

## Potential for a mobile implant to successfully integrate at the time of uncovering

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Several factors influence primary stabilization of dental implants at placement surgery. These include implant design, bone quality, implant jaw location, and the use of a bone tap. Poor bone quality, short implants, and maxillary posterior jaw locations are all associated with a higher rate of mobility at placement. Although rigid fixation of endosseous implants at the time of placement is generally thought to be a prerequisite for successful osseointegration, it may not be an absolute prerequisite to osseointegration or to long-term survival. Several factors may influence the decision to remove or replace a mobile implant. In certain circumstances, and if certain recommendations are enforced, it may be possible to consider the preservation, with success, of implants that are completely mobile. The purpose of this presentation is to review potential factors that contribute to implant stability at placement and the likelihood for an implant that is mobile at placement to osseointegrate by means of case presentations.