

# Instrumente und Komponenten für den Zahnersatz

DEUTSCH

WICHTIGE INFORMATION. LESEN SIE DIESES DOKUMENT AUFMERKSAM DURCH, BEVOR SIE DAS PRODUKT VERWENDEN.

## GEBRAUCHSANLEITUNG

Instrumente und Komponenten für den Zahnersatz Phibo®. Pilar ProUnic® ProUnic Plus® Phibo® Avantblast® TSA® Advance TSA® BNT® TSH® Phibo® Dupli® Softissue® International Phibo Group® IPIC® VK® Bonetech® Genom® Esthetic Tissue® Phibo Esthetics® Phibo Surgical® Phibo Prosthodontics® Phibo Scientific® Dual-Press® Non Stop® TSH® Aures® Aures® Evo sind eingetragene Marken von Phibo Dental Solutions, S.L.

Dieses Dokument enthält Information für den Gebrauch der Instrumente und Komponenten für den Zahnersatz der Zahnimplantatssysteme Phibo®TSA®, TSA® Advance, TSH®, BNT®, Aures®, Aures® Evo.

Die Produkte des Zahnimplantatssystems Phibo® dürfen nur von qualifizierten und entsprechend ausgebildeten Personen angewendet werden. Nähere Information zur Anwendung der Produkte entnehmen Sie bitte dem entsprechenden chirurgischen Verfahren oder dem Zahnersatzverfahren.

**INFORMATION ZU HAFTUNG UND GEWÄHRLEISTUNG**  
Der Benutzer muss sicherstellen, dass das verwendete Produkt für den Einsatzzweck geeignet ist, insbesondere bei Verfahren, die nicht ausdrücklich empfohlen werden. Weder diese Gebrauchsanleitung noch die Verfahren befreien den Benutzer von dieser Verpflichtung. Die Produkte der Zahnimplantatssysteme Phibo® dürfen ausschließlich mit Originalteilen und -instrumenten gemäß den jeweiligen Anleitungen und Empfehlungen verwendet werden. Der Einsatz von Produkten, Komponenten oder Instrumenten, die keine original Phibo® Ware sind und die mit den im Katalog und in den Verfahren von Phibo® erarbeiteten Produkten in Kontakt treten, annulliert automatisch jegliche Gewährleistung der von Phibo Dental Solutions, S.L. hergestellten Produkte.

Der für die klinische Behandlung verantwortliche Fachmann muss sicherstellen, dass während des gesamten klinischen Prozesses und des Laborprozesses ausschließlich Originalkomponenten verwendet werden. Um Anspruch auf Gewährleistung jeglicher Art zu erlangen, müssen der Verantwortliche der klinischen Behandlung und der Patient die zu diesem Zweck von Phibo® erforderliche Information vorweisen können.

## 1. BESCHREIBUNG

**INSTRUMENTE UND KOMPONENTEN FÜR DEN ZAHNERSATZ.** Die Instrumente der Phibo® werden aus rostfreiem Stahl, Wolframcarbīd und Titan hergestellt. Die chirurgischen Bohrer sind für einen zahnfehlende Gebrauch vorgesehen. Mangelnde Pflege oder fehlende Reinigung und Desinfizierung können die Anwendungszahl verringern, sowie zum Fehlschlagen der Behandlung führen. Alle Instrumente sind durch einen Farbcod gekennzeichnet oder tragen eine Lasermarkierung um eine angemessene Identifizierung und Verwendung zu erleichtern. Der Einsatz von Instrumenten anderer Handelsmarken führt zum Verlust jeglicher Garantie für die Implantate und die weiteren Produkte. Die Zahnersatzkomponenten Phibo® bestehen aus Titan und biokompatibles Plastik. Einige Abutments oder Schrauben von Phibo® sind mit einer Farbmakierung gekennzeichnet um eine angemessene Identifizierung und Verwendung zu erleichtern.

## 2. HINWEISE

**ZU DEN INSTRUMENTEN UND ERGÄNZUNGEN**  
Die Instrument von Phibo® sind zur Unterstützung der Therapieplanung, zur Vorbereitung des Knochenbetts und zum Einsetzen der Phibo® Implantate in den Kiefer des Patienten vorgesehen. Zu den Instrumenten gehören verschiedene Schraubendreher / Zahnersatzkomponententräger, je nach Produktkatalog. Die Phibo® Abutments werden indie Phibo® Zahnimplantate eingesetzt und dienen als Verankerung für die Prothese, wobei es sich um Einzelimplantate, Teil- oder Totalprothesen handeln kann. Die Prothesen können entweder mit dem Abutment verschraubt oder darauf zementiert werden oder auch herausehnehmbar sein. Die Zahnersatzkomponenten aus Plastik für Provisoren sind für eine vorübergehende Versorgung vorgesehen und dürfen nicht länger als 60 Tage verwendet werden. Diese Produkte müssen mit den geeigneten Zahnimplantaten und Abutments von Phibo® verwendet werden, entsprechend dem jeweiligen chirurgischen Verfahren und Zahnersatzverfahren. Für die Zahnersatzbehandlung muss aufgrund der klinischen Diagnose und des Röntgenbefundes sowie anhand eines Modells ein Therapieplan erstellt werden. Dabei muss von der Art der Zahnersatzversorgung, die der Patient benötigt und die eine erfolgreiche Behandlung ermöglicht, ausgegangen werden.

## 3. KONTRAINDIKATIONEN

Vor der Behandlung muss eine ärztliche präoperative Untersuchung des Patienten durchgeführt werden um Risikofaktoren während des Eingriffs, des Einsetzens des Implantats und der Behandlung zu bestimmen. Zahnimplantate dürfen nicht bei Patienten verwendet werden, die sich nicht in der für die Behandlung und die Implantatversorgung notwendigen medizinischen Verfassung befinden. Der verantwortliche Arzt muss abwägen, welche möglichen Vorteile und Risiken eine Behandlung bei Patienten mit lokalisierten oder systemischen Faktoren, die den Heilungsprozess der Knochen oder Gewebe beeinträchtigen können, haben könnte.

**RELATIVE KONTRAINDIKATIONEN:** Alter, Stress, Tabak, Schwangerschaft, Knochen Schwäche, Alkoholismus, Drogenkonsum, mangelnde Mundhygiene, Parodontalerkrankungen, sonstige Suchterkrankungen und andere.

**ABSOLUTE KONTRAINDIKATIONEN:** Endokrine Erkrankungen (unkontrollierte Diabetes mellitus, Hyperparathyreoidismus), Bluthydrskrien, die gegen die Durchführung von chirurgischen Behandlungen sprechen, Herz- und Gefäßerkrankungen und/ oder Krankheiten im Endstadium, Infektionskrankheiten, Strahlentherapiebehandlungen, Behandlung mit Corticoiden und Antikoagulantien, Epilepsie oder psychologische Faktoren.

## 4. LAGERUNG UND HANDHABUNG

Die Phibo Produkte müssen bei einer Temperatur zwischen +10 und +40 °C an einem trockenen, sauberen und von äußeren Einflüssen geschützten Ort aufbewahrt werden.

## 5. HINWEIS

Die Therapieplanung und der Einsatz der Zahnimplantate erfordern eine spezifische odontologische Ausbildung. Es empfiehlt sich, dass die klinischen Benutzer einen Lehrgang mit praktischer Ausbildung absolvieren, in dem die entsprechenden Techniken sowie die biomechanischen und röntgenographischen Anforderungen, die für die Behandlung erforderlich sind, vermittelt werden. Vor dem Einsatz von Phibo® Zahnimplantaten oder Zahnersatz ist es erforderlich, sich mit den entsprechenden chirurgischen Verfahren und Zahnersatzverfahren vertraut zu machen.

