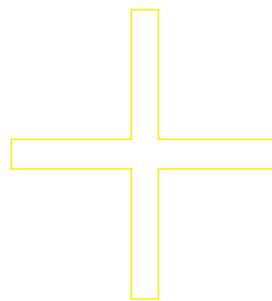




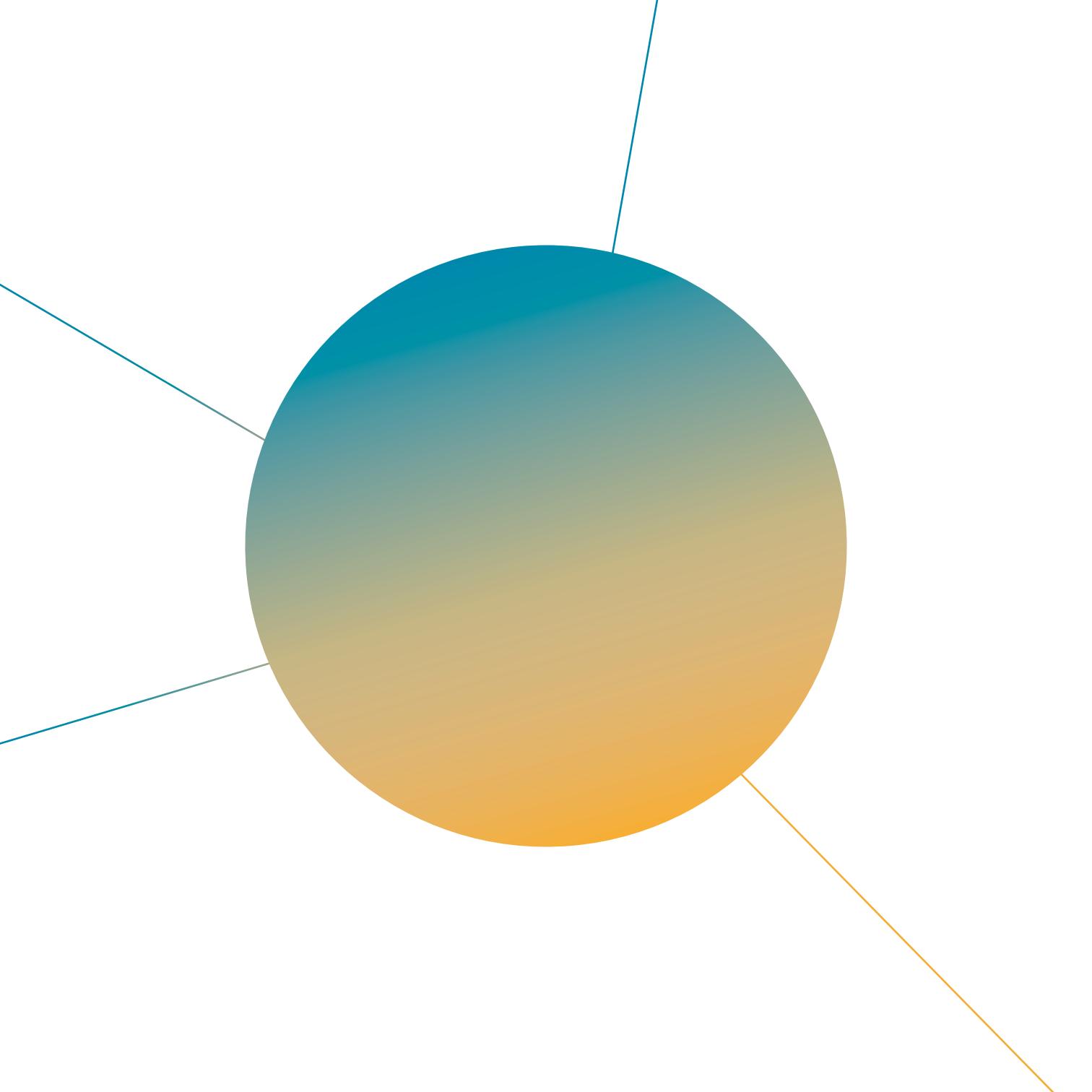
www.mis-implants.com

Das Qualitätssystem von
MIS erfüllt internationale Quali-
tätsnormen: ISO 13485:2003
- Qualitätsmanagementsysteme
für Medizinprodukte, ISO 9001:2015
- Qualitätsmanagementsysteme und
EU-Richtlinie für Medizinprodukte
93/42/EWG. Bitte beachten Sie,
dass nicht alle Produkte in je-
dem Land oder jeder Region
registriert oder erhältlich sind.

B



MIS Garantie:
MIS arbeitet mit
großer Sorgfalt und hohem
Einsatz am Erhalt der höchsten
Produktqualität. Alle MIS Produkte
sind garantiert frei von Material- und
Verarbeitungsfehlern. Sollte nach
vorschriftsmäßiger Anwendung
ein MIS Produkt dennoch Fehler
aufweisen, wird das defekte
Produkt von uns ersetzt.



Unser Ziel bei MIS ist es, die Arbeitsabläufe in der Implantologie so einfach wie möglich zu gestalten. Einer der wesentlichen Faktoren für das Erreichen dieses Ziels ist die Entwicklung von Produkten, die dem Anwender einen erkennbaren Vorteil verschaffen.

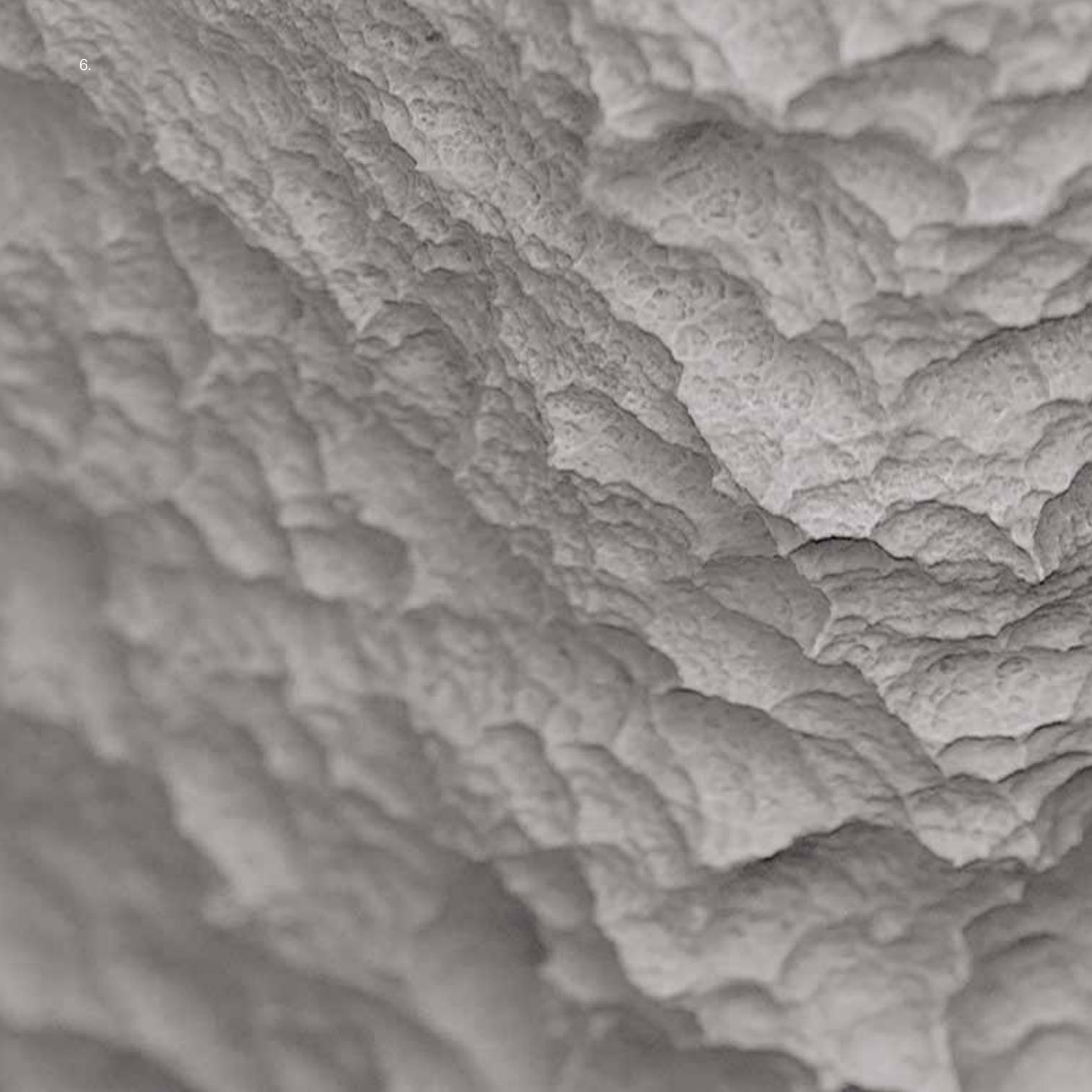
MIS ist eine dynamisch wachsende Firma, die dentale Implantate entwickelt und produziert und sich dabei stets an den neuesten wissenschaftlichen Erkenntnissen orientiert. Wir bieten ein breites Sortiment an Implantaten für fast jede klinische Situation - von der Einzelzahnlücke bis hin zum zahnlosen Kiefer - an. Unsere Implantate vereinen die Vorteile der sorgfältigen Auswahl der Rohstoffe mit den Erkenntnissen der Grundlagenforschung auf dem Gebiet der Makro-, Mikro- und Nanostrukturen. Auf diese Weise erreichen unsere Implantate zuverlässig eine hohe Primärstabilität und sichere Osseointegration.



