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Titolo	Implant Surfaces and their Biological and Clinical Impact / / edited by Ann Wennerberg, Tomas Albrektsson, Ryo Jimbo
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ISBN	3-662-45379-7
Edizione	[1st ed. 2015.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (190 p.)
Disciplina	617.6
Soggetti	Dentistry
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references at the end of each chapters and index.
Nota di contenuto	Basic Aspects: Surface Evaluations -- The “Four Parameters” -- Experimental and Clinical Knowledge: Surface Micro-Topography -- Importance of Surface Chemistry -- Importance of Surface Physics -- Importance of Surface Nano Roughness -- Novel Surfaces for Clinical Usage: Fluoride -- Anodization -- Fluoridated Surfaces in the Eyes of the Clinician -- Sandblasted and Acid etched Surfaces with or without High Surface Energy in the Eyes of a Clinician -- Anodized Surfaces in the Eyes of a Clinical Scientist -- Coated Implants -- Concluding Remarks and the Future.
Sommario/riassunto	This book provides the reader with the knowledge required in order to understand the chemical, physical, mechanical, and topographical aspects of implant surfaces, as well as their impact on the biological response. Common ways to modify implant surfaces are described, and methods for the evaluation of surface properties are presented in an easy-to-read style. Experimental results that have contributed to surface modifications relevant for commercial available implants are presented, with emphasis on in vivo and clinical studies. While the focus is primarily on surface modifications at the micrometer and nanometer levels, alterations at the millimeter level are also covered, including thread designs and their possible influence on stress distribution. In addition, it is analyzed how surface alterations have changed the clinical long-term results for certain groups of patients.

Care is taken to ensure that assessments are well balanced and draw attention to the potential disadvantages of different surfaces; for example, surfaces that may be more prone to biofilm accumulation are identified, with discussion of the clinical evidence.