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Ridge splitting technique in atrophic anterior maxilla with immediate implants, bone regeneration and immediate temporisation: a case report

Abstract: Narrow alveolar ridges remain a serious challenge for the successful placement of endosseous implants. This article reports a technique for widening the atrophic ridge by splitting the alveolar bone longitudinally and filling the bone gap with collagenised pig bone, treatment of ridges as thin as 2.5mm at the alveolar crest and simultaneous placement of dental implants. Treatment of a 22-year-old female patient with a severely resorbed anterior maxilla is described. 4mm wide by 13mm long threaded Osseotite implants were immediately placed within the split ridge and surrounded with a mixture of autogenous tuberosity and collagenised pig bone. The advantages of this technique for patients include less surgical trauma and reduced treatment time.

Key words: implant, maxillary alveolar atrophy, split crest technique, pig bone, xenografts.

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Dental management of the anaemic patient

Précis: This article highlights the different causes of anaemia, and advises on various clinical scenarios. It also recommends a form of dental management for the general dental practitioner.

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Emergency management of avulsed permanent incisors: knowledge and attitudes of teachers in 15 Irish schools

Précis:
In this study, the majority of teachers possessed inadequate knowledge regarding the management of tooth avulsion and would benefit from instruction in dental first aid.

Abstract:
Statement of the problem: Appropriate immediate management of an avulsed permanent incisor is critical because a delay in replantation significantly reduces the long-term prognosis of the tooth.
Purpose of the study: This study was designed to examine the knowledge and attitudes of teachers with regard to the emergency management of avulsed permanent incisors.
Materials and methods: A total of 198 teachers in 15 schools in Balbriggan, Co. Dublin, or within a 15km radius of the town, were invited to take part in the study. Data were collected by use of a self-administered questionnaire, which had been employed in a previously published study.
Results: A total of 139 teachers returned the questionnaire, a response rate of 70.2%. While almost all (96.4%) of these teachers stated that they supervised children during sports or lunch break, the majority neither possessed a recognised first aid qualification (80.6%) nor had received advice on the management of an avulsed permanent incisor (74.8%). Perhaps unsurprisingly, the majority of respondents (81.3%) stated that they would not be prepared to replant a tooth avulsed by a child in their care. Reassuringly, however, 45.3% of respondents chose milk as an appropriate transport medium for the tooth. A total of 131 respondents (94.2%) expressed a desire for further information and advice.
Conclusions: The majority of teachers possessed inadequate knowledge of emergency treatment of tooth avulsion. It is the authors' view that teachers and other individuals who supervise children in schools would benefit from instruction in dental first aid.

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