A large-scale solar panel array is shown from a low angle, looking up at the panels. The panels are a vibrant blue color with a grid of white lines separating them. The sky above is a clear, bright blue with a few wispy white clouds. In the foreground, the letters "mis" are prominently displayed in a large, metallic, 3D-style font. The letters have a polished, reflective surface that catches the light, creating highlights and shadows that give them a three-dimensional appearance. They are positioned directly in front of the solar panels.

mis

6.



Der Anfang.

Nach der Insertion eines Implantates ist der BIC (Bone to Implant Contact) einer der kritischen Faktoren bei der Osseointegration und langfristigen biologischen Stabilität sowie Voraussetzung einer erfolgreichen Implantation. Der Begriff Osseointegration beschreibt den mikrobiologischen Vorgang der Umbauprozesse von vitalem Knochen an der Implantatoberfläche, die schließlich zu einer engen Verbindung von Knochen und Implantat führen. Der Erfolg der Osseointegration ist dabei vom Rohmaterial des Implantats ebenso wie von dessen struktureller und chemischer Oberflächenbeschaffenheit abhängig.

Die Oberflächenbehandlung bei MIS besteht aus einer Kombination aus Sandstrahlung und Säureätzung, die zur Ausbildung einer charakteristischen Mikro- und Nanostruktur führt und die Implantatoberfläche für eine ideale Osseointegration deutlich vergrößert. Die aufgerautete Oberfläche verbessert die Adhäsion, Proliferation und Differenzierung von Osteoblasten.

MIS ist einer der wenigen Hersteller weltweit, die in der täglichen Produktionsroutine

ein Rasterelektronenmikroskop für die Kontrolle der Oberflächenqualität der Implantate einsetzen. Sandgestrahlte und säuregeätzte Oberflächen weisen eine signifikant höhere Kontaktfläche (BIC - Bone to Implant Contact) sowie eine vergleichsweise schnellere und gleichzeitig lang anhaltende Osseointegration auf. Die Säureätzung und der Verpackungsprozess werden unter Reinraumbedingungen durchgeführt und gewährleisten hohe Qualität und Sterilität. Abschließend werden Rasterelektronenmikroskope (REM) und Röntgenphotoelektronenspektroskopie (XPS) zur Endkontrolle der Oberflächenbeschaffenheit, Rauheit und Reinheit eingesetzt.

Der aktuellen Fachliteratur kann man entnehmen, dass es einen Zusammenhang zwischen der erfolgreichen Knochenheilung, Osseointegration und der Hydrophilie der Implantatoberfläche gibt. Durch die Oberflächenbehandlung von MIS werden Reinheit und hydrophile Eigenschaften garantiert.

MIS - Qualität der Implantatoberfläche.

Die sandgestrahlten und säuregeätzten Oberflächen von MIS Implantaten weisen in mehreren unabhängigen, internationalen Studien exzellente Ergebnisse auf.

SURFACE ANALYSIS OF STERILE-PACKAGED IMPLANTS

Dr. Dirk Duddeck and Dr. Jörg Neugebauer, PhD

For the third time in a row, the Quality and Research (Q&R) Committee of BDIZ EDI is examining sterile packaged implants under the scanning electron microscope for the more than 5,500 members of the association. In cooperation with the University Hospital of Cologne, extensive qualitative and quantitative elemental analyses are performed on each of the implants studied. In 2008/2009, the surfaces of 23 implants were analyzed, a number that had grown to 54 different implants from manufacturers in nine countries by 2011/2012. Here, isolated implants showed residue from the manufacturing and/or packaging process, peculiarities in the external threading or residual filings inside the implant. 65 dental implants from different leading manufacturers underwent topographical and chemical composition analysis. The protocol included the use of a Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM), which enabled the topical evaluation of each implant surface. The high sensitivity backscattered electron detector generates images in compositional and topographical modes to a magnification of up to $\times 5,000$ for this study. The BSE detector also allows researchers to draw conclusions about the chemical nature and allocation of remnants or contaminants on the sample material. Qualitative and quantitative analyses of implant surfaces were done using Energy Dispersive X-ray Spectroscopy (EDX). This element identification software even allows the identification of elements deep within the sample. Testing on MIS implants revealed percentages of Titanium, Oxygen, Aluminum and Vanadium.

Conclusions reached in the study state:

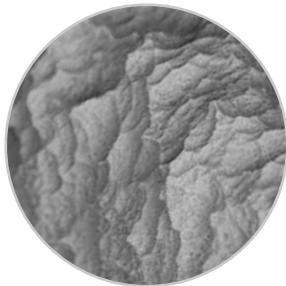
"The C1 implant and the Seven implant (both MIS) stood out positively in the current study. Whereas during the 2011/2012 study, the Seven implant still exhibited blasting material on up to seven per cent of the surface, the current study did not even find isolated spots with residue on the two MIS implant types of grade 23 titanium (Ti 6Al-4V ELI)".



Residue-free surface, MIS C1 implant ($\times 1000$).



MIS C1 implant surface with micro-nano-structure ($\times 2,500$).



MIS C1 implant side-view of a thread ($\times 2,000$).

IDENTIFICATION CARD AND CODIFICATION OF THE CHEMICAL AND MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF 62 DENTAL IMPLANT SURFACES. PART 3: SAND-BLASTED/ACID-ETCHED (SLA TYPE) AND RELATED SURFACES (GROUP 2A, MAIN SUBTRACTIVE PROCESS).

David M. Dohan Ehrenfest^{1,2*}, Marco Del Corso^{3,4}, Byung-Soo Kang⁵, Philippe Leclercq⁶, Ziv Mazor⁷, Robert A. Horowitz⁸, Philippe Russe⁹, Hee-Kyun Oh¹⁰, De-Rong Zou¹¹, Jamil Awad Shibli¹², Hom-Lay Wang¹³, Jean-Pierre Bernard² and Gilberto Sammartino³.

Background and Objectives: Dental implants are commonly used in dental therapeutics, but dental practitioners only have limited information about the characteristics of the implant materials they take the responsibility to place in their patients. The objective of this work is to describe the chemical and morphological characteristics of 62 implant surfaces available on the market and establish their respective Identification (ID) Card, following the Implant Surface Identification Standard (ISIS). In this third part, surfaces produced through the main subtractive process (sand-blasting/acid-etching, SLA-type and related) were investigated.

Materials and Methods: Eighteen different implant surfaces were characterized: Straumann SLA (ITI Straumann, Basel, Switzerland), Ankylos (Dentsply Friudent, Mannheim, Germany), Xive S (Dentsply Friudent, Mannheim, Germany), Frialit (Dentsply Friudent, Mannheim, Germany), Promote (Camlog, Basel, Switzerland), Dentium Superline (Dentium Co, Seoul, Korea), Osstem SA (Osstem Implant Co, Busan, Korea), Genesio

(GC Corporation, Tokyo, Japan), Aadvia (GC Corporation, Tokyo, Japan), MIS Seven (MIS Implants Technologies, Bar Lev, Israel), ActivFluor (Blue Sky Bio, Grayslake, IL, USA), Tekka SA2 (Tekka, Brignais, France), Twinkon Ref (Tekka, Brignais, France), Bredent OCS blueSKY (Bredent Medical, Senden, Germany), Magitech MS2010 (Magitech M2I, Levallois-Perret, France), EVL Plus (SERF, Decines, France), Alpha Bio (Alpha Bio Tec Ltd, Petach Tikva, Israel), Neoporos (Neodent, Curitiba, Brazil). Three samples of each implant were analyzed.

Superficial chemical composition was analyzed using XPS/ESCA (X-Ray Photoelectron Spectroscopy/Electron Spectroscopy for Chemical Analysis) and the 100nm in-depth profile was established using Auger Electron Spectroscopy (AES). The microtopography was quantified using optical profilometry (OP). The general morphology and the nanotopography were evaluated using a Field Emission-Scanning Electron Microscope (FE-SEM). Finally, the characterization code of each surface was established using the ISIS, and the main

characteristics of each surface were summarized in a reader-friendly ID card.

Results: From a chemical standpoint, in the 18 different surfaces of this group, 11 were based on a commercially pure titanium (grade 2 or 4) and 7 on a titanium-aluminium alloy (grade 5 or grade 23 ELI titanium). 4 surfaces presented some chemical impregnation of the titanium core, and 5 surfaces were covered with residual alumina blasting particles. 15 surfaces presented different degrees of inorganic pollutions, and 2 presented a severe organic pollution overcoat. *Only 3 surfaces presented no pollution (and also no chemical modification at all): GC Aadvia, Genesio, MIS SEVEN®.* From a morphological standpoint, all surfaces were microrough, with different microtopographical aspects and values. All surfaces were nanosmooth, and therefore presented no significant and repetitive nanostructures. 14 surfaces were homogeneous and 4 heterogeneous. None of them were fractal.

