

Biological guided bone regeneration and ceramic implants

The first of a two-part series

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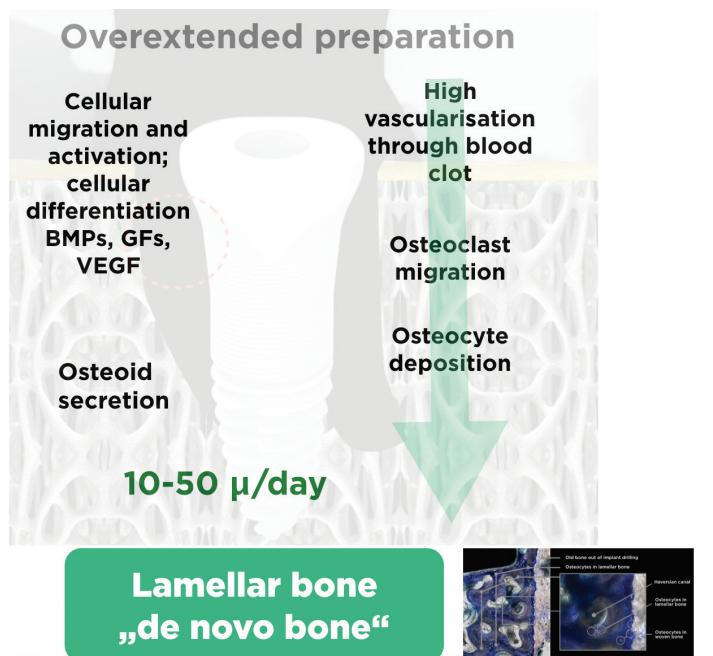


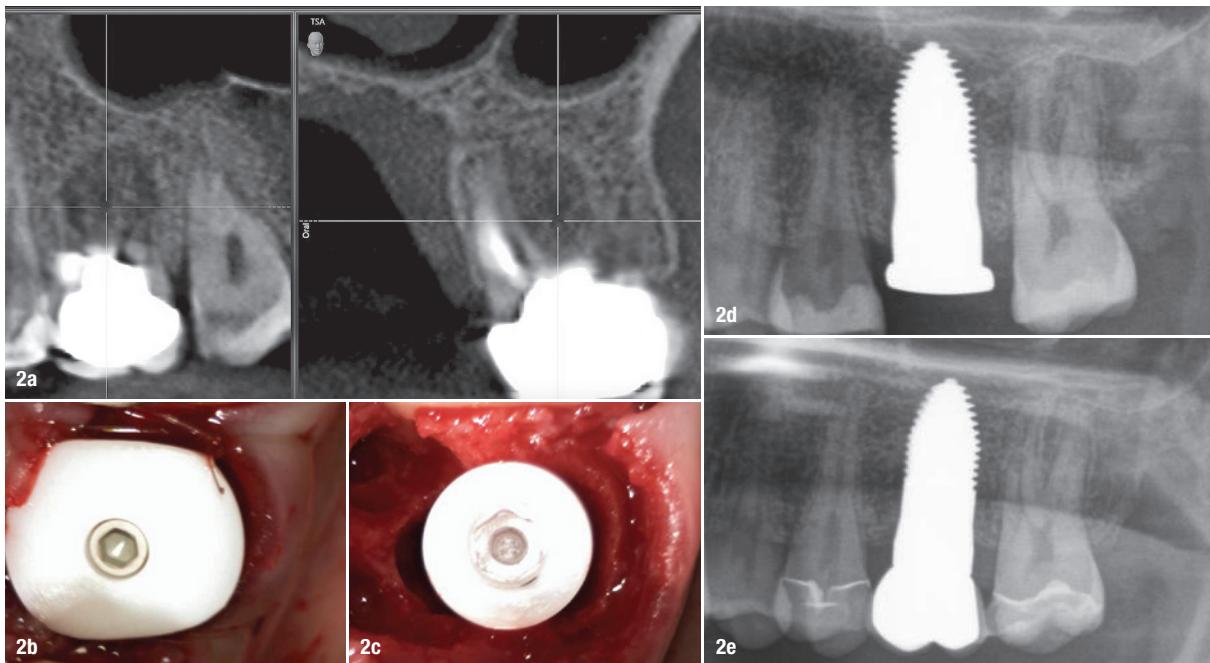
Fig. 1: Overextended implant bed preparation allows the growth of de novo bone, inter alia by a high rate of cellular migration. BMPs = bone morphogenetic proteins; GFs = growth factors; VEGF = vascular endothelial growth factor.

