

## Choice of Aadva® Implants

The choice of appropriate Implant Type, Diameter and Length must always follow the current state of science and clinical treatment protocols as well as the most actual recommendations of the respective Implantological Professional Societies.

Within the range of correct medical indications the following Aadva Implant types can be selected according to their characteristics:

**Standard (cylindrical) Implants** are recommended for most treatment needs. They are recommended predominantly in harder bone qualities as their shape works less compressive than Tapered Implants. Shape and adjusted drill sequence lead to excellent primary stability and moderate insertion torques.

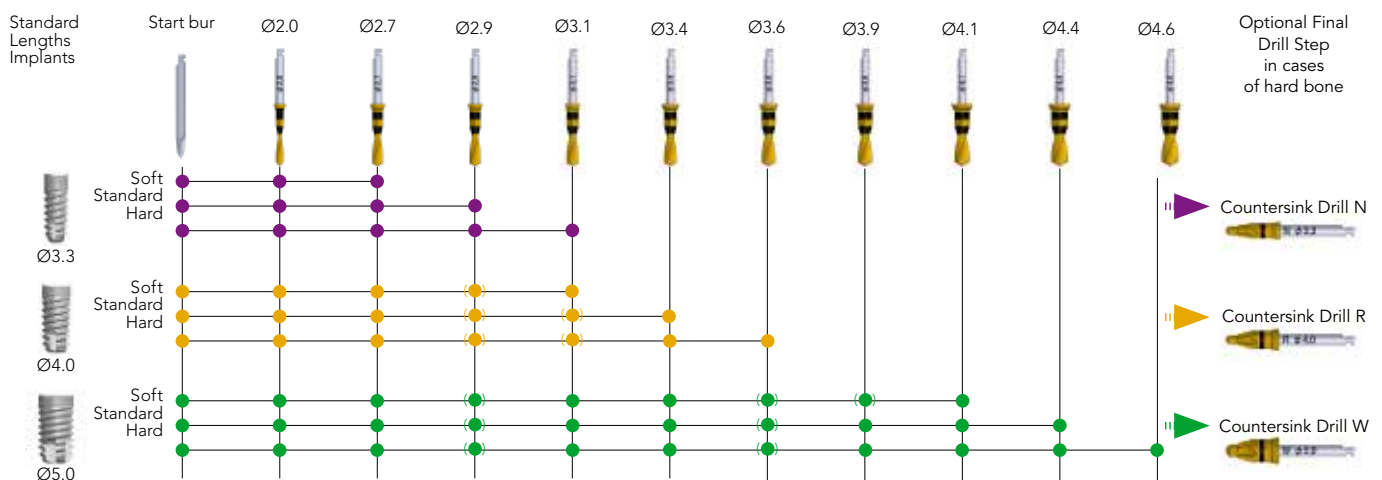
**Tapered Implants** are recommended in case of softer bone as due to the pronounced conical shape they provide a stronger compressive effect and thus guarantee a good primary stability, even in soft bone. They should not be used in very hard bone as in that case the pronounced compression effect might be unwanted and result in increased torque during insertion.

**Short Implants** are recommended in case of low bone height where augmentative procedures are not desired and reduced prosthetic load is foreseen.

**Equipment:** Use a surgical motor meeting the following specifications:

- Speed range: 25 to 1000 rpm
- Torque control of 10 Ncm to 50 Ncm at low speeds

## Drill Sequence Standard Implant



Alternatively Countersink Drills can already be used after 2 mm Twist Drill; in that case take care that cortical area of drill hole shall not accidentally get widened by following drills touching hole margins!

Important Note: Countersink Drills can be used optionally with Drill Stoppers. In that case use 'Tapered Implant Drill Stoppers 12mm'; they will limit countersink drilling depth to average cortical bone thickness.

Legend: ● = mandatory use  
 ● = optional use (depending on individual treatment preferences in respective bone quality)

### Procedures for drilling into soft bone

- In case of soft bone, form a hole with a smaller diameter drill.

### Procedures for drilling into hard bone

- In case of hard bone, use the countersink after the final drill in order to release eventual tensions from the cortical bone.
- In case of very hard bone, use the drill tap after the countersink and before final placement of the implant.
- If the surgical motor stops at 50 Ncm while placing the implant, operate the motor in reverse to remove the implant and use one size larger twist drill to form the hole and place the implant again.

- ⚠ Continuing to place implants at a torque exceeding 50 Ncm may not only cause the implant driver to break, but may also cause the implant to become deformed, possibly impacting the fitting of the abutment. Furthermore, it significantly increases the risk of bone tissue damage with negative impact on osseointegration.