Discussion and Conclusion: The ISIS systematic approach allowed to gather the main characteristics of these commercially available products in a clear and accurate ID card. The SLA-type surfaces have specific morphological characteristics

(microrough, nanosmooth, with rare and in general accidental chemical modification) and are the most frequent surfaces used in the industry. However they present different designs, and pollutions are often detected (with blasting/etching residues particularly).

Users should be aware of these specificities if they decide to use these products.

Identification card of the MIS SEVEN surface, following the 'Implant Surface Identification Standard' codification

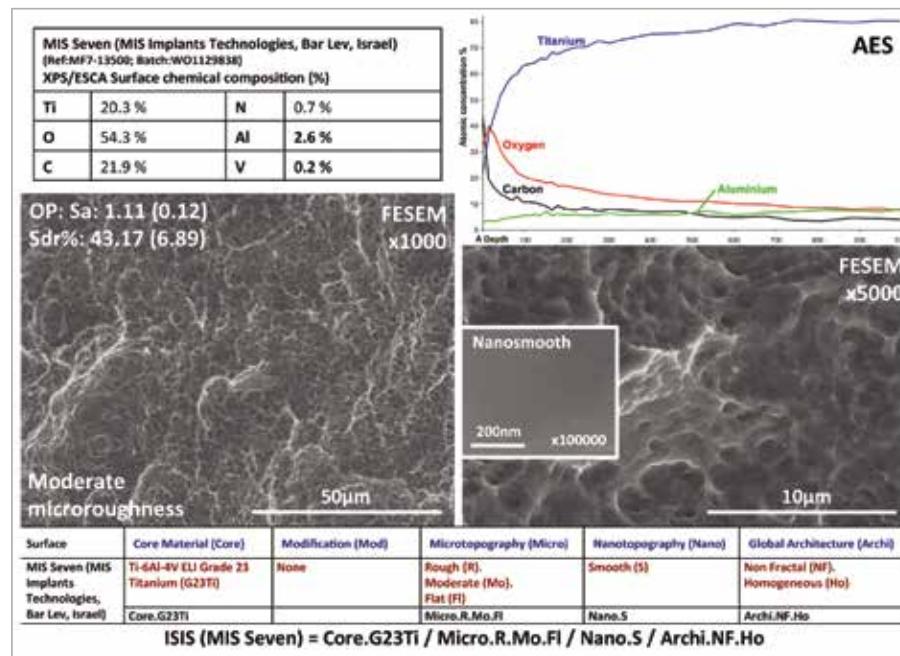
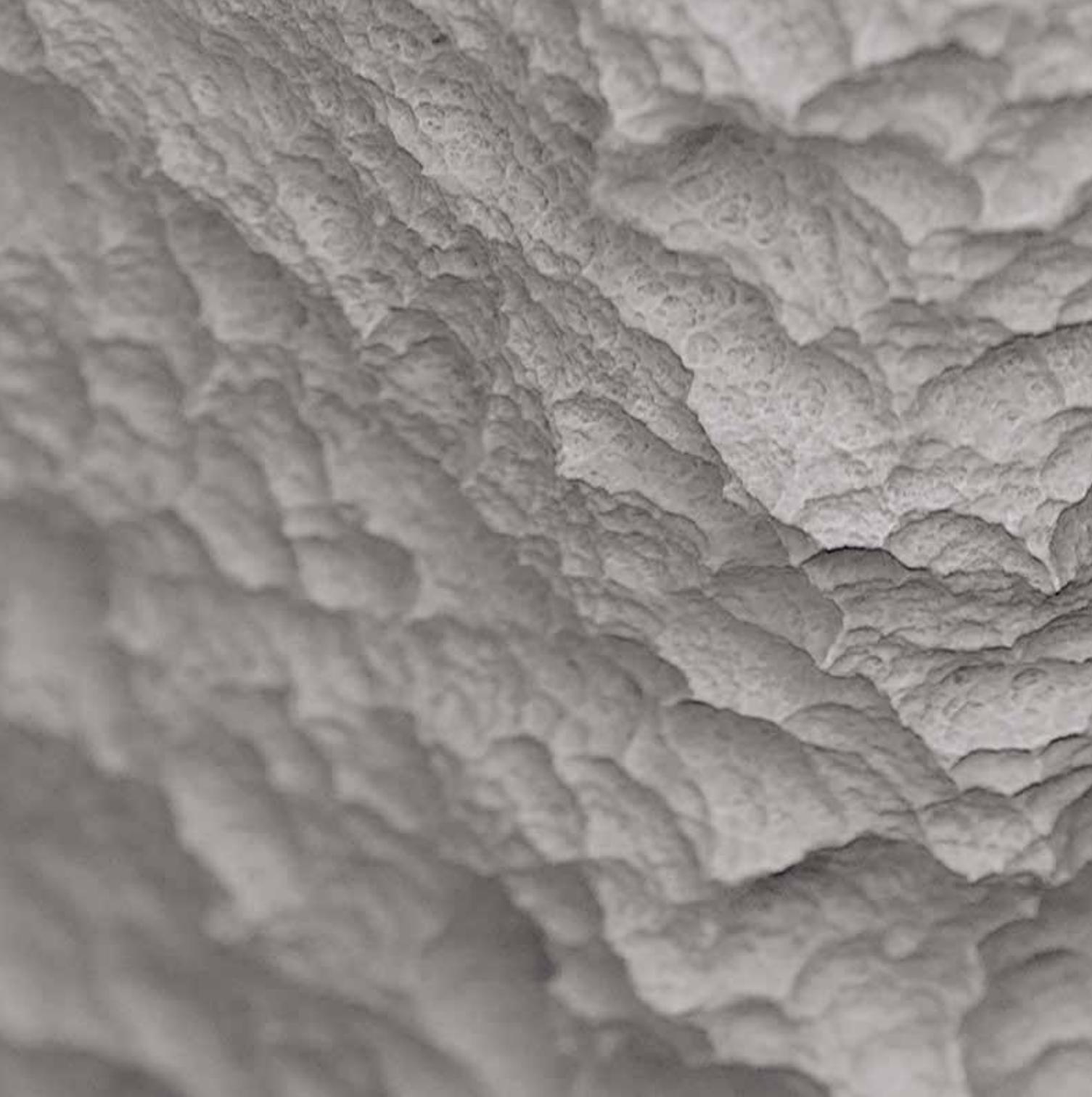


Fig. 1

Identification Card of the MIS SEVEN® surface: MIS SEVEN® (MIS Implants Technologies, Bar Lev, Israel; Figure 1) was a sandblasted/acid-etched surface on a grade 23 ELI (Extra Low Interstitials) titanium core. No pollution or chemical modification was detected. The surface was moderately microrough, nanosmooth, and homogeneous all over the implant.

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B für Biologie.

B+ ist die Bezeichnung einer biologischen Eigenschaft von MIS Implantaten und ist einer der Faktoren für eine effektive und langlebige Osseointegration. Es handelt sich dabei um monomolekulare Multi-Phosphonate auf der Implantatoberfläche, die vom Organismus als knochenähnlich wahrgenommen werden.

Übersicht.

14.

B+ ist eine biologische Eigenschaft der MIS Implantate, die für eine lang andauernde Osseointegration verantwortlich ist. Monomolekulare Multi-Phosphonate, die chemisch fest mit der Implantatoberfläche verbunden sind, werden vom Organismus als knochenähnlich wahrgenommen.

