SAVE CELLS
NEW EMS SWISS INSTRUMENTS SURGERY – SAVING TISSUE WITH NEW INNOVATIONS IN IMPLANT DENTISTRY

The inventor of the Original Piezon Method has won another battle against the destruction of tissue when dental implants are performed. The magic word is dual cooling – instrument cooling from the inside and outside together with simultaneous debris evacuation and efficient surgical preparations in the maxilla.

COOLING HEALS
A unique spiral design and internal irrigation prevent the instrument’s temperature from rising during the surgical procedure. These features combine effectively to promote excellent regeneration of the bone tissue.

EMS Swiss Instruments Surgery MB4, MB5 and MB6 are diamond-coated cylindrical instruments for secondary surgical preparation (MB4, MB5) and final osteotomy (MB6). A spiral design combined with innovative dual cooling makes these instruments unique in implant dentistry.

CONTROL SAVES
Effective instrument control fosters atraumatic implant preparation and minimizes any potential damage to the bone tissue.

PRECISION REASSURES
Selective cutting represents virtually no risk of damage to soft tissue (membranes, nerves, blood vessels, etc.). An optimum view of the operative site and minimal bleeding thanks to cavitation (hemostatic effect!) further enhance efficacy.

The new EMS Swiss Instruments Surgery stand for unequaled Swiss precision and innovation for the benefit of dental practitioners and patients alike – the very philosophy embraced by EMS.

For more information >
www.ems-swissquality.com
Nobody could have imagined in 1970 what a success story oral implantology would turn out to be, when seven dentists, headed by Prof Dr Hans L Grafelmann, a dentist from Bremen, founded DGZI. In spite of various negative opinions, mainly from universities, this then-adventurous therapy was established in Germany against the mainstream, thanks to a great deal of perseverance and conviction, an incredible drive and much operative skill. There were a growing number of colleagues who were fascinated by the possibility of fixing dental prostheses on implanted new dental roots, a process which could give patients the feeling of no longer being handicapped.

40 years ago the obligatory tooth conserving methods were incomparable to current means and methods. Thus many patients, especially those with edentulous jaws, could achieve a completely new quality of life courtesy of intraosseous or subperiostal implants. Let us remember: At that time, we did not have any bone substitutes, membranes etc. at our disposal, all of which are considered absolutely standard today. For the past four decades oral implantology has greatly influenced dental rehabilitation measures, and has without question become the most innovative discipline in dento-maxillo-facial medicine in the last 25 years.

On September 24, 1982, the DGZMK (German Association for Dento-Maxillo-Facial Medicine) approved implantology as a new method for use. Oral implantology also became scientifically in vogue, when universities intensified their research activities, and industrial companies sensed a new market with adequate financial resources.

In the beginning scientific journals referred to implantology as “the red light district in dental medicine”, but nowadays there is no doubt about the important role which this subdiscipline plays in dentistry. Patients actively request this therapy, and any colleagues who underestimate the importance of implantology for the success and future for their own dental practices will be left behind.

DGZI has achieved significant accomplishments in education and advanced training, as up until now university education has not attached that much value to implantology. A postgraduate structured educational program has existed since 1998, which almost 1,500 colleagues have participated in and have learned from implantology specialists and university professors about the state of the art in implantology. Patients increasingly ask for treatment by a “DGZI Specialist in Implantology”, because such specialists often have much more operative skills than those colleagues who obtained a masters degree.

40 years of DGZI is truly a great milestone in Europe’s oldest scientific implantological association, an association which also enjoys an extraordinarily good reputation nationally and internationally. The Consensus Conference for Implantology congratulates DGZI heartily and wishes all its members much success and an exciting future in oral implantology.

I hope to see you on the occasion of our anniversary congress on October 1 and 2 in Berlin.

Dr med dent Roland Hille
President of the Consensus Conference for Implantology
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