### Pillar augmentation with mini-implants

#### **Extended indication for the stabilization of partial dentures**

ince their introduction on the German market in 2001, the MDI mini dental implants have proven themselves for the stabilization of full dentures. This was also confirmed by clinical studies at the "2 MDI User Symposium" in September 2011. With the strategic pillar augmentation for the stabilization of partial dentures, Dr. Ing. Jochen Hilgert, established dentist and expert from Drenstein.

furt, another interesting indication. He presented a statistical analysis of his own cases over a period of up to eight years and with a sample size of 525 mini dental implants, which is documented below. The classic range of applications of mini dental implants extends to the stabilization of lower and upper jaw dentures in the edentulous jaw. It is well-proven in studies, among others for patients with atrophied jaw

Fig. 1: The classical implant positions: in the lower jaw ...



Fig. 2: ... and in the upper jaw



Fig. 3: MDI mini implants were placed on classical implant positions to provide sufficient stability, for example lower jaw.



or limited financial resources and thus a realistic solution in many clinical situations of everyday practice. For ten years I have been using MDI mini dental implants in my practice. The largest part, namely 75 percent of the mini implants, I used in combination with telescopes, 20 percent accounted for the total denture attachment and 5 percent on various jobs. The cases in which mini dental implants were com-bined with residual teeth, I bined with residual teeth, 1 evaluated statistically, from 2003 to 2011. As the lineup shows, I inserted 525 mini dental implants (combinations with residual teeth in 171 patients aged between 172 patients aged between 172 patients aged between 173 patients aged between 174 patients aged between 175 patients aged 175 patients aged 175 patients aged 175 patients aged 175 patients 43 and 94 years 50% of the total number lost 50 implants A detailed analysis showed that more than half of the failures were focused on only six patients, some of which were borderline cases For others, risk factors only came later, leaving out a loss ratio of just 5.14 percent - a probability of nearly 95 per-cent survival extended use of MDI mini dental implants were interpreted in 2003. I switched to mini dental implants mainly in combina-tion with own unsupported teeth (for the attachment of temporaries, plastic partial dentures and steel plates) and with telescopes (single, one-sided, bilateral), with root-pin-toothed or lost fri-ction to stabilize the dentuction to stabilize the dentu-res. This development came about because many patients approached me, looking for an affordable, inexpensive, and comfortable solution to a variety of problems, such as free-end situations, lost pillars, or insufficiently secured telescopic restorations. Most of these patients had one thing in common, namely a sparse residual dentition, Bensrate (Tab.2). Initial hurdles had to be overcome before I could achieve predictable results with MDI implants

# What should be considered in terms of pillar augmentation?

The procedure requires adherence to a rule from conventional implantology: the key to pillar augmentation is the observance of statics. All classical implant positions should be occupied (Figures 1 and 2). These are in the lower jaw, the middle position in the area of Einser, another abutment should be near the nerve - ideally 7 mm (mm) distance to the nerve - be present, and a pillar in the triple range. In the upper jaw it is advisable to place implants bilaterally distally of the ones, in the three-fold area and as far distally as the location of the maxillary sinus allows. Overall, four to five implants must be placed interforaminally in the lower jaw, and six to eight (15 to 25) implants in the upper jaw - in regio 14 to 24. Of course, if the mention-of positions are filled with naturally preserved teeth, the implant is unnecessary. The more distal the anchoring is on both sides, the better the prosthesis sits - but the more difficult the implantation can be (maxillary sinus).



In which positions did I combine mini dental implants with telescopic posts in the lower and upper jaws? First, it is possible to place the classic implant sites with mini dental implants for more stability (Figures 3 and 4). In some cases, an extremely one-sided load or an overload (in free-end situations) would result if additional pillars were not used (Fig. 5). The consequences of one-sided fixation were shown by the case of a patient who initially did not want implantation and insisted on a purely tooth-borne telescopic work (Telescopes 37, 43, 44, 45, 46). Already after half a year, the teeth loosened. Thereafter, three implants (Regio 41, 32, 34) were placed, thus improving the statics, whereupon the teeth strengthened again (Fig. 6). After three years after





implant insertion 34, the bone pocket on tooth 33 has been reduced to one-third after six months and the tooth has reattached. A very important position, which should always be occupied in the sense of a balanced statics, is that of the threesome, since from canine to canine three quarters of the masticatory forces have to be absorbed. If this tooth is missing, mini dental implants should usually be inserted.

