

## Are Dental Implants Safe for Children and Adolescents?

**Karimi M\***

*Sepideh Dental Clinic, Department of Pediatric Dentistry, Iran*

**\*Corresponding Author:** Karimi M, Sepideh Dental Clinic, Department of Pediatric Dentistry, Iran.

**Received:** November 20, 2021

Tooth loss is more seen in adulthood. However, tooth loss in children and adolescents can be the result of trauma, caries, anodontia or congenital edentulousness, and acquired jaw defects. Nowadays, the use of dental implants is an accepted treatment method to replace missing teeth in adults. However, there is some controversy among researchers about the treatment of edentulous teeth in growing children with implants. Although few children have been treated with implant-supported structures, little is known about the outcome of the osseointegration process in young patients.

So far, only a limited number of these cases have been reported. The researchers reviewed existing publications to discuss the use of dental implants in growing patients and the effect of maxillary and mandibular skeletal growth on implant stability.

Existing articles show that age is a limitation for treatment with dental implants, so children and adolescents cannot be treated with dental implants until they reach a certain age. Dentists can consider dental implant treatment for their patients after their permanent teeth have erupted. Dental implants are only possible for adolescents whose jaw growth has stopped. Natural teeth, on the other hand, can still move and change position with normal growth and jaw growth. But because the implant fuses with the jawbone to replace the tooth root, its location is permanent and it is unable to move in the jaw during growth.

The available articles strongly recommend that children and adolescents wait until the age of 21 for implant surgery. At that time, jaw growth has stopped or at least reached a point where dental implants do not harm jaw growth. It may interfere with jaw growth or the process of other teeth eruption and development. Based on this systematic review, the researchers advised dentists that, except in severe cases of ectodermal dysplasia, you should wait for the patient to complete skeletal growth and tooth growth.

However many researchers disagree with implant use in growing children, but in two studies, the researchers indicated that the use of mini-implant in children could be advantageous. It can be immediately loaded without invasive surgeries [1,2].

### **Bibliography**

1. Karimi M. "Dental Implant in Children: A Controversy issue". *Clinical Oral Science and Dentistry* 2 (2019): 3.
2. Mankani Nivedita, *et al.* "Dental implants in children and adolescents: A literature review". *The Journal of Oral Implantology* 40 (2012).

**Volume 20 Issue 12 December 2021**

**©All rights reserved by Karimi M.**