

Achieving Small-Diameter Implant Success

1. Bone quantity. 4mm of bone facial-lingual and preferably 13mm of bone crestal-apical. Can be done with as little as 3mm and 10mm.
2. Bone quality. Screwing the implant into the bone should require at least 30 Ncm or more of torque on insertion.
3. Width of implant. As wide as bone will allow. Wider is better.
4. Length of implant. 13 mm is typical. Shorter implants questionable.
5. Occlusion. Bruxers or clenchers are not good implant candidates.

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6. Soft-tissue. No more than 2mm of soft-tissue coronal to the bone.
7. Parallelism. Place implants parallel to one another! More than 15 degrees of non-parallelism can be negative.
8. Separation of implants. Do not place implants too close together. Leave space for the housings or attachments.
9. Immediate loading of implant. If questionable bone, let implants integrate before loading. (Use soft denture liner).