

# Comparison of outcome of Posterior- Single immediate implants in younger patient's vs older patients in South Indian population.

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**Abstract: The objective of this study is to evaluate the implant survival and success in the younger population against the elderly population in South Indian population, a comparative study. It is a comparative study; following the placement of Single Posterior dental implants in patients with different age group.**

## **1. Introduction:**

The study protocol was a components of 20 cases of patients with a missing single posterior teeth allotted an immediate implants, with age between 18 to 30 years, with No Comorbidities against 20 patients of age 50 to 60 years of age, followed up with 3 review sitting and post-operative Radiographic analysis. **Materials and Methods Used:** This prospective study was developed from a Cohort of patients. The patients have received Single Posterior dental implant – Titanium dental implant followed up with a ceramic crown. Every patient was a walk in Patient; who was informed about the study perspective and procedures

## **2. Procedure:**

Patient included for the study where either RC treated, mobile or fractured. Patient who required the sinus augmentation procedure were excluded. The Extraction of the complaint teeth followed by the placement of an immediate implants under local anesthesia. Tapering; threaded titanium implants and size based on the implant site were placed.

**Selection of participants:** Selection by patient of South Indian origin, The selection of both categories had only the age factor difference – 18 to 40, male or female ; where taken from both the genders with No Co-morbidities; Patient was Non diabetic, Non hypertensive; Non

asthmatic; No bleeding disorders, visceral organ surgeries or known drug allergies. Smokers, alcoholics and patients with bad oral hygiene were excluded from the study

Follow up of Analysis : The follow up for patients were carried out with the stability examination and level of osteointegration using post-operative radiographs, the stability of the prosthesis was also incorporated as a factor to denote the success of the implant placed.

### **3. Results:**

The study examined an overall of 40 cases of which 20 cases were of group A; (the younger patients of South Indian descent) and 20 cases were group B (the older patients of South Indian descent). It was strictly followed that Non South Indian Patients were excluded in the study. The result showed failure rate of 1:1. Out of the 20-20 cases. Thus proving that the age factor have not much of a concern in the patients of South Indian Origin.

Conclusion: Many factors are involved in the long term success rate of the implant and accurate consideration has to be taken prior to placing dental implants in any population; to limit the element of risk factors.

### **4. Reference-**

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