

Crestal and basal implants are endosseous aids to create osseointegration between implant and the available bone for retaining fixed and removable dentures. These two types of implants are not only differentiated by the way they are inserted but also by the way the forces are transmitted.. Currently there are claims that basal implants are trending to achieve the success in atrophied jaw. These utilize the basal – cortical portion of the jaw bones for retention of the dental implants. An advantage of the immediate loading basal dental implant prosthesis is fixed within 72 hours of implant surgery saving time and costs considerably. But in contrast to crestal implants which are associated with bone augmentation / grafting procedures, the total treatment time will be about 6 months to 1 year. The need for interim dentures / provisionals is totally eliminated, in addition to avoidance of a second surgery for implant exposure in order to fix the abutment over the implant.. This paper deals with the mechanical analysis using the finite element method to understand the biomechanical behaviour around the basal implants and crestal implants with a suitable degree of reliability and accuracy, without the risk and expensive of implantation.. Key words: basal implant, crestal implant, immediate loading, stress distribution .

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6. Revisit basal versus crestal implants and start pertaining

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Choice of implant to replace the missing tooth is an important objective in biomechanical optimization of dental implants.