FULL-MOUTH REHABILITATION OF SCREW-RETAINED MAXILLARY AND MANDBULAR HYBRID DENTURE

ABSTRACT

Difficulty in eating and speaking, ill-fitting denture, and sore mouth syndrome has been life longing among the elderly using dentures. The evolution from conventional denture to implant-supported prosthesis provides these patients normal healthy life with functional and esthetic benefits. An elderly man reported to the Department of Prosthodontics and Oral Implantology of ITS Dental College, Hospital and Research Centre, Greater Noida, with the chief complaint of mobility of upper and lower teeth. After diagnosis and treatment planning, it was decided for immediate implant placement to fabricate a full-mouth implant-supported hybrid prosthesis.

Keywords: Completely edentulous rehabilitation, fixed prosthesis, hybrid denture, implant rehabilitation

INTRODUCTION

Elderly patients seek replacement of lost teeth with the primary sole aim of chewing food followed by esthetics that gets altered due to lost teeth, supporting alveolar bone and muscles. Treatment options may range from the use of removable conventional denture to the creation of fixed implant-supported restorations and to implant-supported dentures. The treatment choice depends on the patient's anatomical limitations and personal preferences such as cost including the acceptance of extensive surgical procedures to restore the alveolar bone and/or soft tissue.

Implant-supported overdentures and hybrid prosthesis often provide support to the soft tissues of the face as compared to the traditional fixed prosthesis. When adequate number of implants is placed in an arch, a conventional fixed bridge is the prosthetic modality of choice. However, this is not a treatment option in the maxilla due to combined vertical and horizontal resorption of bone and tilted positions of the implants. Therefore, a conventional fixed bridge would not meet the patient’s requirements for hygiene maintenance, esthetics, phonetics, and comfort. In addition, excess of cervical porcelain looks unnatural and also requires more baking cycles, which increases the risk of porcelain fracture. Such complications can be resolved by fabricating hybrid prosthesis that can easily replace the soft tissue; on concerning their shock-absorbing properties, it can reduce the mechanical and biological problems, i.e., component fracture, screw loosening, and bone resorption.

Hybrid prostheses’ advantages include decrease in impact force of dynamic occlusal loads, cost-effectiveness, and highly esthetic restorations. Furthermore, they can be successfully used by a combination of tilted and axially placed implants in partial edentulism in the posterior part of resorbed maxillae. The present article describes the immediate implant placement for the fabrication of maxillary...
and mandibular implant-supported hybrid prosthesis using polymethyl methacrylate.\textsuperscript{[4]}

\textbf{CASE REPORT}

A 58 year old male reported to the Department of Prosthodontics and Oral Implantology, ITS Dental College, Hospital and Research Centre seeking for full-fixed prosthetic oral rehabilitation. The patient had been diagnosed with generalized periodontitis. No relevant medical history was reported. Previous experience with implants in relation to 35 and 37 made the patient opt for fixed denture prosthesis. After clinical and radiological assessments [Figure 1], considering the available bone and labial support, two treatment options had been presented to the patient: implant-supported overdentures or implant-supported hybrid dentures. The former was refused by the patient as the requirement of the patient was fixed prosthesis.

- A through clinical, radiographical, and hematological investigation was done. Postanalyzing the cone-beam computed tomography and hematological investigation, it was planned to restore maxillary and mandibular ridges with multiple implant-supported hybrid prosthesis after extraction of periodontically compromised maxillary and mandibular teeth [Figure 2]. Postadministration of local anesthesia, a full-thickness mucoperiosteal flap was raised
- Eight immediate implants were placed in the maxilla at 11, 13, 15, 17, 23, 24, 26, and 27 whereas four immediate implants were placed in the mandible at 33, 43, 45, and 47 apart from two already placed implants in relation to 35 and 37. Conventional two-staged approach was followed. Postplacement of implants, the sites were sutured using 3–0 black silk suture. After 10 days, the patient was recalled for suture removal. The crestal mucosal showed no abnormal signs. After 6 months of waiting period, an orthopantomogram [Figure 3] was done to ensure the osseointegration. The second stage surgery under local anesthesia was performed followed by the placement of healing abutments [Figure 4]
  - The patient was recalled after 2 weeks; maxillary and mandibular impressions were made using alginate for the fabrication of light-cured custom impression tray for open-tray transfer impression.\textsuperscript{[5]} The custom tray was verified in the patients’ mouth, and open-tray impression copings [Figure 5] were attached to the implants after healing caps were removed [Figure 6]. These copings were splinted with ligature wire with the help of pattern resin\textsuperscript{[6]} [Figure 7]. Light-bodied addition silicon impression material was injected around the transfer copings, and impression was made using light body and putty addition silicon material\textsuperscript{[7]} [Figure 8]
  - After attaching the implant analogs to the impression transfers, the cast was poured in die stone and the abutments were evaluated for parallelism. The jig trial was verified in the patients’ mouth [Figure 9] over two implant sites in the maxillary and mandibular arch, the castable abutments were placed, and a denture base was made.