Der Patient muss über ausreichendes Knochenvolumen und -qualität verfügen, damit die notwendigen Implantate eingesetzt werden können und um die funktionelle Belastung beim Einsatz des Zahnersatzes aushalten zu können. Der für die Implantatbehandlung Verantwortliche muss durch eine korrekte Therapieplanung einen angemessenen Sicherheitsabstand zu den Zähnen und vitalen Strukturen einhalten. Sollte dies nicht gewährleistet sein, kann es zu schweren Schäden der Gesundheit des Patienten sowie der anatomischen Struktur mit vorübergehenden oder bleibenden Verletzungen kommen. Jedes Zahnimplantatssystem hat charakteristische Eigenschaften, die Implantate, Zahnersatzkomponenten und Instrumente einschließen. Die Verwendung von nicht geeigneten Komponenten oder von Komponenten anderer Hersteller kann zum mechanischen Versagen der Komponenten, Schäden im Gewebe oder einem mangelhaften ästhetischen Ergebnis führen, verursacht durch die Inkompatibilität der Komponenten. Mikrodesign & Macrodesign. Der Gebrauch der Bohrer, Gewindeschneider und anderer für das Instrument Einsetzen des Implantats wird in den entsprechenden chirurgischen Verfahren beschrieben. Das Einsetzen des Implantats und die Therapieplanung müssen auf die individuellen Bedingungen des Patienten angepasst werden, insbesondere die korrekte Verteilung der Kräfte. Bei der Zahnersatzversorgung muss ein absolut spannungsfreier Sitz durch die Passive-Fit-Technik sowie eine korrekte Okklusion der Kiefer erreicht werden. Außerdem muss das Auftreten von übermäßigen lateralen Kräften verhindert werden. Eine ungenügende Anzahl von Implantaten, eine unangemessene Größenwahl oder eine Positionierung, die ungenügend ist um die vorhergesehenen Belastungen auszuhalten und zu übertragen, können zum mechanischen Versagen des Implantats, des Abutments oder der Abutmentschrauben durch Überbelastung oder Materialermüdung sowie zum Verlust von umliegender Knochensubstanz führen. Knochen- oder Gewebedefizite können einen ungünstigen Einsatz des Implantats und ein mangelhaftes ästhetisches Ergebnis bedingen. Eine unangemessene Zahnersatzversorgung kann zum Scheitern der Therapie führen.

Die Wiederverwendung von Einmalprodukten kann zur Beeinträchtigung ihrer technischen Eigenschaften führen, was das Risiko einer Gewebsinfektion, eines Misserfolgs des operativen Eingriffs und der prothetischen Versorgung und/ oder eine gesundheitliche Beeinträchtigung des Patienten nach sich ziehen kann.

# Prosthodontic components and instruments

ENGLISH

IMPORTANT INFORMATION. CAREFULLY READ THIS DOCUMENT BEFORE USING THE PRODUCT.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

Phibo® instruments and prosthodontic components.

Pilar ProUnic® ProUnic Plus® Phibo® Avantblast® TSA® Advance TSA® BNT® TSH® Phibo® Dupli® Softissue® International Phibo Group® IPIC® VK® Bonetech® Genom® Esthetic Tissue® Phibo Esthetics® Phibo Surgical® Phibo Prosthodontics® Phibo Scientific® Dual-Press® Non Stop® TSH® Aures® Aures® Evo are trademarks of Phibo Dental Solutions, S.L.

This document contains information for the use of prosthodontic components and instruments of the Phibo® dental implant systems:TSA®, TSA® Advance, TSH®, BNT®, Aures®, Aures® Evo.

The components of Phibo® dental implant systems should be used only by appropriately trained professionals.For detailed information about product specifications for use please refer to the respective surgical and prosthodontic procedures.

**INFORMATION ON LIABILITY AND WARRANTY**  
The user should ensure that the product employed is suitable for its intended use, particularly in case of procedures not explicitly recommended. The user may not disclaim this liability based on these instructions for use or procedures. The products in Phibo® dental implant systems should only be used with original components and instruments in accordance with the corresponding instructions and recommendations. The use of non-original Phibo® products, instruments or components that come into contact with the ones mentioned in the Phibo® catalog and procedures shall automatically render warranties on products manufactured by Phibo Dental Solutions, S.L. void. The professional in charge of clinical treatment should guarantee that original components be used throughout the clinical and laboratory process. To obtain any kind of warranty, the professional in charge of the clinical treatment and of the patient should provide all the information required by Phibo® to that end.

## 1. DESCRIPTION

**PROSTHODONTIC COMPONENTS AND INSTRUMENTS**  
The Phibo® equipment is made of stainless steel, tungsten carbide and titanium. Surgical drills are designed to be used a total of ten times. Inadequate maintenance or lack of cleaning and disinfection may reduce the number of uses, apart from causing treatment failure. All instruments are color-coded or laser-marked for easy identification and appropriate use. Using instruments of other commercial brands implies the loss of any kind of guarantee on the implants and the rest of the products. Phibo® prosthodontic components are manufactured of titanium and biocompatible plastic material. Some Phibo® abutments and screws are color coded for their easy identification and appropriate use according to each implant series.

## 2. INDICATIONS

**INSTRUMENTS AND ATTACHMENTS**  
Phibo® instruments are designed to support care planning, osseous bed preparation and Phibo® dental implants insertion in the patient's maxilla or mandible. The instruments include some screwdrivers / transporters of prosthodontics components, as per the product catalog. Phibo® abutments are fixed to Phibo® dental implants to provide support to the prosthesis. Prosthesis may be single, partial or total, and may be screwed on or cemented to the abutment, or may be removable. Plastic prosthodontic components for provisional use are designed as a support for temporary restorations for periods of no longer than 60 days. These products should be used with the appropriate Phibo® dental implants and abutments in accordance with the corresponding surgical and prosthodontic procedures. Once clinical and radiological diagnoses and study models have been made, it is necessary to plan the implantological treatment, which should always be based on the type of prosthodontic rehabilitation required by the patient and which should ensure therapeutic success and patient expectations.

## 3. CONTRAINDICATIONS

It is necessary to carry out a medical pre-operative examination of the patient in order to determine risk factors during the intervention, implant insertion or therapy.Dental implants should not be used in patients who lack the medical clearance necessary to undergo implantological therapy and rehabilitation.In case of patients with conditions that increase the risk that may impair the bone or soft tissue healing process, the professional in charge should assess the benefits and potential risks of treatment.

**RELATIVE:** age, stress, smoking, pregnancy, bone deficiency, alcoholism, drug abuse and addictions in general, lack of oral hygiene, periodontal disease, among others.

**ABSOLUTE:** endocrine (decompensated diabetes mellitus, hyperparathyroidism), blood dyscrasias containing clotting surgical treatments, cardiovascular and/or mid-stage pathologies, infectious diseases, radiotherapy, corticoid therapy and anticoagulant agents, epilepsy and psychological factors.

## 4. STORAGE AND HANDLING

Phibo products should be stored at a temperature between 10 and 40°C in a dry, clean place protected from adverse conditions.

