Clinical outcomes of all-ceramic single crowns and fixed dental prostheses supported by ceramic implants: A systematic review and meta-analyses

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Abstract

Objective: To analyze the clinical outcomes of all-ceramic single crowns (SCs) and fixed dental prostheses (FDPs) supported by ceramic implants.

Materials and Methods: Based on a focused question and customized PICO framework, electronic (Medline/EMBASE/Cochrane) and manual searches for studies reporting the clinical outcomes of all-ceramic SCs and FDPs supported by ceramic implants ≥12 months were performed. The primary outcomes were reconstruction survival and the chipping proportion. The secondary outcomes were implant survival, technical complications, and patient-related outcome measurements. Meta-analyses were performed after 1, 2, and 5 years using random-effect meta-analyses.

Results: Eight of the 1,403 initially screened titles and 55 full texts were included. Five reported on monolithic lithium disilicate (LS2) SCs, one on veneered zirconia SCs, and two on veneered zirconia SCs and FDPs, which reported all on cement-retained reconstructions (mean observation: 12.0–61.0 months). Meta-analyses estimated a 5-year survival rate of 94% (95% confidence interval [CI]: 82%–100%) for overall implant survival. Reconstruction survival proportions after 5 years were: monolithic LS2, 100% (95%CI: 95%–100%); veneered zirconia SCs, 89% (95%CI: 62%–100%); and veneered zirconia FDPs 94% (95%CI: 81%–100%). The chipping proportion after 5 years was: monolithic LS2, 2% (95%CI: 0%–11%); veneered zirconia SCs, 38% (95%CI: 24%–54%); and veneered zirconia FDPs, 57% (95%CI: 38%–76%). Further outcomes were summarized descriptively.

Conclusions: Due to the limited data available, only tendencies could be identified. All-ceramic reconstructions supported by ceramic implants demonstrated promising survival rates after mid-term observation. However, high chipping proportions of veneered zirconia SCs and, particularly, FDPs diminished the overall outcome. Monolithic LS2 demonstrated fewer clinical complications. Monolithic reconstructions could be a valid treatment option for ceramic implants.
INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, ceramic implants made of yttria-stabilized or alumina-toughened zirconia are used as an addendum to titanium implants in oral implantology (Roehling et al., 2018). The reasons for using polycrystalline ceramics as dental implants are diverse, namely patients’ requirements for metal-free reconstruction, promising results in preclinical studies, and the favorable response of the peri-implant tissue to biofilm formation (Roehling et al., 2019). Regarding hard tissue integration, several studies reported an osseointegration capacity and bone-to-implant contact values of zirconia implants, which seemingly do not differ from those of titanium implants (Roehling, Gahlert, et al., 2019). Considering soft tissue integration, preclinical data demonstrated that the morphology and dimensions of the peri-implant mucosa are similar between zirconia and titanium implants (Kohal et al., 2004; Thoma et al., 2015). Furthermore, biofilm formation might even be reduced on zirconia compared with that on titanium surfaces (Nascimento et al., 2014; Scarano et al., 2004). Additionally, an experimental study revealed that marginal bone loss is more pronounced around titanium implants after ligature-induced peri-implantitis than around zirconia implants (Roehling, Gahlert, et al., 2019).

Although an increasing number of clinical studies investigating the outcomes of ceramic implants after short- to mid-term observation periods have been published during the last few years (Roehling et al., 2018), the clinical evidence of ceramic implants is still scarce. Promising results with survival rates of ceramic implants of 98.4% and 100% and a marginal bone loss of 0.7 ± 0.6 mm and 1.2 ± 0.76 mm were reported after five and 7.8 years, respectively (Balmer et al., 2020; Lorenz et al., 2019). Hence, zirconia might be a feasible treatment option as an implant material.

Nevertheless, the majority of publications focus mainly on the evaluation results of hard and soft tissue in relation to zirconia implants and provide only limited information about the prosthetic procedures and outcomes (Balmer et al., 2020; Grassi et al., 2015; Kniha et al., 2018; Lorenz et al., 2019). Although studies with an alternative implant material predominantly focus on tissue integration and not on the outcome of the superstructure, implant, and prosthetic reconstruction should be considered as one complex. The material properties of zirconia differ significantly from titanium, particularly for the much higher elasticity modulus (Guess et al., 2011). This might affect and jeopardize the clinical performance of prosthetic reconstruction. If present, veneering ceramic, in particular, could be the weakest link in this rigid system and therefore be susceptible to chipping. The ceramic fracture and chipping of veneering ceramics of titanium implant-supported all-ceramic SCs (Pjetursson et al., 2018) and multi-unit FDPs (Sailer et al., 2018) are frequent technical complications.

There is currently no systematic review with meta-analysis available that focuses only on the clinical outcomes of ceramic implant-supported SCs or FDPs. Evidence-based treatment guidelines for the restoration of zirconia implants are still lacking. Therefore, the present systematic review aimed to analyze the clinical outcomes in terms of survival and technical complication rates of all-ceramic SCs and FDPs supported by ceramic implants.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

2.1 Study design

The study protocol was designed and conducted according to the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (Moher et al., 2009). Furthermore, this systematic review was registered at the National Health Institute for Research PROSPERO, International Prospective Register of Systematic Reviews, at the UK’s National Institute for Health Research, University of York, Centre for Reviews and Dissemination under the PROSPERO ID: CRD42017081405. Ethics approval was not required for this systematic review.

2.2 Focused question and PICO

The focus of the present systematic review was “In clinical studies, what are the treatment outcomes of all-ceramic implant-supported SCs and FDPs on ceramic implants after a mean follow-up of at least 12 months?”.

A standardized search strategy was employed for all databases. The PICO framework (Akobeng, 2005; Schardt et al., 2007) was customized according to the focused question as follows:

Population: Partially edentulous patients with one or more ceramic implants.

Intervention: All-ceramic implant-supported SCs or three-unit FDPs.

Comparison: Not performed (prognosis as the primary aim).

Outcome: Survival and complication rates on implant and reconstruction level.

2.3 Search strategy

An electronic systematic search of three online literature databases (Medline via OVID, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials [CENTRAL], and EMBASE via Elsevier databases) was performed for clinical studies in English. All articles published up to June 24, 2020,
were included. Additional hand searches were carried out to identify relevant studies by cross-screening the reference list of all obtained full-text articles and recently published reviews relating to the same topic.

