

Molar Simple Solution without GBR

BD Cuff® Implant

- Implant placement is possible without GBR in thin, low alveolar bone, or defective alveolar bone
- Molar simple solution! Simple Epicrestal placement
- Use of BLUEDIAMOND Abutment, Surgical Kit

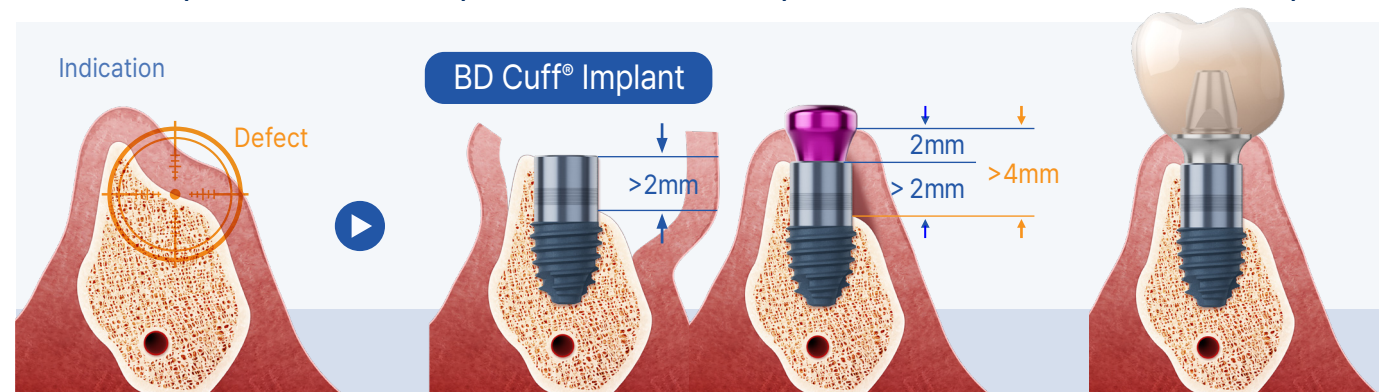
Collaboration of BLUEDIAMOND implant strength & ARi implant concept!



- Proven reliability of BLUEDIAMOND X-FIT™ connection
- Can be used with existing BLUEDIAMOND components
- Magic Cuff design prevents complications such as peri-implantitis due to bone loss and is easy to remove even when it occurs.

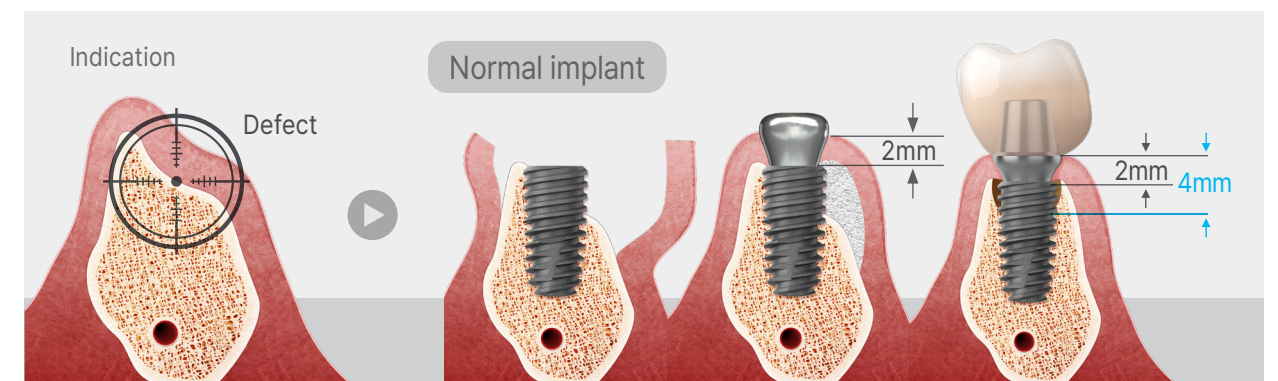
Easier, Faster and More Comfortable from Complications in Lower Posterior

Almost all problems with implants start in the top 2mm. BD Cuff® eliminates the problem from the beginning

