**What should I expect from my bone graft procedure?**

- **You and your dental team will discuss treatment options that are best for you.**
- **During the procedure, the site will be anesthetized and an opening will be made.**
- **The bone graft material will be placed and additional procedures will be performed, if necessary.**
- **The site will be closed and healing will begin.**
- **Healing will occur anywhere from 3 to 4 months to 1 year, depending on your body, the procedure and the material used. Regular follow-up appointments will be made based on your dental team’s recommendation.**

**Why Straumann Bone Graft Solutions?**

Thanks to advancing technologies and scientific evidence, your dental provider now has the ability to grow bone where needed. This allows them the chance to restore the function and esthetics which not only benefits your oral health, but can improve your quality of life.

At Straumann, we are committed to providing your dentist with effective bone grafting solutions that are tested, trusted and designed to deliver excellent results.

*Straumann – Simply Doing More for Our Patients*

Our guiding principle — Simply Doing More — also holds true for our commitment to you, the patient. In collaboration with leading clinics, research institutes and universities, we develop solutions that enable dentists to treat their patients based on the latest research. We continue to contribute to advances in dental regeneration, dental restorations and prosthetics, as well as patient treatment.

*Visit www.straumann.us/patientinformation to find out more about products and solutions by Straumann and ask your dentist.*

Every surgical procedure carries potential risks. You should always consult with a dental professional prior to treatment. Potential risk factors may vary depending on medical or other conditions of each patient.

*As of 4/2019*

This brochure is designed to provide you with an overview on the bone grafting procedure and options available to you. Your doctor remains your best source for information about bone grafting, potential risks and complications associated with the procedure and individual considerations for the product. Bone grafting procedures should not be performed in patients where infection of the site still exists. A patient’s response and success with the bone grafting procedure is based on individual medical factors, including wound healing capabilities.

Make sure your dental professional is aware of your allergies, medications and medical history in order for your treatment plan to reflect the best solution for you. Your doctor will provide any post-operative instructions you might need.
Why do I need bone grafting procedure?

For dental implant placement, sometimes additional bone is needed. Bone loss can be the result of trauma or deterioration over time. When this happens, your dentist may need to help your body develop new bone either before or at the time your implant is placed. Your dentist will place bone grafting material that will help support new bone formation over time.

You might need a bone graft if you have lost bone because:
- You have lost a tooth
- You have gum disease (periodontitis)
- You have had trauma to the jaw bone

What are my options for bone grafting?
Depending on the extent of your bone loss, your dentist might choose to graft either before or at the time of implant placement. The extent of bone loss will also help to determine what type of bone graft material is used.

The sources of bone graft material include:
- Autograft – bone from your body
- Allograft – sterilized human donor bone
- Xenograft – sterilized bone from an animal source
- Synthetic – manufactured artificial bone

There are advantages and disadvantages associated with each type of material.

Some dentists choose autograft – removing bone tissue from another part of your own body – but that may require an extra surgical site and can be painful.

Allograft – bone from a human donor – has shown to be an excellent substitute to eliminate the need for harvesting bone from your own body. Much like an organ transplant, allograft bone is most similar to your own bone, but without the need for an additional surgical site.

Xenograft – bone from an animal – supports new bone formation, but takes a longer period of time to be replaced by new bone.

Synthetic materials have been thoroughly researched as substitutes to autograft. They support bone formation over time, but can remain in your body longer and it may take time for new bone to develop.

Where does the allograft tissue come from?
Allograft is human bone donated to enhance the quality of life of others. It is a voluntary donation made after death with consent given by the donor or the donor’s family.

Prior to being accepted for processing and sterilization, all donations are put through a stringent screening process. This includes a review of medical and hospital records, family interviews, the collection of other relevant information, and laboratory testing. The bone is recovered through a surgical procedure designed to respect the donor.

How can I be sure the allograft material is safe?
Straumann has a commercial partnership with LifeNet Health®, the worldwide leader in organ and tissue transplantation. Through this partnership, Straumann AlloGraft is backed by LifeNet Health’s 30-year history in recovery and processing services, with a sterling reputation in the industry. To date*, allograft tissues processed with LifeNet Health technology have zero reported instances of disease transmission.

Allograft vs. other bone grafting options
Compared to autograft substitutes, synthetic and xenograft materials, allograft is most similar to a patient’s own bone, does not remain in the body as long, and can help your body develop new bone quickly.

Your dental provider will recommend the best type of material based on your case and their experience.