



REPORT ON LONG-TERM TREATMENT USING BOI® LAT-
ERAL BASAL IMPLANTS, BECES® SCREWABLE BASAL
IMPLANTS, AND BECES® EX AS TUBEROPTERYGOID
SCREWS

PROF. DR. STEFAN IHDE, PROF. DR. ANTONINA IHDE

BERICHT ÜBER DIE LANGZEITBEHANDLUNG MIT BOI®
LATERALEN BASALEN IMPLANTATEN, BECES® SCHRAUB-
BAREN BASALEN IMPLANTATEN UND BECES® EX ALS
TUBEROPTERYGOID-SCHRAUBEN

PROF. DR. STEFAN IHDE, PROF. DR. ANTONINA IHDE

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REPORT ON LONG-TERM TREATMENT USING BOI® LATERAL BASAL IMPLANTS, BECES® SCREWABLE BASAL IMPLANTS, AND BECES® EX AS TUBEROPTERYGOID SCREWS

Authors

Prof. Dr. Stefan Ihde ¹

Prof. Dr. Antonina Ihde ¹

¹ Visiting Honorary Professor, Department for Prosthetics, Jaipur Dental College, Maharaj Vinayak Global University, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

Contact:

Prof. Dr. Stefan Ihde

prof@ihde.com

Prof. Dr. Antonina Ihde

antonina.ihde@gmail.com

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Abstract

Background: This case report describes the 3-step treatment of a patient who initially requested only additional implants in two stages and preferred to retain his natural teeth for as long as possible. In the third treatment step (28 years after the first intervention), all remaining teeth in the upper jaw were removed and replaced by Strategic Implant®. After more than 25 years, five out of six implants placed in 1998 and 2001 remained in full function with healthy surrounding bone. One BOI® implant was removed in 2024. All remaining teeth were extracted and replaced by BECES® and BECES® EX implants. Simultaneously, a segmental restoration on three BECES® implants was inserted in the lower jaw to replace teeth 35 and 36.

Case presentation: The patient was 60 years old at the start of treatment in 1998 (male, non-smoker). At the time of the third treatment step, he was 88 years old and presented with minor comorbidities, including a pacemaker and diabetes.

Conclusion: BOI® (lateral basal) implants and screwable basal implants can be successfully combined in a single prosthetic reconstruction even after

decades. In the present case, five out of six implants placed 25 years earlier were still fully functional and healthy according to established implant success criteria.

Keywords: Lateral basal implants, BOI®, corrective intervention after failure of natural teeth, immediate functional loading, Strategic Implant®

Introduction

Long-term studies have demonstrated that lateral basal implants can remain in function for decades with a very low risk of periimplantitis.

This case report presents a patient whose full upper jaw bridge failed after approximately 25 years due to secondary caries, increasing tooth mobility, and loss of retention of the bridge. Following extraction of all remaining teeth in the upper jaw, BECES® and BECES® EX implants were inserted and a new full-arch upper bridge was fabricated. The patient was edentulous in the upper jaw for less than 72 hours. Simultaneously, a segmental bridge supported by three BECES® implants was placed in the lower jaw to restore the dentition from the first molar on the left to the first molar on the right.

Case Presentation

Patient Information

An 88-year-old male patient with multiple comorbidities (including a pacemaker and diabetes) presented to the clinic requesting replacement of his remaining teeth due to increasing mobility of the upper bridge. In the upper jaw, five BOI® (lateral basal) implants had been placed by the same surgeon approximately 25 years earlier.

Clinical Findings

The patient reported occasional pain in the upper anterior region. Upon removal of the existing upper bridge, it became evident that most teeth had lost their connection to the bridge due to failure of the cement used 25 years previously.