## 5. WARNING

Treatment planning and dental implant positioning require specific odontological training. It is recommended that clinical users attend hands-on training courses to learn appropriate techniques, including treatment-associated biomechanical and radiographic requirements.Before positioning Phibo® dental implants or their prosthodontic elements it is necessary to be familiar with the corresponding surgical and prosthodontic procedures. The patient should have the bone volume and bone quality adequate for insertion of the necessary implants and for support of the functional loads foreseen in the service. The professional in charge of the implantological therapy should, by means of correct rehabilitation planning, ensure an adequate safety margin, together with teeth and vital structures.Otherwise, serious damage may be caused to vital anatomical structures, with temporary and/ or permanent lesions, as well as harm to the patient's health. Each dental implant system has its own design characteristics encompassing implants, prosthodontic components and instruments. The use of inappropriate components or components made by other manufacturers may result in component mechanical failure, tissue damage or deficient esthetic results, due to lack of compatibility with specifications.Microdesign & Macrodesign. The procedure for employing drills, contra-angle bone taps and other instruments needed for implant placement are detailed in the respective surgical procedure descriptions. Implant placement and prosthodontic planning should adapt to the patient's individual conditions, particularly with respect to the correct distribution of forces.A passive adjustment should be attained in prosthodontic rehabilitation, with occlusion adjustment in the opposite maxillary bone, and excessive lateral forces should be avoided. An insufficient number of implants, a wrong size selection or an inappropriate positioning for bearing and transmitting the expected loads may result in mechanical failure of the implant, the abutment or the the abutment screws due to overload or fatigue and the substantial loss of surrounding bone. The lack of adequate residual bone quantity and quality, onset of infection or diseases in general and changes in patient habits are some potential causes for the failure of osseointegration and therapy. Lack of bone or soft tissue may result in an unfavorable implant insertion and a less-than-desired esthetic outcome. Inadequate prosthodontic rehabilitation may cause rehabilitation failure. Re-use of disposable products may damage their technical specifications, and also carries the risk of tissue infection, surgical failure, prosthodontic failure and/or injury to the patient's health.

## 6. DISINFECTION AND STERILIZATION

Phibo® instruments and prosthodontic components are not supplied sterile. Do not use products whose packaging is damaged or previously open. Prosthodontic components and instruments to be used in the mouth should be cleaned, disinfected and sterilized. Reusable instruments and components must also be cleaned, disinfected and sterilised after use.

**IMMEDIATELY AFTER IMPLANTATION:**  
Disassemble instruments comprising several parts into their components according to the instructions for use (e.g. wrench). Damaged or dull instruments should be set aside (sharp instruments should be replaced after a maximum of 10 uses) and disinfected and cleaned separately.

**MANUAL CLEANING AND PREPARATION OF UNITS**  
Brush and rinse under running water to remove excess dirt in all zones and crevices of instruments for between 20 and 30 seconds until all residue is removed.

**DISINFECTION OF UNITS**  
Immerse the instruments in an adequate disinfectant bath, strictly following the manufacturer's instructions regarding dose/ concentration, immersion time and temperature. Instrument Instrumental PRD (universal disinfectant for instruments), a disinfectant with CE marking especially indicated for dental health material is recommended.

**UNIT DISINFECTION PROCESS**  
Disinfection may be manual or automatic. The instruments should not be in contact with one another.

1. Prepare the disinfectant solution using tap water and

following the manufacturer's instructions for use to achieve the final concentration desired (e.g. 5% Instrument Instrumental PRD).  
2. Mix the solution by stirring gently and then pour it into the ultrasonic bath tray.  
3. Immerse the clean and thoroughly rinsed instruments in the bath for 30 minutes at 60°C with a power setting of 50 W (40 KHz), making sure that they are fully submerged and in contact with the disinfectant.  
4. Rinse the material with sterile water for 30 seconds and dry thoroughly under aseptic conditions (with gauze, paper, filtered air, etc.). Do not use hydrogen peroxide, oxidising acids (nitric acid, sulphuric acid, oxalic acid, etc.) or any product with a high chlorine content.

**STERILISATION OF UNITS**  
Metal products should be sterilised in a steam autoclave, using a sterilising cycle at 134°C, for at least 6 minutes and 20 minutes for drying. Do not remove the sterilised product until after completion of the drying cycle. We recommend using a sterilisation control, recording the date and expiry date, in addition to performing periodic controls of the sterilisation process using biological indicators.

**IMPORTANT:** Do not sterilise plastic products in the autoclave. Do not use dry heat sterilisers, as they may damage metal and plastic products. For products with plastic parts, disassemble the plastic components from the metallic components and sterilize them apart using a suitable method such as irradiation or gaseous chemicals such as EtO (ethylene oxide). If these methods are not available, a disinfection process is strongly recommended. For pillars with protractor, the protractor can be separated from the pillar by bending it towards one side while holding it still with the hands.

**7. PRECAUTIONS SURGERY**  
Surgical procedures describe in detail the precautions to be taken during therapy.Due to the product dimensions, special care should be taken to keep products from being swallowed or aspirated by the patient. The Design of Phibo® instruments for manual use incorporates retentive elements for use with flap or dental tape, in order to avoid accidental ingestion. All efforts should be made to minimize damage to the receiving tissue, paying attention to heat and surgical traumas and to the elimination of sources of contamination and infection.

Osseous bed preparation requires the use of instruments for specific use, with constant and intense irrigation, completing the surgical sequence indicated in the corresponding surgical procedure with the speeds recommended for acid procedure. Otherwise, excessive torque may be produced in the implant insertion. An insertion torque equal or superior to the indicated one may produce severe damage to the implant, its connections, cold welding with the mounter, and produce fracture / osseous bed necrosis.

It is important to regulate both the counter-angle in case of mechanical insertion, and the torque wrench in case of manual insertion, proceed as indicated in the surgical procedure. Inserting the implant and exceeding that predetermined force will be a sufficient indication of the need to carry out the complete, and not just part, of the procedure as defined in the surgical procedure description.

**PROSTHODONTIC REHABILITATION**  
Prosthodontic procedures describe in detail the precautions to be taken during therapy.The prosthesis and rehabilitation designs should be made before inserting the implants.

## 8. ADVERSE EFFECTS

Implantology include side effects that are documented in the specialized scientific literature published in the odontology sector.However, the most relevant effects are: post-operative discomfort, local inflammation, local or systemic infections, difficulty speaking, bone loss and fractures, implant loss, damage to adjacent teeth, fracture of implants and prosthodontic components, and damage to dental nerves, among others.

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Phibo Dental Solutions, S.L.



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Surgical and prosthetic procedures are available from our website or your distributor.

This leaflet was revised and approved in 2017/11/02.  
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This leaflet was revised and approved in 2017/11/02.  
PROSPDEFEX0123-rev011

Phibo®  
General leaflet

Phibo® instruments and prosthodontic components are not supplied sterile. Do not use products whose packaging is damaged or previously open. Prosthodontic components and instruments to be used in the mouth should be cleaned, disinfected and sterilized. Reusable instruments and components must also be cleaned, disinfected and sterilised after use.

**IMMEDIATELY AFTER IMPLANTATION:**  
Disassemble instruments comprising several parts into their components according to the instructions for use (e.g. wrench). Damaged or dull instruments should be set aside (sharp instruments should be replaced after a maximum of 10 uses) and disinfected and cleaned separately.

**MANUAL CLEANING AND PREPARATION OF UNITS**  
Brush and rinse under running water to remove excess dirt in all zones and crevices of instruments for between 20 and 30 seconds until all residue is removed.

**DISINFECTION OF UNITS**  
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# Instrumental e Componentes Protéticos

PORTUGUÉS

INFORMAÇÃO IMPORTANTE. LEIA ATENTAMENTE ESTE DOCUMENTO ANTES DE UTILIZAR O PRODUTO.

## INSTRUÇÕES DE UTILIZAÇÃO

Instrumental e componentes protéticos Phibo®. Pilar ProInic®/ProInic Plus® Phibo® Avantiabst® TSA® Advanco TSA® BNT® TSH® Phibo® Dupli® Softissus® International Phibo Group® FPC® VK Bonetch® General® Esthetic Tissue® Phibo Esthetic® Phibo Surgical® Phibo Prostodontics® Phibo Scientific® Dual-Press® Non Stop® TSP® Aures® Aures® Evo são marcas registradas da Phibo Dental Solutions, S.L.

Este documento contém informações para a utilização do instrumental e componentes protéticos dos sistemas de implantes dentários Phibo®. TSA®, TSA® Advanco, TSH®, BNT®, Aures®, Aures® Evo.

