



AAP names new officers
Dr. Low and others will be leading perio group this year

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Orientation is key
What you need to do to ensure a good transition for new hire

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New technology
Zimmer introduces product for oral wound care

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With implants, needs of aging population trump recession

Tooth loss among the elderly population will create some growth in the \$3 billion global dental implant market despite the recession, according to "Implant-Based Dental Reconstruction: World Dental Implant and Bone Graft Market, 3rd Edition" by life sciences market research publisher Kalorama Information, though not the impressive double digit growth rates of prior years.

"The numbers so far suggest that basic restorative work, preventive, day-to-day procedures will continue unabated by the economic downturn, though teeth-whitening and purely cosmetic dentistry will suffer," said Bruce Carlson, analyst for Kalorama Information. "These are big purchases and in a recession, tenta-

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New opportunities in implant dentistry at AAID annual meeting

More than 1,600 dentists, allied staff and exhibitors are expected to attend the American Academy of Implant Dentistry's (AAID) annual scientific conference from Nov. 11-15 in New Orleans. The event is highly regarded in the dental profession as an innovative and valuable opportunity for continuing education, product demonstrations and networking.

The theme for the AAID meeting, to be held at the Hilton New Orleans Riverside hotel, is "New Opportunities in Implant Dentistry," and the comprehensive scientific program will showcase an international cast of speakers and offer as many as 24 hours of comprehensive dental implant continuing education. The schedule of presentations along with abstracts and registration is avail-

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New Orleans is the site of the 2009 annual meeting for AAID.

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Latch-head hex tool guided implant uncovering using the punch technique

By William E. Mason DDS, MS, PC

Dental implants are considered a highly predictable and accepted technique for the replacement of lost teeth.¹⁻⁵

Brånemark and coworkers proposed the original osseointegrated implant technique.⁴⁻⁶ This involved a healing period of three to six months before the implants were surgically exposed and restored.⁴⁻⁸

It has been demonstrated since that a "one-stage" approach with or without immediate loading is a predictable technique.⁹⁻¹⁵ However, in cases where extensive guided bone regeneration is necessary or there is inadequate initial implant stability, a "two-stage" approach is recommended.⁹



Fig. 1: #12 scalpel is used to locate the hex depression in the center of the cover screw.

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Dr. Samuel Low elected president of the AAP

Samuel Low, DDS, MS, of Gainesville, Fla., was installed as president of the American Academy of Periodontology Board of Trustees during its 95th Annual Meeting, held Sept. 12–15 in Boston.

Low is associate dean and professor of periodontology at the University of Florida College of Dentistry in Gainesville, Fla. He is also an advisory faculty member to the Pankey Institute for Advanced Dental Education, a dental school that focuses on hands-on educational experiences and a highly developed dental curriculum.

An AAP member since 1975, Low served on the Board of Trustees as the academy's president elect in 2009. Previously he served as vice president in 2008, and secretary/treasurer in 2007. Low follows outgoing President David Cochran, who will assume the role of immediate past president and will support the academy in the coming year as a member of the Board of Trustees.

"Dr. Low's diverse background will be very valuable during his tenure as president. His experience within the AAP, as well as with the American Dental Association and in academia will help Dr. Low successfully lead the academy throughout the next year and into the future," said Cochran, 2009 AAP president.

"I am honored to start my year as president of the American Academy of Periodontology," Low said. "I am anticipating a very busy and successful year for the academy, which will include advancing the science of periodontology, conducting both public and professional outreach on



Dr. Samuel Low

the importance of periodontal health, and strong leadership to further the specialty."

As well as serving on the AAP's Planning Committee, Education Committee and participating in multiple World Workshops in Periodontics sponsored by the AAP, Low has been involved in all levels of organized dentistry. In addition to being a trustee at the American Dental Association, Low is a consultant to the Council on Dental Practice.

Low received his dental degree, specialty training in periodontics and master's of science in biomedical science from University of Texas Dental Branch at Houston, and his master's of education from University of Florida College of Education.

In addition to Low, Pamela McClain, DDS, of Aurora, Colo., was installed as vice president and Nancy Newhouse, DDS, of Lee's Summit, Mo., was installed as secretary/treasurer.

A former dental hygienist, McClain

maintains a full-time private practice limited to periodontics in Aurora, Colo., and is a part-time clinical assistant professor at the University of Colorado School of Dentistry.

An AAP member since 1985, McClain previously acted as the Board of Trustees secretary/treasurer during 2009 and has also served on a variety of academy committees, including chairing the Continuing Education Oversight Committee, Strategic Planning Committee and the Annual Meeting Committee. McClain has been a diplomate of the American Board of Periodontology since 1992.

