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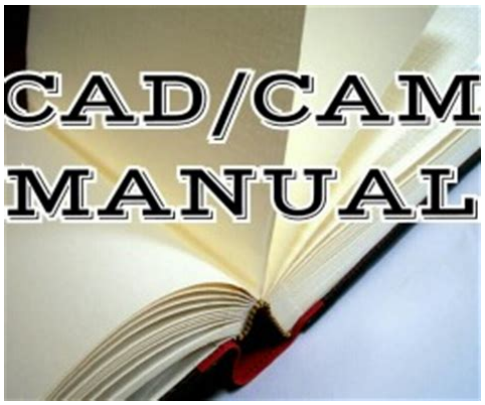

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Our payment security system encrypts your information during transmission. We don’t share your credit card details with thirdparty sellers, and we don’t sell your information to others. Please try again.Please try again.These models typically appear on a computer monitor as a threedimensional representation of a part or a system of parts, which can be readily altered by changing relevant parameters. CAD systems enable designers to view objects under a wide variety of representations and to test these objects by simulating realworld conditions. Computeraided manufacturing CAM uses geometrical design data to control automated machinery. CAM systems are associated with computer numerical control CNC or direct numerical control DNC systems. These systems differ from older forms of numerical control NC in that geometrical data are encoded mechanically. Since both CAD and CAM use computerbased methods for encoding geometrical data, it is possible for the processes of design and manufacture to be highly integrated.Then you can start reading Kindle books on your smartphone, tablet, or computer no Kindle device required. In order to navigate out of this carousel please use your heading shortcut key to navigate to the next or previous heading. Register a free business account If you are a seller for this product, would you like to suggest updates through seller support To calculate the overall star rating and percentage breakdown by star, we don’t use a simple average. Instead, our system considers things like how recent a review is and if the reviewer bought the item on Amazon. It also analyzes reviews to verify trustworthiness. Please enable it to take advantage of the complete set of features!Get the latest public health information from CDC. Get the latest research from NIH. Find NCBI SARSCoV2 literature, sequence, and clinical content.There were no significant dimensional differences p Epub 2010 Aug 8.http://innermiracles.com/mv4hFmnyXGVWs6kv.xml

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For optimal clinical results, surface morphology should promote the integration of soft tissue while minimizing plaque and bacterial retention. Objective. The aim of the study was therefore to characterize the surface topography of bars of different manufacturers based on the profilometric analysis and the need for manual postprocessing in the laboratory. Methods. A custom mandibular edentulous cast with four anterior implants was used as a reference cast and reproduced eight times. On each reproduction cast, corresponding scan flags were positioned and digitized. Acrylic 3D printed bar frameworks were produced and sent to the respective production center along with the digital files of the CAD bars for milling. In the course of profilometric analysis, all bars were examined in three critical Regions of Interest ROI Transmucosal, labial, basal. Sa and Ra values of each construction were determined. To evaluate the necessary refinishing time eight dental technicians macroscopically evaluated the bars by performing a subjective visual inspection. KruskalWallis Htests and Tukey and Kramers post hoc tests were applied to detect differences between the samples. Results. After profilometric examination, three specimens Dentsply Sirona ZDC; Straumann ZST; CAMLOG ZCC demonstrated surface roughness values in the biological acceptable range Sa 0.20.4 m in the transmucosal region and provided optimal conditions for a reliable soft tissue adaptation. The Ra measurements revealed values beyond the acceptable threshold in the transmucosal region for three bars Straumann ZST; Dentsply Sirona ZDC; Amann Girrbach LAC. The evaluation of quality and time for manual postprocessing by dental technicians confirmed the measurementbased ranking of the bars. Conclusion. Download fulltext PDF The aim of the study was therefore to characterize the surface topography of bars of different manufacturers based on the profilometric analysis and the need for manual postprocessing in the laboratory.

