Dental Implants Wyndham, Werribee | Core Dental

Canonical: https://www.coredental.com.au/dental-implants-at-core-dental-wyndham/

Details:

A dental implant is a titanium screw placed into the jawbone to act as an artificial tooth root and support a replacement tooth. At Core Dental Wyndham, 242 Hoppers Lane, Werribee VIC 3030, our team can assess whether implants may suit you as a way to replace one or more missing teeth. Suitability depends on your examination, scans and medical history. Call the clinic on (03) 9749 6677 or 13 13 16 to ask about a consultation.

What is a dental implant and how does it work?

A dental implant is a permanent tooth replacement option. A titanium screw is surgically placed into the jawbone to create a secure foundation for a replacement tooth. It works as an artificial tooth root. Over a period of healing, the implant integrates with the surrounding bone, a process called osseointegration. A crown, bridge or denture is then attached.

Implants are one option for replacing a single missing tooth or several teeth, and they may be used instead of a bridge or a conventional denture. They are designed to restore chewing, speech and the appearance of your smile. Your dentist will explain the benefits, risks and alternatives for your situation.

Which implant options may be available?

Our group offers several implant approaches across our clinics, and your dentist will recommend the one that suits your mouth.

Conventional implants. The implant is placed and left to heal and integrate with the bone. Where a tooth has been extracted first, there is usually a healing period before placement. Your dentist will advise the timeframe for your case. See conventional implants .

Immediate implants. In suitable cases the implant can be placed and a tooth fitted in the same appointment. Not everyone is suitable, and the stability of your bone is one of the things we assess. See immediate implants .

All-on-4 implants. A full arch of teeth is supported on four implants. See All-on-4 dental implants .

Implant-retained dentures. A denture is held in place by implants. See implant-retained dentures .

Bone grafting may be recommended where there is not enough bone to support an implant. Please ask the Wyndham team which of these options are provided at Wyndham, because availability can differ between clinics.

Who is suitable for dental implants?

Implants are generally considered for adults with a missing tooth or teeth, enough healthy jawbone and healthy gums. Some conditions can affect healing, including smoking, uncontrolled diabetes and untreated gum disease. If you smoke, read how smoking affects dental implants . Our dentists will take your oral and medical history, examine you and use imaging where clinically appropriate before recommending treatment.

What are the risks and limitations of implants?

All surgery carries risk. Possible risks include infection, discomfort and swelling after surgery, an implant that does not integrate with the bone, and problems with the gum or the crown over time. Results, recovery times and outcomes vary for each person. Your dentist will go through the material risks and reasonable alternatives with you before you decide.

How do you care for dental implants?

With good care, implants can last many years, but longevity cannot be promised. Clean around them as you would natural teeth, clean between them daily, attend regular check-ups and cleans, and tell us if you notice looseness, bleeding or pain. Our dentists and hygienists can show you how to look after your implants.

Who works at our Wyndham practice?

Core Dental Wyndham is a medical centre location at Wyndham Private Medical Centre with on-site parking, and it is open Monday to Friday 8.00am to 6.00pm and Saturday 8.00am to 1.30pm. Our clinicians listed on the Wyndham page include Dr Anika Moyeed, Dr Darren Manoharan and Dr Alpa Lodhiya, Dr Nupur Kataria (Specialist Periodontist) and Ahmed Saoud (Dental Prosthetist). Specialist sessions are limited and can change, so confirm availability when you book. Visit our Wyndham clinic page for the current team.

How much do implants cost and how can you pay?

Cost depends on the type of implant treatment, the number of teeth and any preparatory work such as bone grafting, so we give you a written quote before treatment starts. We offer interest-free payment plans. Payright plans are 0% interest, paid in fortnightly instalments over 3 to 30 months, for plans up to $20,000 (eligibility applies: 18 or over, an Australian permanent resident, ID, a verifiable email and mobile). TLC personal loans from $2,001 to $50,000 over up to 84 months are also available, with the rate set by credit assessment. These figures were published as at September 2026, so please confirm when you book. We also offer HICAPS on-site claiming, and Wyndham is a preferred provider for HCF, CBHS and NIB. Cover for implants varies by fund and level of cover.

