EVALUATION OF DENTAL IMPLANTS SUPPORTING DIFFERENT TYPES OF RESTORATIONS – A PROSPECTIVE STUDY.

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Abstract

Background and Objectives: The use of dental implants to restore missing teeth has become increasingly widespread over the past two decades. The successful outcome of any implant procedure requires a series of patient-related and procedure dependent parameters. Thus the aim of the present study was to evaluate the success of various dental implants by analyzing various clinical parameters and their effect on the marginal bone levels around implants over a period of 12 months.

Materials and method: A total of 35 implants placed in 25 patients [14 males and 11 females] between 2008-2009 where evaluated for a period of 12 months. The study involved the evaluation of modified plaque index (mPI), modified gingival index (mGI) ,marginal bone levels on radiographs and various parameters [implant length, diameter, bone quality, insertion torque, pain, exudation, mobility, bleeding on probing (BOP) and pocket probing depth (PPD)], that are said to effect the marginal bone level around dental implants. All these parameters were recorded at the time of cementation of final restoration, 6 months post cementation and 12 months post cementation.

Results: The present study showed that all the 35 implants matched the criterion "success (optimum health)" and none of the implants exhibited any pain, exudation or mobility, courting a 100% survival and success of implants throughout the study period. It was found that BOP had a correlation (p with the marginal bone levels suggesting it to be one of the prognostic factors determining the implant success.

Conclusion: Thus it was concluded that all the implants exhibited 100% success and only BOP was found to influence the survival and success of dental implants.

Key Words: Dental implants, radiographs, bone loss, clinical parameters, success and survival, cement retained crown and bridges.