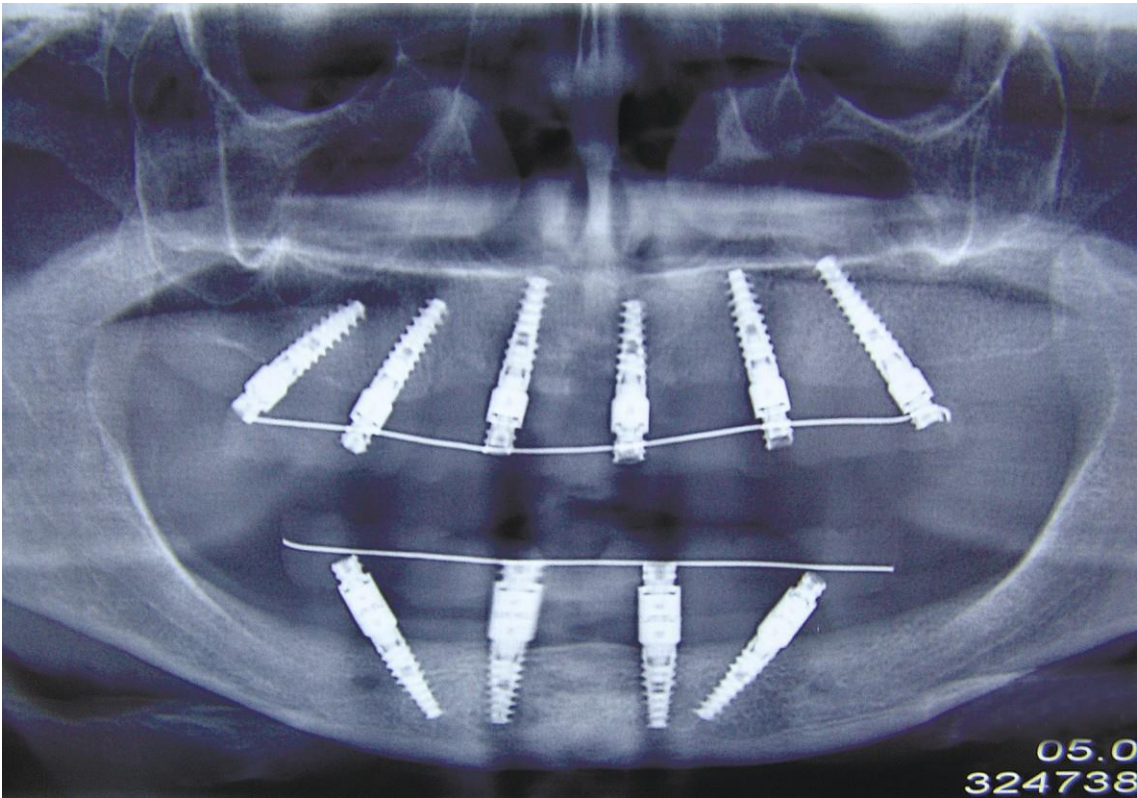
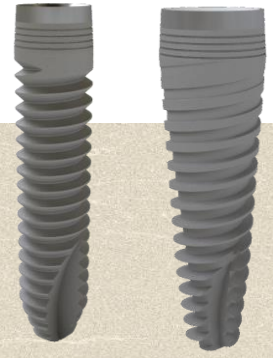


Implantation Protocols





Implantation Protocols

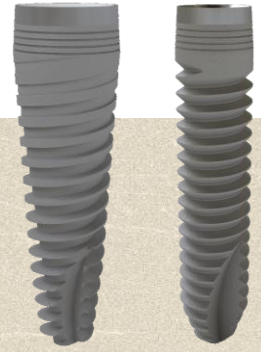
Prosthetic Implantation Protocol for Surgical Stage

1. Make anesthesia. The infiltration anesthesia is preferable.
2. Peel back of mucoperiosteal flap. The cut on a fixed alveolar mucosa can be made with a scalpel No. 15.
3. Mark a place for an implant. This is to make with a marking drill MDI-1.9.
4. Prepare a bed for the implant. This can be made with pilot drill PDI.
5. Form a bed for the implant (osteotome). This is to make with a sequence of bone drills beginning with 2.8 mm, which is followed by wider drills with regard to an implant diameter. Finally, a diameter of a hollow should be 0,5 mm smaller than a diameter of an implant itself.
6. Insert the implant into the prepared bed. This can be made by ratchet hex driver for implant RHDII-09, RHDII-15 with a help of handle driver for hex HDHI, wrench ratchet hex driver WRHDI, or universal torque ratchet UTRI.

IMPORTANT!

ASUBioMed offers an optimal set of implant drivers and screws.

7. Set up cover screw CSI on the implant.
8. Suture a mucous membrane above the implant.



Implantation Protocols

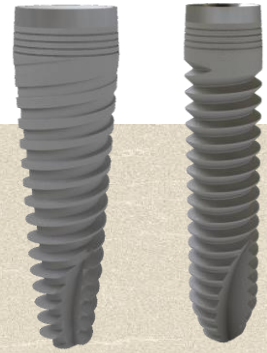
Prosthetic Implantation Protocol for Cement Retained Reconstruction

Prosthetic repair is to undertake, as a rule, in 3.5 months (on the lower jaw) and 6 months (on the upper jaw) after an operation.

Open an implant by projecting a gingiva direct above it. This cut can be made whether with a scalpel or a tissue punchdriver TPDI.

