Case Report

Optimizing emergence profiles in the aesthetic zone: A comparative case series on the benefits of coded abutments for single implant rehabilitation

INTRODUCTION

The management of anterior aesthetic edentulism presents a significant challenge due to the complexity of preserving and restoring hard and soft tissue around implant-supported prostheses. Achieving optimal aesthetic and functional outcomes requires meticulous surgical and prosthetic protocols to replicate the natural emergence profile and gingival architecture.

In this case series, we present 3 superimposed single-implant anterior clinical cases involving patients requiring central incisor restoration following extraction, with the dual aims of aesthetic prosthetic rehabilitation and harmonious integration surrounding tissues. A standardized surgical-prosthetic workflow was employed across all cases to ensure consistency in clinical outcomes.



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Central to this approach was the utilization of the iPhysio® coded abutment, an innovative solution offering several biomechanical and biological advantages:

• Emergence Profile Mimicry

The abutment's design closely replicates the natural tooth emergence, facilitating optimal peri-implant soft tissue contouring.

• Enhanced Biocompatibility

A zirconium-coated surface ensures superior tissue compatibility, promoting passive osseointegration and dynamic gingival adaptation.

• Multifunctionality

The abutment serves as a healing abutment, scan body, and interim

prosthetic support, considerably simplifying the restorative workflow.

• Seamless Transition

The ability to retain the abutment from implant placement to final prosthesis delivery ensures biological continuity, particularly when paired with a zirconia crown, maintaining physicochemical synergy between the abutment and the prosthetic intra-gingival margin.

This case series highlights the clinical rationale and procedural benefits of the iPhysio® abutment, even in challenging anterior implant cases, highlighting its role in enhancing aesthetic predictability and long-term peri-implant tissue stability.

CASE A

PATIENT:

63-year-old male

CONDITION:

Tooth 11 was to be extracted as it was periodontally compromised

MOBILITY:

+++









FIG.1 Case A: initial situation.







FIG. 2 Case A: Tooth extraction.

FIG. 3 Case A: try-in coded abutmen.

FIG. 4 Case A: iPhysio in place.







FIG.5A-C Case A: provisionalization. Temporary peek-abutment and provisional crown religned wit PMMA.

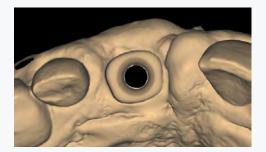






FIG. 6A-C Case A: healing.





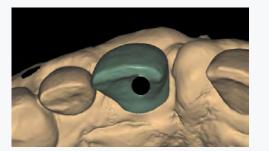










FIG. 7A-G Case A: final crown design.



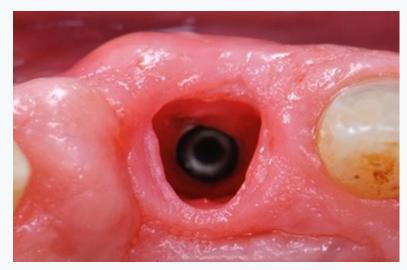




FIG. 8A-C Case A: final restauration.

CASE B

PATIENT:

61-year-old male

CONDITION:

Tooth 21 was to be extracted as it was periodontally compromised

MOBILITY:

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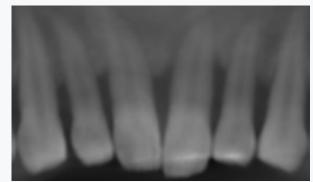






FIG.1 Case B: initial situation.



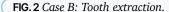




FIG. 3 Case B: try-in coded abutmen.



FIG. 4 Case B: iPhysio in place.

"Central to this approach was the utilization of the LYRA ETK lphysio® coded abutment, an innovative solution offering several biomechanical and biological advantages."













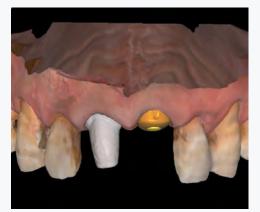














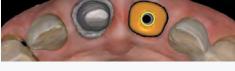
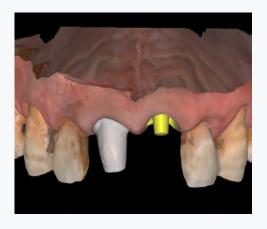
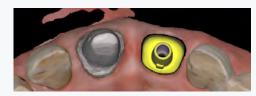


FIG. 7A-F Case B: final crown design.







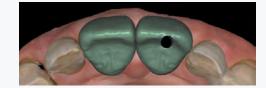








FIG. 8A-C Case B: final restauration.

CASE C

PATIENT:

59-year-old male

CONDITION:

Tooth 11 was to be extracted as it was fractured longitudinally and showed acute infection

MOBILITY:











FIG. 1A-C Case C: initial situation.













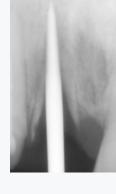




FIG. 2 *Case C: Tooth extraction.*

FIG. 3A-F Case C: a double socket shield technic was performed maintaining the mesial and distal parts of the root to support the papili.











"The abutment's design closely replicates the natural tooth emergence, facilitating optimal peri-implant soft tissue contouring."

FIG. 4A-E Case C: iPhysio in place (A, B) & provisionalization (C-E).





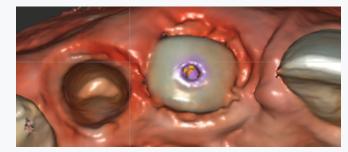


FIG. 5A-C Case C: healing.

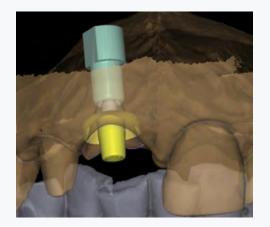








FIG. 6A-D Case C: final crown design.







FIG. 7A-C Case C: final restauration.

Final Comparison

CASE A







CASE B







CASE C









FIG. Y Final smile comparison.