

Digital on X -the digital procedure in implant treatment of edentulous



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Digital-on-X™

■ full-digital for full-arch chairside system

Introduction

With the continuous development of modern technology, we can use the digital method in every step at the treatment of edentulous. It can help us identify errors at every step and eliminate them.

Results

In this way, the entire treatment will become controllable, it can also achieve a perfect combination of preoperative design for the oral cavity, implants, and prosthesis.

Methods

In the surgical process, we use implant robots to eliminate errors and enable precise implantation of implants. In the process of prosthesis, we use the brand new Digital on X™ Dual CT technology.

Conclusion

With the help of Digital on X process, we can save a lot of time in repetitive training and spend more time in research and designated plans, have more time and opportunities to listen to patients' demands, make the overall treatment plan more comprehensive.

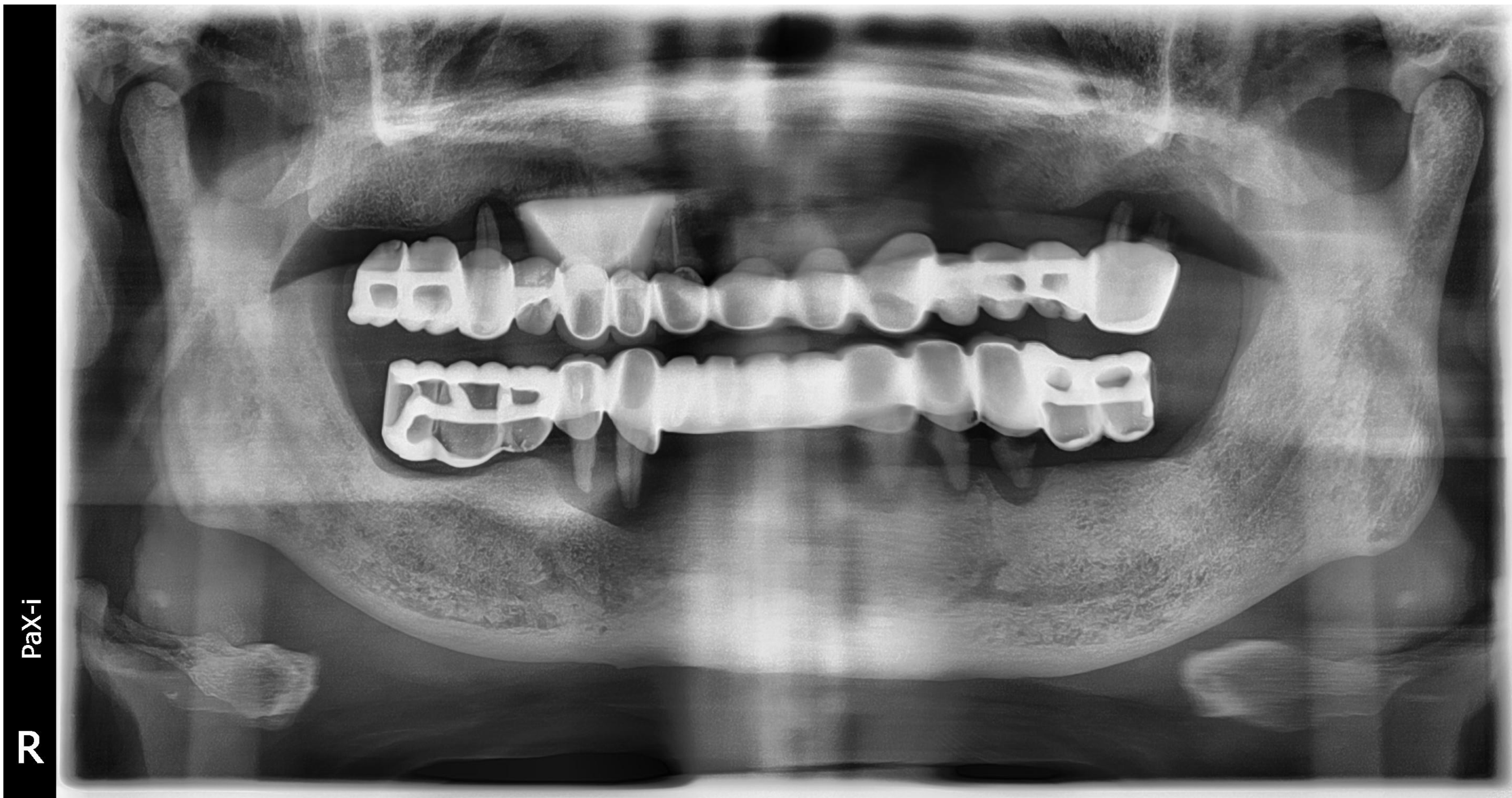


Fig.1a X-rary before remove teeth.



Fig.1b Remove the teeth and prosthesis.
Preoperative determination of occlusion

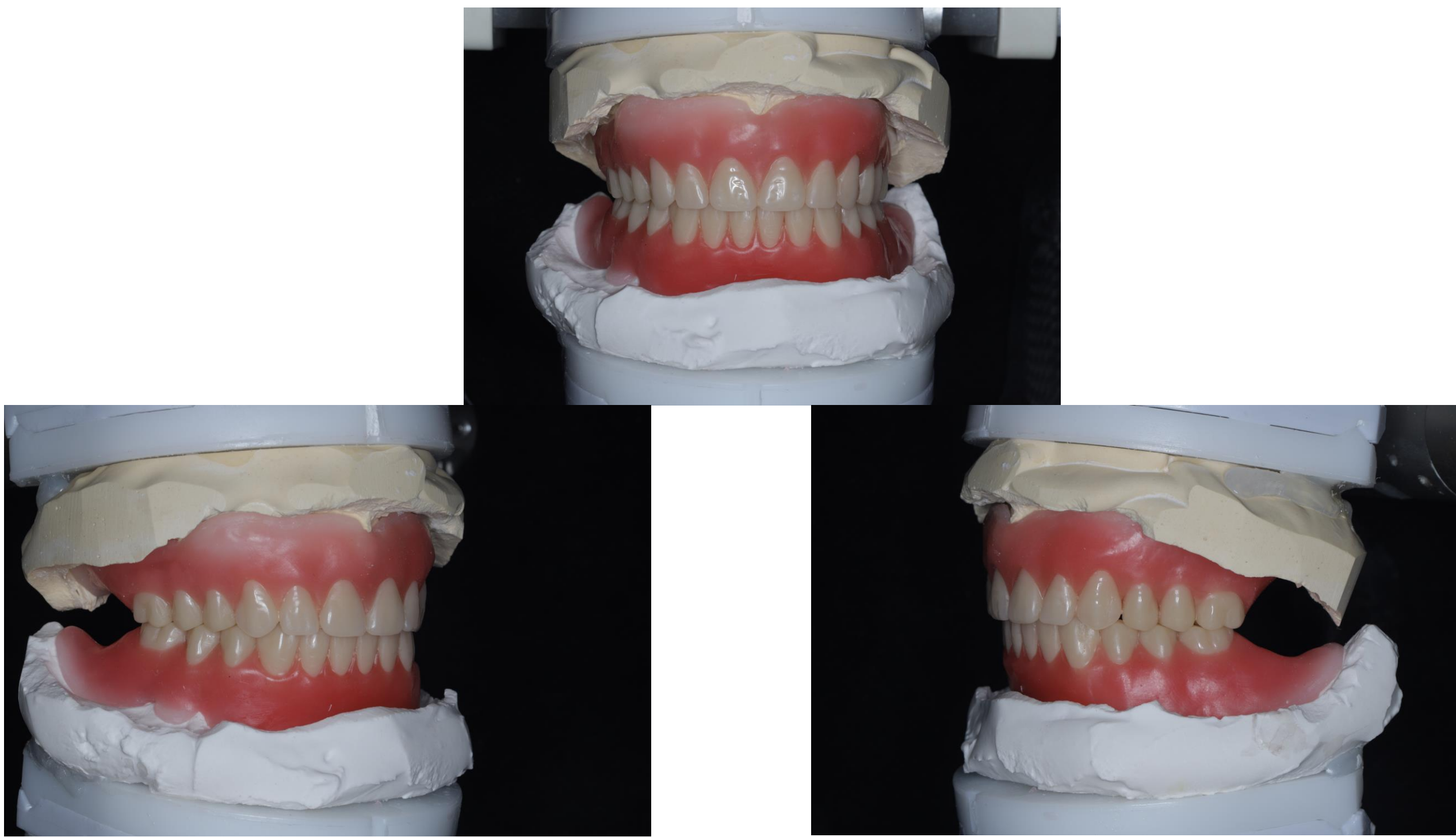


Fig.1c Setting up denture teeth and the
Waxed-up denture at final try-in.



Fig.1d Denture placement.

