

Implant CPR : Failures and Complications



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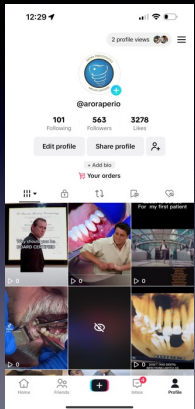
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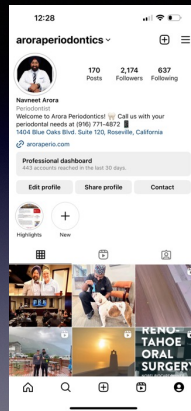
"Implant Success"

- 1- Original Treatment plan is performed without complications
- 2- All implant placement remain stable and functional without problems
- 3- Peri-Implant hard and soft tissue remains healthy
- 4- Both the patient and the clinician are pleased with the result

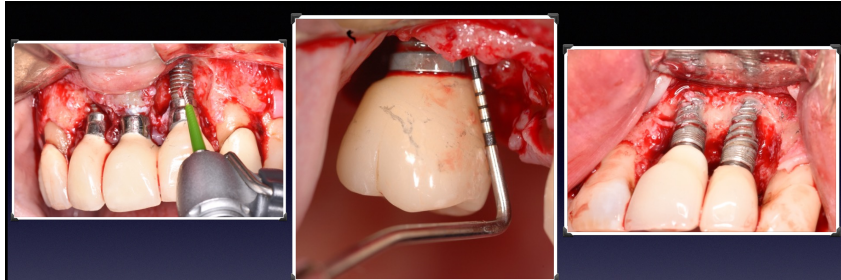
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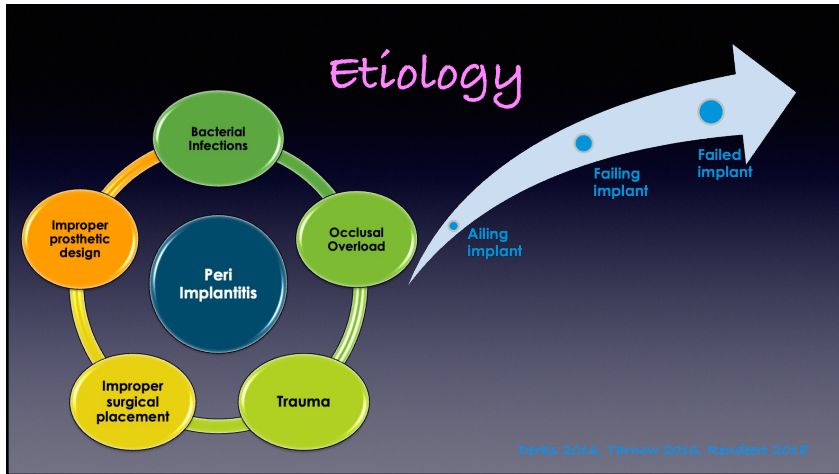
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Peri-Implantitis

A **DESTRUCTIVE** inflammatory reaction affecting the soft and hard tissue of an implant/ implants in function.

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Classification of Peri-Implantitis (Froum, Rosen 2012)

Types	Characteristics
Early	PD \geq 4 mm (bleeding and/or suppuration on probing) Bone loss < 25% of the implant length
Moderate	PD \geq 6 mm (bleeding and/or suppuration on probing) Bone loss 25% to 50% of the implant length
Advanced	PD \geq 8 mm (bleeding and/or suppuration on probing) Bone loss > 50% of the implant length

PD, probing depth.

