

Cumulative survival rate of Astra Tech implants: a retrospective analysis

Jung-Soo Kim¹, Joo-Yeon Sohn¹, Jung-Chul Park¹, Ui-Won Jung¹, Chang-Sung Kim¹, Jae-Hoon Lee²,
June-Sung Shim², Keun-Woo Lee², Seong-Ho Choi^{1*}

¹Department of Periodontology, Research Institute for Periodontal Regeneration, Yonsei University College of Dentistry, Seoul, Korea

²Department of Prosthodontics, Yonsei University College of Dentistry, Seoul, Korea

Purpose: The aim of this study was to analyze the short-term predictability and reliability of Astra Tech implants according to the demographical distribution of patients and condition of implant sites and location of implants.

Methods: Among patients treated with Astra Tech implant (Astra Tech AB) in the Department of Periodontology at the Dental Hospital of Yonsei University of College of Dentistry and K Dental Clinic from May 2004 to March 2009, 195 implants in 98 patients which had been restored more than 6 months ago were reviewed in this study. Following data were reviewed from patient charts and implants success rate was examined: 1) patient type and implant location, 2) bone status at the implant site, 3) diameter and length of the placed implants, 4) presence or absence of bone augmentation and types of the augmentation.

Results: The results from this study are as follows: 1) most implants were placed in the molar area, especially 1st molar area of maxilla, 2) most implants were placed at D2 and D3 bone type, 3) most implants were placed in areas of B and C bone quantity, 4) autogenous and alloplastic bone graft and artificial membrane were used for placement of 74 implants.

Conclusions: Short-term survival rate of Astra Tech implants was 100%.

Keywords: Dental implantation, Humans, Retrospective studies, Survival rate.

INTRODUCTION

In 1981 Albrektsson et al. [1] emphasized the bio-compatibility, morphology, surface treatment, condition of recipient site, surgical technique, and control of loading condition as key factors of successful osseointegration in dental implants. They also reported other factors needed for successful implant therapy such as patient selection, experience of the surgeon, initial stability of the implant, placement timing, esthetics, and responsiveness to the grafting material [2-5]. Clinically, obtaining sufficient initial stability is crucial. This depends on the bone density of the surgical site, the surgical method, and the microscopic surface characteristics and macroscopic morphology of the implants [6].

Among various factors in predicting the success of implant therapy, factors determined by the patient are the volume and density of available bone [7,8]. The atrophy of available bone after extraction limits the length and diameter of the implant. Initial stability is weakened by decreased bone density, which in turn affects implant success. Many previous studies have shown that placement of short implants due to severe bone loss at the implant site resulted in an increased failure rate. Bone density is usually decreased after tooth loss and this also has an effect on implant success [9-12].

Assuming an acceptable level of surgeon's experience and patient's bone quality, reliable implants will result in a more predictable outcome. Therefore, the success rate of implants in the implant system is considered a measure of reliability.

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***Correspondence:** Seong-Ho Choi

Department of Periodontology, Yonsei University College of Dentistry, 134 Sinchon-dong, Seodaemun-gu, Seoul 120-752, Korea

E-mail: shchoi726@yuhs.ac, Tel: +82-2-2228-3189, Fax: +82-2-392-0398

Since Schnitman and Shulman [13] proposed success criteria for implants, several criteria have been proposed [14,15], and the report by Albrektsson et al. [16] is most widely used.

However, recent studies have been conducted on implants with immediate placement or early-loading protocols. It is difficult to compare the two types of studies in analyzing their survival or success rates. Carr et al. [17] reviewed 674 1-stage implants with a 78-month follow-up period. In this retrospective study, the implant survival rate was determined by means of Kaplan-Meier survival estimates. No failures were noted 13 months after placement. Penarrocha et al. [18] reported a 1-year survival rate for a single implant with early loading within 6-8 weeks after placement. Buser's survival criteria [15] and the Kaplan-Meier survival estimates were used to compare these results with the survival rates of other implants with early loading. Many studies have considered 1 year after implant placement to be a critical point because the Kaplan-Meier survival curve almost reaches a plateau 1 year after the implant placement. Performance of bone augmentation did not affect the implant success rate or the amount of marginal bone loss [19-21].

