

## Preparation and Diagnostics

Implantation has developed into a standard dental therapy. A substantial part of the success achieved is due to compliance with the indications and the pre-surgery preparation which also covers the preparation of the patient.

Only an informed patient can actively help ensure the long-term success of the implant. After provision and evaluation of all diagnostic documents, the course of the therapy can be definitely fixed. The course of the therapy should be discussed with the patient in detail.



### **The instruction of the patient comprises in particular:**

- > explanation of the intervention, including discussion of general and patient-specific risks
- > presentation and consideration of alternative concepts
- > information about costs as against the alternative treatment, after instruction of the patient
- > written consent to the surgery after instruction of the patient

Before the treatment is started, the patient has to thoroughly clean his teeth and to rinse the mouth for about half a minute with a disinfecting solution. Then local anesthesia is carried out (often peripheral infiltration anesthesia which is also sufficient for the mandibular molar area).

The perioral area, including nose and chin, are to be disinfected. The facial area is covered with a sterile slotted cloth and the chest area with a sterile chest cloth. The qualification of the surgery personnel is as necessary as the preparation of the area of intervention to protect them from cross infections and implants from contamination.

Besides the general and specific anamnesis, the diagnostics comprises the statement of the clinical findings. Defects that need therapy are remedied before the implantation.

**The clinical examination serves to determine:**

- > the form and width of the alveolar process
- > the width of the fixed gingiva
- > the position of the neighbouring structures