

» FAQS ABOUT DENTAL IMPLANT

1. Is it possible for the body to reject a dental implant?

Dental implants are completely inert materials, because they are made of titanium. In case of transplantation from a living tissue to another one, body's Antigen-Antibody mechanism becomes effective and the body may reject the transplanted tissue. But dental implant is neither a living tissue nor a foreign matter which the body rejects. In brief, there isn't any possibility that our body rejects dental implants unless physician or patient makes a critical error.

2. Dental implants are said to cause cancer, is it true?

There isn't any determined case related to dental implants leading to cancer or making our body more vulnerable to cancer, and there isn't any proven literature or research on this subject.

3. Can dental implant be applied to anyone?

Dental implant can be applied to anyone except children and youngsters whose skull base (bones) haven't fully developed yet. There are only factors increasing the risk for patients in practice. For example, factors increasing risk such as uncontrolled Diabetes (diabetes disease) and intensive cigarette addiction influence the success of dental implants.

4. Is the procedure painful?

Procedure of dental implant insertion is generally applied under local anesthesia. It is not different from tooth extraction or filling procedure. Certainly no pain is felt with proper anesthesia.

5. Can I use them as my natural teeth afterwards?

If a stable crown bridge is made on dental implants, patients can chew as if they are using their natural teeth and certainly no pain or ache is felt during use.

6. How long is the duration of treatment?

Following insertion in routine applications, implants can be used after waiting for 6 weeks for lower jaw and 8 weeks for upper jaw. But this time may prolong up to 6 months in cases where bone is inadequate and bone grafts are applied. Furthermore, a concept called immediate-loading can also be applied. In case of such applications, patients can start to use their new teeth as soon as the implant is inserted and prosthesis is fixed on the implant. But such applications should be selected according to type of bone, hygiene and care habits of patient; otherwise success rate slightly decreases and risks slightly increase during such applications.

7. Is it a long lasting prosthesis?

If a healthy person has sufficient bones and pays attention to his/her oral health care regularly and adequately, implant prosthesis will be extremely long lasting. We can say that implant lifetime is as long as the lifetime of our natural teeth.

8. Do dental implants require special care?

Dental implants don't require any special care. Brushing teeth twice a day, after breakfast in the morning and before going to sleep in the evening, is adequate.

» ABOUT IMPLANTSWISS

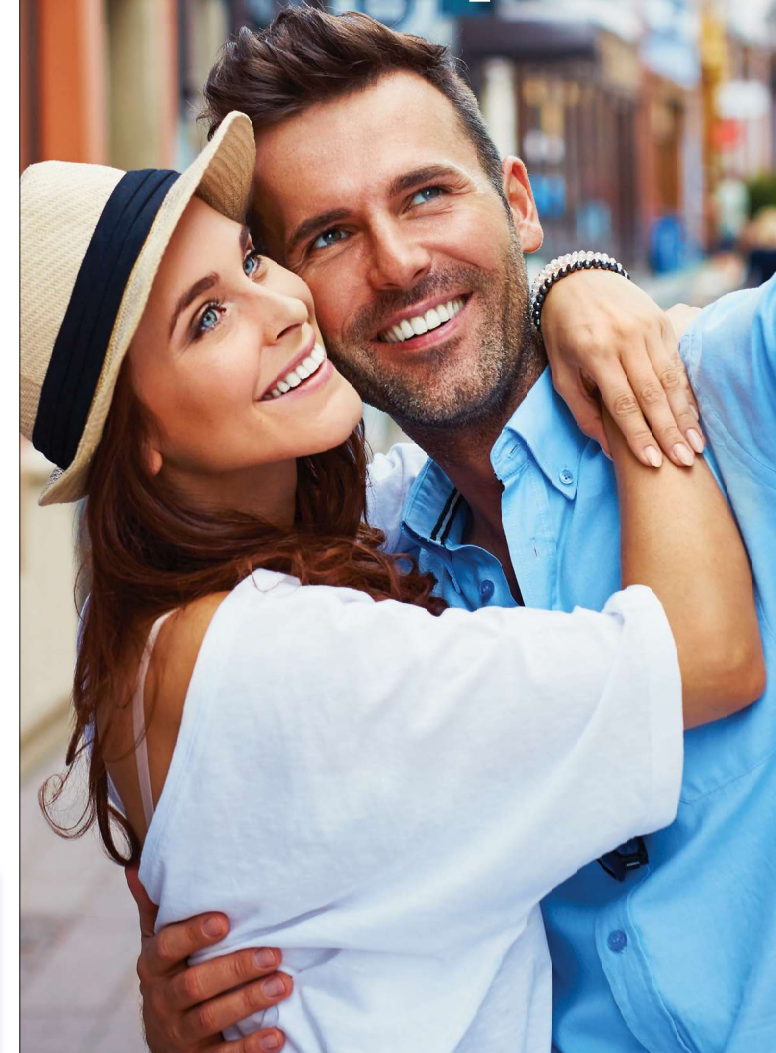
- » Implantswiss is one of the most reliable brands in dental industry with its innovative solutions, unique surface and high quality.
- » Implantswiss SRA surface has a precisely balanced surface roughness that is perfectly compatible with the bone morphology.
- » It is packed with double sterile packaging technology and gamma sterilized after robotic washings without touching hands in a clean room with international standards.
- » Implantswiss implants are manufactured with Swiss precision and expertise in completely computer-controlled, micron sensitive machines.
- » It is checked under international standards in computer-controlled measuring devices of 1/10.000 mm sensitivity.