Until recently, various implant systems have been introduced to increase the success rate and research on implant design and surface treatment has been actively performed [22,23]. Many studies have revealed that the success rate is higher in rough-surfaced implants by various surface treatments than in smooth-surfaced implants by machining [24,25]. Regarding the morphology of the implants, the initial stability was enhanced by self-tapping implants and the success rate was also increased [26,27].

The Astra Tech implants reviewed in this study have a mi-

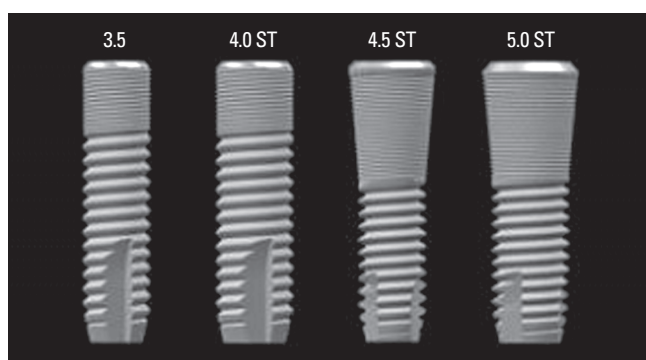


Figure 1. Astra Tech Implant.

crothreaded conical neck and TiO blast surface (Fig. 1) [28]. Microthreads on the fixture top prevent concentration of the stress around the alveolar ridge crest and decrease marginal bone loss [29]. The fixture and abutment are strongly connected at an 11.5 degree angle by the conical seal design. The conical design seals off the connection and decreases micro-movement and micro-leakage [30,31]. In 1998 Norton documented a statistically significant decrease in the bone loss around Astra Tech implants after 4 years of radiographic assessment. Palmer et al. [32] found an average 0.39 mm bone loss in a 5-year prospective study in 2000. Shin et al. [33] documented a smaller degree of bone loss in implants with microthreading regardless of bone quality in a 1-year prospective comparative study in 2003. A statistically significant difference was found, especially in the maxilla.

The aim of this study was to analyze the short-term predictability and reliability of Astra Tech implants according to the demographical distribution of patients and condition of implant sites and location of implants.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Subjects and materials

Among patients treated with Astra Tech implants in the Department of Periodontology at the Dental Hospital of Yonsei University of College of Dentistry and K Dental Clinic from May 2004 to March 2009, 195 implants in 98 patients which had been restored more than 6 months earlier were reviewed in this study (Table 1).

The intraoral locations of the Astra Tech implants are as shown in Table 2.

The diameters of Astra Tech implants were 3.5 mm, 4.0 mm, 4.5 mm, and 5.0 mm. The lengths of the implants varied

Table 1. Distribution according to patients' age and sex.

Age (yr)	Male		Female		Total	
	No. of implants	No. of patients	No. of implants	No. of patients	No. of implants	No. of patients
<40	17	12	17	12	34	24
40-49	35	13	24	17	59	30
50-59	37	15	13	9	50	24
60≤	24	9	28	11	52	20
Total	113	49	82	49	195	98

Table 2. Implant location distribution.

No. of Implants	5	23	7	7	6	4	5	7	4	5	5	10	20	8
Tooth number	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Tooth number	47	46	45	44	43	42	41	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
No. of Implants	15	20	6	2	0	3	2	0	5	2	0	6	9	9

widely, and ranged from 8 mm to 13 mm (Tables 3 and 4).

This study was approved by the Institutional Review Board of Dental Hospital of Yonsei University of College of Dentistry (IRB number 2-2011-0014).

Methods

The following data were reviewed from patient charts: 1) patient type and implant location, 2) bone status at the implant site, 3) diameter and length of the placed implants, 4) presence or absence of bone augmentation and types of the augmentation. The implant success rate was then examined in light of these variables.

Before implant placement, every patient went through oral and radiographic examinations. A medical history was also taken and smoking habits were reviewed. Implants were not placed in patients with an absolute contraindication that could not be controlled. In those patients, the edentulous areas were given an alternative treatment. Patients were also interviewed about the cause and timing of the extraction to determine the types of tooth loss by age and sex.

The bone status at the implant site was documented according to Lekholm and Zarb's classification [11]. Bone quality and bone quantity was evaluated during surgery. The diameter and length of the implants placed were reviewed from the patient charts.

