surgical and prosthetic options & impression technique overview
surgical options

Multiple surgical protocols are used to achieve the prosthetic outcome of choice. The technique selected may be dependent upon the volume and/or quality of bone, implant location and patient habits.

Two-stage or submerged surgery

In the two-stage surgical procedure, the implant is placed below the soft tissue to protect it from occlusal function, bacteria and external forces during osseointegration. A low profile cover cap is placed on the implant to protect the prosthetic platform from the ingress of soft tissue.

The implant is uncovered during a second surgical procedure and a healing abutment or temporary restoration is placed for soft tissue healing.

One stage or non-submerged surgery

In a one stage procedure, a healing abutment is placed at the time of implant placement.

The one stage protocol eliminates the need for a second surgery but exposes the implant to bacteria and some occlusal forces during early healing.

Immediate temporization

Placing a temporary prosthesis at the time of implant placement may be an option for some partially and totally edentulous patients.

A nonfunctional, immediate, temporary restoration in the partially edentulous patient may help develop ideal soft tissue profile in an esthetic area.
prosthetic options

**Temporary restorations**
Temporary restorations may be used at any stage of implant therapy. They can be placed on final abutments or on an abutment specifically designed for temporary restorations. Ideally designed temporaries provide predictable tissue contouring in esthetic areas and may be cement-retained or screw-retained.
See **abutment selection guide** for options.

**Cement-retained restorations**
Cement-retained implant restorations are very similar to crown & bridge restorations. A crown or bridge is cemented to a prepared implant abutment.
See **abutment selection guide** for options.

**Cement-**retained cement can irritate tissue & cause bone loss
• excess cement can lead to peri-implantitis
• lack of retrievability

**Screw-retained, implant-level restorations**
A screw-retained restoration is secured to the implant with screws that enter through the occlusal surface of the crown or bridge.
See **abutment selection guide** for options.

**indications**
• single or multiple-unit restorations
• edentulous or partially edentulous arch
• limited inter-arch space

**advantages**
• absence of cement
• retrievability for hygiene

**limitations**
• screw access may compromise occlusion
• screw access may compromise esthetics
• limited when splinting divergent implants
prosthetic options

**Multi-unit abutment, screw-retained restorations**

Multi-unit abutment, screw-retained restorations are used for hybrid type restorations or bar overdentures. See abutment selection guide for options.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>indications</th>
<th>advantages</th>
<th>limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>edentulous maxilla or mandible</td>
<td>multiple prosthetic options</td>
<td>requires inter-arch space to accommodate abutments and restoration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hybrid or fixed detachable restoration</td>
<td>retrievability for hygiene</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bar overdenture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Overdenture restorations**

Tissue-supported, implant-retained overdentures are an option for retaining a new or existing denture. See abutment selection guide for options.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>indications</th>
<th>advantages</th>
<th>limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>edentulous maxilla or mandible</td>
<td>removable</td>
<td>implant retained, tissue supported overdentures require periodic maintenance and relining to insure proper tissue support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transitional restoration</td>
<td>existing denture may be used</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>severe bone loss</td>
<td>low financial investment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
impression technique overview

There are four types of impression techniques utilized for implant prosthesis fabrication: open tray, closed tray, closed tray pick-up and traditional crown & bridge. The type of impression technique used is the clinician’s choice.

Open tray technique using a direct pick-up coping

The open tray technique requires a custom tray or modified stock tray and picks up the impression coping in the impression. It records the implant location, hex orientation and soft tissue profile and is often considered the most accurate.

Impression copings to use with this technique:
- Direct pick-up copings available in hexed for implant level and non-hexed for Multi-unit abutment level.

For implant level, refer to the open tray technique using the direct pick-up coping module and the custom impression tray fabrication module. For Multi-unit abutment level, refer to the Multi-unit abutment open tray technique using the direct pick-up coping module.

indications
- single & multiple implants
- splinted restorations

advantages
- high degree of accuracy
- less likely for the tray to get locked on with divergent implants

limitations
- requires custom or modified stock tray
- difficult in the posterior
- difficult when insufficient intraoral access

Closed tray technique using an indirect transfer coping

The closed tray technique is similar to a traditional crown & bridge impression since a stock tray may be used and the impression coping is not picked up in the impression. It records the implant location, hex orientation and the soft tissue profile.

Impression copings to use with this technique:
- The 3inOne abutment (with a balltop screw) for regular emergence
- Scoop copings for narrow, regular and wide emergences
- Indirect transfer coping for Multi-unit abutments

For implant level, refer to the closed tray technique using the indirect transfer coping module. For Multi-unit abutment level, refer to the Multi-unit abutment closed tray technique using the indirect transfer coping module.

indications
- single implants
- short-span bridge impressions
- posterior implants with insufficient intraoral access

advantages
- similar to a traditional crown & bridge impression
- stock impression tray may be used

limitations
- not recommended for multiple implants or divergent implants
surgical and prosthetic options

**Closed tray pick-up impression technique using the Simple Solutions impression cap**

This closed tray technique records the Simple Solutions abutment location and orientation and picks up the cap in the impression for improved accuracy. The impression cap is specific to the abutment height, diameter, and margin height.

For a Simple Solutions abutment impression, refer to the Simple Solutions snap-cap impression technique module.

**Indications**
- posterior restorations
- single or multiple posterior implants with Simple Solutions abutments

**Advantages**
- simple technique
- abutment is not removed to make impression
- minimal chair time required

**Limitations**
- not recommended for the esthetic zone
- if abutment margins are modified the snap-cap impression cap may not be used

**Traditional crown and bridge impression**

An impression is made of a prepared abutment to capture the abutment modification and margin preparation.

**Indications**
- chairside preparation of abutment

**Advantages**
- traditional impression method

**Limitations**
- requires chairside preparation of abutment
- impression only records the prepared abutment
- no information on the implant platform or hex orientation is recorded