Ceramic implants consist of high-performance ceramic zirconium dioxide. As the material is present in its oxide state, it no longer reacts chemically,¹ does not exhibit free-binding electrons and is inert.² Temperatures above 2,600 °C or the application of hydrofluoric acid are necessary to change the material. The low affinity with plaque, the lack of thermal and electrical conductivity, and the resistance to corrosion are great benefits of zirconium dioxide over titanium.^{1–8} While titanium stimulates the release of TNF- α and interleukin-1 β and apparently osseointegrates the implant towards chronic inflammation with a type of encapsulation, these messenger substances are not activated during the healing process of zirconium dioxide. Bränemark assumed that titanium implants achieve true non-reactive osseointegration. Today, we know that this is not the case.^{1,9–12} Zirconium

dioxide heals absolutely inert, shows as high a bone-to-implant contact as titanium does and achieves genuine osseointegration.^{13–19}

In the case of titanium, abrasion occurs with high friction when the implants are inserted, and as a result of the process of (bio)corrosion, titanium dioxide particles are released into the surrounding hard and soft tissue, activating macrophages.^{20–28} This activation leads to the aforementioned release of TNF- α and interleukin-1 β , which results in local reactions and chronic systemic inflammation (silent inflammation). The activation of osteoclasts triggers bone resorption in the sense of peri-implantitis.²⁹ Since zirconium dioxide does not corrode, macrophage activation with this material is probably not expected. Bone resorption around ceramic implants occurs rarely, but is mainly caused by very high insertion torques. This has a particularly fatal effect with ceramic implants, as they are poor thermal conductors. The frictional heat generated on the implant's surface during insertion is not conducted to its core. Therefore, the ceramic implant from Swiss Dental Solutions, developed by Dr Karl Ulrich Volz, is designed in such a way that all friction and stability are obtained from the apical part, and its deep and aggressive thread makes it impossible to overheat the cortical bone if the drilling protocol is applied correctly.

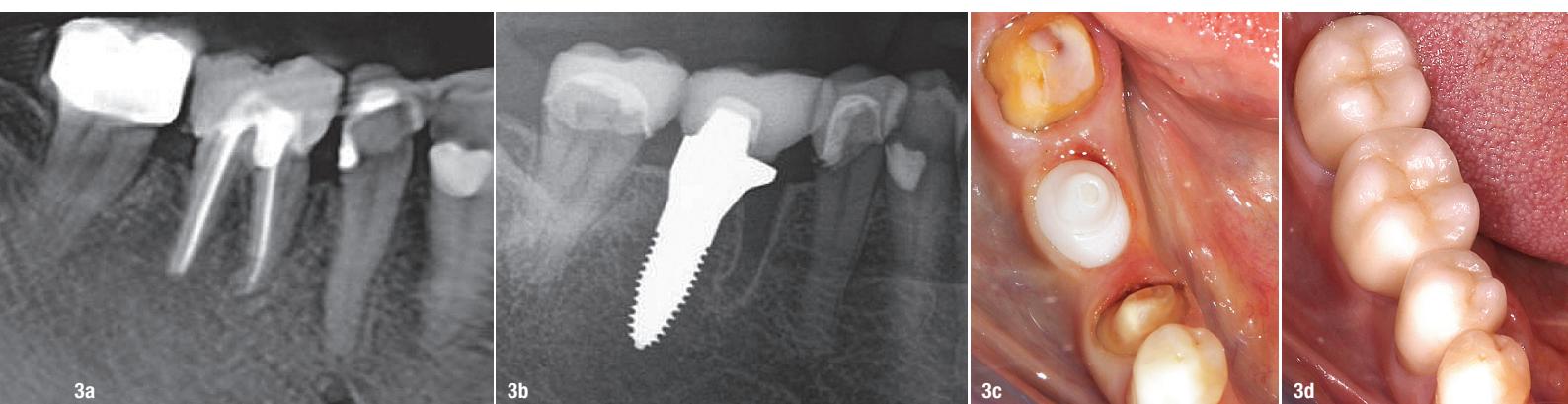
In the crestal part of the bone, the last drill, the countersink, is used for overextended preparation, thus avoiding any pressure of insertion in this sensitive and less vascularised area.³⁰ The aggressive apical thread allows the implant to be re-torqued to > 35 Ncm in more than 80% of cases in the case of connective tissue healing. In such cases, the implant will osseointegrate with more than 95% certainty, since the very thin layer of connective tissue between the implant and the bone will differentiate back to bone owing to the inertia of the material. This understanding of the physical, biological and immunological properties of zirconium dioxide is very important when one considers bone reconstruction measures. In general, the need for such measures has significantly