1. Remove a cover screw out of an implant. This is to make with the screw driver hex SDHI, the ratchet hex driver for abutment RHDAI-09, RHDAI-15, or the hand hex driver for abutment HHDAI.
2. Set in a gingiva former i.e., standard healing cap SHCI-01, SHCI-02, SHCI-03, SHCI-04, SHCI-05, SHCI-06; wide healing cap WHCI-03, WHCI-04, WHCI-05; aesthetic healing cap EHCI-03, EHCI-04, EHCI-05. This is to make with the screw driver hex SDHI, the ratchet hex driver for abutment RHDAI-09, RHDAI-15, or the hand hex driver for abutment HHDAI. *In a week's time, a dental cast can be made.*
3. Remove the gingiva former, standard healing cap. This is to make with the ratchet hex driver for abutment RHDAI-09, RHDAI-15, or the hand hex driver for abutment HHDAI.
4. Setup an impression transfer open tray ITOTI-13 or the impression transfer closed tray ITCTI-09. This can be made with the ratchet hex driver for abutment RHDAI-09, RHDAI-15, or the hand hex driver for abutment HHDAI.
If there is a row of some transfers, it is advisable to connect them tightly with each other.
5. Make a dental cast with an open tray using the "sandwich" technique.
6. Remove an abutment screw out of a transfer with the help of the ratchet hex driver for abutment RHDAI-09, RHDAI-15, or the hand hex driver for abutment HHDAI.
7. Try-on the model with produced abutments and caps made in a dental laboratory. This can be made with the ratchet hex driver for abutment RHDAI-09, RHDAI-15, or the hand hex driver for abutment HHDAI.
8. Fix the abutment. This can be made with the ratchet hex driver for abutment RHDAI-09, RHDAI-15, or the hand hex driver for abutment HHDAI.
9. Cement crowns and bridges on abutments using composite glue.
10. Cement crowns and bridges on abutments using composite glue.





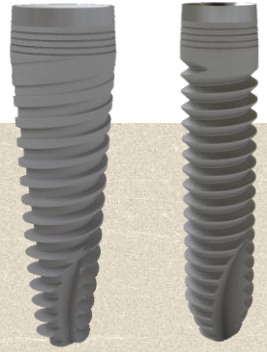
Implantation Protocols

Prosthetic Implantation Protocol for Screw Retained Reconstruction

Prosthetic repair is to undertake, as a rule, in 3.5 months (on the lower jaw) and 6 months (on the upper jaw) after the surgery.

1. Open an implant by prosecting a gingiva direct above it. This cut can be made whether with a scalpel or tissue punch driver TPDI.
2. Remove a cover screw from an implant. This is to make with the screw driver hex SDHI, the ratchet hex driver for abutment RHDAI-09, RHDAI-15, or the hand hex driver for abutment HHDAI.
3. Set in a gingiva former i.e., standard healing cap SHCI-01, SHCI-02, SHCI-03, SHCI-04, SHCI-05, SHCI-06; wide healing cap WHCI-03, WHCI-04, WHCI-05; aesthetic healing cap EHCI-03, EHCI-04, EHCI-05. This is to make with the screw driver hex SDHI, the ratchet hex driver for abutment RHDAI-09, RHDAI-15 or the hand hex driver for abutment HHDAI. *In a week, a dental cast can be made.*
4. Remove the gingiva former, standard healing cap. This is to make with the ratchet hex driver for abutment RHDAI-09, RHDAI-15 or the hand hex driver for abutment HHDAI.
5. Install on its place a multiconnection MCI. This can be made with the ratchet hex driver for abutment RHDAI-09, RHDAI-15, or the hand hex driver for abutment HHDAI.
6. Set-up on its place an impression transfers open tray ITOTI-13 or the impression transfer closed tray ITCTI-09.
This can be made with the ratchet hex driver for abutment RHDAI-09, RHDAI-15, or the hand hex driver for abutment HHDAI. If there is a row of some transfers, it is advisable to tightly connect them with each other.
7. Make a dental cast with an open tray using the sandwich technique.
8. Remove an abutment screw out of transfer with the help of the ratchet hex driver for abutment RHDAI-09, RHDAI-15, or the hand hex driver for abutment HHDAI.
9. Try-on of the model with produced abutments and caps made in a dental laboratory. This can be made with the ratchet hex driver for abutment RHDAI-09, RHDAI-15, or the hand hex driver for abutment HHDAI.
10. Fasten a screwed bridge on the implant multiconnector. This can be made with the ratchet hex driver for abutment RHDAI-09, RHDAI-15 or the hand hex driver for abutment HHDAI.

Implantation Protocols



Sterilization and Disinfection of Surgical Instruments

1. Extract a surgical set and wash a tray with a cleaner and plenty of water.
2. Put the instruments in a vessel with a bactericide liquid, leave for 10 minutes, and wash afterwards thoroughly with water.
3. To prevent corrosion, wipe the instruments with spiritus.
4. Wipe the instruments with a dry towel and let them lie on the fresh air till they are absolutely dry.
5. Place the instruments in an appropriate section in a surgical kit.
6. Sterilize the set in a steam autoclave on a long program according to recommendation given in the instruction of the autoclave.

ATTENTION!

- Do not take the surgical instruments out of the autoclave until the end of a sterilization program.
- The use of hydrogen dioxide and other oxidizing liquids can cause a considerable damage to the surface of the instruments.
- It is important to dry all instruments before sterilization.

