INSTRUMENTS AND EQUIPMENT OF AN IMPLANTOLOGIST

To use any implant, a set of tools is required to prepare the bone bed and install the implant and its components. This list of tools for implantology, however, cannot be considered exhaustive. Standard equipment and tools are used (dental unit, syringes, etc.).

Tools for preparing the bone bed must match the shape and size of the implant being installed. Such tools include various cutters, drills, reamers, circular saws, and fissure burs.

All instruments for installing implants, depending on their functional purpose, can be divided into several groups:

1. Implant leads – tools for installing implants or their intraosseous elements into the bone bed. Their purpose is to fix the implant to prevent contact of its intraosseous part with the hands and the possibility of correct installation in the bed

2. Wrenches – instruments for implantology used to install screw implants

3. Adapters – keys used to install implant heads.

4. Screwdrivers – tools for installing screws that secure the prosthesis.

Implantologists also use basic equipment during surgery, including:

• dental mirror

• dental probe

• tweezers

• scalpel

• suture material

• needle holders

• retractors

Equipment for implantology includes a set of micromotors, contra-angle and straight handpieces, implant dispensers, piezoelectric ultrasonic generators, and an irrigation kit. The purpose of this equipment is different, for example, an irrigation set is used for tissue cooling and antiseptics, and ultrasonic generators allow for optimal cutting of hard tissues, ensure low blood loss during surgery, and no temperature changes in the bone bed.