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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 लीफ़्लिट का लिखती या टेप पर अनुवाद चाहिए तो कृपया डैव बेकर, सर्विस ईक्वालिटी मैनेजर से 0116 2584382 पर सम्पर्क कीजिए।

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

ਜੇਕਰ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਲੀਫਲਿਟ 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.

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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 air 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  
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### 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.

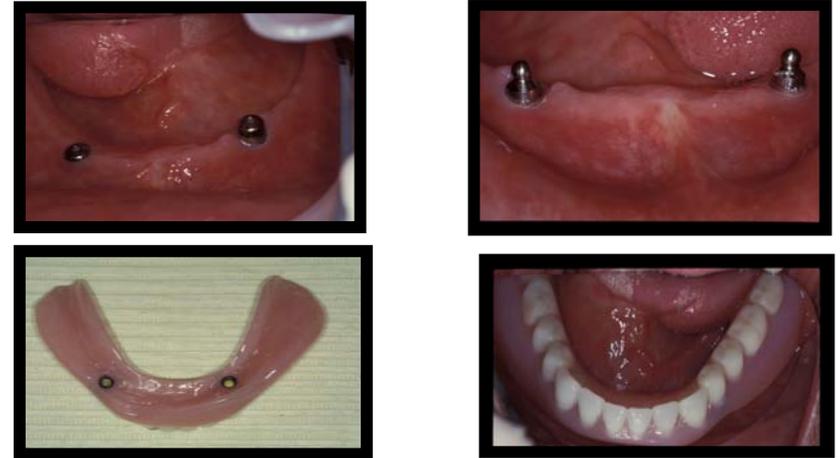


Fig 1. Lower denture supported by implants



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.