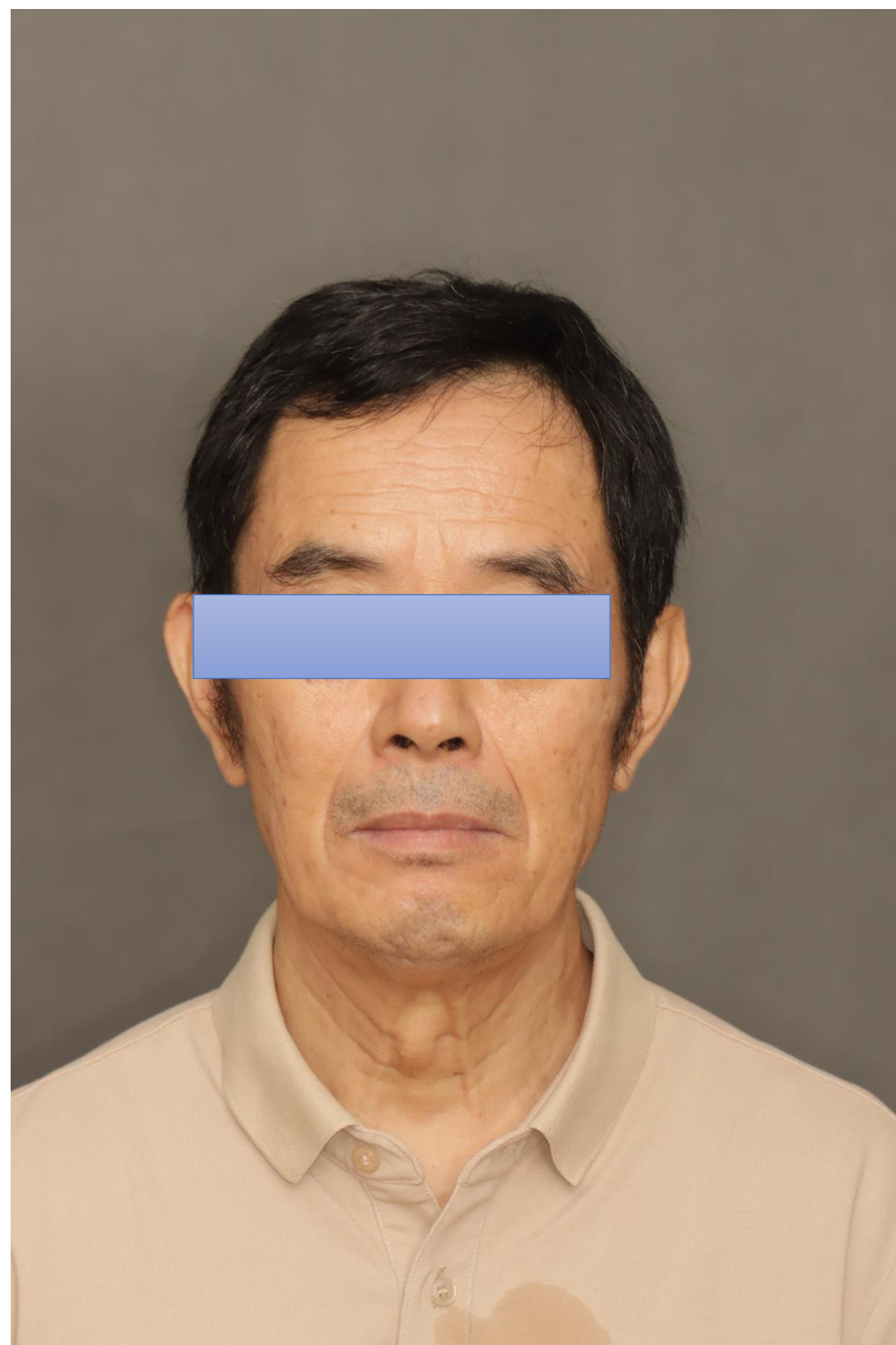
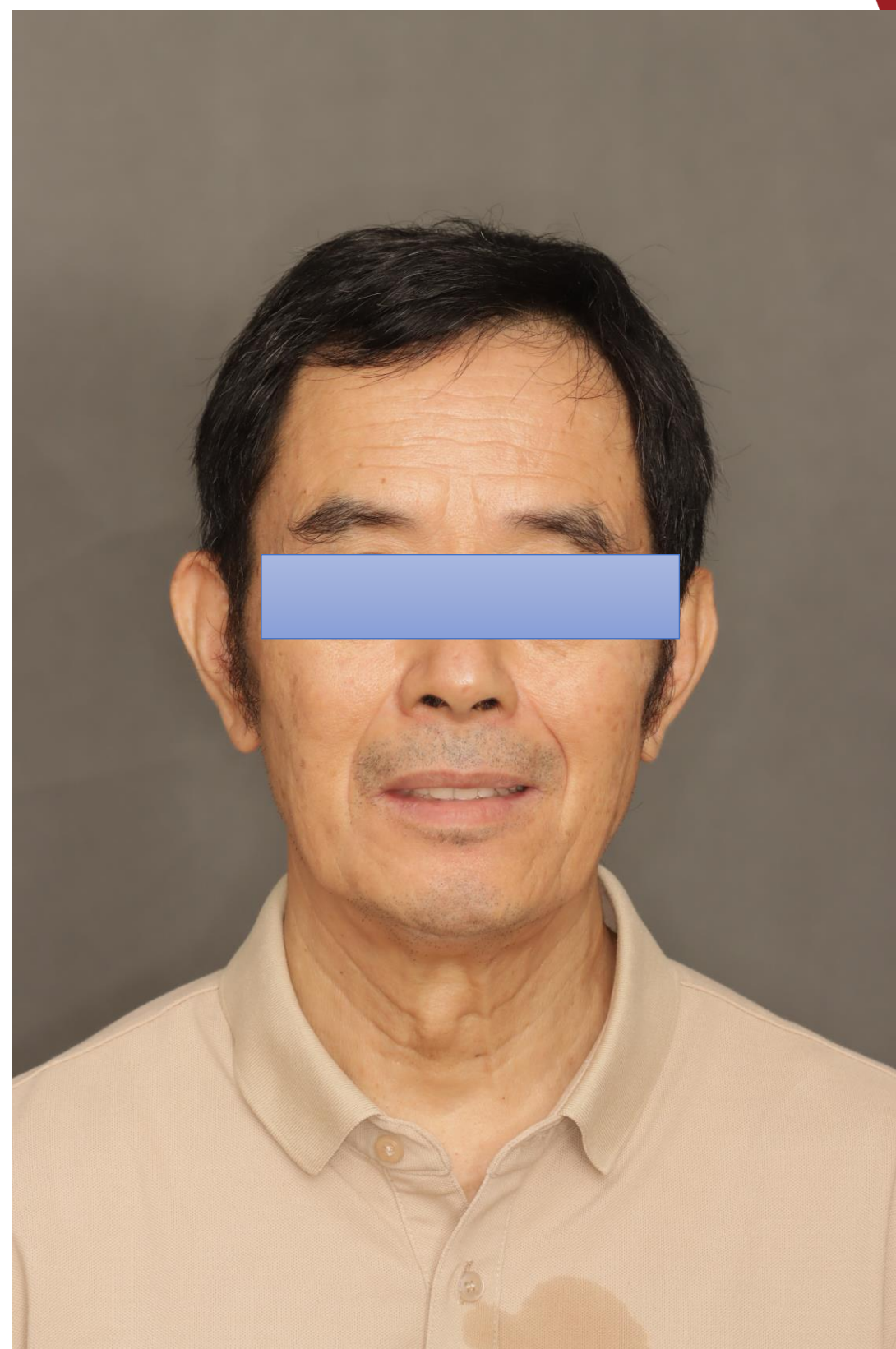


Fig.1e Facial contour with complete denture

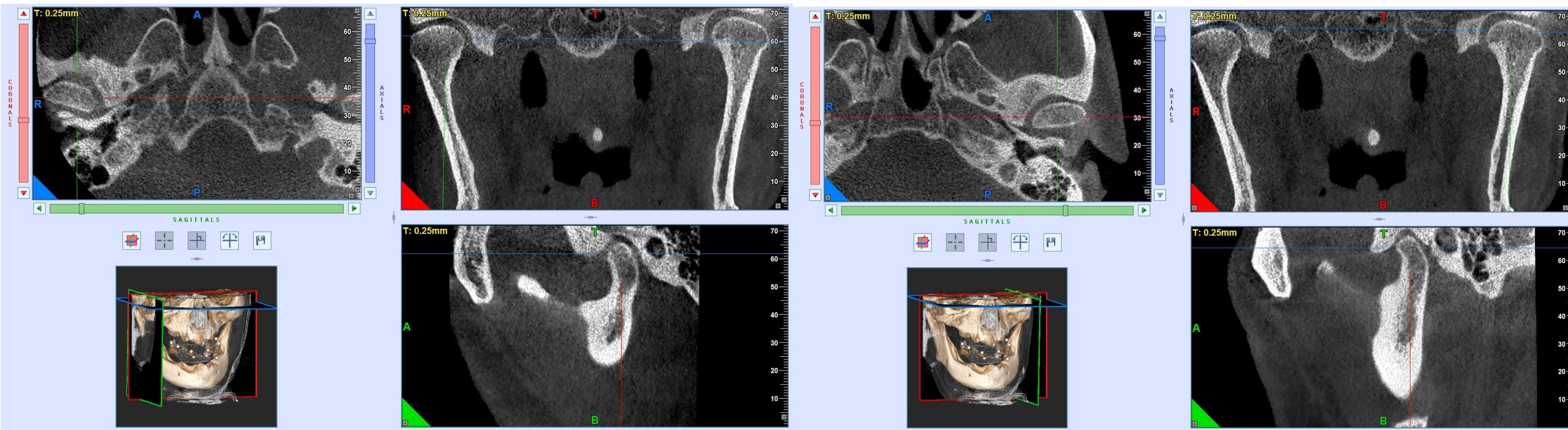


Fig.1f Determination of occlusal relationship with
complete denture-Condylar process in ideal
positon.