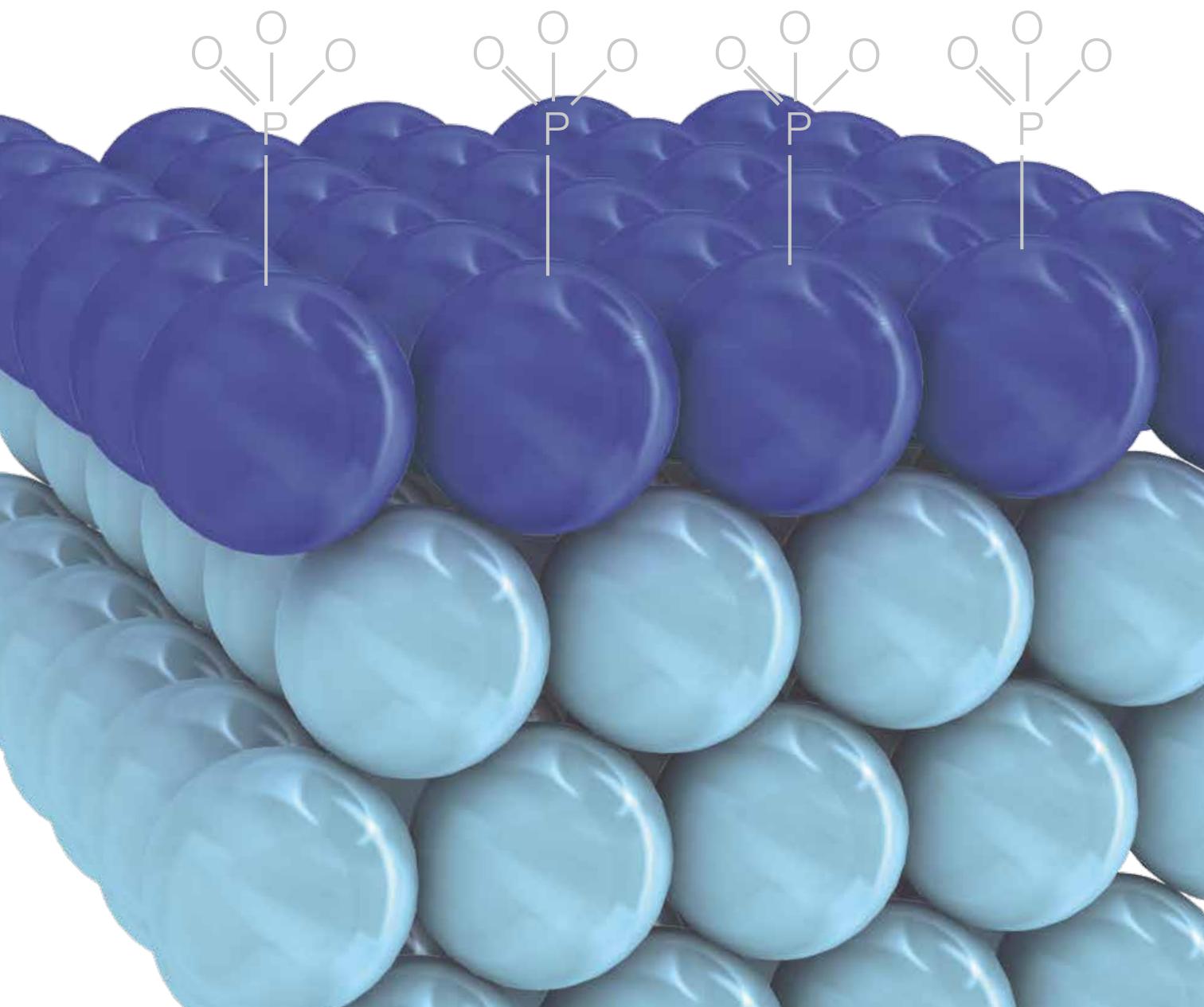
Klinische Studien belegen, dass diese Technologie zu einem sichtbaren Knochenwachstum an der B+ Implantatoberfläche führt. Die B+ Eigenschaften fördern und verbessern die klinischen Bedingungen derart, dass eine frühere Belastung der Implantate möglich ist. Weitere Effekte sind die Schonung des periimplantären Knochens und die langlebige Funktion der Implantate, auch bei Patienten mit kompromittierter Knochenheilung.

B+ Moleküle haften durch eine unlösbare chemische Verbindung an der Implantatoberfläche und bilden dort für den gesamten Funktionszeitraum eine hydrophile Oberfläche. Die B+ Oberfläche fördert die Knochenheilung und verbessert die Osseointegration. Dabei zeigen die Phosphonatmoleküle eine extrem hohe Widerstandskraft gegen chemische und enzymatische Zersetzung. Diese Eigenschaft sorgt dafür, dass sie über den gesamten Lebenszyklus des Implantats an der Oberfläche haften und für die ständig ablaufenden Knochenumbauvorgänge an der Implantatoberfläche zur Verfügung stehen.

Die innovative B+ Oberfläche ahmt wesentliche Bestandteile des natürlichen Knochens nach und bietet signifikant verbesserte klinische Bedingungen für die Osseointegration von Implantaten. Es hat sich gezeigt, dass der Einheilungsprozess beschleunigt und der Mikrospalt zwischen Implantat und Knochen aufgehoben wird, was zu einer erhöhten Stabilität des Implantats im Knochen führt.

- B+ Monomolekül
- Titanoberfläche

B+ fördert die chemische Verbindung zwischen Implantat und Knochen und erhöht durch eine rauhe Oberfläche auch die Friction des Implantats.



Vorteile.

16.





Hydrophilie

In der aktuellen Fachliteratur wird ein enger Zusammenhang zwischen verbesserter Knochenheilung und schneller Osseointegration und der Hydrophilie der Implantatoberfläche diskutiert. Die Oberflächenbehandlung von MIS Implantaten kombiniert die Sandstrahlung mit der Säureätzung. Dadurch werden einerseits Reinheit und andererseits Hydrophilie der MIS Implantate gewährleistet. Durch die B+ Moleküle wird die Fähigkeit, Feuchtigkeit, Proteine und Blutzellen an der Implantatoberfläche zu binden, verbessert und somit die Zelladhäsion und -kolonisation gefördert, was im Ergebnis zu einer schnelleren Knochenheilung und Osseointegration führt. Die Knochenzellen nehmen die Phosphonatmoleküle dabei als körpereigenen Knochen wahr und migrieren signifikant schneller auf dieser B+ Oberfläche.



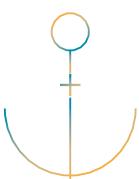
Biomechanische Verankerung

Sobald sich die ersten Zellbestandteile auf der Implantatoberfläche niedergelassen haben, beginnt die Bildung neuer Knochenmatrix und Produktion von neuem, mineralisiertem Knochen. Die biomechanischen Eigenschaften von B+ fördern eine verbesserte und schnellere Knochenheilung und führen zu einer langfristigen Osseointegration. Durch die höhere Menge an Knochenzellen, die mit der B+ Oberfläche in Kontakt kommen, wird früh im Einheilungsprozess eine vergleichbar schnellere und festere Integration des Implantats erreicht. Dadurch werden Osseointegration und Heilung beschleunigt.



Aufhebung des Mikrospalts

Zusätzlich zu der mechanischen Friction der B+ Implantatoberfläche wird eine chemische Verbindung zwischen anliegendem Knochen und der Implantatoberfläche ausgebildet und der sonst übliche Mikrosplatz ausgefüllt. Dies führt zu einer frühen Stabilität und festen Verankerung des Implantats.



Stabilität in einer physiologischen Umgebung

Es ist belegt, dass die B+ Oberfläche während der Osseointegration, Entzündungsprozessen und Knochenumbauvorgängen permanent mit dem Implantat verbunden bleibt. Darüber hinaus zeigen sich die B+ Phosphonatmoleküle, anders als Phosphate, enzymatisch stabil und werden während der gesamten Funktionsdauer des Implantats nicht an den Organismus abgegeben.



In der folgenden Studie wird die B+ Oberfläche unter dem Namen "SurfLink" (so patentiert durch NBMolecules) beschrieben.

18.



Journal of
Functional
Biomaterials

A NOVEL MULTI-PHOSPHONATE SURFACE TREATMENT OF TITANIUM DENTAL IMPLANTS: A STUDY IN SHEEP

Marcella von Salis-Soglio, Stefan Stübinger, Michéle Sidler, Karina Klein, Stephen J. Ferguson, Käthi Kämpf, Katalin Zlinszky, Sabrina Buchini, Richard Curno, Péter Péchy, Björn-Owe Aronsson and Brigitte von Rechenberg *J. Funct. Biomater.* 2014, 5, 135-157; doi:10.3390/jfb5030135

Abstract: The aim of the present study was to evaluate a new multi-phosphonate surface treatment (SurfLink[®]) in an unloaded sheep model. Treated implants were compared to control implants in terms of bone to implant contact (BIC), bone formation, and biomechanical stability.

The study used two types of implants (rough or machined surface finish) each with either the multi-phosphonate Wet or Dry treatment or no treatment (control) for a total of six groups. Animals were sacrificed after 2, 8, and 52

weeks. No adverse events were observed at any time point.

