

## CLINICAL OUTCOME OF 215 TRANSMUCOSAL IMPLANTS WITH A CONICAL CONNECTION: A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY AFTER 5-YEAR FOLLOW-UP

M.A. LOPEZ<sup>1</sup>, M. ANDREASI BASSI<sup>1</sup>, L. CONFALONE<sup>1</sup>, R.M. GAUDIO<sup>2</sup>,  
L. LOMBARDO<sup>3</sup> and D. LAURITANO<sup>4</sup>

*<sup>1</sup>Private practice, Roma, Italy; <sup>2</sup>Department of Medical Sciences, University of Ferrara, Ferrara, Italy; <sup>3</sup>Department of Biomedical Sciences and Specialist Surgeries, University of Ferrara, Ferrara, Italy; <sup>4</sup>Department of Medicine and Surgery, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan, Italy*

The purpose of this retrospective clinical study was to evaluate the survival rate (i.e. SVR - fixtures still in place at the end of the observation period) and success rate (i.e. SCR - bone resorption around implant neck) of an implant system characterized by cylindrical and tapered implants, both types of implant being equipped with a conical connection with an internal octagon (COC), both implant types having a 1.8 mm smooth neck, positioned above the bone crest level. A total of 65 subjects received 215 COCs between January 1996 and October 2011. All COCs were placed and restored by three experienced dental surgeons. The mean follow-up was 84±44 months. The patients involved in the study were both male (30) and female (35), of whom 30 were smokers (less than 20 cigarettes/day) and none was diabetic. The implants differed in terms of diameter and length, and were inserted both in the mandible (97) and in the maxilla (118). Sixty-seven implants were single tooth rehabilitations, and 148 prosthetic bridges. Fourteen had guided bone regeneration (GBR), and 10 were placed in post-extractive sites. Forty of the implants were provided with passing-screw abutments and 175 with full-screw abutments. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics. None of the implants failed before prosthetic restoration, resulting in an SVR = 100% after loading. The radiographic and clinical data revealed well-maintained, hard and soft tissue around the COCs, with an SCR = 92.6%. Cox regression analyses did not detect any variables with statistical impact on the clinical outcome. In conclusion, Shiner XT implants are reliable tools for oral rehabilitation.

0393-974X (2016)

Copyright © by BIOLIFE, s.a.s.

This publication and/or article is for individual use only and may not be further reproduced without written permission from the copyright holder.

Unauthorized reproduction may result in financial and other penalties

**DISCLOSURE: ALL AUTHORS REPORT NO CONFLICTS OF INTEREST RELEVANT TO THIS ARTICLE.**