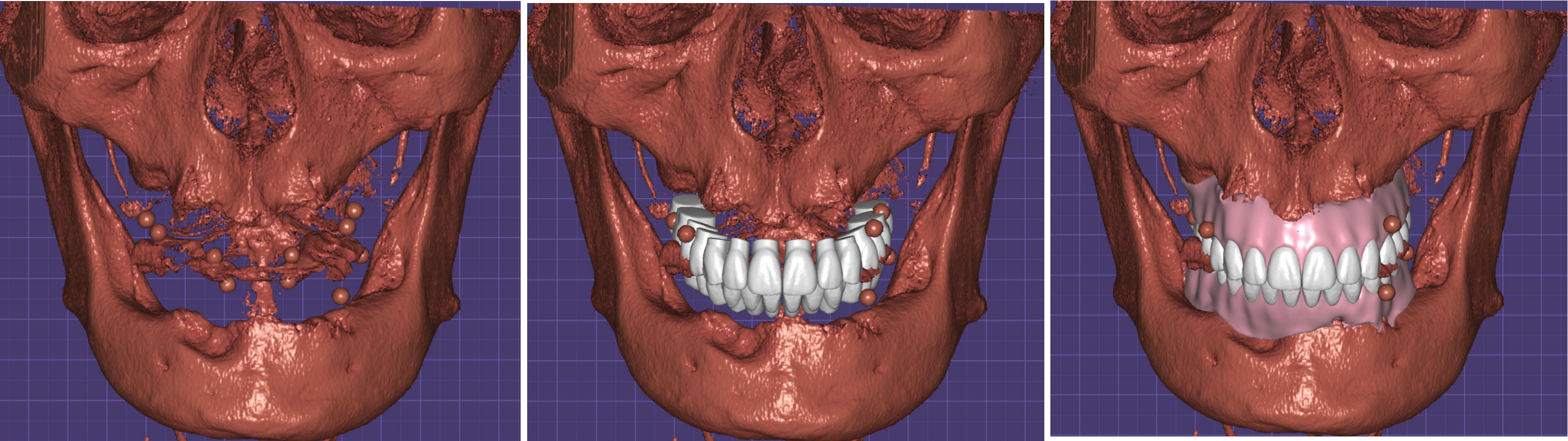


Fig.2a Use the radiation guide plate took the CBCT and use the data design in the software.

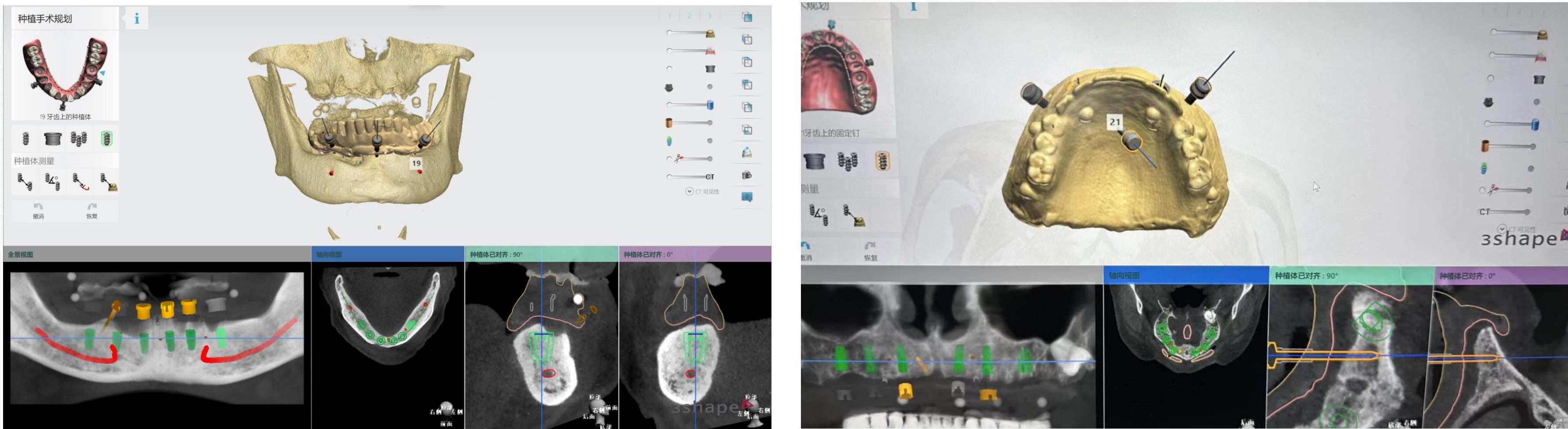


Fig.2c Implant position and fixation nail design.

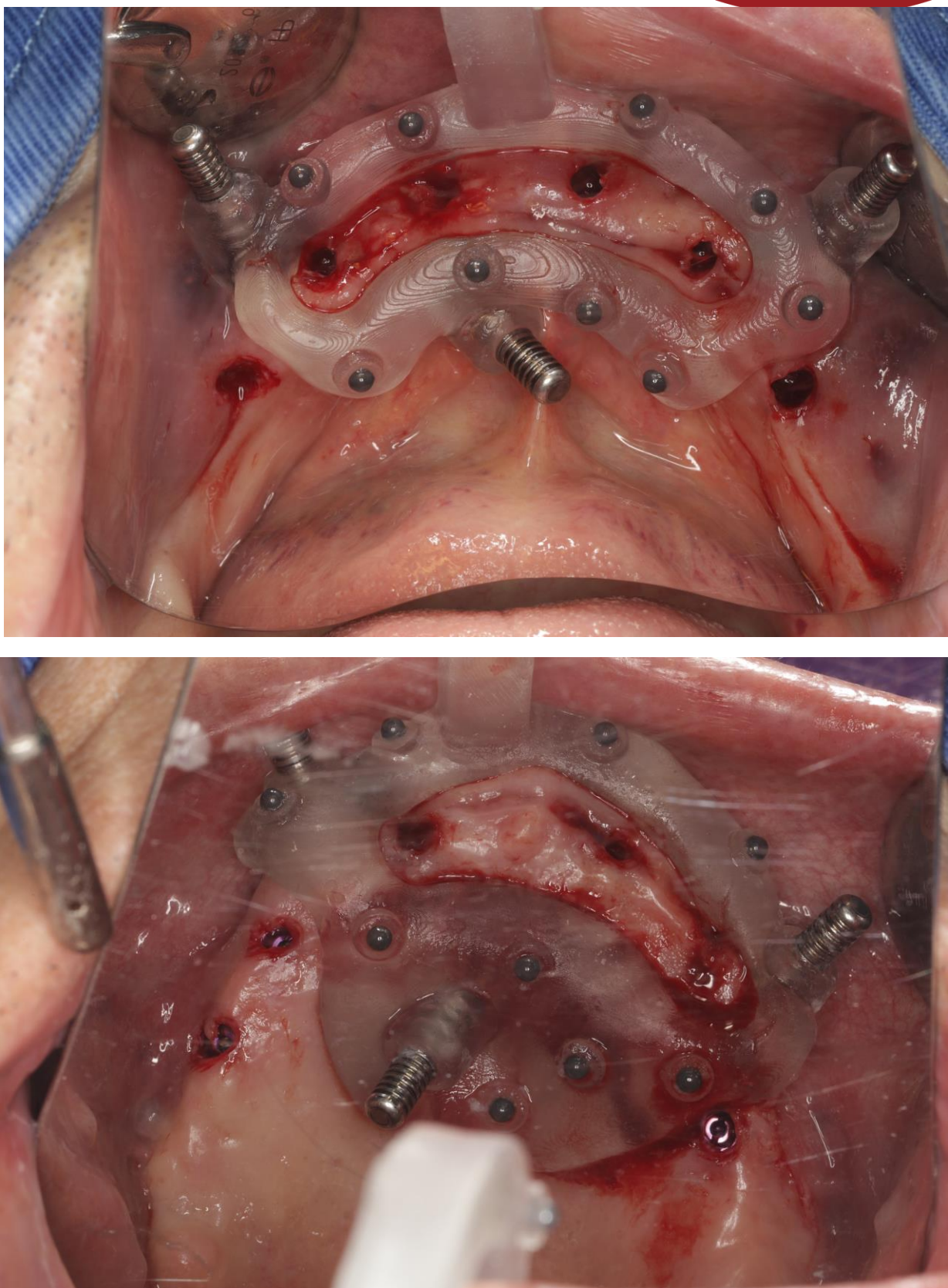


Fig.2e Using dental robots to achieve minailly invasive and precise implantation.