Methods A custom mandibular edentulous cast with four anterior implants was used as a reference cast and reproduced eight times. Results After profilometric examination, three specimens Dentsply Sirona ZDC; Straumann ZST; CAMLOG ZCC demonstrated surface roughness values in the biological acceptable range Sa 0.20.4 m in the transmucosal region and provided optimal conditions for a reliable soft tissue adaptation. Article History Received April 20, 2019 Revised June 17, 2019 Accepted July 04, 2019 All of the bars were based on a study model Fig. 1 and were produced either in the dental laboratory or in a central production center. Table 1. Examined bars and their place of production. A tooth setup with prefabricated acrylic teeth served to manufacture a template to guide the placement of the implants in the master cast. Four implant analogs with a diameter of 4.3 mm, a tubeintube connection and a flat platform Camlog, Wimsheim, Germany were placed and fixed with acrylic resin GC Pattern Resin, Leuven, Belgium in the FDI positions 34, 32, 42, and 44. For support of a onepiece bar restoration with bilateral distal extensions of 7 mm, two PreciVertix attachments and two distal extra coronal round precision attachments Ceka, Hannover, Germany were chosen. Impression copings for a closed tray technique Camlog, Wimsheim, Germany were positioned and the master cast was reproduced 8 times utilizing vinyl polysiloxane RSILINE Dublier 22, RDental, Hamburg, Germany to produce sample casts. In order to take the individually preferred processing method of each manufacturer into account, analog and digital data of the master cast and bar framework were sent to the participating production centers. For this purpose, highresolution images from various perspectives were made available to them on an online platform.

In order to assess the additional time a dental technician needs to spend on each of the bars prior to their clinical insertion, the dental technicians were invited to document the effort required to obtain a clinically acceptable product in a tailormade questionnaire. To reduce bias and to ensure optimum reproducibility, all examiners had two calibration sessions prior to the beginning of the evaluation.In order to evaluate surface roughness, the raw measurement data signals were technically edited in a first step. The surface of the bar was broken down into individual points that provided information about the surface form and its waviness. In a first step, the form was removed using a socalled Foperator, while the shortwave deviations were eliminated in a second step harnessing a low pass filter Sfilter. With the resulting SF surface, the form deviations and waviness, which, unlike roughness, give low frequency signals, are removed via a special highpass filter L filter. The various roughness parameters could then be calculated from the resulting SL surface. The mean roughness Ra and the total height were determined as amplitude parameters based on a 2Dmeasurement. The spatial parameters obtained from the 3Dmeasurement were the mean surface roughness Sa, the maximum height of the selected surface Sz, and the developed interfacial area ratio Sdr. Before the actual measurement was performed, the form deviation of the selected region was reduced to one surface using a third and fourthorder polynomial calculation cubic and quadratic function. Longer wavelengths were regarded as waviness and were filtered out with a special highpass filter. A 20x magnification was used for all subsequent measurements. This resulted in a measurement range with a depth of 0.50 mm and a width of 0.70 mm. Three connected areas were measured per region. The segment for determining the Rvalue Ra was drawn vertically through the defined area.

The S value Sa, Sz, Sdr were identified on the basis of the total surface comprising all individual regions. 2.5. Statistical Analysis In order to determine statistical differences between the investigated bar constructions, the Sa and Ra values of a construction in the three regions were combined into one variable. For all independent variables different manufac turers, both descriptive and comparative analyzes were performed. Statistical analyses were carried out using the program packages STATISTICA STATSOFT, Tulsa, USA, version 9.1 and BiAS EpsilonVerlag, Frankfurt, Germany, version 11.02. KruskalWallis Htests were used to compare independent groups for continuous variables. Tukey and Kramers post hoc tests were applied to compare samples in pairs. Significance was set at p 3. RESULTS 3.1. Evaluation by the Dental Technicians Fig. 3 and Table 2 show the outcome of the dental technicians' analysis. Three of the bars were rated good to very good

ZDC, ZST, ZCC.Milling marks are less significant here as only the LDC, LDT bars, and the ZZC bar show such traces Fig. 5 . 3.2.3. Basal Region The basal implant bar regions of ZCC and ZZC show smoother sections in some places 20x magnification, the cause of which is unknown; however, they could result from polishing. Furthermore, the biological acceptable limit values known from the literature are provided. If regions are So far, plaque accumulation in the subgingival area could not be completely attributed to roughness. Nevertheless, it can be assumed that the texture roughness of a surface gives an indication of its intraoral, clinical behavior, especially if it is monitored in vivo over a longer period of time. As a rule, the surface topography is assessed based on the parameters of form, waviness, and roughness, with the form, also referred to as profile, representing the harshest and roughest type of unevenness. For abutments, Gehrke et al.