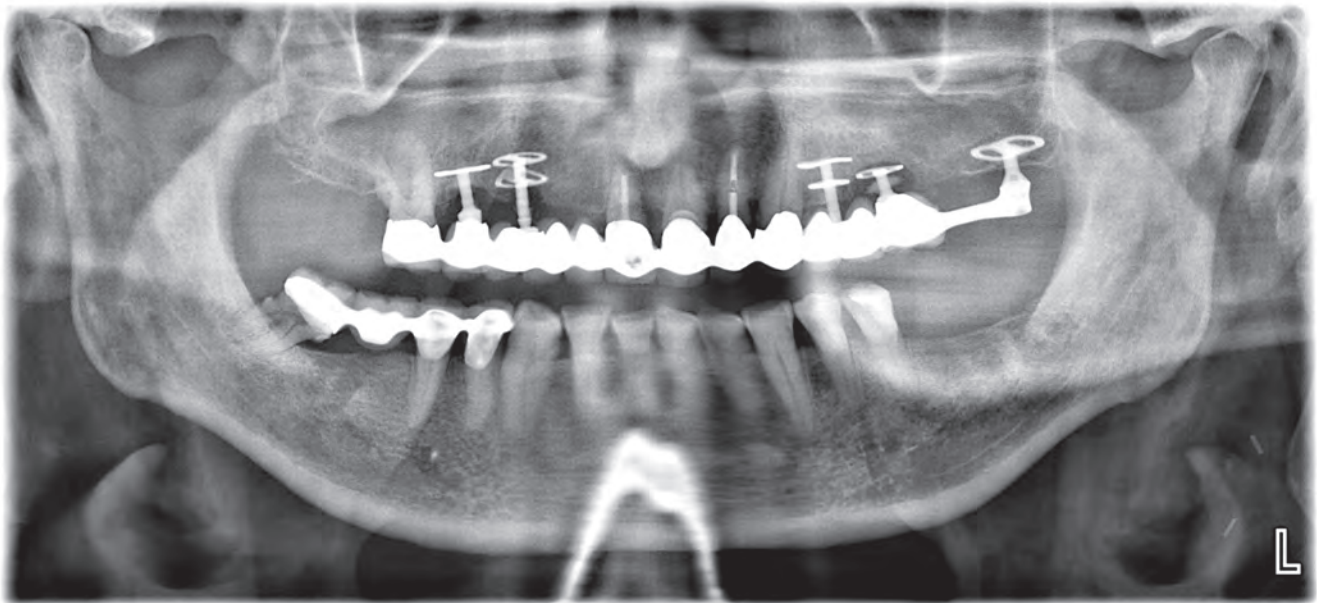


Fig. 1: Panoramic radiograph showing the implants and the upper jaw bridge prior to removal of the implant in region 25. This implant had been selected with a vertical shaft that was too short. The inadequate length resulted in bone necrosis adjacent to the first (basal) cortical plate. The implant was removed in 2024 from underneath the existing bridge without damaging the prosthesis.

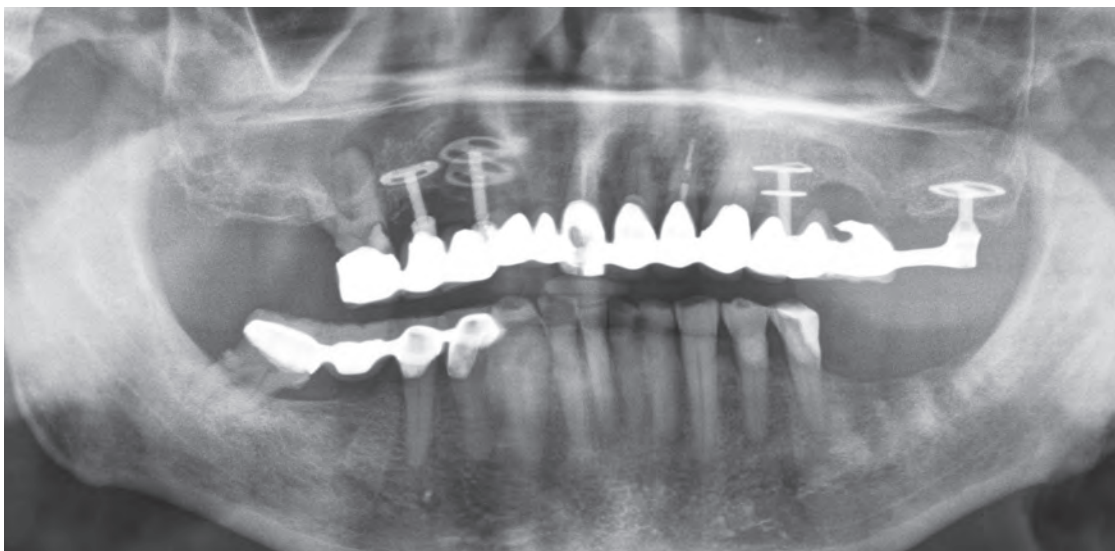


Fig. 2a: Panoramic radiograph taken in 2026 before the corrective intervention. After removal of all ailing teeth, the upper jaw contained only four (out of the original five) lateral basal implants (BOI®). All implants appeared 100% stable with no signs of periimplantitis or bone loss.



Fig. 2b: View on the upper frontal group before removing all teeth.



Fig. 3: Panoramic radiograph showing the twelve implants in the upper jaw and three implants in the lower jaw after completion of the corrective treatment.

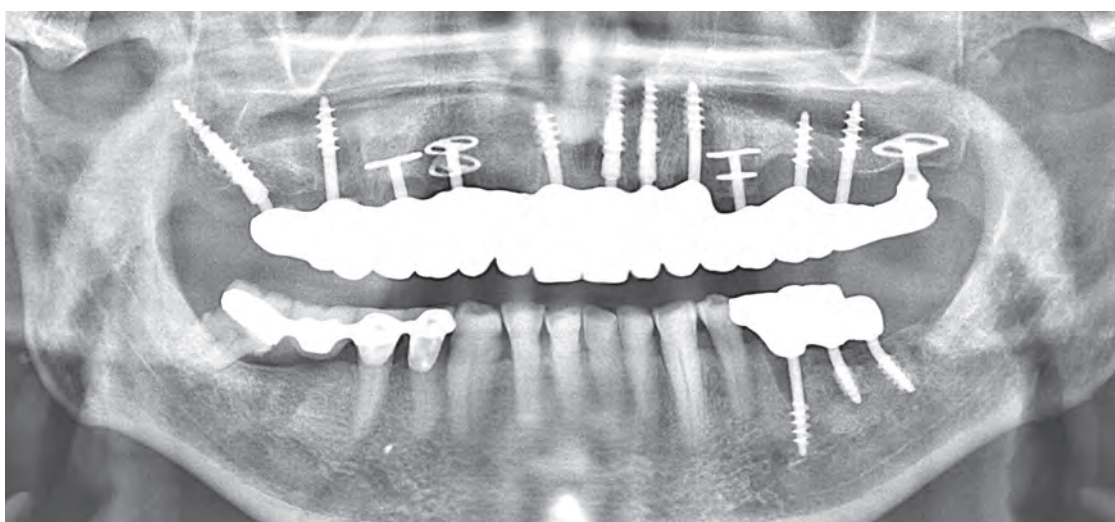


Fig. 4: Panoramic overview on new bridges and implants at the end of the treatment.

