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Clinical Case Report

Anterior Maxillary Teeth Restoration
with Immediate Post-Extraction Implantation.
FILO Implantology Approach.

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Key words

Immediate post-extraction implantation, aesthetic important area, flapless, immediate loading, one-piece implant, FILO implantology.

Background

Patient: 30 years old female. Non-smoker. Medical History within normal limits (WNL)

Initial Presentation: June 2014

Treatment Completed: August 2014

Clinical Assessment

Temporomandibular Joints: WNL.

Extraoral: WNL; low lip and smile line.

Intraoral: The patient had a poor condition metal-ceramic bridges in front maxillary area, with mobility due to destroyed teeth from canine to canine.

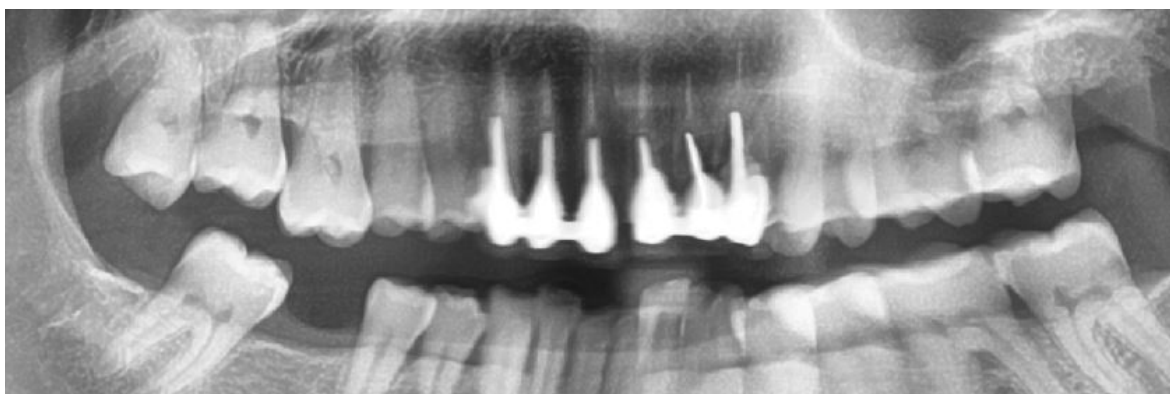
Occlusion: Class I.

Periodontal: Gingivitis in front maxillary area.



Radiographic Assessment

OPG showed broken and decayed front maxillary roots, with old endodontics and periapical granulomas



Treatment Plan

1. Antibiotherapy with Amoxicilin, 750 mg / 8 h. / 1 week previous to surgery.
2. Teeth maxillary extraction from canine to canine
3. Immediate post-extraction implantation with four ROOTT COMPRESSIVE fixations. Temporary bridge.
4. After 2 months, zirconia final crown placement.

FILO Implantology

After osseous GTR it was possible to put an implant restoration. It was performed following the FILO implantology principles:

Flapless surgery

Immediate Loading

One-piece implants

This approach allows a short treatment time, simple to perform and safe results.

First FILO principle is a **flapless surgery**. Periosteum provides 70% bone blood supply. Laboratory research has shown that architecture of the trabeculae inside a hollow bone is destroyed by simply raising a full thickness flap and without performing any surgery on the bone itself. Raising a flap will be itself endanger the implant's stability. Avoiding a flap helps to preserve the bone flow nutrients and the available spongy bone remains constant after implant placement. Moreover there are no scalpel or suture, therefore less surgical time and better postoperative.

Second FILO principle is **immediate loading**. We can shorten treatment time and reduce patient discomfort/inconvenience with immediate loading implants. This treatment approach has been studied and has shown predictable results. Immediate implant loading achieved similar success rates as those reported in the delayed 2-stage approach. Primary implant stability is a key factor to consider before attempting immediate implant loading

Third FILO principle is using of **one-piece implants**. There are an experience of over 50 years using this kind of implants. They are solid fixations, without hollow pieces, little screws or connections as two-piece implants. This avoids typical problems: loosened or broken screw, peri-implantitis by microgaps, breaking implant walls...
Thin one-piece implant can withstand the same load than a two pieces wider implant.



In the present case it was placed a ROOTT COMPRESSIVE implant (TRATE AG company). This one-piece implant has interesting features that fit very well to FILO approach:

Conical shape

with small apical diameter, suitable to transgingival insertion in flapless surgery and to bypass anatomical structures as maxillary sinus and mandibular nerve and platform switching to improve soft tissue adaptation.

Compressive threads

that compact cancellous bone improving its quality by corticalization effect. They also get easily high torque and primary stability. This is ideal for immediate loading.

Implant neck

with a polished surface and narrow diameter, very well tolerated by soft tissues even no attached gingiva. This prevents peri-implantitis and avoid gingival grafts in many cases. And it has a special feature: it is bendable 15° to 20° to adjust the abutment slope angle. So we can put parallel abutments even if implant insertion has not been parallel.