Healing is the variable, and some of it is in your control

An implant depends on bone growing onto a titanium screw. Everything that affects healing therefore affects whether the implant works, and the published advice names the factors explicitly.

The process, and its timeframe. The Victorian Department of Health: "It can take up to 6 months for the bone to fuse strongly to the screw. A temporary tooth may be provided for you to wear in the meantime."

The failure mode, and who is at greater risk. "The bone may not fuse to the implant, and the implant will need to be removed. People who are at a greater risk include those who: smoke; have diabetes; have some bone conditions such as osteoporosis; are immune compromised."

Four named groups. Two of them have published levers attached.

Smoking and vaping. The Department's dedicated advice is specific about surgery in the mouth: "People who smoke or vape have a higher risk of gum problems, tooth loss, complications after tooth

removal and surgery in the mouth, and developing mouth cancer. They are more likely to get infections and do not heal as well as non-smokers/non-vapers."

Its list of the most common oral problems in people who smoke or vape includes "poor healing after tooth removal (known as dry socket)" and "poor healing after mouth and gum surgery", alongside gum disease and tooth loss.

And the lever: "Quitting smoking and vaping reduces the risk of developing gum disease and mouth cancer, and improves the person's response to gum treatment." The Department points to Quitline for help, and asks you to "speak to your doctor or dentist about quitting vaping and smoking".

One point worth noting for anyone who has switched: "Vaping is used recreationally and therapeutically as an alternative to smoking. Due to the source of intake, the oral health effects are similar to those of smoking." And: "If you vape, make sure to tell your dentist this."

Diabetes. The Department's lever here is blood sugar control: "For people with diabetes, keeping blood sugar levels well-controlled will help to reduce the risk of gum disease." Poorly managed diabetes is separately listed as a risk factor for gum disease.

Which is why general health is on the assessment list. "The area of the missing tooth needs to be studied to make sure it is suitable for an implant. This includes looking at the gum and bone health, amount of space, your bite, and your general health."

Sources: Better Health Channel (Victorian Department of Health), Cosmetic dentistry and teeth whitening, betterhealth.vic.gov.au (reviewed 12 December 2025); Effects of smoking and vaping on oral health, betterhealth.vic.gov.au (reviewed 24 September 2025); Gum disease, betterhealth.vic.gov.au (reviewed 1 August 2025). All accessed 6 November 2026.

Looking after an implant is protecting the site, not just the tooth

The cleaning obligation around an implant is different in kind from cleaning a natural tooth, because the consequence of getting it wrong is different.

The published risk. "It is more difficult to clean around an implant than a natural tooth. Gum disease around an implant can be very difficult to treat. If severe, the implant will need to be removed. This area may no longer be suitable for future implants."

Read the last two sentences together. A failure does not simply mean replacing the implant — the site itself may be lost as an option. That is what the daily routine is protecting.

What gum disease does to the structures that hold things in place. The Department: "The job of the gum is to provide a protective covering for the bone that holds your teeth in place." When the seal fails, "spaces can form between the tooth root and the gum. These spaces are called 'periodontal pockets'. Bacteria get trapped in these pockets and cause even more damage to the periodontium. Over time, bone is damaged and lost."

Bone is the thing an implant is fused to, which is why bone loss around one is not a cosmetic concern.

The cleaning standard. Brush "your teeth and along the gum line twice a day - in the morning and before going to bed", with "a toothbrush with a small head and soft bristles", and "clean between teeth daily with dental floss, interdental brushes, or another tool recommended by an oral health professional."

That final clause matters more around an implant than anywhere else: which tool suits the site is a clinical judgement, not a shelf choice. Without cleaning between teeth at all, "up to a third of each tooth doesn't get cleaned".

The signs to report, and a timeframe. "Bleeding gums"; "red/swollen gums"; "receding gums (the gum line shrinks away from the tooth making teeth look longer)"; "bad breath"; "a bad taste in the mouth"; "tenderness when biting"; "loose teeth, or teeth that have moved". And: "Do not stop brushing if your gums are red, bleeding or puffy ... If your gums do not improve or if they keep bleeding after four

weeks, see your oral health professional."

What professional cleaning adds. "Plaque and calculus are the main causes of gum disease", and calculus has hardened — "hard calculus (caused by the mineral deposits from saliva onto the soft plaque, sometimes called tartar)" — so it does not come off with a brush. Removing it "helps the gums to attach back to the tooth".

