

Molar Simple Solution without GBR

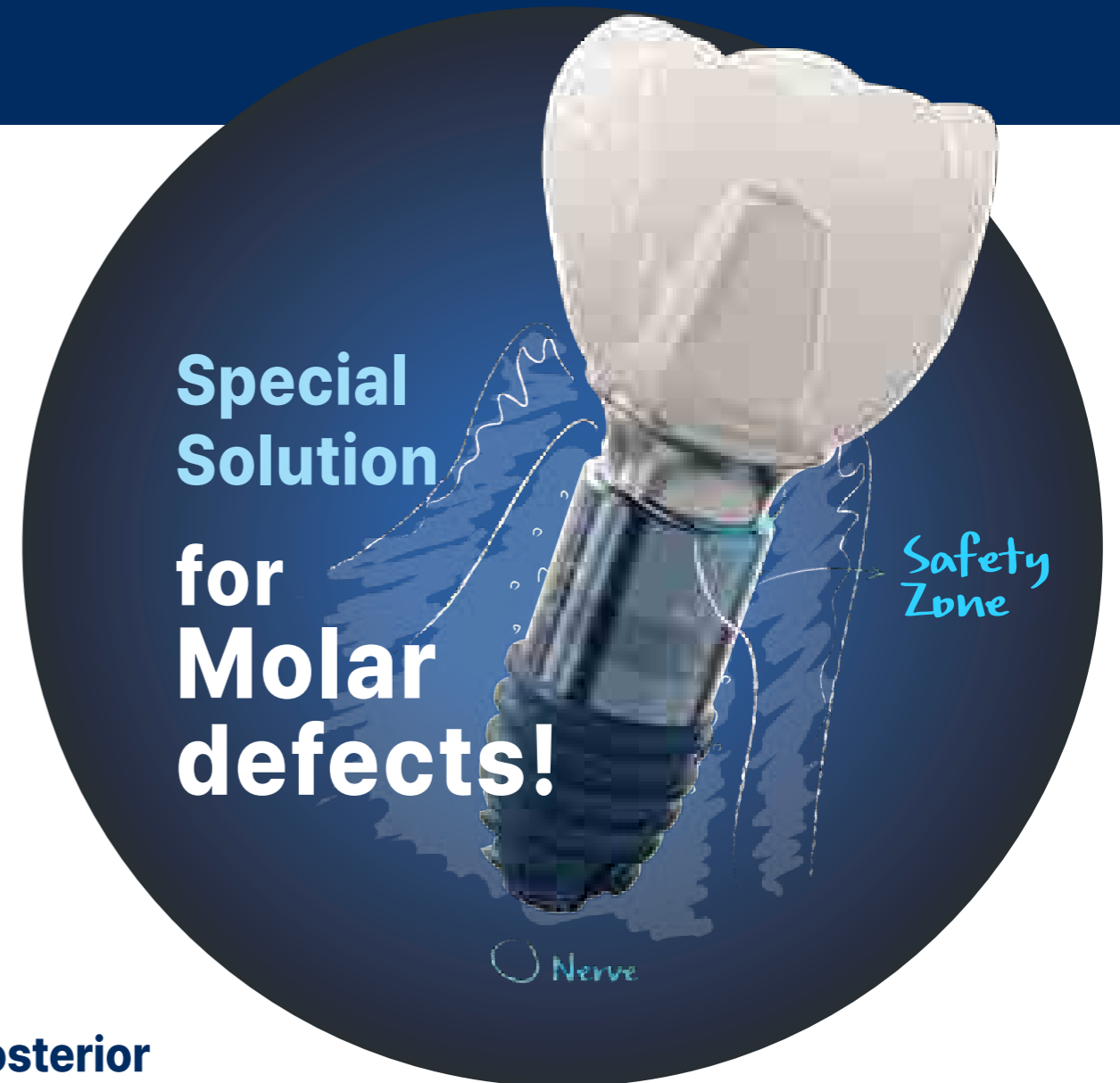
# BD Cuff® Implant

- Implant placement is possible without GBR in thin, low alveolar bone, or defective alveolar bone
- Molar simple solution! Simple Epicrestal placement
- Use of BLUEDIAMOND Abutment, Surgical Kit