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Peri-implant Disease is Increasing

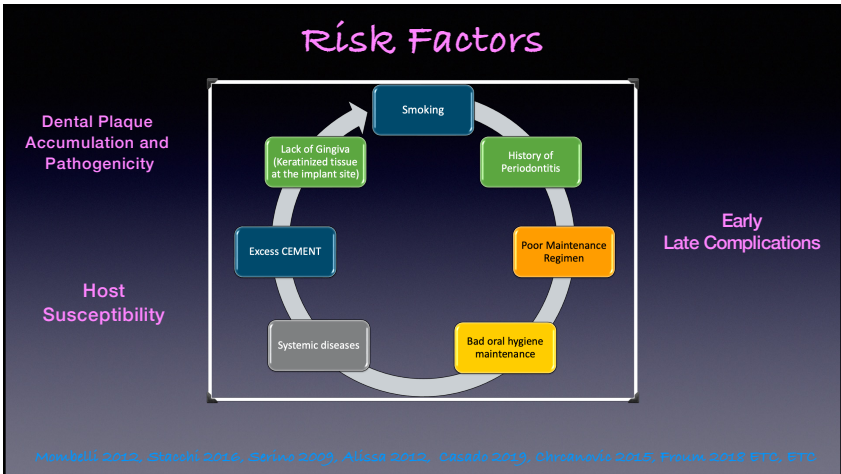
(Fransson C et Al 2005, Koldstand OC et al 2010)

36 Mil- Fully
120 Mil- At least- 1
Tooth Loss

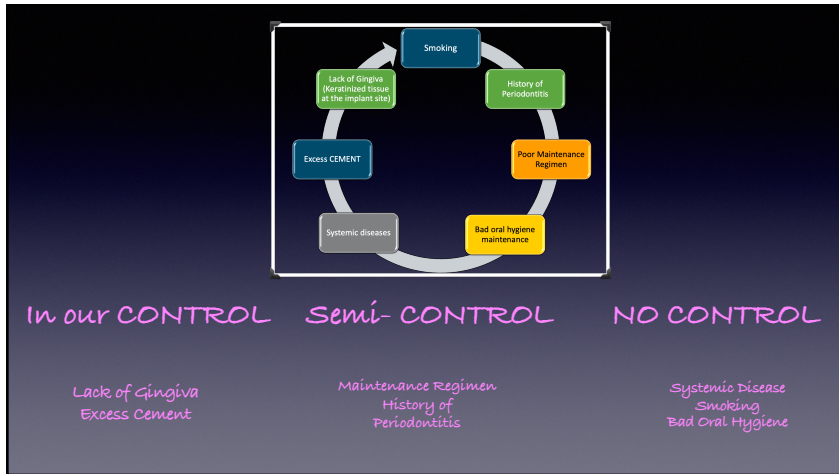
50- 90%
Mucositis

12- 43%
Peri-Implantitis

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NON SMOKERS	DEPENDS	95% SUCCESS RATE
SMOKERS 1 cig/day	2.77 increase	89% SUCCESS RATE
SMOKERS 10 cig/day	2.77 to 4.75 X increase in progression	Lower
SMOKERS 20 CIG/DAY	4.75 X increase in progression	LOWEST

Goodacre et al 2003, Bain 1996

INCREASE in Pophyromonas Gingivalis, Aggegatibacter Actinomycetemoitans, Tannerella Forsythensis

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Implant failure rate is dose dependent

5 Year Survival Rate 91.8% 663 implants in 159 Patients

Non Smokers 96.4%

Former Smoker 90.4%

Current Smoker 85%

MUNDT 2006

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Biological Difference

- Shorter JE Non Keratinized
- More Fibroblasts and blood vessels
- Fibers are Perpendicular-Circular, TransSeptal Fibers

- Long JE Non Keratinized
- Direct BIC
- More Collagen Fibers ; Less Fibroblasts and blood vessels
- Periodontontal Fibers are parallel to implant surface

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Non Surgical Treatment

Manual debridement with Mechanical Instruments	Localized Antibiotic Delivery	Subgingival Irrigation
SubGingival Implant Debridement LASER Therapy	Promote bone gain, attachment gain, reduce BOP, reduce pocket depth	CO2, ErYag
		<i>Nevins 2014 Ting et al 2022 (SR)</i>

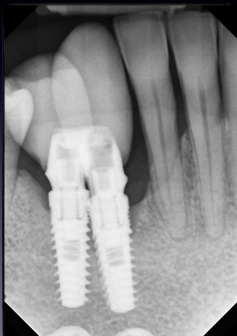
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Surgical Treatment FLOWCHART

Implantoplasty	Limited Open Flap Debridement	
Implant Debridement	Open Flap Debridement	Resective TX
Implant Debridement	Open Flap Debridement	Bone Grafting/ Membrane
Implant Removal/ Explantation	BONE Graft/ MEMBRANE	Replacement/ LET IT BE

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When do I EXPLANT ???

