- Oral Presentation 34

TITLE: Long-term outcomes of early loading of non-submerged acid-etched implants in mandibular overdentures in older patients

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Introduction and Objectives: Today, oral implantology constitute a therapeutic modality in the prosthodontic treatment of edentulous geriatric patients. This study reports the long-term evaluation of edentulous patients treated with mandibular overdentures by early loading of implants with acid-etched surface.

Materials and Methods: 13 edentulous patients were treated with 45 TSA Defcon ® acid-etched surface implants for prosthodontic rehabilitation with overdentures in the mandible. All implants were inserted in one-stage. Implants were loaded after a healing free-loading period between 6 weeks. Clinical findings (implant and prosthodontics) were followed during 15 years.

Results: Clinical results indicate a survival and success rate of implants of 94.4%. One implant were lost during the healing period. After, two implants were lost by peri-implantitis. 76.9% of patients were treated with overdentures with bar (61.5% by 4 implants and 15.4% by 3 implants), and the rest of patients (23.1%) with overdentures retained with 2 implants. 77% of patients need attachment changes. Two overdentures were removed.

Conclusions: Clinical results of this study indicate that rehabilitation with mandibular overdentures of geriatric patients with etched-surface implants early loaded can achieve long-term successful outcomes.

- Oral Presentation 35

TITLE: Guided surgery and immediate loading in geriatric edentulous maxillary patients. A 5-year follow-up study

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Introduction and Objectives: The introduction of cone beam computed tomography has promoted the realization of guided surgery in dental implant treatment. The aim of this study was to present clinical results of treatment with implants inserted by the technique of guided surgery and immediate loading in edentulous jaws.

Materials and Methods: Fully edentulous maxilla patients were diagnosed by cone beam tomography and treated with 8-10 Galimplant 3D ® implants for rehabilitation by the technique of guided surgery and immediate loading. Immediately after surgery a full resin provisional immediate restoration was placed. At 6 months, the final restoration was performed. The clinical follow-up period was at least 60 months of functional loading.

Results: 22 patients were treated with 194 implants. The clinical findings demonstrate an excellent clinical response of this type of protocol, free of postoperative complications in patients undergoing surgery. From an implantologic point of view, the results indicate a success rate of 98.5%. Three implants were lost during the healing period with the provisional prosthesis. After a mean functioning period of 72.4 months from the final restoration, there was no late complications.

Conclusions: This study indicates that treatment with dental implants by guided surgery and immediate loading in the maxilla is a high success rate therapeutic alternative in geriatric patients.

- Oral Presentation 36

TITLE: Maxillary overdentures on implants in elderly patients. A 5 year clinical study

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Introduction and Objectives: Overdentures represent a treatment option with implants for elderly patients who have been completely edentulous for a long period. The objective of the present study is to assess implant supported maxillary overdentures in completely edentulous geriatric patients.

Material and Methods: 18 completely edentulous elderly patients received maxillary overdenture treatment

with 72 external connection Galimplant® implants with a sandblasted and acid etched surface. In each patient 4 implants were inserted. The implants were functionally loaded with a locator attachment after an 8-week period.

Results: 18 maxillary overdentures anchored on 4 implants were made. Early complication were found on the unloaded healing period, caused by an implant that was removed due to mobility. These results indicate a 98.7% survival and success rate after an average following time of 63.7 months (range: 54-80). The average bone loss was 0.9mm (0.4-1.7mm). The prosthodontics complications were related to attachment changes in 2 patients (11%).

Conclusions: The clinical findings of the present study indicate that maxillary overdentures using 4 implants represent a successful implant technique in the oral rehabilitation of completely edentulous geriatric patients.

- Oral Presentation 37

TITLE: Implant-supported fixed prostheses with submerged implants in geriatric mandibular edentulous patients

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Introduction and Objectives: Fixed oral rehabilitation represents a form of implant treatment in patients with a long period of fully edentulous. The aim of the study was to show the evaluation of fixed rehabilitation on implants in geriatric patients with edentulous mandible.

Materials and Methods: 28 mandibular edentulous patients were treated with fixed implant restorations with 270 Microdent submerged, external connection, sandblasted implants. Implants were loaded after a healing period of 8 weeks.

Results: 28 fixed screw and cemented rehabilitations were performed. The mean clinical follow-up was 90 months. Complications occurred in 6 patients. 7 implants (2.6%) presented peri-implantitis, but no lost. 4 implants (1.5%) were lost, consequently the success rate was 98.5%.

Conclusions: The clinical findings of this study indicate that fixed oral rehabilitation on implants in the mandible have a high success rate in geriatric patients.

- Oral Presentation 38

TITLE: Bilateral maxillary sinus floor elevation in geriatric patients. A 5-year clinical study

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Introduction and Objectives: atrophía of maxilla represent an important challenge in the implant treatment of geriatric patients. Today, maxillary sinus elevation constitute a surgical technique for the insertion of implants in these cases. The aim of this study was to report the outcome of treatment with dental implants inserted by sinus lift with use of biomaterials.

Materials and Methods: 15 patients with tooth loss were treated with 70 Microdent® implants with sandblasted surface for the rehabilitation by sinus lift. In all cases, beta-tricalcium phosphate KeraOs® were used. Implants were inserted during sinus lift. Implants were loaded after a healing free-loading period of 6 months. The clinical follow-up was at least 60 months after functional loading.

Results: 30 bilateral sinus lifts were performed. 10% of patients showed complications, specially membrane perforation. Clinical results indicate a survival and success rate of implants of 98.6%. One implant was lost during the healing period. After a mean functioning period of 67.4 months, no late complications were reported. Results of this technique with the use of a synthetic biomaterial are similar to another studies that demonstrated a predictability and safety.

Conclusions: The clinical findings of this study indicate that sinus floor elevation constitute an implant option in the treatment of maxilla atrophic in older patients.

- Oral Presentation 39

TITLE: Insertion of implants by bone expansion technique in geriatric patients with a severe horizontal reduction of alveolar crest

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