



DRILLING PROTOCOL FOR ROOTT **P** IMPLANTS

CAVITY PREPARATION

Every person has a unique bone structure and the clinician has to adapt the drilling protocol to the individual bone quality and anatomical situation. ROOTT P implants are created for the pterygoid area, where bone has different density. While the posterior maxillary area is typically very soft, the palatine and sphenoid bones consists usually of D2 bone quality and they offer superb primary stability.

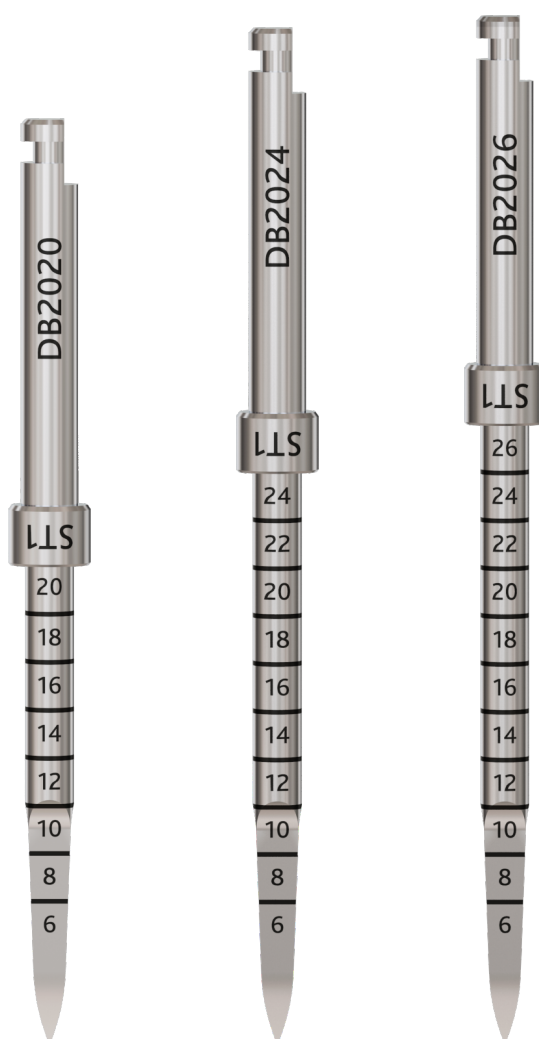
**IMPORTANT!
WHEN PREPARING THE CAVITY FOR
THE IMPLANT, ALWAYS ENSURE COOLING.
USE ONLY SHARP INSTRUMENTS.**

ROOTT **P** implants installation using lance drills

DRILLS

For pterygoid area, most suitable drills are lance drills DB2020, DB2024, DB2026. All drills have laser marking, which indicates the drill's depth in the bone. Markings are lasered every 2 millimetres from 6 mm.

No risk to hurt the descendant palatal arteria, which is located in the Grand palatal canal, if using manual drilling.

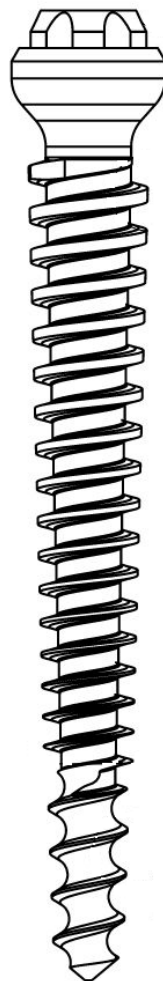


IMPLANTS

The implant neck features a broad thread profile that offers compression in the tuberosity area, where bone density is frequently limited.

The upper part with the compressive threads gives a corticalization of the spongy bone.

Pointed self-taping apex ensures strong anchorage when inserted. The apex allows to penetrate the cortical bone in the pterygoid plate.



DRILLING PROTOCOL

Important angulation: an angle of 45 degree to the transversal plane with a lance drill using manual drilling. Drill to the same depth as implant length.