## Drill Sequence Tapered Implant

Diameter	Length	Drill Steps				Optional Final Drill Step
		1	2	3	4	
Narrow	8 mm	Start Bur	Twist Drill Ø2.0	Tapered Implant Drill Narrow 8 mm		Countersink Drill N
	10 mm			12 mm	14 mm	
Regular	8 mm			Tapered Implant Drill Regular, 8 mm		Countersink Drill R
	10 mm			12 mm	14 mm	
Wide	8 mm			Twist Drill Ø2.7	Tapered Implant Drill Wide, 8 mm	Countersink Drill W
	10 mm					

Alternatively Countersink Drills can be used after 2 mm Twist Drill; in that case take care that the cortical area of the drill hole shall not accidentally get widened by following drills touching hole margins!

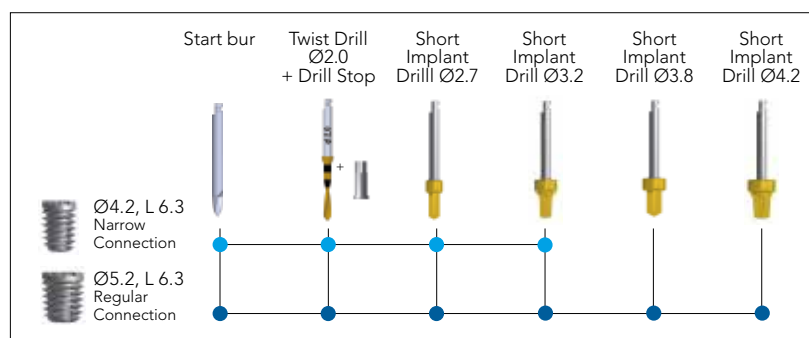
Important Note: Countersink Drills can be used optionally with Drill Stoppers. In that case use Tapered Implant Drill Stoppers 12 mm; they will limit countersink drilling depth to average cortical bone thickness.

**\*Warning:** When drilling to the depth of 10 mm and 12 mm, Tapered Implant Drills must always be used with Tapered Implant Drill Stoppers 10 mm or 12 mm. Use Tapered Implant Drills and stoppers between 500-700 rpm.

■ In case of hard cortical bone structure, use Countersink Drills N, R or W, according to the implant diameter, as described above. However, if overall bone structure is dense and hard, Tapered Implant in general is not recommended.

⚠ Continuing to place implants at a torque exceeding 50 Ncm may not only cause the implant driver to break, but may also cause the implant to become deformed, possibly impacting the fitting of the abutment. Furthermore, it significantly increases the risk of bone tissue damage with negative impact on osseointegration.

## Drill Sequence Short Implant



⚠ When planning the prosthetic restoration and loading the implant, always take into consideration that a short implant cannot, even if perfectly osseointegrated, withstand the same forces as longer implants. Avoid overloading a short implant by inappropriate superconstruction. Ensure lateral support for restorations on short implants at all times. Never use with terminal single crown in the arch. Always follow the current state of science and clinical treatment guidelines as well as the recent recommendations of the respective Implantological Professional Societies.

In cases of high bone density the cortical compartment may be widened by using a respective smaller diameter Twist Drill (3.9 mm drill for Ø 4.2 mm and 4.6 mm drill for Ø 5.2 mm Short Implant) to facilitate insertion.

## Tap for Standard and Tapered Implant – Line Up

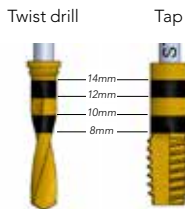
Standard						Tapered					
Narrow		Regular		Wide		Narrow		Regular		Wide	
Short 810372	Long 810373	Short 810374	Long 810375	Short 810376	Long 810380	Short 810381	Long 810382	Short 810383	Long 810384	Short 810385	Long 810386

### Advice for use of Drill Taps

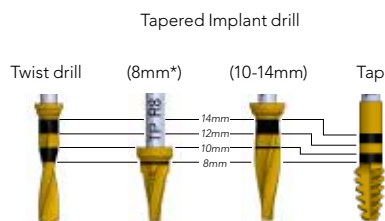
- Use with sufficient cooling by saline during tapping and at speeds of 25 rpm or less.
- Use at the end in a drill sequence.
- Use with attention to tilt.
- Increase handpiece setting torque gradually (MAX: 50 Ncm)
- If Tap has not reached the desired depth with 50 Ncm repeat forward/reverse tapping.
- After desired depth is reached, tap is removed by reverse rotation under saline irrigation. Tap retrieval should be done in a straight line to prevent damage to bone screw channels.

### Tap for Standard and Tapered Implant - Position of laser marking

- For Standard Implant



- For Tapered Implant



\* Except for 8 mm line, position of laser marking of Tapered Implant Tap is different from Twist Drill and Tapered Implant Drill in order to enable the appropriate insertion torque of implant. Therefore, except for 8 mm, the tapping depth is shallower than the implant length.