2.4 | Search protocol

Specific search terms were organized according to population, intervention, and outcome. Each subclass consisted of different MeSH or Emtree terms as well as free-text words in simple or multiple combinations. The terms were combined with the Boolean operators “OR” and “AND.” The detailed search protocol for each database is displayed in File S1.

The search results obtained from all three databases were imported into a reference management software (EndNote X9, Thomson Reuter), and possible duplicates were eliminated.

2.5 | Eligibility criteria

2.5.1 | Inclusion criteria

- Human trials investigating ceramic implants with all-ceramic prosthetic suprastructures
- Clinical studies including randomized controlled clinical trials, controlled studies, prospective cohort trials, prospective case series, and retrospective studies
- Peer-reviewed journals in the English language
- Studies with a minimum of 12 months or more of mean follow-up time of loading
- Case series with 10 or more patients
- Clinical examination at follow-up visits.

2.5.2 | Exclusion criteria

- Case reports, poster abstracts, interviews, or protocols
- In vitro and animal studies
- Studies with the same sample (most recent/most complete was considered)
- Studies on removable implant-supported restorations and long-span FDPs (more than three-units)
- Studies not reporting detailed prosthetic suprastructures
- Studies published in a language other than English
- Studies not meeting the inclusion criteria.

2.6 | Screening and selection of the studies

Two authors (FS and MB) independently evaluated the titles and abstracts derived from the initial search for eligibility, referring to the inclusion and exclusion criteria. If any titles or abstracts did not provide sufficient information regarding eligibility, the full-text reports were obtained. Authors FS and MB again independently performed a full-text analysis by assessing the “Material and Methods,” “Results,” and “Discussion” sections and then double-checked. If the clinical studies selected for full-text analysis were potentially eligible for inclusion but did not provide sufficient information about the outcome of prosthetic reconstruction, the authors were contacted to provide additional data. If no data were available or the author did not respond to the request, the study was excluded. Any disagreement during the screening process was resolved by discussion to achieve consensus.

2.7 | Data extraction

From the included studies, the following parameters were obtained: authors, year of publication, study design, setting, mean observation period, and the number of patients at each evaluated time point. Moreover, the number of implants and reconstructions (SC, FDP) from baseline up to the last follow-up visit, as well as the implant material, implant system, and design (one-piece, two-piece) were recorded.

Additional information such as abutment material, type of retention (cemented, screw-retained), cement used, type of reconstruction (SC, FDP), prosthetic material, and design (monolithic and veneered), and their corresponding brand names were obtained.

The survival rates of the implants and reconstructions as well as any type of complications at the reconstruction level (abutment and framework/bulk-fracture, chipping, occlusal roughness loss of retention, biological complications related to prosthetic outcomes), and patient-related outcome measurements (PROMs) were analyzed. Biological factors on the implant level, such as the occurrence of mucositis and peri-implantitis, were not addressed. Authors were contacted by email in case of doubt or if insufficient data were provided.

2.8 | Risk of bias analysis

A quality assessment of all the included studies was independently evaluated by FS and MB. The Cochrane Collaboration tool for assessing the risk of bias (Higgins et al., 2011) was used for randomized controlled clinical trials (RCTs) and the Newcastle-Ottawa Scale (NOS) (http://www.ohri.ca/programs/clinical_epidemiology/oxford.asp) for prospective observational investigations.

2.9 | Statistical analysis

2.9.1 | Screening process

Inter-rater reliability was evaluated after the title and abstract screening and after full-text analyses and assessed by Cohen's
Kappa using the statistical software R (R Core Team, 2019) and the package irr (Gamer et al., 2012).

2.9.2 Survival rate of the implants, reconstructions, and chipping rate

Survival of the implant and reconstruction was defined as remaining in situ with or without any modifications at the evaluated follow-up time point. If a reconstruction had to be replaced directly after the follow-up examination for any reason, it was counted as a non-survivor. The baseline survival rate of reconstructions and chipping rate were defined as prosthetic insertion. Reconstruction, which could not be evaluated as the patient did not present or due to implant loss, was counted as a drop-out and not as non-survival. Survival rates of implants and reconstructions, respectively, were expressed as proportions by dividing the number of surviving entities by the total number of evaluated entities at the respective time points (survived implants/total implants at risk at specific time points and survived reconstructions/total reconstructions at risk at specific time points, respectively).

Any type of ceramic fracture or chipping was counted without consideration of its extent. The chipping rates were expressed as proportions: chipped reconstructions/total reconstructions at risk at each time point.

The studies were subdivided into three groups: monolithic lithium disilicate SCs (SC.LS2.mono), veneered zirconia SCs (SC.ZrO2.ven), and veneered zirconia FDPs (FDP.ZrO2.ven). Random effects meta-analyses were performed for each endpoint (survival rates of implants, survival rates of prosthetic reconstructions, and chipping rates) after 1, 2, and 5 years of observation time, respectively. Owing to the proportional nature of the data, the Freeman-Tukey double arcsine transformation was used, and Clopper-Pearson confidence intervals were calculated for individual studies. The inverse variance method was used for pooling, and the restricted maximum-likelihood estimator was used to assess between-study variance. Pooled estimates were calculated for each endpoint and each group separately. Moreover, an overall estimate across groups was calculated for the 5-year data, where necessary. All analyses and plots were computed with the statistical software R (R Core Team, 2019), including the packages meta (Balduzzi et al., 2019) and metafor (Viechtbauer, 2010).

3 RESULTS

The initial electronic search in the three online databases identified a total of 1,403 references (Medline [OVID]: 479, Cochrane [CENTRAL]: 62, and EMBASE: 862) (Figure 1). Of these, 353 duplicates were eliminated, resulting in the titles and abstracts of 1,050 references being screened. After independent evaluation, both raters agreed to exclude 1,004 references at this stage (Cohen’s kappa = 0.87). The remaining 46 publications were supplemented by an additional nine publications obtained from hand search, resulting in a total of 55 studies for full-text analysis. Subsequently, 47 publications were excluded (Cohen’s kappa = 1). Eight studies fulfilled the eligibility criteria and were included in the final qualitative and quantitative analyses.

