

SCIENTIFIC ABSTRACTS

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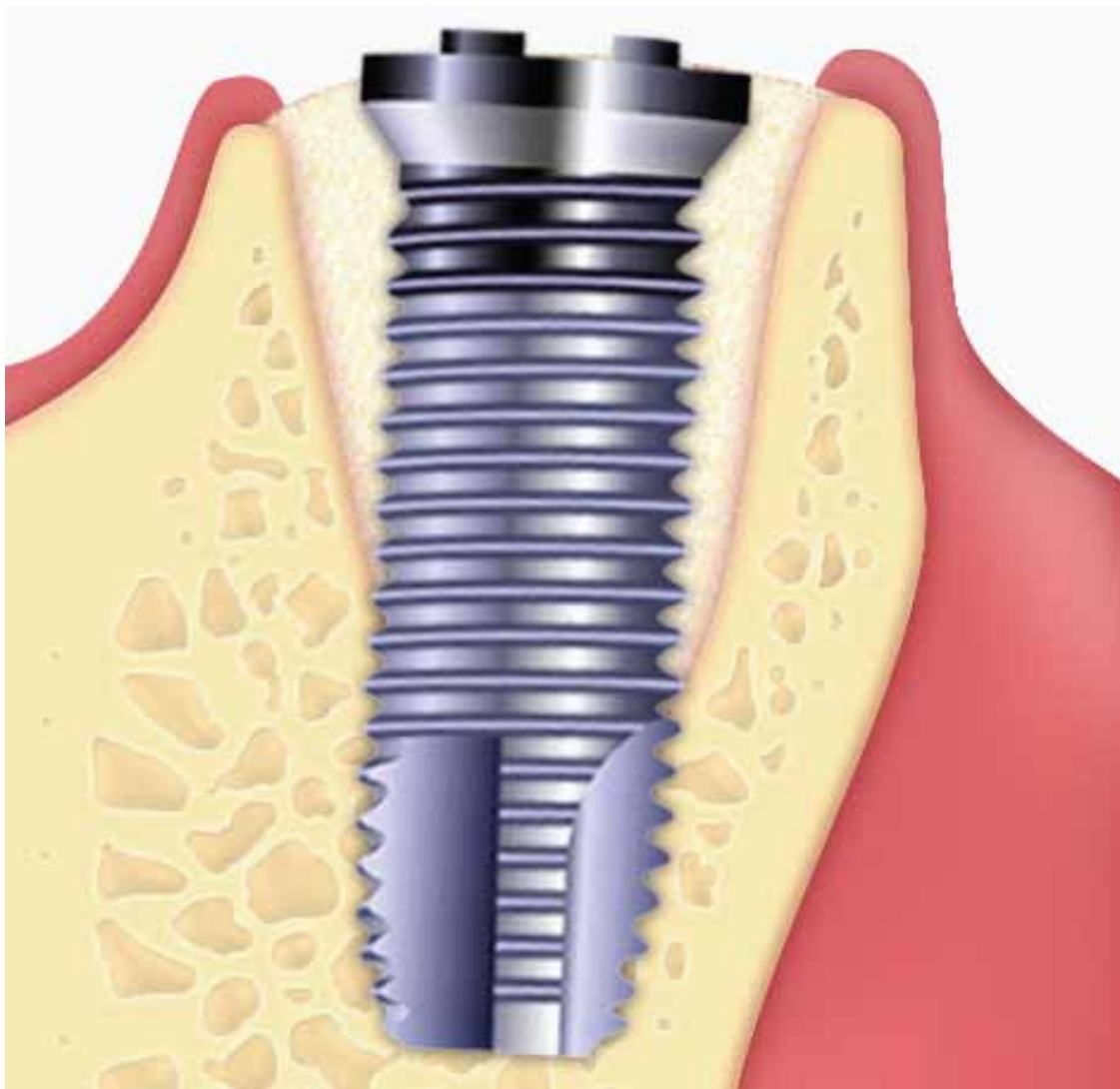
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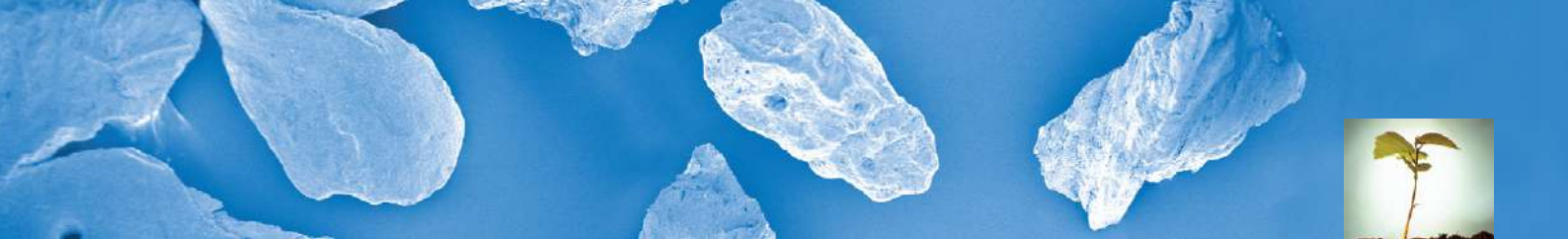
Dehiscencias y fenestraciones