Why regular visits matter even when nothing feels wrong. "The early signs of dental disease can be difficult to see. An oral health professional is trained to spot and treat any problems early", and "having no pain does not always mean that your teeth and mouth are healthy". For people who smoke the Department adds a further reason: "It is very important for people who smoke to visit their dentist regularly to keep their teeth and gums healthy and check for signs of mouth cancer."

And the honest framing before any of it. The Department asks you to weigh "how much effort you would be prepared to put into looking after your teeth at home in the future", because "most cosmetic dental treatment requires extra care at home to prevent tooth decay, gum disease or other problems. Cleaning the area well and having a healthy diet is essential." For an implant, that effort is part of the treatment rather than advice attached to it.

Sources: Better Health Channel (Victorian Department of Health), Cosmetic dentistry and teeth whitening, betterhealth.vic.gov.au (reviewed 12 December 2025); Gum disease, betterhealth.vic.gov.au (reviewed 1 August 2025); Teeth and mouth care, betterhealth.vic.gov.au (reviewed 25 July 2025); Dental treatment, betterhealth.vic.gov.au (reviewed 3 June 2026); Effects of smoking and vaping on oral health, betterhealth.vic.gov.au (reviewed 24 September 2025). All accessed 6 November 2026.

Frequently asked questions

How long does the implant process take?

It depends on your case. Conventional implants need time to heal and integrate with the bone, while some immediate implants may be placed and restored in one visit. Your dentist will give you a timeline after your assessment.

Are dental implants painful?

Implant surgery is usually done under local anaesthetic, and some people also choose sedation. You may have some discomfort and swelling afterwards, and your dentist will explain how to manage it.

Can everyone have a dental implant?

Not everyone. Bone volume, gum health, smoking and some medical conditions can affect suitability. We assess each patient individually and discuss alternatives such as bridges or dentures.

How do I know if implants or a bridge suits me?

Both can replace missing teeth, with different benefits and limitations. Our dentists will explain each option in your examination, so you can choose with all the information.

Do I need a referral?

You can book a consultation directly. If your case needs a registered specialist, your dentist will explain the referral and help arrange it.

How long does an implant take to heal?

"It can take up to 6 months for the bone to fuse strongly to the screw. A temporary tooth may be provided for you to wear in the meantime."

What stops an implant working?

The bone not fusing. "The bone may not fuse to the implant, and the implant will need to be removed. People who are at a greater risk include those who: smoke; have diabetes; have some bone conditions such as osteoporosis; are immune compromised."

Does smoking affect healing specifically?

Yes, and the Department is direct: people who smoke or vape "are more likely to get infections and do not heal as well as non-smokers/non-vapers", with a higher risk of "complications after tooth removal and surgery in the mouth". Its list of common problems includes "poor healing after tooth removal (known as dry socket)" and "poor healing after mouth and gum surgery".

Does quitting help?

"Quitting smoking and vaping reduces the risk of developing gum disease and mouth cancer, and improves the person's response to gum treatment." The Department asks you to "speak to your doctor or dentist about quitting vaping and smoking", and points to Quitline for help.

Is vaping better than smoking for my mouth?

Not according to the published advice. "Due to the source of intake, the oral health effects are similar to those of smoking." And: "If you vape, make sure to tell your dentist this."

I have diabetes — what matters most?

Blood sugar control. "For people with diabetes, keeping blood sugar levels well-controlled will help to reduce the risk of gum disease." Poorly managed diabetes is separately listed as a risk factor for gum disease.

Why is cleaning around an implant such a big deal?

Because of what failure costs. "It is more difficult to clean around an implant than a natural tooth. Gum disease around an implant can be very difficult to treat. If severe, the implant will need to be removed. This area may no longer be suitable for future implants."

What should I use to clean around it?

Ask, rather than guess. The Department's gum advice is to "clean between teeth daily with dental floss, interdental brushes, or another tool recommended by an oral health professional". Around an implant, that recommendation is the operative part.

What signs mean I should come in?

