

Ms. Asra Khan 19 / F

CBCT scan was performed with CS 9000 scanner. Imaging processing performed with Xelis Dental s/w; cross-sectional interval on Xelis view CD = 1mm.

The available bone height, width in the edentulous regions are provided from ridge crest (or sub-crestal area) till the nearest anatomic landmark (sinus or nasal floor).

Tooth No (Region)	Cross-section no.	Bone Division**
12	31 - 33	B - w
22	50 - 53	B - w

Qualitative Assessment

12, 22 region -- Few coarse randomly oriented trabeculae are noted widened inter-trabecular spacing and patchy osteoporotic marrow densities.

Divisions of Bone for Implant Dentistry**		
Division	Width	Height
A	≥ 6 mm	≥ 12 mm
B	4 – 6 mm (B+), 2.5 – 4 mm (B-w)	≥ 12 mm
C	0 – 2.5 mm (c-w)	< 12 mm (c-h)
D	Severe Atrophy, Basal bone loss = Flat maxilla / Pencil thin mandible	

*Diagnostic Imaging and techniques. In: Contemporary Implant dentistry. Mosby Inc. 2008 Missouri. P 38 - 67.

**Adapted from Misch Carl E. Available bone & dental implant plan. In: Contemporary Implant dentistry. Mosby Inc. 2008 Missouri. P 178 - 199.

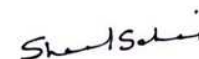
Virtual implant simulation could not be provided due to inadequate available bone quantity in the edentulous regions.

Incidental notes:

#11, 21 -- Apical blunting and root resorption is noted upto the junction of middle-apical third of the root length. Mild apical widening of the periapical periodontal ligament space is also noted s/o apical periodontitis.



Dr. Amita Sahai



Dr. Sharad Sahai