

Presence and distribution of intrasinusal septa in the maxillary sinus floor

Presencia y distribución de tabiques intrasinales en el piso del seno maxilar

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The loss of upper teeth causes alveolar process resorption and maxillary sinus pneumatization. Oral implantology has solved these losses, however, when pneumatization of the maxillary sinus exists, bone availability is diminished, difficulting implantology procedure. To remedy this situation, the surgical technique of lifting the maxillary sinus floor is indicated, which can have complications because of the internal maxillary sinus morphology, specifically the presence of intrasinusal septa. The aim of this study is to verify the presence and distribution of intrasinusal septa, due to its importance in surgical techniques performed in oral implantology. We conducted a descriptive study, based on visual analysis of isolated maxillary bones. Of 65 bones, 51 (42 dentate and 9 edentulous) were selected that met certain inclusion criteria. The second part of the study was, to divide the sinus floor topographically into three regions: anterior to the zygomatic alveolar crest, in relation to it