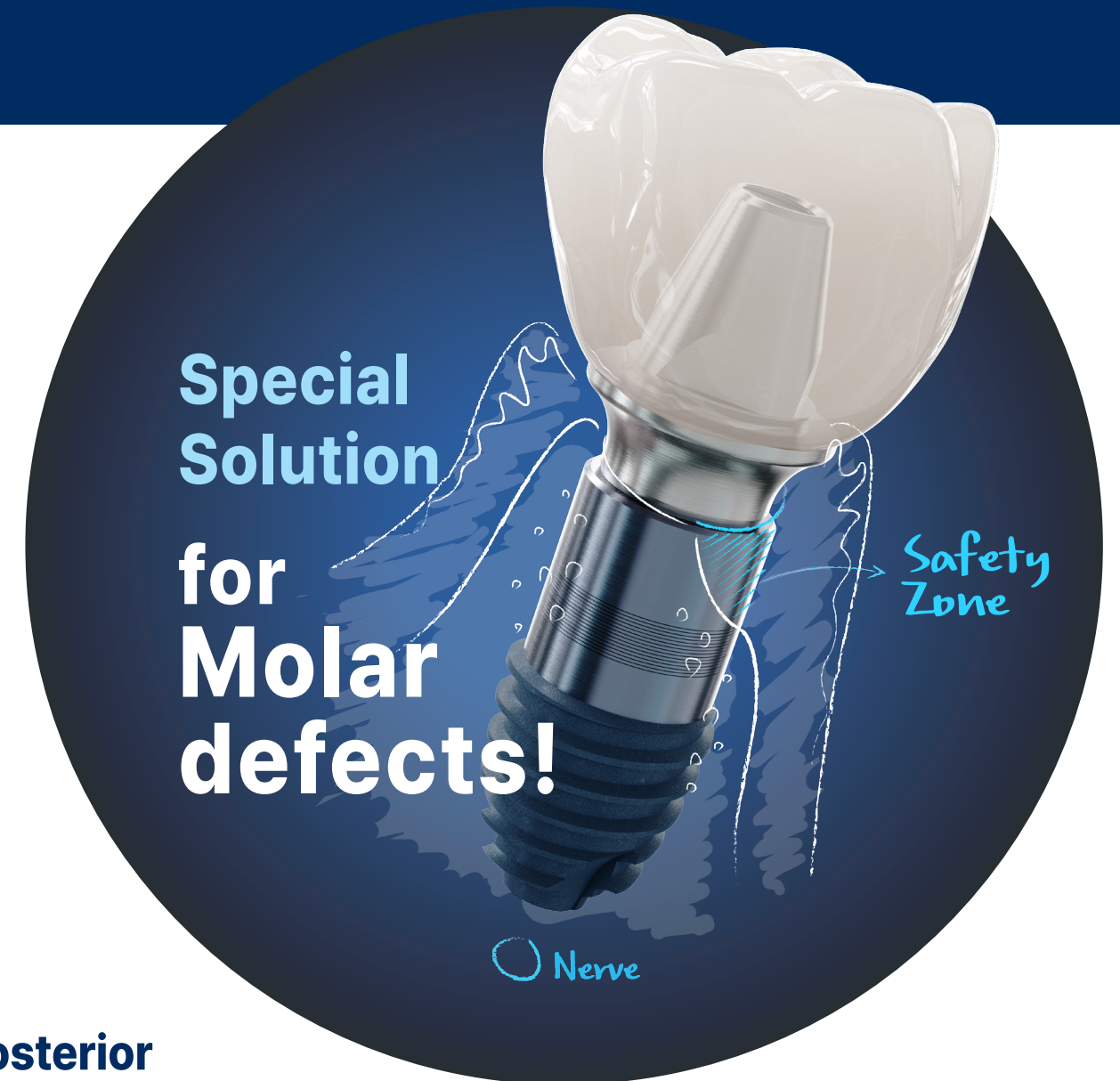


- Bone Defect
- BD Cuff® implant placement
- Magic Cuff > 2mm (Magic Cuff is in the soft tissue area and is not a source of contamination)
- Onestage surgery
- Soft tissue > 4mm
- Final prosthesis after 1 to 1.5 months
- Securing soft tissue area of 4mm or more
- Minimize thread part bone loss

VS



- Bone Defect
- Normal implant placement
- GBR to prevent thread exposure
- Successful bone graft after 5-6 months
- BUT, upper bone loss may occur due to thin Gingiva thickness (<2mm) in posterior teeth.
- After 5-6 months, successful bone graft → Causes thread part contamination and peri-implantitis

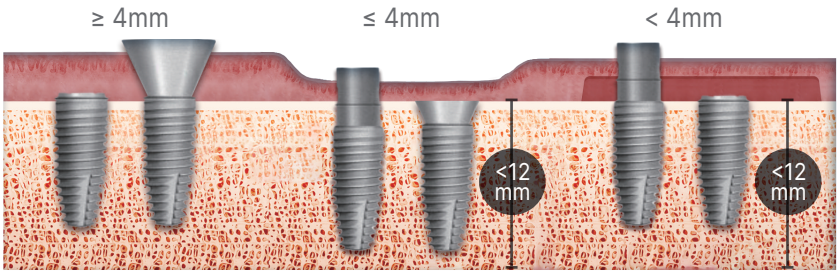


Another important indication

Zero Bone Loss Concept (ZBLC)

by prof. Tomas Linkevicius

► Crestal bone loss is minimized if the distance from the Gingiva Margin to the Implant Platform (Rough Surface) is more than 4mm!



