

PubMed Display Settings: Abstract

J Oral Implantol. 2010 Jun 16. [Epub ahead of print]

FUNCTIONAL LOAD IN OBLIQUE BICORTICAL IMPLANTS PARASINUSAL IMPLANTS PALATINE IMPLANTS.

Tomasi Morgano A.

degree in medicine and dental surgery, Torino, Torino, Italy.

Abstract

Abstract The history of intraosseous implantology, as a whole begins with the introduction of the Formiggini screw. Single-piece implants were subsequently derived from titanium bars. The intrinsic function of the emerging stump was immediate loading. The great stability of the implant in the bone thus demanded was eventually achieved by means of the self-tapping screw and bicortical support. Oblique implants were subsequently adopted to make the best use of the bone available and avoid zones at risk, such as the maxillary sinus and the inferior alveolar nerve. Angled stumps on osseointegrated two-stage implants were also described in the literature. There has since been a switch from sunken to single-stage implants in view of the usefulness of immediate loading. Recent papers have illustrated the employment of inclined, non-bicortical implants: these are still placed in the spongy bone.

PMID: 20594058 [PubMed - as supplied by publisher]

LinkOut - more resources