Dental Implant Complications and Need of Publishing

In present era of dentistry, the dental implantology is becoming an inherent part of the dental practice worldwide. The implant success rate, publishing in many scientific journals, is one of the most encouraging factor to the dental surgeons including general dental practitioners to opt for this treatment modality. Though the implantology is being practiced by most of the specialists, the general dental practitioners also trying to pursue part time (or full time) implant-certificate or diploma courses. Most of the universities and institutes are modifying their curriculum to add few components of the subject at undergraduate level. Even many institutes are including compulsory implantology training for the postgraduate students of the prosthodontics, periodontics, or oral surgery specialty. Various implant manufacturer companies are running their own certificate courses.

Due to these reasons, there is a rapid number of increase in the trainees and newly trained practitioners, who are providing the implant treatment to the patients. In this scenario, the chances of failure rate of the implants can be increased by obvious reasons. The failure may be biological, technical, or esthetic. Patient health status, local bone, and soft tissue status, intraoperative and postsurgical complications, component failures, loading protocol problems, infections, peri-implantitis, occlusal failure, esthetic challenges, patient satisfaction level, age, psychology, clinician’s expertise, graft rejections, pharmacological complications, systemic disease, oral hygiene, restoration margins, abutment screw loosening, component fractures, and many more are the factors responsible for keeping the implant treatment on success scale.

If so many reasons are there to cause an implant treatment failure, then how many are reported in terms of scientific publications? is the question. Pjetursson et al did a systematic review in which they demonstrated a positive learning curve in implant dentistry, represented in higher survival rates and lower complication rates reported in more recent clinical studies. The incidence of esthetic, biological, and technical complications, however, is still high. Hence, it is important to identify these complications and their etiology to make implant treatment even more predictable in the future. To manage the complications indeed the clinician needs to give more attention, time, and expertise. If during management of such complications, the clinician can come up with any new technique that can save time and efforts, then I strongly feel that such methods should be published soon to help the clinicians world wide. All types of failures should be recorded at institutional level or at private practice level and should be published collectively or individually. The purpose of this paper to make aware and encourage all implant practitioners including experts, specialists, beginners, and general dental practitioners to publish their failed implant cases and its management either in the form of clinical reports, techniques, research reports, clinical trials, and so on. Making some study groups or discussion forums at local or institute level or multicenter level help reporting such data in scientific journals. This can help reducing the implant complication rate.

The first issue of year 2014 has included research on marginal bone level around platform-switched implants and exothermic release of provisional restorative materials. The case report section highlighting the esthetic rehabilitation of dental fluorosis patient, full mouth rehabilitation and the flexible party gums. The role of the cone beam computed tomography is discussed for utilization in the dental implantology in alone review article in this issue.

Happy Reading.

REFERENCES


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