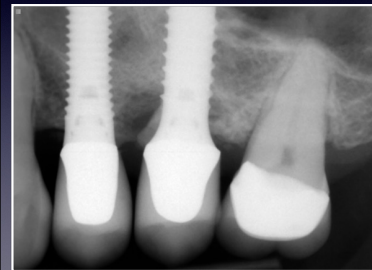


- 50 % or more BONE LOSS
- MOBILE
- Severe Exudate/ Pain
- Implant Body Fracture
- Damage to the Internal structure
- Just POOR placement

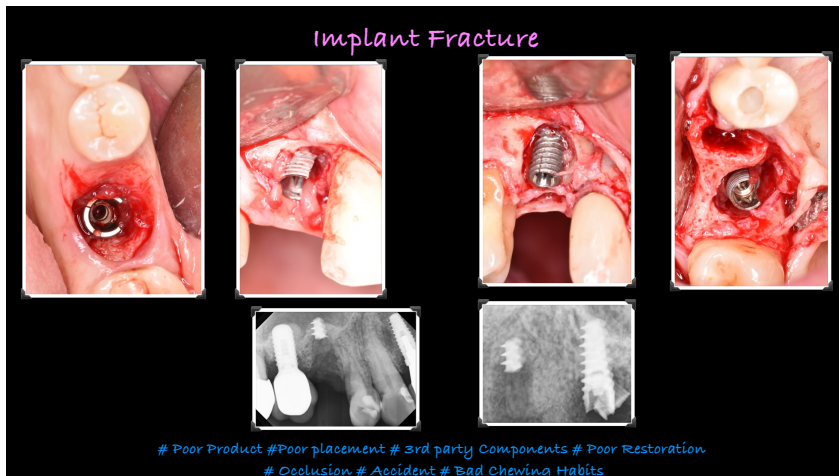


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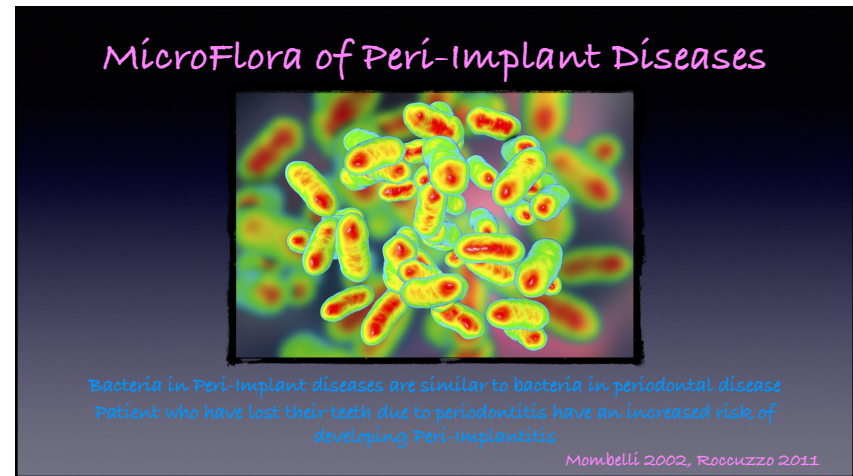
65% of 185 failed implants showed excess cement when examined under magnification (Wadhvani 2012)
81% of the 42 implant diagnosed with peri-implant disease showed signs of residual cement (Wilson 2009)