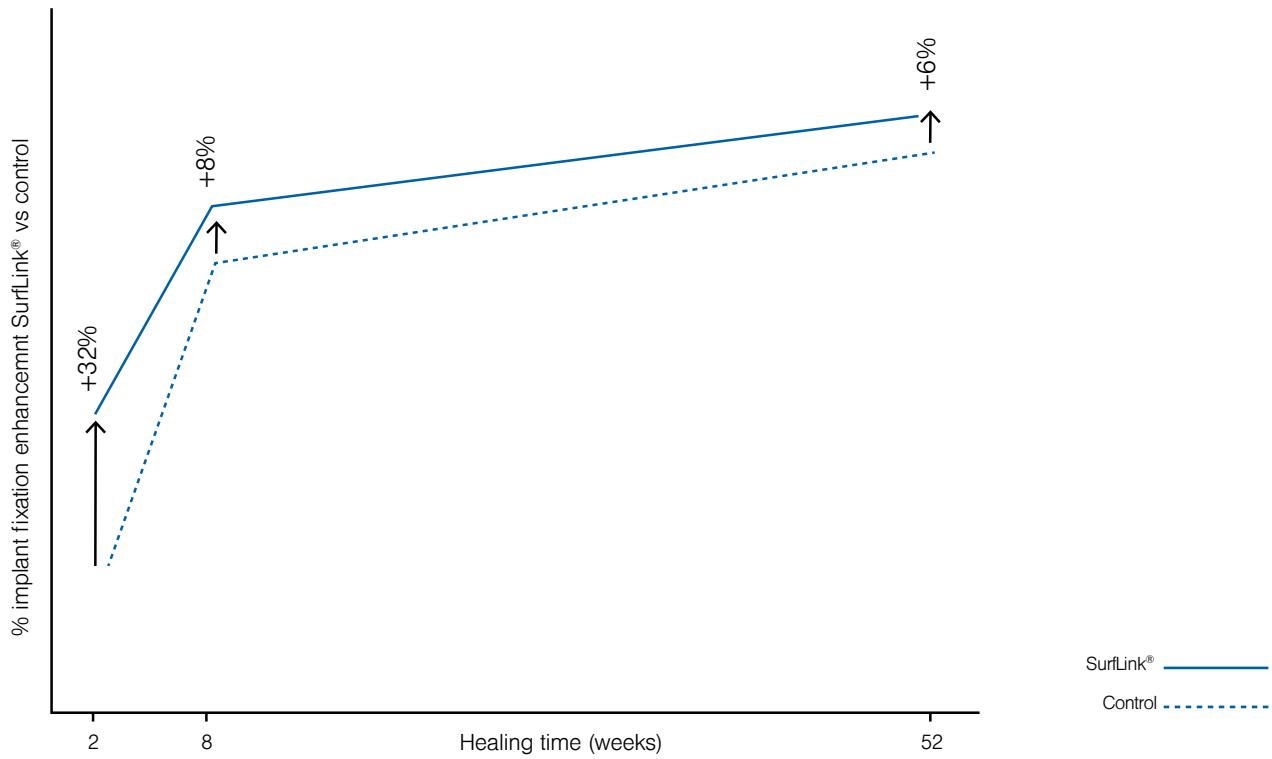
At two weeks, removal torque showed significantly higher values for the multi-phosphonate treated rough surface (+32% and +29%, Dry and Wet, respectively) compared to rough control.

At 52 weeks, a significantly higher removal torque was observed for the multi-phosphonate treated machined surfaces (+37% and 23%, Dry and Wet, respectively).

The multi-phosphonate treated groups showed a positive tendency for higher BIC with time and increased new-old bone ratio at eight weeks.

SEM images revealed greater amounts of organic materials on the multi-phosphonate treated compared to control implants, with the bone fracture (from the torque test) appearing within the bone rather than at the bone to implant interface as it occurred for control implants.

Mean pairwise relative difference in removal torque values of roughened dry multi-phosphonate (SurfLink[®]) treated versus control roughened dry implants by time.



1

1. Implantat
2. Mineralisierter Knochen
3. Matrix Osteoid
4. Osteoblasten
5. Knochenmark

3

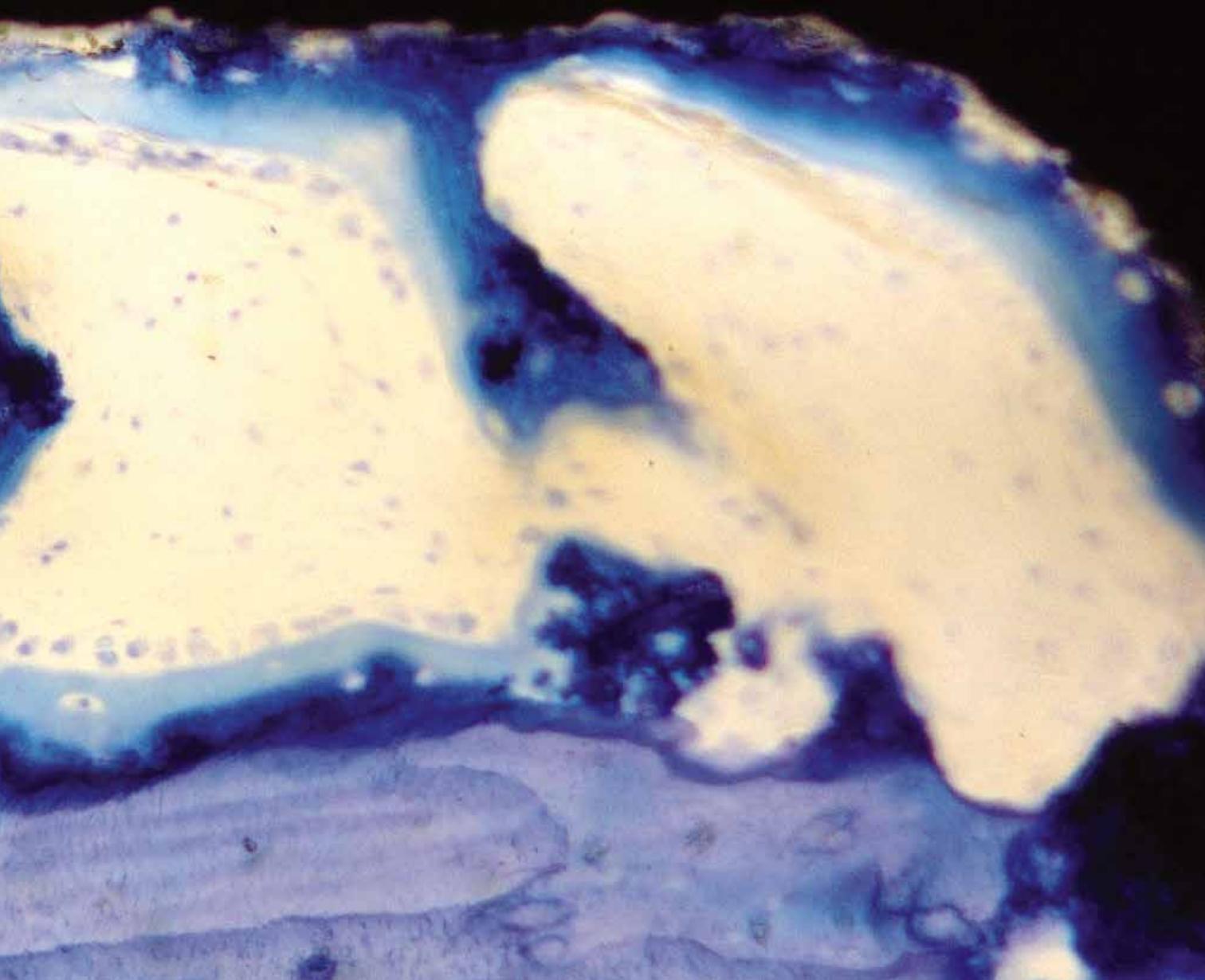
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5

2

Knochenbildungsprozess am mit Multi-Phosphonaten behandelten Implantat nach zweiwöchiger Einheilung im Schaf

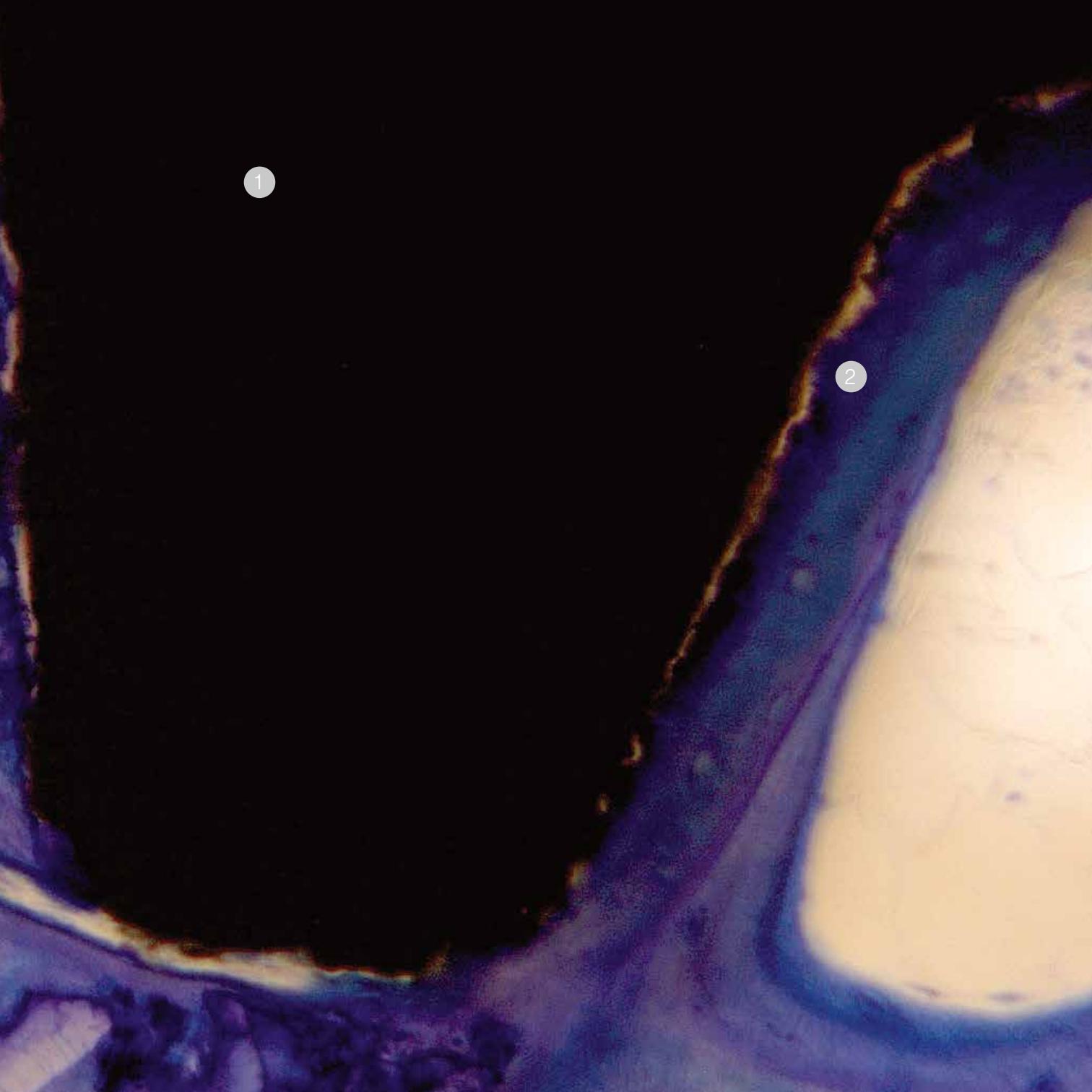
J. Funct. Biomater. 2014, 5, 135-157; doi:10.3390/jfb5030135



