Clinical documentation on Ankylos® implant system

The Ankylos implant system has several key features, including the friction-locked conical implant-abutment connection, the system-immanent horizontal offset, and the microstructured surface covering also the implant shoulder. The system has been used in various clinical indications for over 25 years.

Clinical studies with a follow-up between 1 and 8 years show that the Ankylos implants are safe to use with reported high implant survival rates, ranging from 94 to 100% [1-4, 43]. Support for clinical safety is further confirmed in a retrospective study including more than 12,500 Ankylos implants with up to 20 years of documented clinical follow-up [44].

Published data shows that placement of Ankylos implants is a safe and predictable treatment in both jaws for indications such as: single-tooth restorations [1-11, 45-47], fixed partial/full prostheses [4, 30-32, 36, 47-49], and overdentures [4, 30-32, 36, 47-49]. Moreover, there are published clinical results for implants immediately placed in extraction sockets [6, 7, 13-15, 20], in grafted sites [24, 39], and when using a one-stage surgical procedure followed by immediate loading [1, 6, 7, 12-21, 26-35, 52].

Good primary stability has been documented for Ankylos implants in several studies [16-18, 33, 45, 53]. Mean insertion torque values ranging from 28.8 to 47.5 Ncm have been reported, even for the Ø3.5 mm implant [7, 16-18, 54]. Additionally, high patient satisfaction is reported [14, 46].

Published, clinical studies report on the mean marginal bone level change around Ankylos implants after 1 year [1, 8, 24, 55, 56] (range 0.01 to -1.32 mm), 2 years [13, 16, 31] (range +0.21 to -0.78 mm), 3 years [36, 47] (-0.36 to -0.6 mm) and 5 years [36] (-0.6 mm) in function.