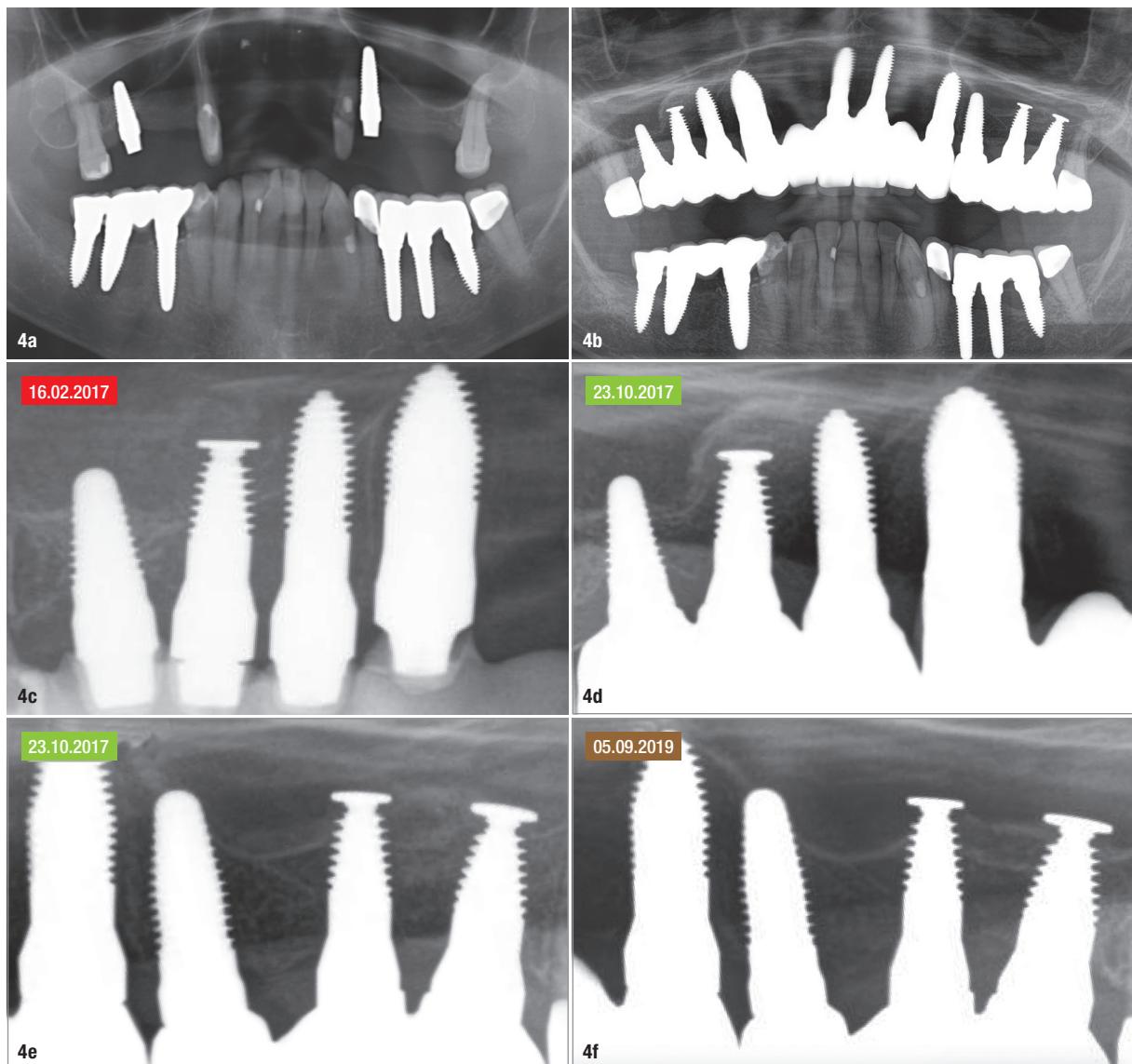
Figs. 2a–e: Section of the pre-op CBCT of tooth #26 with pronounced apical inflammation (**a**). Intra-oral image of the ceramic implant in region #26, showing the vestibular bony defect (**b**). Intra-oral image of the implant in region #26 with the ceramic disc placed to obtain the umbrella effect (**c**). Post-op radiographic control of the implant in region #26 after a four-month healing phase (**d**). Post-op radiographic control of the implant in region #26 after prosthetic restoration (**e**).