Early studies reporting on the outcome of prototype ceramic implants made of aluminum oxide had to be excluded owing to

![Flowchart of the search strategy](image-url)
## Table 1: Study characteristics, type of reconstruction, and mean observation time of the included studies

| Authors                          | Year | Study design | Comparison                        | Setting         | Type of reconstruction | Time from implantation to final reconstruction | Mean observation period of final reconstruction |
|----------------------------------|------|--------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Cannizzaro, Torchio, Felice,    | 2010 | RCT          | Immediately loaded vs. delayed     | Private practices| SC                     | 4–5 months                                   | 12 months                                     |
| Leone, Esposito                  |      |              | loaded                             |                 |                        |                                               |                                               |
| Cionca, Müller, Mombelli        | 2015 | Prospective  | -                                 | University      | SC                     | 6.3 ± 2.6 months                              | 18.3 ± 5.7 months                             |
| cohort                           |      | cohort       |                                    |                 |                        |                                               |                                               |
| Spies, Stampf, Kohal            | 2015 | Prospective  | -                                 | University      | SC                     | 2.8 ± 0.9 months (mandible); 4.4 ± 1.4 months (maxilla) | 58.2 months                                   |
| cohort                           |      | cohort       |                                    |                 |                        |                                               |                                               |
| Becker, John, Becker, Mainusch,  | 2017 | Prospective  | -                                 | University      | SC                     | 2.3 months (mandible); 2.8 months (maxilla)   | 25.5 ± 5.8 months                             |
| Diedrichs, Schwarz              |      | cohort       |                                    |                 |                        |                                               |                                               |
| Spies, Pieralli, Vach, Kohal     | 2017 | Prospective  | -                                 | University      | SC                     | 6.0 ± 2.3 months                              | 55.2 ± 4.2 months                             |
| cohort                           |      | cohort       |                                    |                 |                        |                                               |                                               |
| Spies, Balmer, Jung, Sailer, Vach, Kohal | 2019 | Prospective  | -                                 | University      | SC                     | 5.9 ± 4.4 months (mandible); 6.4 ± 2.8 months (maxilla) | 61.0 ± 1.4 months                             |
| cohort                           |      | cohort       |                                    |                 |                        |                                               |                                               |
| Spies, Balmer, Jung, Sailer, Vach, Kohal | 2019 | Prospective  | -                                 | University      | FDP                    | 5.9 ± 4.4 months (mandible); 6.4 ± 2.8 months (maxilla) | 61.0 ± 1.4 months                             |
| cohort                           |      | cohort       |                                    |                 |                        |                                               |                                               |
| Koller, Steyer, Theisen, Stagnell, Jakse, Payer | 2020 | RCT          | Zirconia vs. titanium implants     | University      | SC                     | 4 months (mandible); 6 months (maxilla)       | 80.9 ± 5.5 months                             |
| Spies, Witkowski, Vach, Kohal    | 2018 | Prospective  | -                                 | University      | FDP                    | 8.2 months                                   | 53.6 ± 3.1 months                             |
| case series                      |      | case series  |                                    |                 |                        |                                               |                                               |

Abbreviations: FDP, fixed dental prostheses; RCT, randomized controlled trial; SC, single crown.
language restriction and/or inappropriate study design. All excluded studies after full-text analysis and individual reasons for exclusion are listed in the reference list as “excluded studies” (File S2).

### 3.1 Study characteristics (Tables 1 and 2)

A total of eight studies (Becker et al., 2017; Cannizzaro et al., 2010; Cionca et al., 2015; Koller et al., 2020; Spies et al., 2015, 2017, 2018, 2019) were included in the systematic review and meta-analysis (Tables 1 and 2). Five of them reported on ceramic implant-supported SCs, one on ceramic implant-supported FDPs, and two on both. Five of the included studies were prospective clinical cohort investigations, two were RCTs, and one was a case series. None of the studies had a control group on the level of the suprastructure, consisting of well-documented porcelain fused to metal reconstructions. One RCT used titanium implants as a control group (Koller et al., 2020), whereby only the zirconia implant arm was included for analysis. Another RCT compared immediate loading vs. non-immediate loading of the same zirconia implant (Cannizzaro et al., 2010), where both treatment arms were included. The studies were published between 2010 and 2020 and reported on the mean observation time of reconstructions between 12.0 and 80.9 months.

The eight studies included a total of 334 patients and 408 ceramic implants. Overall, 338 reconstructions (287 SCs and 51 FDPs) were inserted and evaluated.

All applied materials of the included studies at the implant level, abutments, and reconstructions are listed in detail in Table 2. The bulk material of all included implants was either yttria-stabilized tetragonal zirconia or alumina-toughened zirconia.

Five studies reported on a one-piece implant design and three on a two-piece implant design with a separate abutment (Becker et al.,
### Reconstructed Implants, Abutments, and Reconstructions

| Authors (Year) | Material/Design | Connection to Implant | Type of Cement |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Becker et al. (2017) | ZV3 | One-piece | Adhesive (Panavia F2.0, Kuraray) |
| Koller et al. (2019) | Ziterion vario Z | Adhesive (Multilink Automix, Ivoclar Vivadent) |
| Cannizzaro et al. (2019) | Z- Look3 | Veneered | Adhesive (RelyX Unicem Aplicap, 3M Espe) |
| Spies et al. (2019) | Ceramic implant | Cemented (Multilink Automix; Ivoclar Vivadent) |
| Spies et al. (2020) | Ceramic implant | Cemented (Multilink Automix; Ivoclar Vivadent) |

### Quality Assessment (Tables 3a, b)

The reconstructions in all studies were adhesively cemented with a single exception, where a conventional glass ionomer cement was used (Spies et al., 2015).

### 3.2 Quality assessment (Tables 3a, b)

The methodological quality analyses of the two identified RCTs (Cannizzaro et al., 2010; Koller et al., 2020) were performed using the "Cochrane Collaboration's tool for assessing the risk of bias in randomized trials (Table 3a)." Selection bias, with random sequence generation and allocation concealment, was performed in both studies (computer-generated/web-based); therefore, this was rated as a low risk of bias. A potential performance bias owing to incomplete or impossible blinding of the treating dentists could be observed in both trials. Moreover, both RCTs received industrial support and, therefore, there might be a possible conflict of interest, leading to
a high risk of bias rating. The quality assessments for both RCTs are listed in Table 3a.

"Newcastle-Ottawa Scale" was used to evaluate the qualitative assessment for prospective observational studies (Table 3b). All six cohort trials were rated with a moderate methodological quality (NOS star rating: 5–6/9) due to the insufficient selection of controls and comparability.

