

C-10. A retrospective clinical study of survival rate of the ITI TE[®] implant

Hyun-Kee Suh*, Gyung-Joon Chae, Ui-Won Jung, Chang-Sung Kim,
Seong-Ho Choi, Kyoo-Sung Cho, Jung-Kyu Chai, Chong-Kwan Kim

Department of Periodontology, College of Dentistry, Yonsei University,
Research Institute for Periodontal Regeneration

Background

Recent study shows that implant design has a great impact on initial stability in bone.

The ITI TE[®] implant, designed originally for immediate placement has a tapered/cylindrical form which fits the anatomical shape of the natural alveolus or tooth root. The increased diameter at the collar region coupled with more threads lead to more bone contact and enhanced stability.

The aim of this retrospective study is to evaluate the clinical use and the efficacy of recently introduced ITI TE[®] implant with a new macro-design.

Materials & methods

The following results are compiled from 139 patients who received ITI TE[®] implant surgery at the periodontal department. of Yonsei University Hospital between July 2002 and September 2005.

Results & conclusion

1. 139 patients received 173 ITI TE[®] implants in their maxilla and mandible (Mx 82, Mn 91). Posterior area accounted for 84% of the whole implant surgery.
2. In the distribution of bone quality, type III(41.0%) was the most, followed by type IV(41.0%) and type II (27.7%). As for the bone quantity, type B(43.9%) was the most, followed by type C(42.2%), type D(12.2%) and type A(1.7%).
3. 125 implants(83.9%) were treated by single crown, which accounted for the majority.
4. The total implant survival rate was 100% after a mean follow-up period of 21.2 months.

This preliminary data with ITI TE[®] implant showed excellent survival rate although the majority of implants evaluated in this study were placed in the posterior region of the jaw and compromised sites.