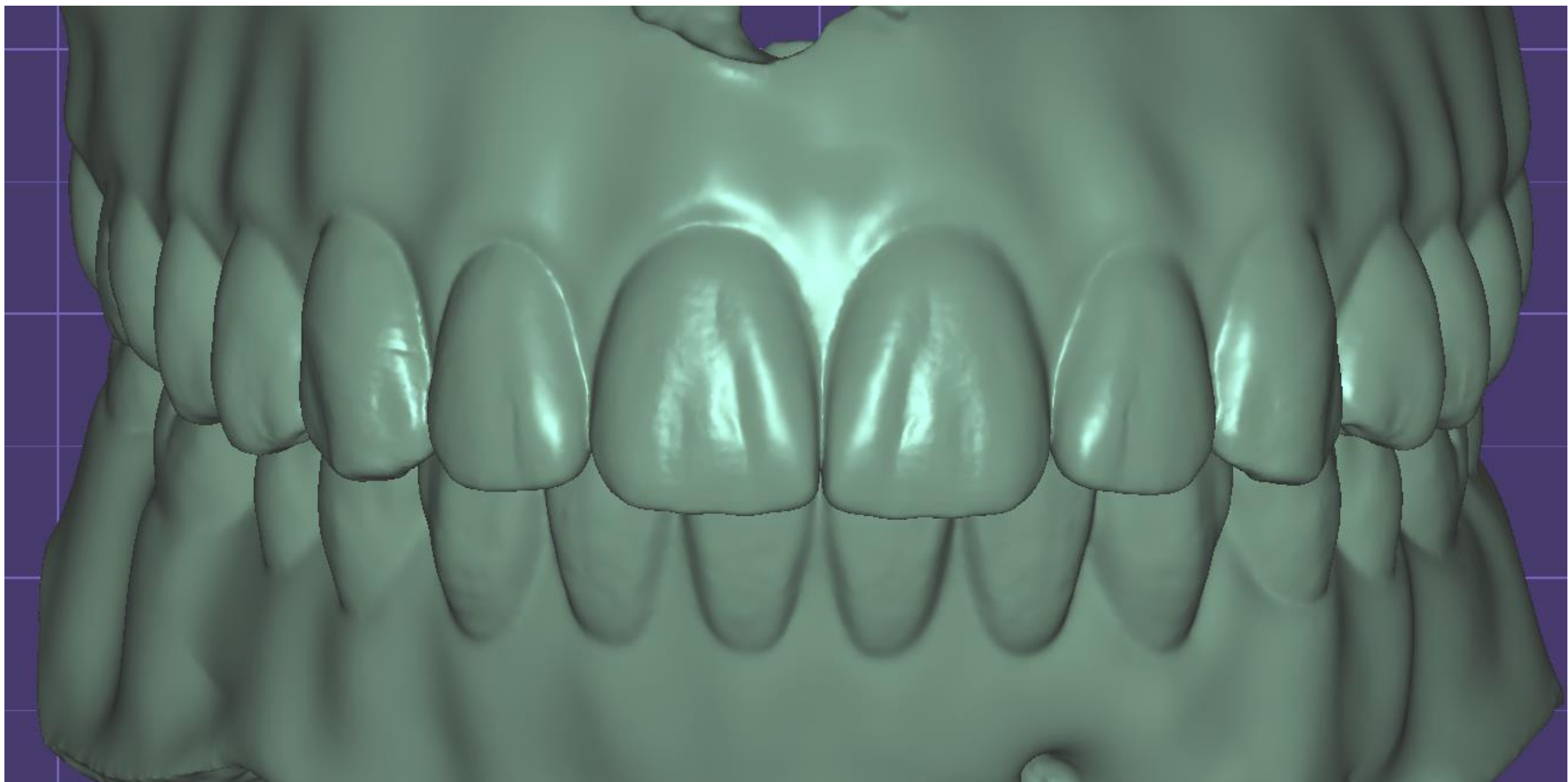


Fig.2b Complete preoperative design.



Fig.2d Creating a detachable Marker.

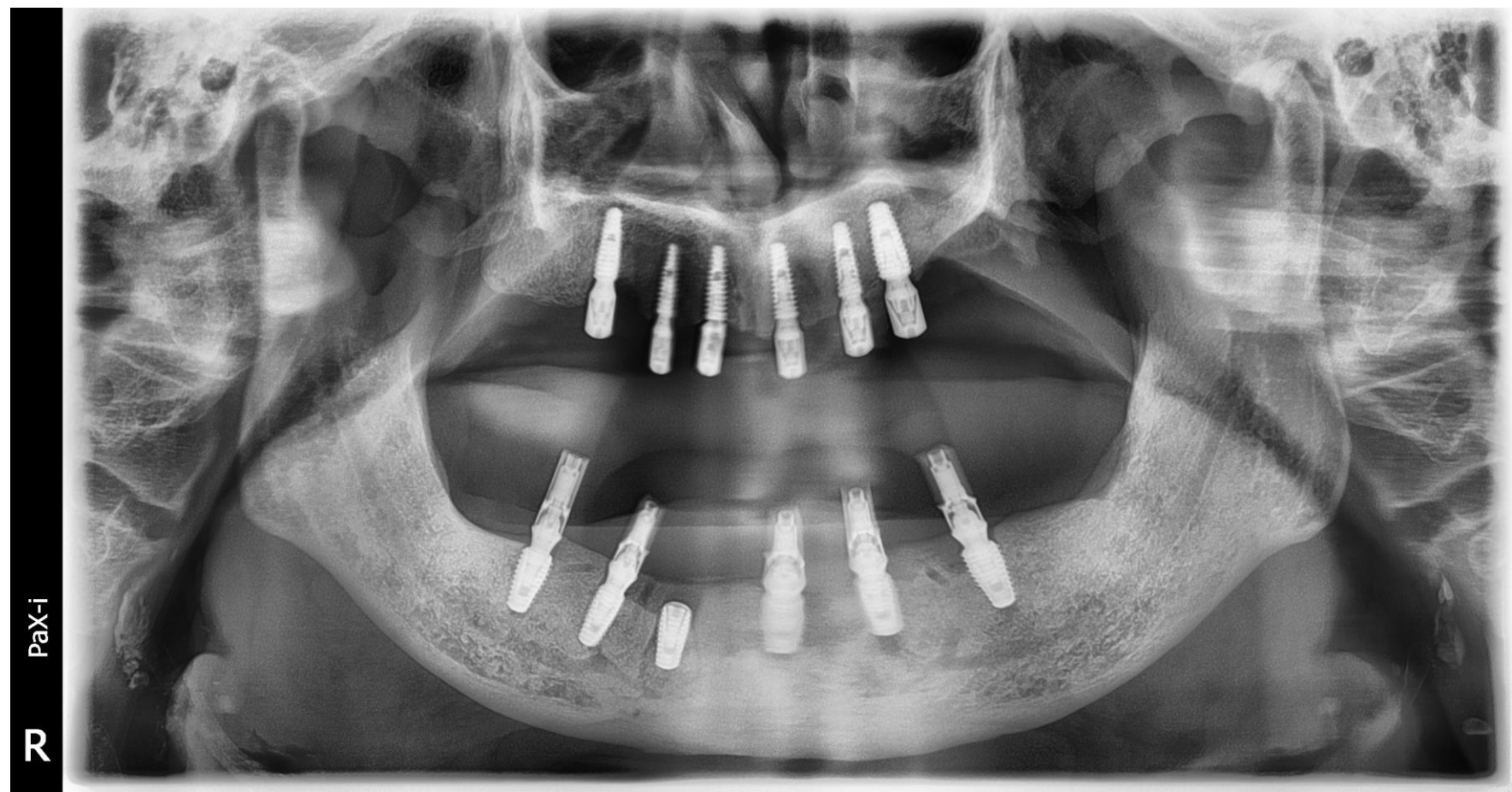


Fig.1f Postoperative image fitting。

植体横截面			
植体矢状面			
植体冠状面			
牙位	品牌	型号	规格 (mm)
26	Megagen	AnyOne	5*11.5
植入点偏差 (mm)	总偏差	横向偏差	深度偏差
	0.54	0.37	-0.40
理想值 (mm)	<2.00	<1.00	<1.00
	总偏差	横向偏差	深度偏差
植入点偏差 (mm)	0.60	0.43	-0.41
	<2.00	<1.00	<1.00
理想值 (mm)	<2.00	<1.00	<1.00
	角度偏差 (°)	2.85	
理想值 (°)		<5.00	