Indication 1

Adequate vertical soft tissue

Solution 1

Epicrestal placement

Indication 2

Inadequate vertical soft tissue and adequate bone height

Solution 2

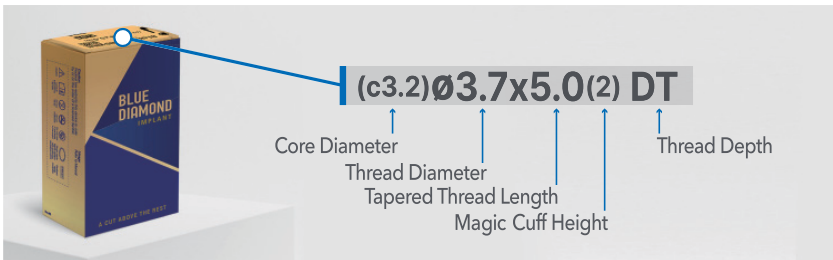
Subcrestal placement

Indication 3

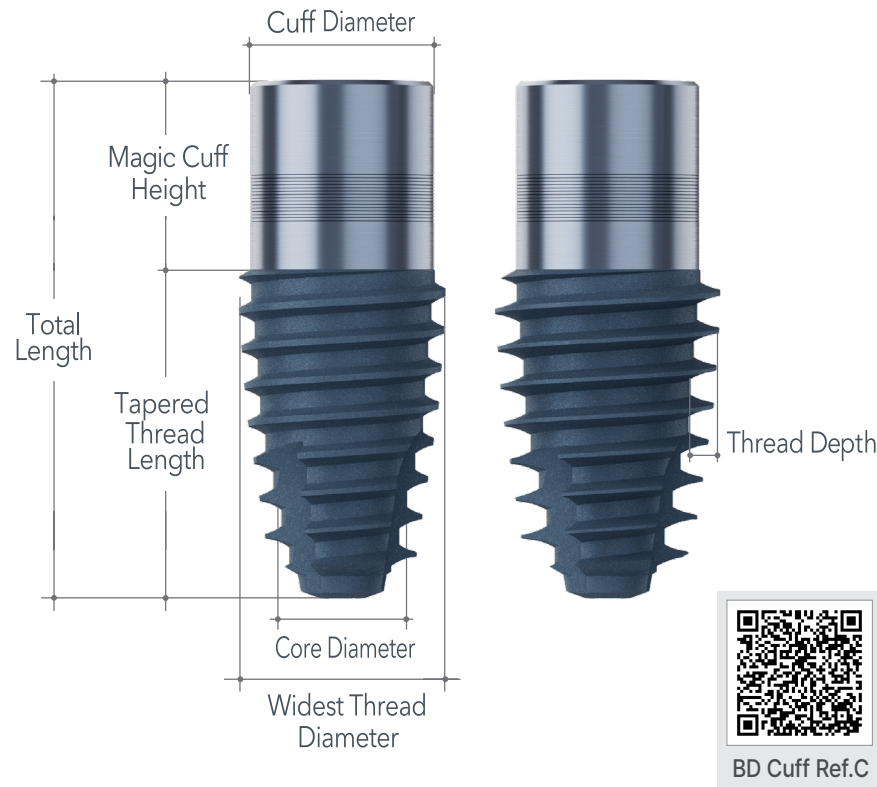
Inadequate vertical soft tissue and inadequate bone height

Solution 3

Soft tissue augmentation and epicrestal placement

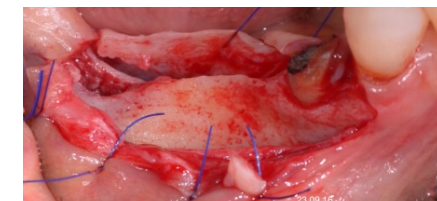


Implant Specification

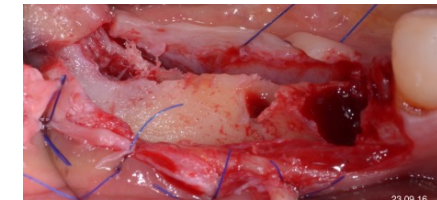


(Core) Implant Diameter	Thread	Cuff	Total Length	Widest Thread Diameter (Thread depth)		Cuff Diameter
				Normal	Deep	
NC (c3.2) Ø3.7	5 / 7 / 9	2 / 4 / 6	7 / 9 / 11 / 13 / 15	Ø4.0(0.4)	Ø4.4(0.6)	Ø3.6
RC (c3.5) Ø4.1	5 / 7	2 / 4	7 / 9 / 11	Ø4.4(0.45)	Ø4.8(0.65)	Ø3.9
RC (c3.8) Ø4.4				Ø4.7(0.45)	Ø5.1(0.65)	Ø4.3