### 3.3 | Implant survival (Table 4; Figure 2a–c)

Meta-analyses with groups for surviving implant proportion were performed after 1, 2, and 5 years (Figure 2a–c) (Table 4). Of the initially 408 placed implants, 62 were lost (16.0%), and 21 were counted as dropped-out. Before prosthetic insertion, 18 implants were lost, and one drop-out was reported. Therefore, 389 implants were restored with final restorations. Forty-four implant losses and 20 drop-outs were reported after loading.

After 5 years, a weighted overall survival of 94% (95% confidence interval [CI]: 82%; 100%) was calculated. However, there was considerable residual heterogeneity ($I^2 = 92\%$, $p < .01$). The estimated survival of implants after 5 years ranged between 62% and 100%.

Neither the type of reconstruction (SC. ZrO2.ven vs. FDP. ZrO2. ven) nor the reconstruction material (SC. ZrO2.ven vs. SC.LS2.mono) appeared to influence implant survival at any of the time points evaluated. Studies with two-piece implants were only present in the group with monolithic LS2 SCs. In this group, similar survival rates for one- and two-piece implants were reported. Overall, no implant fracture was observed.

### 3.4 | Survival of reconstructions (Table 4; Figure 3a–c)

Meta-analyses with groups for surviving reconstructions proportion were performed after 1, 2, and 5 years (Figure 3a–c) (Table 4). At baseline, 338 reconstructions (287 SCs and 51 FDPs) were inserted.

In all of the eight included studies, 20 reconstructions (17 SCs and three FDPs) were counted as non-survivors at different time points. The reasons for the loss of reconstructions were highly specific to each group. In veneered zirconia reconstructions, the severe chip of fractures of the veneering ceramic led to catastrophic failure ($n = 15$). In two-piece implants restored with monolithic LS2 crowns, two abutment fractures and one coherent fracture of the abutment-crown complex caused the failure. One-piece implants restored with monolithic LS2 crowns demonstrated one bulk-fracture and one biological complication (excessive gingival recession).

After 1 and 2 years, the survival rates of all evaluated groups were between 98% and 100%. After 5 years, a weighted overall survival of 95% (95% CI: 87%–100%) was calculated. A moderate residual heterogeneity was observed ($I^2 = 66\%$, $p = .02$). At the study level, the survival of implants after 5 years ranged between 77% and 100%. For veneered zirconia reconstructions, both FDP (94%
| Study | Selection | Comparability | Outcome | Score |
|-------|-----------|---------------|---------|-------|
|       | Representativeness of exposed cohort/cases | Selection of controls | Ascertainment of exposure | Demonstration outcome of interest not present at start of study | Jaw/Location/Opposing dentition (2 of 3) | Age/Sex | Assessment of outcome | Follow-up long enough | Adequacy of follow-up | Total |
| Cionca et al., (2015) | * | - | * | * | ? | - | * | ? | * | 5 |
| Spies et al., (2015) | * | - | * | * | ? | - | * | * | * | 6 |
| Becker et al., (2017) | * | - | * | * | ? | - | * | * | * | 6 |
| Spies et al., (2017) | * | - | * | * | ? | ? | * | * | * | 6 |
| Spies et al., (2019) | * | - | * | * | ? | - | * | * | * | 6 |

**Selection**
- Representativeness of exposed cohort/cases
- Selection of controls
- Ascertainment of exposure
- Demonstration outcome of interest not present at start of study

**Comparability**
- Age/Sex
- Jaw/Location/Opposing dentition (2 of 3)

**Outcome**
- Assessment of outcome
- Follow-up long enough
- Adequacy of follow-up

**FDPs**
- Spies et al., (2015) | * | - | * | * | - | - | * | * | * | 6 |
- Spies Witkowski et al. (2018) | * | - | * | * | ? | - | * | * | * | 6 |
- Spies et al., (2019) | * | - | * | * | - | - | * | * | * | 6 |

**abbreviations:** FDP, fixed dental prostheses; SC, single crown.
[95% CI: 81%–100%] and SCs 89% [95% CI: 62%–100%] demonstrated similar survival rates. For SCs, a lower survival rate could be observed for veneered zirconia 89% [95% CI: 62%–100%] than for monolithic LS2 100% [95% CI: 95%–100%]. Only in the group of monolithic LS2 reconstructions, both one- and two-piece implant systems were present, and no difference regarding prosthetic survival rates was detected.

### 3.5 Abutment fracture (Tables 2 and 4)

Abutment fractures were solely reported in studies with two-piece implant designs and monolithic LS2 crowns (Tables 2 and 4). Three failures were reported. In two cases, only the zirconia abutments fractured (Cionca et al., 2015), while with one fiberglass abutment, the corresponding crown fractured simultaneously (Becker et al., 2017). However, in all cases, a new crown-abutment complex could be inserted.

### 3.6 Framework/bulk-fracture (Tables 2 and 4)

Only one study reported a single bulk-fracture of a monolithic LS2 crown on a one-piece implant 5 months post-loading (Cannizzaro et al., 2010) (Tables 2 and 4). This crown was adhesively inserted with a composite cement.

### 3.7 Chipping (Table 5, Figure 4a–c)

Among all possible technical complications, ceramic fracture of the reconstructions (chipping) was the most evaluated and most precisely reported technical factor (Table 5, Figure 4a–c). Of the eight included studies, three (Spies Witkowski, et al., 2018; Spies et al., 2017, 2019) evaluated technical success according to the modified United States Public Health Care (USPHS) criteria (Cvar & Ryge, 2005), four (Cannizzaro et al., 2010; Cionca et al., 2015; Koller et al., 2020; Spies et al., 2015) reported only the occurrence of any chipped reconstructions, and one (Becker et al., 2017) did not provide any information on chipping incidence.

Meta-analyses for chipping rates of reconstructions were performed after 1, 2, and 5 years (Figure 4a–c).

After 1 year, no chipping was reported in studies with monolithic LS2 crowns (0% [95% CI: 0%–3%]). Veneered zirconia SCs (12% [95% CI: 4%–24%]) and FDPs (25% [95% CI: 12%–41%]) demonstrated significantly higher chippings rates. Between zirconia SCs and FDPs, the chipping rate seemingly did not differ.