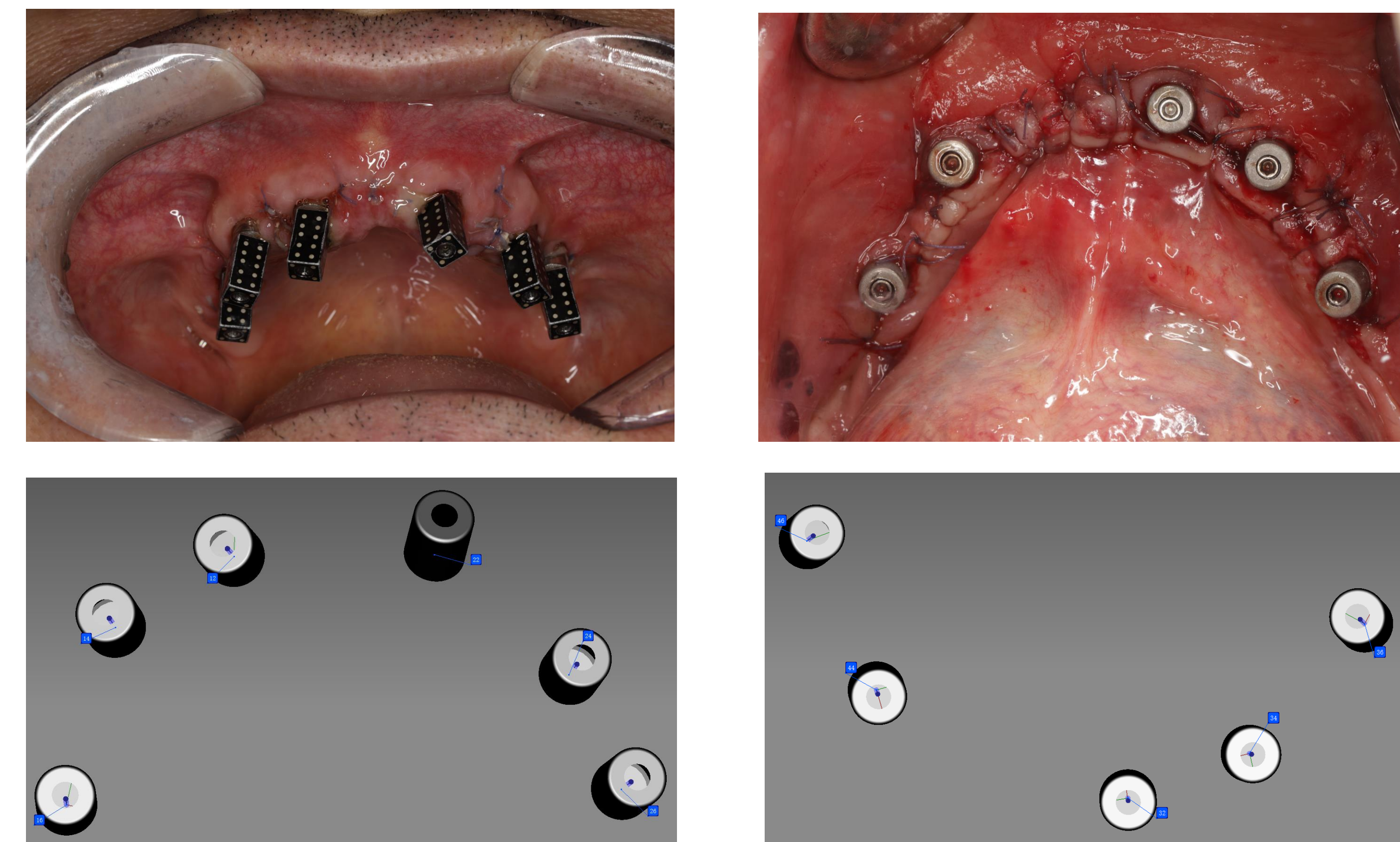


Fig.3a Postoperative data collection
Installing the scanning rod
Installing the scanning rod.

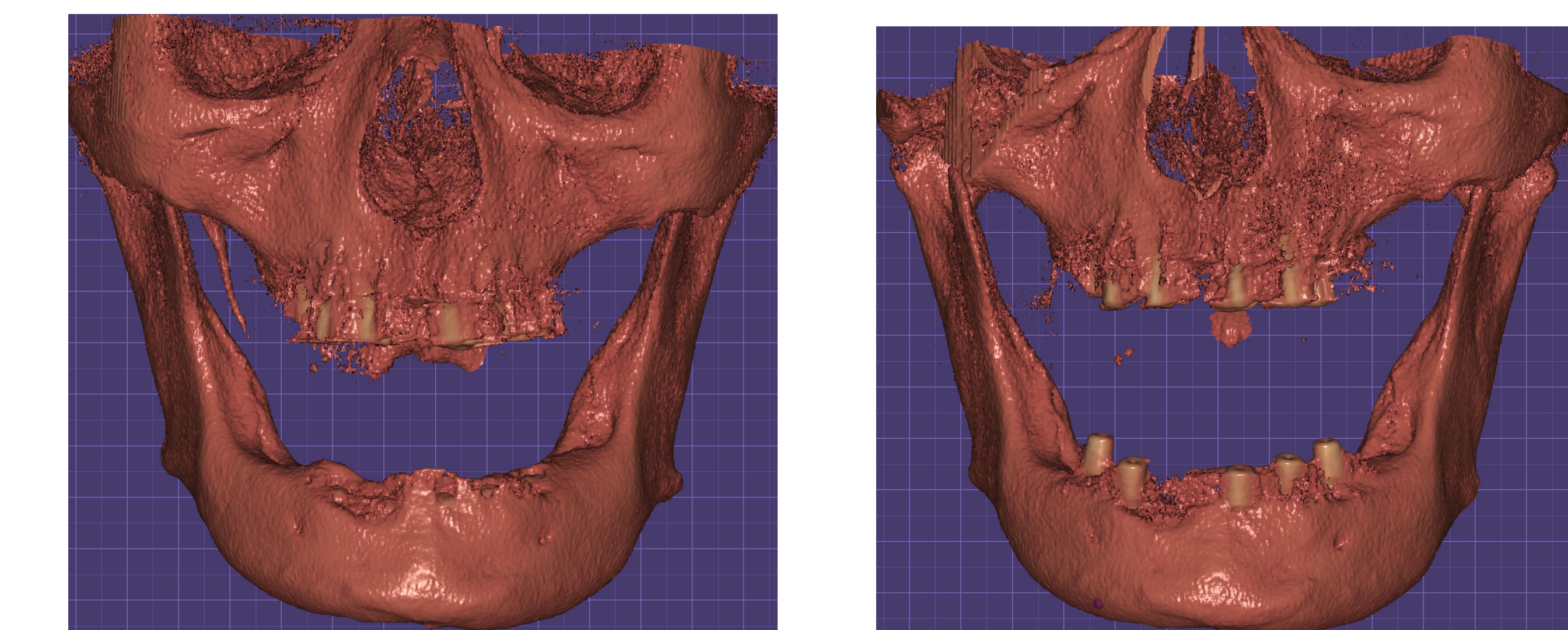


Fig.3b Wearing a scanning cap to take CT after surgery.

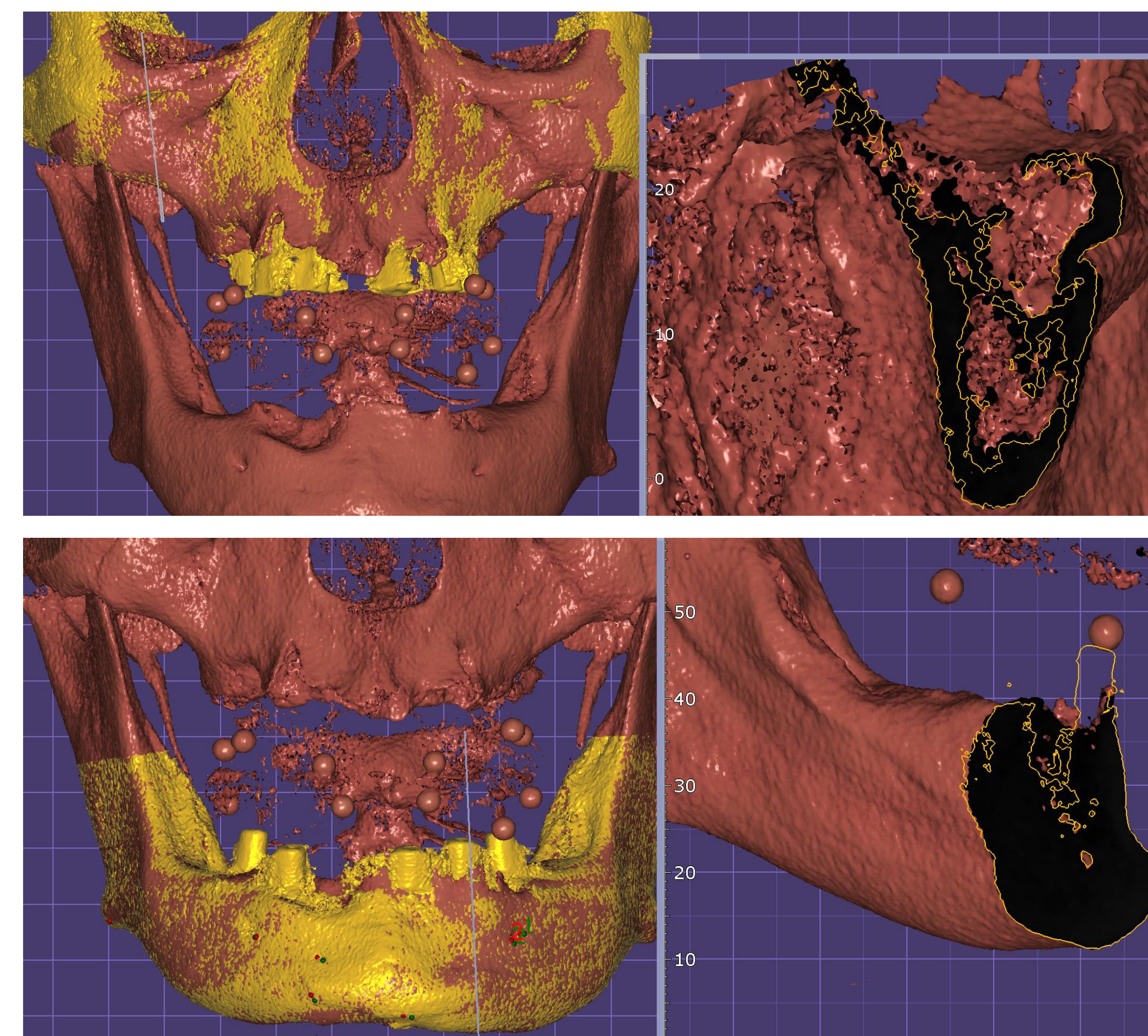


Fig.3c Match postoperative CBCT to preoperative CBCT.

