

Ridge splitting for horizontal bone augmentation with Guided Bone Regeneration (GBR) and simultaneous implant placement

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Abstract

Horizontal lack of residual ridge width can complicate the implant procedures. Therefore, ridge construction prior to implant placement is a biomechanical requirement. Guided bone regeneration, bone grafting, alveolar ridge splitting and combinations of these techniques are used for the lateral augmentation of the alveolar ridge. The ridge splitting technique with simultaneous implant placement seems to be a minimally invasive treatment option for horizontal augmentation of narrow alveolar ridges with adequate vertical height. This paper thoroughly describes a segmental ridge splitting technique with both vertical and horizontal osteotomy cuts followed by the use of chisel and mallet to lateralise the buccal bone which was accompanied by GBR and simultaneous implant placement.

Key words: Ridge split; Inadequate ridge width; GBR

Introduction

Dental implants are one of the most predictable treatment options for the replacement of single missing tooth.¹⁻⁴ However, inadequate width of the alveolar ridge remains a major limitation in ideal implant placement. Atrophy due to prolonged delay in the prosthetic rehabilitation, periodontal disease and trauma are contributors to insufficient horizontal ridge width. Ridge expansion using alveolar ridge splitting, autogenous bone grafting, Guided Bone Regeneration (GBR) or a combination of these methods have been suggested to regain the ridge

width prior to implant placement.⁵⁻⁶ Autogenous bone grafting for ridge expansion is a reliable method but has problems such as prolonged healing time, donor site morbidity and graft resorption associated with it.^{5, 7-8} However, ridge splitting along with Guided Bone Regeneration (GBR) and simultaneous implant placement is a viable alternative to gain ridge width in cases where the ridge height is adequate.⁹

The method of ridge splitting for root form implants was first put forth by Dr. Hilt Tatum in the 1970s.¹⁰ Tatum had developed instruments like D-shaped osteotomes and tapered channel formers to expand the resorbed residual ridge in horizontal dimension. This technique is suitable for horizontal deficiencies where the ridge width is between 3-6mm with no need for vertical augmentation. The ridge split technique requires a minimum of 3mm of bone width with at least 1mm of cancellous bone between the two cortical plates to ensure a good blood

Conflict of Interest: No

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supply and allow instrumentation. The alveolar ridge splits by inducing a controlled green stick fracture between the cortical plates. This space is slowly filled with new bone similar to healing of an extraction socket¹¹. This technique can be done with hand instruments¹², microsaw¹³, pezosurgery or an ultrasonic device¹⁴. Osteotomes, screw spreaders or horizontal spreaders and chisels are used for lateral positioning of the buccal cortical plate. The acceptance of this technique is higher due to the reduced overall treatment time, decreased morbidity and increased bone compression and trabecular density¹⁵⁻¹⁷. The survival rates of implants inserted by this method is between 86% and 97%¹³. However, a proper case selection is paramount in achieving surgical and prosthetic success.

The purpose of this paper is to describe a segmental ridge splitting technique with both vertical and horizontal osteotomy cuts followed by the use of chisel and mallet to lateralize the buccal bone. It was accompanied by GBR and simultaneous implant placement.

Clinical Report

A 22-year-old female patient presented with a missing tooth lost due to decay in the lower right back tooth region tooth number 45 since 2 years. The medical and family history was non-contributory. The patient had a history of orthodontic treatment completed 2 years back. Clinical and Radiographic findings revealed a thick gingival biotype and horizontal ridge deficiency with adequate vertical ridge height (Figure 1). Furthermore, a slight mesial drifting of tooth number 46 was noted. The radiographic examination done through Cone Beam Computed Tomography (CBCT) (Planmeca Promax Mid; Helsinki, Finland) showed that the available width of bone at 3mm from the ridge crest was 4.2mm and the available ridge height was 12mm. (Figure 2). The scan

revealed adequate cancellous and cortical bone to perform a ridge splitting technique. Since, the patient opted for an implant supported prosthesis a ridge split technique with GBR and simultaneous implant placement was planned.