-
- A histological section of a sheep bone, stained with hematoxylin and viewed under polarized light. The image shows a porous, yellowish-brown structure representing mineralized bone tissue. A dark blue, irregular area on the right side represents the bone marrow. A thin yellow line points from the top left towards the porous bone. Three numbered callouts point to specific features: '3' points to an osteocyte within the bone matrix; '4' points to a cluster of small, dark-stained nuclei within the bone marrow; and '1' points to the boundary between the treated implant and the surrounding bone.
1. Implantat
 2. Mineralisierter Knochen
 3. Osteozyten
 4. Knochenmark

Knochenbildungsprozess am mit Multi-Phosphonaten behandelten Implantat nach achtwöchiger Einheilung im Schaf

J. Funct. Biomater. 2014, 5, 135-157; doi:10.3390/jfb5030135



1

2



In der folgenden Studie wird die B+-Oberfläche unter dem Namen "SurfLink" (so patentiert durch NBmolecules) beschrieben.

24.

EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF ORAL IMPLANTOLOGY

SAFETY AND EFFICACY OF A BIOMIMETIC MONOLAYER OF PERMANENTLY BOUND MULTI-PHOSPHONIC ACID MOLECULES ON DENTAL IMPLANTS: 1 YEAR POST-LOADING RESULTS FROM A PILOT QUADRUPLE-BLINDED RANDOMISED CONTROLLED TRIAL

Marco Esposito, Ivan Dojcinovic, Laurence Germon, Nicole Levy, Richard Curno, Sabrina Buchini, Peter Pechy, Björn-Owe Aronsson Eur J Oral Implantol, 2013, 6(3), 227–236

Purpose: To evaluate the safety and clinical efficacy of a novel surface treatment (SurfLink®, Nano Bridging Molecules, Gland, Switzerland) on titanium dental implants. SurfLink consists of a monolayer of permanently bound multi-phosphonic acid molecules, which mimics the surface of naturally occurring hydroxyapatite.

Materials and methods: Twenty-three patients requiring at least two single dental implants had their sites randomised according to a split-mouth design to receive one titanium grade 4 implant treated with SurfLink and one untreated control implant. Additional SurfLink-treated implants were placed if needed. Implants were submerged for 3 months in mandibles and 6 months in maxillae, were loaded with definitive metal-ceramic crowns, and followed up for 1 year after loading. Outcome measures were crown/implant failures, any complication,

radiographic peri-implant marginal bone level changes and marginal bleeding.

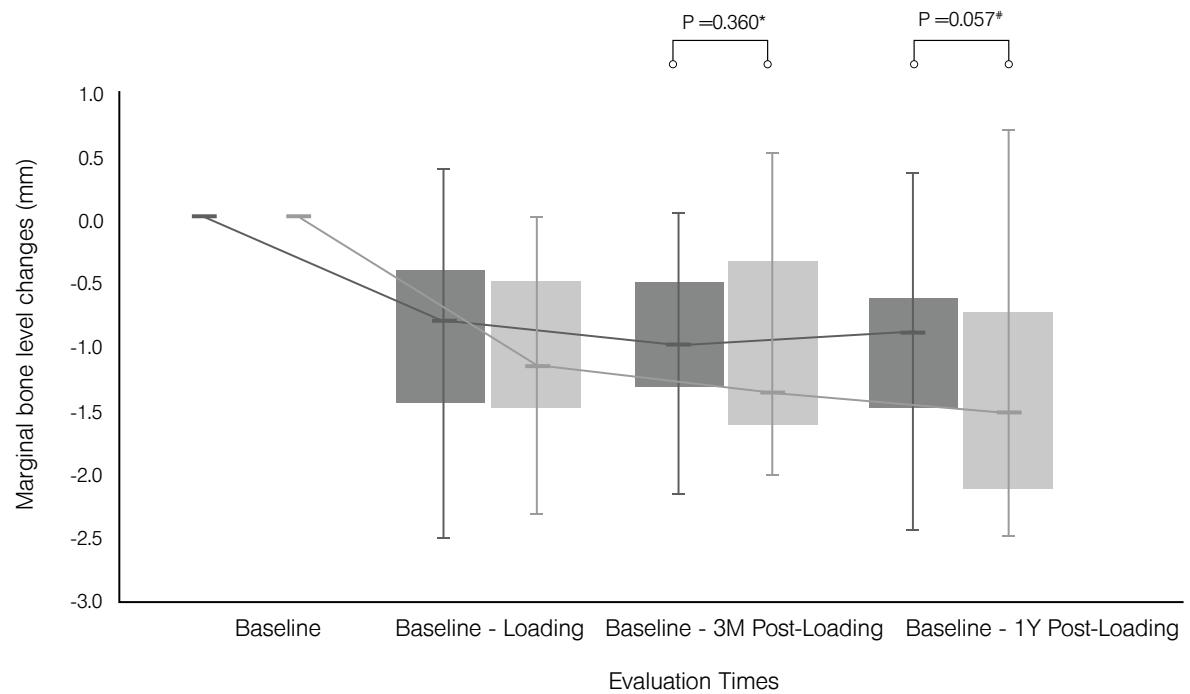
Results: One patient dropped out after abutment connection. All remaining patients were followed up to 1 year post-loading. No implant failed and only 1 postoperative complication (pain) occurred, but it may not have been related to the implant treatment. No bleeding was observed when a periodontal probe was used to examine the peri-implant soft tissues around the implants. There were no statistically significant differences in marginal bone level changes between the two groups ($P = 0.057$, mean difference = -0.27, SE = 0.13; 95% CI -0.55 to 0.01).

Conclusions: Preliminary short-term data (1 year post-loading) of implants with a biomimetic

monolayer of permanently bound multi-phosphonic acid molecules (SurfLink surface treatment) presented no safety issues. Clinical healing in both the control and SurfLink-treated implant group was uneventful and did not differ significantly between groups. More challenging clinical situations need to be investigated to evaluate the real effectiveness of this surface treatment.

SurfLink® 
Untreated Control 

Box plot representing peri-implant bone loss at different times for SurfLink-treated and untreated control implants ($N = 21$). P values (#paired *t* test; *Wilcoxon test) between time intervals are indicated.





In der folgenden Studie wird die B+ Oberfläche
unter dem Namen "SurfLink" (so patentiert
durch NBMolecules) beschrieben.

26.

University of
Cologne



SEM ANALYSIS OF OSSEointegrated PHOSPHOROUS RICH IMPLANTS AFTER 52 WEEKS IN SHEEP PELVIS

D.U. Duddeck, S. Buchini, R. Curno, B.-O. Aronsson Poster presentation at DIKON conference in Berlin, 2015

Aim: The surface of dental implants determines the initial phases of the biological response and affects its ability to integrate into the surrounding tissue. Covalently binding a monolayer of phosphorous rich molecules (SurfLink) to well established surface modifications (sandblasting, acid-etching) offers new dimensions of osseointegration. The aim of this study is to present the surface analysis of SurfLink implants using Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) and elemental analysis (EDX).

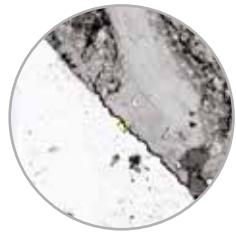
Material and Methods: Machined and roughened dental implants with either SurfLink treatment or no treatment (control) were placed in the pelvis of 24 sheep. Selected implants, retrieved after 52 weeks healing, previously used for

removal torque testing, were analyzed by SEM and EDX (Phenom ProX SEM, high-sensitivity backscattered electron detector for topographical mode and thermoelectrically cooled Silicon Drift Detector for EDX).

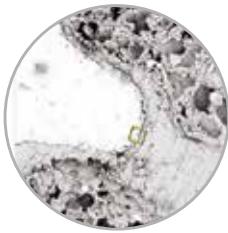
Results: SurfLink implants showed increased bone coverage on the machined and roughened surfaces compared to control implants. The presence of mineralized fibrous structures was evidenced by significant Ca and P peaks detected by EDX, with bone cells on the SurfLink implant surface. The machined control implant showed a nearly bare titanium surface. Fracture lines after torque testing occurred at the bone-implant interface in the control group, while the SurfLink implants showed a fracture line within

the bone, indicating the absence of the typical proteoglycan layer.

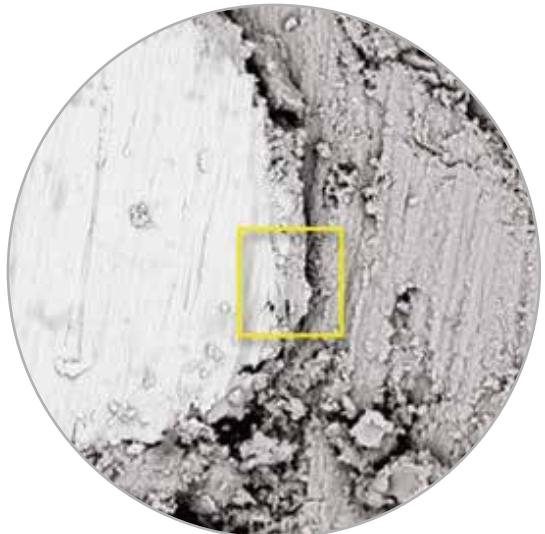
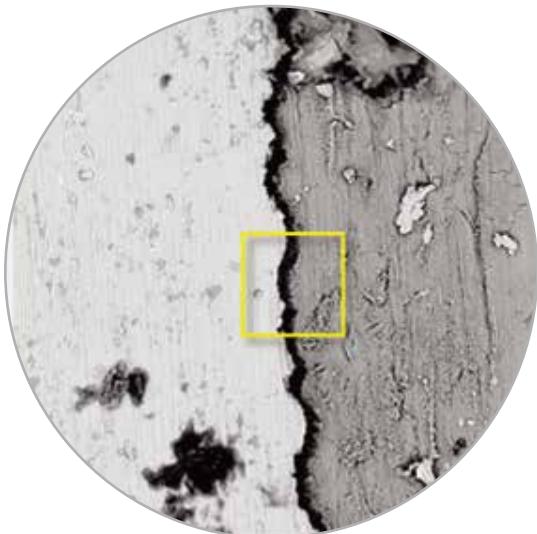
Conclusion: SEM images of SurfLink implants showed fractures within the bone and not at the bone-implant interface. This suggests a significant increase in bone adhesion on SurfLink surfaces. Clinically this results in improved implant stability especially in the early phases of osseointegration.

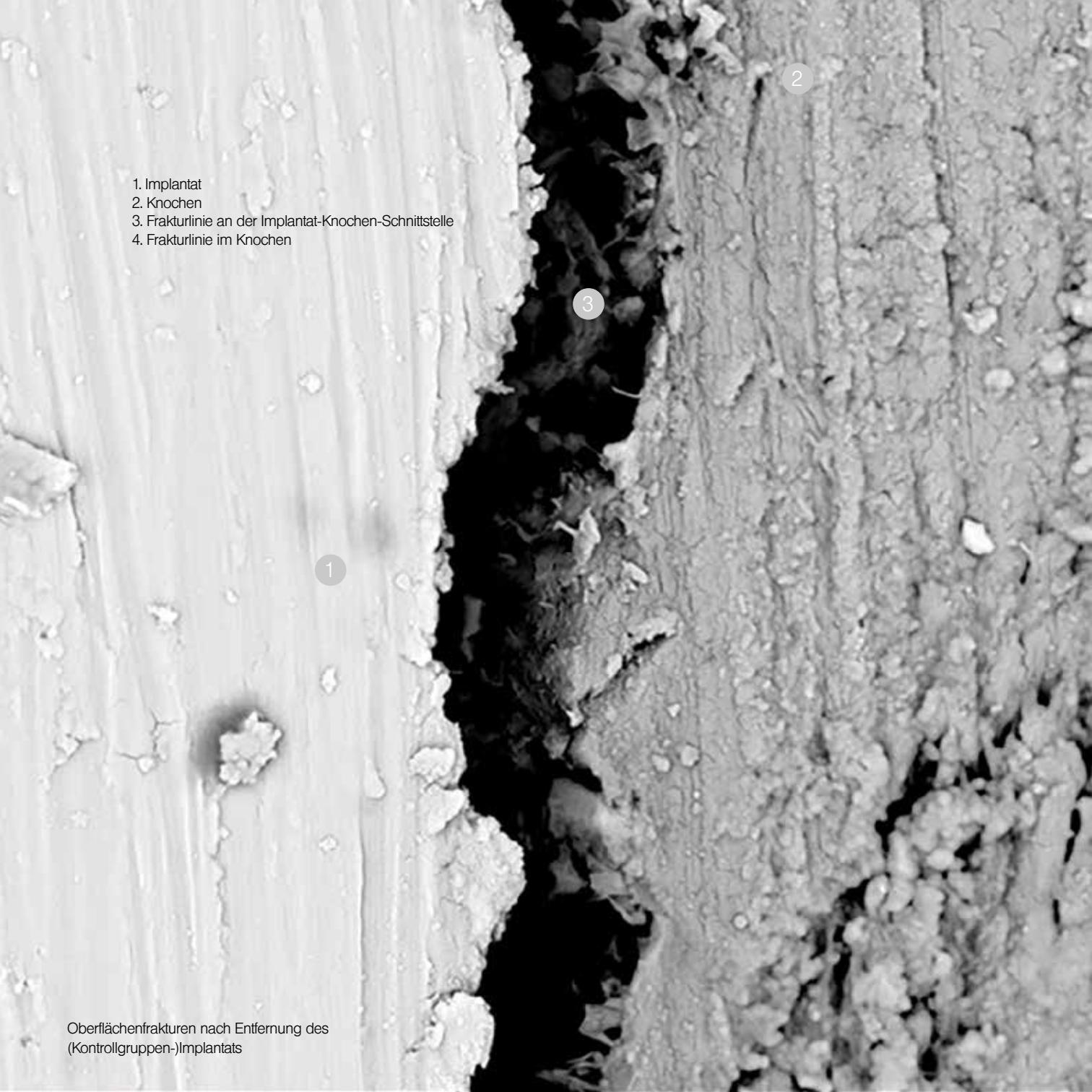


Oberflächenfrakturen nach Entfernung
des (Kontrollgruppen-)Implantats



Frakturen innerhalb des Knochens,
nach Entfernung des B+ Implantats



A scanning electron micrograph showing a cross-section of bone tissue. A vertical crack runs through the center, indicating a fracture. The surrounding bone has a granular, porous texture. Four numbered callouts point to specific features: 1 points to the left edge of the main crack; 2 points to the right edge; 3 points to the dark, irregular interior of the fracture; and 4 points to a smaller, separate dark area on the right side.

2

1. Implantat
2. Knochen
3. Frakturlinie an der Implantat-Knochen-Schnittstelle
4. Frakturlinie im Knochen

1

3



Frakturen innerhalb des Knochens, nach
Entfernung des B+ Implantats



In der folgenden Studie wird die B+ Oberfläche unter dem Namen "SurfLink" (so patentiert durch NBMolecules) beschrieben.

30.

2014

Published in:

CLINICAL
ORAL IMPLANTS
RESEARCH

MULTI-PHOSPHONATE TREATED DENTAL IMPLANTS: COMPARISON OF CLINICAL OUTCOME IN MAXILLA, MANDIBLE, SMOKERS AND NON-SMOKERS

B. Aronsson, J. Dojcincvic, L. Germon, N. Levy, R. Curno, S. Buchini, P. Pechy, Nano Bridging Molecules SA, Gland, Switzerland, Private Dental Clinic, Morges, Switzerland Clin. Oral Impl. Res., 2014, 25 (Suppl. 10), 229-230

Aim / Hypothesis: The effect of SurfLink® surface treatment of dental implants at 1 year post-loading was further analysed in respect to implant surface (SurfLink® treated vs control implants), implant position (maxilla vs mandible), patient characteristics (smoker vs non-smokers, gender, age), implant dimensions and bone augmentation.

Material & Methods: The clinical study was conducted in a private Swiss clinic according to GCP and ISO 14155. Prior to the study, no clinical data was available on SurfLink® treated implants and sample size calculation was therefore not conducted. Twenty three patients were enrolled in the study (Ethics Committee Lausanne, approval n° 214/07 and SwissMedic, approval n° 2008-MD-0024) with broad inclusion criteria. Patients requiring at least 2 single implant-supported crowns were randomised according to a split-mouth design to receive one

SurfLink® treated implant and one non-treated control implant. Cylindrical titanium grade IV roughened implants with internal connection were used. Single implants were loaded after 3 months in mandibles and 6 months in maxillae. If more than 2 implants were needed, SurfLink® treated implants were placed and restored with single crowns. The study has been un-blinded. The implants were assessed for implant failure, marginal bone level changes, marginal bleeding and other complications. Mesial and distal bone heights were evaluated using xrays and the changes in bone level were analysed by a Two-Paired-Samples, two-sided, Student t-test with $p < 0.05$ for significance (RealStatistics plugin for MS Excel 2013).