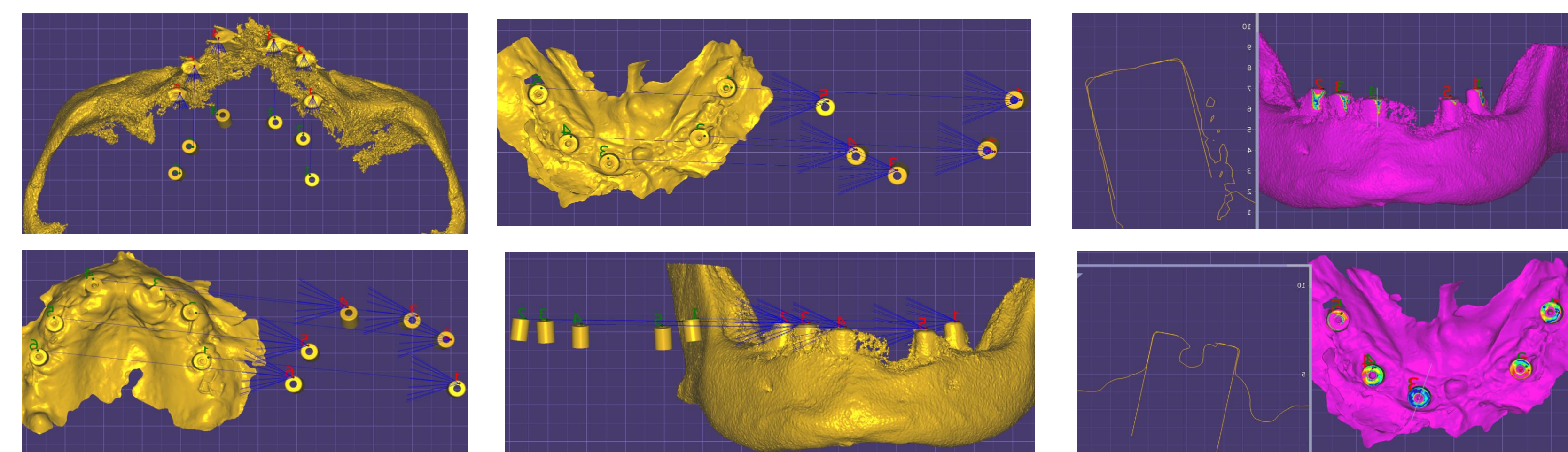


Fig.3d Postoperative matching of external and oral scan data.

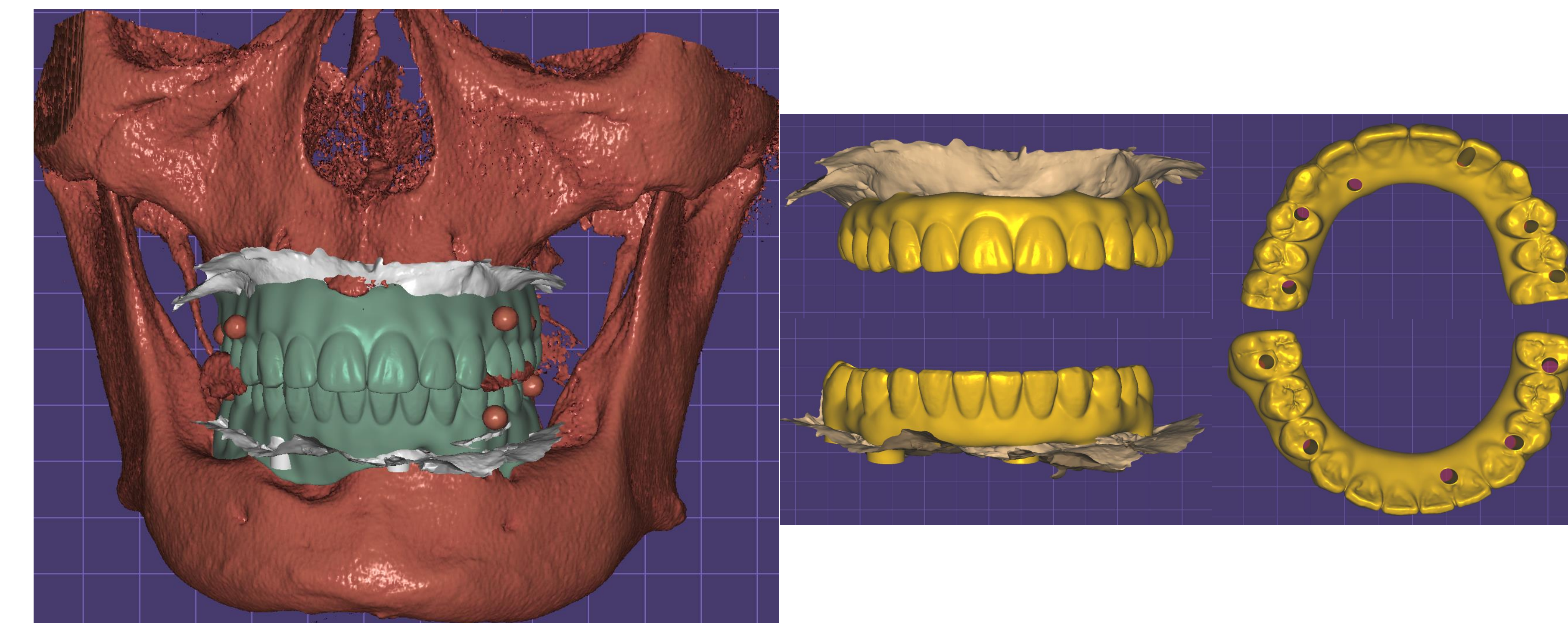


Fig.3e Match complete preoperative design with the data of external nad oral.

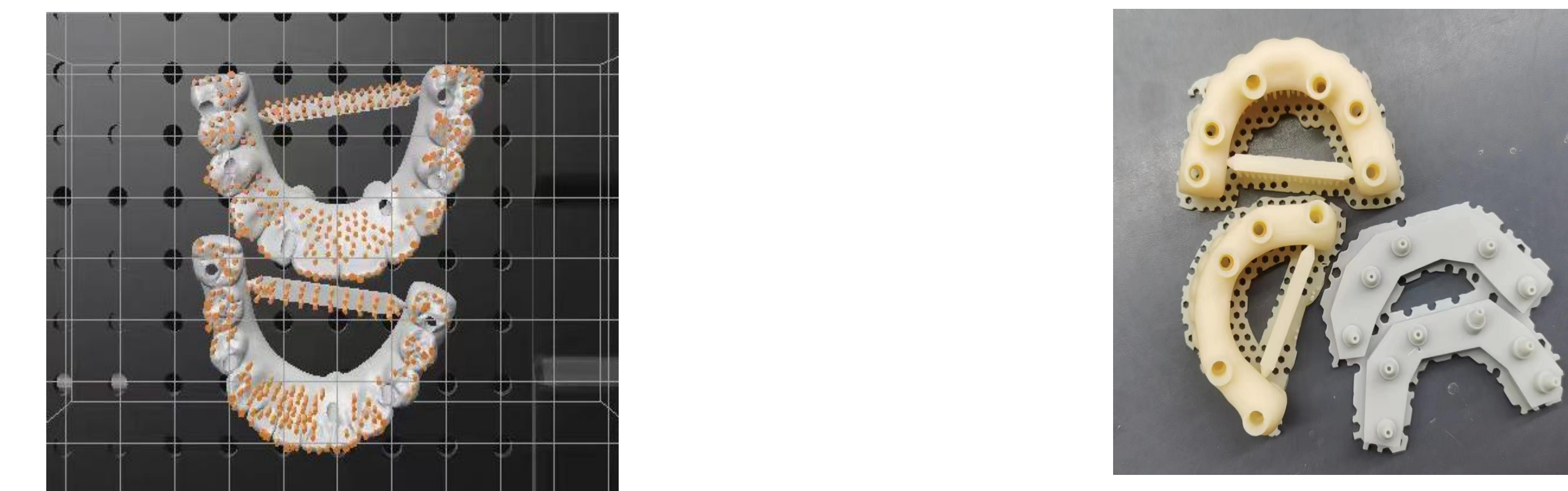


Fig.3f 3D Printing make the prosthesis.

