Traditionally, endosseous implants with a flat implant-abutment interface were designed for treating completely edentulous patients with a bone crest made flat by resorption. However, the bone tissue morphology of partially edentulous jaws significantly differs from that of completely edentulous jaws. The NobelPerfect™ implant, which features a scalloped profile, was designed to mimic the scalloped irregular bony and soft tissue topography that is mostly present in situations of tooth loss adjacent to natural teeth. Several case reports and case series have been presented.

Reports describing treatment of patients with a scalloped margin implant have demonstrated esthetical clinical outcomes characterized by scalloped soft tissue profiles. Subjects with immediate placement of implants have shown similar enhanced first bone-to-implant contact levels when compared to the cases with delayed placement. In addition, a prospective study on 38 implants has been presented, showing a favourable implant success rate and peri-implant tissue response.

References