Treatment and Results

On the third day after surgery, a full-arch zirconium bridge in the upper jaw and a segmental zirconium bridge in the lower jaw (teeth 35-36) were inserted and cemented with Fuji+ cement. Occlusion was adjusted to achieve bilateral balanced contact in centric occlusion and free lateral and protrusive movements.



Fig. 5: Clinical view of the upper and lower jaws (in slight protrusion) after cementation of the bridges.

Discussion

This case demonstrates not only that lateral basal implants represent a reliable long-term solution, but also that natural teeth may fail earlier than the implants themselves. The corrective intervention became necessary due to secondary caries, increasing tooth mobility, and failure of the cementation on the remaining natural teeth. Notably, four out of five BOI® implants continued to function successfully for more than 25 years — outlasting all the teeth in the upper jaw that had been treated over a quarter of a century earlier.

The case further illustrates that a combination of BOI® implants and natural teeth can provide long-lasting, functional results.

Strengths and Limitations

This case was treated in a private dental clinic setting. The excellent long-term outcome demonstrates that predictable, durable results with basal implantology can be achieved in a regular dental practice without the need for specialists in oral surgery or maxillofacial surgery. However, all treatments involving immediate functional loading require close

cooperation between the surgical provider, the restorative dentist, and the dental laboratory. Best results are achieved when all three work closely within the same clinic.

Comparing Fig. 2b and Fig. 5, it becomes clear that dental laboratory technology has improved significantly over the 25 years the upper bridge was in use.

Likewise, the appearance of screwable cortical and basal implants has been a milestone in oral implantology. This development has solved the most problematic aspects of treatment with oral implants:

- Periimplantitis does not occur.
- Insertion of screwable cortical and basal implants is much faster and considerably less invasive compared to the lateral basal implants (BOI®) shown here.
- Consequently, treatment with screwable basal implant designs is more affordable and requires significantly less chair time.
- These implants do not require a minimum amount of vertical bone. Instead, they rely on a stable second cortical. Bone reduction aimed at improving the aesthetic outcome has

therefore become an integral part of the treatment plan, whereas bone augmentations and sinus lifts are no longer necessary.

Conclusion

This case report highlights the exceptional long-term durability and clinical reliability of lateral basal implants (BOI®) and their successful long-term combination with screwable basal implants (BECES® and BECES® EX) within the same prosthetic reconstruction. Over a period exceeding 25 years, five out of six basal implants placed in 1998 and 2001 continued to function without complications, demonstrating stable osseointegration and healthy peri-implant bone, while the natural teeth supporting the original bridge ultimately failed due to secondary caries, periodontal breakdown, and loss of cementation.

The report clearly illustrates that well-designed basal implants can significantly outlast natural teeth and conventional tooth-supported restorations. In this patient, the majority of the BOI® implants remained fully functional long after the supporting teeth had become unsalvageable, necessitating a corrective full-

arch rehabilitation at the age of 88. The successful immediate functional loading of twelve new basal implants in the upper jaw and three in the lower jaw, with delivery of final zirconium bridges within 72 hours, further confirms the predictability and patient-friendly nature of the Strategic Implant® concept, even in elderly patients with multiple comorbidities such as diabetes and a cardiac pacemaker. Moreover, this case demonstrates that excellent long-term results with basal implantology are achievable in a routine private dental practice without requiring specialized hospital settings or maxillofacial surgical expertise. However, such outcomes depend on strict adherence to the biomechanical and biological principles of basal implantology, precise implant selection and positioning, and seamless collaboration between the surgical, prosthetic, and laboratory teams. In summary, lateral basal and screwable basal implants offer a viable and highly predictable alternative for full-arch rehabilitation, particularly in situations involving the failure of natural dentition. This long-term follow-up supports the growing body of evidence that basal implantology represents a valuable treatment

modality capable of providing decades of functional service with minimal biological complications.

Patient Perspective

The patient was delighted that the solution incorporated lasted him for more than 25 years. At the same time, the patient was happy about the fact that even though many teeth had to be removed in the upper jaw, the corrective intervention took less than 72 hours. This was acceptable for a patient at an age of 88 years.

Informed Consent

The patient gave written informed consent for the case to be published, including the pictures and x-rays.



