AstraTech® Dental Implant System in clinical treatment: a 5-year prospective report

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Aim of study

Besides extended indications the present state of cross-sectional dental implantology offers an increasing number of different implant-systems. Often these systems are clinical alternatives to existing implant systems and recommend ASTRA standard implants (AstraTech®, Mithdal, Sweden) were inserted and documented prospectively in 107 patients (s. Fig. 1).

Materials and Methods

From 1994 to 1999, 515 AstraTech® standard implants were placed in the native bone (s. Fig. 2) in 107 patients with 258 implants remaining in situ after 5 years of clinical use. Most implants were placed in the native bone (s. Fig. 2).

Results

Most implants were placed in the native bone (s. Fig. 2). The main indications for implantation were atrophic edentulous alveolar crest (361) and shortened dental arch (133). Single tooth implants were excluded. Most patients with 258 implants were seen for a special clinical investigation (s. Tab. 1).

Discussion

At the end of the study period, the in situ survival rate was 95.9%. These results are similar to the findings of Ekert et al. 7 and seem to be comparable with the results of other studies. 8 It should be mentioned that only 4 (n = 5 implants) of the 15 patients with implant loss were examined in a special examination of 56 patients, so the complication rate may be higher in the total (non-selected) group of implant patients.

Conclusion

Based on the results of this limited investigations, the AstraTech® implant system may be considered a useful alternative to existing implant systems and recommend it for the main indications: partially edentulous patients, a shortened dental arch and an edentulous alveolar crest with or without bone grafting.

Literature


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