

# Cochlear™ Vistafix®

ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ ПРОТЕЗИРОВАНИЯ НА ИМПЛАНТАХ



Vistafix™

# Что представляет собой система Cochlear™ Vistafix®?

Система Cochlear Vistafix – это технология лицевого протезирования на имплантатах с безопасной, надёжной фиксацией и отличными косметическими результатами. Система Cochlear Vistafix может стать эффективной альтернативой другим методам лечения, таким как пластическая хирургия и адгезивное протезирование.

Система Cochlear Vistafix System основана на проверенной технологии<sup>1</sup>, которую компания Cochlear разрабатывала и совершенствовала в течение 30 лет в области разработок методов имплантации.



**The Cochlear™ Vistafix® 3 System – Improved design based on a proven solution**

Fredrik Breitholtz, Martin Bryman, M.Sc., Å-Matt C. Flynn, MD  
Cochlear Bone Anchored Hearing Osteotomy, Sweden

The Vistafix® IP patient has been the gold standard to bone anchored prostheses for more than 30 years. Based on this experience and the latest advancements in dental and bone conduction implants, the Vistafix® 3 system has been developed to improve the performance of the system. The new design consequences make it for higher linguistic stability, reliability and an aesthetic improved soft tissue outcome and a simplified surgical procedure. This paper describes the design, testing and clinical outcomes for the new Vistafix® 3 system.

**Background**

The Cochlear™ Vistafix® System is a well-established solution for providing hearing and facial function to patients with congenital malformations such as atresia and defects due to trauma, tumors and hereditary surgery. The most common indications are congenital atresia of the external auditory canal (EAC) and middle ear malformations. The first patient was implanted in 1979 and since then thousands of patients have had their quality of life improved by the use of the system. The Cochlear™ Vistafix® 3 implant that caused to anchor the prosthesis in the cochlea was invented using either a bar construction or implants (Figure 1).

More than 150 scientific articles have been published on the outcome of this treatment, with results that can be assessed in several different perspectives:

- **Implant survival:** Generally, the Vistafix system has shown high implant survival rates although somewhat very depending on the implant site, medical treatments such as chemotherapy have made the survival rates lower. In the literature, survival rates of 94–97% have been reported for implants in the anterior quadrant, with a 5–7 year follow-up. Implants in the posterior quadrant, which are more difficult to place and prostheses have been reported using similar follow-up periods, to date, have shown a 50% survival rate after implant placement to surviving devices by 5–10%.
- **Complications:** The main challenge to avoid in the Vistafix system is the risk of dislocation of the prosthesis. It has been found that the incidence of the so-called 'Hinge' effect is 0.5–1 around 3–4% per year,<sup>2</sup> although a higher incidence rate has been reported.
- **Patient satisfaction:** High levels of user satisfaction have been reported. The implants have been compared to bone-anchored hearing aids and other techniques such as cochlear implants related by patients as being more comfortable!

Overall, the literature suggests that bone anchored prostheses as a safe and effective treatment providing high levels of user satisfaction. However, soft tissue outcomes may be further improved, especially in patients with concomitant skin problems.



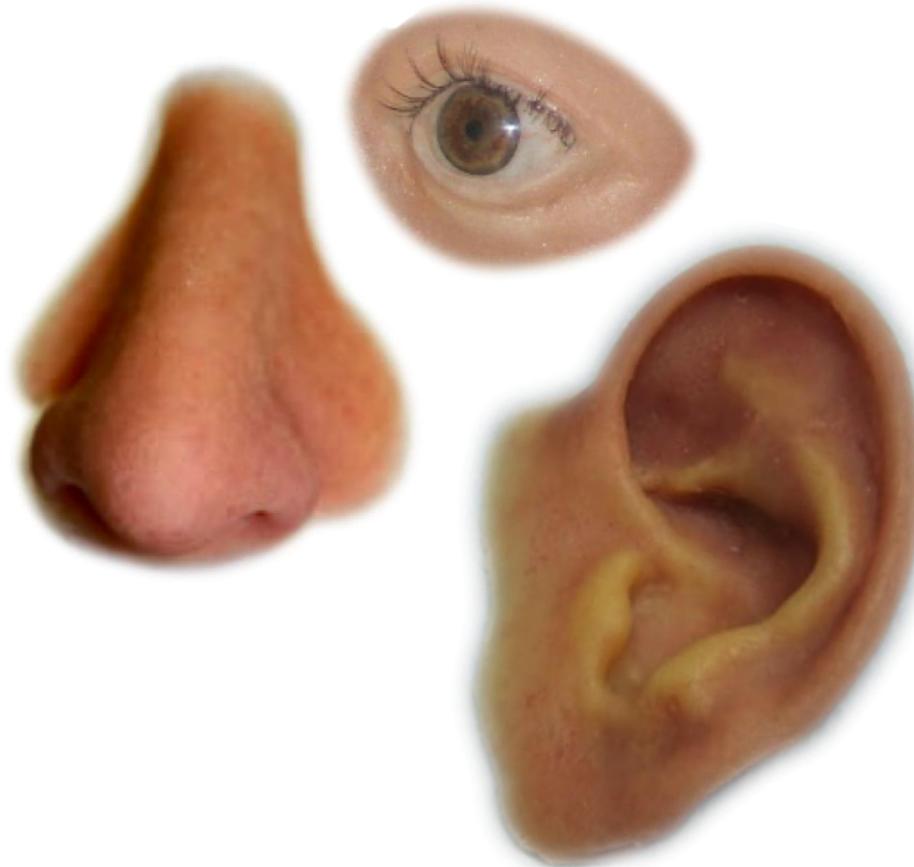
Figure 1. Vistafix 3 system with the implant and the Vistafix 3 prosthesis.



1. Breitholtz F, Bryman M, Flynn MC, Система Cochlear™ Vistafix® 3 System – это улучшенное проектное решение на основе отлично зарекомендовавшей себя разработки, экспертный доклад. Гётеборг, Швеция: Разработки компании Cochlear технологий костной фиксации протезов; 2012; E82380.

# Три основных вида протезов

- Для ушей – ушные протезы
- Для глаз – орбитальные протезы
- Для носа – протезы средней зоны лица



# Два варианта фиксации протеза на имплантатах



Протез фиксируется на балочной конструкции, расположенной между имплантатами



Протез фиксируется на магнитах, расположенных на имплантатах

# Кому можно рекомендовать систему Vistafix®?

Необходимость в восстановлении челюстно-лицевой области может возникнуть при:



Опухолях



Врождённых пороках



Ранах и ожогах

# Опухоли



## Преимущества:

- Быстрое возвращение к социальной активности
- Восстанавливает уверенность в себе
- Легко достигается эффект симметрии лица

## Недостатки:

- Незначительные искажения МРТ-изображения рядом с имплантатами
- У пациентов, подвергавшихся лучевой терапии, может возникнуть повышенный риск потери имплантата

# Врождённые пороки



## Преимущества:

- Общепризнанный эстетический результат
- Легко достигается эффект симметрии лица
- Минимальная необходимость в повторных операциях

## Недостатки:

- Впоследствии пластическая операция может оказаться более сложной
- Необходимость в постоянных обновлениях протеза и соблюдении гигиены на протяжении всей жизни

# Раны и ожоги



## Преимущества:

- Отсутствие необходимости в пересадке кожи
- Минимальная необходимость в повторных операциях

## Недостатки:

- Необходимость в постоянных обновлениях протеза и соблюдении гигиены на протяжении всей жизни

# Альтернативные варианты лечения

## Не проводить никакого лечения

- Дети и младенцы с врождёнными дефектами.
- Позволяет ребёнку впоследствии принять обдуманное решение – открыты все возможности.



## Адгезивное протезирование

- Отсутствие необходимости в хирургической операции.
- Требует много времени для надевания протеза при менее надёжной фиксации.



## Пластическая хирургия

- Высокая оценка пациентов, используются свои ткани.
- Не требует технического ухода.
- Сложный процесс выполнения, обычно требующий многоступенчатых операций.
- Неоднозначность результатов.

# Преимущества системы Cochlear™ Vistafix®

Придаёт уверенность в себе, необходимую для возвращения пациентов к активной жизни.

