







A number of 50 skulls showed alveolar defects, representing dehiscences in 90% of the investigated skulls whereas fenestrations were present in 82% of the investigated skulls.

With regard to implant placement, this study focuses on prevalence of fenestrations and dehiscences which will help the clinician design and manage implant treatment, in order to clinically correct the conditions and identify the principles of bone augmentation, so that endo-osseous implants can be properly placed.

**CONCLUSION:**

Canines and first premolars were the most common teeth that were associated with dehiscences and fenestrations. Dehiscences occurred more commonly than fenestrations. Both of them were present bilaterally in most of the skulls. The potential of developing fenestrations and dehiscences must be carefully evaluated through oral surgery procedures as their undiagnosed or unexpected presence may complicate periodontal surgical procedures or require changes in implant placement protocols.

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