establishment 210, 214–215
skin blisters 240
smoking 243–249
adverse effects 243
and endosseous implants 244–245
and immediate implantation 247–249
and implant-related surgical procedures 245–246
and marginal bone loss 244, 245, 247
and oral cavity 243–244
prevalence 243
socket preservation 55–59, 72
socket seal surgery 74, 75, 89, 106
socket-shield technique 268
soft tissue preservation 42–43
see also peri-implant soft tissue management; primary closure
speaking, functional loss 9
stress assessment 235
effects 239–241
functional loss 10
stress relief, and bruxism 233
submentalis artery 174
substance abuse disorders 236
success versus survival 2–4
swelling, postoperative 234–235
symmetry, importance to human eye 157

ultrasonics 4, 6
unusual cases see complex and unusual cases

removable dentures
and mastication 231
and oral health 229
and quality of life 233
replacement resorption 205–206, 207, 215, 217, 218
resonance frequency analysis (RFA) 70
ridge alterations, after immediate implant placement 143
ridge deformity 89
rigid implant splinting 13
root canal treatment, outcomes 3–4
root-end surgery 206, 210, 269
root fracture 268–276
root separation 43
rotated palatal flap 73

screw loosening 162
screw-retained provisional restorations 106, 108, 109
shear stress 100, 132
sibilants 231
single-crown implant (SC) reconstructions 5
sinus augmentation procedures
- molar area immediate implantation with 172–173, 174, 175
- smoking and 245–246
skeletal age, establishment 210, 214–215
skin blisters 240
smoking 243–249
adverse effects 243
and endosseous implants 244–245
and immediate implantation 247–249
and implant-related surgical procedures 245–246
and marginal bone loss 244, 245, 247
and oral cavity 243–244
prevalence 243
socket preservation 55–59, 72
socket seal surgery 74, 75, 89, 106
socket-shield technique 268
soft tissue preservation 42–43
see also peri-implant soft tissue management; primary closure
speaking, functional loss 9
stress assessment 235
effects 239–241
functional loss 10
stress relief, and bruxism 233
submentalis artery 174
substance abuse disorders 236
success versus survival 2–4
swelling, postoperative 234–235
symmetry, importance to human eye 157

ultrasonics 4, 6
unusual cases see complex and unusual cases

removable dentures
and mastication 231
and oral health 229
and quality of life 233
replacement resorption 205–206, 207, 215, 217, 218
resonance frequency analysis (RFA) 70
ridge alterations, after immediate implant placement 143
ridge deformity 89
rigid implant splinting 13
root canal treatment, outcomes 3–4
root-end surgery 206, 210, 269
root fracture 268–276
root separation 43
rotated palatal flap 73

T

rimed implants 11
Teeth in One Day 10–26
decision making 15–18
definitive rehabilitation 24
factors affecting long-term success 10–13
first admission 13–15
prosthodontic provisionalization 21–24
results 25–26
surgical technique 18–21
treatment concepts 18
temporomandibular disorders (TMD) 232
thread-cutting screws 11
thread-forming screws 11
timing, of implantation 12
tissue engineering 1
titanium, as implant material 131
TMD 232
tooth loss, causes 1–2
torque 11
trabecular bone 10
transmucosal concave abutments 106–107

U

ultrasonics 4, 6
unusual cases see complex and unusual cases

V

VAS 230–231, 232, 233, 234
veneers, fractured 235
venting hole 108
vertical biologic parameters 96
visual analogue scale (VAS) 230–231, 232, 233, 234

W

waxups 16
white esthetic score (WES) 99, 137, 151
wound healing
- effect of stress on 240–241
- smoking and 243

Z

zygoma implants 18