

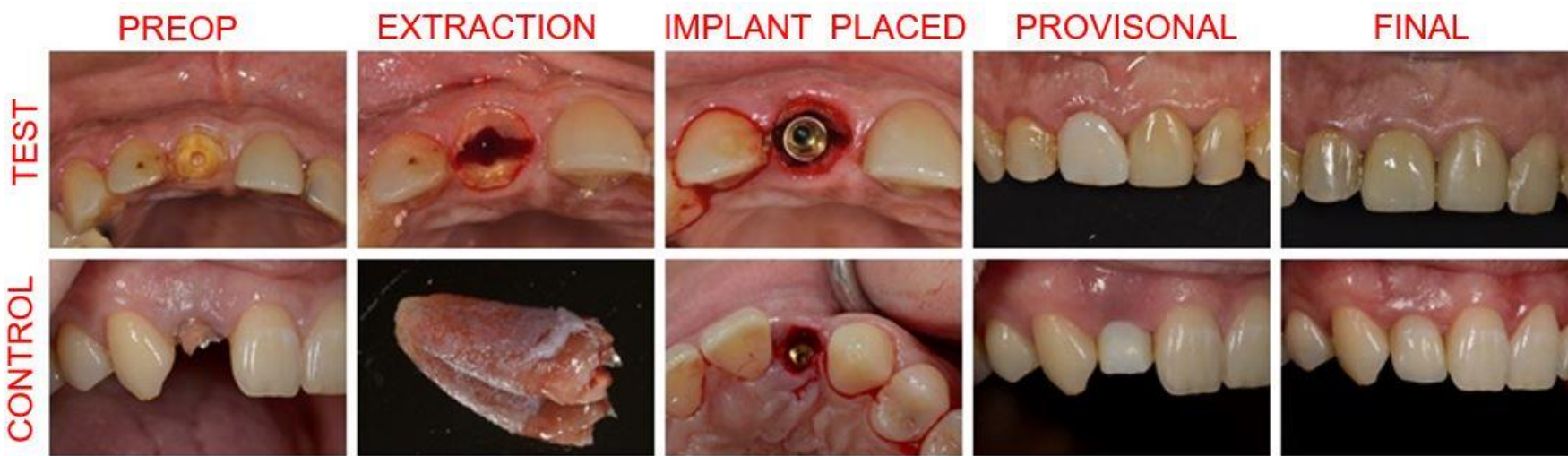
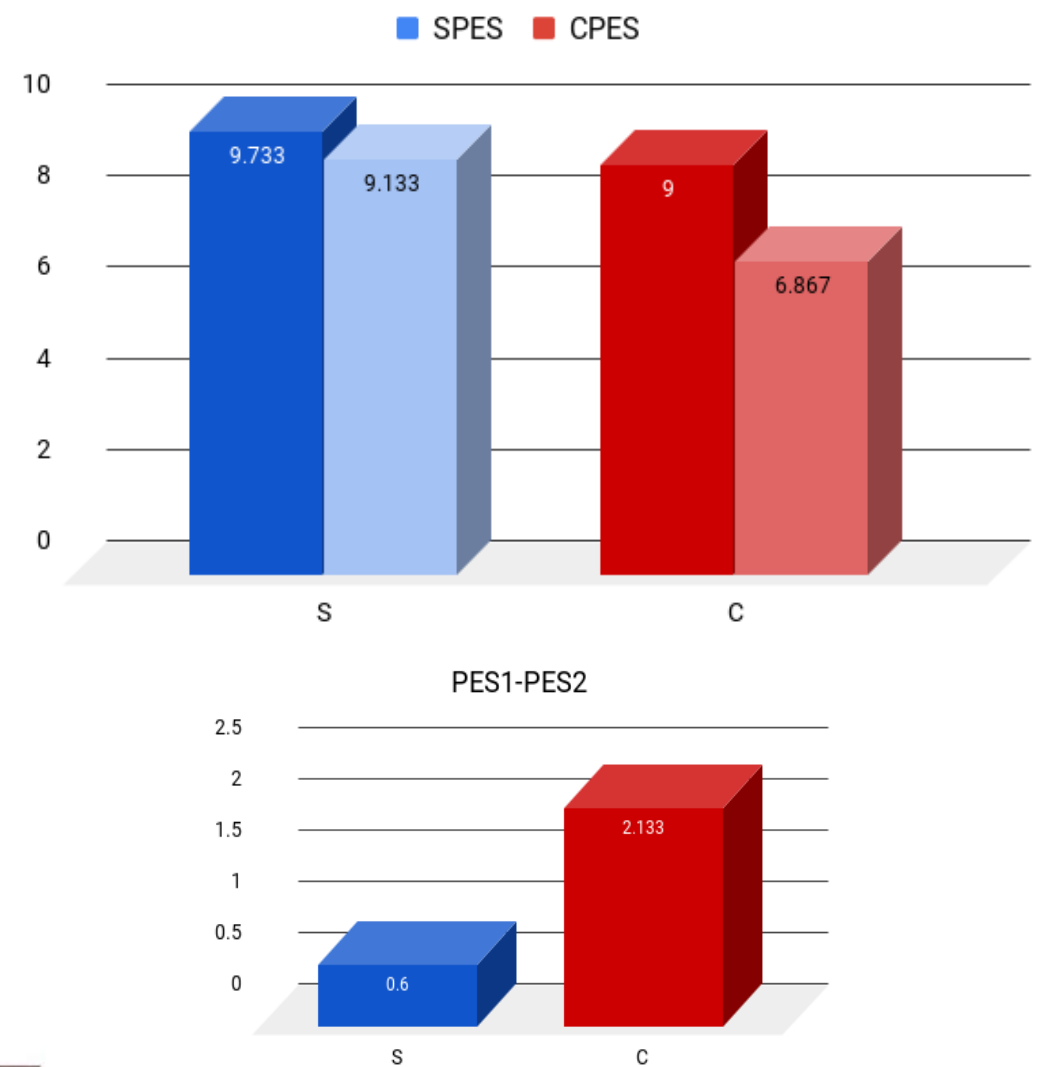
“SOCKET SHIELD TECHNIQUE- ENHANCING PES AROUND IMMEDIATE IMPLANTS IN ESTHETIC ZONE: A CLINICAL STUDY”