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Autoren

Prof. Dr. Stefan Ihde ¹

Prof. Dr. Antonina Ihde ¹

¹ Visiting Honorary Professor, Department for Prosthetics, Jaipur Dental College, Maharaj Vinayak Global University, Jaipur, Rajasthan, Indien

Kontakt:

Prof. Dr. Stefan Ihde

prof@ihde.com

Prof. Dr. Antonina Ihde

antonina.ihde@gmail.com

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Zusammenfassung

Hintergrund: Dieser Fallbericht beschreibt die dreistufige Behandlung eines Patienten, der zunächst nur zusätzliche Implantate in zwei Sitzungen wünschte und seine natürlichen Zähne so lange wie möglich erhalten wollte. Im dritten Behandlungsschritt (28 Jahre nach der ersten Intervention) wurden alle verbliebenen Zähne im Oberkiefer entfernt und durch Strategic Implant® ersetzt. Nach mehr als 25 Jahren befanden sich fünf von sechs im Jahr 1998 und 2001 gesetzten Implantaten noch in voller Funktion mit gesundem umliegendem Knochen. Ein BOI® Implantat wurde 2024 entfernt. Alle verbliebenen Zähne wurden extrahiert und durch BECES® und BECES® EX Implantate ersetzt. Gleichzeitig wurde im Unterkiefer eine segmentäre Versorgung auf drei BECES® Implantaten zur Ersetzung der Zähne 35 und 36 eingegliedert.

Fallvorstellung: Der Patient war bei Behandlungsbeginn im Jahr 1998 60 Jahre alt (männlich, Nichtraucher). Zum Zeitpunkt des dritten Behandlungsschritts war er 88 Jahre alt und wies geringe Komorbiditäten auf, darunter einen Herzschrittmacher und Diabetes.

Schlussfolgerung: BOI® (laterale basale) Implantate und schraubbare basale Implantate können selbst nach Jahrzehnten erfolgreich in einer gemeinsamen prothetischen Rekonstruktion kombiniert werden. In diesem Fall waren fünf von sechs vor 25 Jahren gesetzten Implantaten weiterhin voll funktionsfähig und gesund nach etablierten Erfolgskriterien für Implantate.

Schlüsselwörter: Laterale basale Implantate, BOI®, korrigierende Intervention nach Versagen natürlicher Zähne, sofortige funktionelle Belastung, Strategic Implant®

Einleitung

Langzeitstudien haben gezeigt, dass laterale basale Implantate über Jahrzehnte mit einem sehr geringen Risiko für Periimplantitis in Funktion bleiben können.

Dieser Fallbericht stellt einen Patienten vor, bei dem die vollkeramische Oberkieferbrücke nach etwa 25 Jahren aufgrund von Sekundärkaries, zunehmender Zahnlockerung und Verlust der Brückenretention versagte.

Nach der Extraktion aller verbliebenen Zähne im Oberkiefer wurden BECES® und BECES® EX Implantate eingesetzt und eine neue vollkeramische Oberkieferbrücke angefertigt. Der Patient war weniger als 72 Stunden ohne Zähne im Oberkiefer. Gleichzeitig wurde im Unterkiefer eine segmentäre Brücke auf drei BECES® Implantaten eingegliedert, um die Dentition von der linken ersten Molarenregion bis zur rechten ersten Molarenregion wiederherzustellen.

Fallvorstellung

Patienteninformation

Ein 88-jähriger männlicher Patient mit mehreren Komorbiditäten (u. a. Herzschrittmacher und Diabetes) stellte sich in der Klinik vor mit dem Wunsch nach Ersatz seiner verbliebenen Zähne aufgrund zunehmender Lockerung der Oberkieferbrücke. Im Oberkiefer waren vor etwa 25 Jahren von demselben Behandler fünf BOI® (laterale basale) Implantate gesetzt worden.

Klinischer Befund

Der Patient berichtete über gelegentliche Schmerzen im anterioren Oberkieferbereich. Nach Entfernung der beste-

henden Oberkieferbrücke zeigte sich, dass die meisten Zähne ihre Verbindung zur Brücke durch Versagen des vor 25 Jahren verwendeten Zements verloren hatten.

