

After dental implant surgery

Pain

You should begin taking pain medication as soon as you feel the local anesthetic wearing off.

Swelling

Swelling is a normal occurrence after surgery. To minimize swelling, apply an ice bag, or a plastic bag, or towel filled with ice on the cheek in the area of surgery. Apply the ice continuously, as much as possible, for the first 36 hours.

Diet

Drink plenty of fluids. Avoid hot liquids or food. Soft food and liquids should be eaten on the day of surgery. Return to a normal diet as soon as possible unless otherwise directed.

Antibiotics

Be sure to take the prescribed antibiotics as directed to help prevent infection.

Activity

Keep physical activities to a minimum immediately following surgery. If you are considering exercise, throbbing or bleeding may occur. If this occurs, you should discontinue exercising. Keep in mind that you are probably not taking normal nourishment. This may weaken you and further limit your ability to exercise.

Bleeding

Some bleeding or redness in the saliva is normal for 24 hours. Excessive bleeding (your mouth fills up rapidly with blood) can be controlled by biting on a gauze pad placed directly on the bleeding wound for 30 minutes. If bleeding continues please call for further instructions.

Toothbrush

It may be necessary to modify your brushing technique for the inner side of the teeth and hard-to-reach areas. An electric toothbrush can be a good alternative. If you have a bridge, make sure to clean under the bridge.



Floss



In narrow areas, where the interdental brush is hard to use, floss is recommended. Clean the sides of your implant-supported tooth and abutment posts by passing floss (thick floss, Super

floss) back and forth between the implant tooth and the neighboring teeth, or through the spaces next to the abutment posts.

Interdental Brush

The use of an interdental brush (interproximal brush or bottle brush) helps in cleaning the sides of the implant-supported tooth, crown and abutment posts. Use the brush with a back-and-forth stroke, gently pressing it against the side of the implant-supported tooth or abutment posts.



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Implantology is a dental technique that allows for replacement of either single teeth or entire arches by fixing ceramic teeth on top of these specifically designed “implants”.

What is an implant?

A dental implant is a device made of titanium that is inserted into the bone, to replace one or more dental roots. Implants are made of titanium because this is a highly biocompatible material and rejections or allergies are rare. After having examined the medical history of the patient, the implantologist can choose the form and the size of the implant that is considered most appropriate, depending on the type of surgery to be performed. FMD offers a wide range of products and prosthetic solutions to facilitate the work of the dentist and broaden the therapeutic options for the patient.

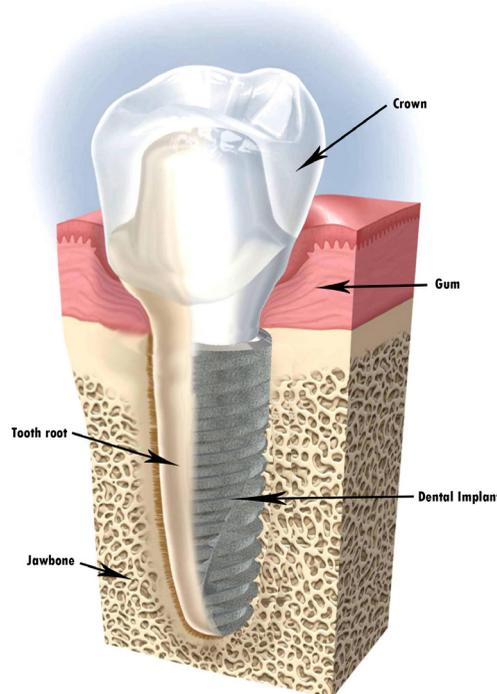


Smoking and dental implant

Smoking has toxins as well as nicotine which is a vasoconstrictor (decreases size of lumen of blood vessels) which in turn drastically reduces the blood supply to the surgical site and bone graft. As well, a smaller blood vessel cannot move toxins and waste as quickly away from the surgical site. All told, not having enough nutrients and oxygen reaching the bone graft and not being able to rid the site of toxins will have a deleterious effect on the graft.

Why a dental implant?

The dental implant is the modern definitive solution for different types of partial or total edentulism, for the replacement of one or more teeth. The potential risks associated with implant treatments are evaluated by the implantologist, who informs the patient about appropriate practices for looking after the implant. Proper oral hygiene and regular checks by one's dentist are essential for ensuring a successful implant treatment. There are no age limits for implant treatments, even very elderly patients can receive implant therapy; any limiting risk factors that the patient may have will be evaluated by the dentist. The risks of losing an implant are relatively limited and, because of its particular biocompatibility, titanium offers important guarantees from the point of view of osseointegration (insertion of the implant in the bone). The success rate (survival rate) of dental implants is now very high; FMD implants have achieved high reliability, confirmed by major scientific studies (see: scientific publications) that demonstrate a success rate for FMD implants of 99.23% on a 15 year follow-up.



The advantages of dental implants

- They are a functional and an attractive solution
- They are practically indistinguishable from a natural tooth
- They eliminate the typical disadvantages of false teeth
- They prevent bone atrophy by transmitting normal chewing loads to the bone

How much it cost?

There is no general rule to define the cost of implant treatment. This basically depends on the condition of the patient's oral cavity and the type of treatment planned. Your dentist will tell you which is the most appropriate treatment for your specific case and what will be the cost.

Implant treatment generally involves a greater initial investment compared to treatment with conventional prosthetics. Despite this, it is still cheaper in the long term, as with careful oral hygiene and regular checkups, it is a definitive solution for deteriorated or missing teeth.