## Эффективный метод протезирования

- Устойчивая и надёжная фиксация
- Отличные эстетические результаты
- Восстановление симметрии лица
- Одна или две небольшие операции
- Отсутствие раздражения кожи от адгезивов

## Проверенная, усовершенствованная технология

- Усовершенствованная технология имплантации
- Основана на более чем 30-летнем опыте клинического применения и исследований
- Этот метод помог тысячам пациентам

### Внимание:

В США и Канаде использование имплантата марки Vistafix для лечения детей разрешено с 5-летнего возраста.



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# Результаты лечения – Эвелин, Великобритания



Эвелин родилась с  
односторонней микротией.

Эвелин не сразу решилась на то,  
чтобы протезировать ухо,  
ведь всю свою жизнь она  
прожила без левого уха и уже  
смирилась с этим.

Когда она приняла решение  
установить себе имплантат Baha  
для слухового аппарата, ей  
сказали, что она также может  
одновременно установить и  
имплантаты Vistafix для протеза.  
Она подумала ещё раз и  
согласилась на установку  
протеза на имплантатах.



*Эвелин очень довольна результатом протезирования  
при помощи системы Vistafix. Он превзошел её  
ожидания и она жалеет о том, что не сделала эту  
операцию раньше!*

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# Результаты лечения – Элисон, США

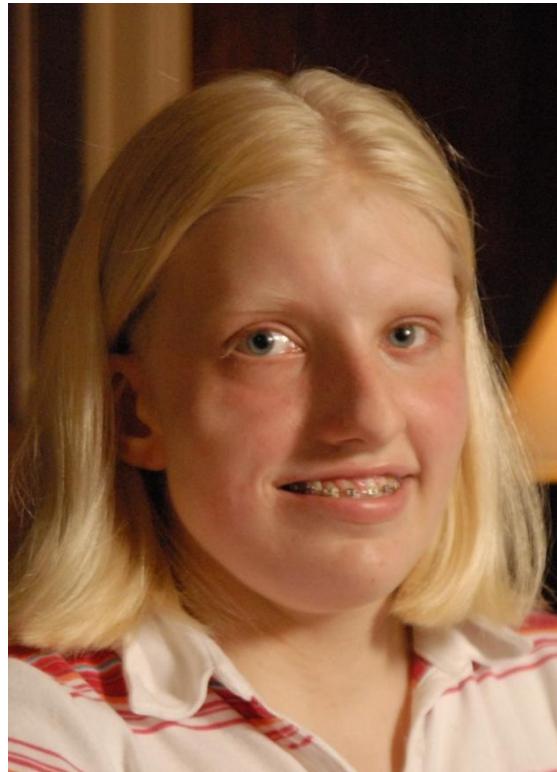


У Элисон синдром Гольденхара и у неё отсутствует правое ухо.

После пяти перенесённых пластических операций Элисон предложили попробовать вариант с протезом на имплантатах. Для Элисон протез с опорой на имплантат явился долгожданной альтернативой длительного и непредсказуемого процесса пластических операций.

Элисон считает, что протез с на имплантате изменил её жизнь.

**“Ты не стесняешься самой себя, тебя не волнует мысль, что на тебя смотрят, ты просто счастлива от того, что у тебя обычное ухо”**



*“Когда мне сказали, что можно установить ушной протез, для меня стало ясно, что это лучше, чем продолжать эти бесконечные операции.*

# Результаты лечения – Стеллан, Швеция



Стеллан родился без наружного уха и с перекрытым правым слуховым каналом. Он почти ничего не слышит правым ухом. Стеллану вживили имплантаты Vistafix и установили ушной протез, когда ему было шесть лет, и он стал одним из первых детей, которые опробовали технологию Vistafix в Швеции. Он получает удовольствие от активного образа жизни, а его любимое занятие - плавание.

Стеллан о своей жизни с протезом Vistafix может сказать только хорошее и рекомендует всем, кто еще не решился, вставить такой имплантат.

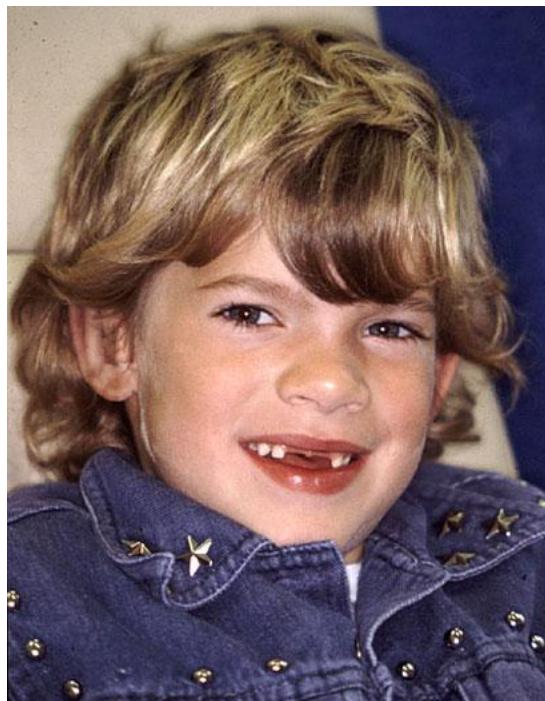


*Стеллану вживили имплантаты Vistafix и установили ушной протез, когда ему было шесть лет, и он стал одним из первых пациентов-детей, которые опробовали технологию Vistafix в Швеции.*

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# Решение проблемы на всю жизнь

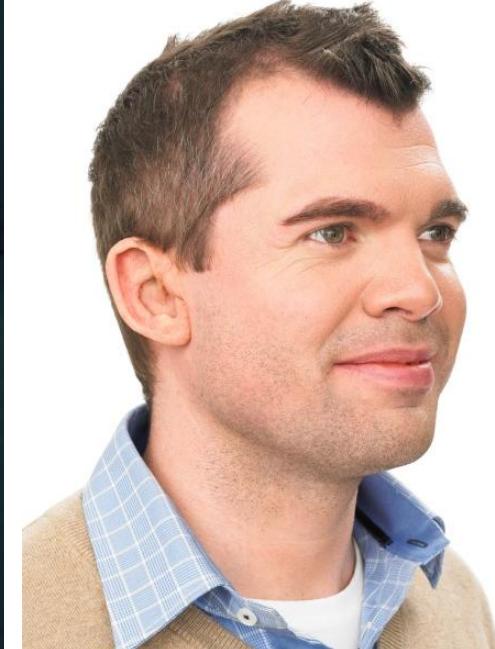
*“Мой протез ушной раковины – это часть меня самого, он вернул мне уверенность в себе, которая мне так необходима.”*