Implant Surgery

It was necessary a careful teeth extraction, with complete removing of the infected tissues by Molt curette.



Pilot Drill

Drilling was done into the teeth sockets following the direction of palatin wall. A periapical X-ray with the pilot drill is required to verify the proper direction of insertion. Whenever possible it is suitable to reach the opposite cortical with the drill tip. That way, when the implant is inserted, it will get a double retention way: bicorticalization –mechanical anchoring in both cortical and osseointegration into the cancellous bone.



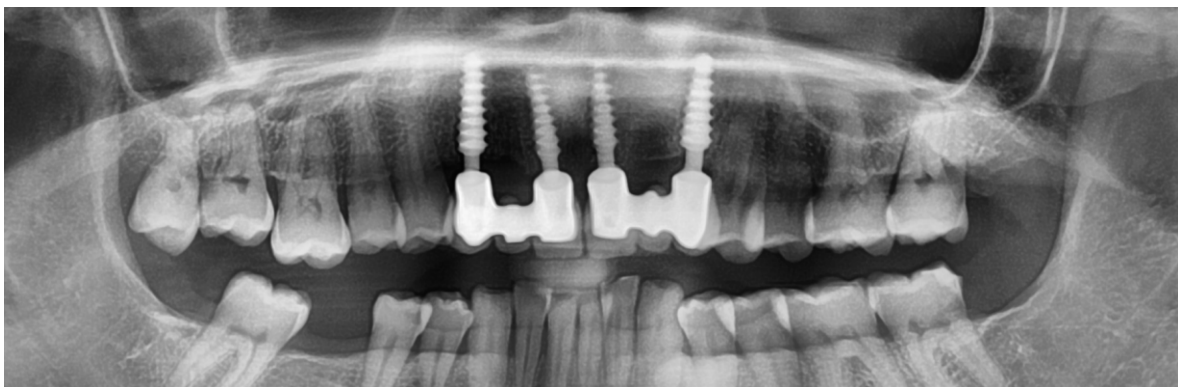
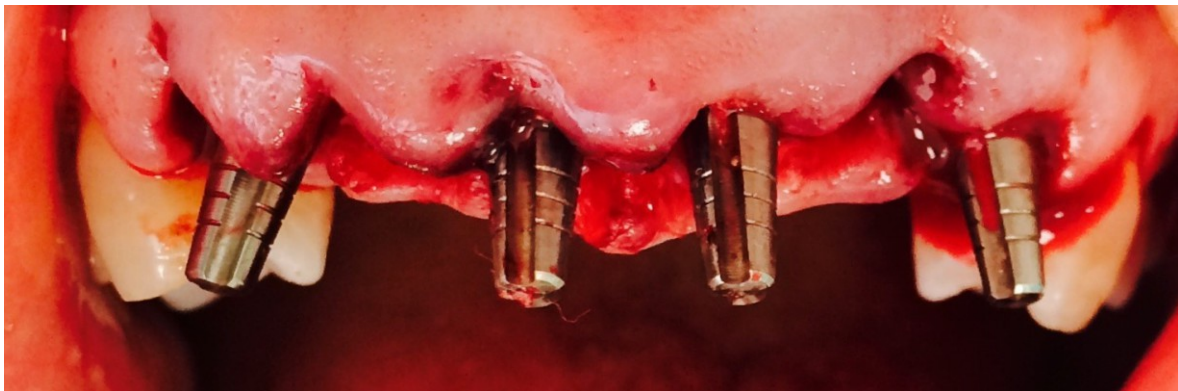
Compressive Screw

This instrument is inserted manually, with wrench. It condenses the cancelous bone making a corticalization effect in soft bone improving its quality and prepares the implant socket.

Compressive Implant

They were chosen ROOTT COPRESSIVE implants 4.0 mm diameter, 16.0 mm lenght size. They were inserted manually, with wrench, untill reach the opposite cortical in the present case the nasal floor. It is very important to achieve primary stability by at least 35 Nw/cm² insertion torque.

The direction of implant insertion followed the bone crest axis. So that the abutment was a little bit prominent to buccal. This was corrected inmediately after insertion by bending implant neck to a proper prosthetic position. The bending is an easy but sensitive procedure. It requires special training.



Prosthesis

Immediately after surgery a temporary plastic bridge was placed. The temporary bridge remained in non-functional immediate loading for 2 months. The temporary non-functional way is recommended in anterior maxillary. After two months hard and soft tissue are healed and we can take steps to make the final crown. Impression cup, burn out cup and implant analog delivered with each ROOTT COMPRESSIVE implant are very suitable in prosthetic phase. If it is necessary we can grind abutments like a natural tooth to achieve the final parallelism.



Finally the final metal-ceramic crown is placed and fixed with resin cement



Commentary

The FILO implantology is a short in time, simple to use and safe in results approach to implant restoration. It is very suitable in bone atrophy situations, avoiding many times bone graft procedures. Also it is very suitable to post-extraction situations? In the presented case they were achieved excellent results both functional and aesthetic.