### Mini-implants and root-pin-treated teeth

In my experience, mini dental implants work well in combination with telescopes as well as root-pin-treated teeth (Figure 9). The inclusion of endodontically pretreated teeth as a pillar of an implant-supported restoration







Figs. 7 and 8: The three telescopes in the upper jaw do not adequately support the restoration, so four mini-implants were inserted. This improved the anchoring of abutment tooth 23 in the jaw.



Fig. 9: The combination of mini-implants and root-toothed tooth offers many possibilities.

	Patientenanzahi	Implantatanzahi	Verlustanzahl	% Verlust	% - Mehrfachverlust ab 3 implantate ( 6 Patienten )
2003	10	37	8 (3)	21,62	13,50 %
2004	16	48	6 (3)	12,50	6,25 %
2005	4	10	4 (4)	40,0	0,0 %
2006	7	20	8 (6)	40,0	5,0 %
2007	31	94	7 (4)	7,45	3,19 %
2008	21	63	4.	6,35	6,35 %
2009	26	74	3	4,05	4,05 %
2010	41	129	7 (3)	5,43	3,10 %
2011 % Jahr	15	50	3	6,0	6,0 %
Ges.	171	525 UK = 279/OK = 246	50 (27)	9,52	5,14 %

Table 1: The number of patients, the implants placed and the losses from 2003 to mid 2011. Last column: Multiple losses are subtracted from the percentage of losses (Statistics: Dr. Hilgert).

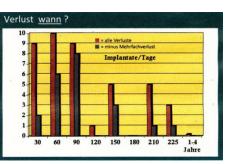
with the inclusion of a root-pin-treated tooth, however, it is absolutely essential to soft feed during the healing period, so that under no circumstances should it be immediately stressed.

### Charge immediately or later?

This leads to the question; In which cases of pillar aug-mentation with MDI is an immediate load possible and in which not? Criteria for the success of an immediate load in the lower jaw are a bone density D1 to D2, a primary stability of at least 35Ncm and a very good support of the prosthetic work by sufficient implants (see above) or additionally by residual teeth. The length of the lever arm, the position of teeth and implants (implant near the tooth means good support) and the dentition of the op-posing jaw also play a role. Depending on the completeness of the row of teeth, the opposing jaw will load the denture more or less during chewing. In the upper jaw should not be charged immediately, if more holding elements are present as acqually. ments are present, as actually necessary for a balanced statics, one can exceptionally deviate from this rule. For a delayed load in the lower and upper jaw speak the bone density D3, a long lever arm, a rather small number of pillars, a fully dentate opposing jaw, loosened residual teeth, a moderately fitting prosthesis and bruxism. In these cases, the dentist should reline soft and let the mini dental implants in the lower jaw for two months, in the upper jaw for three to four months heal. In my experience, against most patients with a soft relining are quite satisfied from the practice, because the prosthesis already holds in this way better than before. When looking at my own cases, I find that in the past I had often loaded immedia-tely or after a short healing period. This is also shown by the statistics: Already after 20 days almost half (254 out of a total of 516) of the mini-implants were loaded, 97 of them in the upper jaw. Looking more closely at the failures shows that the first three months after implantation are the most critical. During this time, most of the losses occurred (Table 2), nost of them in the maxilla (13 mini dental implants after immediate loading). Therefore, I have now gone to longer unloaded healing periods with soft relining.

