



Designing clinical trials to study early/immediate loading of dental implants

Asbjørn Jokstad, DDS, PhD
Professor and Head, Prosthodontics
Faculty of Dentistry, University of Toronto



Lunch & Learning – designing trials on implant loading

- Background & experience
- Usage and future plans
- Any planned clinical study?



Immediate/early loading is beneficial? (SR #1—20, 2000- 2006)

Jokstad & Carr (lim. RCT+OCTs (22 of 187))

- 1.2006 Glauser ea. (17 of 240)
2. Nkenke & Fenner (38)
3. Del Fabbro ea. (71)
4. Ioannidou & Doufexi (13)
- 5.2005 Cooper ea (Edent. Maxilla (9)
6. Attard & Zarb (93)
- 7.2004 Esposito ea. (lim. Hi-quality RCTs (7))
8. Misch ea. (24)
9. Cochran ea & Morton ea & Chiapasco (Edent.(45) & Ganeles&Wismeijer (Single/PartialEdent. (25))
11. Romanos (lim. Implant brand (10)
12. Misch ea. (72)
13. Castellon ea. (Mandible anterior (14))
14. Esposito ea. (lim. Hi-quality RCTs (3))
- 15.2003 Lekholm (15)
16. Aparicio ea. (45)
17. Gapski ea. (26)
18. <2003 Szmukler-Moncler ea. (2000)(16)



General findings RCT/CCT trials

The first trials

- 1968 – 1975 (Brånemark et al. 1977: Experience from a 10-year period)
- TPS implants (Ledermann 1978); Tübinger Al₂O₃ (Schulte 1978)

The largest RCT trials

- 62 patients and 325 implants (Testori et al. 2008)
- 266 patients with 383 implants (Ganeles, Zollner, et al. 2008)

The longest follow up RCT trial

- 5 years (Rocuzzo et al., 2008 & Fischer et al. 2008)

The longest observation period

- 8-18 years, average 12, retrospective study on ITI implants placed in the edentulous mandible (Lambrecht & Hodel 2007)



Reason(s) for conducting a trial?

➤ PICOS question

- What is the relative merit / benefit ?
- What is the predictability ?



	Relative merit of intervention	Predictability of intervention
1.	High quality RCT with narrow confidence Interval	Cohort study with ≥ 80% follow-up
2.	Cohort study or low quality RCT - e.g. <80% follow-up	Retrospective cohort study or follow-up of untreated control patients in an RCT
3.	Case-Control Study	
4.	Case-series (and poor quality cohort and case-control studies)	Case-series (and poor quality cohort studies)
5.	Expert opinion without explicit critical appraisal, or based on physiology, or bench research	Expert opinion without explicit critical appraisal, or based on physiology, or bench research



Reason(s) for conducting a trial?

➤ PICOS question

- What is the relative merit / benefit ?
- What is the predictability ?

*P*atient

*I*ntervention

*C*omparative intervention

*O*utcome

*S*tudy design



Developing the Study protocol

➤ Introduction

➤ M&M

- Sample size
- REB
- Funding?
- Recruiting clinicians / participants
 - Where? How?



Clinical variables with potential influence on treatment outcomes

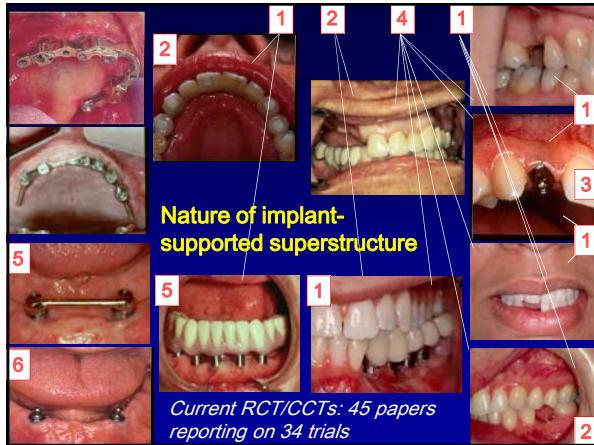


- Patient inclusion and exclusion criteria (e.g. host factors, smoking, parafunction, bone type, etc.)
- State of dentition and intra-oral implant site
- Number of implants to support a superstructure
- Nature of implant-supported superstructure
- Clinical procedures (e.g. stage of healing following extraction, site preparation, torque, etc.)
- Implant morphology (smooth, microrough, rough)
- Treatment outcome criteria
- Observation period



Patient inclusion and exclusion criteria

- General
- Attitude / habits
- Medical
- Local
 - Anatomy
 - Pathology, current or past
- Operational





Clinical procedures (e.g. stage of healing following extraction, site preparation, torque, etc.)

Postextraction
Instantly - hours -- 2 / 3 / 7 / 10 days- 2 weeks – 6-8 weeks – Healed 3 mths

Healing screw/cap -- Temporary / Permanent abutment / meso-structure?

Impression & Fixture – abutment / mesostructure?

Temporary, type and material – reline – occlusion ?

Final reconstruction – teeth in a day Teeth in an hour

No graft / graft / graft + membrane & Biomaterials(s)

Primary stability: 15 NCm --- 25 ---- > 50 NCm ? / 60 ? 70 ISQ

Primary stability not achieved – plan?