decreased in the clinics of the authors, since immediate implants can be placed in almost all cases owing to the properties of zirconium dioxide. Even in previously highly inflamed areas, zirconium dioxide does not tend to cause further inflammation if a conscious monitoring protocol (SWISS BIOHEALTH CONCEPT) is followed. However, there are still many patients who have lost significant bone volume as a result of tooth extractions in the past and therefore require bone reconstruction. In the following, we will present the corresponding measures applied in the Swiss Biohealth Clinic with an emphasis on the use of autologous materials.

Patients who request ceramic implants usually do not accept synthetic or secondary materials of animal origin, but would like to be treated completely with autologous materials. In our concept, the only exception is the use of live donor bone, since it is completely resorbed within a few weeks and replaced by well-vascularised localised bone. Basically, all augmentation techniques date back to the tentpole and umbrella principle described in 1998 in a case report by Hämmeler and Karring.³¹ In this report, bone regeneration did not work because of the material used but despite it, because the periosteum has an osteo-inductive potential that should remain unharmed.³² For



Figs. 3a–d: Retained primary tooth #45 and endodontically treated tooth #46 with chronic periapical periodontitis (**a**). Implant placement in regions #45 and 46 (SDS 1.0; diameter: 4.6 mm; length: 11.0 mm; balcony) and 45 (SDS 1.0; diameter: 4.6 mm; length: 11.0 mm) and immediate fixed temporary restoration (**b**). Intra-oral image of the implants in regions #45 and 46 after a healing phase of four months and preparation of the tulip section (**c**). Prosthetic restoration of the implants in regions #45 and 46 with all-ceramic crowns (**d**).



Figs. 4a–f: Pre-op panoramic radiograph showing vertical resorption in regions #16 and 26 (a). Panoramic radiograph taken after the prosthetic restoration of all implants in the upper and lower jaws (b). Radiographic control of the first quadrant after implant placement (c). Visible gain of bone in regions #13–16 after an eight-month healing phase (d). Radiographic control of the implants in regions #26 and 27 after 1.5 years (e). Radiographic control of the implants in regions #26 and 27 at the follow-up in 2019 (f).

