ETHIOPIAN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH

eISSN: 2349-5715 pISSN: 2349-5707

Volume: 11, Issue 06, June-2024 SJIF 2019: 4.702 2020: 4.737 2021: 5.071 2022: 4.919 2023: 6.980 2024: 7,662

TYPES OF DENTAL IMPLANTS

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Resume: The article provides information on the types of dental implants. Based on information about implantation methods, information is given on which methods can be used in partial and edentulous cases. based on implantation methods, there was a need to solve the medical and social problem and develop new technologies for effective complex treatment of patients with partial and complete missing teeth.

Key words: Endodonto-endoosseous implantation, Endoosseous implantation,Subperiosteal implantation, Insert implantation and Submucosal implantation

IMPORTANCE OF THE SUBJECT

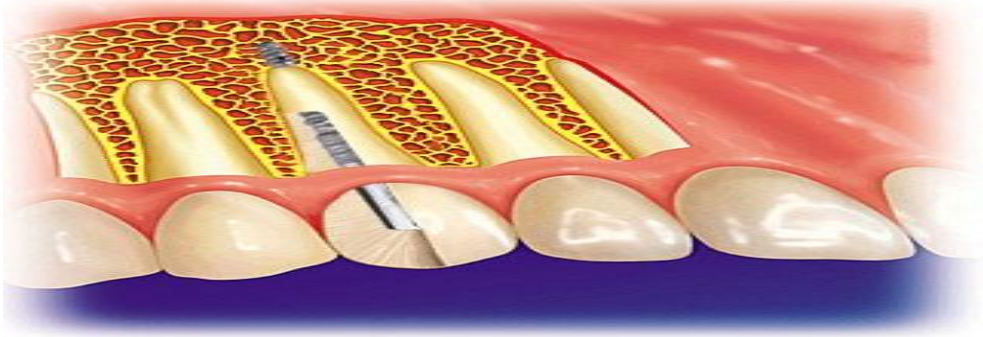
Orthopedic treatment of patients with complete or partial absence of teeth is an urgent problem of modern dentistry. According to a number of reports, certain clinical and laboratory stages of implantation should be improved with orthopedic constructions. In traditional orthopedic treatment, patients refuse to use removable prostheses due to poor fixation and stabilization in the jaws for various reasons.

Implants are divided into 5 classes depending on their structure and location in relation to the soft and hard tissues of the body.

Endodonto-endoosseous implantation
Endoosseous implantation
Subperiosteal implantation
Insert implantation
Submucous implantation

ENDODONTO-ENDOOSSAL IMPLANTATION.

Transradicular implant is also called. It is used to prevent and load pathological movement of teeth in periodontitis and periodontal diseases, to provide stability to teeth in case of damage to the tooth crown, as well as in resection of the tooth root. Metal pins are used for this implantation method. The tip of the tooth canal is widened with a tool 0.1 mm larger in diameter than the implant. Then, using an instrument whose diameter is 0.03-0.05 mm smaller than the implant, a sufficient space for the implant is formed in the jaw bone tissue according to the radiograph. The root canal is dried, and then the endodonto-endoosseous implant is fixed with cement. After the cement hardens, the rest of the implant is cut.



ENDOOSSAL IMPLANTATION

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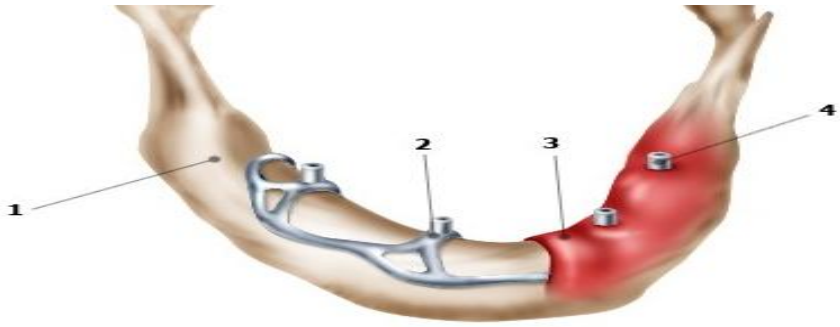
Currently, the widely used and best-performing intraosseous implant is available in spiral, cylindrical, and plate-like forms. When choosing a particular form of implantation, attention is paid to the location of the defect, the thickness and height of the bone tissue at the implantation site, the anatomical features of the jaw structure, and other factors.

1. Lower jaw bone 2. Plastic implant 3. Cylindrical implant 4. Screw (root) implant.

SUBPERIOSTAL IMPLANTATION

In this method, at the first stage, a private implant is prepared by taking a mold from the bone. In the second stage, the prepared implant is placed on the bone. It is used in severe alveolar septal atrophy.



1. Mandibular bone 2. Subperiosteal implant 3. Milk tissue 4. Condition after placement

INSERT IMPLANTATION (mucous membrane implant)

Atrophy of the alveolar septum in the upper jaw, especially in cases of defects in the development of the palate, is used for fixation of the prosthesis. For this, metal implants are usually used in the form of buttons.

SUBMUCOSAL IMPLANTATION

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Magnetic implants located under the mucous membrane are used to ensure fixation and stabilization of prostheses. One of the magnets is placed in the area of the transition fold, the other (opposite polarity) is placed directly opposite the implanted prosthesis.

The purpose of the study. to have information about the types of implants in partial and complete toothlessness and their wide application in orthopedic treatment.

MATERIALS AND METHODS.

60 patients who were treated with orthopedic procedures for partial and complete toothlessness with all types of oral cavity and tooth row defects were observed and investigated.

RESULTS

As a result of our observations, 60 patients were treated with all types of implants. 40 patients were treated with endoosseous, 10 patients with transdental, 5 patients with submucosa and 5 patients with subperiosteal implantation methods. the most effective method is endoosseous i.e. bone implantation.

CONCLUSION

The endoosseous type of implantation is convenient for the patient in case of partial and complete toothlessness.

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