Os produtos dos sistemas de implantes dentários Phibo® devem ser usados exclusivamente por profissionais com a formação adequada. Para uma informação detalhada sobre as especificações de utilização dos produtos, consultar o procedimento cirúrgico e protético correspondente.

**INFORMAÇÃO SOBRE RESPONSABILIDADE E GARANTIA**  
O utilizador deve assegurar-se que o produto empregado é adequado para a finalidade prevista, em especial para procedimentos não recomendados explicitamente. Nem estas instruções de utilização nem os procedimentos libertam o utilizador de quaisquer efeitos de culpa.

Os produtos dos sistemas de implantes dentários Phibo® só devem utilizar-se com componentes e instrumental originais, de acordo com as instruções e recomendações correspondentes.  
A utilização de produtos, componentes ou instrumental não originais Phibo® que entrem em contacto com os referidos no catálogo e procedimentos Phibo®, anula automaticamente qualquer garantia dos produtos fabricados pela Phibo Dental Solutions, S.L.  
O profissional responsável pelo tratamento clínico deverá garantir a utilização de componentes originais em todo o processo clínico e de laboratório. Para a obtenção de peças, materiais ou componentes, o responsável clínico pelo tratamento e pelo paciente, deverá transmitir a informação requerida para tal efeito pela Phibo®.

**1. DESCRIÇÃO**  
**INSTRUMENTAL E COMPONENTES PROTÉTICOS.**  
O instrumental Phibo® está fabricado em aço inoxidável, carbono de tungsténio e titânio. As brocas cirúrgicas estão concebidas para suportar de utilizações. Uma inadequada manutenção ou falta de limpeza e desinfecção pelo reduzir o número de utilizações, além de provocar o fracasso do tratamento.

Todo o instrumental está identificado mediante código de cor ou marca do laser para a sua fácil identificação e adequada utilização.  
Utilizar o instrumental Phibo® com precaução, implica prender qualquer tipo de garantia sobre os implantes e restantes produtos. Os componentes protéticos Phibo® são fabricados em titânio e material plástico biocompatíveis. Os implantes Phibo® são fabricados e identificados mediante código de cores para a sua fácil identificação e adequada utilização, dependendo de cada série de implante.

**2. INDICAÇÕES**  
**INSTRUMENTAL E COMPONENTES PROTÉTICOS.**  
O instrumental Phibo® é concebido para apoiar na planificação do tratamento, preparação do leito ósseo e inserção dos implantes dentários no maxilar ou na mandíbula do paciente. O instrumental inclui alguns acessórios para a realização de procedimentos de implantodontia, de acordo com o catálogo do produto.  
Os pilares Phibo® fixam-se aos implantes dentários Phibo® para servir de suporte a prótese. As próteses podem ser unitárias, parciais ou totais, e estarem aparafusadas ou cimentadas ao osso; ou então podem ser removíveis.

Os componentes protéticos de plástico provisórios são concebidos como suporte de restauração provisória por um período de tempo não superior a 60 dias. Estes produtos devem ser usados com os implantes dentários e pilares Phibo® apropriados, de acordo com o procedimento cirúrgico e protético correspondente.  
Utilizar o instrumental Phibo® para o tratamento implantológico, uma vez efectuado o diagnóstico clínico, radiológico e mediante modelos de estudo, sempre partindo do tipo de reabilitação por meio de que o paciente necessita, e que assegure o sucesso do tratamento e as suas expectativas.

**3. CONTRAINDICAÇÕES**  
É necessário efectuar um exame médico pré-operatório ao paciente para determinar qualquer fator de risco na intervenção, inserção do implante, ou durante o tratamento. Os implantes dentários não devem ser usados em pacientes que careçam das condições mínimas necessárias para realizar um tratamento e reabilitação implantológicos. O responsável clínico deve avaliar os benefícios e potenciais riscos do tratamento no caso de pacientes com factores de risco que possam afectar o processo de cicatrização do osso ou tecido mole.  
**RELATIVOS:** idade, stress, tabaco, gravidez, deficiência óssea, alcoolismo, consumo de drogas, falta de higiene oral, doenças periodontais, diabetes em geral, entre outros.

**ABSOLUTOS:** Endócrinas, (diabetes mellitus descompensada, hiperparatiroidismo), doenças sanguíneas que contraindicam a execução de tratamentos cirúrgicos, patologias cardiovasculares e/ou terminais, doenças infecciosas, tumores, hipertensão, epilepsia, epilepsia e factores psicológicos.

**4. ARMAZENAMENTO E MANIPULAÇÃO**

Os produtos Phibo devem ser armazenados a uma temperatura entre +10 e +40°C num lugar seco, limpo e protegido de condições adversas.  
**5. ADVERTENCIA**  
A planificação do tratamento e a colocação de implantes dentários requerem uma formação odontológica específica. Recomenda-se que os utilizadores clínicos façam cursos com formação prática para aprenderem as técnicas adequadas, incluindo requisitos biomecânicos e requisitos radiográficos. Para a obtenção de peças, materiais ou implantes dentários Phibo® ou os seus protéticos é necessário estar familiarizado com os procedimentos cirúrgicos e protéticos correspondentes. O paciente deve ser informado e informado de todos os aspectos ósseos para a inserção dos implantes necessários e para suportar as cargas funcionais previstas em serviço. Mediante um correcto planeamento da reabilitação, o responsável pelo tratamento implantológico deve garantir uma margem de segurança adequada, em relação aos dentes e às estruturas vitais. Caso contrário, podem provocar-se danos graves nas estruturas anatómicas vitais com lesões temporárias e/ou permanentes, assim como a saúde do doente.

Cada sistema de implantes dentários tem características de concepção próprias, que englobam implantes, componentes protéticos e instrumental. A utilização de produtos não apropriados ou de outros fabricados pode produzir uma falha mecânica dos componentes, danos nos tecidos, ou resultados estéticos deficientes, devido à incompatibilidade das especificações. Microbio e macrobio.  
O procedimento de utilização de implantes dentários Phibo® e dos instrumentos necessários para a colocação do implante é detalhado nos procedimentos cirúrgicos correspondentes.  
A planificação do tratamento e a colocação do protético devem adaptar-se às condições individuais do paciente, especialmente a distribuição correcta de forças. Deve conseguir-se o ajuste passivo na reabilitação protética, o ajuste da oclusão no maxilar oposto e/ou a aparcerias em forças laterais excessivas. Uma quantidade inadequada de implantes, uma selecção inadequada do tamanho ou uma posição inadequada para suportar e transmitir as cargas previstas, podem originar a falha mecânica dos implantes dentários e dos seus protéticos, assim como o osso ou fadiga, e a perda substancial de osso envolvente. A falta de uma quantidade e qualidade adequadas de osso residual, o aparecimento de infecções ou de doenças periodontais, a existência de doenças ou patologias são algumas causas potenciais do fracasso da osteointegração e do tratamento. A falta de osso ou tecido mole podem produzir uma inserção desfavorável do implante e um resultado estético deficiente. Uma reabilitação protética inadequada pode provocar o fracasso da reabilitação.  
A reutilização de produtos de uma só utilização leva a uma possível deterioração das suas características, que implica o risco de infecção dos tecidos, fracasso cirúrgico ou protodóntico e/ou deterioração da saúde do doente.

**6. DESINFECÇÃO E ESTERILIZAÇÃO**  
Os componentes protéticos e instrumental do Phibo® não são ferocidos químicos. Não utilizar produtos cujas embalagens estão danificadas ou abertas previamente. Os componentes protéticos e instrumental para utilização na boca devem ser limpos, desinfetados e esterilizados. Também é necessário limpar, desinfetar e esterilizar os instrumentos e os componentes reutilizáveis após a sua utilização.

