

# Computer Guided Implantology: For Optimal Implant Planning

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## Abstract

The CBCT guided technique allows the virtual planning of oral Implant placement. With its help, many points can be assessed including bone thickness and density, implant angulation, proximity anatomical structures, and restorative and aesthetic concern. Using computer guided implant placement, the operator can also pre-assess the need for bone augmentation procedures.

**Keywords:** G

## Introduction

Computer guided implantology (CGI) is a new technique for implant planning and placement. It involves the use of computer software to create a virtual model of the patient's mouth and jaw. This model is then used to plan the placement of dental implants. CGI allows for precise planning of implant placement, taking into account factors such as bone density, bone thickness, and the proximity of anatomical structures. This can help to reduce the risk of complications and improve the overall outcome of the implant procedure. The use of CGI in implantology is becoming increasingly popular, as it offers a number of advantages over traditional implant planning techniques. One of the main advantages of CGI is that it allows for a more accurate and detailed plan of implant placement. This is because the virtual model can be viewed from any angle, allowing the operator to see the implant placement in relation to the surrounding anatomy. This can help to identify potential problems before the implant procedure, and to plan for any necessary bone augmentation procedures. Another advantage of CGI is that it allows for a more efficient and cost-effective implant procedure. This is because the virtual model can be used to create a custom-made surgical guide, which can be used to guide the implant placement. This can help to reduce the time and cost of the implant procedure, and to improve the overall patient experience. In conclusion, CGI is a valuable tool for implant planning and placement. It offers a number of advantages over traditional implant planning techniques, and is becoming increasingly popular in the field of implantology.

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6.

**Cost-saving:**

6.

**Fast treatment: G**

7.

**Operator benefits**

**Increased predictability and safety: A**

3D-

8.

**Easy to perform:**

9.

**Reduced equipment: I**

10.

C

I

7.

### Discussion

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18.

I CBC

15.

I

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9.

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E

C

3.1

2.4

9.

F

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C /CBC

I

DIC

(D I C)

D

19.

20.

### Conclusion

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