Large national gap identified

Private dental fees vary significantly throughout Britain, according to report

By DTI

DUBLIN, Ireland: Private fees for dental services have seen another 30 per cent increase in the last few months. A new survey conducted by Irish health care website WhatClinic.com has now found that patients in some parts of the UK have to pay up to twice as much for check-ups and other dental services than do patients in the rest of the country.

Among all areas surveyed, Milton Keynes stood out as the most expensive, with dental check-ups costing an average of £62 compared with only £31 charged by dentists in Birmingham, for example.

Other cities with high average fees in the same category were London (£53), Glasgow (£50) and Cardiff (£47). However, in Cambridge (£32), Manchester (£34) and Southampton (£33), patients pay the least for a dental check-up.

The nationwide average for a dental check-up is £46, according to WhatClinic.com. However, over 80 per cent of all the cities and towns surveyed charge less than that, the results indicate.

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The nationwide survey was conducted among 13,000 private dentists across Britain.

In addition to basic services like dental general check-ups, it compared average prices for four different speciality treatments, such as root canal therapy and implants.

For such treatments, patients in cities like London and Cambridge generally pay the most, while the rest of the country showed no distinguishable geographic pattern regarding the fees charged.

For example, root canal therapy costs the least north of the border in Glasgow and Edinburgh, as well as in Manchester and Belfast, where dentists also use to charge the least amount for implant treatment and tooth whitening procedures.

Fees for both of these treatments were also found to be at the lower end in Liverpool, Newcastle upon Tyne and Glasgow.
Professional footballers score low in oral health survey

According to the paper published in the latest edition of the British Journal of Sports Medicine, one-third of players who underwent oral health examinations were found to have dental decay and every second player exhibited signs of tooth wear. Periodontal disease was less prevalent, with one in 20 suffering from severe or moderate forms of the condition.

The study involved 184 players from the Premier League (including record champions Manchester United), as well as Championship and League One. The researchers examined the teeth and gingivae of 90 per cent of members of each senior squad and asked the players how they think oral disease affects their quality of life and overall performance. The majority of players surveyed regarded dental or gingival problems as having little influence on their overall performance on the pitch. One on five players, however, reported that oral health-related pain has affected their quality of life.

“Oral health is an area where many athletes have greater problems than the general population so it has been a massive achievement for so many professional football clubs to collaborate with each other to help us understand the scale of this problem better,” commented West Ham United’s Head of Medical and Sports Science Stijn Vandevenbroecke, whose club participated in the study. “Being part of this study has also helped us as a club to implement tailored interventions to treat and prevent further problems.”

West Ham regularly conducts preventive interventions with a dentist in the off- and pre-season.

“We are pleased that clubs such as West Ham are already examining the findings and building on their existing interventions by placing oral health care at the forefront of their medical agenda,” Dr Ian Needham, Professor of Restorative Dentistry and Evidence-Informed Healthcare at UCL Eastman Dental Institute, said. “We hope that other teams follow their lead and introduce robust oral health screening and promotion as a routine element of their programmes.”

Paediatric dentistry expert scores Scottish Health Award

By DTI

EDINBURGH, UK: Since its first publication in 1997, Paediatric Dentistry by Prof. Richard Welbury has become the standard textbook for all dentists working with children in the UK and Ireland. For this and other contributions to the field, the former paediatric dentistry professor from Glasgow received the first ever Scottish Health Award in the category ‘dentist’.

Welbury beat fellow nominees Drew Gibson of Bransden Dental Care and Roger Levie fromHamilton in Lanarkshire in the new category, which was announced this year. ‘I didn’t even know I had been nominated until I got the call saying I was a finalist,’ he told the Daily Record newspaper.

Organised annually in partnership with NHS Scotland and the Scottish government, the Scottish Health Awards have been held since 2010. They recognise individuals in categories such as ‘innovation’ and ‘healthier lifestyle’. Sixteen professionals were acknowledged with this year’s awards, which were celebrated at the Corn Exchange in Edinburgh on 4 November.

In addition to his achievements as an author, Welbury was recognised for his work on guidelines on protection of children against abuse. He recently retired from his position of Professor of Paediatric Dentistry at Glasgow Dental Hospital that he held since 2001. Prior to that, he worked as a regional consultant and senior clinical lecturer at Newcastle University, his alma mater.

