Implant maintenance care solution

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Proper monitoring and maintenance are essential to ensure the durability and health of a dental implant. The long-term success of implants is fundamentally dependent upon both the patient’s maintenance of effective home care and on the dental team’s administration of professional prophylaxis procedures in the dental office. Prophylactic procedures in the dental office are essential to ensure the durability and health of a dental implant. Proper monitoring and maintenance are essential to ensure the durability and health of a dental implant.

Implant maintenance care programme

Following the completion of the surgical and prosthetic procedures in implant therapy, it is imperative to inform the patient about how to carry out self-performed infection control procedures.

The long-term success of implants is fundamentally dependent upon both the patient’s maintenance of effective home care and on the dental team’s administration of professional prophylaxis procedures in the dental office. Following local anesthesia, full-thickness mucoperiosteal flaps are elevated, reflecting the mucosal lining to permit access to the dental implant. The interproximal spaces are then decontaminated with saline. Local antimicrobial therapy is indicated, such as 2% chlorhexidine gluconate gel for 2 min. Opaque recontouring is performed when indicated, and flaps are adjusted and closed with single interrupted sutures. 

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Debridement of implant surfaces

Hand instruments and the instruments to be used should ideally be capable of removing efficiently the bacterial deposits without altering the implant surface, the implant components and the surrounding tissues.

Effects of hand instruments on the implant surface

Among these instruments, plastic, carbon fiber, stainless-steel and titanium curettes are included. Some studies have been performed to evaluate these different materials regarding to their cleaning efficacy and potential of alteration of the implant surface and prosthetic component, which could affect its biocompatibility, biofilm formation and therefore the implant longevity.

Great care and caution should be practiced when cleaning the dental implant and the instruments to be used should ideally be capable of removing efficiently the bacterial deposits without altering the implant surface, the implant components and the surrounding tissues.

References