After 2 years, the chipping proportion increased only in studies with veneered zirconia reconstructions, while no chipping was reported for monolithic LS2 (0% [95% CI: 0%–5%]). Considerable differences were detected between the groups. The chipping proportion was higher for veneered FDPs (46% [95% CI: 30%–63%]) than veneered SCs (20% [95% CI: 13%–29%]).

Up to the 5-year follow-up, the chipping proportion continued to increase substantially for veneered zirconia SCs (38% [95% CI: 24%–54%]) and even more for FDPs (57% [95% CI: 38%–76%]). Only one case of chipping fracture was reported for monolithic LS2, resulting in a significantly lower chipping proportion (2% [95% CI: 0%–11%]) than the other two groups.

For monolithic LS2 crowns, no difference in terms of the chipping proportions could be identified between one- or two-piece implant designs overall at the evaluated time points.

### 3.8 Occlusal roughness

Occlusal roughness was reported according to the modified USPHS criteria in three studies with different reconstruction materials after 5 years. Irrespective of the choice of material, all studies observed a significant increase in surface roughness over time for monolithic LS2 SCs (Spies et al., 2017), for hand-layered zirconia SCs (Spies et al., 2019), and overpressed zirconia FDPs (Spies Witkowski, et al., 2018).

### 3.9 Loss of retention

Only one decementation of an adhesively seated monolithic LS2 SC on a one-piece implant without specification of time to event was reported (Cannizzaro et al., 2010). Six studies (Becker et al., 2017; Koller et al., 2020; Spies Witkowski, et al., 2018; Spies et al., 2015, 2017, 2019) reported no loss of retention of any reconstruction during the entire observation period.

### 3.10 Biological complications related to prosthetic outcomes (Table 4)

A single biological event on a one-piece implant affecting prosthetic outcomes has been reported (Cannizzaro et al., 2010) (Table 4). Four months after loading, inflammation of the peri-implant tissue occurred, leading to a recession after debridement and the subsequent renewal of the SC.

### 3.11 PROMs

Patient-related outcome measurements (function, esthetic/appearance, sense, speech, and self-esteem) were evaluated in three studies with a visual analog scale (ranging from 0 and 100%) over 5 years (Spies Witkowski, et al., 2018; Spies et al., 2017, 2019). All three studies reported very similar patterns of PROM changes over the observed period. A significant increase in PROMs could be observed between pre-treatment and prosthetic delivery. After that, satisfaction remained stable at a high level until the end of the study follow-up. However, the occurrence of technical complications did not correlate with patient satisfaction.
FIGURE 2  (a) Forest plots demonstrating the implant survival rate after 1 year, proportions, and 95% confidence interval [CI] (SC = single crown, FDP = fixed dental prosthesis). (b) Forest plots demonstrating the implant survival rate after 2 years, proportions, and 95% CI. (c) Forest plots demonstrating the implant survival rate after 5 years, proportions, and 95% CI.
# TABLE 4

The table illustrates the number of evaluated patients and drop-outs as well as numbers of survived, lost, and dropped-out implants and reconstructions at implant placement, baseline, and follow-up visits.

| Table: Survival of implants and reconstructions |
|-----------------------------------------------|
|                                | Implantation | Baseline | 6 MT | 1 year | 2 years | 3 years |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|------|--------|---------|---------|
| Cionca et al. (2015)                        |              |           |      |        |         |         |
| n patients (evaluated/dropped-out)           | 32           | 31        | n.r. | (29/2) |         |         |
| n implants (survived/lost/dropped-out)       | 49           | 48        | n.r. | (41/5/2)|         |         |
| n crowns (survived/lost/dropped-out)         | x            | 48        | n.r. | (39/2/7)|         |         |
| Becker et al. (2017)                         |              |           |      |        |         |         |
| n patients (evaluated/dropped-out)           | 60           | 52        | (52/0)| (51/1) | (48/4)  |         |
| n implants (survived/lost/dropped-out)       | 60           | 52        | (52/0/0)| (49/2/1)| (46/2/4)|         |
| n crowns (survived/lost/dropped-out)         | x            | 52        | (52/0/0)| (49/0/3)| (45/1/6)|         |
| Koller et al. (2020)                         |              |           |      |        |         |         |
| n patients (evaluated/dropped-out)           | 12           | 12        | (12/0)| (12/0) | n.r.    | (11/1)  |
| n implants (survived/lost/dropped-out)       | 16           | 16        | (16/0/0)| (15/1/0)| (15/1/0)| (14/2/0)|
| n crowns (survived/lost/dropped-out)         | x            | 16        | (16/0/0)| (15/0/1)| (15/0/1)| (14/0/2)|
| Cannizzaro et al. (2010)                     |              |           |      |        |         |         |
| n patients (evaluated/dropped-out)           | 40           | 40        | n.r. | (40/0) |         |         |
| n implants (survived/lost/dropped-out)       | 40           | 40        | n.r. | (35/5/0)|         |         |
| n crowns (survived/lost/dropped-out)         | x            | 40        | n.r. | (33/2/5)|         |         |
| Spies et al. (2017)                          |              |           |      |        |         |         |
| n patients (evaluated/dropped-out)           | 27           | 24        | n.r. | (24/0) | (23/1)  | (23/1)  |
| n implants (survived/lost/dropped-out)       | 27           | 24        | n.r. | (24/0/0)| (23/0/1)| (23/0/1)|
| n crowns (survived/lost/dropped-out)         | x            | 24        | n.r. | (24/0/0)| (23/0/1)| (23/0/1)|
| Spies et al. (2015)                          |              |           |      |        |         |         |
| n patients (evaluated/dropped-out)           | 65           | 62        | n.r. | (61/1) | (61/1)  | (60/2)  |
| n implants (survived/lost/dropped-out)       | 66           | 63        | n.r. | (62/0/1)| (62/0/1)| (58/3/2)|
| n crowns (survived/lost/dropped-out)         | x            | 63        | n.r. | (62/0/1)| (62/0/1)| (58/0/5)|
| Spies et al. (2019)                          |              |           |      |        |         |         |
| n patients (evaluated/dropped-out)           | 46           | 44        | (44/0)| (44/0) | (42/2)  | (40/4)  |
| n implants (survived/lost/dropped-out)       | 46           | 44        | (44/0/0)| (44/0/0)| (42/0/2)| (40/0/4)|
| n crowns (survived/lost/dropped-out)         | x            | 44        | (44/0/0)| (44/0/0)| (42/0/2)| (40/0/4)|
| Spies et al. (2015)                          |              |           |      |        |         |         |
| n patients (evaluated/dropped-out)           | 28           | 27        | n.r. | (27/0) | (25/2)  | (25/2)  |
| n implants (survived/lost/dropped-out)       | 56           | 54        | n.r. | (54/0/0)| (50/0/4)| (50/0/4)|
| n FDPs (survived/lost/dropped-out)           | 28           | 27        | n.r. | (27/0/0)| (25/0/2)| (25/0/2)|
| Spies, Witkowski, et al. (2018)               |              |           |      |        |         |         |
| n patients (evaluated/dropped-out)           | 13           | 13        | n.r. | (12/1) | (12/1)  | (13/0)  |
| n implants (survived/lost/dropped-out)       | 26           | 26        | n.r. | (24/0/2)| (24/0/2)| (26/0/0)|
| n FDPs (survived/lost/dropped-out)           | 13           | 13        | n.r. | (12/0/1)| (12/0/1)| (13/0/0)|
| Spies et al. (2019)                          |              |           |      |        |         |         |
| n patients (evaluated/dropped-out)           | 11           | 11        | (11/0)| (10/1) | n.r.    | (11/0)  |
| n implants (survived/lost/dropped-out)       | 22           | 22        | (22/0/0)| (20/0/2)| n.r.    | (22/0/0)|
| n FDPs (survived/lost/dropped-out)           | 11           | 11        | (9/2/0)| (8/2/1)| n.r.    | (9/2/0) |

