Title
Implant Therapy for the Completely Edentulous Patient: Treatment Outcomes and Challenges

Abstract
Diminished oral health caused by tooth loss has a great impact on individuals’ well-being and quality of life. Current demographic trends forecast an increased size and age of the senior population and that edentulism will continue to be a major oral health problem. An individualized treatment approach based on clinical evidence and well-planned execution is critical for the success of therapy. Clinicians should be focused on patient-oriented positive outcomes associated with esthetics, phonetics, function, comfort and ease of hygiene. This session will discuss the objectives and evidence-based principles for prosthetic rehabilitation of the completely edentulous patient using dental therapy.

Learning Objectives
1. Discuss the several treatment approaches with a special emphasis on patient reported outcomes.
2. Evaluate factors for a successful long-term outcome.

Biography
GHADEER THALJI, DDS, PhD, FACP
Dr. Thalji currently serves as clinical associate professor and the director of the advanced prosthodontics program digital center of excellence at University of Illinois College of Dentistry. Prior to moving to Illinois, Dr. Thalji was the program director of the Advanced Prosthodontics Program at University of Iowa. Dr. Thalji received her doctorate degree at the University of Jordan. She then completed advanced training and certification in prosthodontics at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, where she concurrently earned a PhD degree and completed and published her research on dental implants. During her career, she received several awards including the Ann Randolph Babcock Fellowship, Freedland Advanced Education Fellowship, the OF Clinical Science Research Grant Award and was the recipient of the GSK Young Prosthodontist Innovator Award from the ACP. Dr. Thalji is also a Diplomate of the American Board of Prosthodontics. She has published abstracts and articles in multiple international journals.