

# • implants

the international C.E. magazine of oral implantology

2<sup>2014</sup>



## c.e. article

Implant site preservation using a novel post and crown

## education

LVI Core I course is designed for doctors and their teams to learn together

## industry

Straumann offers a smart solution with reduced complexity

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**Torsten Oemus**  
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For this issue of *implants*, we've assembled a collection of articles from a variety of respected names and companies in dentistry. These expert clinicians are sharing their first-hand knowledge and expertise with you. In this issue, you can read about implant site preservation, and you can also learn about blade implants. We also have news on implant events and technology.

But there's more.

Every issue of *implants* magazine also contains a C.E. component. By reading the two articles (beginning on Page 6) on "Implant site preservation using a novel post and crown" by Dr. Kalman and "Clinical and diagnostic advantages of PreXion 3-D imaging system" (page 10) by Dr. McEowen, and then taking short online quizzes on each article at [www.DTStudyClub.com](http://www.DTStudyClub.com), you will gain one ADA CERP-certified C.E. credit.

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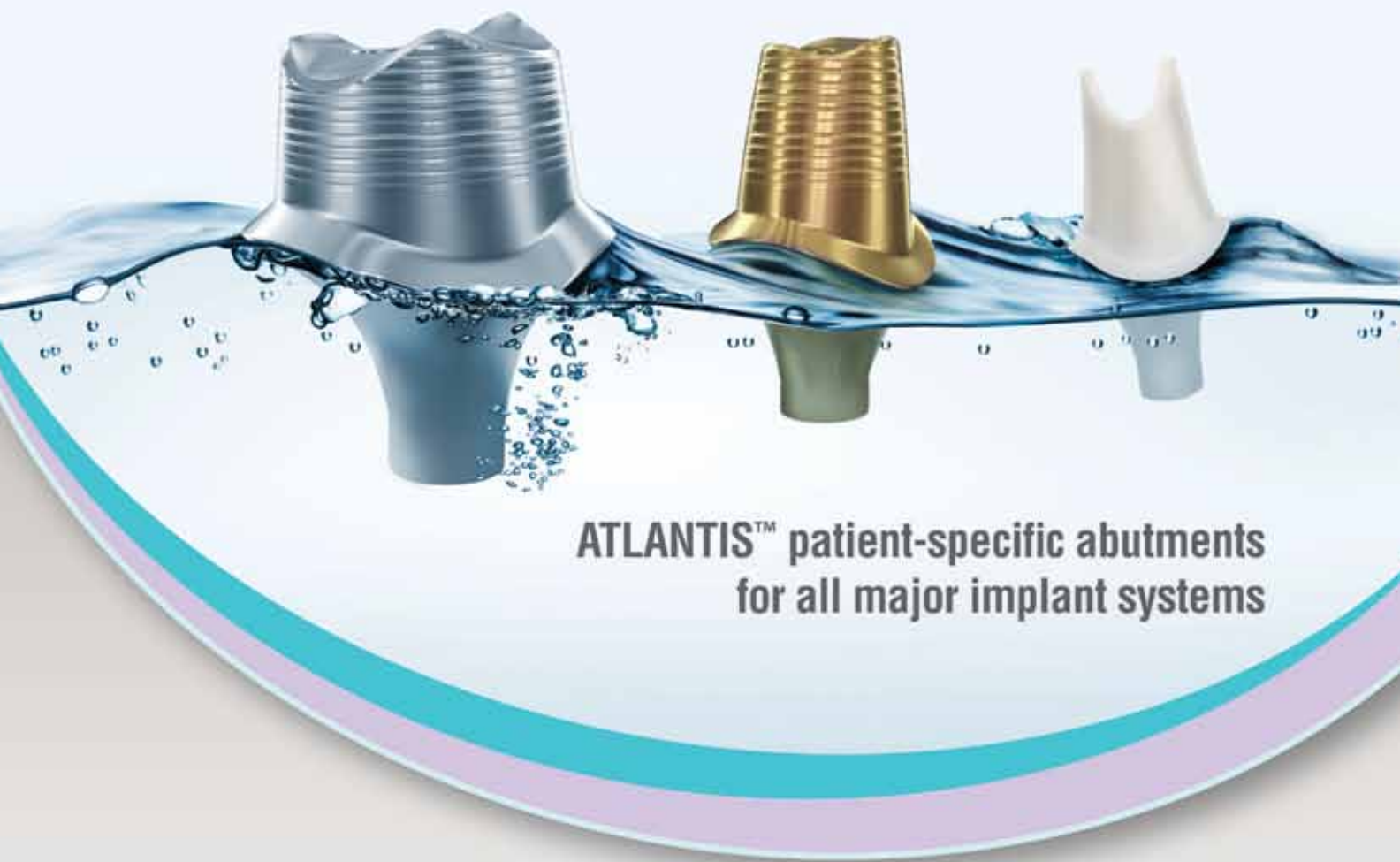
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I hope you enjoy this issue and that you get the most out of it.