Note: The baseline for the survival analyses of the reconstructions is defined as prosthetic insertion. Reconstruction of a lost implant is counted as a drop-out.  
Abbreviations: FDP, fixed dental prostheses; SC, single crown.  
\(^a\)In case of a loss of one of the two supporting implants, both were counted as lost.
| 4 years | 5 years | Reasons for lost reconstructions (n/% of all losses) | SC/FDP | Monolithic/ Veneered | Zirconia/lithium disilicate | One-piece/ two-piece |
|---------|---------|---------------------------------------------------|--------|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| n.r.    | (11/1)  | Abutment fractures (2/100%)                       | SC     | Monolithic           | Lithium disilicate         | Two-piece           |
| n.r.    | (14/2/0)| Coherent fracture of abutment - crown complex (1/100%) | SC     | Monolithic           | Lithium disilicate         | Two-piece           |
| n.r.    | (14/0/2)| Bulk-fracture (1/50%); Biological reason (1/50%) | SC     | Monolithic           | Lithium disilicate         | One-piece           |
| (22/2)  | (22/2)  | Severe chipping of veneering ceramic (1/100%)      | SC     | Veneered             | Zirconia                  | One-piece           |
| (22/0/2)| (22/0/2)| Severe chipping of veneering ceramic (1/100%)      | SC     | Veneered             | Zirconia                  | One-piece           |
| (59/3)  | (57/5)  | Severe chipping of veneering ceramic (1/100%)      | SC     | Veneered             | Zirconia                  | One-piece           |
| (54/5/4)| (47/10/6)| Severe chipping of veneering ceramic (1/100%)    | SC     | Veneered             | Zirconia                  | One-piece           |
| 54/0/9  | (36/11/16)| Severe chipping of veneering ceramic (1/100%)  | SC     | Veneered             | Zirconia                  | One-piece           |
| (40/4)  | (40/4)  | Severe chipping of veneering ceramic (1/100%)      | SC     | Veneered             | Zirconia                  | One-piece           |
| (40/0/4)| (39/1/4) | Severe chipping of veneering ceramic (1/100%)    | SC     | Veneered             | Zirconia                  | One-piece           |
| (26/1)  | (26/1)  | Severe chipping of veneering ceramic (1/100%)      | FDP    | Veneered             | Zirconia                  | One-piece           |
| (44/8/2)| (32/20^4/2)| Severe chipping of veneering ceramic (1/100%) | FDP    | Veneered             | Zirconia                  | One-piece           |
| (22/0/5)| (15/1/11)| Severe chipping of veneering ceramic (1/100%)  | FDP    | Veneered             | Zirconia                  | One-piece           |
| (13/0)  | (13/0)  | -                                                 | FDP    | Veneered             | Zirconia                  | One-piece           |
| (26/0/0)| (26/0/0)| -                                                 | FDP    | Veneered             | Zirconia                  | One-piece           |
| (13/0)  | (13/0)  | -                                                 | FDP    | Veneered             | Zirconia                  | One-piece           |
(a) Forest plots demonstrating the reconstruction survival rate after 1 year, proportions, 95% confidence interval [CI], and overall weighted survival (SC = single crown, FDP = fixed dental prosthesis). (b) Forest plots demonstrating the reconstruction survival rate after 2 years, proportions, 95% CI, and overall weighted survival. (c) Forest plots demonstrating the reconstruction survival rate after 5 years, proportions, 95% CI, and overall weighted survival.
DISCUSSION

The present systematic review aimed to assess the currently available evidence on the clinical performance of all-ceramic SCs and FDPs supported by ceramic implants.

The estimated survival rate for ceramic implants supporting all-ceramic reconstructions yielded a weighted overall survival of 94% (95% CI: 82%–100%), however, with considerable residual heterogeneity ($I^2 = 92\%, p < .01$) after 5 years. However, the current systematic review did not primarily aim to calculate the survival rates of ceramic implants. Nevertheless, the calculated survival rates after 1, 2, and 5 years in the current review are in line with other systematic reviews, which reported the survival rates for zirconia oral implants as 92–98.3% after 1 year (Hashim et al., 2016; Pieralli et al., 2017; Roehling et al., 2018) and 97.2% (Roehling et al., 2018) after 2 years and 95% between 1 and 7 years (Haro Adánez et al., 2018).

The survival rate of the implants between the different reconstruction materials (ZrO2 vs. LS2), types of reconstruction (SCs vs. FDPs), and implant design (one-piece vs. two-piece) did not appear to differ between the groups. It may be assumed that the superstructure has no direct influence on the survival of the implant. Instead, individual studies with lower implant survival rates were observed in each group. Studies (Cannizzaro et al., 2010; Cionca et al., 2015; Koller et al., 2020; Spies et al., 2015) with no longer commercially available ceramic implants showed a relatively high implant failure rate (Roehling et al., 2018).