All other specimens fail to meet the limit value and therefore could be exposed to the risk of increased plaque attachment. All other examined bars had higher values. In order to minimize increased plaque attachment and the resulting increased prosthetic aftercare during recall, these bars should be reworked and polished manually. It should be noted that the Savalues characterize the surface in three dimensions and therefore cannot be directly compared with Ra values. Height parameters based on average Savalues do not contain any information about the frequency of the height changes and, as a consequence, different topographies may result in the same Savalues.They examined milled, sintered, and cast CoCr abutments regarding the repercussions of roughness on the microgap and were able to establish a significant correlation between both parameters. Polishing marks in the ROIs of some of the investigated bars suggest that the manufacturers are also aware of this fact. The comparison of roughness values, as well as a re commendation of standards based on that comparison, are hampered by an inconsistent usage of Sa and Ra values in the literature. CONSENT FOR PUBLICATION Not applicable. FUNDING None. CONFLICT OF INTEREST The authors declare no conflict of interest, financial or otherwise. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS The authors wish to thank Joachim Rudert for his support in the translation of this paper. Braz Oral Res 2014; 28 Dental CADCAM systems. What is the state of the art. In vitro precision of fit of computeraided design and computer aided manufacturing titanium and zirconium dioxide bars. Dental Implantol and Biomater 2016; Chap. 3 pp. 3959. Nothdurft FP, Fontana D, Ruppenthal S, et al. An in vivo study in man.Cochran DL, Simpson J, Weber HP, et al. Int Oral Maxilofac Implants 1994; 93 28997. Technologies Basel 2017; 2018 Rimondini L, Fare S, Brambilla E, et al. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.

0 International Public License CCBY 4.0, a copy of which is available at . This license permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. The focus has since shifted to the assessment of the soft tissueimplant interface to better understand the mechanism of biological seal in the transmucosal region. The importance of periimplant mucosal region lies in the need to establish a tight seal that isolates implant and the bone from the oral environment via epithelial and connective tissue attachment, thus preventing ingrowth of bacterial plaque. Many factors may influence the soft tissue attachment at this periimplant interface. In this chapter, the dimension of periimplant tissues and the factors affecting the biological seal, namely surface topography and physicochemical properties, are discussed. The review also looks into the impact of the type of materials and surface modifications of dental implant, all of which may influence the formation of biological seal of soft tissue around the dental implant. View Show abstract Attachment and growth of periodontal cells on smooth and rough titanium Article Jan 1994 David L Cochran J. Simpson H P Weber Daniel Buser View Implantsupported overdentures with different bar designs A retrospective evaluation after 519 years of clinical function Article Fulltext available Aug 2015 J Adv Prosthodont Sven Rinke Hajo Rasing Nikolaus Gersdorff Matthias Roediger This retrospective study evaluated the outcome of implantretained overdentures IODs after 519 years of clinical function. The analysis focused on the

survival and success rates according to KaplanMeier of the implants and prostheses. Technical complication rates for each type of restoration were analyzed and compared via oneway ANOVA and the Chisquared test. The prevalence of periimplantitis radiographic bone loss 3.

5 mm was evaluated by digital analysis of panoramic radiographs taken postoperative baseline and after 519 years of clinical function followup. Barretained IODs are an adequate treatment option for edentulous jaws. Nevertheless, periimplantitis was identified as a frequent and serious biological complication for this type of reconstruction. Forty specimens of YTZP were produced and finished with 4 different polishing protocols with standard dental abrasives. Protocol Co used a coarse rubber abrasive, protocol Me used the rubber abrasive of protocol Co plus a medium rubber abrasive, protocol Fi used the polishing sequences of protocol Me plus a fine rubber abrasive, and protocol UF used protocol Me plus ultrafine highgloss polishing. Ten machined titanium disks served as control C. The casting method has been shown to complicate passive fit to the implant fixtures due to shrinkage and expansion of the materials used to construct the prosthesis. Additionally, castings not providing homogeneous masses of metal and microbubbles in the cast metal are very common leading to potential weak points in the prosthesis. As these structures are milled from solid blocks of homogenous metal, bubbles are eliminated from the final prosthesis thus providing stronger frameworks. View Show abstract Differential Behavior of Fibroblasts and Epithelial Cells on Structured Implant Abutment Materials A Comparison of Materials and Surface Topographies Article Aug 2014 Frank P Nothdurft Dorothee Fontana Sandra Ruppenthal Lars Kaestner PurposeThe aim of this study was to compare the proliferation and attachment behavior of fibroblasts and epithelial cells on differently structured abutment materials.Materials and Methods. Three different surface topographies were prepared on zirconia and titanium alloy specimens and defined as follows machined as delivered without further surface modification, smooth polished, and rough sandblasted.