Sincerely,

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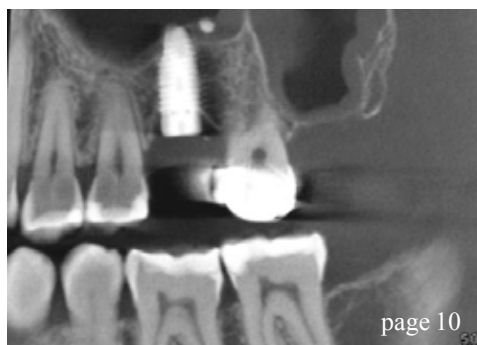
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page 06



page 10



page 16

## c.e. articles

- 06 Implant site preservation using a novel **post and crown**  
\_Les Kalman, BSc (Hon), DDS
- 10 **Clinical and diagnostic advantages** of PreXion 3-D imaging system  
\_Dan McEowen, DDS

## education

- 17 **LVI Core I** three-day course is designed for doctors and their teams to learn together  
\_Mark Duncan, DDS, FAGD, LVIF, DICOI, FICCMO, Clinical Director LVI

## industry

- 20 Introducing the **creos allograft portfolio**
- 24 ZEST Anchors introduces **turnkey practice marketing program for overdentures**
- 26 Straumann offers **a smart solution with reduced complexity**
- 28 **Implant-supported overdenture solutions** for improved patient quality of life
- 32 **ATLANTIS abutments provide simplicity, flexibility** for implant treatment

## about the publisher

- 33 \_submissions
- 34 \_imprint



## on the cover

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page 20



page 24



page 28



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# Implant site preservation using a novel post and crown

Author\_Les Kalman, BSc (Hon), DDS

## \_c.e. credit part I

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## \_Abstract

Implant site preservation is an important component of diagnosis and treatment planning. Through CAD (computer-aided design), prosthesis can be designed with ideal characteristics. By utilizing CAM (computer-aided manufacturing), the clinician has the ability to mill the designed prosthesis with great accuracy.

IPS e.max has been selected as the material for this investigation due to strength and esthetics. The combination of IPS e.max and in-office CAD/CAM technology allows the clinician the ability to create an esthetic and predictable moderate-term provisional to preserve a site for future implant placement.

## \_Introduction

Implant placement in the esthetic zone is the ideal treatment option when diagnostic criteria are

satisfied.<sup>1</sup> Finances, however, can act as a barrier to treatment. A moderate-term, esthetic provisional would allow the patient the opportunity to overcome barriers. In-office CAD/CAM technology would allow for immediate prosthesis fabrication.

CAD/CAM stands for computer-aided design and computer-aided manufacturing, respectively. CAD allows the clinician to digitally capture an image of a preparation and then design an indirect (out of the mouth) restoration by using software.<sup>2</sup>

After the ideal restoration has been produced, the design is then fabricated out of a material by a milling machine. E4D is an in-office dental unit (E4D Technologies). IPS e.max is a metal-free, esthetic dental material used in indirect restorations. IPS e.max is composed of lithium disilicate, and its ideal physical and esthetic properties allow it to be the first choice for CAD/CAM restorations.<sup>3</sup> IPS e.max has the ability of detailed CAM production and has strength second only to gold.<sup>3</sup>



Fig. 1 Preparation of tooth #11.  
(Photos/Provided by Dr. Les Kalman)





Fig. 2



Fig. 5



Fig. 3



Fig. 6



Fig. 4



Fig. 7

## Clinical case

### Presentation

A 28-year-old male patient presented with a failed post and core and porcelain fused to metal (PFM) crown. His chief complaint was that the "fake tooth" had become dislodged several times and he requested a long-term solution.

