nents from bovine bone. Due to its natural structure B-Oss is physically and chemically comparable to the mineralized matrix of human bone. The anorganic bone matrix of B-Oss has macro and microscopic structures similar to human bone. The formation and ingrowth of new bone at the implantation site of B-Oss is favored, due to its trabecular architecture, interconnecting macro and micropores and its natural consistency. Due to the bone graft material's close resemblance to human bone results in effective bone regeneration. In the present study, a labial bone augmentation procedure was done with B-Oss, new deproteinized inorganic bovine xenogenic bone graft material and resorbable collagen membrane. Furthermore we analyzed in clinically, radiologically and histologically.

Material and methods: Implant placement and simultaneous labial bone augmentation procedure were done with deproteinized inorganic bovine bone (B-Oss®, Osstem, Korea) & resorbable porcine collagen membrane (OssGuide, Bioloand, Korea). 4.5 months after bone augmentation, at the time of second stage suregry, biopsy samples were taken from the grafted area and was analyzed histologically.

Results: The final prosthetic treatment was conducted at 14 weeks after the implant installation. Augmented alveolar bone volume was maintained stably. The gingival condition looks healthy. From the perspective of histological evaluation, new bone formation through B-Oss was observed. There was direct deposition of bone on the surface of the graft material.

Conclusions and clinical implications: The pore system of B-Oss is architecturally structured to allow vascularization of new bone. High stability and long-term maintenance in the augmented region is achieved through integration of B-Oss granulate into the new bone formations. Good clinical results in the form of stable augmented bone volume was achieved. Histologically, osseous integration of B-Oss granulate was observed. The osteoconductive properties of B-Oss lead to the development of new bone formation both at the surface of the substitute material and at trabeculae between the B-Oss particles of the substitute material.

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Immediate loading in periodontal patient-retrospective study

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Background: The treatment with dental implants, is well documented, with valid scientific proof, predictable and with a high survival rate in healthy patients. The concept of immediate loading born in the beginning of 1990 and was one of the biggest evolutions in implantology. Can be defined for the placement of the dental prosthesis until one weak after the implant insertion. The objective is reducing the wetting time, less mobility and number surgeries procurements, removing the transient prosthesis and attending to the need and objectives of the patients. The survival rate of patients with a history of periodontal disease still remains controversial. Several authors consider that these patients have a higher probability to suffer complications.

Aim/Hypothesis: Compare the survival rate of the implants inserted with immediate loading or delay loading in patients with a history of chronic periodontal disease.

Material and methods: The retrospective study initiated with the collecting data from all clinical processes (private clinic in Oporto, Portugal) referring to patients with a medical history of chronic periodontal disease who had been submitted to the insertion of implants for the placement of a total prosthesis. The diagnosis and the treatment to the periodontal disease was prior to the insertion of implants. Afterwards, the patients were split in two groups: implants with immediate loading or implants with delay loading; The dental implant was used as an independent statistical unit and the comparison between the groups mentioned above used a program of statistical analysis SPSS 18.0. The survival analysis was done through the test Kaplen-Meier. The sample is 37 patients with a total of 260 dental implants; immediate loading 111 implants and delay loading 149 implants.

Results: The survival rate for the total sample was 94.2% and while immediate loading (91.9%) and delay loading (96%). Haven't been observed statistically significant differences ($P > 0.05$). The majority of the implants was loss in the first year. The survival rate stabilised after the second year.

Conclusions and clinical implications: A higher loss of implants was observed in the first year, probably because of the periodontal sequels that cause severe bone loss. Is possible the use immediate load technic in periodontal patients with no statistically significant differences ($P > 0.05$) compared to delay loading; however, a more conservative approach and a good selection of the cases should be adopted. After the first year, it is possible to observe stability in the survival rate in both groups. It is likely that this is due to the strict maintenance protocols, associated to a prosthetic construction that makes the daily oral hygiene easier.

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Immediate placement and loading of single NobelActive™ implants in the esthetic zone: 1-year clinical and radiographic results

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Background: Since the 1969 when Brånemark introduced the concept of osseointegration, the traditional protocols have