The performed meta-analysis calculated an overall weighted 5-year survival rate of 95% (95% CI: 87%–100%) at the reconstruction level. This result is consistent with the 5-year survival estimates reported in recent systematic reviews of 93%–97.6% for implant-supported all-ceramic SCs (Pjetursson et al., 2018; Rabel et al., 2018) and 93%–98.3% for implant-supported all-ceramic FDPs (Pieralli et al., 2018; Sailer et al., 2018). Although catastrophic failures could be observed rarely, a specific pattern for each group could be identified. In SC. ZrO2.ven and FDP. ZrO2.ven only major chippings, in SC.LS2.mono (two-piece implants) fractures of the abutments and in SC.LS2.mono (one-piece implants), a monolithic bulk-fracture led to the loss of the reconstruction. There is probably a specific weak point in each implant-reconstruction complex. However, no study with a two-piece design and veneered reconstruction could be included, leaving it unclear whether the abutment or the veneering material represented the weakest link. However, no implant body fracture could be observed. Therefore, it seems that the prosthetic components are more susceptible to technical failures than ceramic implants.

As technical complications provide a deeper insight into prosthetic events, additional meta-analyses were performed for chipping rates over time. By analyzing chipping events after 1, 2, and 5 years (Figure 4a–c), a stronger increase in chipping proportions for veneered zirconia FDPs than veneered zirconia SCs could be observed over time. This resulted in 5-year chipping proportions of 38% for SC. ZrO2.ven and 57% for FDP. ZrO2.ven.

Titanium implant-supported all-ceramic SCs demonstrated comparatively low chipping rates of 2.8%–9% (Pjetursson et al., 2018; Rabel et al., 2018) after 5 years. For all-ceramic titanium implant-supported FDPs, a 5-year chipping rate of 22.8% was noted (Pieralli et al., 2018). A possible explanation for the much higher veneering delamination rate at ceramic implants than titanium implants might be due to missing bending of stiff zirconia implants, leaving no possibility of depressing the chewing load (Spies et al., 2015). Furthermore, the authors stated that the study was conducted in the early stages of computer-aided design and computer-aided manufacturing technology and therefore, not all technical possibilities, such as an individual anatomical design of the framework, were available (Spies et al., 2015). Most of the investigated implants had a one-piece design, combining the implant body and a relatively small height, often conically designed abutment in a single piece. This might have further led to an uneven force distribution and thus impaired prosthetic restoration longevity. In general, chipping rates of veneered FDPs appear higher for both titanium and ceramic implants than those of SCs and question the concept of veneering implant-supported FDPs (Pieralli et al., 2018; Sailer et al., 2018). Moreover, most implant-borne restorations were inserted in the high-loading posterior area, which also favored chipping events. However, not all studies reported chipping events with a consistent score.

In contrast, the chipping proportion confidence interval of monolithic LS2 in the meta-analyses of the present systematic review was narrow and close to 0%, yielding a 5-year chipping proportion of only 2%. Similar short-term results of monolithic ceramic reconstructions on titanium implants were reported with no chipping events (Gierthmuehlen et al., 2020; Joda et al., 2017; Worni et al., 2017). In general, a clear shift toward monolithic prosthetic treatment concepts can be observed for both titanium and ceramic implants to overcome technical complications such as chip-off fractures (Gierthmuehlen et al., 2020; Joda et al., 2017; Koller et al., 2020; Moscovitch, 2015; Spies et al., 2017; Worni et al., 2017).

Increased occlusal roughness and potential surface irregularities might lead to premature failures and subsequent chip-off fractures, especially in veneered configurations (de Kok et al., 2015; Spies Witkowski, et al., 2018). Nevertheless, an increase in occlusal roughness was also observed for both monolithic and veneered SCs and hence does not seem to be the main reason for the increased chipping incidences. A recently published short-term follow-up study on screw-retained titanium implant-supported monolithic LS2 crowns could also observe an increase in surface roughness after 12 months without chipping incidences (Gierthmuehlen et al., 2020).

As only one SC debonded, decementation and debonding do not seem to be major technical complications of ceramic implants. All-ceramic SCs on titanium implants benefit from adhesive luting compared with conventional cementation protocols with increased fracture strengths (Rabel et al., 2018). In vitro studies investigating different cement types confirm the positive effect of resin bonding for all-ceramic restorations on one-piece zirconia implants and might
**Table 5** The table illustrates the number of reconstructions without any fractures, with chippings and lost reconstructions at baseline and every follow-up visit.

| Chipping events of reconstructions | Baseline | 6 MT | 1 year | 2 years | 3 years | 4 years | 5 years | SC/FDP | Monolithic/Veneered | Zirconia/Lithium disilicate | One-piece/two-piece | Type of reporting |
|-----------------------------------|----------|------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| Cionca et al. (2015)              |          |      |        |         |         |         |         | SC     | Monolithic          | Lithium disilicate     | Two-piece           | Occurrence        |
| n crowns (no fracture/chipping/lost) | 48       | n.r. | n.r.   |         |         |         |         | SC     | Monolithic          | Lithium disilicate     | Two-piece           | Not reported       |
| Becker et al. (2017)              |          |      |        |         |         |         |         | SC     | Monolithic          | Lithium disilicate     | Two-piece           | Not reported       |
| Koller et al. (2020)              |          |      |        |         |         |         |         | SC     | Monolithic          | Lithium disilicate     | Two-piece           | Occurrence        |
| Cannizzaro et al. (2010)          |          |      |        |         |         |         |         | SC     | Monolithic          | Lithium disilicate     | Two-piece           | Occurrence        |
| Spies et al. (2017)               |          |      |        |         |         |         |         | SC     | Monolithic          | Lithium disilicate     | Two-piece           | USPHS             |
| n crowns (no fracture/minor chipping/major chipping/lost) | 24       | (24/0/0/0) | (24/0/0/0) | (23/0/0/0) | (22/0/0/0) | (21/1/0/0) | SC     | Monolithic          | Lithium disilicate     | One-piece           | USPHS             |
| Spies et al. (2015)               |          |      |        |         |         |         |         | SC     | Veneered            | Zirconia              | One-piece           | Occurrence        |
| n crowns (no fracture/chipping/lost) | 63       | n.r. | (57/5/0) | (50/12/0) | (43/15/0) | (36/18/0) | (25/11/11) | SC     | Veneered            | Zirconia              | One-piece           | USPHS             |
| Spies et al. (2019)               |          |      |        |         |         |         |         | SC     | Veneered            | Zirconia              | One-piece           | USPHS             |
| n FDPS (no fracture/chipping/lost) | 27       | n.r  | (19/8/0) | (13/12/0) | (11/14/0) | (10/12/5) | (6/9/1) | FDP    | Veneered            | Zirconia              | One-piece           | Occurrence        |
| Spies, Wirkowski, et al. (2018)   |          |      |        |         |         |         |         | FDP    | Veneered            | Zirconia              | One-piece           | USPHS             |
| n FDPSs (no fracture/minor chipping/major chipping/lost) | 13       | (12/0/0/0) | (10/2/0/0) | (7/2/3/0) | (6/4/3/0) | (6/4/3/0) | (6/4/3/0) | FDP    | Veneered            | Zirconia              | One-piece           | USPHS             |
| Spies et al. (2019)               |          |      |        |         |         |         |         | FDP    | Veneered            | Zirconia              | One-piece           | Not reported       |