"Dr. McClain has had an outstanding year on the Executive Committee, and in this new position as vice president I am sure that she will continue to help guide both the AAP and periodontal profession toward the future," Low said.

In addition to running a private practice in Independence, Mo., Newhouse is also an assistant professor at the University of Missouri — Kansas City School of Dentistry. She has been a diplomate of the American Board of Periodontology since 1989.

A member of the AAP since 1985, Newhouse has previously been active in many committees including the Executive Committee, American Dental Association Liaison Committee, Task Force on Membership Value, Finance Committee, Planning Committee and Awards Committee. She has also served on the Board of Trustees since 2002. ■

(Source: American Academy of Periodontology)

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tive spending is contagious. That will taper the kind of fast growth we've seen here."

Simple demographics will force some growth in the market — the U.S. elderly population that is projected to be twice as large in 2050 as it was in 2000 — and tooth loss rates are high among this population, but there will still be customers who will have to

put off implants. Economic problems are often compounded because many older Americans do not have dental insurance. Financing dental care for those elderly on a fixed income is particularly difficult compared with other age groups, and less than a quarter of older persons are covered by private dental insurance.

The recession is expected to pose a challenge for future sales of dental implants because the dental implant industry relies heavily on the ability

of patients to pay for treatments out of their disposable income. Equally impacted is the bone graft market, which has a growth trajectory proportional to the implant market.

This study provides a detailed view of these changes and the state of the dental implant market today. For more information, visit www.kaloramainformation.com/redirect.asp?programid=71621&productid=2284095. ■

(Source: Kalorama Information)

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Before: exposed implant



Osteocele bone graft in place prior to mesh fixation



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Ridge Augmentation clinical case.

¹ Histologic Evaluation of a Stem Cell Based Sinus Augmentation Procedure: A Case Series. — McAllister, Haghghat, Gonshor. — Journal of Perio., April 2009

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Fig. 2: The driver handle (Zimmer Dental).



Fig. 3: The driver handle or a similar device is used to apply pressure to the hex driver to force it into the cover screw.

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In these situations, the implant is allowed to integrate while submerged. The “second stage” is a minor surgical procedure in which the head of the implant is surgically exposed and a temporary healing abutment or temporary restoration is placed to begin to establish the correct emergence profile. Definitive restorative treatment is then initiated after adequate soft-tissue healing.

The recommended technique for this second-stage surgery is an incision around the implant head to surgically remove the soft tissue.¹⁴

Sometimes, a full thickness mucoperiosteal flap is raised to access the head of the implant. The attached gingiva covering and just lingual to the implant head can be mobilized and moved buccally to form an adequate band of attached gingiva around the buccal surface of the implant.

A punch technique has been suggested to leave a smooth even incision around the implant head and bordering the healing abutment. *The punch technique is only indicated when there is an adequate amount of attached gingiva over the head of the implant.*

If alveolar mucosa covers or is adjacent to the head of the implant, and the punch technique is used, alveolar mucosa will be adjacent to the final restoration. This will result in an inadequate gingival seal adjacent to the restoration, allowing plaque accumulation, inflammation and an unesthetic result.

The punch technique requires that the implant position be accurately located so that no bone is exposed by a punch that is off center.

Sometimes, the implant can be visualized through the soft tissue, but many times locating the exact position of the implant head is difficult. The surgical stent can be an aid in locating the head of the implant also. The mesio-distal position can be determined from periapical radiographs; however, bucco-lingual position is more difficult to determine.

