

# Autotransplante dentário para preservação óssea com posterior colocação de implante dentário. Caso clínico

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## Introdução

Os Pacientes jovens e adolescentes podem beneficiar da autotransplantação dentária para substituir dentes perdidos precocemente. Estudos recentes demonstraram que este procedimento é uma opção viável para a substituição de dentes em pacientes rigorosamente seleccionados. Este caso clínico refere-se a uma paciente de 15 anos de idade com um canino incluído, apresentando a rizogénese concluída. Procedeu-se à exodontia do canino incluído, e à sua transplantação para um alvéolo receptor preparado para o efeito. Quando a paciente completou 23 anos de idade e como o dente 23 apresentava uma reabsorção radicular de substituição decidimos substituir o dente 23 transplantado por um implante dentário em função imediata. As imagens radiográficas mostraram uma anquilose do dente 23, assim como os estudos histológicos dos tecidos dentários/ósseos recolhidos.

A realização de transplantes dentários pode substituir dentes perdidos e assegurar a preservação óssea e dos tecidos gengivais em pacientes jovens até o crescimento estar terminado, para que este paciente seja um candidato à colocação de implantes dentários na idade adulta.

## Bibliografia

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## Observação

Poster 247 EAO 17th Annual Scientific Meeting – Warsaw 2008 publicado no Clinical Oral Implants Research Vol 19. Issue No.9. 917 September 2008. Solicitada a autorização ao Editor-in-Chief Prof. Dr. H.C. Niklaus P. Lang, MS para a sua publicação na revista Cadernos de Saúde da UCP.

## Tooth auto transplantation for bone preservation and implant placement. Case report

### Background

Paediatric and adolescent could benefit from auto transplantation to replace early missing teeth. Auto transplantation of teeth is viable treatment option in carefully chosen patients, as recent studies show.

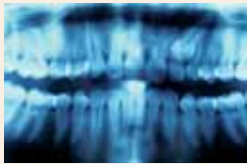


Fig. 1. Initial Panoramic x-Ray



Fig. 2. Extraction of the Impacted canine.



Fig. 3. Placement of the tooth in a prepared recipient socket



Fig. 4. Suture and Splint of the transplanted tooth.

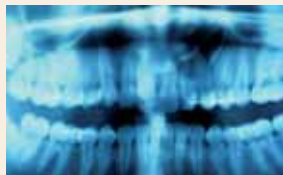


Fig. 5. Final Panoramic X-Ray.

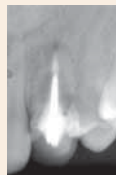


Fig. 6. Ankylosis of the transplanted canine.

### Case Report

A 15 year-old female patient, diagnosed with an impacted canine was referred to an auto transplant procedure.

At the age of 23, the patient came to our appointment. The radiographic examination showed a replacement resorption (ankylosis) of the transplanted tooth (Fig. 6).



Fig. 7. Histological examination showing bone deposition over dentin.

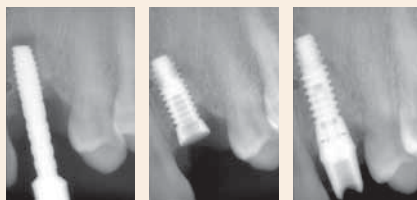


Fig. 8, 9 and 10. Immediate implant placement.

After the tooth extraction and before the dental implant placement, a bone threfine collected a bone sample of the transplantation area, for a histological analysis (Fig. 7 e 8). It was then placed a dental implant in the same day and same place of the extracted tooth (Fig. 8, 9 and 10), as well as a provisional restoration (Fig. 11). Final restoration was completed 12 months after placement.



Fig. 11. Provisional crown.



Fig. 12. and 13. Protetic abutment for final restoration.



Fig. 14. Final ceramic restoration.



Fig. 15. Intra-oral view of the ceramic crown.



Fig. 16. Final x-Ray.

### Discussion

The auto transplants can replace missing teeth to ensure preservation of bone until growth as ceased, so the patient can become ready to receive dental implants.