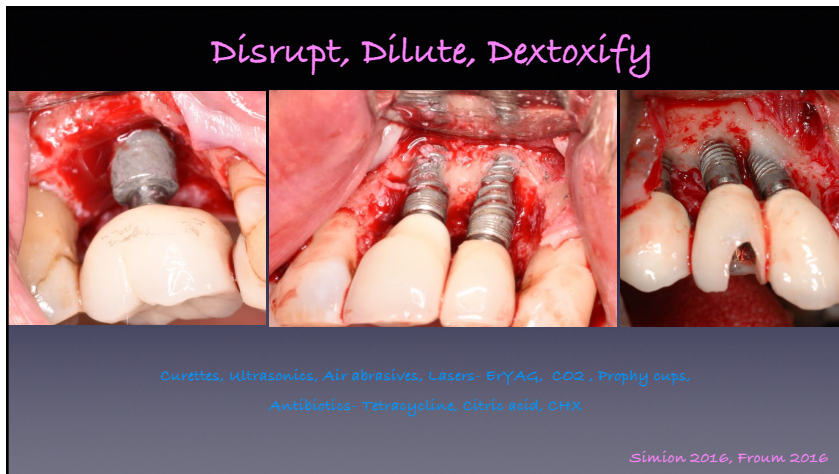
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Detoxification - KEY TO SUCCESS

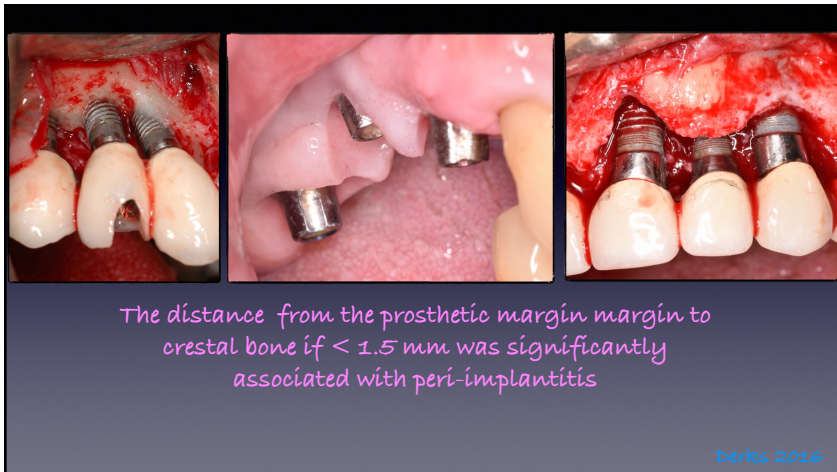
SALINE, CHX, Citric Acid

Implant Debridement	SALINE	17 % graft Adhesion	
Implant Debridement	CHX	48.7% graft Adhesion	50 % Surface Detoxification
Implant Debridement	CITRIC ACID	90 % graft Adhesion	100 % Surface Detoxification

