

**TRANSITIONAL MINI-IMPLANTS
RESEARCH STUDY.
HISTOLOGIC
STUDY IN NON HUMAN
PRIMATES.**

*Oscar Sarnachiaro •**

*Oscar Bonal **

Carl E. Misch •

*Sergio Gotta.**

*Evangelina Sarnachiaro **

•UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH
SCHOOL OF DENTAL MEDICINE
DEPARTMENT OF PROSTHODONTICS
ORAL IMPLANTOLOGY CENTER
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA, U.S.

*ORAL IMPLANTOLOGY CENTER
PRIMATE RESEARCH INSTITUTE
BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA.

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Research
Institute

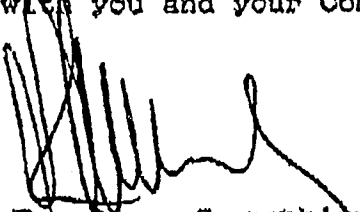
FAX MEMORANDUM

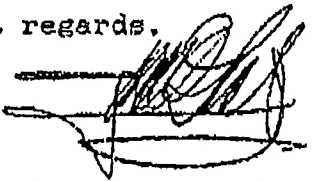
ATTN: Bernard Weissman FAX NUMBER: 001 ^{212 532 9026} ~~201 426 5000~~
FIRM: c/o Dentatus
FROM: Guido Sarnachiaro FAX NUMBER: 011 541 503 2940
DATE: February 17, 1995.
SUBJ: Mini Transitional Implants. TOTAL PAGES SENT: 4

Dear Mr. Weissman,

As per your request in your last fax, I am sending the report you want. You must know this is an abstract because you requested things urgently. I know you want only concise important things, but I must send you everything and then you use what you need. Concerning the photograph number 2, you have it in slide. Remember the slides we left you? Photo No. 2, is the one showing the materials of your Firm, i.e. the implant and the instruments used to place them. I remember we saw it while we showed you the Study. Hope that what I am sending is useful for the coming meeting. Good luck. We will keep in touch; anything you need to ask or any question about the report or photograph, do not doubt in calling me. It was a pleasure to deal with you and your Company.

Best regards,


Prof. Dr. Oscar Sarnachiaro
Primate Research Institute.


Guido Sarnachiaro

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The present study is based in the histologic findings of the examined monkey, Macaca Fascicularis, species of Cynomolgus monkey, one of several non human primates. (n.h.p.), model for oral implants, adult, male, fully conditioned and in good health (1), with two inserted titanium c.p. temporary implants, that were screwed in the posterior left mandible of D2 density. (thick porous compacta and coarse trabecular)(2).

The mini transitional implants were 300 mm in length, and 1.8 mm in diameter. (DENTATUS). These were placed between the canine and the second molar, and submerged fixture, and screwed using copious irrigation with isotonic saline solution, with special calibrated drill, previous X-rays, to confirm ridge anatomy and determine vertical available bone.

The surgical technique was done according to instructions in Sendax system protocol. (3)

The implants were unloaded, posoperative control X-rays were taken previous to biopsies (Fig. 1) after 8 months, time that the experience lasted. The distal implant was cut in the apical point due to its length.

The specimen was fixed in Karnovsky solution for posterior processing, decalcified in nitric acid 5 %, included in parafine and made the sections of 10 μ m of thickness; then it was stained with Hematoxiline Eosin and Mallory Trichrome, and assessed by light microscopy. The histologic exam of the specimen was performed in both longitudinal and transverse sections. The first type of section involved gingiva and bone, and the second only bone.

RESULTS:

