hard tissue treatment for bone replacement

rebuilding a foundation for your smile
Most dental bone grafting procedures are done to restore your bone to its previous form following tooth loss, gum disease or trauma. Bone grafting can also be used to maintain your facial bone structure after tooth extraction.

Many dental procedures such as implant placement require the jawbone to be as close to its original size and shape as possible for optimal results. The jaw and other facial bone support your face and appearance. Sufficient facial bone can provide your doctor an ideal foundation for treatment plan success.

**bone grafting process**

During the body’s normal maintenance cycle, specialized cells continually remove damaged cells and replace them with new, healthy cells.

Grafts provide a framework in areas of missing bone where these cells can start the rebuilding process. Over time your cells will remodel the graft material into healthy, functioning bone.
Grafting material comes from several places. Autograft is bone taken from another part of your body and transplanted to the desired site. Autograft bone contains your own cells and carries no risk of disease transmission. Potential concerns are that it requires a second surgical site and there may not be enough available bone for the procedure.

Allograft is bone donated by a tissue donor that is tested and processed to ensure safety and sterility. Allograft bone does not require a second surgical site and is readily available. Allograft bone is well documented in clinical studies and has an excellent safety record.

Cross-section of a jaw that has lost volume following tooth loss. There is not enough bone to place a dental implant.
The patient’s cells migrate into the allograft material and remodel it into new bone.
allograft bone safety

Each donor is extensively screened before the bone is processed. Testing for infectious diseases is performed. Key tests screen for HIV-1, HIV-2, Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, and Syphilis. The bone then undergoes proprietary processing which has been demonstrated to produce a consistently predictable graft material. These grafts are packaged in single-patient doses ready for implantation to help regenerate bone.

risks and benefits

• track record of safety
• no second surgical site
• readily available
• limited possibility of disease transmission related to the use of human derived material

after

Restored jaw now has adequate room for a dental implant to replace the missing tooth.
are you a candidate

Discuss your full medical history with your dental specialist. Patient results may vary. Only a trained clinician can determine the best treatment plan. Please ask your clinician to explain the benefits and risks to decide if allograft bone is right for you.