CKTAGON® Case Report · March 2024



AUTHOR



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Treatment with an **CKTAGON® BONE LEVEL** (BLT RC) Implant

CASE OKTAGON

INTRODUCTION

The anterior maxillary area, is usually the most challenging implant treatment especially in post extractive case. The major risks are surgical and prosthetic both, such as: lack of implant stability, vestibular recession and prosthetic failure the aesthetic area.

The goal is represented by the success of integration in the early period and prosthetic success in early phase of the treatment and in medium and long term follow up.

The current case describes a treatment of: a single anterior maxillary (incisor) post extractive implant management, with an **CKTAGON**[®] BONE LEVEL TAPERED RC (Regular Connect) and prosthetic rehabilitation.

DIAGNOSTICS & THERAPY

Medical history & expectation

The patient is a non-smoker male, 62 years old; general medical history of good health, no history of chronic inflammatory disease, ASA II.

The patient came to our clinic for taking into account the replacement of a failure endo-prosthetic rehabilitation of upper central left incisor. (fig. 1 A-B)



Fig. 1A Interoral photograph before operation



Fig. 1B Radiographic examination before surgery

PLANNING

It is quite common to come across failing teeth in the aesthetic area, where the patient often demands high aesthetic and faster remaining on.

The diagnosis and treatment planning are the key-factors in achieving the successful outcomes after placing and restoring implant placed immediately after tooth extraction. (fig. 2)



project) and, of course, the primary stability of the implant. (fig. 5A-B)



maintain during all the healing time. (fig. 6)



Fig. 5 B

Another mandatory factor in case of immediate implant placement and provisional rehabilitation, is the stability of the connection. No movement of the prosthetic component is allowed during the healing period.

SURGICAL STEP

In this clinical case, a fractured upper central incisor was replaced by an immediate implant OKTAGON (BLT Ø 4.1 L12 mm), and the perimetrical area was filled in with bioactive resorbable bone forming materials of plant origin (AlgOss) blended with platelet-rich fibrin (PRF) in the form of sticky bone. (fig. 3-4)

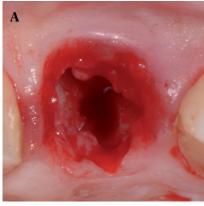


Fig. 3 A Detail of the osteotomic preparation

Emergence implant profile



Fig. 4

Socket gap with radioactive resorbable bone forming materials of plant origin (AlgOss) blended with platelet-rich fibrin (PRF) in the form of sticky bone



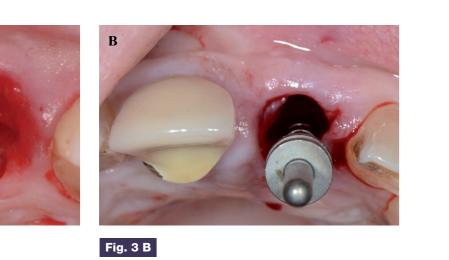
Fig. 6 A Provisional PMMA restoration

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The use of sticky bone and L-PRF in immediate implant sites helps to prevent hard and soft-tissue collapse and may favor faster and sounder healing. After 6 months (fig. 7), the implant was connected to a TI-Base and screw retained zirconia crown as final restoration. The facial and interdental soft tissue was maintained with appreciable success after 2 years.



Fig. 7 Tissue compliance after provisional removal (6 months after surgery)



The surgical key-factors of the treatment are: the palatal emergency of the implant (according with the prosthetic

Radiographic evaluation 48 h post op

The conical connection of the OKTAGON[®] system, is a solution widely studied in the literature, and the longnously suggested by the scientific community, confirm the validity of this solution. The immediate was loaded with the aim to guarantee the optimal maintenance of the soft tissue architecture and



Front view provisional PMMA restoration

Fig. 6 B

The pre-treatment and 2-year post-treatment computed tomography scans revealed marginal bone preservation (fig. 8)





Fig. 8 A Definitive zirconia restoration

Fig. 8 B CBCT control at 6 months

AUTHOR CONSIDERATION

An **CKTAGON**[®] BONE LEVEL TAPERED RC (Regular Connect) implant was inserted at the time of the extraction and later restored with a screw retained zirconia crown. (fig. 9)





Fig. 9 A

Clinical situation at T0



Clinical situation at 12 months

The respect of surgical protocol is crucial to obtain primary stability and the correct tridimensional position: mesiodistal, buccal-palatal and vertical; mandatory for the prosthetic reason too. This allowed the correct development of the biological periimplant width which guarantees biological and aesthetic stability.

The radiographic images, immediate and delayed, show the perfect maintenance of the crestal bone without any periimplant resorption and the complete healing of the alveolar socket without any collapse of the buccal bone plate. (fig. 10)



Fig.10 A

Radiographic evaluation at T0

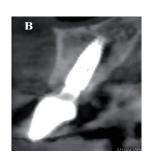


Fig.10 B CBCT control at 2 years



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