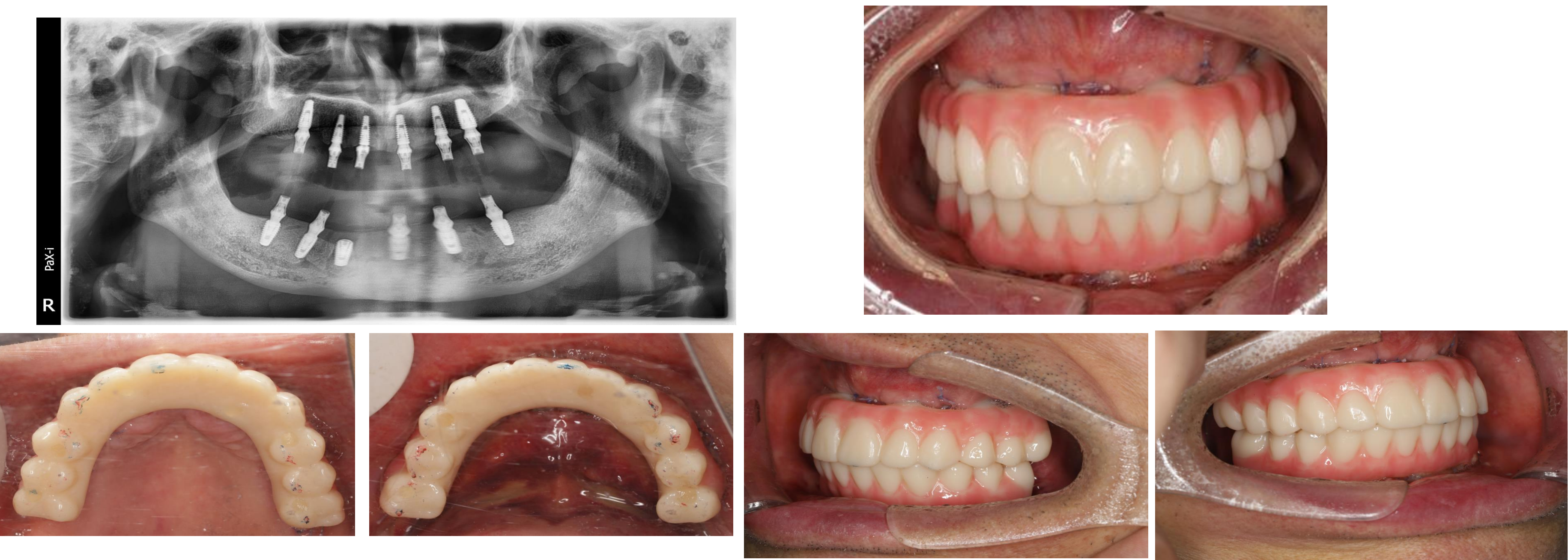


Fig.4a Prosthesis in the mouth.

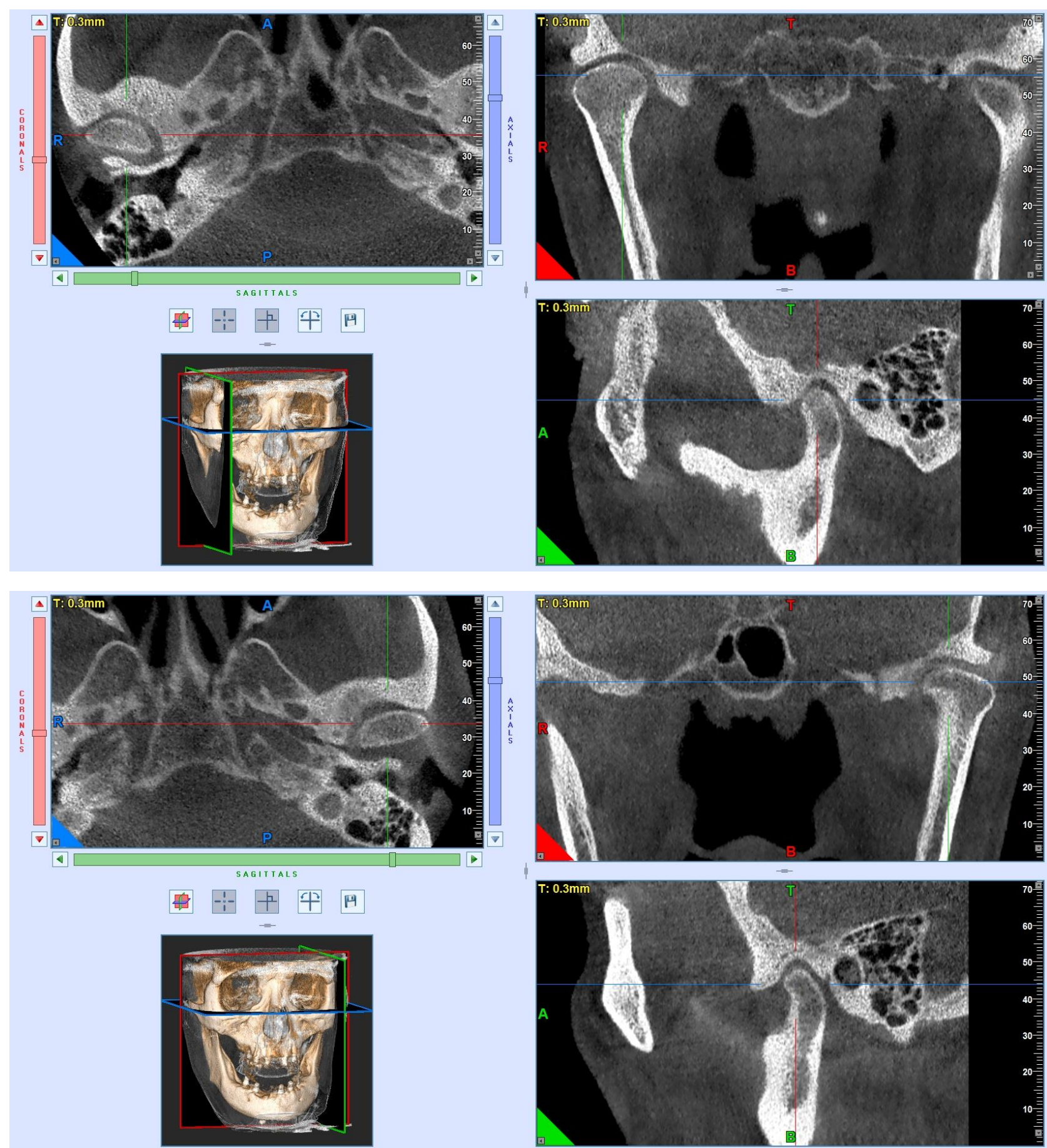


Fig.4c Immediate prosthesis
Condylar process in ideal positon.