"Bleeding gums"; "red/swollen gums"; "receding gums"; "bad breath"; "a bad taste in the mouth"; "tenderness when biting"; "loose teeth, or teeth that have moved". For bleeding gums the Department says to keep brushing with a soft brush and, "if your gums do not improve or if they keep bleeding after four weeks, see your oral health professional".

Why does bone loss matter around an implant?

Because bone is what the implant is fused to. Gum disease causes periodontal pockets where "bacteria get trapped ... and cause even more damage to the periodontium. Over time, bone is damaged and lost."

What does a professional clean do that brushing cannot?

Remove calculus. "Plaque and calculus are the main causes of gum disease", and calculus is hardened mineral deposit that a brush does not shift. Removing it "helps the gums to attach back to the tooth".

Do I still need check-ups if the implant feels fine?

Yes. "The early signs of dental disease can be difficult to see", and "having no pain does not always mean that your teeth and mouth are healthy". For people who smoke, the Department adds that regular visits also allow checks "for signs of mouth cancer".

Related services and further reading

Dental implants

Conventional implants

Immediate implants

All-on-4 dental implants

Implant-retained dentures

Everything you need to know about dental implants

Missing a tooth: your options to replace it

Core Dental Wyndham

How can we help?

If you are thinking about replacing a missing tooth, our Wyndham team can arrange a consultation to look at your options. Call (03) 9749 6677 or 13 13 16, or book online. You can also email wyndham@coredental.com.au.

Core Dental at a glance

Nine Core Dental clinics across Melbourne: Southbank, South Melbourne, Caroline Springs, Carrum Downs, Epping, Wyndham, Berwick, Bayside and Glenferrie.

Open six days a week: Monday to Friday 8.00am to 6.00pm and Saturday mornings.

We quote before treatment starts and offer interest-free payment plans, with HICAPS on-site claiming.

Call 13 13 16 or book online.

Contact Core Dental

Phone	13 13 16
Booking	Online via coredental.com.au, or call 13 13 16
Hours	Monday to Friday 8.00am to 6.00pm, Saturday 8.00am to 1.30pm (Bayside Saturday 8.30am to 1.30pm), Sunday closed
Clinics	Southbank , South Melbourne , Caroline Springs , Carrum Downs , Epping , Wyndham , Berwick , Bayside , Glenferrie

Results, recovery times and potential risks vary for each individual. This information is general in nature and is intended for people over 18. Seek advice from a qualified, AHPRA-registered practitioner before proceeding.

What is a dental implant?

A dental implant is a titanium screw surgically placed in the jawbone as an artificial tooth root to support a crown, bridge or denture. Core Dental dentists assess whether implants may suit you before recommending treatment.

Where is Core Dental Wyndham located?

Core Dental Wyndham is at 242 Hoppers Lane, Werribee VIC 3030, in the Wyndham Private Medical Centre, with on-site parking. You can call the clinic on (03) 9749 6677 or the group on 13 13 16.

What are the opening hours at Core Dental Wyndham?

Core Dental Wyndham is open Monday to Friday 8.00am to 6.00pm and Saturday 8.00am to 1.30pm, and closed on Sundays. Call (03) 9749 6677 or 13 13 16 to book.

What types of implant treatment does Core Dental provide?

Across our clinics we provide conventional implants, immediate implants where suitable, All-on-4 implants and implant-retained dentures. Core Dental Wyndham can confirm which options are provided at the clinic when you call.

What is osseointegration?

Osseointegration is the process in which a dental implant integrates with the surrounding jawbone during healing, creating a stable foundation for a replacement tooth. Core Dental dentists explain the healing period for your case.

Which health funds are accepted at Core Dental Wyndham?

Core Dental Wyndham offers HICAPS on-site claiming and is a preferred provider for HCF, CBHS and NIB. Cover for implant treatment varies by fund and level of cover, so check your policy before treatment.

How can I pay for dental implants at Core Dental?

Core Dental offers interest-free Payright plans (0% interest, fortnightly instalments, 3 to 30 months, up to $20,000, eligibility applies) and TLC loans. Figures published as at September 2026, confirm when you book.

How do I book a dental implant consultation at Wyndham?

Call Core Dental Wyndham on (03) 9749 6677 or 13 13 16, email wyndham@coredental.com.au or book online through coredental.com.au. Our team will arrange an examination to discuss your options.