Medical history was non-contributory. Clinical and radiographic examination indicated an endodontically treated central incisor with no apical pathology and a failed post and core/crown restoration. The PFM crown was still cemented to the post

and core and lacked a ferrule effect. The post and core/crown had been re-cemented several times in the past.

Diagnosis indicated: endodontic treatment, failed post and core and caries on tooth number #11. Treatment options to replace the missing tooth included: an implant-supported crown, a bridge, a removable partial denture and no treatment.

The patient had interest in the implant option but requested that the old unit be re-cemented. He had several professional and personal obligations that required an esthetic provisional. Finances were a limiting factor. The existing post and core/crown

**Fig. 2** Use of paper clip.

**Fig. 3** Q-tray loaded with VPS material.

**Fig. 4** Segmental Q-tray impression.

**Fig. 5** Detail of Q-tray impression.

**Fig. 6** Bite registration for CAD/CAM prosthesis.

**Fig. 7** Digitization of preparation with E4D camera.

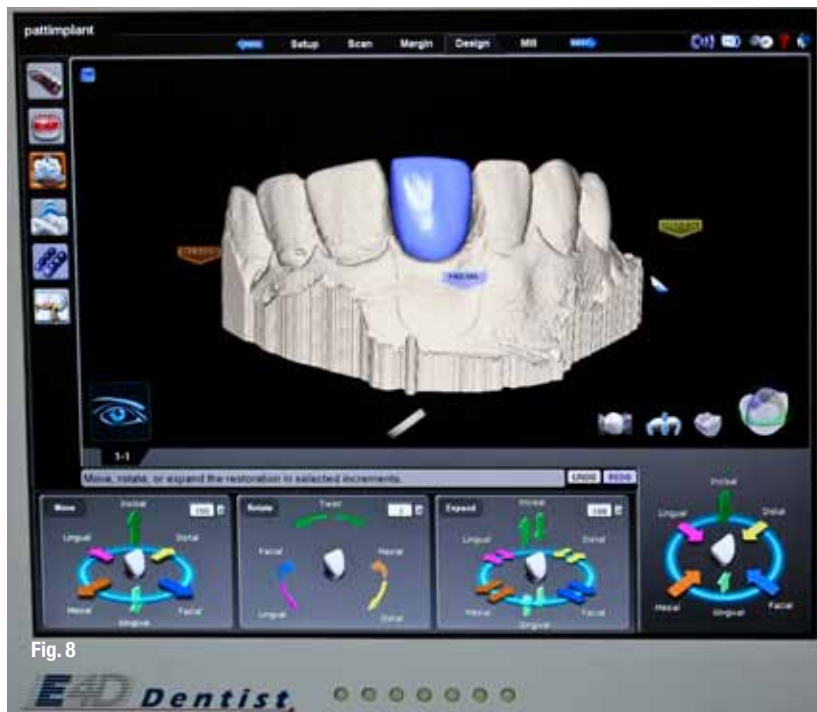


Fig. 8



Fig. 9



Fig. 10

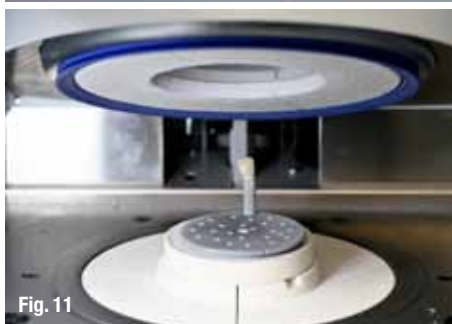


Fig. 11



Fig. 12



Fig. 13

**Fig. 8\_**Digitized delineation of prosthesis.

**Fig. 9\_**IPS e.max block for milling of prosthesis.

**Fig. 10\_**E4D CAD/CAM milling unit.

**Fig. 11\_**Prosthesis fired in furnace.

**Fig. 12\_**Post-crown IPS e.max prosthesis.

**Fig. 13\_**Post-crown prosthesis-facial view.

was deemed poor and could not be used. Based on the situation, an alternative option was presented to the patient: an indirect IPS e.max CAD/CAM post and core/crown moderate-term provisional that would be fabricated using an in-office E4D unit. Treatment-specific informed consent was given, and the patient agreed. It was decided to generate an indirect CAD/CAM prosthesis due to the investigative nature of the clinical case.

#### Preparation

Tooth # 11: the canal space was cleaned of cement and the remaining tooth structure was prepared as per full porcelain coverage specifications (Fig. 1). A paper clip was inserted into the canal space (Fig. 2).

A final PVS impression (Ivoclar) was taken, utilizing a Q-Trays (Research Driven) segmental tray (Figs. 3–5). A bite registration was taken for the CAD/CAM scan (Fig. 6). The patient was dismissed to the waiting room while the prosthesis was fabricated.

#### Indirect CAD/CAM component

The impression was poured with stone and then

digitized by taking several scans of the area with the E4D scanner (Fig. 7). Utilizing CAD technology, the prosthesis was delineated. The CAD software then presented a rudimentary prosthesis based on the parameters selected. Material thickness was then evaluated.

The prosthetic design was further manipulated using the provided software tools until an acceptable result was achieved (Fig. 8).