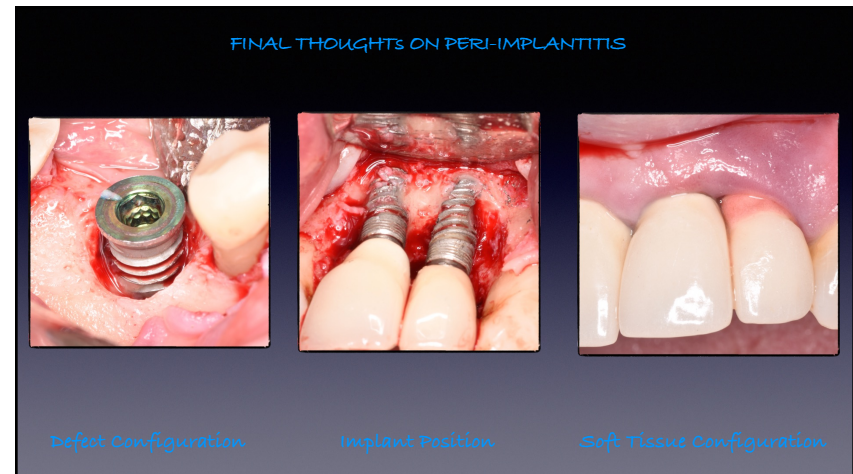
24% EDTA, 60% Citric Acid

*Gamal, Forum 2022,
Monje et al 2022*

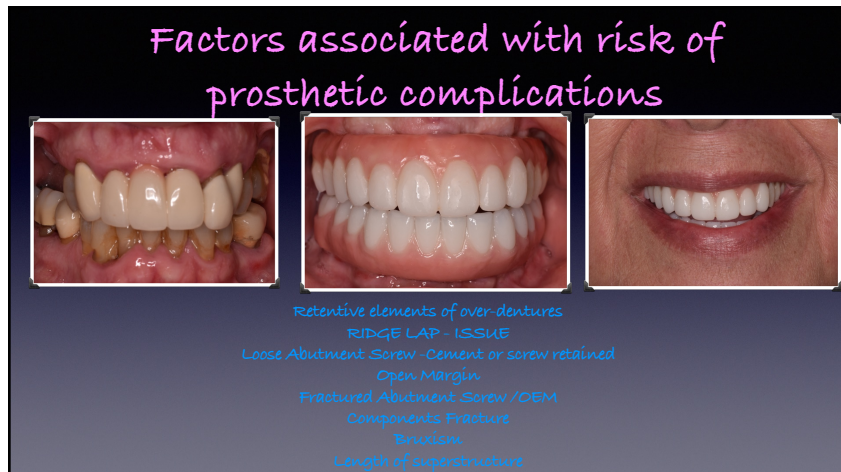
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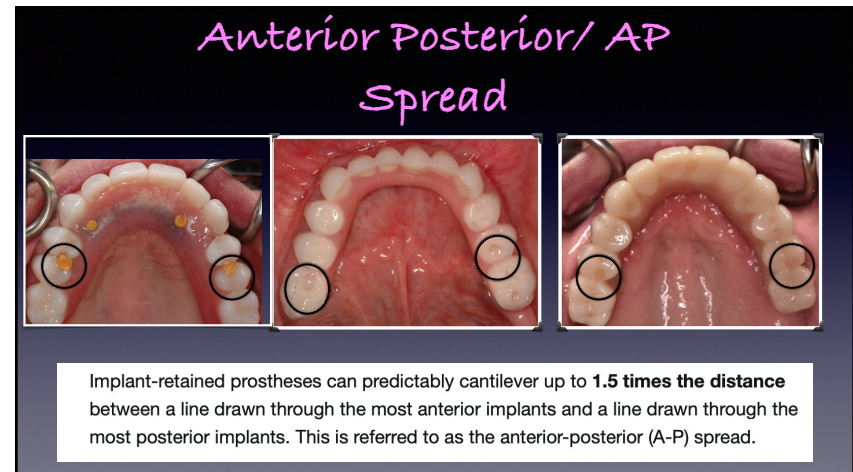
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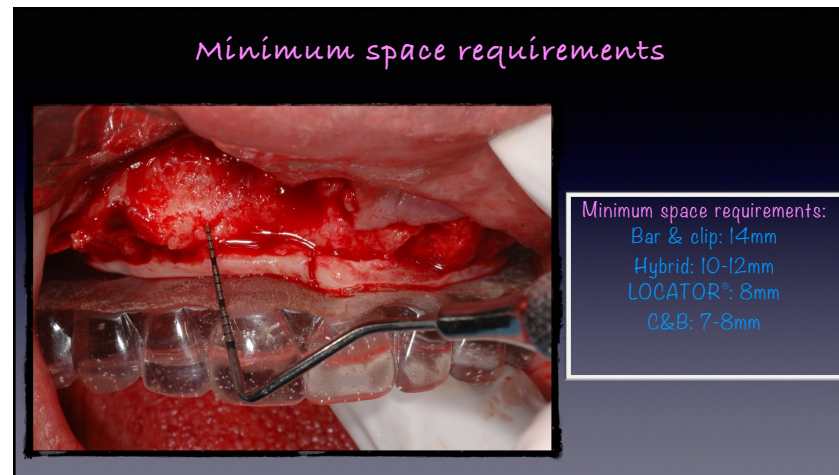
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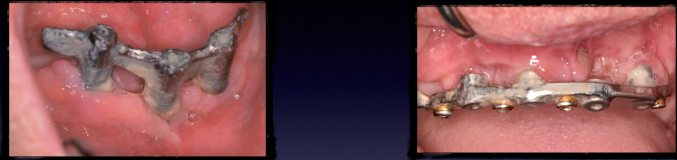


