

## Editorial - Volume 3 Issue 2

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### Editorial

The dental implant is considered a safe and predictable option for treatment, in order to rehabilitate partial or fully edentulous patients. Currently, the results had been improved because of are associated directly with technological evolution. The most common digital exams are bidimensional radiography and tridimensional tomography, which have been utilized to guide the placement of dental implants. Nevertheless, the knowledge of clinical features (anatomical, prosthetics, and surgically) is always needed to perform the procedures adequately and to place in the best position implant.

Thereby, the pursuit of the ideal result in implant dentistry, involving mainly esthetic and functional results, has boosted clinicians to implement digital methods in their daily procedures. Then, cone beam computed tomography (CBCT), intraoral scanning, 3D printing technology, and navigation system guide have been employed strongly in the dental field. With the combination of these technologies, performing the correct guidelines and technical approaches, it is possible to enhance outcomes.

Hence, the application of digital methodologies is an evolutive aspect and a current reality, which already is not considered a “future” possibility, but a “present” advantage. Many systems and devices can be used efficiently either to develop the treatment planning as to improve the outcomes.

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