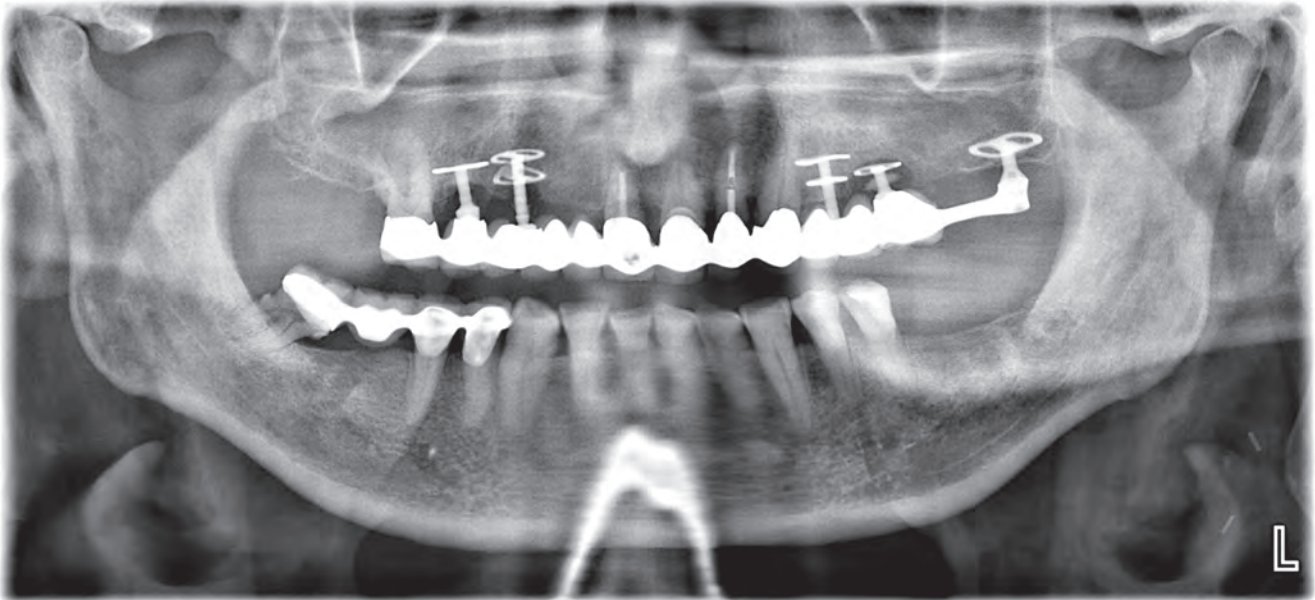


Fig. 1: Panoramaraöntgenaufnahme mit den Implantaten und der Oberkieferbrücke vor der Entfernung des Implantats in Region 25. Dieses Implantat war mit einem zu kurzen vertikalen Schaft ausgewählt worden. Die unzureichende Länge führte zu einer Knochennekrose angrenzend an die erste (basale) Kortikalis. Das Implantat wurde 2024 von unterhalb der bestehenden Brücke entfernt, ohne die Prothese zu beschädigen.

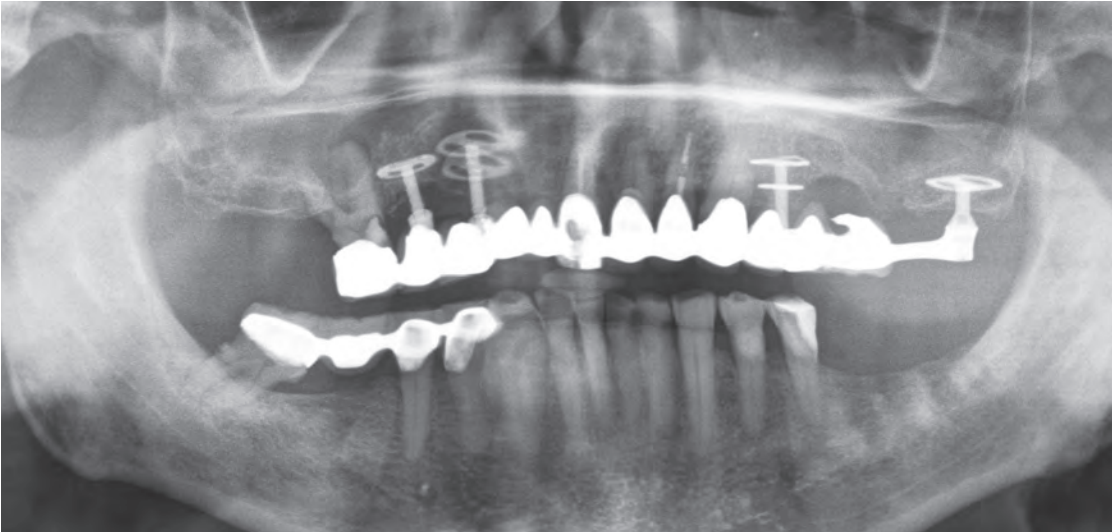


Fig. 2a: Panoramaraöntgenaufnahme aus dem Jahr 2026 vor der korrigierenden Intervention. Nach Entfernung aller erkrankten Zähne befanden sich im Oberkiefer nur noch vier (von ursprünglich fünf) laterale basale Implantate (BOI®). Alle Implantate erschienen zu 100 % stabil ohne Anzeichen von Peri-implantitis oder Knochenverlust.



Fig. 2b: Ansicht der oberen Frontgruppe vor der Entfernung aller Zähne.

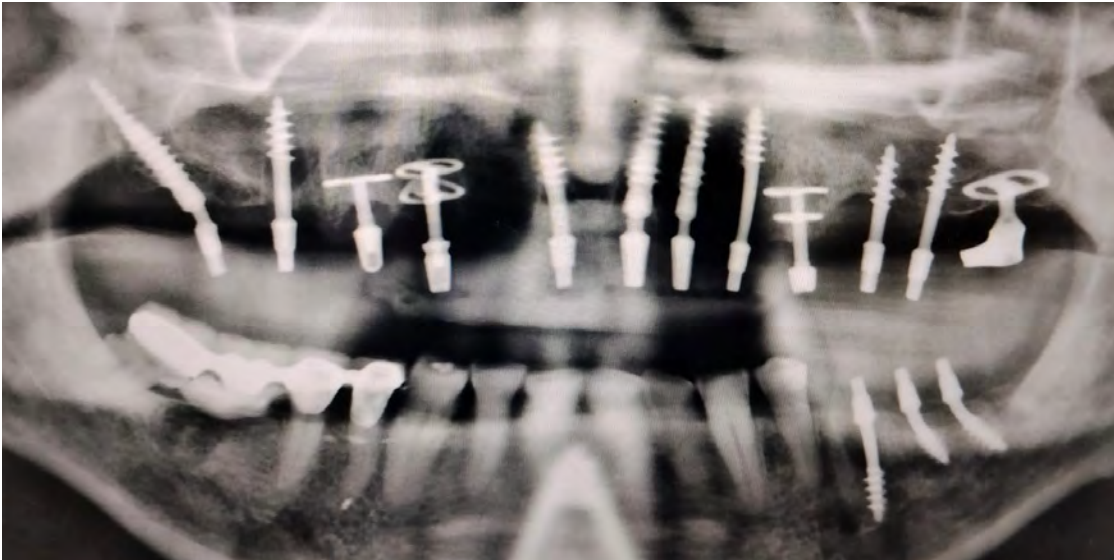


Fig. 3: Panoramaröntgenaufnahme mit den zwölf Implantaten im Oberkiefer und drei Implantaten im Unterkiefer nach Abschluss der korrigierenden Behandlung.

