

TYPES OF BONE GRAFT MATERIAL

1. Autograft Bone Graft

This type of bone graft, doctors will remove bone from the body of their patient's own body, typically from the chin or hard palate with either the pierzo or a safescraper. When men and women don't have adequate bone tissue available from those areas of the body, our doctors may elect to take bone from the hip or shin. The benefit of an autograft is the low risk of bone graft rejection since the bone is coming from the patient's own body. On the other hand, this type of bone graft means that our doctors will have to create an incision on another area of the body.

2. Allograft Bone Graft

Allograft bone grafts are harvested from deceased donors. Before placing an allograft, our doctors will verify that the donor was free of any diseases or infections before the bone was harvested. This donor bone will also have to go through thorough treatments to make it compatible with their Pasadena patient. The main concern with using this type of bone graft for dental implants is the risk of an immune reaction or rejection.

3. Xenograft Bone Graft

Sometimes our doctors, or their patients, choose a xenograft bone graft when preparing for dental implants. This type of bone graft is taken from an animal – usually a cow or pig – and is processed so that much of what is left is made up of mineral components. Xenografts add amazing support to the site of the dental implants, and as the mouth and jaw heal over time, the body replaces the xenograft with new bone.

TYPES OF MEMBRANES:

1. Teflon membrane

Non-resorbable membrane, Mainly used for socket grafting procedures or when there isn't primary closure for bigger grafting procedures. Usually removed after 4-6 weeks of healing time.

2. Collagen membrane

Resorbable membrane, Mainly used in GBR & Sinus lift procedures. The collagen membranes will resorb over a 3-6 month period and don't need to be removed.