1983



1991



2011

# Система Cochlear™ Vistafix® System

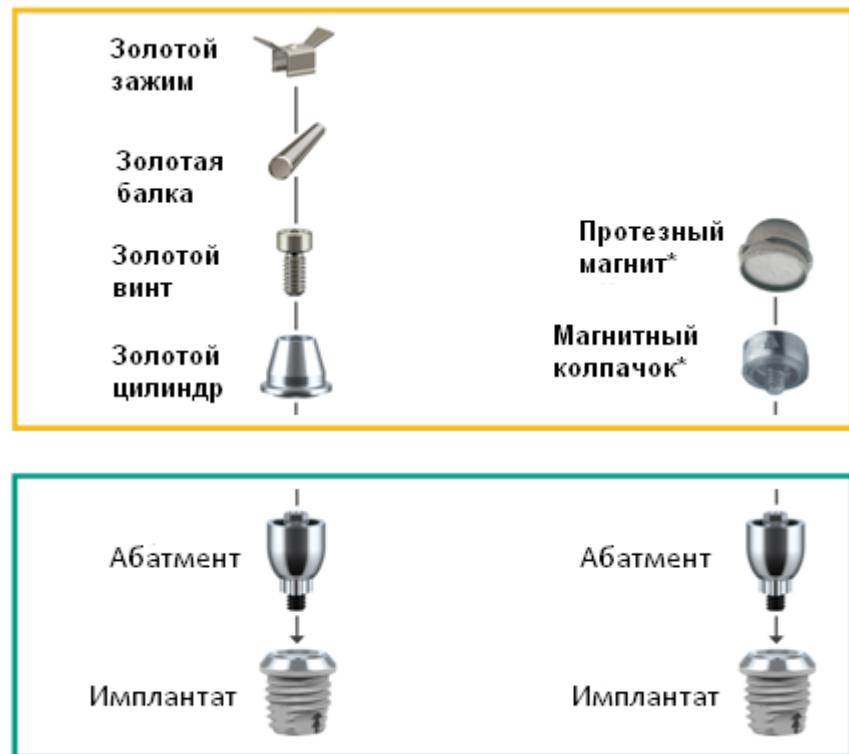


## Процесс лечения

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# Слаженная работа команды

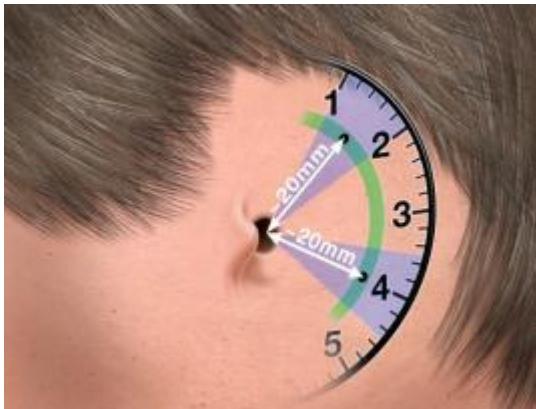
В процессе лечения хирург и анапластолог должны работать вместе.



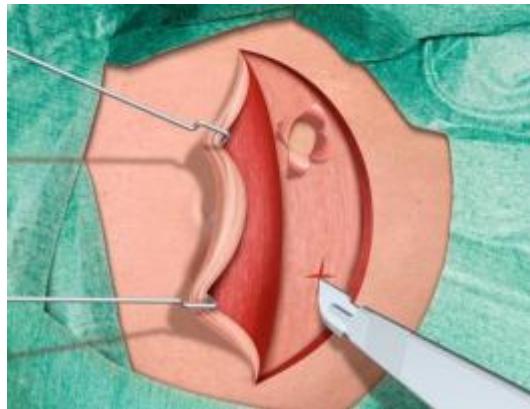
\* Компания Cochlear не поставляет магнитные компоненты. Широкий ассортимент магнитных компонентов для системы Cochlear Vistafix 3 поставляют компании Technovent Ltd/ Factor II (в США). Найти более подробную информацию, а также сделать заказ вы можете, зайдя на сайт [www.technovent.com/www.factor2.com](http://www.technovent.com/www.factor2.com). Распространение данного изделия в отдельных странах возможно при условии официального разрешения.

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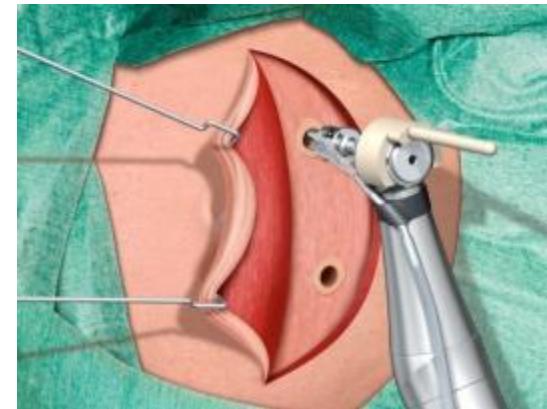
# Операция – несложная процедура



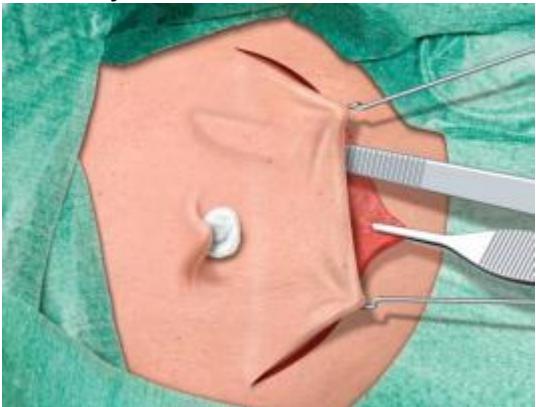
Определить и обозначить  
места установки имплантов



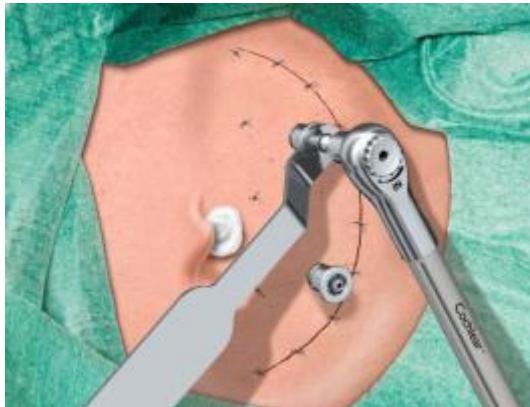
Сделать надрез



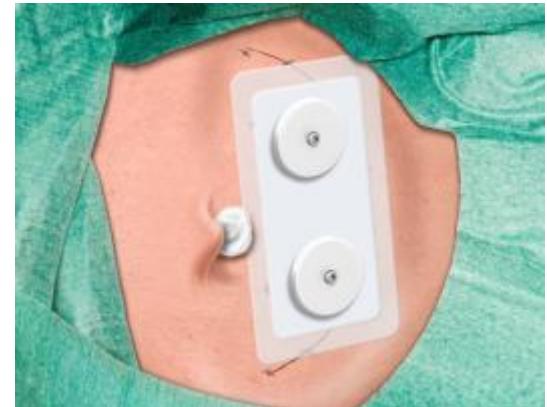
Просверлить отверстия в кости  
и вставить импланты



Редуцировать объём  
мягких тканей



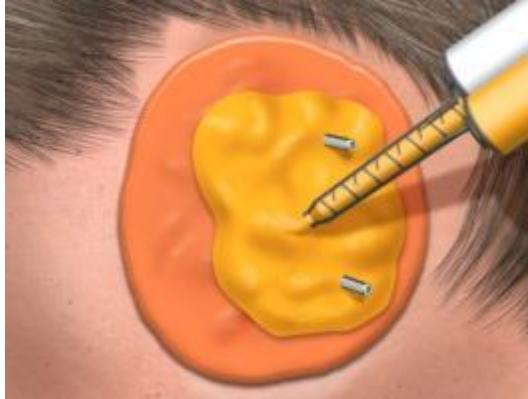
Наложить швы и установить  
абатменты



Установить заживляющие  
колпачки и наложить повязку

Vista<sup>fix</sup>™

# Анапластология



Изготовить слепок



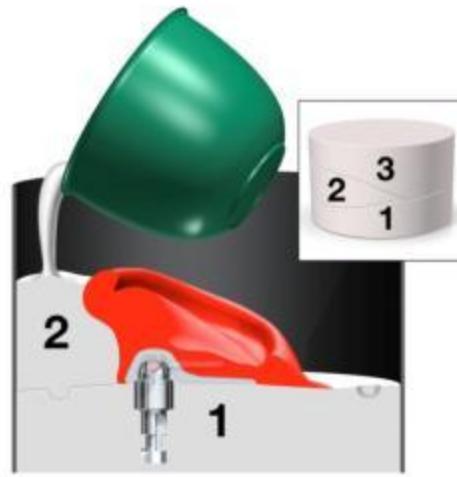
Изготовить рабочую модель



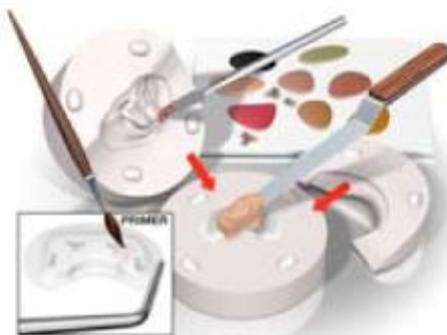
Изготовить балочную конструкцию и соединительную пластину



