

IMPLANTS

(/spear-review/category/implants/)

Ovate Pontic Maryland Bridges for Implant Temporaries



By Darin O'Bryan, D.D.S. (/spear-review/author/darin-o-bryan/) on April 23, 2012 |  (/bookmarks/bookmark/12330)

 SHARE



Anterior implants are the most challenging implant (<https://www.speareducation.com/spear-review/category/implants>) to restore. Everything must be spot on for it to be considered a success. With the advent of cone beam technology, ideal placement in the bone is more assured than previous. With platelet rich growth factors and bone morphogenic proteins site development can be managed much easier than in the past.

But what about the soft tissue? How do we make sure it's going to look the way we want? Ideally when the implant is placed we would temporize with a screw-retained temporary. However, in the real world ideal is not always possible. What do we do when we don't get the primary stability or a patient's occlusion does not allow for immediate temporization? The patient is going to need a temporary for anywhere from three to nine months depending on bone quality and a surgeon's implant protocol.

There is always the option of an interim partial denture. Some patients can't tolerate them or just plain don't want a removable piece in their mouth. Also, in order to get the interim partial to not bang on the implant site requires either soft reline material or a gap that will be unsightly. The interim partial also does nothing to help the final outcome.

When Maryland-style bridge is the better option

This is where an ovate pontic temporary Maryland or traditional bridge comes in handy. These can be made with a number of materials based off the diagnostic wax up. If the patient has existing crowns that are going to be replaced, then making an acrylic temporary is a viable option. If the patient has healthy teeth on either side then a Maryland style bridge is a better option.



I have used fiber reinforced resin (like ribbond) and Emax in the past. The wings a number of times can be created without having to prepare the teeth on either side. This can be done on the study models prior to surgery if so desired. The ovate pontic is created to allow the gingiva to start forming the shape of the eventual papillae. The pontic will be 1-2mm away from the cover screw of your implant depending on the thickness of the overlying gingiva. This can be planned out with the CT and the diagnostic wax up to make sure the distance is correct.

Live Chat

Enough distance to prevent damage

This should be close to the margin of your planned final abutment. This will give enough distance to prevent damage to the healing implant but allow for proper emergence profile. And by making the connectors the proper size and distance from the new crest the papillae shape can start to be realized. Once the implant is integrated the temporary can be removed. At this time a temporary abutment can be placed with a screw retained temporary to allow the final healing to occur. Since the emergence profile is already started, less time is needed for the tissue to stabilize with the proper form. A fixed temporary with an ovate pontic gives the patient a more comfortable and esthetic (/spear-review/2013/08/evaluating-facial-esthetics-facial-profile) temporary than a chunk of plastic and also helps predict the final outcome for the final restorations.

Darin O'Bryan, D.D.S., www.onemorereasontosmile.com (<http://www.onemorereasontosmile.com>)

IMPLANTS - THE SURGICAL/RESTORATIVE CONNECTION

SEMINAR: Implants - The Surgical/Restorative Connection



(<http://content.speareducation.com/social1-implants-the-surgical-restorative-connection-20170310>)

Ready to ensure your practice stays ahead of the curve? Implants are rapidly becoming part of everyday dentistry. Attend this two-day course to explore the essentials of treatment planning, placement and restoration of dental implants in both simple and complex implant reconstructions.