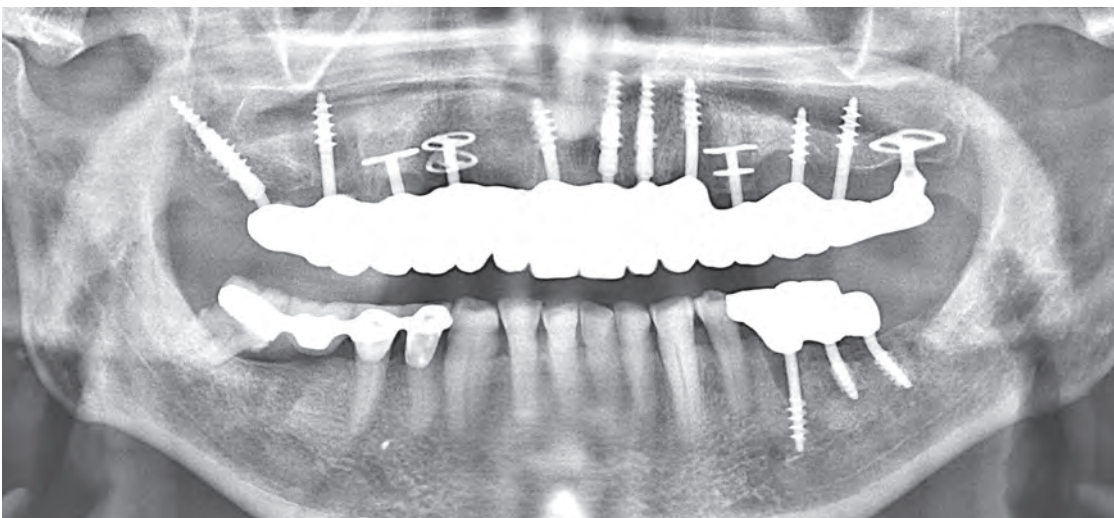


Fig. 4: Panoramabild der neuen Brücken und Implantate am Ende der Behandlung.

Behandlung und Ergebnisse

Am dritten Tag nach der Operation wurden eine vollkeramische Zirkonbrücke im Oberkiefer und eine segmentäre Zirkonbrücke im Unterkiefer (Zähne 35-36) eingegliedert und mit Fuji+ Zement befestigt. Die Okklusion wurde auf bilateralen ausgeglichenen Kontakt in zentrischer Okklusion sowie freie Lateral- und Protrusionsbewegungen eingestellt.



Fig. 5: Klinische Ansicht von Ober- und Unterkiefer (in leichter Protrusion) nach Zementierung der Brücken.

Diskussion

Dieser Fall zeigt nicht nur, dass laterale basale Implantate eine zuverlässige Langzeitlösung darstellen, sondern auch, dass natürliche Zähne früher versagen können als die Implantate selbst. Die korrigierende Intervention wurde aufgrund von Sekundärkaries, zunehmender Zahnlockerung und Zementierungsversagen an den verbliebenen natürlichen Zähnen notwendig. Bemerkenswert ist, dass vier von fünf BOI® Implantaten mehr als 25 Jahre lang erfolgreich funktionierten – länger als alle Zähne im Oberkiefer, die vor über einem Vierteljahrhundert behandelt worden waren.

Der Fall verdeutlicht zudem, dass eine Kombination aus BOI® Implantaten und natürlichen Zähnen langanhaltende, funktionelle Ergebnisse liefern kann.

Stärken und Limitationen

Dieser Fall wurde in einer privaten Zahnklinik behandelt. Das hervorragende Langzeitergebnis zeigt, dass vorhersehbare, dauerhafte Ergebnisse mit der basalen Implantologie in einer regulären zahnärztlichen Praxis erreicht werden können, ohne Spezialisten für Oralchirurgie oder Mund-Kiefer-Gesichtschirurgie

zu benötigen.

Allerdings erfordern alle Behandlungen mit sofortiger funktioneller Belastung eine enge Zusammenarbeit zwischen dem chirurgischen Behandler, dem restaurativen Zahnarzt und dem Dentallabor. Die besten Ergebnisse werden erzielt, wenn alle drei Partner eng innerhalb derselben Klinik zusammenarbeiten.

Vergleicht man Fig. 2b und Fig. 5, wird deutlich, dass sich die Technologie im Dentallabor in den 25 Jahren, in denen die Oberkieferbrücke in Funktion war, erheblich verbessert hat.

