

## 抗旋转柱状等三型人工种植牙的临床应用

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**摘要** 骨内种植体在口腔修复领域中的应用日趋广泛, 作为缺牙患者的人类第三副牙的享受, 越来越被失牙患者所接受和青睐。作者多年来实行了85例105颗抗旋转柱状及叶状和锥状螺旋型人工种植牙的骨内植入, 受术者最大年龄62岁, 最小年龄22岁。经四年多随访, 临床资料表明, 现近期效果良好, 除四例(因过早修复及进食不当)松动外, 其余种植体稳固, 作永久修复体后固位良好, 而且拍曲面断层X片下显示无明显的X线透射区。作者对锥状螺旋种植体等三种(CDIC出品)种植体植入的手术方式, 适应症的掌握。临时义齿和永久义齿修复的方式和时间进行了讨论和比较, 结论说明抗旋转柱状种植体和锥状螺旋型人工牙种植体在我国广大人体牙列缺损和缺失下, 特别是在不能以常规义齿修复前提下, 对于前牙和前磨牙义齿的修复在临床上是可大力推广应用的, 在全口牙缺失情况下, 作全口牙修复重建人类第三副牙的梦想变成现实。

The clinical therapy of three kinds of implant( anti-rotation column etc.)

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**summary**

Intra-bone implant comes to use more and more widely. The writers practised 105 anti-rotation column, leaf and conic-coil implant in 85 cases ( the patients from 22 years old to 62 years old ). After four-years observation, most of the implants are tight and in right position except four cases. We can't see clear radiolucency area by orthopantomography.

The writers discuss implant operation. The result is that the therapy should be spread widely to restore front teeth and biscuspid teeth. We can implant full denture, so the dream of rebuilding the third-pair teeth turns into reality.