## Collaboration of BLUEDIAMOND implant strength & ARi implant concept!

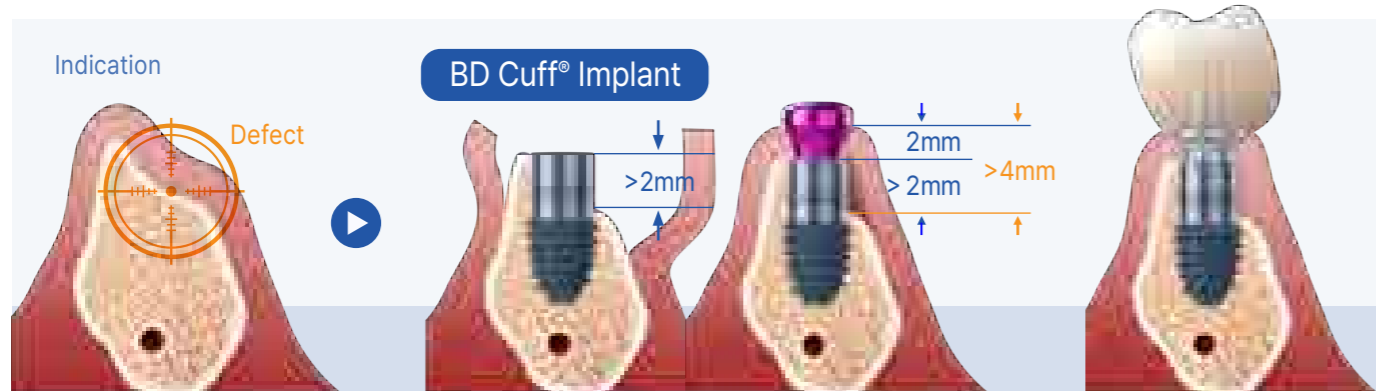


- Proven reliability of BLUEDIAMOND X-FIT™ connection
- Can be used with existing BLUEDIAMOND components
- Magic Cuff design prevents complications such as peri-implantitis due to bone loss and is easy to remove even when it occurs.



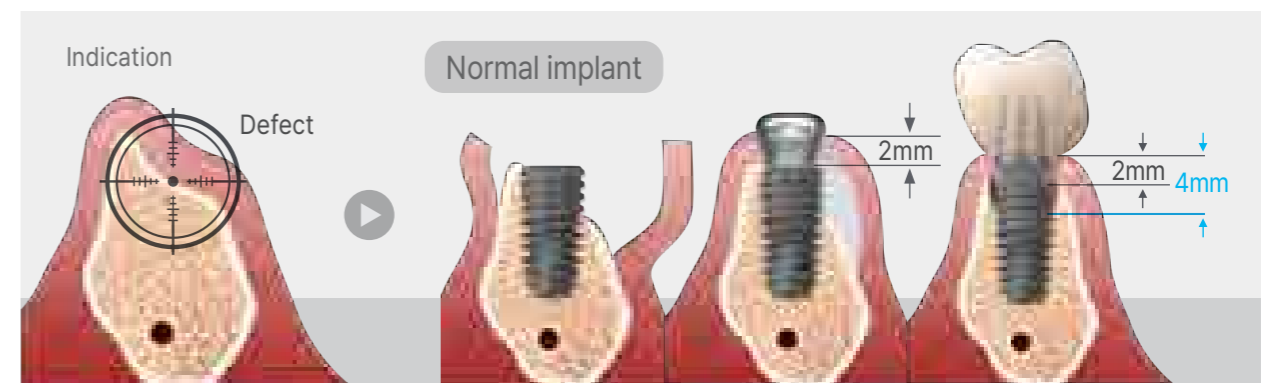
## Easier, Faster and More Comfortable from Complications in Lower Posterior

Almost all problems with implants start in the top 2mm. BD Cuff® eliminates the problem from the beginning



- Bone Defect
- BD Cuff® implant placement
- Magic Cuff > 2mm (Magic Cuff is in the soft tissue area and is not a source of contamination)
- Onestage surgery
- Soft tissue > 4mm
- Final prosthesis after 1 to 1.5months
- Securing soft tissue area of 4mm or more
- Minimize thread part bone loss

VS



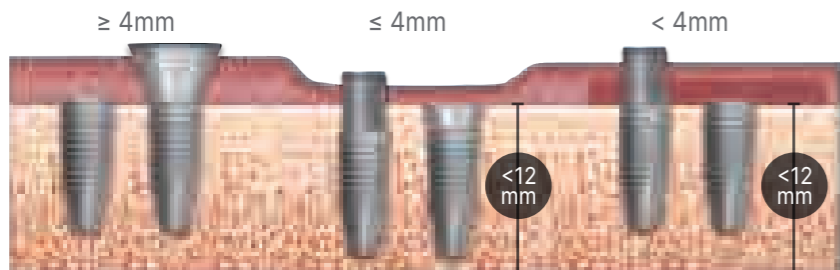
- Bone Defect
- Normal implant placement
- GBR to prevent thread exposure
- Successful bone graft after 5-6 months
- BUT, upper bone loss may occur due to thin Gingiva thickness (<2mm) in posterior teeth.
- After 5-6 months, successful bone graft → Causes thread part contamination and peri-implantitis

Another important indication

# Zero Bone Loss Concept (ZBLC)

by prof. Tomas Linkevicius

► Crestal bone loss is minimized if the distance from the Gingiva Margin to the Implant Platform (Rough Surface) is more than 4mm!