Energydispersive Xray spectroscopy, topographical analysis, and water contact angle measurements were used to analyze the surface properties. Fibroblasts HGF1 and epithelial cells HNEpC grown on the specimens were investigated 24 hours and 72 hours after seeding and counted using fluorescence imaging. To investigate adhesion, the abundance and arrangement of the focal adhesion protein vinculin were evaluated by immunocytochemistry.ResultsSimilar surface topographies were created on both materials. Fibroblasts exhibited significant higher proliferation rates on comparable surface topographies of zirconia compared with the titanium alloy. Cell spreading was generally higher on polished and machined surfaces than on sandblasted surfaces. Rough surfaces provided favorable properties in terms of cellular adhesion of fibroblasts but not of epithelial cells.Conclusions. Our data support complex soft tissue cellsubstrate interactions the fibroblast and epithelial cell response is influenced by both the material and surface topography. Materials and methods. Electronic searches for clinical studies focusing on longterm followup were performed using the PubMed and Ovid search engines. A total of 18 articles satisfied the inclusion criteria. Implant survival appears unaffected by fabrication technique. View Show abstract Passive Fit in Screw Retained Multiunit Implant Prosthesis Understanding and Achieving A Review of the Literature Article Fulltext available Mar 2014 Muaiyed Mahmoud Buzayan Norsiah Yunus One of the considerable challenges for screwretained multiunit implant prosthesis is achieving a passive fit of the prosthesis superstructure to the implants. This passive fit is supposed to be one of the most vital requirements for the maintenance of the osseointegration. On the other hand, the misfit of the implant supported superstructure may lead to unfavourable complications, which can be mechanical or biological in nature.

The manifestations of these complications may range from fracture of various components in the implant system, pain, marginal bone loss, and even loss of osseointegration. Thus, minimizing the misfit and optimizing the passive fit should be a prerequisite for implant survival and success. The

purpose of this article is to present and summarize some aspects of the passive fit achieving and improving methods. The literature review was performed through Science Direct, Pubmed, and Google database. They were searched in English using the following combinations of keywords passive fit, implant misfit and framework misfit. Articles were selected on the basis of whether they had sufficient information related to framework misfits related factors, passive fit and its achievement techniques, marginal bone changes relation with the misfit, implant impression techniques and splinting concept. The related references were selected in order to emphasize the importance of the passive fit achievement and the misfit minimizing. Despite the fact that the literature presents considerable information regarding the frameworks misfit, there was not consistency in literature on a specified number or even a range to be the acceptable level of misfit. On the other hand, a review of the literature revealed that the complete passive fit still remains a tricky goal to be achieved by the prosthodontist. View Show abstract Success and survival rates of mandibular overdentures supported by two or four implants A systematic review Article Fulltext available Jan 2014 Isabelle Dantas Mariana Barbosa CamaraSouza Maria Helena de Siqueira Torres Morais Gustavo Augusto Seabra Barbosa This systematic review evaluated the influence played by the number of implants on the results of rehabilitation treatment with mandibular overdentures on 2 or 4 implants. The literature search was conducted using PubMed, Embase and Cochrane databases.