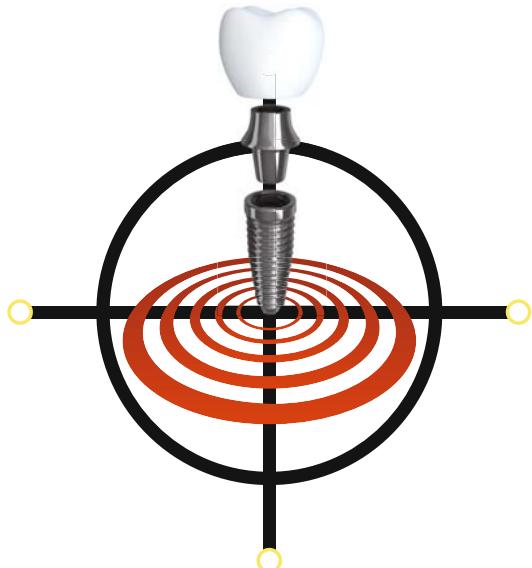
this reason, relieving incisions and periosteal slits should be avoided. Rather an incision in the gingival margin should be made and the brushing technique according to Dr Alain Simonpieri should be employed.

The newly built bone described in the case report by Häggerle and Karring biologically beats every bone block or secondary augmentation material, since it is *de novo* bone, healthy and well-vascularised lamellar bone. Any filling material in the cavity created in the form of a bone block or granules, of animal or synthetic origin, is an obstacle to angiogenesis, which in turn is a prerequisite for the formation of bone callus. The same laws apply to the sinus cavity, since the Schneiderian membrane also has an osteoinductive function.^{33–35} All materials we

have placed there over the last 30 years have been used exclusively to keep the Schneiderian membrane at a distance and thus create a mechanically stable cavity. According to the biological laws, this cavity will eventually fill with new bone.³⁶ However, a paradox must also be considered here: the more densely a filler is packaged into the raised cavity, the less space there is for angiogenesis. Thus, the goal of any biologically finalised guided bone regeneration (GBR) is to create a mechanically stable cavity that should be filled with platelet-rich fibrin (PRF) membranes and blood as carriers of information, and possibly with autologous bone chips. This is also the basis of the Khouri technique,³⁷ in which the space for the newly formed bone is limited by cortical bone plates and a rapidly resorbable bone substitute