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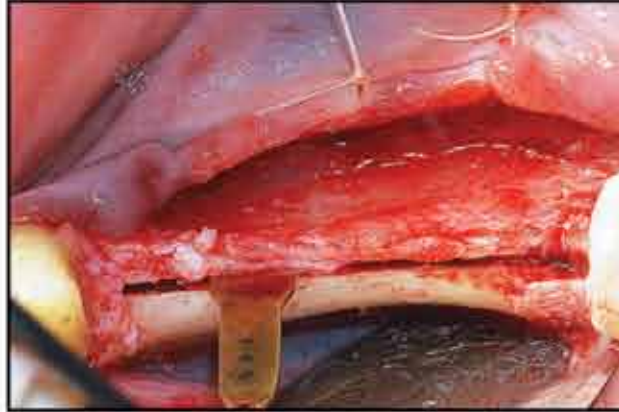
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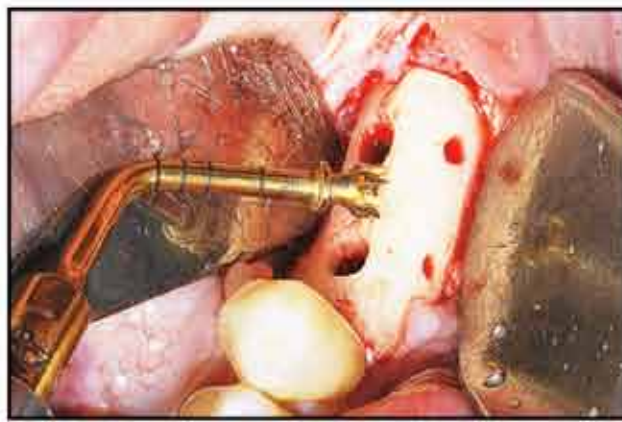
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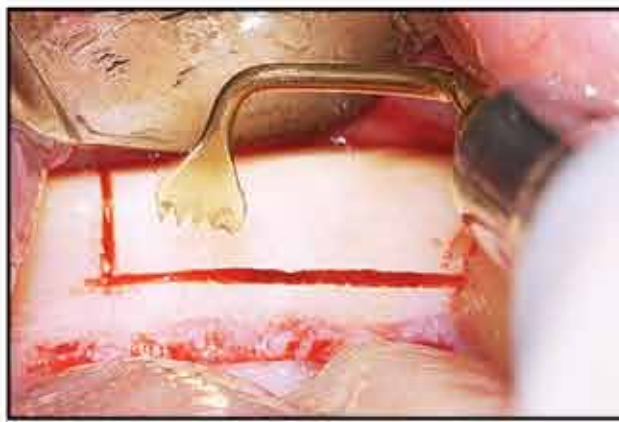
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A technique developed by the author allows accurate locating of the implant head and positioning of the punch, and therefore accurate removal of the overlying soft tissue.

The technique is described as *Latch-Head Hex Tool Guided Implant Uncovering Using The Punch Technique*.

A #12 scalpel is used to locate the hex depression in the center of the cover screw (Fig. 1). A mesio-distal incision approximately 2 mm long is made over the hex depression so the latch-head driver can be inserted into the hex.

The driver handle (Zimmer Dental) (Fig. 2) or a similar device, is used to apply pressure to the hex driver to force it into the cover screw (Fig. 3). The cover screw can be unwound a few turns to blanch the gingiva, allowing the position of the implant head to be better visualized. A slow-speed round bur may be needed if bone is covering some of the cover screw. The desired diameter punch biopsy instrument is selected; they are available in 3.5 mm, 4.0 mm and 5.0 mm diameters (Ace Surgical) (Fig. 4). The latch-head driver is inserted into the cover screw (Fig. 5) and the punch biopsy instrument is inserted over the latch end of the driver (Fig. 6).

This guides the punch to accurately-



Fig. 4: Diameter punch biopsy instruments are available in 3.5 mm, 4.0 mm and 5.0 mm diameters (Ace Surgical).

ly incise the attached gingiva, which is directly over the head of the implant (Fig. 7). The hollow cutting end of the punch biopsy instrument may need to be widened inside the plastic handle area with a long thin acrylic bur to allow the latch end of the latch-head driver to not interfere with complete seating of the cutting end over the implant head. With the latch head driver in position, not only is the location of the implant head determined, but also the angle of the implant as it emerges from the edentulous ridge is indicated (Fig. 5).

With this technique, there is accurate location of the implant head and accurate and circular removal of the soft tissue over the implant with no exposed bone (Fig. 8). It is recommended to use the smallest diameter punch allowing the temporary heal-



Fig. 5: The latch-head driver is inserted into the cover screw.



Fig. 6: The punch biopsy instrument is inserted over the latch end of the driver.



Fig. 7: Guide the punch to accurately incise the attached gingiva, which is directly over the head of the implant.