\begin{figure}[h]
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\includegraphics[width=0.8\textwidth]{figure1.png}
\caption{(a) Preoperative cone-beam computed tomography. (b) Preoperative orthopantomogram}
\end{figure}

\begin{figure}[h]
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\includegraphics[width=0.8\textwidth]{figure2.png}
\caption{Postimplant placement}
\end{figure}

\begin{figure}[h]
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\includegraphics[width=0.8\textwidth]{figure3.png}
\caption{Postimplant placement orthopantomogram}
\end{figure}

\begin{figure}[h]
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\includegraphics[width=0.8\textwidth]{figure4.png}
\caption{(a) Healing abutments in maxilla. (b) Healing abutments in mandible}
\end{figure}
The second denture base was fabricated over the first denture base and was snugly fitting due to the elevation incorporated in the first denture base. Occlusal rims were fabricated, and using Niswonger’s technique, the jaw relation and tooth selection were recorded [Figure 10]. Casts were mounted on semi-adjustable articulator followed by teeth arrangement with acrylic teeth [Figure 11]. Waxed try-in was done in the patient’s mouth. The denture was cured using conventional protocols for complete denture curing. This setup helps the technician to fabricate the final restoration.

- The maxillary and mandibular hybrid prosthesis were fixed along with implant abutments at sites 11, 13, 15, 17, 21, 23, 24, 27, 33, 35, 37, 43, 45, and 47 through occlusal screws using torque wrench [Figure 12]. Access holes were closed by composite buildup followed by finishing and polishing. Occlusal adjustments were made using articulating paper [Figure 13].

- The patient was given routine postinsertion instructions for maintenance of oral hygiene. The patient was recalled for review first after a month and then after 6 months.

DISCUSSION

Implants have become an essential part of prosthodontic rehabilitation. Versatility nature allows its use in both
removable and fixed prostheses. If the placement of sufficient number of implants is feasible, the prosthesis can be totally implant retained.\[8\] Rehabilitation of edentulous patients with full-fixed prosthesis has been noticed to achieve greater masticatory function and psychologic satisfaction than with conventional dentures. Occlusal forces following placement of implant-retained prosthesis have been found to have increased considerably.\[9\]

**CONCLUSION**

Each patient has unique treatment needs. Proper diagnosis and treatment plan is important to achieve successful result. A thorough examination, including medical and dental history, orofacial and dental clinical examination, radiographs, impressions, and jaw relation records for mounting casts are crucial steps. Careful integration and sequencing of the different zones of treatment needed enhances the final result. Prosthodontist must consider the advantages and disadvantages of the available implant prosthetic options which match to the patient’s expectations. This article reported on the fabrication of a maxillary and mandibular implant-retained hybrid prosthesis. Occlusion and articulation were found to be good over a period of 1 year. The patient will be on recall for every 6-month review.

**Declaration of patient consent**
The authors certify that they have obtained all appropriate patient consent forms. In the form the patient(s) has/have given his/her/their consent for his/her/their images and other clinical information to be reported in the journal. The patients understand that their names and initials will not be published and due efforts will be made to conceal their identity, but anonymity cannot be guaranteed.

**Financial support and sponsorship**
Nil.

**Conflicts of interest**
There are no conflicts of interest.

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