**IMEDIATAMENTE DEPOIS DE TERMINAR O IMPLANTE:**  
Desmontar os instrumentos de várias peças nos seus vários componentes segundo as instruções de utilização (ver anexo). Os instrumentos de vários peças ou abalados devem ser separados (os instrumentos cortantes devem substituir-se após um máximo de 10 utilizações) e desinfetados e limpos separadamente.  
**LIMPEZA MANUAL E PREPARAÇÃO DAS UNIDADES:**  
Escovar e enxaguar com água corrente o excesso de sujidade em todas as zonas e ângulos dos instrumentos entre 20 a 30 segundos até eliminar quaisquer resíduos.

**DESINFECÇÃO DAS UNIDADES**  
Fluorear os instrumentos com uma solução desinfetante adequada, segundo do para isso estritamente as indicações do fabricante: doseamento/concentração, tempo de atuação e temperatura.

Recomenda-se um desinfetante com marcação CE especialmente indicado para material dentário.

**PROCESSO DE DESINFECÇÃO DAS UNIDADES**  
A desinfecção pode ser manual ou automática. Os instrumentos não devem entrar em contacto com outros.  
1. Preparar a solução de desinfetante com água corrente seguindo as instruções de utilização do fabricante, de forma a obter a concentração final pretendida (p.e. Instrumento PRD de 5%, par exemplo).  
2. Homogeneizar a solução agitando-a suavemente e transferi-la para a moldura do banho de ultrassons.  
3. Submergir o instrumento limpo e perfeitamente enxaguado no banho durante 30 minutos a uma potência de 50 W (40 KHz) assegurado-se que fica totalmente coberto e em contacto com o desinfetante.  
4. Enxaguar o material com água esteril durante 30 segundos e secar exaustivamente sob condições áspicas (gass, papel, ar filtrado, etc.). Não usar água oxigenada (peróxido), ácidos oxidantes (ácido sulfúrico, ácido sulfúrico, ácido oxálico, etc.) em produtos com alto teor em cloro.

**ESTERILIZAÇÃO DAS UNIDADES**  
Recomenda-se esterilizar o produto metálico em autoclave de vapor de água, num ciclo de esterilização a uma temperatura de 134°C, durante 20 minutos. O tempo de esterilização não deve ser inferior a 20 minutos do ciclo de secagem estar concluído. Recomenda-se a utilização de registos de esterilização, registando a data e o prazo de validade, bem como a realização de controlos periódicos do processo de esterilização através de indicadores biológicos.

**IMPORTANTE:** Não esterilizar produtos de plástico em autoclave. Não use esterilizadores de calor seco, pois podem danificar os produtos de metal e plástico.

Para produtos com partes em plástico, desmonte os componentes plásticos dos componentes metálicos e esterilize-os separadamente usando um método adequado, tal como irradiação ou gases químicos como o EIO (óxido de etileno), em condições adequadas. Deve fazer-se o máximo recomendável um processo de desinfecção.

Para os pilares com transportador, é possível separar o transportador do pilar, obtendo-se para um lado o acessório o segu.

**7. PRECAUÇÕES**  
**CIRURGIA**  
Os procedimentos cirúrgicos descrevem de forma detalhada as precauções a tomar durante o tratamento. Devido às dimensões do produto, deve prestar-se especial atenção para que este não seja ingerido ao aspirado pelo paciente. O Desenho do instrumental Phibo® de utilização manual incorpora elementos de retenção para utilização com fitas ou dentes de retenção. Não retirar o produto de retenção ou superior ao indicado, pode produzir danos importantes no implante, na sua ligação, soldadura fria com o porta-pilares, e fractura / necrose do leito ósseo.

É importante regular tutto o contra-ângulo no caso de inserção mecânica, como de acção ou procedimento cirúrgico. No caso de inserir o implante e superar a referência fora predeterminada, esta será uma indicação suficiente da necessidade de manter a boa complexa, e pa somente parcial, a seguir cirúrgico a novo ou tel que defini da descrição da protética cirúrgica.  
**REABILITAÇÃO PROTÉTICA**  
Os procedimentos protéticos descrevem de forma detalhada as precauções a tomar durante o tratamento. A concepção do tipo de reabilitação e de prótese deve aderir-se antes da inserção dos implantes.

**8. EFEITOS ADVERSOS**  
Na implantologia apresentam-se efeitos secundários que estão documentados na bibliografia científica especializada e publicada na área odontológica. Porém, os mais relevantes são: Mal-estar pós-operatório, Inflamação local, Infecções locais ou sistémicas, Dificuldade para falar, Perdas e fracturas ósseas, Perda do tecido mole, Dano nos dentes adjacentes, Fracturas dos implantes e componentes protéticos, Dano no nervo dentário, entre outros.

Les procédures chirurgicales et prothétiques sont disponibles sur notre site Internet ou chez le concessionnaire.  
Cette notice a été révisée et approuvée en 02/11/2017.  
PROSPDEFEXP0123-rev011

Prospecto geral

# Instruments et Composants Protétiques

FRANÇAISE

INFORMAÇÃO IMPORTANTE. LEIA ATENTAMENTE ESTE DOCUMENTO ANTES DE UTILIZAR OS PRODUTOS.

## MODE D'EMPLOI

Phibo® instruments et composants protétiques. Pilar ProInic®/ProInic Plus® Phibo® Avantiabst® TSA® Advanco TSA® BNT® TSH® Phibo® Dupli® Softissus® International Phibo Group® FPC® VK Bonetch® General® Esthetic Tissue® Phibo Esthetic® Phibo Surgical® Phibo Prostodontics® Phibo Scientific® Dual-Press® Non Stop® TSP® Aures® Aures® Evo são marcas registradas da Phibo Dental Solutions, S.L.  
Ce document contient des informations pour l'utilisation de composants protétiques et les instruments des systèmes d'implants dentaires Phibo®. TSA®, TSA® Advanco, TSH®, BNT®, Aures®, Aures® Evo. Pour des informations détaillées sur les caractéristiques du produit ainsi que les utilisations de ce produit, se référer aux procédures respectives chirurgicales et prothétiques.

**INFORMATIONS SUR LA RESPONSABILITÉ ET LA GARANTIE**  
L'utilisateur doit s'assurer que le produit employé convient à son utilisation. En particulier en ce qui concerne l'usage prévu et les conditions d'utilisation. Le fabricant ne peut pas décliner cette responsabilité en fonction de ces instructions d'utilisation ou procédures. Les produits de Phibo® systèmes d'implants dentaires ne garantissent aucune responsabilité en matière de responsabilité d'origine, conformément aux instructions et recommandations correspondantes. La non utilisation des produits, des instruments et des composants Phibo® entraîne automatiquement l'annulation de toute garantie mentionnés dans le catalogue Phibo® et procédures doivent être restitués automatiquement pour garantir les produits fabriqués par Phibo Solutions dentaires, S.L. void.

Le professionnel en charge du traitement clinique devrait garantir que les composants originaux sont utilisés tout au long du processus clinique et du processus de laboratoire. Pour obtenir un quelconque matériel, le professionnel en charge de l'implant et le patient doivent fournir tous les renseignements exigés par Phibo® à cet égard.

**1. DESCRIPTION**  
**COMPOSANTS PROTÉTIQUES ET INSTRUMENTS**  
Les équipements Phibo® sont conçus pour un usage de tungstène et en titane. Les fentes chirurgicales sont conçues pour un total de dix utilisations. Un entretien inadéquat ou un manque de nettoyage et de désinfection peuvent réduire le nombre d'utilisations, à l'exception de provoquer l'échec du traitement.  
Tous les instruments ont un code couleur ou un marquage laser pour une identification facile et une utilisation appropriée. L'utilisation d'instruments d'autres marques commerciales implique la perte de tout type de garantie sur les implants et le reste des produits. Les composants protétiques Phibo® sont fabriqués en titane biocompatible et en matière plastique. Certains piliers et certaines unités Phibo® ont un code couleur pour faciliter leur identification et leur utilisation appropriée en fonction de chaque série impli.