Using the patient charts, the surgical procedures (1-stage or 2-stage implant placement procedure), additional bone augmentation procedures, and graft materials (such as bone or

artificial membrane) were reviewed. The time until completion of prosthodontic treatment after implant installation was also investigated. In addition, the follow-up data (including patient interviews and oral and radiographic examinations) older than 6 months after prosthodontic treatment were evaluated.

Assessment method

The survival criteria were based on those proposed by Busser et al. in 1997 and by Cochran et al. in 2002. The criteria includes: 1) the absence of clinical mobility of the implants, 2) the absence of subjective sensitivity or pain, 3) the absence of peri-implantitis, and 4) the absence of persistent radiolucency around the implants.

RESULTS

One hundred and ninety-five implants were evaluated in this study. Regarding implant length, 11 mm was the most common (47%). With respect to the diameter of implants, 4 mm occupied the largest portion (35%), followed by 5.0 mm (30%), 3.5 mm (25%), and 4.5 mm (10%). This is because implant diameter is restricted by the bucco-lingual width of the available bone and the relationship with adjacent teeth [9,34].

Fifty-five implants (28%) were applied using a 1-stage implant placement procedure, and the other 140 implants (72%) using a 2-stage procedure. Also, for 74 implants in surgical sites with poor bone quality or quantity an additional bone augmentation procedure, such as sinus augmentation or the guided bone regeneration procedure, was used. Prosthodontic treatment was completed by 2 to 20 months after implant installation with a mean of 5.9 months.

Survival rate according to implant location

Most implants were placed in the molar area, especially the 1st molar area of the maxilla, and there was no difference in the survival rate according to the implant location (Table 5).

Table 3. Distribution of implant length.

Length (mm)	Mx.			Mn.			Total No. (%)
	Ant.	PM	M	Ant.	PM	M	
8	0	1	4	0	1	3	9 (5)
9	0	9	26	0	1	21	57 (29)
11	12	14	19	7	12	27	91 (47)
13	19	5	7	5	0	2	38 (19)
Total	31	29	56	12	14	53	195 (100)

Mx: Maxilla, Mn: Mandible, Ant: Anterior, PM: Premolar, M: Molar.

Table 4. Distribution of implant diameter.

Diameter (mm)	Mx.			Mn.			Total n (%)
	Ant.	PM	M	Ant.	PM	M	
3.5	21	10	1	10	6	1	49 (25)
4.0	7	12	21	2	6	20	68 (35)
4.5	2	2	8	0	2	5	19 (10)
5.0	1	5	26	0	0	27	59 (30)
Total	31	29	56	12	14	67	195 (100)

Mx: Maxilla, Mn: Mandible, Ant: Anterior, PM: Premolar, M: Molar.

Table 5. Survival rate (SR) of implants according to location.

	Central incisor	Lateral incisor	Canine	Premolar		Molar			Total
				1st	2nd	1st	2nd	3rd	
Mx.	12	8	11	12	17	43	13	0	116
Failure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SR (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mn.	2	8	2	2	12	29	24	0	79
Failure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SR (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Mx: Maxilla, Mn: Mandible.

Table 6. Survival rate (SR) of implants according to bone quality.

Bone quality	No. of implants		Failure	SR (%)
	Upper	Lower		
D1	0	1	0	100
D2	33	61	0	100
D3	64	14	0	100
D4	19	3	0	100
Total	195		0	100

Table 7. Survival rate (SR) of implants according to bone quantity.

Bone quantity	No. of implants		Failure	SR (%)
	Upper	Lower		
A	1	3	0	100
B	59	58	0	100
C	52	14	0	100
D	4	4	0	100
Total	195		0	100

Survival rate according to bone quality

Most implants were placed in D2 and D3 bone types, and there was no difference in survival rate according to bone quality (Table 6).

Survival rate according to bone quantity

Most implants were placed in areas of B and C bone quantity, and there was no difference in survival rate according to bone quantity (Table 7).

Survival rate according to the presence or absence of bone augmentation procedure

An autogenous bone graft, allograft, or alloplast with artificial membrane were used for placement of 74 implants. Maxillary sinus elevation procedures were performed for the placement of 33 implants in the maxillary posterior region. Nevertheless, there was no difference in the survival rate (Table 8).

DISCUSSION

Since the introduction of the concept of osseointegration by Branemark in the early 1960s, implant therapy has been a commonplace for replacing edentulous areas in daily practice. Up to now, implants with various shapes, designs, and surface treatments have been introduced. In the Department of Periodontology at the Dental Hospital of Yonsei University of College of Dentistry, 4,500 implants were placed for approximately 10 years from 1992 to 2002, and based on these patient records, basic assessments have been undertaken re-

Table 8. Number of advanced techniques on the recipient site.