Welbury has served as president of both the British Society of Paediatric Dentistry and the European Academy of Paediatric Dentistry.

In July, he chaired the 27th Congress of the International Association of Paediatric Dentistry, which was held in Glasgow.
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A new dental destination

Dental Tribune paid an exclusive visit to the new Curaden Dental Clinic in London

Clinic manager Patricia Adam.

Curaden Dental Clinic that recently opened in Mayfair is seeking to do exactly that. Conveniently located right in the heart of the city, only a 5 minute walk from Oxford Street, it is ready to take the city by storm with a holistic prophylaxis approach called “Prevention-One”.

The brainchild of Ueli Breitschmid, founder and CEO of Swiss preventative product specialist Curaden, and Zurich dentist Rolf Kufus, this practice branding concept involves not only a comprehensive product range, including toothpaste and brushes under the well-known CURAPROX brand, but also tailored teaching programmes developed to help dentists better communicate the importance of oral health prevention to patients.

“There is a great deal of talk about prevention nowadays and how important it is, but the reality is that teeth are often extracted unnecessarily and replaced with an implant, for example,” said clinic manager Patricia Adam. “With Prevention-One, in contrast, patients are intended to be healthier and happier with their smiles.”

Adam knows exactly what she is talking about. As a trained dental hygienist, she learnt all about the unique concept when working at Kufus’s dental practice in Switzerland for several years. While the offer to develop and manage the first Curaden-branded practice in the UK initially came as a surprise for the native German, she soon adapted to the idea, despite the challenges that came with moving from the small canton of Zurich to London, the Curaden Dental Clinic that recently opened in Mayfair.

The practice, located at 73 New Bond Street, right in the heart of the city, only a 5-minute walk from Oxford Street, opened in October, during which the site was up to standard, culminating in a much-anticipated public opening in November.

According to Adam, it took almost a year to bring the practice to its current form. “It all came together in the end,” Adam explained.

Maintenance of a dental practice apart from the rest is often a complex endeavour, particularly in the capital, where setting one’s practice apart from the rest is often key to long-term success. The new premises, defined by a simple but atmospheric colour scheme, have already seen many former patients returning and starting to recommend the practice to their family, friends and colleagues.

“We have also seen many patients presenting for a second opinion on their dental problems,” she said.

All staff members, from the receptionists to the practitioners, undergo Curaden’s iTop training on a regular basis, a three-level programme on the demonstration and explanation of prophylaxis as more than just fluoridation. In the long run, the concept is intended to change the role of the dental practice, moving away from restoration towards prevention, while ensuring the practice remains profitable.

“According to Kufus, prevention is the key to long-term success. The concept is intended to change the role of the dental practice, moving away from restoration towards prevention, while ensuring the practice remains profitable.

Located at 73 New Bond Street in London, the Curaden Dental Clinic is open Monday to Friday from 9.30 to 18.00 (except Thursdays, from 10.30 to 19.00) and on the first Saturday of the month. More information is available at www.curaden.clinic and via e-mail (newbondstreet@curaden.clinic) or telephone (+44 20 7499 9806).
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“Consumers are pushing dentists toward metal-free implantology”

An interview with Dr Sammy Noumbissi, founder of the International Academy of Ceramic Implantology

A great deal of progress has been made in terms of materials, techniques and design of dental implant technology. However, changes in the environment in particular. Such facts have been established and widely recognized in orthopedics in the last 1960s. In the late 1960s, pioneers in ceramic implantology and notably Professor Sami Sandhaus began the structure and could not survive the demands of the oral environment. They then began to actively look for alternatives and at

Dr. Sammy Noumbissi: Could you please provide some background information on the development of ceramic implants?

Dr. Sammy Noumbissi: The use of dental implants to replace teeth has increased very rapidly in the last 20 years. With this increase in dental implant procedures, the number of manufacturers has increased too. Also, we have witnessed the introduction of various alloys of titanium over time.