**2. INDICATIONS INSTRUMENTS ET ACCESSOIRES**  
Les instruments Phibo® sont conçus pour aider à la planification des soins, la préparation du lit osseux et dentaires pour l'insertion d'implants Phibo® dans le maxillaire ou de la mandibule du patient. Les instruments comprennent des tournevis / transporteurs de composants prothétiques, des broches cirurgicales et des piliers Phibo® sont fixés sur les implants dentaires Phibo® et permettent un soutien de la prothèse. La prothèse peut être simple, partielle ou totale, et peut être vivante ou collée sur le pilier ou être amovible.  
Les composants protétiques en plastique sont utilisés pour les prothèses provisoires et sont conçus comme un support pour les restaurations temporaires de 60 jours. Ces produits doivent être utilisés avec les implants dentaires et les piliers Phibo® conformément aux procédures chirurgicales et prothétiques correspondantes. Une fois le diagnostic clinique et radiologique ainsi que le modèle d'étude ont été réalisés, il est nécessaire de planifier le traitement implantaire, qui doit toujours être fondée sur le type de réhabilitation prothétique requis pour le patient et qui devraient assurer la succès thérapeutique ainsi que les attentes du patient.

**3. CONTRAINDICATIONS**  
Il est nécessaire de procéder à un examen médical pré-opératoire du patient afin de déterminer les facteurs de risque au cours de l'intervention lors de l'insertion de l'implant ou lors de la thérapie.  
Les implants dentaires Phibo® sont destinés aux patients qui n'ont pas l'autorisation médicale nécessaire pour suivre une thérapie implantaire et une réhabilitation. Dans le cas des patients présentant des facteurs de risque localisés ou systémiques qui peuvent nuire à l'os ou aux tissus mous ou aux processus de guérison, le professionnel responsable doit évaluer les bénéfices et les risques potentiels du traitement.

**RELATIVES:** Tige, stress, le diabète, la grossesse, la carence en os, l'alcoolisme, le tabac, les maladies auto-immunes, la maladie de l'hygiène bucco-dentaire, les maladies parodontales, entre autres.  
**ABSOLUTES:** Endocrinien (diabète sucre déséquilibré, hyperparathyroïdisme), maladies systémiques des traitements chirurgicaux, maladies cardiovasculaires et / ou en phase terminale, les maladies infectieuses, les agents de la radiothérapie, corticothérapie et anticoagulant, l'épilepsie et les facteurs psychologiques.

**4. STOCKAGE ET MANIPULATION**  
Les produits Phibo doivent être conservés à une température comprise entre +10 et +40 ° C dans un endroit sec, propre et protégé contre les conditions défavorables.  
**5. AVERTISSEMENT**  
La planification du traitement et le positionnement des implants dentaires nécessitent une formation spécifique odontologique. Il est recommandé que les utilisateurs cliniques assistent à des cours pratiques de formation pour apprendre les techniques appropriées et compris le traitement associi biomécanique et exigences radiologiques.

Avant de positionnement implantes dentaires Phibo® ou leurs éléments prothétiques, il est nécessaire de familiariser avec les procédures chirurgicales et prothétiques correspondantes.  
Le patient doit avoir le volume osseux et une qualité osseuse adéquate pour la fixation des implants dentaires et l'appui des charges fonctionnelles prévues dans le traitement.  
Le professionnel en charge de la thérapie implantaire doit, par le biais de la planification pré implantaire, s'assurer une marge de sécurité adéquate, en ce qui concerne les structures vitales. Dans le cas contraire, peuvent être causés aux structures anatomiques vitales, avec des lésions temporaires et / ou permanents, ainsi que des dommages au niveau de la santé du patient.

Chaque système d'implant dentaire a ses propres caractéristiques de conception englobant les implants, les composants prothétiques et les instruments. L'utilisation de produits non appropriés ou de composants d'autres fabricants peut conduire à l'échec des tissus engendrant des dommages mécaniques ou des résultats esthétiques déficients, en raison d'un manque de compatibilité avec les spécificités des implants. Microbio et Macrodesign.

La procédure pour les forêts, les tarauds employant des contre-angles et autres instruments nécessaires à la pose de l'implant sont détaillés dans les protocoles chirurgicales relatifs à chaque type d'intervention chirurgicale.  
La planification prothétique et la pose de l'implant doivent s'adapter aux conditions individuelles du patient en particulier en ce qui concerne la distribution correcte des forces. Un ajustement passif devrait être atteint dans la réhabilitation prothétique, avec un réglage de l'occlusion dans les maxillaires opposés et / ou la présence de forces latérales excessives. Un nombre insuffisant d'implants, une mauvaise sélection de la taille ou un positionnement inadéquat pour porter et transmettre les charges prévues peut entraîner une défaillance mécanique de l'implant, le pilier ou les vis à cause de la surcharge ou de la fatigue et de la perte substantielle de l'os environnant.

Le manque de quantité d'os ou la qualité de l'os, l'apparition d'infection ou de maladies en général ainsi que l'évolution des habitudes des patients sont des causes possibles d'échec de l'os-to-intégration et de la thérapie. Le manque d'os ou de structures vitales, le manque de quantité de tissus, l'implant défavorable et un résultat esthétique différent et non souhaité. L'insuffisance de réhabilitation prothétique peut entraîner un défilage de la réhabilitation finale.  
La réutilisation de produits à usage unique peuvent endommager leurs caractéristiques techniques et peuvent entraîner un risque d'infection des tissus, un échec chirurgical, un échec prothétique et / ou une atteinte à la santé du patient.

**6. DESINFECCTION ET STERILISATION**  
Les composants prothétiques et les instruments Phibo® ne sont pas fournis stériles. Ne pas utiliser de produits dont l'emballage est endommagé ou précédemment ouvert. Les composants prothétiques et les instruments à utiliser dans la bouche doivent être nettoyés, désinfectés et stérilisés avant leur utilisation. Par ailleurs, les instruments et les composants réutilisables doivent être aussi être nettoyés, désinfectés et stérilisés après emploi.  
**DÉMONTAGE APRÈS AVOIR TERMINÉ L'IMPLANTATION**  
Démonter les instruments composés de plusieurs parties en suivant les consignes d'utilisation (cité à cliquer, par exemple). Les instruments endommagés ou épuisés doivent être mis de côté des instruments sains. Les composants doivent être remplacés après un maximum de 10 utilisations puis désinfectés et nettoyés séparément.

**NETTOYAGE MANUEL ET PRÉPARATION DES UNITÉS**  
Brosser et rincer les instruments à l'eau courante pendant 20 à 30 secondes jusqu'à ce que les saletés accumulées dans les moindres recoins soient éliminées.

**DESINFECCTION DES UNITÉS**  
Fluorear les instruments avec une solution désinfectante appropriée en respectant rigoureusement les prescriptions du fabricant : dosage/concentration, durée de trempage et température. L'emploi d'un désinfectant portant le marquage CE et spécialement conçu pour le matériel dentaire est recommandé.

**PROCESSUS DE DESINFECCTION DES UNITÉS**  
La désinfection peut se faire de manière manuelle ou automatique. Les instruments ne doivent pas se toucher les uns les autres.  
1. Préparer la solution désinfectante avec de l'eau courante en suivant les instructions du fabricant de façon à obtenir la concentration finale souhaitée (Instrument PRD de 5%, par exemple).  
2. Homogénéiser la solution en agitant légèrement et à traverser dans la cavité du bain à ultrasons.  
3. Plonger les instruments propres et parfaitement rincés dans le bain à 60 ° C pendant 30 minutes à une puissance de 50 W (40 KHz), en veillant à ce qu'ils soient complètement recouverts et en contact avec le désinfectant.