Note: When the reconstructions are evaluated according to the modified United States Public Health Care (USPHS) criteria, chippings are categorized as (Alpha: no fracture, Bravo: minor chipping [polishable], Charlie: major chipping [exposing the framework], Delta: fraction/loss of reconstruction).

Abbreviations: FDP, fixed dental prostheses; SC, single crowns.
TABLE 5
(Continued)

FIGURE 4 (a) Forest plots demonstrating the chipping rate after 1 year, proportions, and a 95% confidence interval [CI] (SC = single crown, FDP = fixed dental prosthesis). (b) Forest plots demonstrating the chipping rate after 2 years, proportions, and 95% CI. (c) Forest plots demonstrating the chipping rate after 5 years, proportions, and 95% CI.
further increase survival rates (Nueesch et al., 2019; Rohr et al., 2018). One of the most common risk factors that favor initial inflammation of peri-implant tissue with subsequent bone loss is cement surpluses (Staubli et al., 2017; Wilson, 2009). For reducing and preventing excessive cement remnants, crown venting techniques and pre-cementation devices could show superior in vitro results than conventional cementation procedures and are recommended for clinical application (Zaugg et al., 2018).

In the present systematic review, three studies reported PROMs. In these studies, high incidences of technical failures did not impair patient satisfaction. The authors attributed this to a general rehabilitation of posterior support and divergence between dentists’ assessments and patient perceptions (Spies Witkowski, et al., 2018).

4.1 | Limitations and future directions

The present findings must be interpreted with caution as the outcomes of this meta-analysis are affected by some shortcomings and might, therefore, only demonstrate tendencies. Eight studies could be identified for final inclusion and meta-analytic modeling. This can lead to a potential distortion and an unusually high impact of a single study on the overall weighted result. Furthermore, the selected studies were mainly published by a single research group with highly skilled and experienced clinicians. Not all of the mentioned studies primarily reported on survival and complications of all-ceramic reconstructions and could not be consistently included across time points. Therefore, a true prosthetic outcome over time is difficult to quantify.

Moreover, none of the clinical trials compared systematically restorations on different implant designs (one-piece vs. two-piece) or different reconstruction materials (e.g., silica-based vs. glass-ceramics vs. resin-matrix-ceramics vs. oxide-ceramics) and designs (monolithic vs. veneered vs. facially veneered).

A potential risk of bias owing to industry support could be found in all of the included studies. Additionally, not all of the investigated zirconia implant systems are currently available in the market, which might compromise some of the present findings (Roehling et al., 2018).

Future long-term comparative studies are required to better understand the prosthodontic-implant complex as a whole.

Until now, favorable screw-retained restorations and associated prevention of cement surpluses were only possible for two-piece titanium implants. The recent introduction of two-piece ceramic oral implants (Janner et al., 2018; Joos et al., 2020; Spies, Fross, et al., 2018; Spies et al., 2016), with a restorative interface allowing screw-retained restorations, might enhance the popularity of ceramic implants as an attractive addendum.

Lately, innovative prosthodontic materials, such as highly translucent zirconia materials with higher yttria contents (4Y-PSZ and 5Y-PSZ) (Zhang & Lawn, 2018), are gaining market share. Moreover, polymer-infiltrated ceramics could be an interesting restorative alternative owing to their dentin-like E-modulus (Swain et al., 2016) and softer nature than the rigid zirconia implant-bone complex (Rohr et al., 2019).

As potential first-line therapies, monolithic all-ceramic reconstructions manufactured from different materials should be further investigated in long-term studies.

5 | CONCLUSION

Within the limitations of this systematic review, all-ceramic SCs and FDPs supported by ceramic implants showed promising survival rates after mid-term observation. However, the high chipping proportions of veneered zirconia SCs and, particularly, FDPs diminish the overall outcome. Monolithic LS2 showed fewer clinical complications. Monolithic reconstructions could be a valid treatment option for ceramic implants, but their mid-to-long-term performance must be further evaluated.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are grateful to all responding authors for providing additional information for this review. Open Access funding provided by Universitat Zurich.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare no potential conflicts of interest regarding the authorship and/or publication of this manuscript.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION

Frank Akito Spitznagel: Conceptualization (equal); Data curation (equal); Formal analysis (equal); Methodology (equal); Project administration (equal); Validation (equal); Writing-original draft (equal); Writing-review & editing (equal). Marc Balmer: Conceptualization (equal); Data curation (equal); Formal analysis (equal); Methodology (equal); Project administration (equal); Validation (equal); Visualization (equal); Writing-original draft (equal); Writing-review & editing (equal). Daniel Wiedemeier: Data curation (equal); Formal analysis (equal); Validation (equal); Visualization (equal); Writing-original draft (equal); Writing-review & editing (equal). Ronald Ernst Jung: Conceptualization (equal); Data curation (equal); Formal analysis (equal); Methodology (equal); Project administration (equal); Validation (equal); Visualization (equal); Writing-original draft (equal); Writing-review & editing (equal). Petra Christine Gierthmuehlen: Conceptualization (equal); Data curation (equal); Formal analysis (equal); Methodology (equal); Project administration (equal); Validation (equal); Visualization (equal); Writing-original draft (equal); Writing-review & editing (equal).

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

Data available on request from the authors.

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