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THE IMPLANTS IN CURRENT DENTISTRY
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The problem of dental implants is of great importance for those who are interested in current dentistry.

Dental implants are artificially designed, often multi-component constructions which are used for fitting into the jawbone, followed by coalescence (osseointegration) with the aim of prosthetics.

A lot of specialist have used dental implants in their work. For example, the United States is the country with the largest number of dental implant procedures (1, 2 60, 000 ones performed last year). The dentists are sure this number is going to increase to 2, 540, 000 in seven years. The range of the U.S. dental implant market will develop to more than \$2 billion in 2021. A lot of people (approximately 70% of the population) lack at least one tooth. People with one or more missing teeth are the candidates for future implant treatment.

Dental implants can be fitted to people with satisfactory oral hygiene. They are not usually recommended for teenagers until the skeleton has been formed. That also concerns people with diabetes because of poor regeneration of tissues. According to the World Health Organization , about 98.5% of implants is adapted at an absolutely any age.

The implants treatment is performed with the help of local anesthesia and is painless. The procedure of implant installation includes two steps. Firstly, you make a soft tissue incision in the region of missing teeth and fit the implant into the jawbone using the dental handpiece. Then the gingiva is adapted around the implant to cover it completely. During 3-6 months the osseointegration must occur, making the implant more resistant and durable. Secondly, you install the abutment which is fixed to the implant with the help of screw and is the backbone for the permanent crown.

The implant installation helps maintain healthy teeth. Traditionally the missing teeth are replaced by bridges. The technology of making a bridge requires the preparation of two adjacent teeth for their usage as the denture base. That leads to a great risk of overloading and may result in a destruction. The bridge helps eliminate the esthetic defect for some time, but does not prevent irreversible osseous tissue destruction which occurs due to the

missing of one or two teeth. The jawbone resorption leads to changes in facial contours which negatively affect the appearance of the patient.

The implantology is a relatively new branch of dentistry which advances rapidly. The recent research has shown the possibility of the usage of such new technologies as cone-beam computed tomography, 3D planning/design software, rapid prototyping stereolithography and 3D printing.

To sum it up, having analysed the information it is possible to say that implant treatment is a current alternative when one or more teeth are missing. This is the only dental construction which prevents the osseous bone resorption and the one which may serve more than the other appliances.