

Today implantoprosthodontic rehabilitation is routine, although in the period immediately after the Homeland War it was just in its initial stage. In the Clinic of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery University Hospital "Dubrava", Zagreb several defects of the teeth and jaws in military and civil invalids of war were rehabilitated by the method of inserting titanium osseointegrating implants, followed by rehabilitation with prosthetic devices. Cases are presented of implantoprosthodontic rehabilitation of combat wounds to the face and jaws with five-year monitoring.

Uspješnost 8-godišnje implantoprotetičke terapije

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Kliničari već desetljećima nastoje nadoknaditi izgubljene zube usadbom aloplastičnog materijala u kost i izradbom jednog od protetičkih radova.

Cilj rada je pregled i ocjena funkcijske trajnosti implantoprotetičke terapije djelomice ozubljenih pacijenata.

U razdoblju između godine 1997. - 2005. selekcionirano je temeljem anamneze, RTG raščlambe i kliničkoga pregleda 36 pacijenata za fiksnu implantoprotetsku terapiju. Broj usadaka i izbor fiksnoga rada ovisio je o individualnoj situaciji, pacijentovoj želji, cijeni rada te pristupačnosti određenoga kliničkog postupka. Na studijskim modelima navoštani su radovi i izrađene individualne udlage.

Rezultati pokazuju da je tijekom osam godina sanirano 36 osoba (21 žena i 15 muškaraca) u dobi od 16 do 75 ($x = 40,3$) godina. Najčešće indikacije bile su postojeći manjak zuba (22 pacijenta), trauma (10), puknuće devitaliziranoga zuba (2) i anodoncija bočnoga sjekutića (1). Ugrađeno je 53 usatka (50 ITI, 1 Ankilos, 1 Astra Tech i 1 Brånemark). Izrađeno je 28 samostalnih krunica (16 MK, 7 FK i 5 AK) te 14 hibridnih mosnih konstrukcija (10 kovinokeramičkih i 4 od Au-Pt slitine i polimernoga fasetnog materijala). Svi radovi su cementirani. Može se zaključiti da se najčešće radi o estetskim indikacijama za implantoprotetičku terapiju u ženskih osoba. Budući da je odziv pacijenata na kon-

trolne preglede zanemariv, teško je ocijeniti kliničko stanje spomenutih radova, ali se sa sigurnošću može reći da je uspješnost terapije 100% nakon 6 godina funkcijske trajnosti.

Success of Eight-Year Implantoprosthodontic Therapy

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For decades clinicians have attempted to replace lost teeth by the insertion of alloplastic material in the bone and construction of prosthetic devices.

The aim of the study was to examine and evaluate the functional durability of implantoprosthodontic therapy in partially edentulous patients.

During the period between 1997-2005 36 patients were selected on the basis of history data, radiographic analysis and clinical examination for fixed implantoprosthodontic therapy. The number of implants and choice of fixed device depended on the individual situation, wish of the patient, cost of the device and also accessibility of a particular clinical procedure. Devices were waxed on study models and individual splints constructed.

The results demonstrated that during the eight years 36 patients (21 women and 15 men) were treated, aged 16 - 75 ($x = 40.3$) years. The most frequent indications were lack of teeth (22 patients) trauma (10), fracture of a non-vital tooth (2) and anodontia of a lateral incisor (1). Fifty-three implants were placed (50 ITI, 1 Ankilos, 1 Astra Tech and 1 Brånemark). Twenty-eight individual crowns were constructed (16 MK, 7 FK and 5 AK) and 14 hybrid bridge constructions (10 metaloceramic and 4 of Au-Pt alloy and polymer veneer material). All devices were cemented.

It can be concluded that the most frequent indications for implantoprosthodontic therapy were aesthetic in female patients. As the response of patients to return for a check-up was negligible, it is difficult to assess the clinical condition of the above devices. However, it can be safely said that after 6 years of functional durability the success of therapy is 100%.