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REGENERATION SCIENCE

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The clinical outcomes of immediate versus delayed restoration procedures on immediate implants: a comparative cohort study for single-tooth replacement

ABSTRACT

In recent years, the placement of implants into fresh extraction sockets has become a more and more used procedure because immediate implant placement reduces surgery and treatment time, morbidity, and costs for the patient. As it has been demonstrated that bone remodeling occurs after tooth extraction and simultaneous implant placement, augmentation procedures have been developed for treatment of the peri-implant bone defects linked to the placement of implants into fresh extraction sockets.

Comparing the immediate and conventional restoration procedures for implants placed in fresh extraction sockets, the aim of this study was to evaluate the overall clinical outcomes and total costs and clinical treatment periods between the two above mentioned procedures. Implants were placed in fresh extraction sockets by means of a flapless technique and the peri-implant bone defect, between the implant surface and bone wall, was augmented with cortico-cancellous porcine bone particles (OsteoBiol® Apatos, Tecnos®, Giaveno, Italy). Subsequently, a resorbable membrane (OsteoBiol® Evolution, Tecnos®) was used to stabilize the graft.

The study aimed to evaluate the changes of marginal bone level, facial soft tissue (Δ FST), width of keratinized gingiva (Δ WKG), and the papilla index.

With reference to bone loss, the two procedures showed similar results, but in delayed restoration procedure a negative remodelling occurred from 4 to 12 months after implant placement. Moreover, for the delayed group a loss of the papillary soft tissues before restoration, followed by a reestablishment after restoration, was recorded.

CONCLUSIONS

As the results showed that the immediate restoration procedure seems to be more promising in terms of healing times and costs, the Authors concluded that *"immediate restoration of implants installed in fresh extraction sockets was at least as effective and safe as delayed restoration"*.

DEHISCENCES AND FENESTRATIONS

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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

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Tissue stability of implants placed in fresh extraction sockets: a 5-year prospective single-cohort study

ABSTRACT

The aim of this 5-year prospective single-cohort study is to evaluate implants success rate, marginal bone level (MBL), soft tissue stability, and the patients' satisfaction up to 5 years after tooth extraction and immediate implant placement. Implants were inserted in fresh extraction sockets, the gap between the residual bone walls and the implant surfaces were grafted with a xenograft (OsteoBiol® Apatos, Tecnos®, Giaveno, Italy) and covered by a collagen membrane (OsteoBiol® Evolution, Tecnos®) left exposed to the oral cavity (flapless technique). A total of forty-seven patients was evaluated. At the re-entry, 4 months after grafting, clinical parameters (width of keratinized gingiva [WKG], facial soft tissue level [FST], papilla index, plaque index, and bleeding on probing) were measured; periapical radiographs were taken at the time of implant placement (baseline) and after 1, 3, and 5 years. An image analysis software was used to measure changes in the marginal bone level (DMBL). Moreover, the clinicians evaluated patients' satisfaction after 1, 3 and 5 years. After 5 years, the implant survival rate was 95.7%. DMBL showed statistically significant differences: mean values were -0.68 ± 0.39 , -0.94 ± 0.44 , and -1.08 ± 0.43 mm at the 1, 3, and 5-year follow-up, respectively. Changes in WKG (DWKG) and FST (DFST) decreased from the 1-year point of the survey (0.80 ± 0.79 and 0.71 ± 0.73 mm for DWKG and DFST, respectively) to the last follow-up check at 5 years (0.67 ± 0.74 and 0.56 ± 0.69 mm for DWKG and DFST, respectively), with no significant differences. Regarding patients' satisfaction, $74\% \pm 11.8\%$ of patients were satisfied by the overall implant treatment, $73.0\% \pm 11.1\%$ were satisfied with the appearance of the peri-implant soft tissues, and $80.5\% \pm 11.3\%$ gave their positive opinion on the aesthetic outcome of the definitive implant crown.

CONCLUSIONS

The outcomes of this study confirm that implants inserted immediately after tooth extraction and grafted with a cortico-cancellous porcine bone using a flapless procedure result in stable bone levels and soft tissue parameters. The aesthetic outcomes of the surgical procedure used in this study were considered satisfactory by the patients.