Изготовить восковую модель уха



Приготовить литейную форму



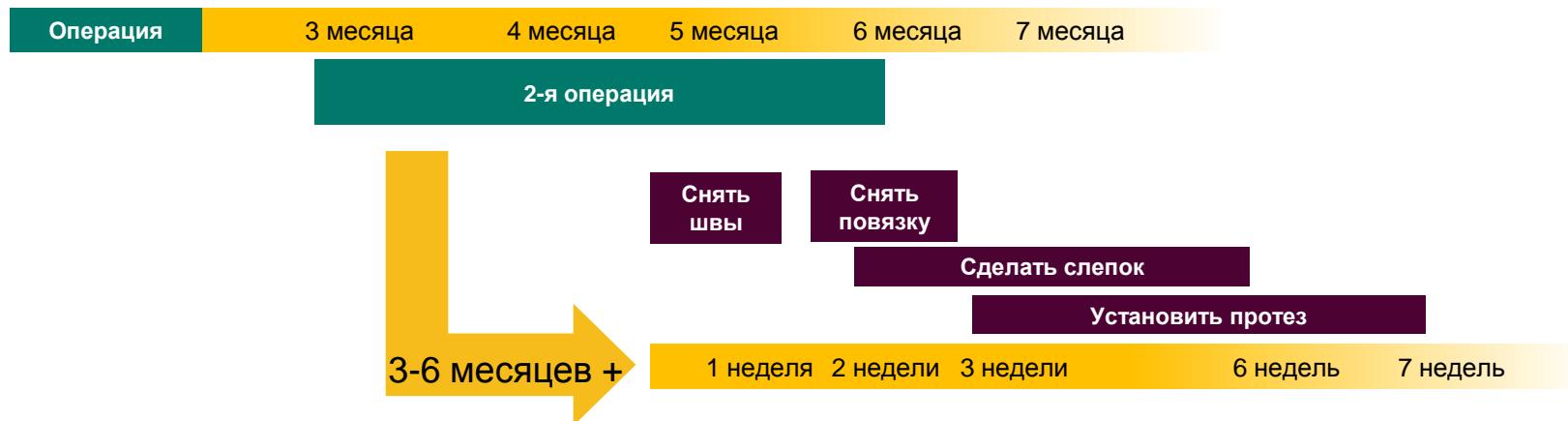
Изготовить лицевой протез

# Процесс лечения – система 2-го поколения

## Одноэтапная операция



## Двухэтапная операция



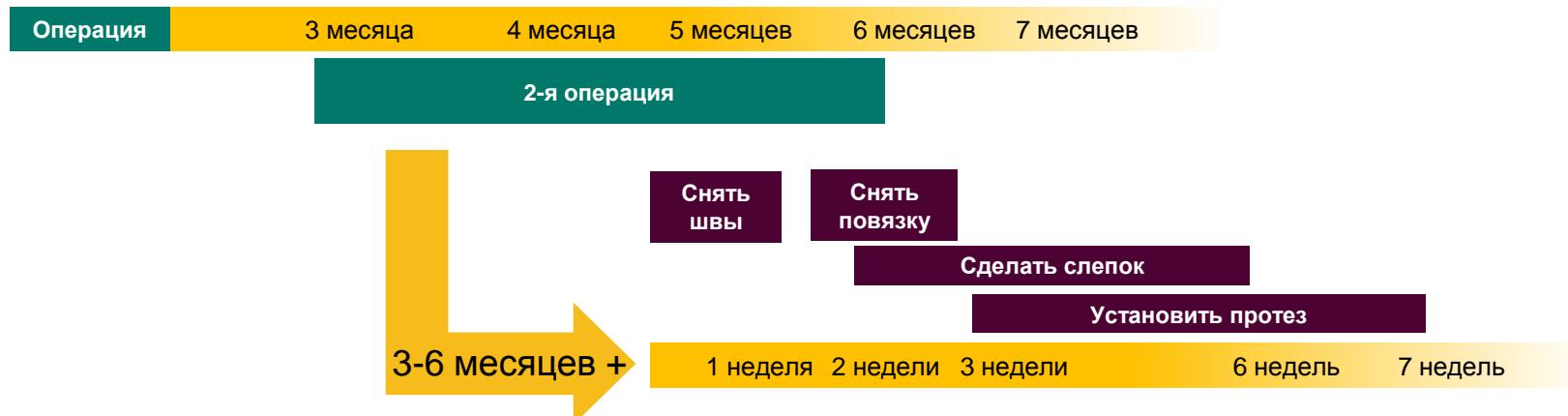
# Процесс лечения – система Vistafix® 3\*

## Одноэтапная операция



\*\*к процессу изготовления протеза можно приступить через 3 недели, если у пациента хорошее качество костной ткани и принимая во внимание, что заживление тканей прошло в значительной мере успешно

## Двухэтапная операция



\*Система Vistafix 3 состоит из:

Имплантата Cochlear Vistafix VXI300 (имплантат Vistafix 3)  
Абатмента Cochlear Vistafix VXA300 (абатмент Vistafix3)

Vista**fix**™

# Послеоперационный уход

## Ежедневная гигиена

- Область поверхности головы вокруг абатмента следует промывать каждый день во время приёма пациентом ванны или душа.

## Уход за протезом

- Протез следует регулярно очищать при помощи мягкой щётки с водой и мылом.

## Замена протеза

- Обычно следует изготавливать новый силиконовый протез через каждые 1,5-2 года.



# Cochlear™ Vistafix® System



## Клинические и долгосрочные результаты

Vista*fix*™

# Введение

- По проблеме протезирования на имплантатах опубликовано свыше 130 исследований<sup>1</sup>.
- Чаще всего имплантаты используют для фиксации ушных протезов.<sup>1</sup>
- Показатели приживаемости имплантатов челюстно-лицевых протезов обычно высокие<sup>1</sup>.
- Основным осложнением при имплантации являются реакции мягких тканей<sup>1</sup>.
- Клинические материалы свидетельствуют о том, что установка протезов на имплантатах является безопасным и хорошо зарекомендовавшим себя методом лечения<sup>1</sup>.



1. Cochlear internal literature review, 2011

# Клинические результаты – протезы на имплантатах<sup>1</sup>

## Краткое описание исследования

- 95 пациентов с ушными, глазными и носовыми протезами, установленными на имплантатах в период с 1988 по 2005
- Возраст пациентов от 8 до 85 лет
- Период амбулаторного контроля - 7 лет и 4 месяца
- Имплантаты Vistafix для протезов ушной раковины и глазного яблока, 7-10 мм (дентальные) имплантаты для носовых протезов и нижнего края глазницы
- Во всех случаях проводились 2-этапные операции

## Основные результаты

- Кожная реакция 3-й степени была отмечена у 15% пациентов, и 4-й степени - у 1%.
- У пациентов, подвергавшихся лучевой терапии, наименьший показатель приживаемости имплантатов составил около 10%
- Общий коэффициент успешности имплантации у пациентов, не подвергавшихся лучевой терапии, спустя 7 лет после внедрения составил около 90-95%

Таблица 4. Общее количество имплантатов, количество потерянных имплантатов и общий показатель успешности имплантации

Место нахождения дефекта	При врождённых дефектах потер./установл.	При травмах потер./установл.	При онкологии потер./установл.	Общее количество потер./установл.	Кол-во имплантатов потер./всего в областях, подвергнутых НЛТ (успешность имплантации)	Кол-во имплантатов потер./всего в областях, не подвергнутых НЛТ (успешность имплантации)	НЛТ до имплантации (потер./установл.)	НЛТ после имплантации (потер./установл.)	Общий показатель успешности имплантации
Ухо	2/58	2/31	5/64	9/153	4/29 (86.2%)	5/124 (96.0%)	0/7	4/22	94.1
Глазница	1/5	0/10	18/84	19/99	17/65 (73.8%)	2/34 (94.1%)	5/7	12/58	80.8
Нос	0/0	0/0	2/18	2/18	1/10 (90%)	1/8 (87.5%)	0/4	1/6	88.9
Всего (270)	3/63	2/41	25/166	30/270	22/104	8/166	5/18	17/86	88.8
Общий показатель успешности (%)	95.2	95.1	84.9	88.8	78.8	95.2	72.2	80.2	

1. Visser A, Raghoebar GM, van Oort RP, Vissink A. Судьба челюстно-лицевых протезов на имплантатах: срок службы и уход за протезами. Int J Oral Maxillofac Implants. 2008, январь-февраль; 23(1):89-98.

