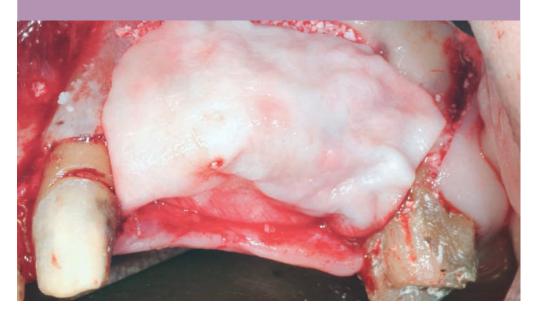
Horizontal Augmentation



Treatment concept of Prof. Carlo Maiorana and Dr. Mario Beretta, University of Milan, Italy





> Bone regeneration with autogenous intraoral block and Geistlich Bio-Oss® contouring as well as Geistlich Bio-Gide® covering

1. Indication profile

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Region	aesthetic region	× non-aesthetic region
	× maxilla	mandible
	single tooth replacement	× multiple teeth replacement
Bony situation	small bone defect	× large bone defect
Bone augmentation indicated	immediately at time of implantation	× prior to implantation (2-stage)
	× use of block grafts	use of particulated grafts
Soft tissue situation	thick biotype	× thin biotype
	× primary wound closure possible	primary wound closure problematic
	soft tissue grafting indicated	imes soft tissue grafting not indicated

Background information

Prof. Carlo Maiorana and Dr. Mario Beretta:

Dental implantology offers several advantages for the treatment of edentulous areas. The successful use of osseointegrated implants in the treatment of complete or partial edentulism requires a sufficient quantity of available bone. However, when the tooth loss is due to trauma or congenital absence, often a ridge augmentation procedure is requested to correct the bone defect prior to implant placement¹.

When a reconstruction for partially edentulous areas is needed, bony and/or soft tissue augmentation procedures are available. Bony reconstruction provides adjunctive support for implants, allows prosthetically guided implant positioning, and improves the aesthetic emergence profile. Bone grafting may be required prior to implant placement, at the time of implant placement²⁻⁴.

A variety of grafting techniques, as well as bone graft donor sites, are available. Considering the capacity of the inorganic bone matrix to reduce graft resorption, the idea of this case is to contour the autogenous onlay block grafts with Geistlich Bio-Oss®. Additionally, the augmented area is covered with a Geistlich Bio-Gide® membrane in order to avoid soft tissue ingrowth and therefore to enable undisturbed tissue regeneration.

2. Aims of the therapy

> To enlarge the atrophic ridge vertically and horizontally by means of an autogenous block from the chin, contouring with Geistlich Bio-Oss® and covering with Geistlich Bio-Gide® as well as sinus floor elevation.

3. Surgical procedure



Fig. 1 Preoperative panorax. Region needs to be reconstructed and a sinus pneumatisation can be presumed.

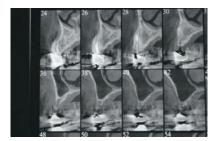


Fig. 2 CT scans show the vertical and horizontal ridge atrophy.



Fig. 3 Preoperative occlusal view showing the horizontal reduction of the ridge.



Fig. 4 Preoperative buccal view. A thin soft tissue biotype can be presumed.



Fig. 5 Surgery: Detail of the chin harvesting procedure.⁵



Fig. 6 Sinus floor elevation: Access to the Schneiderian membrane.⁵



Fig. 7 Sinus subantral cavity filled with Geistlich Bio-Oss®.

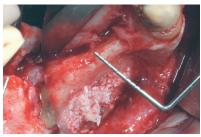


Fig. 8 Measurement of the atrophic ridge. 6.7



Fig. 9 Grafting of the ridge: Buccal view. 67



Fig. 10 Grafting of the ridge: Occlusal view.^{6,7}



Fig. 11 Geistlich Bio-Oss® contouring to avoid resorption of the autogenous block graft.^{6,7}



Fig. 12 Geistlich Bio-Gide® placement over the grafted area. 67



Fig. 13 Soft tissue closure.



Fig. 14 Postoperative panorax.



Fig. 15 Clinical situation at time of implant placement, 3 months postoperative.

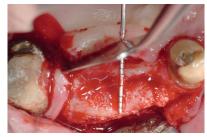


Fig. 16 Clinical aspect of the augmented ridge: No sign of block resorption.



Fig. 17 Implant placement.



Fig. 18 Postoperative panorax.

Literature references

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- ³ Misch CM. Ridge augmentation using mandibular ramus bone grafts fort the placement of dental implants: Presentation of a technique. Pract Periodontics Aesthet Dent 1996;8:127-135.
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Suppliers

- > Suture materials (silk): Silkam 4/0, B. Braun AESCULAP AG & CO.KG. D-78532 Tuttlingen
- > Suture materials (polyamide): Dafilon 6/0, B. Braun AESCULAP AG & CO.KG. D-78532 Tuttlingen
- > Implants: Camlog Promote plus 3,8 x 11 mm, Camlog Biotechnologies AG

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