

Statement of problem: occlusion in implant restorations has been a less explored field. Many guidelines had been proposed for implant occlusion but there is a dearth of clinical trials regarding these guide lines. This study was conducted to evaluate the effect of two guidelines of implant occlusion in early loaded implants.. Purpose: this prospective study evaluated the effect of two occlusal schemes namely narrow occlusal table and shallow cuspal inclination on hard and soft peri-implant tissues over early functional loaded implants in mandibular posterior region.. Materials and methodology: a prospective clinical study was conducted across 20 subjects based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Subjects were divided into two groups with 10 dental implants in each i.e. the narrow occlusal table implant prosthesis group and shallow cuspal inclination implant prosthesis group. Prosthetic phase was carried out at 4 weeks and subjects were evaluated at baseline, 3 months and 6 months for peri-implant marginal bone level, mucosal suppuration, sulcular probing depth, and modified sulcular bleeding index.. Result: there was no statistically significant difference in marginal bone level, mucosal suppuration, sulcular probing depth and modified sulcular bleeding index between the groups at baseline, 3 months and 6 months (p-value $\geq$ 0.05). . Conclusion: the effect of occlusal factors such as narrow occlusal table and shallow cuspal inclination was comparable to each other on early loaded dental implants in mandibular posterior region and both these factors enhance the longevity of implants

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## 40. Effect of occlusal schemes on single implant supported restorations”

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