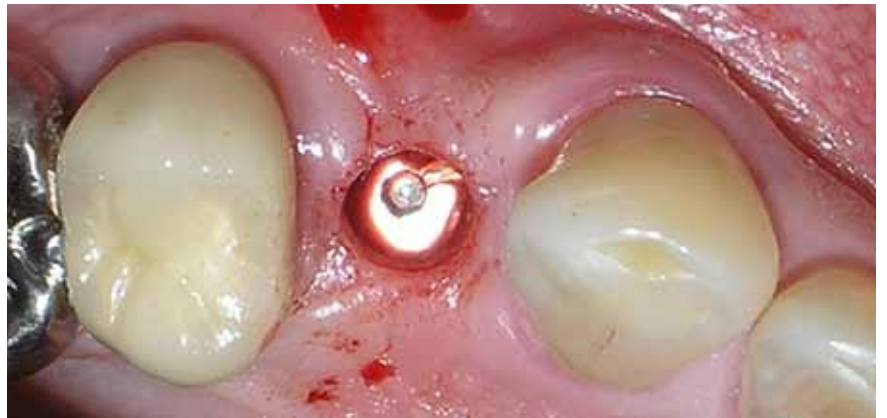


Fig. 8: Accurate and circular removal of the soft tissue over the implant with no exposed bone.






Fig. 9: It is recommended to use the smallest diameter punch, allowing the temporary healing abutment to plump out the excess attached gingiva.


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ing abutment to plump out the excess attached gingiva so as to mimic correct emergence profile and improve esthetics (Fig. 9). This also places some pressure on the attached gingiva around the implant to facilitate hemostasis postsurgically. One or two gut sutures may be used for hemostasis if needed.

This simple technique allows accurate exposure of the implant head with minimal postsurgical bleeding. This technique is indicated in situations where adequate attached gingiva is present on the ridge and over the head of the implant. Thus, obtaining the desired result of attached gingiva adjacent to the final restoration allows for an esthetic and functional restoration. ■

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About the author

Dr. William E. Mason has been in private practice limited to periodontics and dental implants since 1984 in Saginaw, Mich. Mason has placed more than 2,800 implants since his implant training in 1989. He has published eight articles in the Journal of the Michigan Dental Association and two others in national dental journals. Mason is a member of the Dean's Faculty at the University of Michigan School of Dentistry, instructing in the Graduate Periodontics Clinic. He has lectured numerous times locally and performs surgical procedures at Delta College for the instruction of dental hygiene students. He also developed and patented the Palatal Anesthesia Device (PAD), an instrument that helps make palatal injections comfortable.



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Straumann launches new Roxolid

At the 2009 annual meeting of the American Academy of Periodontology (AAP) in Boston, Straumann announced the full market launch in North America of its new high-performance dental implant material Roxolid™.

Straumann Ø5.5 mm Bone and Tissue Level implants are now available in the new material in the United States and Canada, offering customers a new level of confidence with small diameter implants. Ø5.5 mm implants currently generate approximately 15 percent of the company's global implant sales.

Roxolid is an alloy of titanium and zirconium and has been designed spe-



cifically for dental implants. Its name conveys the concept of natural physical strength combined with solidity (osseointegration).

Rigorous tests in Straumann laboratories have shown the new material has higher fatigue and tensile strength than pure titanium (grade 4 annealed and cold worked), the current material of choice for dental implants. In addition, preclinical study results have indicated that bone integrated with Roxolid perform bet-

ter than with pure titanium (grade 4).

The combination of enhanced strength and osseointegration opens the door for a new generation of small diameter implants, which may be particularly advantageous in situations where there is limited space between teeth, and when preserving existing bone and vascular supply is important. A further potential advantage could be the use in thin alveolar bone.

Straumann's largest prelaunch clinical program to date

Engineered and developed by Straumann, Roxolid has been undergoing a broad program of clinical trials in nine countries, the first of which began

nearly two years ago.

Involving 60 centers and more than 300 patients, this is one of the largest clinical research programs ever undertaken by a dental implant company prior to market launch. Based on reports to date, the implant survival rate exceeds 99 percent. In addition, Roxolid has been made available to 450 selected specialists in a controlled release program, in which more than 6,300 implants have now been distributed.

Initial clinical reports have already been presented by lead investigators at recent major congresses, including a review of the scientific evidence and clinical application by Prof. Hans-Peter Weber (chair of the Department of Restorative Dentistry and Biomaterials Sciences at Harvard School of Dental Medicine) at the AAP.

Although Straumann obtained regulatory clearance several months ago, the company chose not to launch Roxolid until the available data from preclinical and clinical trials, including 12-month results from completed studies, had been reviewed by a clinical advisory board of independent experts. On the basis of their unanimous recommendation, Straumann is proceeding with a full market launch, beginning in North America, the world's largest market for dental implants. Roxolid will also become available to doctors and patients in Europe in the coming weeks.

