A challenging task

Prof Dr Liviu Steier discusses how to restore the aesthetic zone with implant-supported restorations

Restoring the anterior aesthetic zone using implant-supported restorations is one of the most challenging tasks. Knowledge of related literature, impeccable skills, a lot of experience and a well-trained team compliment a successful treatment. Different implant systems claim to offer the only technology leading to success. The author describes a case where an “outdated” system, external hex implant system offers a similar success rate, by only following a correct protocol.

Aesthetic 3-dimensional requirements
For optimal aesthetics, some literature suggests some key factors to be respected as they play an important role for long-term success:
• Availability of two mm buccal bone plate
• Implant tooth distance should be 1.5 mm
• Implant to implant distance three mm
• Biologic width is indicated with two-three mm

Clinical case
A 45-year-old male has been referred to the practice for rehabilitation of the anterior aesthetic zone. His medical and dental history, as well as his treatment desires, were recorded.

Dental history
The patient lost tooth 11 due to trauma about 17 years ago. He was advised to restore the gap with a PFM bridge. He also reported multiple recementation sessions. Later, insufficient root canal treatments (X-rays) seemed to have weakened the remaining tooth structure. The clinical picture below demonstrates also fractured adhesive posts.

X-ray diagnosis proved vertical root fracture of both teeth. Poor prognosis led to immediate extraction recommendation, to avoid further infection (leakage) and optional bone loss.

Benefits and disadvantages of different treatment options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment Options</th>
<th>Benefits</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extraction and no treatment</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>Aesthetic breakdown of the anterior area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No cost implication</td>
<td>Function and speech alteration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extraction and a removable device</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extraction and immediate implant placement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Extraction and immediate implant placement

Benefits
• Preservation of bone
• Optimal functional and aesthetic rehabilitation

Disadvantages
• Cost implication
• Extended treatment need

Patient decided to go for the extraction and have im-

Give your practice the EDGE

Individually taught oral prophylaxis – back to basics

iTOP Introductory

(10 hours of CPD)
with Kirsten Warrer, Professor of Perio at Aarhus University, Denmark
Friday 17th & Saturday 18th September 2010
Shrigley Hall, Near Macclesfield, Cheshire
£295.00 (overnight stay including meals)

Reserve your place on
info@curaprox.co.uk
mediate implants placed. Impressions were taken so the patient could be offered a removable temporary device once extraction and implants performed for the healing time.

**Treatment procedure**

Retained roots were extracted in local anesthesia (four percent Articain) using minimal invasive procedure.

The alveolae were thoroughly scooped and cleaned. Available bone was sounded and found adequate for immediate implant placement. Two Biohorizons Ø4.0mm x 12mm external implants were inserted in the alveolae. The remaining buccal gap to the buccal bone wall was less than 1.5 mm so that no further attention (fill) was requested.

Implant in position 11 was performed ad modum flapless surgery. Once drill protocol as recommended by the manufacturer has been performed a Biohorizons Ø4.0mm x 12mm external implant could be seated.

Successful three-dimensional implant placement was performed following the criterias mentioned in the introduction. Bone and soft tissue healing went extremely well also due to available thick gingiva phenotype.

**After treatment**

Allocated healing time was five months. Second stage surgery was performed under local anesthesia. Temporary abutments were screwed in place and temporary crowns performed. The emergence profile could be nicely shaped during the next visits.

Impression was taken once optimal conditions were achieved. The technician manufactured three zirconia abutments. The final impression was taken and the final restoration were delivered after a try-in session with bisque bake.

The final crowns were cemented while a retraction cord in place to enhance cement excess removal. Occlusion was checked and patient received hygiene instructions. Recall sessions were scheduled.

**Conclusion**

It is of course only of anecdotal value to use a case presentation to exemplify the achievement of predictable aesthetics with conventional implant systems, but doubts might raised today about statements and claims made by modern implantology.

