

FAQ Frequently asked Questions

Question

How the implant won't come off, yet there is no thread ?

Answer

The implant won't come off because of the very high elasticity of compact bone - like a nail in the wood. This effect begins immediately with insertion of the implant. Thus there is a high primary stability without damage to the cortex by screw thread. Until the osseointegration there is no stability gap.

Question

How to drill an oval cavity exactly ?

Answer

First drill up to 4 mm Ø. Then a mark at a distance of 1.5 mm from the hole is made using the gauge. After that use a drill with 3.5 mm Ø and tilt the drill with a non-cutting head up to the mark.

Question

ROSI™ implant has no active surface. Thus the connection to the bone is worse?

Answer

The material for dental implants has to be biologically inert (no reaction). In this respect, the term "active surface" is confusing. From an "active" surface you could speak, when there are covalent bindings between bone and implant (e.g. Hydroxyl-Apatite). For the osseointegration itself it is however not important.

Question

Are there long time studies with ROSI™-Implants ?

Answer

See DOWNLOAD Case Study.

After osseointegration has taken place, many other non-implantation factors are relevant for success. This starts with the correct prosthetics and oral hygiene concerns, but also with overall physiological condition of the patient, and others factors.

Question

Why buy expensive implants, if there are cheap ones used successfully ?

Answer

Only completely similar products can be compared to price. Therefore you have to interpret the word "success". Our ROSI™ implants minimize the risks associated with screw-implants and our implants shorten the healing time considerably.

Question

How can one be sure that with ROSI™ implants osseointegration takes place?

Answer

Osseointegration can be detected visually by X-ray. Using RF-analysis finding is confirmed. A histological examination would make it shure.

Question

There are blade implants for long time. What will be new at this ROSI™ implants ?

Answer

The design is completely different and the handling is easier. It is an oval and conical implant, similar to a tooth root.

Question

Why should there screw off nanoparticles with screw-implants, but not with ROSI™ implants ?

Antwort

The surface with ROSI™-implant is not loosened by blasting with Al₂O₃. Therefore the risk of detaching nanoparticles is much lower. Also ROSI™-implant is not screwed with torque. That is why nanoparticles can not be sheared off.

Question

Are there any studies showing that immediate implantation is possible with ROSI™-implants ?

Answer

Whether immediate, early or late implant placement is recommended, will be to decide in individual cases. The loss of the bony papilla however is aesthetically very unsatisfactory in the anterior region. So in this case late implantation should not take place. Implantation of a single screw-implant in this area will bring significant risks. On the one hand an immediate provisional restoration is desired, on the other hand the risk of micro-movement is enormous. Use of ROSI™-implants significantly reduces these problems.

Question

In the described early implantation 2 ROSI™-implants are splinted by means of crown. This you can do with screw implants as well. So what should be the advantage of the ROSI™-implants?

Answer

Shorter healing time, earlier prosthetics care, treatment more comfortable for patient, because there is only one surgical step.

Question

If few space is available and I need an implant with diameter 3 mm, then there is no implant in your program. Do we need a 3 mm Ø screw implants in this case?

Answer

Screw-implants should have a distance of 1.5 up to 2 mm to the adjacent tooth. The reason for this is the remote effect of the thread pinch. This also applies to thin labial bone lamella. To place screw implant 3 mm diameter, you therefore need a distance of 6 to 7 mm between two roots. If there is this place, you can use a ROSI™-implant. More diameters are planed.

Question

From what material are the ROSI™-implants?

Answer

Titan Grade 5, Ti6Al4V or PEEK (polyetheretherkotine)

Question

My implantations are 99% successful. Can you say so with your implants?

Answer

ROSI™-implants minimize a number of risks with screw-implants and have a number of benefits (see DOWNLOAD Rejection of screw implants). Danger of periimplantitis is decreased enormously.

Question

When tilting with 3,5 mm bore was too far (more than 1,5 mm), then the ROSI™-implant has primarily no stability and thus osseointegration won't happen. Is this right ?

Answer

Basically, a successful healing is only possible when the implant is primarily stable with insertion. Even tilting the bore (3.5 mm diameter) more than 1.5 mm, movement is not possible, because ROSI™-implant has at its other side a diameter of 4 mm.

Question

What happens if I have tilted the bore too little?

Answer

Then ROSI™-implant does not fit completely in the cavity and you have to repeat the tilting process.

Question

What about retention of healing abutment on 1-piece implant when there is no screw ?

Answer

The retention of the healing abutment can be increased with temporary cement.

Question

Can I carry out moulding immediately after placing ROSI™- implant ? If so, how to exercise ?

Answer

2-piece Ti-implant:

After suturing the gingiva the impression post can be bolted directly to the healing abutment and thus the impression is immediately possible.

1-piece Ti-implant:

After suturing the gingiva with attached impression post impression is possible immediately after insertion.

ROSI-PEEK-Implantat:

Impression follows after healing of the gingiva and grinding of the implant just as a natural tooth.

Question Fehler! Keine gültige Verknüpfung. ?

Answer

When there are metall-allergies we recommend PEEK-Implants, because it is a composite that is free of allergenes and which has the same physikal features like bone.