

Comments Concerning Implants

We would like to take this opportunity to sincerely thank you for your time and interest concerning the possibilities of implant dentistry. The fact that you are reading this indicates that you have serious questions concerning your present dental health. Dental implants may or may not be the solution to your problem.

The purpose of writing this patient information monograph is to give you as much information as we can, and to present it as conveniently as possible. In order that we can determine areas in which we have not presented adequate information, we ask that you write any questions you might have in the left margin of each page. However, if you do not have any questions about anything on the page, please initial the bottom of each page and please sign the bottom of page four to indicate that you have read, understand, and have no questions concerning its contents. Should you require assistance, our staff will aid you in any way possible.

What is an implant?

An implant is a man-made replacement for the natural tooth root which allows a person to return to non-removable teeth or a more secure dental restoration. It is not a transplant which would be taken from another individual. There are several types of dental implants from which the doctor will select the one most suited to your needs and general dental condition.

How is an implant inserted?

Although there are many types of implants, the types can be divided into two basic groups.

1. Those that are inserted INTO the bone.
2. Those that are placed OVER the bone.

In both instances, the implants are placed UNDER the tissue and extend into the mouth.

Your natural teeth

Your own natural teeth in a healthy, well-maintained condition are the best natural implant(s) which you can possibly have. There is nothing else which compares with them. It is, therefore, in the best interest of your health and well-being to do anything you can to keep your teeth in the best condition for the longest possible period of time. With good care on your part, and with good frequent dental checkups, you will be able to accomplish this goal.

Supplement to your natural teeth

When a tooth is lost, it is best to replace the tooth with a non-removable replacement as promptly as possible. You are probably familiar with traditional "bridgework", which uses natural teeth as supports for bridges that span the space where teeth have been lost. Realize that these bridges have not increased the support which was present when the tooth was there in the mouth. The artificial tooth of the bridge does not have a root. As teeth are lost, the amount of available root support in the mouth decreases. In effect, we have increased the load on each remaining tooth because there are fewer of them. This can be compared with losing fence posts in a long fence. The fence is no longer as strong as it was earlier. In the case of the fence, it is obvious that fence posts need to be added so that the amount of support will be increased, and similarly these areas in the mouth need more support (which can be provided by replacing the missing root structure with implants).

Partial dentures

Does a removable partial denture replace the missing teeth equally as well? Partial dentures are either tooth supported or tooth and gum supported. An entirely tooth-supported partial denture will fill the space, but the supporting teeth are no stronger than they were before. In other words, the stress has been increased on the remaining teeth. With many partial dentures which are both tooth and gum supported, the number of teeth has not increased, and once again, there is the same lack of root support as there was before. The areas where teeth are missing have been filled in with gum-supported denture teeth. This denture will have to be replaced or relined periodically. If these areas are not relined, then space develops under the denture. It is not bearing its fair share of the chewing load, and the remaining natural teeth are carrying all of the chewing load. The teeth are overloaded. Under these conditions, the remaining teeth will undergo accelerated bone loss. Also, this partial denture is removable. It is not permanently fastened in the mouth as a non-removable bridge would be.

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Tooth supporting bone

Nature has provided tooth supporting bone during the years when there are teeth present in the mouth. When the teeth are lost, the tooth supporting bone is also lost. Nature takes away from you what you do not use! For example, the person who is confined to bed for a long period of time loses his muscle tone. The muscles get soft and literally wither away. In the mouth, the bone under the gums “shrinks”, and around the teeth which remain. Where the teeth have been lost, many times there is excessive bone and gum shrinkage. Where implants have been placed and properly maintained, the tendency is to preserve this bone because the bone is being used somewhat in the way it was when the natural teeth were present.

Your chewing efficiency

For purposes of comparison, let us assume that the patient with all of their own natural teeth in a healthy, well-maintained, functionally accurate condition can chew at 100 percent efficiency. However, with every tooth lost efficiency decreases. How much decrease there will be is dependent upon whether or not the teeth are replaced and in what manner. Ultimately, if a person reaches the point where they have no teeth, and are using properly fitted dentures on an adequate bony ridge, a chewing efficiency of perhaps 15 to 18 percent may be achieved. If the ridges are not adequate, the percentage decreases. With implants and non-removable bridgework, or well supported tooth replacement methods, a person may get back to as high as 85 percent compared with what they had with their natural teeth, depending on the number of natural teeth present and their condition.

Your medical exam

This is an important part of treatment. If you have uncontrolled medical diseases, they often affect the healing of implants and also relate to how long they will last. Please make sure to inform us of any diseases, medication and allergies.

Your homecare

The dental care you provide yourself at home must be first-rate. You must keep your teeth and implants cleaner than you have ever done previously in your life. You must be able to use a toothbrush, dental floss or other devices we recommend to keep plaque off both your natural teeth and the implants. If this is not done, there is a very good possibility that the implants will not succeed, and will have to be removed. Furthermore, smoking and/or excessive alcohol consumption are a deterrent to excellent dental health.

X-rays

You will have a complete examination with x-rays which may include a i-CAT® CBCT of your entire mouth. X-rays are necessary for proper diagnosis during treatment and for follow-up after treatment is complete.

Opposing teeth

The teeth, or denture, which are opposite to the implanted area are a very important consideration in the success of the implant(s). There must not be any grinding of the teeth at night (bruxism) against the implant(s). Care must be taken not to overload the implant(s) by chewing on hard objects such as ice, which could damage even your natural teeth. The patient should not engage in anything which may cause damage to the implant(s) or the underlying bone, such as full contact sports.