### Indication 1

Adequate vertical soft tissue

### Solution 1

Epicrestal placement

### Indication 2

Inadequate vertical soft tissue and adequate bone height

### Solution 2

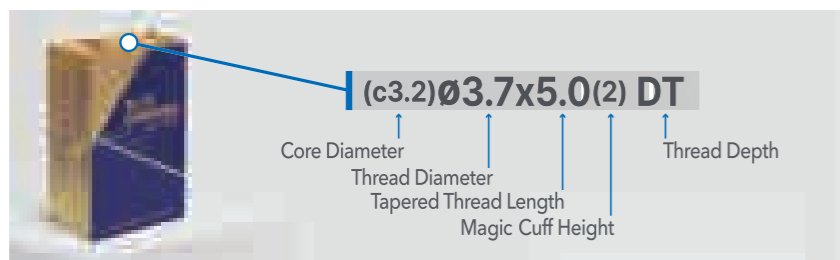
Subcrestal placement

### Indication 3

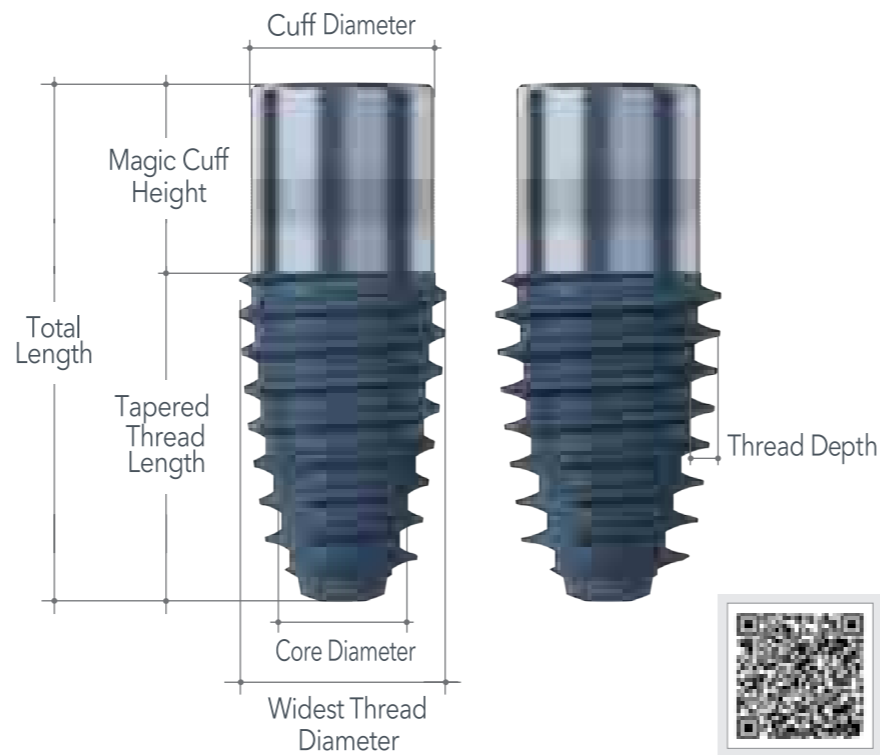
Inadequate vertical soft tissue and inadequate bone height