# Клинические результаты – ушные протезы<sup>1</sup>

## Краткое описание исследования

- 99 пациентов с 107 ушными протезами, которые были прооперированы в период с 1979 по 1991 год
- Возраст пациентов - от 6 до 87 лет
- Всем пациентам были вживлены имплантаты Vistafix

## Основные результаты

- Показатель приживаемости имплантатов - 95% спустя 5 лет после вживления, и 88% спустя 12 лет
- Существенные реакции мягких тканей выявлены только у 3% пациентов с ушными протезами
- Ни у одного из пациентов не наблюдалось каких-либо серьёзных проблем, вызванных с хирургическим вмешательством
- 95% пациентов пользуются своим протезом в течение более 10 часов в сутки

1. Westin T, Tjellström A, Hammerlid E, Bergström K, Rangert B. Долгосрочное исследование качества и безопасности процесса остеointеграции для обеспечения устойчивой фиксации ушных протезов. . Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg. 1999, июль;121(1):133-43.

### INTERNATIONAL ORIGINAL ARTICLES

EUGENE N. MYERS, MD  
International Editor

Long-term study of quality and safety of osseointegration for the retention of auricular prostheses

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The aim of this article is to describe the safety and quality of the osseointegrated implant technique for the retention of craniofacial prostheses, to present criteria for selection of clinical data, and to discuss the history of the problem and the potential quality of life. A protocol was designed and used to study patients who had received auricular prostheses consecutively since 1979 from our department. The patients were asked to answer a questionnaire designed to describe symptoms and problems specific for someone wearing an auricular prosthesis. In total, 99 patients received 107 prosthetic ears (8 patients had bilateral defects). Retention of 309 implants (24 of them implants in the auricles) of all types were represented, and only 9 discontinuities were reported. Most patients (95%) wear their prosthesis every day in most cases more than 10 hours/day. The follow-up period ranged from 1 to 12 years, giving a total of 2,624 postoperative observations of implants, with a 3% incidence of significant skin reaction. We conclude that the surgical technique for craniofacial reconstruction and osseointegrated implants is simple and associated with a low rate of perioperative and long-term complications. It offers a high degree of stability and aesthetic satisfaction. (Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg 1999;121:133-143.)

From the Department of Otolaryngology—Hand and Neck Surgery, Sahlgrenska University Hospital, University Hospital of Göteborg (Dr. Westin, Dr. Tjellström, Dr. Hammerlid, and Dr. Bergström), and Nobelpath AB (Dr. Rangert). Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Otolaryngology—Hand and Neck Surgery, New Orleans, La., Sept 17–20, 1997.  
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Plastic surgical reconstruction of the defective ear is a major challenge.<sup>1</sup> In selected cases an auricular prosthesis presents an attractive and acceptable alternative. Modern techniques and plastic materials make it possible to produce a prosthesis of such high quality that it is difficult to distinguish it from a normal ear.<sup>2</sup> Experience from the successful retention of dental prostheses on osseointegrated implants has been used in developing a system for the retention of auricular prostheses. The surgical technique for the osseointegration method when used in craniofacial reconstruction is well known, and the results are well documented.<sup>4,5</sup> The biological and physical principles of the implant system have been described previously.<sup>6</sup>

The aim of this study was to design and present a protocol enabling systematic collection of clinical data during clinical follow-up visits to ensure the safety and quality of the system. This article describes the patients and the problems they encountered after receiving auricular prostheses consecutively since 1979 at the Department of Otolaryngology—Hand and Neck Surgery, Sahlgrenska University Hospital, University of Göteborg, Sweden. The quality of the system was further investigated by a questionnaire designed to examine the way in which the prostheses affected the quality of life of the patients.

#### METHODS AND MATERIAL Protocol

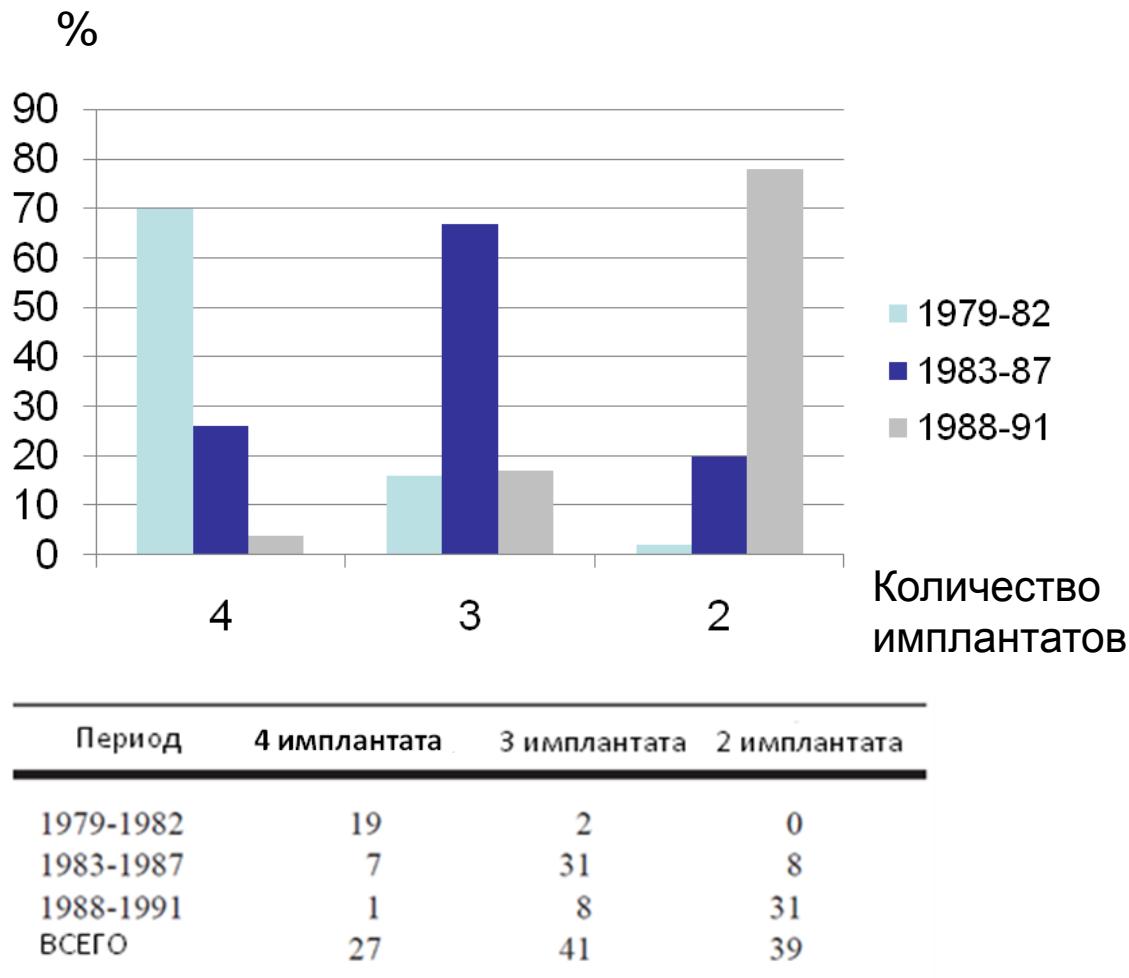
The protocol presented in this study was created to enable registration and retrieval of adequate data needed for the patients but also for each individual implant device. The data registered for the patients were considered to be of importance for the outcome of the prosthesis system. The patient history includes diagnosis, general history, and when relevant, tumor data. It also includes data on smoking, medication, and diseases, along with a section on prosthesis data. The protocol sheets are presented as an appendix.