Loss of nerve sensation

There are cases reported in dental literature in which there is temporary loss of nerve sensation following certain surgical procedures. This does happen sometime, but is usually temporary. Motor nerves are never affected. Unfortunately, there have been instances where complete nerve sensation has not returned even after many years. There have been such occurrences following removal of deeply impacted wisdom teeth. It is possible that such a thing could happen with the placement of implants in bone. It is usually temporary, and is a loss of nerve sensation only, not causing a drooping or sagging of the face.

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Are all implants successful?

No. There are many variables to be considered in placing the implant(s). First, the patient must be healthy. There must be adequate healing powers present in the patient. For example, if the patient is an uncontrolled diabetic, inconsistent healing could complicate the procedure. If such a condition develops at a later date after the implant(s) has been done, this too may complicate the future of the implant(s). Second, a proper diagnosis must be made, and the proper implant placement and procedure must be selected for the individual patient. Third, the implant(s) must be treated properly by the patient and the dentist. If either person is neglectful, there could be complications. Fourth, if the patient is a heavy smoker or an excessive alcoholic beverage consumer, the success of implant(s) will be affected.

Will implants last a lifetime?

Very few things do last a lifetime. There are some implants which have been in the mouth for as long as thirty years. This is not the average. The average expectancy is less and varies based upon numerous variables, such as the patient's health and proper maintenance. In the final analysis, whether they last a lifetime depends on how long you live and what age you are when implants(s) are placed. Every natural tooth in the mouth of every living person will have one of two possible fates: it will last until we die, or it will be removed at some time. The same thing applies to implant(s).

Is age a deterrent?

No! Health is the determining factor. Many people seventy and eighty years of age are a better surgical risk than someone years younger who has physical complications. Older individuals are more likely to need implants because they have lost more teeth, and have lost more supporting ridges. As long as you live and breathe and are important to someone, including yourself, you owe it to them to take the best care of yourself that you possibly can. Incidentally, what is a good age for a hip replacement implant or a coronary bypass? If you needed either operation to stay alive or improve your quality of life, would you refuse because of age?

Rejection by the body

Implants are made of biologically compatible materials which have undergone extensive testing over a period of several years. Since these materials are largely metals, such as titanium, and surgical vitallium alloy and have never been living tissue, there is no likelihood of causing an antigen-antibody response which could cause rejection similar to that which sometimes occurs with heart and kidney transplants. On occasion, bone processed from cadavers is used for bone augmentation or regeneration. These products have been used for more than 30 years in medicine, without one incidence of disease transmission. However, on rare occasions it may be rejected and fail to work.

Cancer

There is no instance reported in the dental or medical literature of dental implants being the cause of a cancer.

Cosmetics

Are dental implants inserted for cosmetic reasons? Not usually. The primary objective of dental implants is to give additional support to the replacement teeth. Cosmetic enhancement is possible with the replacement teeth, however, and your expectations should be fully discussed prior to treatment.

The guarantee

There is no way that we can guarantee anything which goes into the mouth and which is under the control of the individual patient. Physicians do not tell you that the transplanted heart, kidney or coronary bypass will keep you alive for any specified period of time. We can only tell you that we will strive to place the implant(s) properly and provide you with the information you need to help care for your continued dental commitment. If you do not keep your end of the bargain, the implant(s) will likely fail. Also, you must return to our office at regular intervals for examination and service according to our recommendations. If you do not do this, difficulties may arise, resulting in the loss of the implant(s). Under such circumstances, the fault would be yours. Due to the complex nature of oral implantology, it is important that all postoperative

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examinations and/or treatments be handled by this office. Referrals will be made only to those doctors with experience and training in implant dentistry.

Is it expensive?

Implant procedures, which vary in complexity and extent depending on the patient's dental condition and requirements, can involve a significant investment. A survey of 350 consecutive patients after completion of their implant treatment revealed that not only was it worth the investment, but that they would happily do it again.

Insurance coverage

Some dental procedures, implant surgeries and/or portions of the implant surgeries, are covered by dental and medical insurance policies. Our office personnel will assist you in obtaining these benefits.

Will there be discomfort?

Just as with any surgery, there can be some pain (discomfort). However, anesthetics and sedation virtually eliminate pain (discomfort) during the actual surgery. Postoperative pain (discomfort) will be similar to that of having teeth removed. Patients will be provided with medication to alleviate this pain (discomfort).

How much time does it take?

It depends on your condition and needs, and the extent of the work involved. Individual operations may take from one-half hour to several hours. There may be as few as one operation or a series of operations and follow-up visits, which would be scheduled over a period of months to insure proper healing.

How long will I be off work?

Generally, we recommend the day of the surgery, plus the following day or two off for recovery. You can expect to have some swelling, pain (discomfort) and possibly some bruising. The time taken off from work is really an individual decision.

The decisions

If you have decided that you want to be considered as an implant candidate, then you can be encouraged from the fact that there are many others in this country and throughout the world who have had dental implants, cornea, kidney, heart transplants and pin implants in the hip, with excellent results.

For your further notes and questions

If you have any questions which have not been fully answered by this monograph, please feel free to ask them prior to beginning treatment. We will do our best to fully inform you.

If there are no questions, please sign on the line provided

Signature of Patient or Guardian

Date