

Literatur

DENT IMPLANTOL (19)6 2015, S. 406–411

Dr. Marcus Seiler

Patentiertere CAD/CAM-Lösung für die patientenspezifische 3D-Knochenregeneration

[1] Merli, M., F. Lombardini and M. Esposito, Vertical ridge augmentation with autogenous bone grafts 3 years after loading: resorbable barriers versus titanium-reinforced barriers. A randomized controlled clinical trial. *Int J Oral Maxillofac Implants*, 2010. 25(4): p. 801-7.

[2] Stricker, A., et al., Ridge preservation after ridge expansion with simultaneous guided bone regeneration: a preclinical study. *Clin Oral Implants Res*, 2015.

[3] Lindfors, L.T., et al., Guided bone regeneration using a titanium-reinforced ePTFE membrane and particulate autogenous bone: the effect of smoking and membrane exposure. *Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol Oral Radiol Endod*, 2010. 109(6): p. 825-30.

[4] Canullo, L., P. Trisi and M. Simion, Vertical ridge augmentation around implants using e-PTFE titanium-reinforced membrane and deproteinized bovine bone mineral (bio-oss): A case report. *Int J Periodontics Restorative Dent*, 2006. 26(4): p. 355-61.

[5] Merli, M. et al., Bone level variation after vertical ridge augmentation: resorbable barriers versus titanium-reinforced barriers. A 6-year double-blind randomized clinical trial. *Int J Oral Maxillofac Implants*, 2014. 29(4): p. 905-13.

[6] Jung, G.U., et al., Preliminary evaluation of a three-dimensional, customized, and preformed titanium mesh in peri-implant alveolar bone regeneration. *J Korean Assoc Oral Maxillofac Surg*, 2014. 40(4): p. 181-7.