### Solution 3

Soft tissue augmentation and epicrestal placement

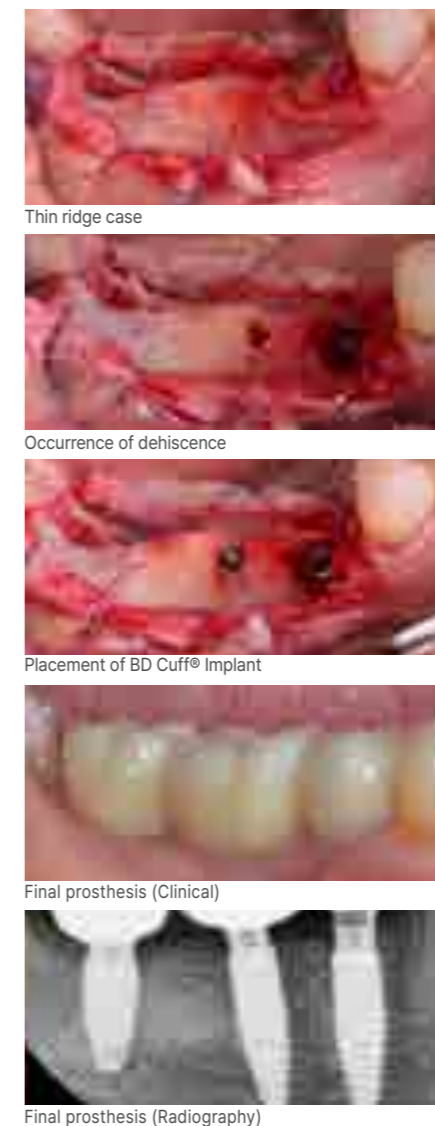


## Implant Specification

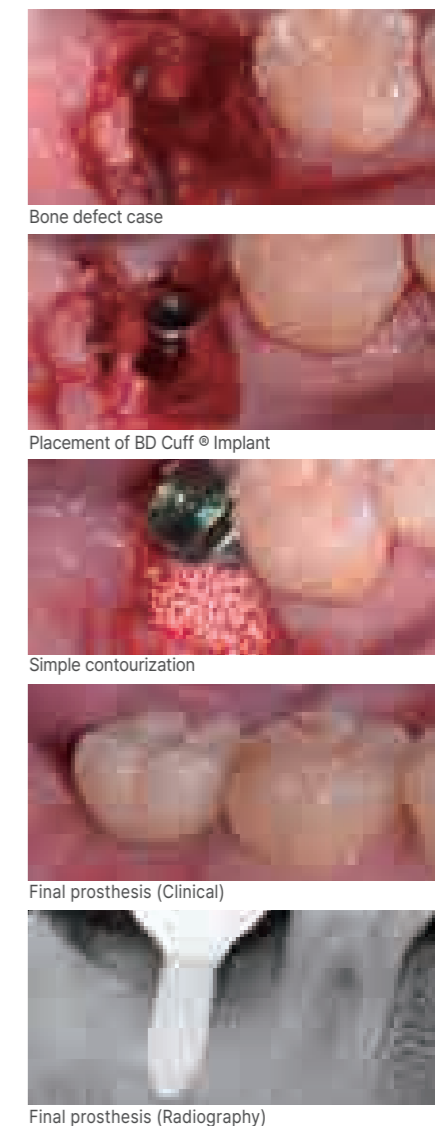


(Core) Implant Diameter	Thread	Cuff	Total Length	Widest Thread Diameter (Thread depth)		Cuff Diameter
				Normal	Deep	
NC (c3.2) Ø3.7	5/7/9	2/4/6	7/9/11/13/15	Ø4.0(0.4)	Ø4.4(0.6)	Ø3.6
RC (c3.5) Ø4.1	5/7	2/4	7/9/11	Ø4.4(0.45)	Ø4.8(0.65)	Ø3.9
				Ø4.7(0.45)	Ø5.1(0.65)	Ø4.3
RC (c3.8) Ø4.4						

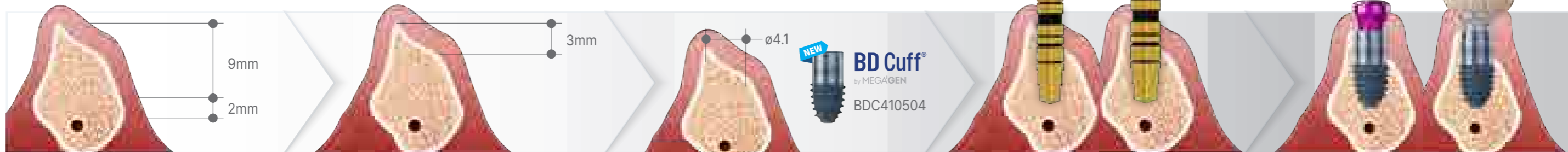
## Clinical Case 1.



## Clinical Case 2.



## Implant selection guide and drilling sequence



**1 Check the total length** of the implant that can be placed.  
\*Distance Measurement from crestal bone to inferior alveolar nerve Ex) 9mm

**2 Check the height** of the defective bone. Measured height will be the cuff height of the implant.  
Ex) 3mm → Select 4mm Cuff Height  
Total 9mm (Thread length 5mm + Cuff Height 4mm)

**3 Check the implant diameter** that can be placed.  
Select the final implant specifications  
Ex) Ø4.1 → BDC410504

**4** Perform the drilling sequentially based on the total length of the final selected implant. In D1 and D2 where bone density is hard, **drilling should be done one step more from the final drill.**  
Ex) Ø4.1 Lance drill → Ø2.5 Drill → Ø2.9 Drill  
→ Ø3.3 Drill → Ø3.6 Drill → Ø3.9 Drill

**5** Implant **\*Recommended insertion torque - 80Ncm or less when using 45Ncm Ratchet Connector**  
\*If gingiva volume reinforcement is required, add bone grafting material together