

Course Director



Prof. Dong-Seok Sohn

Supported by

S-dental

Date

May 1(Fri) 2015, 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM

Tuition Fee

\$800

Limited Attendance

20 person

Place

Busan Grand Hotel, Korea

Title

Minimally Invasive Sinus Augmentation using Ultrasonic Piezoelectric Bone Surgery, Autologous Concentrated Growth Factors and Autologous Fibrin Glue. : Hands on workshop and live surgery demonstration

Description

This hands-on course will encompass the risk free sinus augmentation and the latest clinical utilization of ultrasonic piezoelectric bone surgery, autologous concentrated growth factors and sticky bone for sinus augmentation. In addition, this course will focus on management and prevention of postoperative complications associated with sinus augmentation. Live surgery will show attendees the step by step procedure of sinus

Course objectives

Upon completion of this course the participant should be able to:

1. Understand risk free sinus augmentation
2. Understand the advantages of piezoelectric sinus augmentation compared to conventional sinus bone graft
3. Understand the procedures of hydrodynamic piezoelectric internal sinus elevation (HPISE) technique with minimal
4. How to prevent complications associated with sinus augmentation
6. Clinical application of CGF and Sticky bone

Course Director



Dr. Giuseppe Cardaropoli DDS, PhD

Supported by

Date May 1(Fri) 2015

Tuition Fee TBA

Limited Attendance TBA

Place Busan Grand Hotel, Korea

Title **Ridge Preservation vs Immediate Implant Placement. From Biology to the clinic**

Description

Following tooth extraction the socket go under several biological processes. In concomitance to intra-alveolar processes, same extra-alveolar bone alterations following tooth extractions have been described in the literature therefore after toothextraction marked resorption of the alveolar ridge occurred in buccal lingual direction.

Delayed Implant placement is considered the “gold standard” to achieve good functionaland easthetic results however in a healed ridge could be possible that an substantialdecreased of the dimension occur and bone regeneration tecniques should be used toincreased the quantity and the quality of the supporting bone. Several biomaterials arefrequently used to augment compromised regions of the ridge and to make the edentulous site available for implant installation in vertical and horizontal direction.

Immediate placement of implant in tooth extraction socket have been consider favorableto preserve the bone envelope. Several pre-clinical and clinical studies have been performed to investigate the healing of implant placed immediate following tooth extraction vs implants placed in healed ridge. It is interesting to investigate if with the usage of biomaterials or less invasive surgery (flapless technique) is possible to preserve the dimension of the alveolar crest, therefore support the soft tissue andimprove the esthetic appearance of the implant unit. Moreover will be show the importance of Provisional Prosthetic when we place the implant immediate followingtooth extraction.

In this presentation will be discussed the Indications, Contraindications and Complications that a clinician should know regarding Immediate and Delayed ImplantPlacement with and without biomaterials biomimetic and membrane.

Course Objectives:

To learn the biology, the scientific background and clinical applications to the following topics:

Healing following tooth extraction

Ridge alterations following tooth extraction and implant placement

Classification of timing of implant placement

Delay implant placement

Vertical Bone Regeneration

Ridge Preservation

Immediate implant placement

Flap vs flapless surgery

The importance of Provisional Prosthetic

Long term follow-up studies

Complications

Conclusion and summary

Hand-On Techniques to be covered:

1. Extraction socket management

A. Graft materials for ridge preservation

B. The usage of new membrane in extraction socket

C. Primary closure vs secondary closure

2. Immediate Implant Placement

A. Flapless Technique

B. Flap Technique

C. Flap/Flapless technique and bone regeneration

3. Delay Implant Placement

A. Implant placement and bone regeneration

B. Ridge Augmentation

C. Vertical bone regeneration together with Implant Installation

Course Director



Dr. Ioannis P. Georgakopoulos

Supported by	Silfradent
Date	May 1(Fri) 2015, 1 hour for the lecture and 1 hour for the hands-on
Tuition Fee	TBA
Limited Attendance	TBA
Place	Busan Grand Hotel, Korea
Title	IPG-DentistEdu Technique: Sinuses Bone Augmentation without Sinus Floor Elevation
Description	<p><u>Aim:</u> The rapid placement of implants in the sinus cavity by means of intentional perforation of the sinus membrane following a certain clinical protocol, without performing Sinus Floor Elevation (SFA).</p> <p><u>Materials & Methods:</u> 8 patients with age range between 45-65 (5-female, 3-male), in which upper jaw rehabilitation needed to be performed with non-removable prosthesis. The option of placing a total of 27 implants (14 left and 13 right on sinuses sides) was offered to the patients. All of them have been informed regarding the clinical procedure and a written consent was signed. This study has undergone an ethics review from Patras University. According to the proposed clinical protocol, all implants were placed in a flapless approach and entered each sinus cavities with intentional perforation of the Schneiderian membrane. The combined employment of concentrated growth factors (CGF & stem-cells-CD34+) and bone grafting within the osteotomy site and by means of implant immersion, was made in such a manner that the sinus can adapt to the new conditions forming new bone around the implants without the need to perform an SFA procedure.</p> <p><u>Results:</u> CBCT scans showed new bone formation around the implants by means of textural image analysis. None of all patients' sinuses presented any signs of infection. Implant Stability Quotient values ranged between 61 and 69 proving high implant strength. Histologic analysis showed alternate layers between non-Mineralized Tissue and Vital Bone.</p> <p><u>Conclusions:</u> IPG-DentistEdu technique promising results demonstrate that it can be considered as a reliable alternative to the SFA procedure.</p>

Course Director



Dr. Cleopatra Nacopoulos

Supported by

Date May 1(Fri) 2015

Tuition Fee TBA

Limited Attendance TBA

Place Busan Grand Hotel, Korea

Title **Anti aging with your own blood**

Description

Aim

The introduction of facial aesthetics to dentists in order to improve their patients' appearance and not only their oral cavity. The use of LPCGF is an innovative method for skin rejuvenation that can be used in every day practice having minimum cost for the dentist and maximum benefits for both parts

Contents

- Innovations in dentistry and cosmetology with Liquid Phase Concentrated Growth Factors (LPCGF) and Stem cells CD34+ in facial aesthetics
- Anatomy of the face
- Preparation of the dental office and the patient
- Aesthetic of the perioral area- Lip augmentation
- LPCGF technique combined with Hyaluronic Acid for skin rejuvenation
- Marketing in dentistry

Clinical Part

LPCGF live clinical demonstration (3-4 patients)