Now, just like with any pharmaceutical or medical product, the increase in demand and changes in production methods come with problems and challenges. Although initially anecdotal, reports of titanium and titanium alloy intolerance have increased and are increasingly being investigated and demonstrated in the scientific dental literature. Based on the body of research available today, this intolerance of implant alloys can in great part be attributed to the release of metal ions into the host bone and surrounding tissue as a result of the breakdown and corrosion of metal alloys in the presence of body fluids and the oral environment in particular. Such facts have been established and widely recognized in orthopedics in the last 1960s. In the late 1960s, pioneers in ceramic implantology and notably Professor Sami Sandhaus began the search for modern non-metal implantable ceramic materials. However, many of the early ceramic implants were monocrystalline in their early use and could not survive the demands of the oral environment. They then began to actively look for alternatives and at

The International Academy of Ceramic Implantology (IAOCI) is an organization entirely dedicated to ceramic and metal-free alternatives to metal implants. It was founded in 2011 by Dr. Sammy Noumbissi, with whom Dental Tribune had the opportunity to speak about the mission and vision of the IAOCI, as well as the state of ceramic implantology today.

Dental Tribune: Dr. Noumbissi, could you please provide some background information on the development of ceramic implants?

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In your opinion, what are the dangers of metal implants?

Metal and most particularly titanium implants have been very successful. Their use has grown exponentially and with that manufacturers have multiplied, as well as manufacturing protocols. As a result, we have observed a steady increase in the alloy elements mixed with titanium during the manufacturing process. The problems begin when the metal implant highly alloyed or not, once placed is subjected to functional stresses, galvanism, body fluids and the harsh oral environment. The combination of mechanical, chemical and electrical events induces cracks and pitting of the metal, as well as breach in the oxide layer and the implant undergoes corrosion attack. The corrosion attack, which is essentially an oxidation process, leads to the release of metal ions that studies have shown to be found in the surrounding bone, lymphatics, spleen, liver and in some cases crossing the blood-brain barrier.

What alternatives to metal dental implants are currently available on the market?

Two decades had established themselves in both medicine and implant dentistry as the most bio-inert implantable material available. In 2011, two colleagues and I decided to create the IAOCI.

What is the primary aim of the IAOCI?

Associations and academies exist around various types of trades and industries. The common purpose of such groups is to organize and create a supportive environment for those involved in the respective area. The IAOCI was created with the same spirit, not only to organize metal-free implantology but also to provide the profession as a whole with quality and high-level continuing implant education on bioceramics as implantable materials. The IAOCI is also a resource for the public seeking practitioners who have experience with ceramic implants.

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Today, the well-researched and proven alternative material to metal for dental implants is zirconium dioxide, also known as zirconia. This is also a well-proven fact in medical orthopedics. Zirconia is the crystal phase of zirconium and as such it is not a metal. There are different manufacturing protocols for zirconia for dental implantation and they all lead to a variety of polycrystal bioce- ramics, such as zirconia-toughened alumina, but monocrystalline zirconia and yttria-stabilized zirconia.

The common and most important properties of these bioce rasics are inertness in the bone and oral environment, structural stability, absence of electrical activity, extremely low plaque retention and superior aesthetics.

Is the success rate of metal-free im- plants comparable with that of tita- nium implants? In the early days, there were chal- lenges. The materials were mono- crystalline with very highly polished and glassy surfaces, which made the early implants prone to fracture, poor attachment of bone-forming cells and low bone–implant contact. The manufacturing protocols, de- sign, surface modification tech- niques and technologies of zirconia implants have evolved to a point where bone integration is ensured and comparable results are ob- tained.

Are ceramic alternatives the future of dental implantology? Every industry projection one sees about implants signals good news for the future. Implants are now and will continue to be widely accepted by patients and the pro- fession. Both groups agree that this is state-of-the-art treatment. How- ever, owing to technology, the public obtains information faster and when prospective or new mem- bers are asked why they want to join or joined the academy, the most common response is that they are seeking a forum where they can ob- tain structured information and training.

Another frequent reason is that dentists have had patients challenge or inform them on the use and oc- casionally the existence of ceramic implants. Through technology and these access to information, the public obtains information faster than we busy clinicians.

The AOOG will be hosting its fifth Annual Winter Congress in Montego Bay, Jamaica. What can people expect from the event? The theme in 2016 will be the last decade in ceramic implantology. We will have 14 speakers from seven different countries who will share their experiences with a variety of ceramic implant systems over the last ten years. One of our guest speakers has over 15 years of documented experience with zirconia implants. We will also have work- shops on different implant systems, ceramic regenerative products and revolutionary soft-tissue and hard- tissue-enhancing protocols proven to optimize implant integration and long-term stability.

Thank you very much for the inter- view.