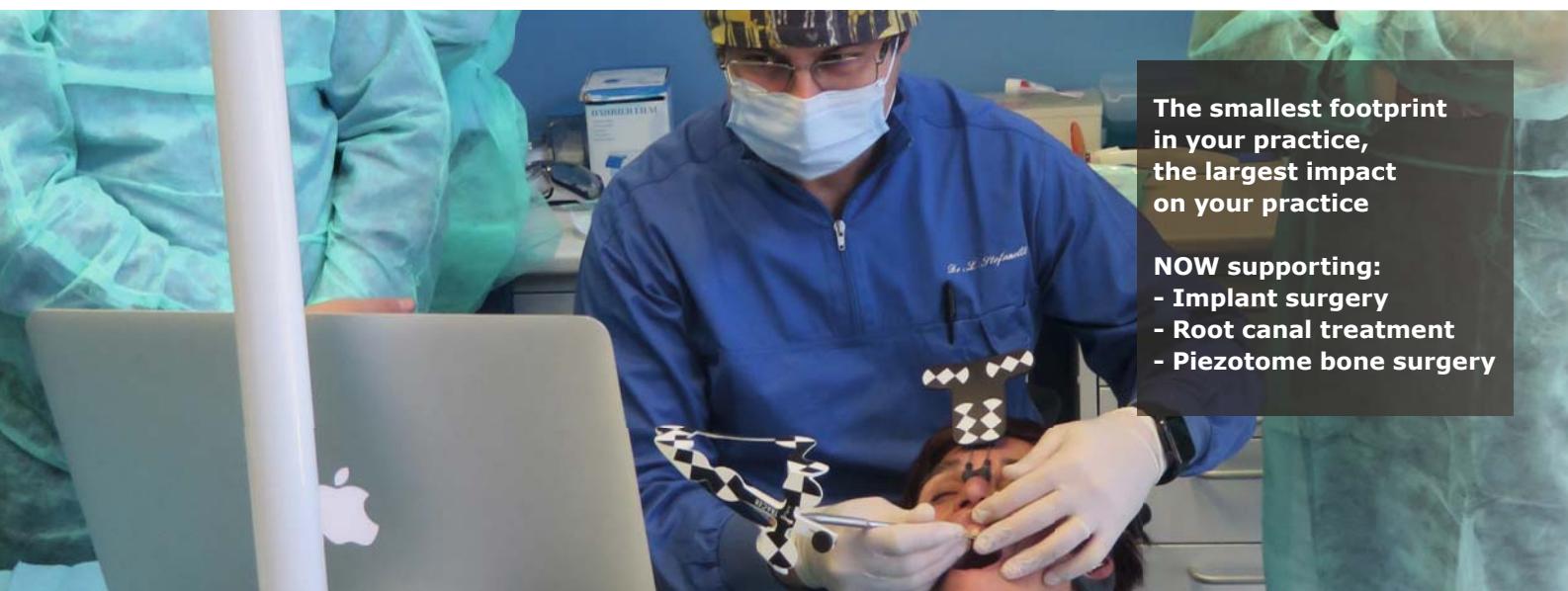


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