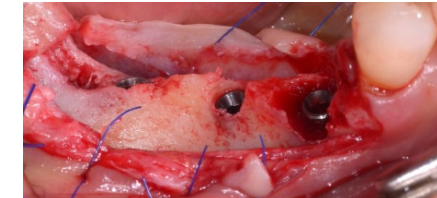
Clinical Case 1.



Thin ridge case



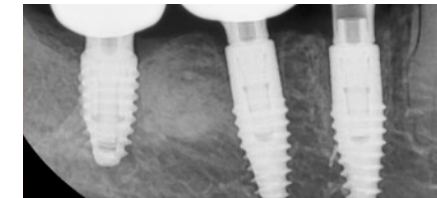
Occurrence of dehiscence



Placement of BD Cuff® Implant

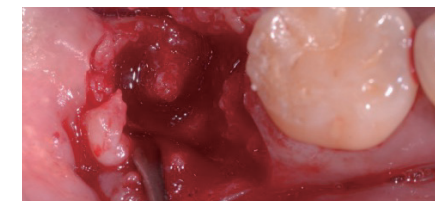


Final prosthesis (Clinical)

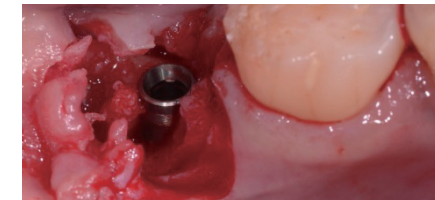


Final prosthesis (Radiography)

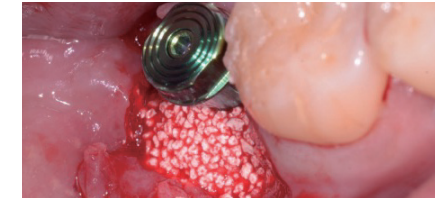
Clinical Case 2.



Bone defect case



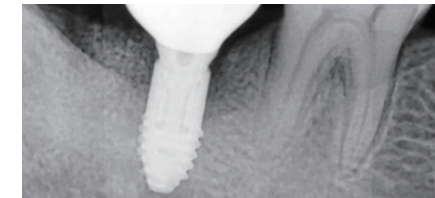
Placement of BD Cuff® Implant



Simple contourization

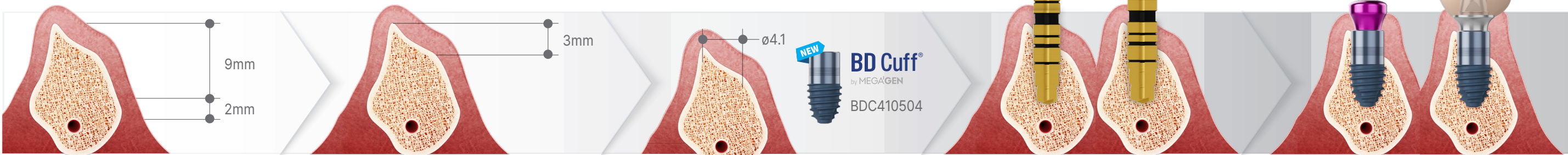


Final prosthesis (Clinical)



Final prosthesis (Radiography)

Implant selection guide and drilling sequence



1 Check the total length of the implant that can be placed.
*Distance Measurement from crestal bone to inferior alveolar nerve Ex) 9mm

2 Check the height of the defective bone. Measured height will be the cuff height of the implant.
Ex) 3mm → Select 4mm Cuff Height
Total 9mm (Thread length 5mm + Cuff Height 4mm)

3 Check the implant diameter that can be placed.
Select the final implant specifications
Ex) Ø4.1 → BDC410504

4 Perform the drilling sequentially based on the total length of the final selected implant. In D1 and D2 where bone density is hard, **drilling should be done one step more from the final drill.**
Ex) Ø4.1 Lance drill → Ø2.5 Drill → Ø2.9 Drill
→ Ø3.3 Drill → Ø3.6 Drill → Ø3.9 Drill

5 Implant *Recommended insertion torque - 80Ncm or less when using 45Ncm Ratchet Connector
*If gingiva volume reinforcement is required, add bone grafting material together