The author recommends the following criteria as mandatory:

- Good treatment planning
- Adequate protocols
- An excellent team (surgeon, restorative and laboratory technician) for predictable long-term success

**About the author**

Dr Liviu Steier (PhD) is Spezialist fuer Prothetik (www.dgzmk.de) and specialist in Endodontics (GDC-UK). He is an honorary clinical associate professor at Warwick Medical School and course director of the MSc in Endodontics (www.warwick.ac.uk/go/dentistry). He is a member of the Scientific Advisory Board for the Journal of Endodontics (AAE) and maintains a private referral practice for endodontics, implantology, etc at 20 Wimpole Street, W1G 8GF London (www.msdentistry.co.uk).
Using resorbable barriers to make root recession coverage predictable
By Drs David L Hoexter, Nikisha Jodhan and Jon B Suzuki

Gingival recession is defined as the location or displacement of the marginal gingiva apical to the cementoenamel junction (CEJ). Recession is the exposure of root surface, resulting in a tooth that appears to be of longer length.

From a patient’s perspective, recession means an unesthetic appearance and is associated with aging. The gingiva consists of free and attached gingival tissue, as seen macroscopically.

The free marginal gingiva, located coronal to the attached gingiva (AG), surrounds the tooth and is not attached to the tooth surface. The AG is the keratinised portion of gingival tissue (KG) that is dense, stippled and firmly bound to the underlying periodontium, tooth and bone.

In ideal health, the most coronal portion of the AG is located at the CEJ, where the most apical portion is adjacent to the mucogingival junction (MGJ). The MGJ represents the junction between the AG (keratinised) and alveolar mucosa (non-keratinised).

Reasons for recession
There are numerous etiological factors that may result in recession. Generally, the etiology can be categorised as either mechanical or as a function of periodontal disease progression. Recession usually occurs due to tooth malposition,11-13 alveolar bone recession,14 high muscle attachments and frenulal pulps,15 and iatrogenic factors related to restorative and periodontal treatment procedures.16

The detrimental effects of recession include compromised esthetics, an increase in root sensitivity to temperature and tactile stimuli, and an increase in root caries susceptibility due to cementum exposure. Thus, the main therapeutic goal of recession elimination is gingival root coverage in order to fulfill esthetic demands and prevent root sensitivity.

Miller classifies recession defects into four categories:
- Class I: marginal tissue recession does not extend to the MGJ
- Class II: marginal tissue recession extends to the MGJ, with no loss of interdental bone
- Class III: marginal tissue recession extends to or beyond the MGJ; loss of interdental bone is apical to the CEJ but coronal to the apical extent of the marginal tissue recession
- Class IV: marginal tissue recession extends beyond the MGJ; interdental bone extends apical to the marginal tissue recession

A possible treatment modality for recession includes restorative/mechanical coverage, such as cervical composite restorations. This kind of treatment may effectively manage root sensitivity and root caries. However, such treatment entails a long-term compromise from an aesthetic perspective. Composite restorations stain over time, and any marginal leakage may lead to secondary caries, recurrence of sensitivity and/or local inflammatory changes.

Additionally, colour matching can be difficult and such restorations may involve the undesirable removal of vital tooth structure in order to create adequate retention form. Thus, clinicians must determine whether the restorative benefits outweigh the esthetic short-comings and whether it is possible to employ a treatment modality with few, if any, functional and esthetic disadvantages.

Mucogingival surgery
Another treatment modality for recession is mucogingival surgery. Mucogingival surgery refers to periodontal surgical procedures designed to correct defects in the morphology, position and/or amount and type of gingiva surrounding the teeth.

In the early development of mucogingival surgery, clinicians believed that there was a specific minimum apical-coronal dimension of AG that was necessary to maintain periodontal health.

However, subsequent clinical17-19 and experimental studies20,21 have demonstrated that there is no minimum numerical value necessary. However, for esthetics, a uniform colour and value of AG is desirable among adjacent teeth. Some of the earliest techniques for correcting recession involved extension of the vestibule.22 The subsequent healing usually resulted in an increase of AG. However, within six months, as much as a 50 per cent relapse...
of the soft tissue position was reported. Thus, these techniques did not adequately address recession.

In order to improve esthetics and increase KG for root coverage procedures, cutout periodontal surgery largely involves the use of gingival grafts. There are a multitude of surgical techniques, which can be distinguished based on the relationship between the donor and recipient sites.

Gingival graft procedures involve either (a) pedicle soft-tissue grafts, which maintain the pedicle blood supply or (b) free autogenous soft tissue grafts. Techniques involving the latter type require the clinician to prepare two surgical sites: one to harvest the tissue and another to one to prepare the recipient site.

In this case, the autogenous soft tissue graft has a separate blood supply to the recipient site. Combinations of (a) and (b) have also been reported.

