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আপনি যদি এই লিফলেটের অনুবাদ - লিখিত বা অডিও টেপ'এ চান, তাহলে অনুগ্রহ করে সার্ভিস ইকুয়ালিটি ম্যানেজার ডেভ বেকার'এর সাথে 0116 2584382 নাম্বারে যোগাযোগ করুন।

यदि आप को इस लीफ़लेट का लिखती या टेप पर अनुवाद चाहिए तो कृपया डैव बेकर, सर्विस ईक्वालिटी मैनेजर से 0116 2584382 पर सम्पर्क कीजिए।

જો તમને આ પત્રિકાનું લેખિત અથવા ટેપ પર ભાષાંતર જોઈતું હોય તો મહેરબાની કરી ડેવ બેકર, સર્વિસ ઇક્વાલિટી મેનેજરનો 0116 2584382 ઉપર સંપર્ક કરો.

Haddaad rabto warqadan oo turjuman oo ku duuban cajalad ama qoraal ah fadlan la xiriir, Maamulaha Adeegga Sinaanta 0116 2584382.

ਜੇਕਰ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਲੀਫ਼ਲੇਟ ਦਾ ਲਿਖਤੀ ਜਾਂ ਟੇਪ ਕੀਤਾ ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੋਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਕਿਰਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਡੈਵ ਬੇਕਰ, ਸਰਵਿਸ ਇਕੁਅਲਿਟੀ ਮੈਨੇਜਰ ਨਾਲ 0116, 2584382 ਤੇ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਕਰੋ।

Eğer bu broşürün (kitapçığın) yazılı veya kasetli açıklamasını isterseniz lütfen servis müdürüne 0116 258 4382 telefonundan ulaşabilirsiniz.

University Hospitals of Leicester NHS Trust
Glenfield Hospital
Groby Road
Leicester
LE3 9QP

Telephone: 0116 2871471
Fax: 0116 2583950
Minicom: 0116 2879852
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Dental Implants

Patient Information Booklet

University Hospitals of Leicester



NHS Trust
Restorative Department

Glenfield Hospital

Comments :

What are dental implants?

Dental implants are one of the options of restoring missing teeth. They are made from titanium posts which are surgically inserted into the jaw bones to replace missing teeth. They can either support removable dentures, fixed crowns and bridges.

Their use is dependent on several factors such as :

- General medical health
- Quality and quantity of bone
- The gum condition
- The health of the remaining teeth
- Proximity to important nerves, blood vessels and sinus

Benefits

- To improve appearance
- To improve eating
- To preserve the remaining jaw bone
- The above factors would improve the quality of life

What dental implants can be used for

- Patients with congenitally missing teeth
- Cleft palate patients
- Replacement of missing teeth
- Loose dentures that cannot be improved conventionally
- Patients with surgical defects
- Patients with extreme retching difficulties
- Replacement of single missing teeth

Alternatives treatments to implants

- No treatment is always an option
- Removable denture / plate
- Fixed bridge

Planning your treatment

Your clinician will ask questions about your concerns, general health and carry out a thorough examination of your mouth. This process could involve several hospital visits and joint consultations with other specialists.

You should expect to have X- rays taken and impressions to make a mould of your jaw to allow further examination.

Decision making

The outcome of the planning stages will indicate whether implants are suitable and what alternative treatment is available. As implants are more complex they are generally more expensive. Patients are charged for certain aspects of treatment e.g. dentures.

You may be told that you have insufficient bone, which may require additional surgery such as a bone graft. The graft could be taken from your chin, the wisdom tooth area around your mouth or if larger quantities are needed from your hip.

Alternatively grafts from other sources may be used. This additional bone graft procedure could prolong the overall treatment by 4-6 months.

Time scale

The treatment, from the time of placement to completion, could take any time between 6 months to over a year depending on the bone quality, how healing progresses, and if bone grafts were placed.

Types of implant supported teeth

Implants can support a plastic removable denture, a fixed bridge or a single crown depending on the clinical situation.

Teeth can crack or break off the bridge or denture, especially if you frequently grind and clench heavily on your teeth.

Attachments clips within the denture can become loose or break after long term use necessitating repair.

Appearance can be compromised if you have advanced bone and gum recession leading to longer looking teeth and dark triangles between adjacent teeth.

It is important that you care for your implants as you would with natural teeth by maintaining good levels of oral hygiene.

Smoking is recognised as a risk factor and could result in delayed healing and potential implant failure. It is therefore advisable to stop smoking before and following completion of treatment.

As with conventional dentures, crown and bridge work repairs, maintenance will be necessary from time to time.

This leaflet serves as a general guide . More detailed information can be provided by your clinician.