Results: Twenty three patients were recruited. At 1 year post-loading, there was one drop-out and one patient missed the baseline time point. No

implant failures or other complications related to the implants occurred. No marginal bleeding was observed. Marginal bone levels were analysed up to 1 year post-loading. When the additional SurfLink® treated implants are included in the analysis, a statistically significant difference in marginal bone level changes between the 2 groups is observed ($p = 0.033$).

Conclusion & Clinical Implications: SurfLink® treated dental implants showed statistically significant ($p = 0.033$) improvement in maintaining marginal bone levels when compared to untreated control implants. This seems to particularly benefit patients with compromised (i.e. smokers) or poor (i.e. maxilla) bone quality.

Comparison of mean changes in peri-implant marginal bone levels at 1 year post-loading between implant types, position and patient characteristics.

Baseline to 1 year post-loading			
	Number of Patients	Implant Type	Mean ± SD
Surface	21	SurfLink®	-1.09±0.76
		SurfLink® ^(a)	-1.04±0.72
		Control	-1.36±0.87
		<i>p</i> / <i>p</i> ^(a)	0.057 / 0.033
Maxilla	9 ^(b)	SurfLink®	-1.32±0.79
		Control	-1.70±0.59
		<i>p</i>	0.070
Mandible	9 ^(b)	SurfLink®	-0.92±0.83
		Control	-0.95±1.08
		<i>p</i>	0.914
Smokers	6	SurfLink®	-0.77±0.82
		Control	-1.24±0.82
		<i>p</i>	0.062
Non smokers	15	SurfLink®	-1.22±0.72
		Control	-1.41±0.90
		<i>p</i>	0.285

(a) The total number of patients included in the analysis is 21. Three patients had one additional SurfLink® treated implant each. For these three patients, the average values of the two SurfLink treated implants were used in the statistics.

(b) Three patients had 1 implant placed in the mandible and 1 implant placed in the maxilla. These patients were excluded from the analysis.

Produkte.

32.

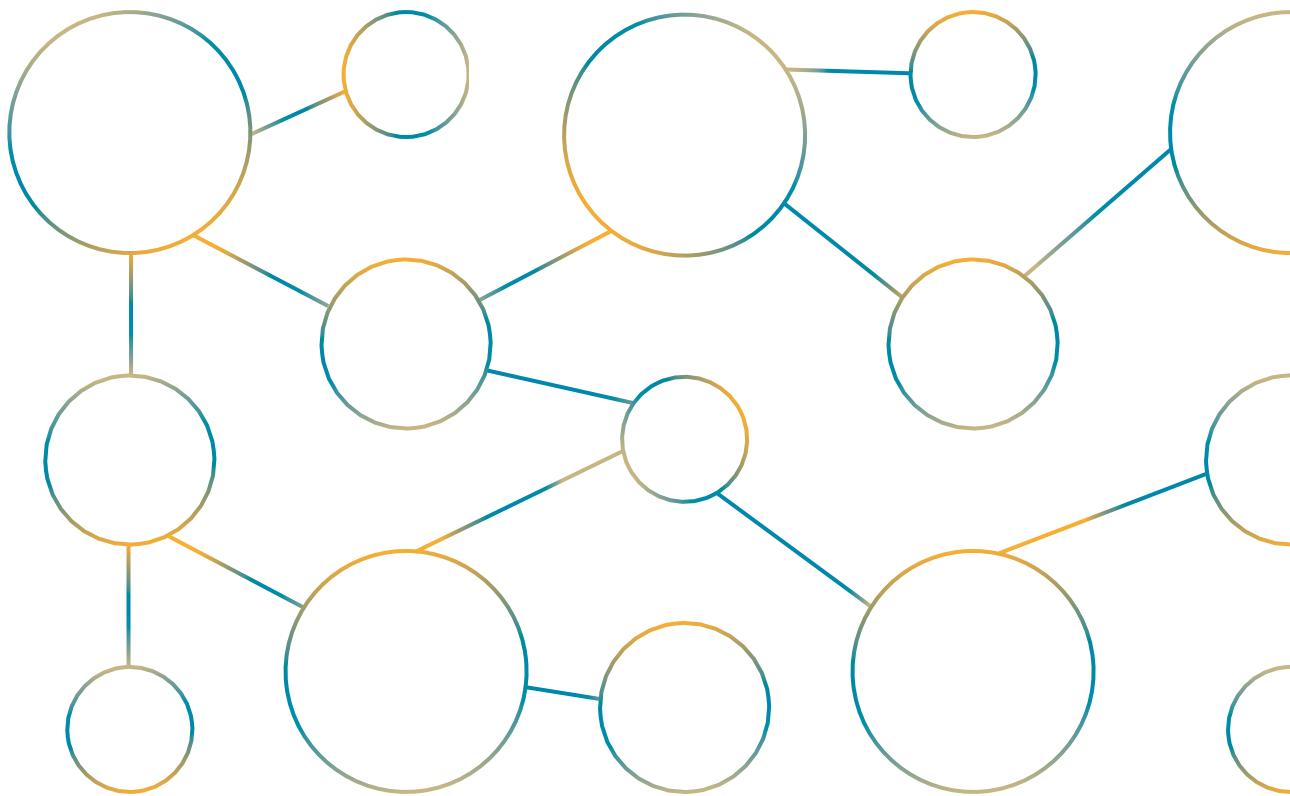
Die B+ Oberfläche ist in allen Durchmessern und Längen für die MIS Implantatsysteme V3, C1 und SEVEN erhältlich.

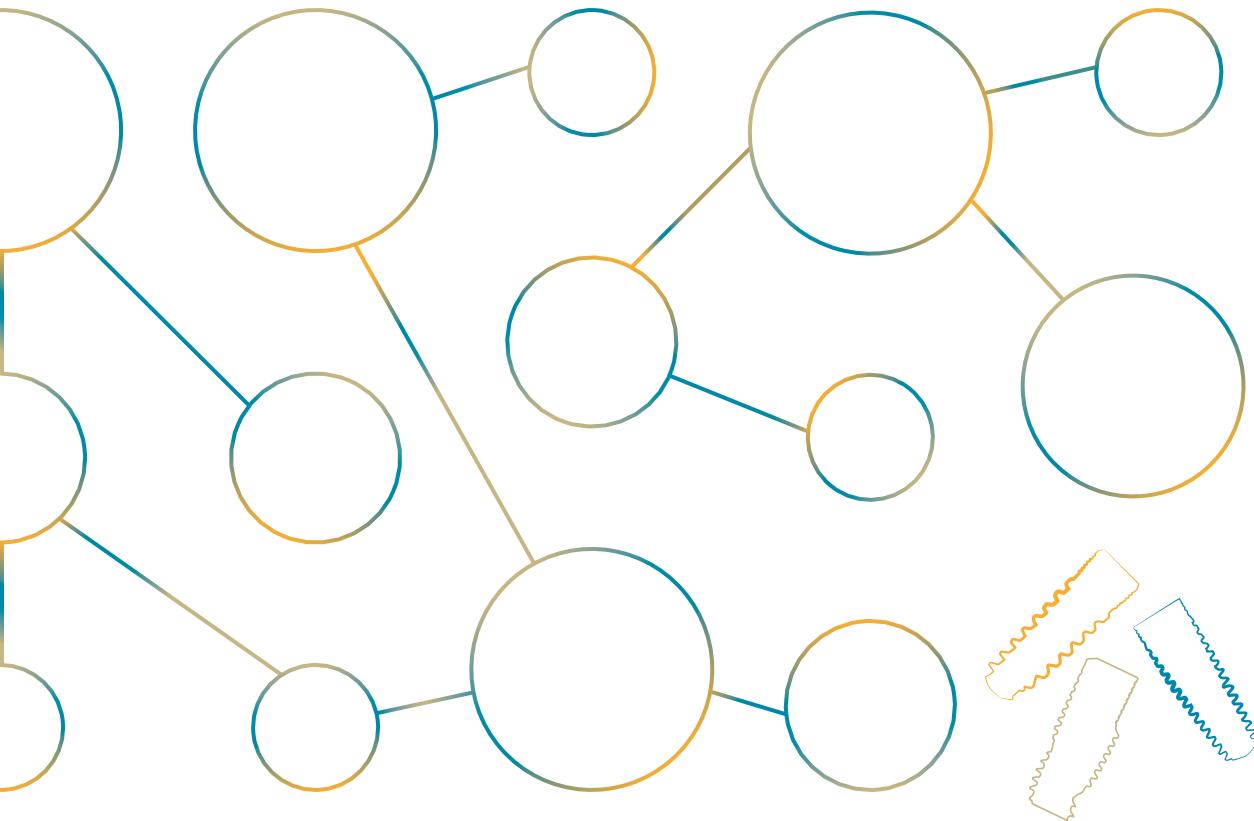




Die B+ Kennzeichnung auf der
Innen- und Außenhülse hilft bei
der einfachen Identifikation.







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