Soft-tissue grafts

The pedicle soft-tissue graft was first described by Grupe and Warren in 1956. This involved raising a full thickness flap and laterally positioning the flap and suturing donor tissue into place from an adjacent area while maintaining a pedicle blood supply. This technique and others that followed were designed to increase the zone of KG.

Later modifications of the technique included the double papilla flap—introduced by Cohen and Ross in 1968—the oblique rotational flap and the rotational flap. Another type of gingival movement flap was described later as the coronally repositioned flap. This technique involves mobilising a fullthickness flap and repositioning the tissue to the CEJ, thereby covering the exposed recession.

The use of free gingival grafts was described in the 1960s by Sullivan and Atkins. The free autogenous graft can be made up of either epithelialised gingiva or connective tissue. Initially, the therapeutic goal was to increase the zone of KG. The clinical objective was to evolve to covering the recessed root with a zone of attached KG.

This can be achieved in one or two stages. Initially, Sullivan and Atkins described a one-stage procedure in 1968. Its purpose was to increase the zone of KG without concentrating on coverage of a recessed root. In the 1980s, a two-stage modification was suggested for an increase in root coverage, which proved to be more successful with increased predictability. This involves first placing the free gingival graft or the free connective tissue graft apical to the area of recession and using the coronally repositioned technique after healing.

Gingival graft procedures involving either a pedicle soft-tissue graft, which maintain the pedicle blood supply or (b) free autogenous soft tissue grafts. Techniques involving the latter type require the clinician to prepare two surgical sites: one to harvest the tissue and another to prepare the recipient site.

In this case, the autogenous soft tissue graft has a separate blood supply to the recipient site. Combinations of (a) and (b) have also been reported.

Soft-tissue grafts

The pedicle soft-tissue graft was first described by Grupe and Warren in 1956. This involved raising a full thickness flap and laterally positioning the flap and suturing donor tissue into place from an adjacent area while maintaining a pedicle blood supply. This technique and others that followed were designed to increase the zone of KG.

Later modifications of the technique included the double papilla flap—introduced by Cohen and Ross in 1968—the oblique rotational flap and the rotational flap. Another type of gingival movement flap was described later as the coronally repositioned flap. This technique involves mobilising a fullthickness flap and repositioning the tissue to the CEJ, thereby covering the exposed recession.

The use of free gingival grafts was described in the 1960s by Sullivan and Atkins. The free autogenous graft can be made up of either epithelialised gingiva or connective tissue. Initially, the therapeutic goal was to increase the zone of KG. The clinical objective was to evolve to covering the recessed root with a zone of attached KG.

This can be achieved in one or two stages. Initially, Sullivan and Atkins described a one-stage procedure in 1968. Its purpose was to increase the zone of KG without concentrating on coverage of a recessed root. In the 1980s, a two-stage modification was suggested for an increase in root coverage, which proved to be more successful with increased predictability. This involves first placing the free gingival graft or the free connective tissue graft apical to the area of recession and using the coronally repositioned technique after healing.

Gingival graft procedures involving either a pedicle soft-tissue graft, which maintain the pedicle blood supply or (b) free autogenous soft tissue grafts. Techniques involving the latter type require the clinician to prepare two surgical sites: one to harvest the tissue and another to prepare the recipient site.

In this case, the autogenous soft tissue graft has a separate blood supply to the recipient site. Combinations of (a) and (b) have also been reported.

Soft-tissue grafts

The pedicle soft-tissue graft was first described by Grupe and Warren in 1956. This involved raising a full thickness flap and laterally positioning the flap and suturing donor tissue into place from an adjacent area while maintaining a pedicle blood supply. This technique and others that followed were designed to increase the zone of KG.

Later modifications of the technique included the double papilla flap—introduced by Cohen and Ross in 1968—the oblique rotational flap and the rotational flap. Another type of gingival movement flap was described later as the coronally repositioned flap. This technique involves mobilising a fullthickness flap and repositioning the tissue to the CEJ, thereby covering the exposed recession.

The use of free gingival grafts was described in the 1960s by Sullivan and Atkins. The free autogenous graft can be made up of either epithelialised gingiva or connective tissue. Initially, the therapeutic goal was to increase the zone of KG. The clinical objective was to evolve to covering the recessed root with a zone of attached KG.