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Maintenance Regimen



3mm with NO BOP
 Gentle probing, evaluate plaque, Prophy cup and polish
 3mm with BOP or 4-6mm with NO BOP
 Debride with curette, NaOCl, CHX, Arestin
 6mm + , BOP, Pus, Pain etc
 Surgical debridement and regeneration if needed, Systemic Antibiotics

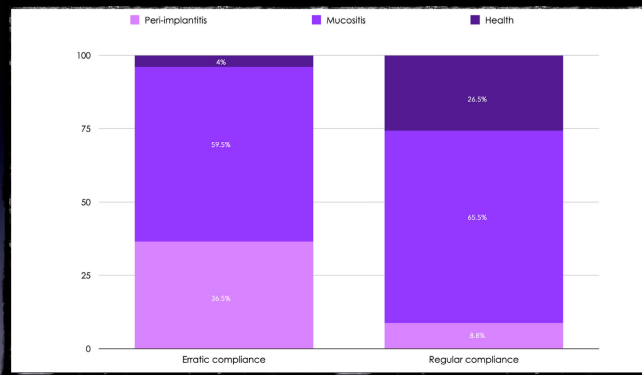
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Home care



Brush twice a day
 Floss 2 times a day
 Rinse with Listerine/ essential oil 2 times a day
 Use EndTufted/ ProxyBrush
 Use NaOCl/ H2O2 for cleaning super structures

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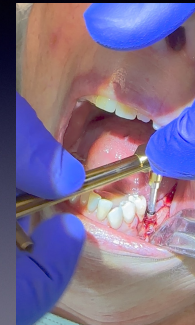


Influence of the level of compliance with preventive maintenance therapy upon the prevalence of peri-implant diseases
 Francesco Di Lorenzo, Giuseppe Blasi, Elvira Amadio, Cristina Toller, José Souto, Alberto Mergel

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Techniques to remove failed/ failing integrated implant

- Osseointegrated implant is not like a tooth extraction
- Counter Torque Ratchet - BTI
- Piezo surgery tips (Stacchi 2008)
- Elevators/ Forceps
- High speed burs (Froum 2005)
- Trephine Burs (Sakakura 2005, Esposito, Froum 2005)



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	Free hand Placement	Using Surgical Guide	Guided Surgery Placement	XGGuide/ XNav/ Yomi placement
Number of implant placed	70 - 75 %	5 to 10 %	15 to 20 %	less than 1 %
PreOp Preparation	Xray / CBCT	IOS, CBCT (MAYBE) or just Xrays and impression	IOS, CBCT, CASE PLANNING	IOS, CBCT, CASE PLANNING
Cost to the patient	\$\$	\$\$	\$\$	\$\$ (Maybe slightly more)
Cost to the dentist	\$	\$	\$\$	\$\$\$ + \$

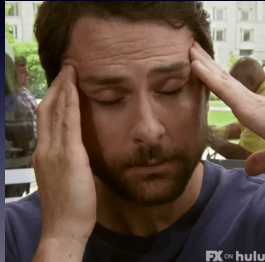
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EARLY COMPLICATION	LATE COMPLICATIONS
Overheating of Bone	Occlusal Complications
Lack Of Primary Stability	Esthetic Failures
Infection	Implant/ Prosthetics Fracture
Implant Position	Peri-Implantitis
Anatomical Complication	Loose Restoration

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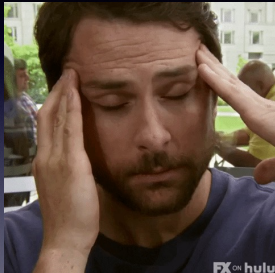

CONSIDER !!!!!

- Implants are usually an irreversible process therefore careful planning is the key
- Better to be safe than sorry
- Discuss with the patient before what you think may be a potential complication for that particular case. Because latter it will be an **EXCUSE**
- Prevention is better than CURE**



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CONSIDER !!!!!

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Final Thoughts

- GUIDED / Navigation Surgery
- SCREW retained if possible
- Forced MAINTENANCE every 3- 4 months
- ANNUAL Exams - PA's not BiteWings
- Keep an Implant Log
- Don't do stupid #%%Y\$
- Don't interchange parts
- PRAY PRAY PRAY