Should you wish to make any comments or identify concerns please feel free to write in the blank pages of this leaflet and discuss it with your clinician at your next visit.

Contact number; Department of Restorative Dentistry
Glenfield Hospital
0116 256 3525

3. Implant exposure:

A second minor surgical procedure usually under local anaesthesia is undertaken following healing, to expose the top of the implant and connect it with a healing cap. This allows the gum to re-contour around the implant in preparation for the restorative phase.

Stage 2

Restorative phase

This would involve obtaining follow-up X-rays and impressions, to assess healing and also to order the appropriate implant accessory parts. The number of appointments at this stage varies depending on whether the space is to be restored with a denture or a bridge.

Review appointments are made to monitor the implant restoration and underlying bone.

Potential complications

Following surgery some degree of discomfort swelling and bruising should be expected. This is not uncommon however prolonged and severe pain should be reported to your clinician as these signs may be an early indication of complications.

Implants can be rejected resulting in pain loosening, infections and complete loss of the implant.

Most problems that lead to failure generally tend to occur within the first year of use. However, it is not impossible for complications to arise in the later years, hence the need for monitoring.

It is also possible that bone grafts may not 'take' and are rejected by your mouth.

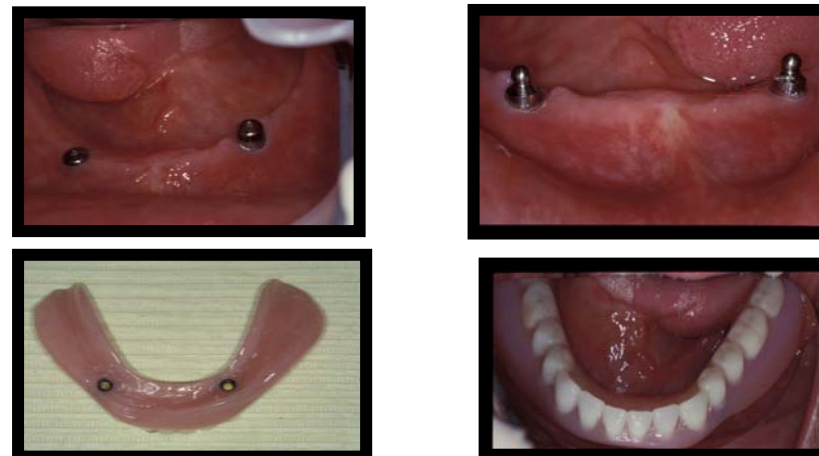


Fig 1. Lower denture supported by implants



Fig 2
Upper left missing tooth.

Tooth replaced with an implant

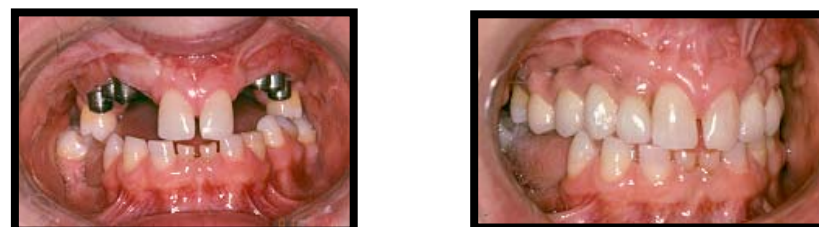


Fig 3. Fixed implant bridge replacing congenitally missing teeth

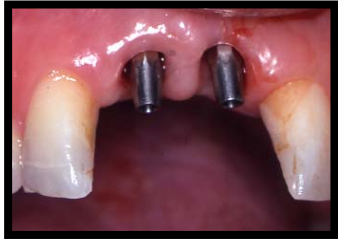


Fig 4. Trauma patient with 2 missing teeth



Fig 5. Trauma patient with single missing tooth

Missing upper right tooth

Implant healing cap



A Patient in Fig 5

B

**(A) Long tooth due to gum and bone recession
(B) View when patient smiles**



Fig 6. Implants used to restore a patient with mouth cancer in the lower jaw

The procedure

Stage 1

1. Implant surgery

This is usually carried out under local anaesthesia in the dental surgery. The duration of the procedure depends on the number of implants being placed, and whether bone grafting will be done simultaneously. The gum is carefully cut and a series of drills are used to prepare the implant site within the jaw bone. The implant is then inserted, covered with a screw and the gum stitched over to allow for healing.

2. Review

You would generally be asked to avoid wearing your old dentures for about 1-2 weeks to allow for initial healing. Adjustments may be required to the fitting surface of your denture. A provisional plastic plate or bridge could be designed for you to use during the healing phase. The implant is then left undisturbed to connect to the bone for about 3-6 months.