Surgical Technique

Prior to the surgical procedure, pre-operative prophylactic antibiotics and analgesic were prescribed and the patient was prepared in a sterile environment. The patient was made to rinse the mouth with 0.2% chlorhexidine (Hexidine, ICPA Health Products, India) solution for a minute pre-surgically. Local anesthesia was administered using 2% lidocaine with 1:200,000 epinephrine (Lox -2, Injections, Neon Laboratories, India). A full thickness mucoperiosteal flap buccally and lingually was elevated following a mid-crestal incision (Figure 3). A horizontal osteotomy was obtained with the pilot drill. A microsaw handpiece (NSK SGO-E with 17° horizontal reciprocating action, Japan) with a bur was used to enlarge the horizontal osteotomy mesiodistally. Two additional vertical cuts were created on the buccal cortical plate at the mesial and the distal end of the horizontal incisions. (Figure 4) Ridge split chisels and mallet (Dentium RS Kit, Korea) (Figure 5) of increasing sizes were engaged between the cortical plates to progressively lateralise the buccal plate. (Figure 6)

Sequential drilling was done under copious saline irrigation for implant bed preparation and an implant of dimensions 3.75 X 11.5 was placed simultaneously at 35Ncm. (MIS 7, MIS Implant Technologies, Israel). (Figure 7 and 8) The residual space between the two cortical plates were interposed with a xenograft material (Bio-Oss, Geistlich, Princeton, USA) (Figure 9) and covered with a resorbable PRF membrane obtained from the patient. (Figure 10) A close

approximation was achieved with tension free simple interrupted sutures. (Figure 11)

The patient was prescribed analgesics and antibiotics post-operatively. The patient was advised to maintain a soft diet and to use the provisional prosthesis only when necessary. A 0.2% chlorhexidine gluconate mouth wash (Hexidine, ICPA Health Products, India) was prescribed for two weeks. The sutures were removed after 1 week and the implants were allowed to heal for 6 months prior to the fabrication of final prosthesis.

Prosthetic Phase

At the second stage surgery, a gingival former was left in place for 3 weeks to allow adequate tissue contouring (Figure 12). A polyether impression (Pentamix, 3M ESPE, Minnesota, USA) was recorded and abutment trial was done in the subsequent appointment. (Figure 13) A screw retained PFM crown having only centric

point contacts and free of eccentric interferences was delivered to the patient. (Figure 14,15) A follow up X- Ray was taken at 6 months post op. (Figure 16)



Figure 1: Pre-operative mandibular occlusal view



Figure 2: CBCT image used for radiographic examination



Figure 3: Elevation of a full thickness mucoperiosteal flap buccally and lingually



Figure 4: Vertical osteotomy cuts



Figure 5: Dentium ridge split kit



Figure 6: Expanded ridge with widened implant bed



Figure 7: MIS 7 implant placement



Figure 8: IOPA radiograph immediate post op



Figure 9: GBR with Bio oss Xenograft material



Figure 10: Platelet Rich Fibrin (PRF) membrane



Figure 11: Simple interrupted sutures in place



Figure 12: Gingival contours 3 weeks after gingival former placement



Figure 13: Abutment trial



Figure 14: Screw retained PFM crown



Figure 15: Prosthesis free of eccentric interferences



Figure 16: IOPA radiograph 6 months post op.

Discussion

Horizontal lack of residual ridge width can complicate the implant procedures. Therefore, ridge construction prior to implant placement is a biomechanical requirement. Dr. Tatum inserted >5000 maxillary anterior implants using ridge splitting before 1985 wherein, he expanded atrophic ridges >3 mm for simultaneous implant placement and augmentation keeping the periosteum intact.¹⁸ Later, Summers and Scipioniet al. in 1994 revived and published articles on edentulous ridge expansion with 98.8% implant survival rate for over 5 years.^{18,19} However, in the mandible two additional vertical osteotomy cuts are given because of decreased flexibility of the mandibular buccal cortical plates.^{16,20} Platelet-rich fibrin (PRF) derived autogenously from the own blood of the patients in combination

with xenografts increase the bone regeneration and accelerate the wound healing due to the presence of various growth factors.²¹⁻²²

Several modifications of the ridge splitting technique have been proposed. Low morbidity, short treatment time and simultaneous implant placement are the advantages over autologous block bone grafting procedures.²³ Complications associated with this procedure are rare- fracture of the buccal cortical plate has been reported as a major surgical complication²⁴. This can be overcome by controlled force application during the gradual ridge expansion²⁵ and thorough pre-operative evaluation of the thickness of the cortical plate and interposed trabecular bone. Also, fabrication of radiographic and surgical guides could prevent improper implant placement.²⁶

Conclusion

The ridge splitting technique with simultaneous implant placement seems to be a minimally invasive treatment option for horizontal augmentation of narrow alveolar ridges. As long as thorough preoperative evaluation and a precise surgical and prosthetic protocol are followed predictable clinical results can be achieved.

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