4. Rincer le matériel pendant 30 secondes à l'eau stérile puis laisser sécher soigneusement dans des conditions aseptiques (gases, papier, air filtré, etc.). Ne pas utiliser d'eau oxygénée (peroxyde), d'acides oxydants (acide nitrique, acide sulfurique, acide oxalique, etc.) ni de produits à haute teneur en chlore.  
5. Les composants protétiques en plastique sont utilisés pour les prothèses provisoires et sont conçus comme un support pour les restaurations temporaires de 60 jours. Ces produits doivent être utilisés avec les implants dentaires et les piliers Phibo® conformément aux procédures chirurgicales et prothétiques correspondantes. Une fois le diagnostic clinique et radiologique ainsi que le modèle d'étude ont été réalisés, il est nécessaire de planifier le traitement implantaire, qui doit toujours être fondée sur le type de réhabilitation prothétique requis pour le patient et qui devraient assurer la succès thérapeutique ainsi que les attentes du patient.

**ESTERILISATION DES UNITÉS**  
Il est recommandé de stériliser les produits métalliques dans un autoclave à vapeur d'eau en les soumettant à un cycle de stérilisation d'au moins 6 minutes à une température de 134 ° C, puis de les laisser sécher pendant 20 minutes. Ne pas retirer le produit stérilisé avant la fin du cycle de séchage. Il est recommandé d'utiliser des témoins de stérilisation et de conserver la date d'expiration. Il est également recommandé de procéder à des contrôles périodiques du processus de stérilisation par le biais d'indicateurs biologiques.

**IMPORTANT**  
Ne pas stériliser de produits en plastique dans un autoclave. Ne pas utiliser de stérilisateur à chaleur sèche au risque d'endommager les produits en métal et en plastique.

Pour les produits comportant des composants en plastique, séparer ces derniers des composants métalliques et les stériliser en utilisant une méthode appropriée telle que l'irradiation ou l'emploi de produits chimiques gazeux tels que l'EIO (oxyde d'éthylène). Si ces méthodes ne sont pas disponibles, un processus de désinfection est recommandé.

Pour les piliers ainsi qu'un porte-pilier, il est possible de séparer ce dernier en la pièce d'un côté tout en laissant le pilier avec les autres.

**7. PRECAUTIONS**  
**CHEURGIE**  
Les protocoles chirurgicaux décrivent en détail les précautions à prendre pendant le traitement. En raison des dimensions du produit, des précautions particulières doivent être prises pour maintenir les produits prothétiques en place et éviter qu'ils ne soient aspirés par le patient.  
La conception des instruments Phibo® pour une utilisation manuelle incorpore des éléments de retenção pour une utilisation avec de la soie ou des dents de retenção. Ne retirez pas le produit de retenção ou supérieur au indiqué, peut produire des dommages importants au implante, à sa fixation, soudure froide avec le porte-pilares, et fractura / necrose du leito ósseo.

É importante régular tutto o contra-ângulo no caso de inserção mecânica, como de acção ou procedimento cirúrgico. No caso de inserir o implante e superar a referência fora predeterminada, esta será uma indicação suficiente da necessidade de manter a boa complexa, e pa somente parcial, a seguir cirúrgico a novo ou tel que defini da descrição da protética cirúrgica.  
**REABILITAÇÃO PROTÉTICA**  
Os procedimentos protéticos descrevem de forma detalhada as precauções a tomar durante o tratamento. A concepção do tipo de reabilitação e de prótese deve aderir-se antes da inserção dos implantes.

**8. EFEITOS INDESEJÁVEIS**  
Na implantologia apresentam-se efeitos secundários que estão documentados na literatura científica especializada publicada na área odontológica. Porém, os mais relevantes são: Mal-estar pós-operatório, Inflamação local, Infecções locais ou sistémicas, Dificuldade para falar, Perdas e fracturas ósseas, Perda do tecido mole, Dano nos dentes adjacentes, Fracturas dos implantes e componentes protéticos, Dano no nervo dentário, entre outros.

Les procédures chirurgicales et prothétiques sont disponibles sur notre site Internet ou chez le concessionnaire.  
Cette notice a été révisée et approuvée en 02/11/2017.  
PROSPDEFEXP0123-rev011

Notice générale

# Instrumental y Componentes Protodónticos

ESPAÑOL

INFORMACIÓN IMPORTANTE. LEA DETENIDAMENTE ESTE DOCUMENTO ANTES DE UTILIZAR EL PRODUCTO.

## INSTRUCCIONES DE USO

Instrumental y componentes protodónticos Phibo®.

Pilar ProInic®/ProInic Plus® Phibo® Avantiabst® TSA® Advanco TSA® BNT® TSH® Phibo® Dupli® Softissus® International Phibo Group® FPC® VK Bonetch® General® Esthetic Tissue® Phibo Esthetic® Phibo Surgial® Phibo Prostodontics® Phibo Scientific® Dual-Press® Non Stop® TSP® Aures® Aures® Evo são marcas registradas de Phibo Dental Solutions, S.L.

Este documento contiene información para el uso del instrumental y componentes protodónticos de los sistemas de implantes dentales Phibo®. TSA®, TSA® Advanco, TSH®, BNT®, Aures®, Aures® Evo.

Los productos de los sistemas de implantes dentales Phibo® deben ser usados únicamente por profesionales con la formación adecuada. Para una información detallada sobre las especificaciones de uso de los productos, consultar el procedimiento quirúrgico y protodóntico correspondiente.

**INFORMACIÓN SOBRE RESPONSABILIDAD Y GARANTÍA**  
El usuario debe asegurarse de que el producto empleado es adecuado para la finalidad prevista, en especial para procedimientos no recomendados explícitamente. Ni estas instrucciones de uso ni los procedimientos descargan al usuario de esta obligación.

Los productos de los sistemas de implantes dentales Phibo® sólo deben utilizarse con componentes e instrumentos originales, de acuerdo con las instrucciones y recomendaciones correspondientes.  
El uso de productos, componentes o instrumental no originales Phibo® que entren en contacto con los referenciados en el catálogo y procedimientos Phibo®, anulará automáticamente cualquier garantía de los productos fabricados por Phibo Dental Solutions, S.L.

El profesional responsable del tratamiento clínico, deberá velar por el uso de componentes originales en todo el proceso clínico y del laboratorio. Para la obtención de cualquier tipo de garantía, el responsable clínico del tratamiento y paciente, deberá aportar la información requerida a tal efecto por Phibo®.

**1. DESCRIPCIÓN**  
**INSTRUMENTAL Y COMPONENTES PROTODÓNTICOS**  
El instrumental Phibo® está fabricado en acero inoxidable, carburo de tungsteno y titanio. Las fresas quirúrgicas están diseñadas para soportar diez usos. No adecuando mantenimiento o falta de limpieza y desinfección, puede reducir el número de usos, además de provocar el fracaso del tratamiento.

Todos los instrumentos están identificados mediante código de color o marcados con laser para su fácil identificación y uso adecuado.  
Debido a las dimensiones del producto, se debe prestar especial atención, para que estos no sean ingeridos o aspirados por el paciente. El Diseño del instrumental Phibo® de uso manual, incorpora elementos retentivos para uso con hilo o cinta dental, para evitar ingestiones accidentales.  
Se debe hacer todo lo posible para minimizar el daño del tejido receptor, prestando especial atención al trauma térmico y quirúrgico y a la eliminación de contaminantes y fuentes de infección.