The protocol shows a coordinate system in which each individual fixture inserted can be given a position. The coordinates are made clockwise, with the center in the ear canal

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# С приобретением опыта всё меньше расход имплантатов<sup>1</sup>



1. Westin T, Tjellström A, Hammerlid E, Bergström K, Rangert B. Долгосрочное исследование качества и безопасности процесса остеоинтеграции для обеспечения устойчивой фиксации ушных протезов. Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg. 1999, июль; 121(1):133-43.

## INTERNATIONAL ORIGINAL ARTICLES

EUGENE N. MYERS, MD  
International Editor

Long-term study of quality and safety of osseointegration for the retention of auricular prostheses

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The aim of this article is to describe the safety and quality of the osseointegrated implant technique for the retention of craniofacial prostheses. To present a protocol for collection of clinical data used to study patients with regard to the quality of auricular prostheses osseointegrated since 1979 at the Department of Plastic Surgery, Örebro University Hospital. The patients were asked to answer a questionnaire designed to describe symptoms and problems specific for someone wearing an auricular prosthesis. In total, 99 patients received 107 prosthetic ears (8 patients received 2 prosthetic ears). Patients of all ages were represented, and only 9 discontinuities were reported. Most patients (95%) wear their prostheses every day, in most cases more than 10 hours/day. This is in accordance with the 12-year follow-up giving a total of 2624 postoperative observations of implants, with a 5% incidence of significant skin reaction. We conclude that the surgical technique for auricular prostheses retained on osseointegrated implants is simple and associated with a low rate of postoperative and long-term complications. It offers a high degree of stability and aesthetic satisfaction. [Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg. 1999;121:133-43.]

From the Department of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery, Sahlgrenska University Hospital of Göteborg (Dr Westin, Drs Tjellström, Hammerlid, and Höglstrand); All (Dr Rangeret); Presenters at the Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery, New Orleans, La., Sept 15-20, 1995.  
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Plastic surgical reconstruction of the defective ear is a major challenge. In selected cases an auricular prosthesis can be an attractive and acceptable alternative. Modern techniques and plastic materials make it possible to make a prosthesis of such high quality that it is difficult to distinguish it from a normal ear.<sup>1</sup> Experience from the successful retention of dental prostheses on osseointegrated implants has been used to develop a system for the retention of auricular prostheses.<sup>2</sup> The surgical technique for the osseointegration method when used in craniofacial reconstructions is well known, and the results are well documented.<sup>3-6</sup> The biological and technical problems with the implant system have been thoroughly investigated.<sup>7</sup>

The aim of this study was to design and present a protocol enabling systematic collection of clinical data during clinical follow-up visits to assess the safety and quality of the system. This article describes the patients and the problems that can be encountered after retaining auricular prostheses consecutively since 1979 at the Department of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery, Sahlgrenska Hospital, University of Göteborg, Sweden. The quality of the system was further investigated by a questionnaire designed to examine the way in which the prostheses affected the quality of life of the patients.

### METHODS AND MATERIAL

Protocol

The protocol presented in this study was created to enable registration (and processing) of adequate data not only for the patients but also for each individual implant (or fixture). The data registered for the patients were considered to be of importance for the outcome of the prosthesis system. The patient history included a general medical history, and when relevant, tumor data. It also includes data on smoking, medication, and disease, along with a section on prosthesis data. The protocol sheets are presented as an appendix.

The protocol shows a coordinate system in which each individual fixture inserted can be given a position. The coordinates are made clockwise, with the center in the ear canal.

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# Клинические результаты - носовые протезы<sup>1</sup>

## Краткое описание исследования

- 11 пациентов с 23 имплантатами, внедрёнными в период с 2003 по 2008 год (1 пациент с 7-мм дентальными имплантатами, 10 - с Vistafix)
- Период послеоперационного контроля - 7 лет
- Возраст пациентов - от 50 до 88 лет

## Основные результаты

- Показатель приживаемости имплантатов - 71.4% с различием значений в зависимости места вживления имплантата. В области гlabelлы показатель составил 0%, а в передней части носовой перегородки - 88.1%
- Слабо выраженные реакции мягких тканей наблюдались в 10.5% контрольных осмотров, и в 3.9% осмотров были выявлены кожные реакции по Хольгеру 2 и 3 степеней.

### Nasal defects and osseointegrated implants: UCLA experience

Russell D. Nishimura, DDS,<sup>a</sup> Eleni Roumanas, DDS,<sup>b</sup> Peter K. Moy, DMD,<sup>c</sup> and Toshiro Sugai, DDS, PhD<sup>d</sup>  
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A clinical study of 23 craniofacial implants placed in 11 nasal defects was conducted over a 7-year period. Implant-retained nasal prostheses were fabricated, implant success rate was determined, and the soft tissue responses were recorded at 6-month intervals. No data were gathered on two implants because of patient death. The implant success rate was 71.4% (15/21) but varied significantly by site. The success rate in the anterior nasal floor was 95% (9/10), whereas the success rate in the anterior nasal floor was 88.1% (15/17). All implant failures occurred within the first year of loading. A five-point scale was used to record the health of the peri-implant soft tissues, and the patients were followed up from 6 to 74 months. The unit of measure was a visit/site, and a unit was assigned for each instance an implant site was evaluated. Evaluations were performed at 6-month intervals during the 7-year period of the study period. The results revealed that 85.5% (85/98) of the visit/sites demonstrated an absence of inflammation; 10.5% (8/76) of the visit/sites demonstrated slight redness; 1.3% (1/76) demonstrated peri-implant red and moist tissues; 2.6% (2/76) demonstrated granulation tissue associated with the implants; and 0% (0/76) demonstrated infection of the peri-implant soft tissues. Severe soft tissue reactions around implants placed in the anterior nasal floor are rare. (*J Prosthet Dent* 1996;76:597-602.)

Most rhinectomy defects are acquired and are caused by resection of benign or malignant neoplasms. These defects may be surgically reconstructed or restored with a prosthesis. Surgical reconstruction of rhinectomy defects is preferable for partial nasal defects when sufficient bone and cartilaginous structures remain to support the soft tissue reconstruction. However, surgical reconstruction becomes more demanding as the defect increases in size, particularly if the patient receives cancerous levels of radiotherapy. In these instances, prosthetic restoration is preferable because a superior esthetic result is achieved and direct visual inspection of the defect can be maintained for monitoring tumor recurrence.

In the past most nasal prostheses were retained with skin adhesives or by engaging hard or soft tissue undercutts. However, the effectiveness of adhesives was often compromised by the presence of mobile tissues in the defect (most commonly the maxillary lip), by nasal secretions, and by the warm moist air associated with respiration. The use of titanium implants for retaining na-

sal prostheses has provided significant advantages over previous methods of retention.<sup>1,2</sup>

Published implant success rates in the nasal region have been based on limited experience and have not examined the soft tissue response to the abutments. Parel and Tjellstrom<sup>3</sup> reported a 100% long-term implant success rate in Swedish patients. However, their study examined only nine implants in four patients, and none of the patients were irradiated. Granstrom et al<sup>4</sup> continued studies on the Swedish group of patients and reported implant success rates of 90% (2/4) in the glabella and 87.5% (14/16) in the anterior nasal floor. The multicenter results compiled in the United States<sup>5</sup> and in Canada<sup>6</sup> are based on survey respondents with significantly shorter study periods than the Swedish studies. The American and Canadian implant success rates varied from 79.5% to 100%.

The purpose of this article is to report the success rates and soft tissue reactions of 23 craniofacial implants placed in the glabella and in the anterior nasal floor to retain and stabilize the nasal prostheses of 11 patients.

#### MATERIAL AND METHODS

Patients selected for the study were required to have a total rhinectomy defect and be in good physical condition. Patients with implant sites irradiated with greater than 60 Gy were excluded from the study. Additional exclusionary criteria included excessive alcohol use, drug abuse, present or latent psychologic conditions, pregnancy, and concomitant medical treatment for conditions that affected healing.

1. Nishimura RD, Roumanas E, Moy PK, Sugai T. Defects of nose and osteointegrated implants: data from UCLA. *J Prosthet Dent*. 1996;76(6):597-602.