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» WHAT IS DENTAL IMPLANT?

It is an artificial tooth root produced from titanium, a biocompatible metal, which is inserted into the jaw bone to restore the chewing function and create an aesthetic look.



» ADVANTAGES OF DENTAL IMPLANT

- » It provides exact function (chewing) of missing teeth.
- » It is longer lasting, healthier and more hygienic compared to crown and bridge applications.
- » Cutting intact teeth is prevented with the use of the implant.
- » It prevents shape disturbances and shifts that may occur on intact teeth in the future.
- » It provides a younger smile with minimum tissue loss.
- » It provides completely toothless (edentulous) patients to have fixed teeth instead of total prostheses (removable palate).

NON-TREATED MISSING TEETH



- Unpleasant appearance
- Loss of chewing function
- Unpreventable bone loss

CONVENTIONAL CROWN AND BRIDGE PROSTHESIS



- Correction of appearance occurs
- Restoration of chewing function
- Cutting and disturbance of originality of healthy teeth is a disadvantage
- Bone loss also continues under bridge prosthesis

CROWN TREATED BY DENTAL IMPLANT

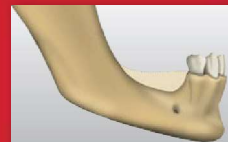


- Correction of appearance is ensured
- Chewing function is completely restored
- Healthy teeth aren't interrupted
- Bone loss is prevented

» BONE LOSS IN CASE OF ANY MISSING TEETH



Appearance of healthy teeth and jaw structure



Appearance after tooth loss



Appearance long time after tooth and bone loss

Following tooth loss, the bone surrounding the missing teeth starts to resorb in time, and this is called resorption (osteolysis). Profile of the face is disturbed as a result of bone loss, lip support decreases, wrinkles around mouth increase and tips of chin comes closer to each other. For these reasons, insertion of implant instead of retracted tooth roots is an advantageous application. All organs which aren't used in our body shrink and start to resolve. For example, an arm becomes very thin after removed from plaster, because it can't fulfill its function for a certain time. Our bones resolve and start to shrink after a tooth is loss, since the bone function ends.

If implant is inserted before complete resorption of bone, chewing pressure exerted in vertical direction induces bone around it, and bone resorption at that area returns to normal as if teeth are intact.

» TREATMENT OPTIONS FOR MISSING TEETH

Treatment of Single Missing Teeth



Treatment of Multiple Missing Teeth



Implant-supported Fixed Protheseses



Implant-supported Mobile Protheseses

