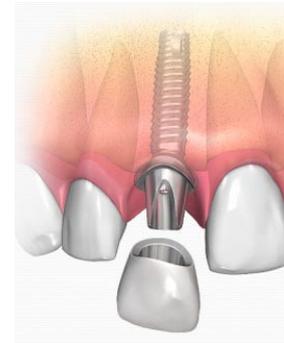


What are dental implants?

A dental implant is essentially a substitute for a natural root and commonly it is screw or cylinder shaped. Implants are usually made of titanium, a metal that is well-tolerated by the body.

Over time, the jawbone becomes firmly united with the implant. A small attachment at the top of the implant emerges through the gum. Crowns, bridges or dentures can then be attached to the implant by screws or clips.



Why have implants?

- Implants are an alternative to conventional bridges and partial dentures.
- If you find that your full dentures move around a lot, implants will help to anchor the denture in place.
- When teeth are lost, the jawbone may start to shrink. Implants can help slow this process down.
- Your **Prudent Hungary** dentist may recommend using implants to support a bridge rather than trim into healthy teeth either side of a gap.

Replacing missing teeth is essential to your overall dental hygiene, as a gap leaves the remaining teeth unsupported. If left unsupported, the remaining teeth may drift along the jaw line, reducing the spaces between them; they may become weaker, making brushing and flossing more difficult. Missing teeth can jeopardize the integrity of the jaw line and change the shape of your face. Missing teeth can make you look older and less healthy.

What are the different types of implants?



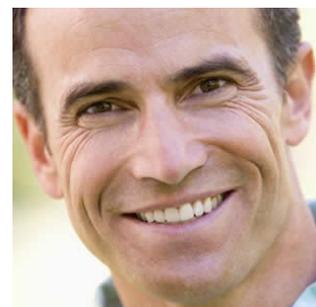
Our dentists use several dental implantation systems.

Alpha-Bio implants entered the market 20 years ago and developed a long list of innovative products designed to provide dentists with the most comprehensive and efficient array of solutions.

Replace implants are well known Nobel Biocare products made in Sweden. Nobel Biocare has been dedicated to solving tooth problems for over 40 years and is a world leader in aesthetic dentistry.

Who is suitable for dental implants?

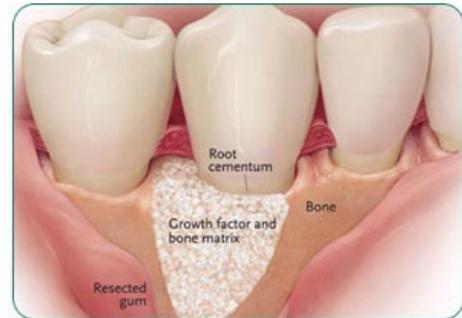
While increasingly popular, implants are not appropriate for everyone. You need to be medically fit and have healthy gums and a sufficient thickness of jawbone. Your dentist will assess the amount of bone still there. If there is not enough, or if it isn't healthy enough, it may not be possible to place implants without adding bone into the area first.



DENTAL IMPLANTS

If I do not have enough bone, what can be done?

Bone grafting is a treatment that is used to describe the procedure to "build" bone so that dental implants can be placed. These procedures typically involve grafting (adding) bone or bonelike materials to the jaw, and waiting for the grafted material to fuse with the existing bone over several months. After a bone-substitution procedure we usually wait 6 – 8 months before placing implants except for certain cases when bone substitution and implantation are possible at the same time.



Sinus lift- in the upper jaw above the back teeth, it is possible to increase the height of bone available. This procedure is called 'sinus augmentation or sinus lift' and it involves lifting the sinus membrane and completing the gained space by bonelike material. Without this process many patients would be unable to have implants in a part of the mouth where teeth are so commonly missing.



How long does the tooth replacement process take?

Stage 1: Implantation

The procedure itself takes 10-15 minutes/implant. The dentist exposes the bone in the jaw where the tooth is missing, and then he drills a hole and inserts the implant into the bone. The gum is then stitched and it is left to heal while the bone grows around the implant, making it secure.

Stage 2: Stitches removal

The stitches are removed approximately a week later.

Stage 3: Implant exposure

After a 20-week healing period a small cut is made in the gum and a healing abutment is placed on top of the implant. The healing abutment is a screw that helps the gum form perfectly before placing the final solution.

Stage 4: Final fitting

The dentist takes an impression and the laboratory starts preparing the final solution. Following several tries, provided the dentist and the patient are both satisfied the final solution will be fitted on the abutments. This stage requires a 5-10-work-day-visit in Mososnmagyaróvár.

DENTAL IMPLANTS

What else can be done with dental implants?

If you have no teeth a conventional denture can be considerably improved by some implants, this is called retained denture. Implant-supported dentures, just like conventional dentures are still removed for daily cleaning, however, once back in the mouth, the implants make them much more stable.

What can I expect after implantation? How do I care for my implants?

Following surgery, there will probably be bleeding, controlled by biting down on some gauze. Swelling may be controlled using an ice pack. Gums are generally sore after the surgery for 7 – 10 days. Antibiotics and painkillers will be provided. You will be able to drink but eating might be difficult for 24 hours after the implantation.

To help maintain your implants you need to thoroughly brush and floss regularly. Your dentist will give you specific advice on caring for your implants. He or she will ask you to attend regular check-ups.



What are the risks of implantation?

In general, dental implants have a success rate of up to 97%. Prudent Hungary achieves rates as high as 99.6%.

Implant surgery is a safe procedure; however, as all surgeries it carries an element of risk. Before deciding whether or not to have implants, you need to be aware of the possible side-effects and the risk of complications. Smoking, alcohol consumption, diabetes may affect tissue healing and may limit the success of the implant. Our dentists will advise you so you can make an informed decision.

What are the possible side effects of implantation? What complications can occur?



Examples of side-effects include feeling sick as a result of the anaesthesia or sedation and some swelling and discomfort around the implant area.

The complications of any surgical procedure can include excessive bleeding, an unexpected reaction to the anaesthetic or infection. If necessary you will be prescribed antibiotics and an antiseptic mouthwash to reduce the risk of your implant becoming infected.

Your lower jaw contains nerves, which supply feeling to your tongue, chin, lower lip and lower teeth. In a small percentage of cases during implant surgery in the

lower jaw the nerves may be bruised and may cause a tingling or numb feeling in your tongue, chin or lip. The chance of complications depends on the exact type of procedure you are having and other factors such as your general health.