The CAD design was executed on an IPS e.max block (Fig. 9) utilizing CAM technology (Fig. 10). The prosthesis was removed from the block and assessed for morphology and fit on the cast.

The prosthesis was then stained and glazed (Fig. 11) and fired in the furnace. After firing, the color of IPS e.max changes from purple to tooth colored (Figs. 12 and 13).

The patient returned for prosthetic delivery. The post and crown prosthesis underwent intraoral assessment (Fig. 14). The patient approved the esthetics. The prosthesis was cemented with Multi-link (Ivoclar); occlusion was refined and the restoration was cleaned and polished (Fig. 15).



## Discussion

This report represented a clinical investigation, as IPS e.max blocks supplied for in-office CAD/CAM dentistry have not been recommended for posts or post and core/crown combinations. This was due to the fact that block application for posts had been unexplored and that the strength of IPS e.max for posts had yet to be determined.

The CAD software was quite limited and did not have the capability to generate an intra-canal projection. The optical scanner also had limitations, as the angle of acquisition had to be manipulated to acquire digitized data. Finally, the CAM unit's ability to generate a complex crown unit with a canal projection (post) had yet to be determined.

Several factors were evident that allowed for the completion of this case. The patient requested a "temporary," highly esthetic procedure until financials permitted the ideal treatment. The inability to use his existing restoration opened up the opportunity for this investigative trial.

The patient's occlusion exhibited mild overlap and overjet; therefore, occlusal forces would be minimized. The patient was committed to wearing his occlusal appliance. That the adjacent teeth had no other restorations present reinforced the necessity for minimally invasive dentistry.

## Conclusions

CAD/CAM technology has been harnessed utilizing IPS e.max to provide for an investigative moderate-term, predictable and esthetic anterior provisional. Further studies are required to: quantify the strength of IPS e.max, assess its role as an intra-canal projection (post) and develop the technology for CAD/CAM procedures.

The potential seems to exist for IPS e.max to act as a predictable, moderate-term and esthetic canal-retained prosthesis. This novel approach will enable site preservation and optimize clinical condition for future implant placement.

*Disclosure: Dr. Les Kalman is the co-owner of Research Driven and the developer of the Q-Tray.*

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Fig. 14



Fig. 15

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Fig. 14\_Prosthesis try-in.

Fig. 15\_After: final cemented prosthesis.

## \_about the author



Les Kalman, BSc (hon), DDS, has served as the chief of dentistry at the Strathroy-Middlesex General Hospital. In 2011, he transitioned to full-time academics as an assistant professor at the Schulich School of Medicine and Dentistry. Kalman is also

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