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# Ушные протезы у детей<sup>1</sup>

## Краткое описание исследования

- Был проведён осмотр 11 детей, которым в период с 1998 по 2001 год были установлены ушные протезы на имплантатах
- Возраст - от 9 до 15 лет
- Имплантаты 3 и 4 мм (у одного пациента - один 2-мм имплантат)

## Основные результаты

- У всех детей была отмечена успешная остеointеграция
- Кожные реакции 2-4 степеней по Хольгеру были отмечены в 19% контрольных осмотров.
- Результаты анкетирования и отзывы детей и родителей позволяют сделать вывод о высокой степени их удовлетворенности лечением.

1. Rotenberg BW, James AL, Fisher D, Anderson J, Papsin BC. Разработка программы развития ушных протезов на имплантатах (BAAP). Int J Pediatr Otorhinolaryngol. 2002, декабрь 2;66(3):273-9.



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### Establishment of a bone-anchored auricular prosthesis (BAAP) program

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#### Abstract

**Objective:** Bone-anchored auricular prostheses (BAAPs) are indicated for treatment of congenital or acquired microtia in children. This paper reports on our experience in establishing a BAAP program, including treatment algorithm, patient selection criteria, and various fixation methods. **Design:** 13 men consecutive children using BAAPs were reviewed. Outcomes measures include patient selection criteria, long-term stability of the BAAP, skin reactions around the site, and patient satisfaction. **Results:** A patient selection program was developed and implemented, followed by a management protocol for surgery and follow-up. All children (100%) achieved osseointegration, with only one site revision necessary. A variable degree of skin irritation was noted in just over one third (39%) of cases. All children were satisfied with their prosthesis. **Conclusion:** The use of BAAPs in a pediatric population is a safe and viable method to correct disfiguring microtia. The final result is generally very acceptable to the child.

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**Keywords:** Microtia; Osseointegration; Prosthetic; Quality of life; Pediatric

#### 1. Introduction

Congenital or acquired morphologic abnormalities of the external ear (microtia) can present a challenging surgical problem to pediatric otolaryngologists and plastic surgeons. Surgical reconstruction using autogenous tissue, while

maintaining the goal of a recognizable auricle, is a lengthy process with variable results. In instances where there is only a small (or no) auricular remnant present, a synthetic bone-anchored auricular prosthesis (BAAP) may be a better alternative [1,2].

While various prosthesis fixation methods exist (i.e., adhesives, skin tunneling), the use of titanium osseointegrated implants for the reconstruction of craniofacial deficits has emerged as a superior technique [3,4]. Osseointegration, the process of

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# Ушной протез или аутогенная реставрация<sup>1</sup>

## Краткое описание исследования

- Обзор источников

## Основные результаты

- Самым большим преимуществом ушного протеза является то, что его можно изготовить как зеркально-симметричную копию другого уха.
- Вообще, лицевые протезы на имплантатах представляют собой не просто альтернативный, но также и эффективный вариант лечения.

### Ear Epistheses as an Alternative to Autogenous Reconstruction

Philipp A. Federspil, Dr. Med.<sup>1,2</sup>

#### ABSTRACT

An ear epiphysis is an artificial substitute for the auricle. The term *ear prosthesis* is used synonymously. The breakthrough came with the introduction of the modern silicones and their colorings. Although there are still indications for noninvasive methods of retention such as medical adhesives, the best and most reliable method of fixation is by bone anchorage. Long-lasting osseointegration with reaction-free skin penetration can be achieved with titanium implants. The first system used extracranially was the Bränenmark flange fixture. Later, different solitary titanium implants were introduced, such as the ITI system. A different strategy used the titanium grids (Epitite) or plates (Epiplating) derived from osteosynthesis systems. These systems are fixed supercortically with several bone screws and are therefore also labeled as grouped implants. With these modern developments, secure retention can be achieved also in unfavorable anatomic situations. The grouped systems are resistant to torque with abutment insertion. The latest development is the subcutaneously implanted double magnet without skin penetration. The advantages of implant retained ear epiphyses include optimal camouflage, predictable cosmetic results, fast rehabilitation, no donor site morbidity, and early detection of tumor recurrence. Depending on the clinical setting, prosthetic rehabilitation may be more than just an alternative to plastic reconstructive surgery.

**KEYWORDS:** Epiphysis, auricular prosthesis, craniofacial prosthesis, titanium, osseointegrated implant, implant retained, bone anchorage, plate

An epiphysis or craniofacial prosthesis is an artificial substitute for lost or removed parts of the face and adjacent structures. In the German and Scandinavian linguistic area, the word *epiphysis* is preferred to stress that these types of prostheses are placed on top of some part of the face. The art of making epiphyses is called *anaplastology*. Virtually all available materials e.g., porcelain, wax, rubber, papier maché) have been used in the long history of anaplastology.<sup>1</sup> Obviously, the major drawbacks for rehabilitation with auricular epiphyses were the use of inadequate material and the lack of reliable methods for retention.<sup>2</sup> A major step forward was the introduction of methyl methacrylate. This material can be kept over a long lifetime and may be recolored after finishing its fabrication process. The major drawback is the stiffness of the material, which does not comply with facial mimics. However, methacrylate epiphyses have retained an indication in areas where medical care cannot be given on a regular basis. The breakthrough for ear epiphyses came with the introduction of the modern silicones and their colorings (Fig. 1). Silicone is flexible and keeps the body

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# Протезы на имплантатах и адгезивные протезы<sup>1</sup>

## Краткое описание исследования

- Было проведено анкетирование 16 пациентов с адгезивными протезами и 19 пациентов с протезами на имплантатах.

## Основные результаты

- В группе пациентов с протезами на имплантатах были отмечены более высокие положительные оценки по всем 28 пунктам анкеты по сравнению с группой с адгезивными протезами.
- Лицевой протез на имплантатах предлагает существенное расширение возможностей по сравнению с адгезивным протезом по причине простоты в использовании и прочности фиксации в процессе самых разнообразных ситуаций в повседневной деятельности, что является причиной большей популярности этой разновидности протезов.

### Treatment satisfaction with facial prostheses

Ting-Ling Chang, DDS,<sup>a</sup> Neal Garrett, PhD,<sup>b</sup> Eleni Roumanas, DDS,<sup>c</sup> and John Beumer III, DDS, MS<sup>d</sup>  
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**Statement of problem.** Facial defects secondary to the treatment of neoplasms, congenital malformations, and trauma result in multiple functional and psychosocial difficulties. Prosthetic rehabilitation attempts to restore these facial disfigurements and may improve the level of function and self-esteem for these patients. However, a limited number of studies have evaluated the change in perceived quality of life after maxillofacial prosthetic rehabilitation.

**Purpose.** The purpose of this study was to evaluate patients' perceptions of treatment with adhesive-retained and implant-retained facial prostheses and to assess differences in overall satisfaction with these 2 types of treatments.

**Material and methods.** In this study, a questionnaire with 28 items was administered for evaluation of perceptions of appearance, comfort, fit and irritation, reliability of retention, frequency of wear, ease of placement and removal, level of self-esteem, and overall satisfaction of treatment. Subjects were categorized into 2 groups: adhesive-retained (n = 16) and implant-retained group (n = 19). Comparisons were made for each item in the questionnaire using Fisher exact tests ( $\alpha = .05$ ).

**Results.** The implant group reported higher positive ratings on all 28 questionnaire items when compared with the adhesive group. Statistically significant ( $P < .05$ ) differences between the implant and adhesive groups were noted for ease of placement and removal, frequency of wear at home, and quality of retention during various activities, such as home chores and when perspiring or sneezing/coughing.

**Conclusion.** The implant-retained facial prosthesis offers significant enhancement over an adhesive-retained prosthesis with respect to ease of use and retention during a variety of daily activities, resulting in greater use of the prosthesis. (J Prosthet Dent 2005;94:275-80.)

### CLINICAL IMPLICATIONS

*Improvements in ease of use and retention with an implant-retained facial prosthesis appear to improve prosthesis use when compared to an adhesive-retained prosthesis. However, clinicians should evaluate patient factors, treatment costs, and the burden of additional surgery prior to determining the most appropriate prosthetic treatment for a patient.*

Facial defects secondary to the treatment of neoplasms, congenital malformations, and trauma result in multiple functional and psychosocial difficulties. Prosthetic rehabilitation to restore these facial disfigurements may improve the level of function and self-esteem for patients. However, difficulties with facial prostheses arise due to movable tissue beds, quality of prosthesis retention, and associated skin reactions to adhesives. The

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<sup>b</sup>Associate Professor.