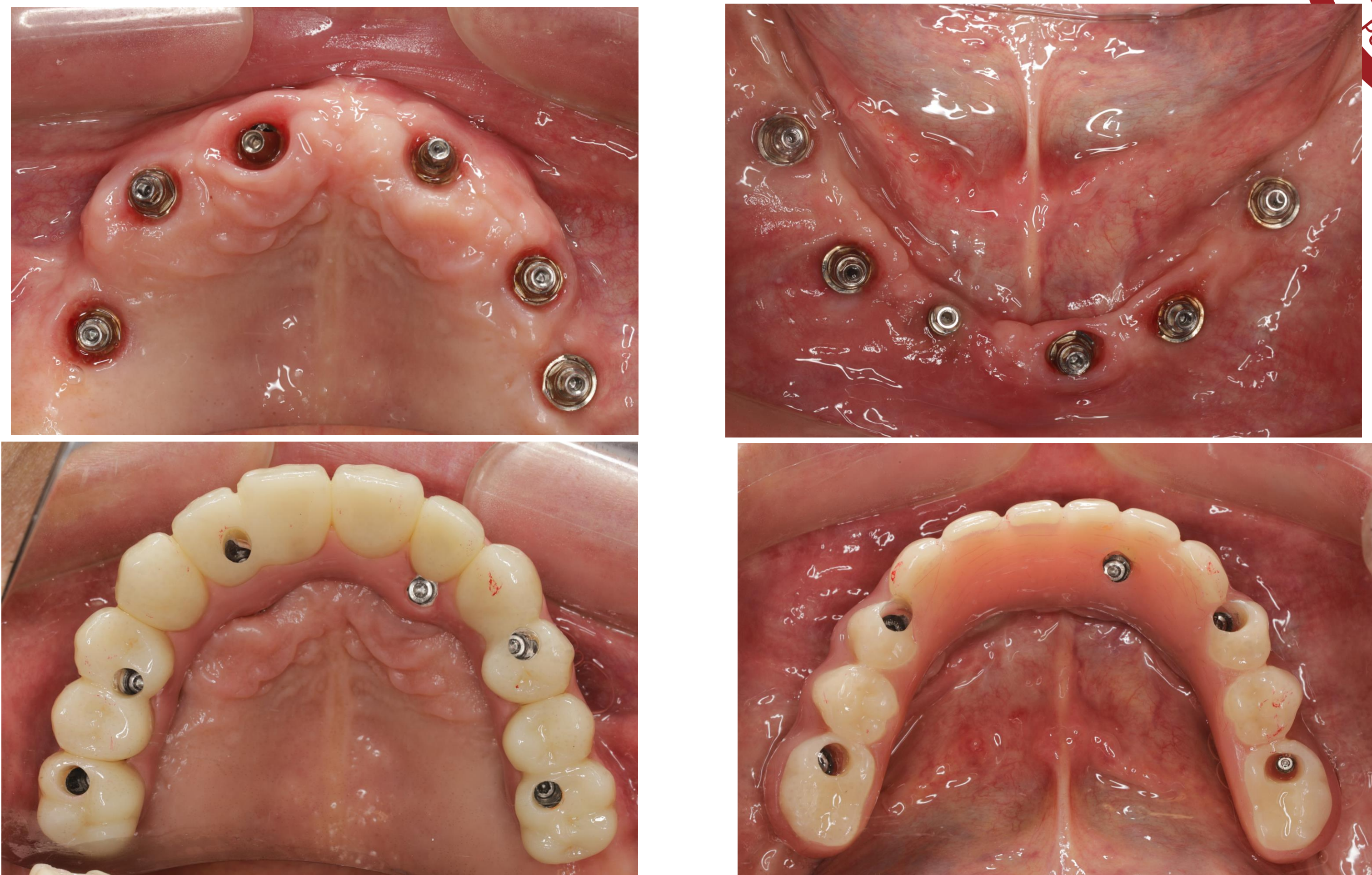


Fig.4e Fixed restorations on implants in the
edentulous arch.



Fig.1b Compare facial contour between
complete denture and immediate proshesis.

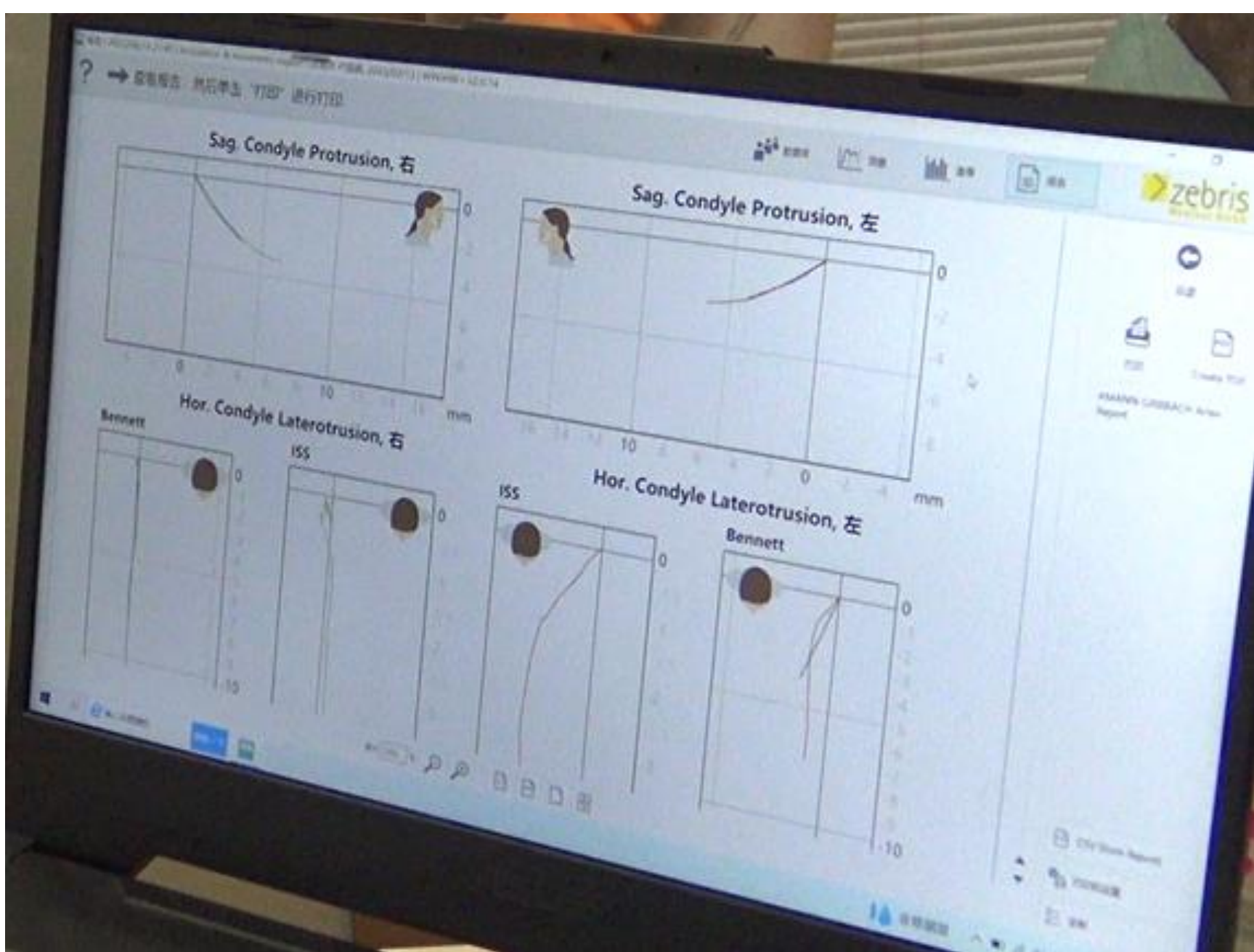


Fig.4d Using Zebris JMA Optic
analyse.

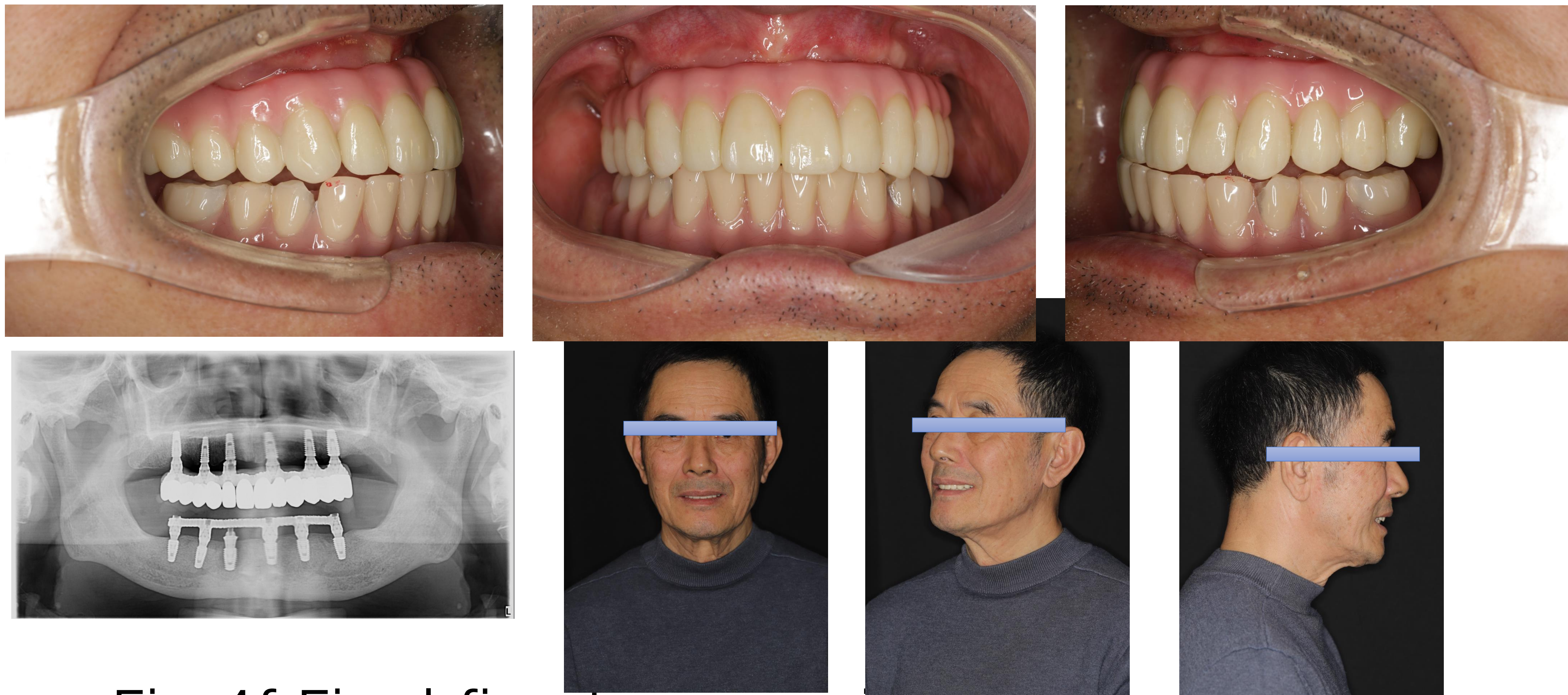


Fig.4f Final fixed restoration of upper
jaw,temporary fixed restoration of lower jaw.