Oral rehabilitation by means dental implants is a surgical procedure with high standards of success. Since very few reports focus on clinical success related to implant site and no report is available on a new type of implants (FMD srl, Rome, Italy), a retrospective study was performed. A total of 390 two-piece implants were inserted, 213 in females and 177 in males. The median age was 59 ± 11 (min-max 24-80 years). Two hundred and five implants were inserted in upper jaw and 185 in mandible. Three implants were lost, survival rate = 99.23%. Among the studies variables immediate loaded implants on single tooth rehabilitations (p=0.047) have a worse clinical outcome. Then peri-implant bone resorption (i.e. delta IAJ) was used to investigate SCR. Among the remaining 387 implants, 47 fixtures have a crestal bone resorption greater than 1.5 mm (SCR = 87.85). Statistical analysis demonstrated that no studied variable has an impact on clinical outcome and thus there are no differences in term of SVR and SCR by sites. In conclusion FMD implants are reliable devices for oral rehabilitation with a very high SCR and SVR.