Specific terms were used in performing a search from January 1980 to January 2013. The search strategy was applied by two reviewers who extracted the data and compared the results. Discrepancies were resolved by discussion. Great heterogeneity was seen among the selected studies, in regard to survival rates, prosthesis failure and function rates. A medium degree of quality and methodological consistency was found in one study, and no studies showed a high degree. When considering the prosthesis success rate for 2 implants, there was a variation of 23% to 100%. However, when considering the survival rate, the result was 92% to 100%. For 4 implants, prosthesis survival rates showed less variation, i.e., 97.7% to 100%. Ball attachments were the most common type of abutment for 2 implants; however, there was a higher prevalence of bar abutments for 4 implants. Rehabilitations with 2 implants showed more complications and required more maintenance according to the connection type. Given the limitations of this review, mandibular overdentures with 4 implants showed better results with respect to survival and success rates, especially those with a bar connection. Further studies comparing these two treatment types are necessary to improve the scientific evidence in this area. View Show abstract Analysis of the misfit of dental implantsupported prostheses made with three manufacturing processes Article Fulltext available Oct 2013 J Prosthet Dent Marc Antoni FernandezYague Luis M Delgado Meritxell Molmeneu Daniel Rodriguez The microgap between implant components has been associated with complications such as screw loosening or adverse biologic responses. The purpose of this study was to quantify the microroughness of the mating surfaces of implant components manufactured with different processes, to quantify the microgap between implant components, and to determine whether a correlation exists between microroughness and the microgap.

Nine dental implants with a standard external connection were paired with 3 milled, 3 cast, and 3 sintered compatible cobaltchromium alloy abutments. The abutment surface was examined, and the roughness parameter Sz was measured by using a whitelight interferometric microscope at 10 to 100 magnification. The abutment surface and the microgap of the implantabutment connection were observed with scanning electron microscopy, and the microgap width was quantified from micrographs made of each implantabutment pair. The mean and standard deviation of roughness and microgap were evaluated. The Pearson correlation was used to check dependence between roughness and microgap. The milled abutments possessed a connection geometry with defined edges and a mean roughness of 29 m, sintered abutments showed a blurred but functional connection with a roughness of 115 m, and cast abutments showed a connection with a loss of axial symmetry and a roughness of 98 m. A strong correlation was found between the roughness values on

the mating surfaces and the microgap width. The milled components were smoother than the cast or sintered components. A correlation was found between surface roughness and microgap width. The restorations were seated on the master die, and highresolution digital photographs were made of the marginal area on all four sides. The vertical marginal opening was then measured using a calibrated digital software program. Oneway ANOVA and Tukeys post hoc tests were used to determine the presence of statistically significant differences. The maxillary definitive cast and the trial tooth arrangement were separately scanned and superimposed. The virtual cast created from the scan data was surveyed, and the framework was designed using specific software. After framework trial placement, the definitive obturator prosthesis was processed using conventional heatpolymerizing resin with the lostwax processing technique.

The handpiece sleeve not only guides the head of the handpiece accurately but also enables the cooling water to reach the area of drilling directly. Published by Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved. Read more Discover more Last Updated 28 Apr 2020 Download citation What type of file do you want. RIS BibTeX Plain Text What do you want to download. Citation only Citation and abstract Download ResearchGate iOS App Get it from the App Store now. Install Keep up with your stats and more Access scientific knowledge from anywhere or Discover by subject area Recruit researchers Join for free Login Email Tip Most researchers use their institutional email address as their ResearchGate login Password Forgot password. Keep me logged in Log in or Continue with LinkedIn Continue with Google Welcome back. Keep me logged in Log in or Continue with LinkedIn Continue with Google No account. Terms Privacy Copyright Imprint. Through the acquired image, the shapes can be arranged on the slab avoiding material imperfections while identifying the nervures that need to be machined; it is also possible to qualify the slab edge geometrically. The shapes being nested are loaded from the active itemized list. In this phase the overlapping cuts are removed, the colliding cuts are trimmed, the uncomplete ones are completed with a rest machining, and the cutting order is optimized to minimize the head rotations and the rapid distance traveled.Do you need a quotation. We are at your disposal. Ok Read More. Extensive reconstructions require the combination of modern materials and technologies with manual skills. Outstanding results can be achieved by carefully selecting suitable materials, masking discoloured preparations and implementing an optimum preparation design. The success can be seen in restorations that remain stable and intact over many years.