

REHABİLİTATION OF ATROPHİC MAXİLLA WITH İLİAC GRAFT AND İMPLANT RETAİNED FIXİED PARTİAL DENTURE: A CASE REPORT.

ASLAN YU^a, ÖZKAN Y^b, KULAK-ÖZKAN Y^c

^a Research Assistant, Department of Prosthodontics, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Marmara, Istanbul, Turkey

^b Professor, Department of Oral Surgery, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Marmara, Istanbul, Turkey

^c Professor and Chief of Department of Prosthodontics, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Marmara, Istanbul, Turkey

Objectives: Endosseous dental implants requires sufficient bone height and width for complete bone coverage. Bone deficiencies in the area of the anterior maxilla causes misplacement of implants or makes implant surgery impossible. Severely atrophied maxilla requires bone augmentation for implant placement. Local bone grafts are not convenient source of autogenous bone for severely atrophic crests. Iliac graft is reported to be the adequate method for severely resorbed maxillary anterior region. The aim of this case report was to present the results obtained with a surgical procedure to reconstruct a patient with advanced maxillary atrophy.

Material and methods: The 51 year of female patient was treated with cortico-cancellous iliac bone augmentation and 8 implants (Camlog, Biotechnologies, Basel, Switzerland). The iliac graft was harvested under general anesthesia and the implants were placed and a healing period of 4 months was waited. The implant supported metal-porcelain fixed restoration was fabricated and the patient was recalled for 1 year.

Results: At the 1 year recall the implants were clinically and radiographically successful. The patient was satisfied with the esthetic outcome.

Conclusion: Camlog implants placed in bone reconstructed with autogenous iliac grafts offer a successful treatment outcome for patients with inadequate bone volume.