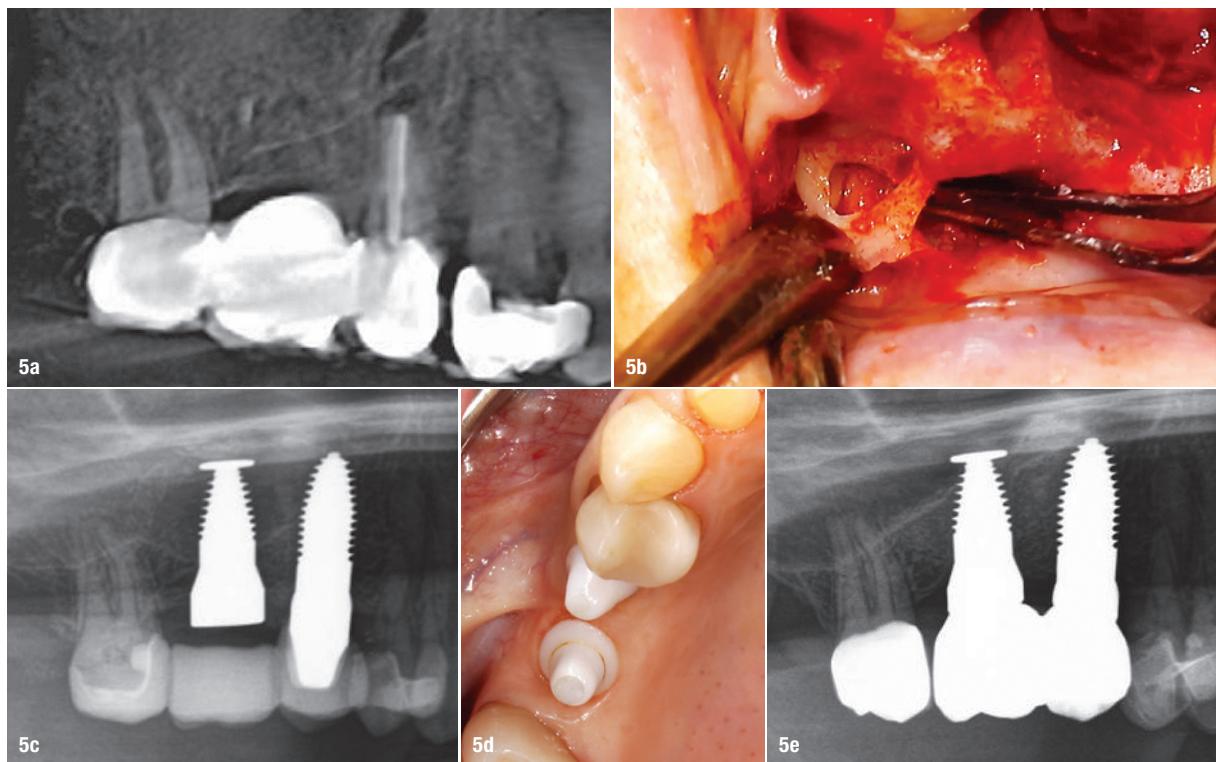
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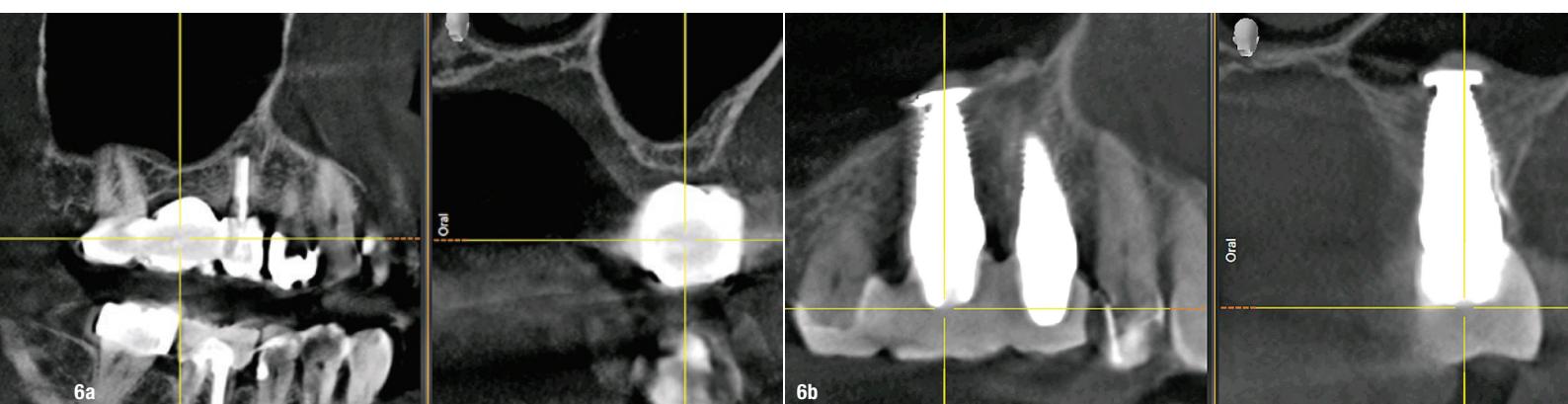