#### Where do failures occur?

My statistics show a good success rate. But even looking at the failures is enlightening, especially since I have learned a lot from my experience (Table 3). I warn against an insufficient, qualitatively bad bone volume. Diagnostically, the anatomy of the bone must be assessed using a panoramic image or after probing. Then the clinician can decide if bone width and quality are sufficient for insertion of mini-implants. After extracting teeth, it makes sense to leave the bone to heal for half a year. The difficulty here. How do you make impatient patients wait? Other risks include the use of drugs such as corticosteroids and bisphosphonates, the consumption of alcohol and nicotine. It should also be clarified if the patient is diabetic. As already explained above, even insufficient static conditions, ie overloading the supporting pillars, can lead to implant loss. Critical, for example, if the number of teeth or implants is too small, the classical implant positions are not occupied, the lever arm is too long or short implants (less than 13 mm in length) are selected. My findings and experiences do not have the rank of a clithe dental study, they result from the dental practice. This is precisely why they provide sound evidence of which outcomes can be achieved under everyday conditions. Those who as a beginner initially sit in the shadow of a colleague and then avoid the above-mentioned risks in practical application, have the best prerequisites for achieving a good survival rate. For me, it has been 96 percent over the past five years (not counting the six patients who lost multiple implants - 23 in total because of medication, alcohol in-take and too early exercise) (Table 4). These numbers are comparable to the survival



Tab. 2: This list shows that Hilgert recorded the highest loss rates in the first three months after insertion.



Tab. 3: The most important reasons for the loss

rates of conventional implants. They are even more convincing, considering that on average patients were 66 years old and had multiple problems (such as illness and medication) that in many cases would have stood in the way of conventional implantation

#### Conclusion

After ten years of MDI application in prosthesis stabilization and eight years in

an extended indication for pillar augmentation, my balance sheet is positive. Not only the survival rate of the mini dental implants convinces me. The condition of the remaining natural teeth as well as the longevity of the prosthetics show that MDI mini dental implants are well suited as additional pillars.

(Continued on page 20)



### MRT-Wissen für Zahnärzte auf den Punkt gebracht

Mit dem zu frühen Tod von Douglas Toll, D.D.S. (Bad Soden am Taunus) Ende September 2012 hat die Kieferorthopädie in

Pwelche Hauptindikationen für MRTs sehen Sieheute in der täglichen zahnärztlichen und kieferorthopädischen Praxis?
Douglas Toll: Indikationen für eine MRT ergeben sich für mich aus den verschiedenen Fachgebieten heraus, die sämtlich Schnittmengen mit der KFO haben, wie zum Beispiel Gnathologie, Orthopädie, HNO oder Neurologie. Allen Indikationen gemeinsam ist dabei direkte oder indirekte Bezug auf die Anatomie und Pathologie der Weichgewebe. Indikationen aus dem Bereich der Gnathologie sind zum Beispiel Verdacht auf anteriore Diskusluxation, Degeneration von Diskus oder Kondylus mit entsprechenden inflammatorischen Reaktion der Weichteilstrukturen (hauptsächlich Ödeme im Bereich der Bilaminären Zone oder des diskokondylären Kom-

PBringt die MRT Vorteile bei Migräne oder Trige-minusneuralgie? Toll: Obschon gerade die Migräne multikausal bedingt und sehr schwer zu greifen ist, kann sie beispielweise durch Irritation des Nervus trigeminus bei Dysfunktion der craniofazialen Musku-latur entstehen. Ähnliches

Wann tendieren Sie zum CT/DVT, wann zur MRT?

Zum CI/DVI, wann zur MRT?
Toll: Einfach gesagt: je nachdem, was man darstellen möchte. Bei knöchernen Strukturen oder der Zahnanatomie (Verlagerung, Mesiodens, Ankylosen, etc.) bietet sich ein Röntgenverfahren an. Ebenso ist ein dreidimensionales Röntgenverfahren wie DVT geeignet, die Knochenverhältnisse im Rahmen einer geplanten implantologischen Versorgung zu beurteilen. Bei Verdacht auf Neoplasien,

