Implant application for the replacement of missing teeth is increasing and clinicians are using this therapy as the first-line replacement method. Knowledge of the local anatomy and available bone stock should be carefully assessed via both clinical examination and appropriate imaging to avoid injuries to important anatomic structures. In situations in which there may not be enough bone to safely place implants, advanced treatment planning strategies and preliminary procedures may be needed to facilitate implant application for tooth replacement. Should an implant-related nerve injury occur then a systematic approach to management should be used.

REFERENCES