La preparación del lecho óseo, requiere el uso de instrumentos de corte específicos, con irrigación constante e intensa, completando la secuencia quirúrgica indicada en el procedimiento quirúrgico correspondiente con las velocidades recomendadas en el mismo. En caso contrario, se pueden producir en la inserción del implante torques excesivos. Un torque de inserción igual o superior al indicado, puede producir daños importantes en el implante, en su conexión, soldadura fría con el portapilares, y fractura / necrosis del lecho óseo.

Es importante regular tanto el contra-ángulo en el caso de inserción mecánica, como la carga dinamométrica en inserción manual al torque indicado en el procedimiento quirúrgico correspondiente de los sistemas de implantes Phibo®. En el caso de insertar el implante y superar la fuerza indicada, será un indicativo más que suficiente para tener que realizar de nuevo la secuencia quirúrgica completa definida en el procedimiento quirúrgico, y no parcialmente.

**REABILITACIÓN PROTODÓNTICA**  
Los procedimientos protodónticos describen de forma detallada las precauciones a tomar durante el tratamiento. El diseño del tipo de reabilitación y de la prótesis debe realizarse antes de la inserción de los implantes.

**8. EFECTOS ADVERSOS**

En la implantología se presentan efectos secundarios, que están documentados en la bibliografía científica especializada y publicada del sector odontológico. No obstante, los mas relevantes son, Mal-estar Post-Operatorio, Inflamación local, Infecciones locales o sistémicas, Dificultad al hablar, Pérdidas y fracturas óseas, Pérdida del tejido mole, Daños a dientes adyacentes, Fracturas de los implantes y componentes protodónticos, Dano al nervio dentario, entre otros.

**3. CONTRAINDICACIONES**  
Es necesario efectuar un examen preoperatorio médico del paciente para determinar cualquier factor de riesgo, en la intervención, inserción del implante, o durante el tratamiento. Los implantes dentales no deben ser usados en pacientes que carezcan de las condiciones mínimas necesarias para realizar un tratamiento y reabilitación implantológica. El responsable clínico debe evaluar los beneficios y riesgos potenciales del tratamiento en el caso de pacientes con factores localizados o sistémicos que pueden afectar al proceso de cicatrización del hueso o tejido blando.

**RELATIVAS:** edad, estrés, tabaco, embarazo, deficiencia ósea, alcoholismo, consumo de drogas, falta de higiene bucal, patologías periodontales, adicciones en general, entre otros.  
**ABSOLUTAS:** Endocrinas, (diabetes mellitus descompensada, hiperparatiroidismo), enfermedades sanguíneas que contraindicaron ejecución de tratamientos quirúrgicos, patologías cardiovasculares e/ou terminales, enfermedades infecciosas, tumores, hipertensión, epilepsia y factores psicológicos.

**4. ALMACENAMIENTO Y MANIPULACIÓN**  
Los productos Phibo deben almacenarse a una temperatura entre +10 y +40°C en un lugar seco, limpio y protegido de condiciones adversas.  
**5. ADVERTENCIA**  
La planificación del tratamiento y la colocación de implantes dentales requieren una formación odontológica específica. Se recomienda que los usuarios clínicos hagan cursos con formación práctica para aprender las técnicas adecuadas, incluyendo requisitos biomecánicos y requisitos radiográficos asociados al tratamiento. Antes de colocar implantes dentales Phibo® o sus componentes protodónticos es necesario estar familiarizado con los procedimientos quirúrgicos y protodónticos correspondientes.

El paciente debe tener un volumen adecuado de hueso y calidad ósea para inserción de los implantes necesarios y soportar las cargas funcionales previstas en servicio. El responsable del tratamiento implantológico mediante una correcta planificación de la reabilitación, debe garantizar un margen de seguridad adecuado, junto a dientes y estructuras vitales. En caso contrario, se pueden provocar daños graves en las estructuras anatómicas vitales con lesiones temporales y/ou permanentes, así como en la salud del paciente.  
Cada sistema de implantes dentales tiene características de diseño propias que engloban implantes, componentes protodónticos e instrumental. El uso de componentes no apropiados o de otros fabricantes puede producir un fracaso mecánico de los componentes, daños en los tejidos, o resultados estéticos deficientes, debido a la incompatibilidad de las especificaciones. Microbio y Macrodesign.

El procedimiento de uso de fresas, machos de rosca y otro instrumental necesario para la colocación del implante se detallan en los procedimientos quirúrgicos correspondientes. La colocación del implante y la planificación protodóntica, se deben adaptar a las condiciones individuales del paciente, en especial la distribución correcta de fuerzas. Se debe conseguir el ajuste pasivo en la rehabilitación protodóntica, el ajuste de la oclusión al maxilar opuesto y evitar la aparición de fuerzas laterales excesivas. Una cantidad insuficiente de implantes, una elección inadecuada del tamaño o una posición inadecuada para soportar y transmitir las cargas previstas, pueden producir el fracaso mecánico del implante, del pilar o de los tornillos del pilar por sobrecarga o fatiga y la pérdida sustancial de hueso circundante.

La falta de una cantidad y calidad adecuada de hueso residual, aparición de infección o de enfermedades en general y cambios en los hábitos del paciente, son algunas causas potenciales del fracaso de la osteointegración y del tratamiento. La falta de hueso o tejido blando, pueden producir una inserción desfavorable del implante y un resultado estético deficiente. Una rehabilitación protodóntica inadecuada puede provocar el fracaso de la reabilitación.  
La reutilización de productos de un sólo uso conlleva un posible deterioro de sus características, que implica el riesgo de infección de los tejidos, fracaso quirúrgico o protodóntico y/o deterioro de la salud del paciente.

**DESINFECCIÓN Y ESTERILIZACIÓN**  
Los componentes protodónticos e instrumental de Phibo®, no son suministrados estériles. No usar productos cuyo envase está dañado o abierto anteriormente.  
Los componentes protodónticos e instrumental de uso en boca, deben ser limpiados, desinfectados y esterilizados previo a su uso. Asimismo, es necesario limpiar, desinfectar y esterilizar el instrumental y componentes reutilizables tras su uso.

**IMEDIATAMENTE DESPUÉS DE FINALIZAR LA IMPLANTACIÓN:**  
Desmontar los instrumentos de varias piezas en sus componentes según las instrucciones de uso (p.e. carcaca). Los instrumentos dañados o rotos deben ser separados (los instrumentos cortantes deben sustituirse después de un máximo de 10 usos) y desinfectarse y limpiarse por separado.

**LIMPEZA MANUAL Y PREPARACIÓN DE LAS UNIDADES**  
Cepillar y aclarar con agua corriente el exceso de suciedad en todas las zonas y recodos del instrumental entre 20 y 30 segundos hasta eliminar restos.

Este prospecto ha sido revisado y aprobado en 02/11/2017.  
PROSPDEFEXP0123-rev011

Prospecto general

**DESINFECCIÓN DE LAS UNIDADES**

Sumergir los instrumentos en un baño desinfectante adecuado, siguiendo para ello estrictamente las prescripciones del fabricante: dosificación/concentración, tiempo de actuación y temperatura. Se recomienda el desinfectante con marcado CE especialmente indicado para el material dental.

**PROCESO DESINFECCIÓN DE LAS UNIDADES**  
La desinfección puede ser manual o automática. Los instrumentos no deben estar en contacto.  
1. Preparar la solución de desinfectante con agua corriente siguiendo las instrucciones de empleo del fabricante para conseguir la concentración final deseada (p.e. Instrumet Instrumental PRD del 5%).  
2. Homogeneizar la solución mediante agitación suave y transferirla a la cubeta del baño de ultrasonidos.  
3. Sumergir el instrumental limpio y perfectamente aclarado en el baño durante 30 minutos a 60°C y una potencia de 50 W (40 KHz) asegurándose que queda totalmente cubierto y en contacto con el desinfectante.

4. Proceder al enjuague del material con agua esteril durante 30 segundos y a un exhaustivo sec