Ebenso stellt das Erscheinen schraubbarer kortikaler und basaler Implantate einen Meilenstein in der oralen Implantologie dar. Diese Entwicklung hat die problematischsten Aspekte der Behandlung mit oralen Implantaten gelöst:

- Periimplantitis tritt nicht auf.
- Die Insertion schraubbarer kortikaler und basaler Implantate ist deutlich schneller und erheblich weniger invasiv im Vergleich zu den hier gezeigten lateralen basalen Implantaten (BOI®).
- Folglich ist die Behandlung mit schraubbaren basalen Implantatdesigns kostengünstiger und erfordert deutlich weniger Behandlungszeit.

- Diese Implantate benötigen kein Mindestmaß an vertikalem Knochen. Stattdessen stützen sie sich auf eine stabile zweite Kortikalis. Die Knochenreduktion zur Verbesserung des ästhetischen Ergebnisses ist daher heute ein fester Bestandteil des Behandlungsplans, während Knochenaufbauten und Sinuslifts heutzutage nicht mehr erforderlich sind.

Schlussfolgerung

Dieser Fallbericht unterstreicht die außergewöhnliche Langzeitbeständigkeit und klinische Zuverlässigkeit lateraler basaler Implantate (BOI®) sowie deren erfolgreiche langfristige Kombination mit schraubbaren basalen Implantaten (BECES® und BECES® EX) innerhalb derselben prothetischen Rekonstruktion. Über einen Zeitraum von mehr als 25 Jahren blieben fünf von sechs im Jahr 1998 und 2001 gesetzten basalen Implantaten komplikationsfrei in Funktion, mit stabiler Osseointegration und gesundem periimplantärem Knochen, während die natürlichen Zähne der ursprünglichen Brücke aufgrund von Sekundärkaries, parodontalem Abbau und Zementierungsverlust letztlich versagten.

Der Bericht zeigt deutlich, dass gut konzipierte basale Implantate die natürlichen Zähne und konventionelle, zahngetragene Versorgungen deutlich überdauern können. Bei diesem Patienten blieben die meisten BOI® Implantate voll funktionsfähig, lange nachdem die tragenden Zähne nicht mehr zu erhalten waren, was im Alter von 88 Jahren eine korrigierende vollkeramische Rehabilitation erforderlich machte. Die erfolgreiche sofortige funktionelle Belastung von zwölf neuen basalen Implantaten im Oberkiefer und drei im Unterkiefer mit Eingliederung der endgültigen Zirkonbrücken innerhalb von 72 Stunden bestätigt zusätzlich die Vorhersehbarkeit und Patientenfreundlichkeit des Strategic Implant® Konzepts – auch bei älteren Patienten mit Komorbiditäten wie Diabetes und Herzschrittmacher.

Darüber hinaus zeigt dieser Fall, dass hervorragende Langzeitergebnisse mit der basalen Implantologie in einer routinemäßigen privaten Zahnarztpraxis ohne spezialisierte Klinik- oder MKG-chirurgische Einrichtungen erreichbar sind. Solche Ergebnisse hängen jedoch von der strikten Einhaltung der biomechanischen und biologischen Prinzipien

der basalen Implantologie, der präzisen Implantatauswahl und -positionierung sowie der nahtlosen Zusammenarbeit zwischen chirurgischem, prothetischem und labortechnischem Team ab.

Zusammenfassend bieten laterale und schraubbare basale Implantate eine machbare und hochvorhersehbare Alternative für die vollkeramische Rehabilitation, insbesondere bei Versagen der natürlichen Bezahnung. Diese Langzeitnachbeobachtung unterstützt die wachsende Evidenz, dass die basale Implantologie eine wertvolle Behandlungsmodalität darstellt, die jahrzehntelangen funktionellen Dienst mit minimalen biologischen Komplikationen leisten kann.

Patientenperspektive

Der Patient war erfreut, dass die eingegliederte Versorgung ihm mehr als 25 Jahre lang gedient hatte. Gleichzeitig war er froh darüber, dass trotz der Entfernung vieler Zähne im Oberkiefer die gesamte korrigierende Intervention weniger als 72 Stunden in Anspruch nahm – was für einen 88-jährigen Patienten akzeptabel war.

Einverständnis zur Publikation

Der Patient hat sein Einverständnis gegeben, dass der Fall inklusive der Bilder und Röntgenaufnahmen (anonym) veröffentlicht werden darf.

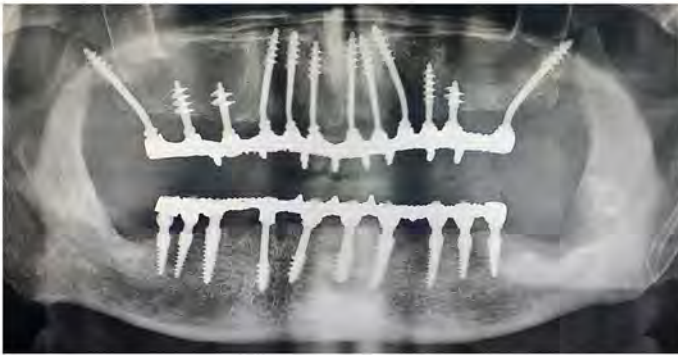
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This patient case was treated in 2015 at the Simpladent® clinic in Budva, Montenegro (www.simpladent.me). The bone level around the implants is completely unchanged after 10 years. KOS® compression screws and Corticobasal® BCS® implants were used. Vertical bone growth can be observed in both maxillary sinuses without the need for a sinus lift. This bone growth resulted from the increasing force applied to the jawbone via the implants.