Figs. 5a–e: Pre-op CBCT scan of regions #16 and 15 showing chronic periapical periodontitis in region #15 (a). Intra-op image of regions #16 and 15 (b). Post-op radiographic control of the implants in regions #16 and 15 (c). Implants in regions #16 and 15 prior to prosthetic restoration (d). Radiographic control of the implants in regions #16 and 15 after prosthetic restoration with all-ceramic crowns (e).

material is introduced into the cavity, or dispensing bone substitute material, only a blood clot or PRF membranes fill the cavity.

In recent years, it has been shown that, especially in the posterior jaw, augmented bone blocks are completely resorbed or partially resorbed up to 2–28%, which is related to the fact that the bone block itself causally prevents angiogenesis in the cavity it occupies. In the posterior mandible, this problem is particularly evident, since posteriorly from the mental foramen, the blood

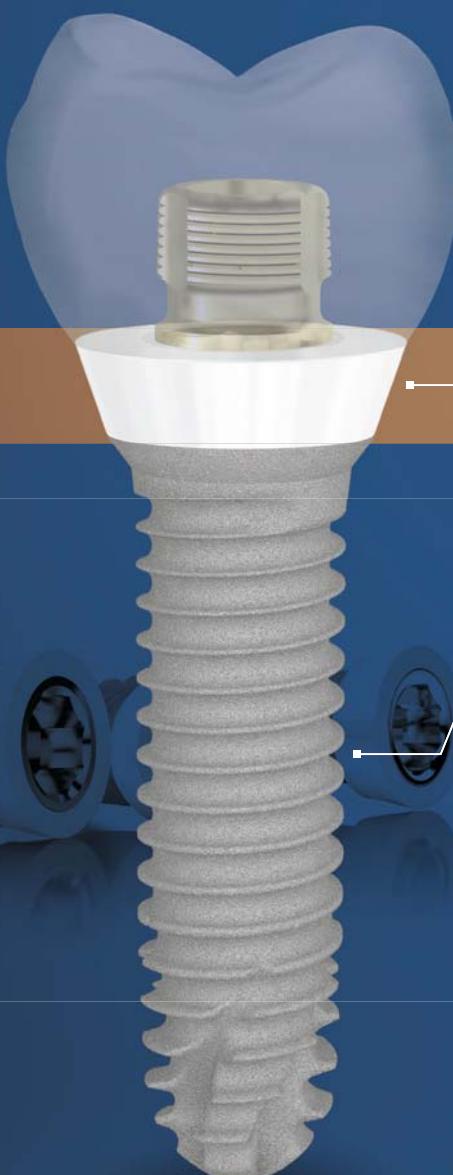
circulation comes almost exclusively from the central and not from the peripheral. From its central origin, it is almost impossible for the inferior artery to grow thorough the coronal compacta into the bone block.^{38–45} The concept of biological GBR is to create a large hollow space, which should be kept mechanically stable for at least four weeks and should not collapse under the periosteum or the Schneiderian membrane. We have this situation with each immediate implant placement, especially when an aggressive apical thread anchors the implant to the bottom and therefore primary stability is achieved over not



Figs. 6a & b: Pre-op CBCT scan of regions #16 and 15 showing chronic periapical periodontitis in region #15 and vertical bone loss in region #16 (a). Post-op CBCT scan after a six-month healing phase showing a considerable increase of bone around the implants in regions #16 and 15 (b).



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only the width but also the length. Ideally, the implant should have a wide tulip, which achieves the largest possible shadow effect and therefore an umbrella effect.

Figure 1 explains the mechanisms that take effect in the immediate placement of an implant with simultaneous application of the principle of the healing chamber.^{46,47}

Special techniques of biological GBR

Disc abutment

The already described technique in which the implant resembles a tentpole is enhanced by the use of a disc abutment, increasing the shadow effect of the implant tulip by screwing on a wide ceramic disc of zirconium dioxide to cover the alveolus. The implant itself is stabilised only by an internal elevation of the sinus floor and is anchored by the apical part of approximately 2 mm and by the aggressive thread (Figs. 2a–d). The postoperative radiograph shows complete bony filling with *de novo* bone over the complete 14 mm length of the implant (Fig. 2e).

Balcony implants

Balcony implants are mostly used as immediate implants and increase the shadow either to one side (in case of an asymmetric insertion) or both sides (when placed symmetrically as a double balcony; Figs. 3a–d).

Sinus implants

Dr Karl Ulrich Volz introduced a new type of implant in 2017 with the intention of applying the tentpole and umbrella principle in the sinus cavity and dispensing with secondary materials (Figs. 4a–f).

The umbrella effect of the disc at the apical end of the implant is enlarged by the authors by placing the lateral bone cover over it. This is enclosed in two PRF membranes and inserted between the Schneiderian membrane and the apical part of the implant. Thus, the formation of vital and perfectly vascularised lamellar bone can be facilitated without the use of secondary materials. This technique also reduces costs, considerably, as no

additional positions are required for secondary materials, membranes or screws. This technique should be used with a residual bone height of 3–5 mm, depending on the width of the alveolar crest and density of the existing bone. Stable fixation of the sinus implant is an absolute requirement here.

Application of autologous bone

A possible site for harvesting autologous bone is the healthy cortical part of the tubercle region. In addition, using the Safescraper, it is possible to easily obtain 2 cm³ of cortical bone chips in the lateral maxillary sinus. This allows perforations to be closed vestibularly, as well as in the maxillary sinus. The maxillary sinus can be filled with these chips in addition to the insertion of PRF membranes. At the same time, the alveolar crest can be raised vertically and widened laterally (region #16; Figs. 5a–e).

Figures 6a & b show in an impressive way the possible gain in bone volume when applying this technique.

Literature



contact

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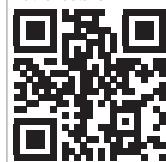
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