



AMERICAN ACADEMY OF FIXED PROSTHODONTICS 2010 SCIENTIFIC SESSION

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 2010



**THOMAS J. MCGARRY,
DDS**

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH:

Dr. McGarry received his D.D.S. degree in 1975 from UMKC School of Dentistry, his Certificate in Prosthodontics in 1978 from UCSF/VA San Francisco and became a

Diplomate of the American Board of Prosthodontics in 1991. He is a Fellow in the American College of Prosthodontists and has served as President of the College. He was the founder of the Oklahoma Section of the ACP as well as founder of the Oklahoma Society of Prosthodontists. Dr. McGarry has held full and part time faculty appointments at the University of Missouri-School of Dentistry, University of California-School of Dentistry, and the University of Oklahoma-School of Dentistry. Current academic positions include Clinical Associate Professor-University of Oklahoma School of dentistry and Adjunct Assistant Professor-University of Illinois School of Dentistry. Major publications are the Parameters of Care, the Classifications of Complete Edentulism, Partial Edentulism and the Completely Dentate Patient. He authored the first edition of the Private Practice Manual of the ACP. Dr. McGarry maintains a full-time private practice limited to Prosthodontics and directs the McGarry Implant Institute whose mission is providing direct patient care continuing education in implant dentistry.

LECTURE TITLE: "Complications, Bad Results and Patient Expectations in Implant Dentistry"

LECTURE SYNOPSIS:

This paper will attempt to define the differences between "complications" and "bad results" from the perspectives of the single provider, surgeon, restorative dentist/specialist and the patient. The different modes of failure in both the placement and restoration of a dental implant will be reviewed in relation to who or where the responsibility falls for corrective treatment to achieve the original treatment expectation. A scale will be presented to grade the severity of "bad results" based on additional adjunctive treatment requirements so that patients might better understand why supplemental procedures are required.