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Patients will hold you as their treatment provider, because you offer these advantages to them:

1 | Saves costs by 30-40%



9 | Aesthetic solutions for all patients



2 | Reduces treatment time by 98%



10 | Uninterrupted intra-bony perfusion



3 | Efficient workflow saves chair-time



11 | Easy long-term maintenance



4 | Immediate functional loading



12 | No peri-implantitis



5 | Low complication rate



13 | No patient selection



6 | Simple straight forward treatment



14 | Put more implants



7 | Immediate implant placement



15 | Start treatment immediately



8 | Preserves bone elasticity



16 | Cost-effective implants



AIOW CURRICULUM



Our All-in-One-Week Curriculum is an intense program designed for dentists to master **tooth-free dentistry**.

This course provides a solid foundation for future learning and patient treatments. With hands-on training and immediate application of skills, you'll be ready to safely implement the latest implantology techniques. Enroll in our advanced dental implants course today.

Requirements

A valid dental degree is required to enroll in our Corticobasal® implantology training program.

Who Should Attend

- Dentists and oral/maxillofacial surgeons interested in immediate functional loading
 - Prosthetic specialists
-

Features

- Instructions from experienced implantologists
 - Learn how to work without bone augmentation
 - Avoid peri-implantitis simply by choosing the right implant
 - Immediate implant placement
 - How to solve cases at all stages of atrophy
-

Course Duration

- A full & intense 7-day training program for modern implantology and directly associated subjects.
 - Become a certified implantologist in just one week.
-

Conventional Implantology



1 Inspection Diagnostic procedures Treatment plan

2a **Surgery 1**
Tooth removal

2b **Surgery 2**
Bone augmentation/sinus-lifting
(necessary in up to 80% of the cases)

2c **Surgery 3**
Implant placement
(adequate bone healing provided)

2d **Surgery 4**
Placement of gingiva former

2e Impression taking

3 Trying of the bridge frame
(5-10 days after impression taking)

4 Delivery of bridge (4-24 months after implant placement)

Total

Treatment duration: 4 - 24 Months
Number of appointments: 7 - 12

Strategic Implant®



Inspection
Diagnostic procedures
Treatment plan

1

Removal of teeth, Implant placement, Impression & Bite taking

2

**Step 1 and 2 may be done in the same (first) appointment.*

Trying of a sample bridge and aesthetic & functional corrections (if required) **0 - 1 days** after implant placement

3

Delivery of bridge (**1 - 3 days** after implant placement)

4

Control of occlusion and mastication

5

Total

Treatment duration: 2 - 4 Days
Number of appointments: 4 - 5

AIOW TEACHERS



Prof. Dr. Stefan Ihde

Surgical & Prosthetic Specialist and
1st Class IF[®] Teacher



Prof. Dr. Vitomir Konstantinović

Professor of Maxillofacial
Surgery and Implantology,
Director of the Clinic for Max-
illofacial Surgery, 1st Class IF[®]
Teacher and Member of the IF[®]
Board



Prof. Dr. Olga Sipić

Prosthetic Specialist - Implantologist
and 1st Class IF[®] Teacher



Prof. Dr. Antonina Ihde

Prosthetic Specialist, 1st Class IF[®] Teacher,
and Head of Dental Implant Faculty.

7

Learn from 7 world-renowned professors

in implantology, each bringing extensive experience and expertise to your training. Our faculty includes leading experts in dental implants.



DT Sanela Lazinica

Dentist technician and specialized IF[®] teacher for the work on the Strategic Implant[®]



Prof. Dr. Aleksandar Lazarov

Surgical and prothetical specialist: 1st Class IF[®] Teacher, Member of the IF[®] Board



Prof. Dr. Yan Vares

Craniomaxillofacial surgery, Head of Department, Oral Implantology, 1st Class IF[®] Teacher



Dr. Fodor Romulus Calin

Surgical and prosthetic specialist, 1st Class IF[®] Teacher

WORLD-
RENOWNED
PROFESSORS



SUCCESS STORIES

And Impressions from the course



DR. IONUTS UNGUREAN

I got to know that this way of implantology is pretty good, I got so excited about it, that I quit my job at a hospital. And I took over a clinic which works only with these implants. Since then I don't do anything else!



DR. MIGUEL

It changed my world, because with the Strategic Implant® everything is permitted, anything is possible, you improve oral health of the patient in only 24 hours, and the really important part for me you don't have peri-implantitis. Prof. Ihde forever!



DR. HABIB RITHA

I am very lucky to have learned this course. Thank you Dr Ihde for your generosity and your modesty. Thank you all to the team!

There is no realistic alternative to modern
Corticobasal® implants and its technology.

Get in Touch: Register now to our course for tooth-free dentistry
and long lasting results!



A world map in white silhouette on a dark blue background. A light blue circle highlights the location of Serbia, with the letters 'SRB' in white inside the circle.

SRB

LECTURE ROOM:

Golsvordijeva 37, 11000 Belgrade,
Republic of Serbia

PHONE & WEBSITE:

+ 381 69 394 3788 (Whatsapp)
all-in-one-week.implantfoundation.org
implantfoundation.org



SEEING IS
BELIEVING!