



B&B DENTAL
IMPLANT COMPANY

**A SMILE FOR
EVERYONE**

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WHAT IS AN IMPLANT?

A dental implant is a functional, comfortable and effective alternative to the root of a tooth upon which a prosthetic tooth can be mounted and consists of a titanium screw just a few millimetres long. It can be inserted into the bone in order to replace the root of the missing tooth. Titanium is a biocompatible material that limits the possibility of rejection and allows the surrounding bone tissues to grow around it via a process called osseointegration, which allows the implant to be permanently fixed in place. It usually takes 3 to 6 months for this process to be completed. In order to determine whether implants can be placed, the dentist will consider various factors, such as the type, position and number of implants to be placed based on the quantity and quality of the existing bone, the masticatory force and any other parameters necessary to ensure the procedure's success. The implant will act as a support for the prosthesis to be mounted upon it, which is prepared by the dental laboratory to look like a natural tooth.

SINGLE
IMPLANT



BRIDGE
ON IMPLANTS



FULL ARCH
ON IMPLANTS



Implants allow people to regain their smile, to speak naturally, and to eat any foods they like. They can serve as an excellent solution for missing teeth, or even for the reconstruction of the entire dental arch.

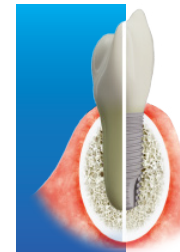
THE BENEFITS OF IMPLANTS

An implant can be used to replace a single missing tooth with a crown, thus providing the same look as a natural tooth while eliminating the need for a bridge. This allows the neighbouring teeth to be kept intact, which is particularly beneficial if they are healthy.

The dentist might recommend implants in cases where multiple teeth are missing and a traditional bridge could break or become loose due to the weakness of the supporting teeth. In these cases, the insertion of several implants can provide the patient with the comfort of fixed teeth, thus avoiding the potential discomfort of a removable prosthesis.

When all the teeth on the lower arch (mandible) or upper arch (maxilla) are missing, implants can eliminate the need for a removable prosthesis that simply rests on the mucous membranes, thus providing greater comfort and stability for speaking, chewing, and even smiling.

If the quantity and quality of the available bone allow it, you can even opt for a fixed prosthesis. This solution is more practical, and provides for better aesthetic results.



WHAT IS IMPLANTOLOGY?

Implantology is the branch of dentistry that deals with the replacement of missing teeth using implants. These can be used to replace individual teeth, to support fixed bridges, or to anchor removable prostheses.

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The placement of implants requires surgery, which can result in post-surgical complications, such as swelling and pain in the affected area. Although the success rate is very high (about 95%), there's nevertheless a risk of failure during the first few months due to lack of osseointegration, or subsequently due to poor oral hygiene, excessive masticatory force, or other causes.

IS IMPLANTOLOGY PAINFUL?

Absolutely not, as the procedure is performed under local anaesthesia and on scarcely innervated tissues. A small amount of sensitivity and discomfort may be felt for several days afterwards, which can be soothed with ice and pain-relievers. However, the pain is less severe than that following a tooth extraction.

SMOKERS

It has been shown that the likelihood of successful implant placement is significantly lower in patients who smoke. It is therefore recommended to quit smoking or at least to abstain from smoking for several weeks starting one to two weeks prior to the surgery.

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THE RISKS AND DISADVANTAGES OF IMPLANTS

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ARE IMPLANTS RIGHT FOR ME?

The main requirements for those thinking of getting implants to replace one or more missing teeth are the following: a sufficient amount of bone tissue, being in good health, and having healthy gums. It should be noted, however, that the problem of having insufficient bone to accommodate the implant can be overcome, since, in many cases, a procedure to restore adequate bone volume can be performed. However, it is the dentist's job to determine whether implants are right for you by conducting an examination, and by taking panoramic dental x-rays, creating study models, and possibly taking a CT scan. Dentscan.

If you are thinking about getting implants, you need to understand that it is a serious commitment, as the success of the procedure and the duration of the implants themselves will depend heavily on scrupulous daily oral hygiene and getting regular check-ups and professional cleanings.



HOW ARE IMPLANTS PLACED?

Implants are placed using a minimally-invasive procedure normally performed at the dental clinic, which is performed under local anaesthesia and can last from 20 to 60 minutes.

Once the implant has been inserted into the bone, it is necessary to wait a few months for the osseointegration process to be completed.

It is only at that point that the abutment, upon which the prosthesis will be mounted, can be inserted.

COMPUTER GUIDED SURGERY:

Guided surgery allows a patient's anatomy to be digitally evaluated in order to create a platform that will guide the surgical instruments to the specific point where the implants are to be placed. This provides for a much faster procedure. Due to the high levels of precision and planning required for this technique, the dental prosthesis can be prepared in advance and can be applied directly after the placement of the implants. In short, digitally guided surgery allows for more accurate diagnoses, which in turn lead to more specific treatment plans, and faster and more accurate procedures, with minimal patient discomfort.



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POST-SURGERY CONSIDERATIONS

PAIN: the pain is similar to that experienced following a tooth extraction and can usually be controlled with pain relievers/anti-inflammatory drugs. Those containing acetylsalicylic acid (such as Aspirin) should be avoided, as they could interfere with blood clotting.

SWELLING: apply ice packs frequently to the cheek on the affected side for the first few hours after surgery. Sleep with your head elevated by an extra pillow or two for the first few nights.

ANTIBIOTICS: it may be advisable to take antibiotics beforehand to prevent infections.

PHYSICAL EXERTION: avoid any major physical activity or sports activities during the week following the surgery.

SMOKING: abstain from smoking for one to two weeks before and a few months after the procedure.

EATING: it is recommended to consume liquid foods that are not excessively hot for the first few days, avoiding chewing on the affected side.

ORAL HYGIENE: practice normal oral hygiene, being particular gentle in the affected area until the gums have healed.

HOW SHOULD I TAKE CARE OF IMPLANTS WITH A REMOVABLE PROSTHESIS?

Implants used to support a removable prosthesis will last longer with proper oral hygiene and regular check-ups. In addition to cleaning the removable prosthesis regularly (without using hot water), be sure to carefully brush the attachments connected to the implants after each meal and clean them using a swab moistened with mouthwash, especially along the gumline.

HOW SHOULD I TAKE CARE OF IMPLANTS WITH A FIXED PROSTHESIS?

Implants used to support a fixed prosthesis will last longer with regular check-ups and professional oral hygiene sessions, as well as scrupulous home cleanings.

They should be brushed after every meal, just like the other teeth, with particular attention being paid to the area where the prosthesis meets the gums.

Use special floss with a rigid tip (super floss), which facilitates the insertion of the dental floss under the bridge and helps it slide into the space between the prosthesis and the gums.

An interdental brush can be useful for cleaning the interdental spaces around the crown or bridge covering the implant, which are more difficult to reach. Use repeated, gentle, in-and-out strokes, being especially attentive along the gumline.

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