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Abstract

Bone remodeling following tooth extraction results in loss of buccal contour leading to horizontal and vertical soft tissue loss. Clinicians have continuously struggled to mimic the mother nature and achieve esthetically pleasing restoration in extraction sites. Socket shield technique is a recent treatment protocol for rehabilitation of these sites. In this technique a part of the buccal aspect of the root is retained and implant is placed palatal it. This study compares the two techniques of implant placement in immediate extraction sockets -one without and other with socket shield. The critical assessment of peri-implant soft tissues around implant crowns was evaluated in the two groups at two different time intervals 15 days post immediate temporary restorations and 15 days post permanent restorations. Intragroup and intergroup comparative analysis were done. The socket shield technique yielded better soft tissue scores.

Results



Intragroup comparison revealed better results in test group. When intergroup comparison of the mean values of PES1-PES2 was done, there was statistically significant difference seen between the two techniques showing control group has significantly less PES scores as compared test group.

Background and Aim

The study aims at comparative evaluation of pink esthetic score after provisional and definitive prosthesis on implants placed in partially edentulous esthetic zone by using immediate conventional and socket shield techniques.

Conclusion

Within the limitations of this study, it is concluded that better soft tissue parameters can be achieved with Socket Shield Technique as compared to a conventional graftless technique whenever a restoration on immediate implant placement is considered.

Methods and Materials

20 patients (12 male, 6 female; mean age 38.65 years) with vital or non-vital non-restorable tooth were treated with 30 immediate flapless, graft less implant placements via two different techniques: SST (test group; 15 implants) and the conventional technique without SST (control group; 15 implants). Immediate chairside temporaries were fabricated for all of them. 4 months postop, all implants were restored either with screw or cement retained prostheses. Each group was analyzed at 15 days, post implant placement and 4 months post implant placement. An aesthetic analysis was done using five parameters of Pink Esthetic Index (PES). Data was subjected to statistical analysis using Statistical package for social sciences (SPSS v 21.0, IBM)



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