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Pempfiehlt es sich, verschiedene Bisse zu nutzen und warum?
Toll: Ein klares ja! Die Bisspositionen verschlüsseln unterschiedliche Gelenkpositionen. In unserer Praxis fertigen wir folgende Bissschlüssel an: Biss 0 (habituelle Okklusion), Biss A (RKP, das heißt, die retrale Bissposition), Biss B (leicht protrudierte Sollposition) und Biss C (maximal protrudierte Sollposition). Der Sinn dahinter ist folgender: Obwohl die Sequenzen statisch sind, kann man so das Verhalten des Diskus bei den verschiedenen Bisspositionen nachvollziehen, zum Beispiel bei Kiefergelenkompression. Wie ist die habituelle Position? Wandern Diskus und Kondylus nach anterior bei der Mundöffnung und Protrusion? Ist eine anteriore Luxation gegeben, reponiert der Diskus, und wenn er das tut, zu welchem Zeitpunkt der Mundöffnung tut er es? Ist der Unterkiefer hypomobil oder hypermobil? Die Bissschlüssel ermöglichen den Patienten das reproduzierbare Einnehmen der gewünschten Positionen im MRT.

Wie muss man sich die praktische Umsetzung mit dem Radiologen vorstellen?

Welche Sequenzen em-pfehlen Sie bei klassischen Indikationen und warum?

Was gilt es bei der Diagnostik der MRT-Befunde von zahnärztlicher Seite zu beachten?

de von zahnärztlicher Seite zu beachten? Toll: Die klinische Interpretation der MRT unterscheidet sich in vielen Dingen grundsätzlich von den Röntgenverfahren. Es gibt diverse Gewichtungen (TI, T2, PD etc.) und diverse Sequenztypen, die gefahren werden können, sodass man sich zuvor orientieren sollte, ehe man die Aufnahmen interpretiert. In der Regel wird der die MRT durchführende Radiologe hinsichtlich der klinischen Interpretation bereits einen Befund schreiben, welcher zumindest als Richtschnur dienen kann. Die eigene fundierte Interpretation

Welche Rolle spielt die MRT für Sie in der Behandlungspalnung und dem -verlauf? Tollt Die MRT ist entscheidend für die Behandlungsplanung. Aus der dreidimensionalen Betrachtung der Kiefergelegenkstrukturen ergibt sich ein sehr präzises Bild vom Ist-Zustand. Die Behandler können so seht zuverlässig den klinischen Sollzustand planen und Therapiemaßnahmen zu dessen Erreichen abwägen. Faktoren, die eventuell die Stabilität des Behandlungsergebnisses beeinflussen könnten, können dabei auf Basis der manuellen Funktionsanalyse und der MRT sehr gut eingeschätzt werden.

# Pillar augmentation with mini-implants

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Because with the mini-implants, in accordance with the rules outlined above, balanced static conditions can be generated and thus a strong wear of the existing dentures as well as an implementary of the statement of the stateme dentures as well as an impairment of the remaining teeth can be prevented. In some cases it has even been shown that overloaded teeth resolidified after insertion of mini-implants. In my experience, the life span of a prosthetic restoration can be almost doubled in this way. Of course, it has to be taken into account that these results are only based on the observation of a single dentist, clinical studies on the topic of "mini dental implant abutment augmentation" would be desirable to substantiate these findings. In my practice, the combinations mini dental implants and telescopes or root-pin-treated teeth have proven to be useful and especially for an elderly patient clientele with limited financial resources to be useful. Many of these patients want to keep the usual dentures and only want a pragmatic solution to everyday problems such as pillar loss or "rocking" of the pro-

sthesis In addition classical implants are often eliminated because they can not be in-troduced into the atrophied alveolar crest without augmentative measures or appear too costly for the patient. For these patients: It does not always have to be the costly maximum solution, with little effort, the clinical situation in the patient's mouth can often be significantly improved. Dr. Jochen Hilgert,

Drensteinfurt



Tab. 4: Survival and loss of mini-implants over the past eight and a half years in practice Hilgert

Anyone who is interested in the subject of pillar multiplication with MDI can take part in training courses under the direction of dr. Jochen Hilgert learn more about it. The author is reachable under dr.j.hilgert@t-online.de. The ak-Tual course program can be under www.3MESPE.de (area events).