The need for high-performance materials

Pure titanium is well known for its biological compatibility with the human body and its resistance to corrosion. The discovery that bone integrates with titanium (osseointegration) opened the way for its use in orthopedic surgery and subsequently in implant dentistry, where its physical properties were also important in order to bear the very strong forces of chewing. However, the mechanical properties are limited in the case of small diameter implants or parts, which are needed for narrow spaces.

This prompted the use of alternative materials, such as titanium alloys (e.g., Ti-6Al-4V, 'TAV'), but additional strength came at the price of impaired osseointegration due to inferior biocompatibility and surface characteristics.

According to published research, titanium and zirconium are the only two metals commonly used in implantology that do not inhibit the growth of osteoblasts, the bone forming cells that are essential for osseointegration. In contrast, the alloy of titanium and vanadium (TAV) has been shown to compromise osseointegration.

Furthermore, TAV cannot accommodate the sophisticated microstructuring processes required for Straumann's third generation SLActive® surface technology, which enhances osseointegration. ■

(Source: Straumann)

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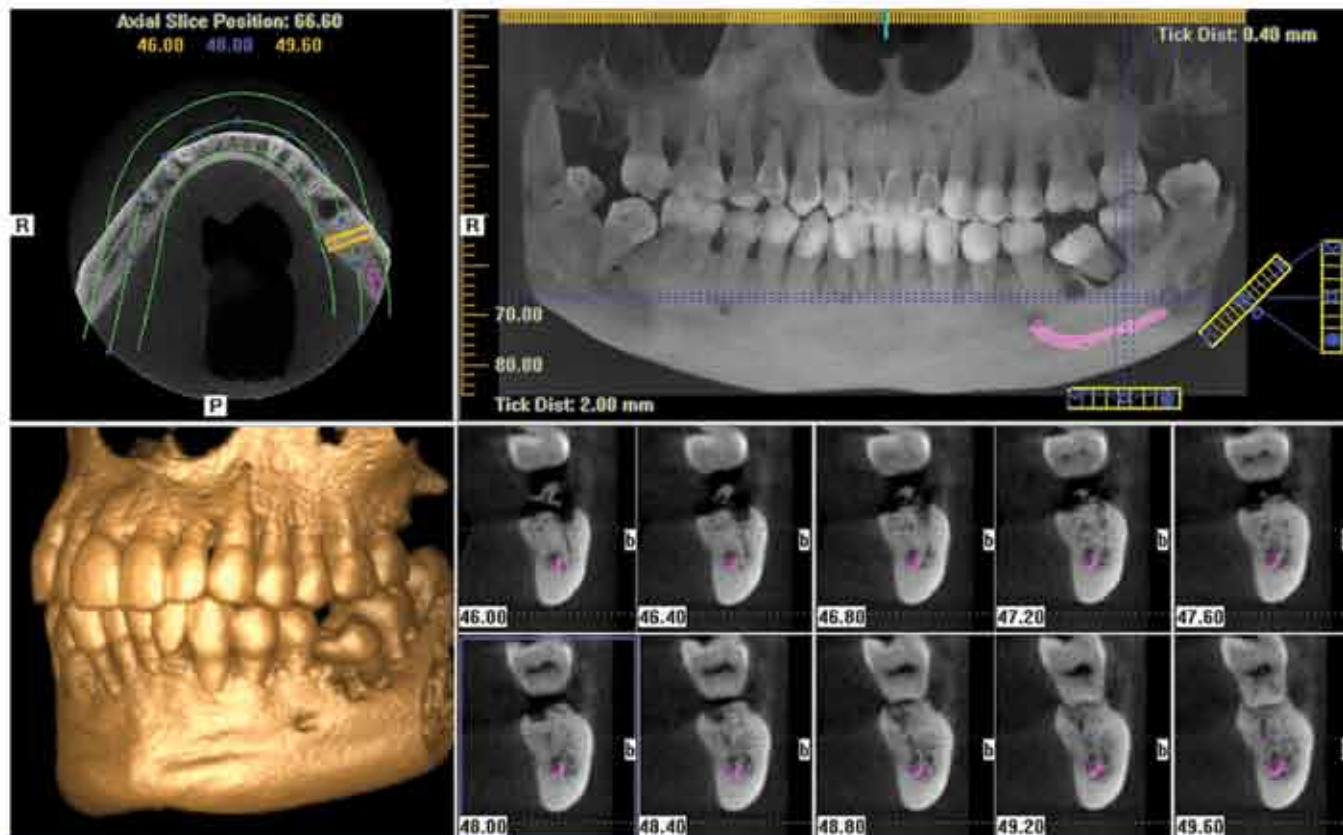
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