Before

After

What should I expect from my bone graft procedure?

- You and your dental provider will discuss treatment options that are best for you.
- During the procedure, the site will be anesthetized and an opening will be made.
- The bone graft material will be placed and additional procedures will be performed, if necessary.
- The site will be closed and healing will begin.
- Your dental provider will give you instructions for post-operative care.
- Healing will occur anywhere from 3 to 4 months to 1 year, depending on your body, the procedure and the material used. Regular follow-up appointments will be made based on your dental provider's recommendation.

Why Straumann Bone Graft Solutions?

Thanks to advancing technologies and scientific evidence, your dental provider now has the ability to grow bone where needed. This allows them the chance to restore the function and esthetics which not only benefits your oral health, but can improve your quality of life.[1]

At Straumann, we are committed to providing your dentist with effective bone grafting solutions that are tested, trusted and designed to deliver excellent results.

At Straumann, we are SIMPLY DOING MORE℠ for our patients

Our guiding principle – Simply Doing More – also holds true for our commitment to you, the patient. In collaboration with leading clinics, research institutes and universities, we develop solutions that enable dentists to **treat their patients based on the latest research.** We continue to contribute to advances in dental regeneration, dental restorations and prosthetics, as well as **patient treatment.**

*As of 10/2012

[1]Friedewald, et al. Editors' Consensus Report. *J Periodontol.*2009;80: 1021-1032.

This brochure is designed to provide you with an overview on the bone grafting procedure and options available to you. Your doctor remains your best source for more information about bone grafting, potential risks and complications associated with the procedure and individual considerations for the product. Bone grafting procedures should not be performed in patients where infection of the site still exists. A patient's response and success with the bone grafting procedure is based on individual medical factors, including wound healing capabilities.

Make sure your dental professional is aware of your allergies, medications and medical history in order for your treatment plan to reflect the best solution for you. Your doctor will provide any post-operative instructions you might need.

10/12 USLIT 431

straumann®

REVERSING THE EFFECTS OF BONE LOSS WITH

STRAUMANN® BONE GRAFT SOLUTIONS

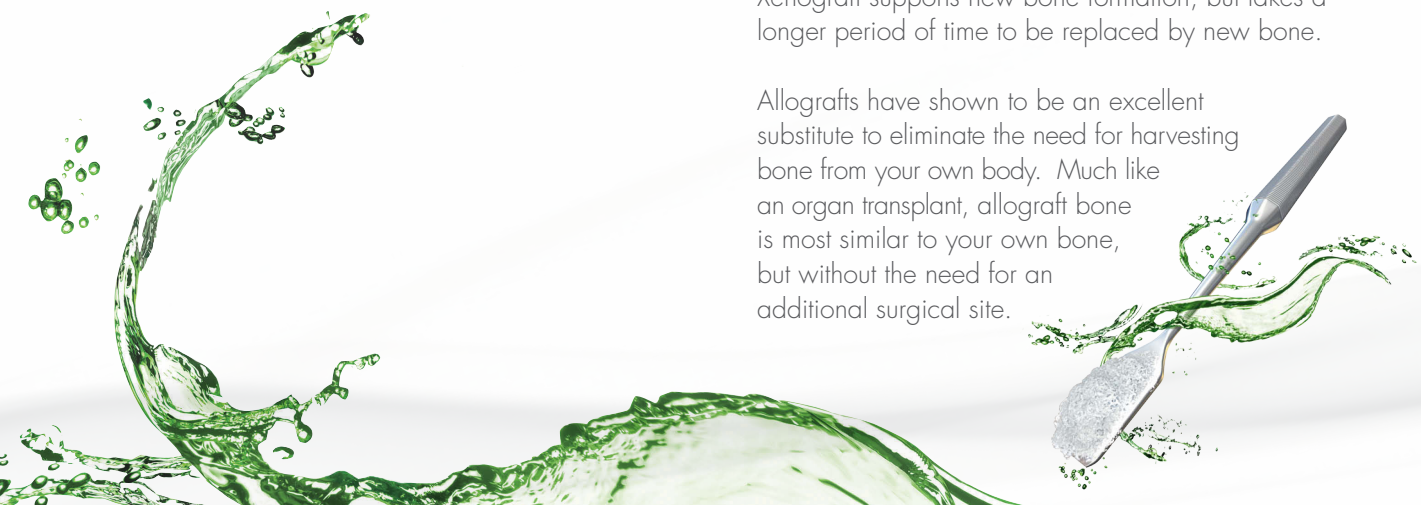
SIMPLY DOING MORE℠

Why do I need a bone grafting procedure?

For dental implant placement, sometimes additional bone is needed. Bone loss can be the result of trauma or deterioration over time. When this happens, your dentist may need to help your body develop new bone either before or at the time your implant is placed. Your dentist will place bone grafting material that will help support new bone formation over time.

You might need a bone graft if you have lost bone because:

- You have lost a tooth
- You have gum disease
- You have had trauma to the jaw bone



What are my options for bone grafting?

Depending on the extent of your bone loss, your dentist might choose to graft either before or at the time of implant placement. The extent of bone loss will also help to determine what type of bone graft material is used – a bone block for more extensive procedures or ground bone (particulate) which is most commonly used.

The sources of this material include:

- Autograft – from your body
- Allograft – from a human donor
- Xenograft – from an animal source
- Synthetic – manufactured

There are advantages and disadvantages associated with each type of material.

Some dentists choose autograft – removing tissue from another part of your own body – but that requires an extra surgical site and can be painful.

Synthetic materials have been thoroughly researched as substitutes to autograft. They support bone formation over time, but can remain in your body longer and it may take more time for new bone to develop.

Xenograft supports new bone formation, but takes a longer period of time to be replaced by new bone.

Allografts have shown to be an excellent substitute to eliminate the need for harvesting bone from your own body. Much like an organ transplant, allograft bone is most similar to your own bone, but without the need for an additional surgical site.

Where does the allograft tissue come from?

Allograft bone is donated to enhance the quality of life of others. It is a voluntary donation made after death with consent given by the donor or the donor's family.

Prior to being accepted for processing, all donations are put through a stringent screening process, which includes a review of medical and hospital records, family interviews, the collection of other relevant information and laboratory testing. The bone is recovered through a surgical procedure designed to respect the donor.

How can I be sure the allograft material is safe?

Straumann has a commercial partnership with LifeNet Health®, the worldwide leader in organ and tissue transplantation. Through this partnership, Straumann AlloGraft is backed by a 30-year history in recovery and processing services, with a sterling reputation in the industry. To date*, allograft tissues processed with LifeNet Health technology have not been linked to any reported instances of disease transmission.

What are other options?

Synthetic and xenograft materials have also been thoroughly researched as substitutes to autograft. Both materials support bone formation over time, but can remain in your body longer and it may take more time for new bone to develop. Straumann BoneCeramic® is a synthetic option that is designed to support new bone formation over time. **Your dental provider will recommend the best type of material based on your case and their experience.**