This can be achieved in one or two stages. Initially, Sullivan and Atkins described a one-stage procedure in 1968. Its purpose was to increase the zone of KG without concentrating on coverage of a recessed root. In the 1980s, a two-stage modification was suggested for an increase in root coverage, which proved to be more successful with increased predictability. This involves first placing the free gingival graft or the free connective tissue graft apical to the area of recession and using the coronally repositioned technique after healing.

Gingival graft procedures involving either a pedicle soft-tissue graft, which maintain the pedicle blood supply or (b) free autogenous soft tissue grafts. Techniques involving the latter type require the clinician to prepare two surgical sites: one to harvest the tissue and another to prepare the recipient site.

In this case, the autogenous soft tissue graft has a separate blood supply to the recipient site. Combinations of (a) and (b) have also been reported.

Soft-tissue grafts

The pedicle soft-tissue graft was first described by Grupe and Warren in 1956. This involved raising a full thickness flap and laterally positioning the flap and suturing donor tissue into place from an adjacent area while maintaining a pedicle blood supply. This technique and others that followed were designed to increase the zone of KG.

Later modifications of the technique included the double papilla flap—introduced by Cohen and Ross in 1968—the oblique rotational flap and the rotational flap. Another type of gingival movement flap was described later as the coronally repositioned flap. This technique involves mobilising a fullthickness flap and repositioning the tissue to the CEJ, thereby covering the exposed recession.

The use of free gingival grafts was described in the 1960s by Sullivan and Atkins. The free autogenous graft can be made up of either epithelialised gingiva or connective tissue. Initially, the therapeutic goal was to increase the zone of KG. The clinical objective was to evolve to covering the recessed root with a zone of attached KG.

This can be achieved in one or two stages. Initially, Sullivan and Atkins described a one-stage procedure in 1968. Its purpose was to increase the zone of KG without concentrating on coverage of a recessed root. In the 1980s, a two-stage modification was suggested for an increase in root coverage, which proved to be more successful with increased predictability. This involves first placing the free gingival graft or the free connective tissue graft apical to the area of recession and using the coronally repositioned technique after healing.

Gingival graft procedures involving either a pedicle soft-tissue graft, which maintain the pedicle blood supply or (b) free autogenous soft tissue grafts. Techniques involving the latter type require the clinician to prepare two surgical sites: one to harvest the tissue and another to one to prepare the recipient site.

In this case, the autogenous soft tissue graft has a separate blood supply to the recipient site. Combinations of (a) and (b) have also been reported.

Soft-tissue grafts

The pedicle soft-tissue graft was first described by Grupe and Warren in 1956. This involved raising a full thickness flap and laterally positioning the flap and suturing donor tissue into place from an adjacent area while maintaining a pedicle blood supply. This technique and others that followed were designed to increase the zone of KG.

Later modifications of the technique included the double papilla flap—introduced by Cohen and Ross in 1968—the oblique rotational flap and the rotational flap. Another type of gingival movement flap was described later as the coronally repositioned flap. This technique involves mobilising a fullthickness flap and repositioning the tissue to the CEJ, thereby covering the exposed recession.

The use of free gingival grafts was described in the 1960s by Sullivan and Atkins. The free autogenous graft can be made up of either epithelialised gingiva or connective tissue. Initially, the therapeutic goal was to increase the zone of KG. The clinical objective was to evolve to covering the recessed root with a zone of attached KG.

This can be achieved in one or two stages. Initially, Sullivan and Atkins described a one-stage procedure in 1968. Its purpose was to increase the zone of KG without concentrating on coverage of a recessed root. In the 1980s, a two-stage modification was suggested for an increase in root coverage, which proved to be more successful with increased predictability. This involves first placing the free gingival graft or the free connective tissue graft apical to the area of recession and using the coronally repositioned technique after healing.

Gingival graft procedures involving either a pedicle soft-tissue graft, which maintain the pedicle blood supply or (b) free autogenous soft tissue grafts. Techniques involving the latter type require the clinician to prepare two surgical sites: one to harvest the tissue and another to prepare the recipient site.

In this case, the autogenous soft tissue graft has a separate blood supply to the recipient site. Combinations of (a) and (b) have also been reported.

Soft-tissue grafts

The pedicle soft-tissue graft was first described by Grupe and Warren in 1956. This involved raising a full thickness flap and laterally positioning the flap and suturing donor tissue into place from an adjacent area while maintaining a pedicle blood supply. This technique and others that followed were designed to increase the zone of KG.