	Maxilla	Mandible	Total	SR (%)
Sinus augmentation	33	-	33	100
Crestal approach	12	-	12	
Lateral approach	21	-	21	
GBR	32	9	41	100
Autogenous bone	14	3	17	
MBCP ^{a)}				
+ GTAM ^{b)}	3	2	5	
+ CollaTape ^{c)}	2	0	2	
Osteon ^{d)}				
+ GTAM	3	1	4	
+ CollaTape	4	2	6	
Oragraft ^{e)}				
+ GTAM	1	0	1	
+ BioGide ^{f)}	5	1	6	
Total	65	9	74 (38%)	100

SR: Survival rate, GBR: guided bone regeneration.

^{a)}MBCP (Biomatante, Vigneux de Bretagne, France). ^{b)}GTAM (Gore-Tex Augmentation Material membrane; WL Gore, Flagstaff, AZ, USA). ^{c)}CollaTape (Zimmer Dental, Carlsbad, CA, USA). ^{d)}Osteon (Dentium, Suwon, Korea). ^{e)}OraGraft (LifeNet Health Inc., Virginia Beach, VA, USA). ^{f)}BioGide (porcine type I and III collagen; Geistlich Biomaterials, Wolhusen, Switzerland).

garding patient type and distribution of implant location [35]. Among various implant systems, the microthreaded and conical seal design of the Astra Tech implant has shown lower marginal bone loss around implants, as well as less microleakage and micromovement [28-33,36], thus increasing the long term success rate.

In this study, 195 Astra Tech implants were placed in 98 patients in the Department of Periodontology at the Dental Hospital of Yonsei University of College of Dentistry and in K Dental Clinic. Based on these data, the short-term survival rate of Astra Tech implants was evaluated by considering bone quality, bone quantity, and bone augmentation procedures.

In 1985, Brånemark et al. [8] classified the bone status around the implant surgery area. This has been used by many clinicians to predict treatment outcomes. In this study, the bone quality and bone quantity were separately evaluated. With respect to bone quality, the predominant bone type was D3 in the maxilla and D2 in the mandible. With regard to bone quantity, type B and C occupied most cases (96%) of the maxilla and type B was predominant in the mandible (73%). We often encounter situations where the bone quantity is deficient in an edentulous area. To place implants with sufficient length and diameter in these areas, a bone graft with autogenous bone or alloplastic material with or without a membrane are required. Additional procedures are also necessary, especially in the maxilla, such as in maxillary sinus elevation. Cur-

rently, the development of these procedures has contributed to a high success rate of implants, and implants can be placed in more challenging cases [37].

In 1997, Kemppainen et al. [38] reported that the short-term survival rate of Astra Tech implants is 97.8%, and in 2004, Norton [39] reported that it is 96.4%. In this study, the short-term survival rate was 100% regardless of bone quality, bone quantity, or use of bone augmentation procedures. These high short-term survival rates are due to the distinctive fixture design of the Astra Tech implant, which results in excellent initial bone responses. Therefore, the use of an Astra Tech implant can result in predictably good treatment results even if the bone quality is poor and bone augmentation is necessary because of poor bone quantity.

The patient type, distribution of implant locations, and survival rate of Astra Tech implants were investigated in this study and following was concluded:

1. The short-term survival rate of Astra Tech implants was 100%.
2. Bone quality was in the decreasing order of D3 (55%) >D2 (28%) >D4 (16%) >D1 (0%) for the maxilla and D2 (77%) >D3 (18%) >D4 (4%) >D1 (1%) for the mandible with a 100% survival rate.
3. Bone quantity was in the decreasing order of Type B (51%) >C (49%) >D (3%) >A (1%) for the maxilla and Type B (73%) >C (18%) >D (5%) >A (4%) for the mandible with a 100% survival rate.
4. Bone augmentation was carried out in 38% of implants placed, with 100% survival rate.

Considering the consistent outcomes mentioned above, Astra Tech implants can be reliably used in daily practice. If additional bone augmentation procedures are performed to improve the bone quality and quantity in areas where the bone condition is not optimal, acceptable treatment results can be expected.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

No potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.

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