<sup>c</sup>Associate Professor.

<sup>d</sup>Professor and Chair.

use of osseointegrated implants in the craniomaxillofacial region reduces prosthesis limitations associated with medical-grade adhesives and has been proven to be a reliable treatment option with high long-term success rates for facial prostheses.<sup>1</sup> Patient acceptance of facial prostheses may be significantly enhanced due to the quality of prosthesis retention and stability afforded by craniomaxillofacial implants.

The concept of quality of life (QOL) has emerged as an organizing schema to describe and evaluate the experience of patients in clinical research. Many definitions for QOL reflect "the ability to conduct daily activities" from the patients' perspective.<sup>2</sup> There have been numerous studies reporting the QOL of head and neck cancer patients.<sup>3-10</sup> These studies indicate elevated levels of emotional distress, physical limitations, disturbed body image, and impaired relationships. Studies of the change in perceived QOL after maxillofacial prosthetic rehabilitation are limited.<sup>11-13</sup>

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1. Chang TL, Garrett N, Roumanas E, Beumer J 3rd. Удовлетворённость лечением с использованием лицевых протезов. J Prosthet Dent. 2005, сентябрь; 94 (3):275-80.

# Необходимость в замене протеза

## Периодичность замены протеза<sup>1</sup>

- Новый силиконовый протез следует изготавливать в среднем через каждые 1,5-2 года.

## Срок службы и уход за протезом<sup>2</sup>

- Срок службы лицевых протезов составляет 1-1,5 года.
- Наиболее частной причиной необходимости изготовления нового протеза является обесцвечивание его поверхности.

**RETROSPECTIVE STUDY OF TREATMENT OUTCOMES WITH IMPLANT-RETAINED EXTRAOURAL PROSTHESES: SURVIVAL RATES AND PROSTHETIC COMPLICATIONS**

Sevil Karakoca, DDS, PhD;<sup>a</sup> Cemal Aydin, DDS, PhD;<sup>b</sup> Handan Yilmaz, DDS, PhD;<sup>c</sup> and Bilge Turhan Bal, DDS, PhD<sup>d</sup>  
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**Statement of problem:** Implant-retained extroral prostheses are an acceptable solution for patients with facial defects. However, these prostheses have a limited service life. Little has been reported on survival periods of implant-retained extroral prostheses and prosthetic complications of this treatment modality.

**Purpose:** The purpose of this study was to estimate the survival rates of implant-retained extroral prostheses and to analyze the frequency of prosthetic complications.

**Materials and methods:** Sixty-one patients were treated with implant-retained extroral prostheses. Each patient was monitored for facial appearance and abutment and attachment component complications at 6-month intervals over a period of 10 to 46 months. The Kaplan-Meier survival estimation method was used for the first and subsequent prostheses. The reasons for remaking prostheses were recorded. Complications of the abutment and attachment components of the prostheses were recorded. Frequency of complication was evaluated. Data were analyzed using Fisher exact test ( $\chi^2$  test).

**Results:** Thirty-three auricular, 25 orbital, and 13 nasal prostheses were evaluated. The Kaplan-Meier analysis revealed an estimated mean survival rate of 60.1% for the first prosthesis and 40.1% for the second prosthesis. The mean implant-retained auricular, orbital, and nasal prostheses were 14.1, 13.4, and 17.6 months, respectively. The survival times for the second implant-retained auricular, orbital, and nasal prostheses were 14.4, 15.3, and 14.0 months, respectively.

**Conclusions:** Implant-retained extroral prostheses had limited survival rates. The primary reasons for making new prostheses were discoloration,戴着, and mechanical failure of the acrylic resin substructure or resonance elements. Complications were the need for clip activation, loosening of bar screws and abutments, and loss of attachment between silicone and the acrylic resin substructure. (J Prosthet Dent 2010;103:118-126)

CLINICAL IMPLICATIONS:  
The results of this study indicate that implant-retained extroral prostheses have relatively short survival rates, despite improvements in prosthetic materials. Patients should be advised of the estimated survival rates of prostheses as well as any potential prosthetic complications.

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### Fate of Implant-Retained Craniofacial Prostheses: Life Span and Aftercare

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**Purpose:** To assess the need for surgical and prosthetic aftercare of craniofacial prostheses supported by endosteal implants. Materials and methods: A retrospective clinical study assessing the surgical and prosthetic aftercare of 104 craniofacial prostheses supported by 120 endosteal implants in 83 patients. These patients had 160 total implants. Two hundred forty-four surgical procedures were performed. Results: The mean age was 88 months (range, 72 months). Two hundred seventy implants were placed; 153 implants in the maxillofacial region, 99 in the orbital region, and 22 in the nasal region. The mean number of implants per patient was 1.5 (range, 1-10). The mean number of surgical treatments (12 patients) and adjuvant tumor surgery (59 patients). In the latter group, 104 implants (33 auricular, 25 orbital, and 46 nasal) were placed in irradiated bone. Thirty implants were lost. 8 implants in nonirradiated bone (25.2%) over a mean period of 10.1 years (range, 0.5-22.5 years). The mean survival rate of 76 implants in irradiated bone (7.6%) was 60.8% implant survival rate, measured 84.2% with 73.8% and 90.0% life spans. The mean survival rate of 22 implants in nonirradiated bone (21.2%) was 63.6% implant survival rate, measured mostly for reasons because of deterioration (31.3%) primarily with attachment of the acrylic resin clip cap to the silicone (25.3%), rotation of the silicone (13.3%), or break (10.3%). Seven skin infections around the implants were observed. Conclusions: Craniofacial prostheses supported by endosteal implants are reliable treatment options for the restoration of craniofacial defects. The need for surgical and prosthetic aftercare of these prostheses is mainly determined by the preoperatively consisted of making new prostheses. Int J Oral Maxillofac Implants 2008;23:98-99

<sup>a</sup>Day surgery aftercare, craniofacial prostheses, endosteal implants, implant survival, and aftercare

Craniofacial defects can occur because of trauma, congenital disorders, and ablative oncologic surgery. For emotional and cosmetic reasons, these defects can be very distressing to patients.<sup>1</sup> Currently, craniofacial reconstruction is mainly performed with the use of silicone and sometimes implants. Craniofacial prostheses are mainly used in combination with implants or surgical techniques. Two main types of craniofacial prostheses are recognized with surgical techniques: 2 prosthetic techniques.<sup>2</sup> For a combination of the two, because surgical reconstruction is difficult to perform and can have disappointing results, craniofacial prostheses are usually postoperatively reconstructed with the use of silicone and sometimes implants. Craniofacial prostheses are mainly used in combination with implants or surgical techniques.<sup>3</sup> The use of implants in combination with craniofacial prostheses has been achieved by surgical intervention, such as the use of a rotation flap to create a skin tunnel in which an implant can be placed. This technique, however, more common fixation methods have included fibrin glue, cyanoacrylate, and dental resin. Another fixation method has been the use of a skin graft to attach the skin to silicone-based adhesives.<sup>4</sup> None of these fixation methods are optimal because they are all associated with some degree of complications that have been shown to influence the prosthetic outcome unfavorably.<sup>5-7</sup> In addition, it is difficult to

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2. Karakoca S, Aydin C, Yilmaz H, Bal. BT. Ретроспективное исследование результатов лечения при помои внеротовых протезов на имплантатах - показатель приживаемости и осложнения от протезирования. J Prosth. Dent. 2010; 103:118-126.

# Заключение

- Основными показаниями для использования системы Vistafix являются врождённые пороки, опухоли и раны
- При правильном назначении система Vistafix предоставляет очевидные преимущества по сравнению с альтернативными методами лечения
- Отмечена высокая удовлетворённость пациентов, и протезирование на имплантатах является эффективной альтернативой пластической операции и адгезивным протезам.



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