

FISIOGRAFT BONE granular



- **FROM SYNTHESIS**
No legal implication
- **RECASTABLE**
Adequate density
- **EFFECTIVE**
Regeneration more similar to the natural tissue

Indicated in all cases with regenerative implications, from small defects e.g. intra-oral preservation to large sinus lift

FISIOGRAFT BONE granular is available in **two** formats

Small (S)
Granule size
0.250 – 0.500 mm
1 one-cc piece

Large (L)
Granule size
0.500 – 1.000 mm
1 one-cc piece



CE 0476

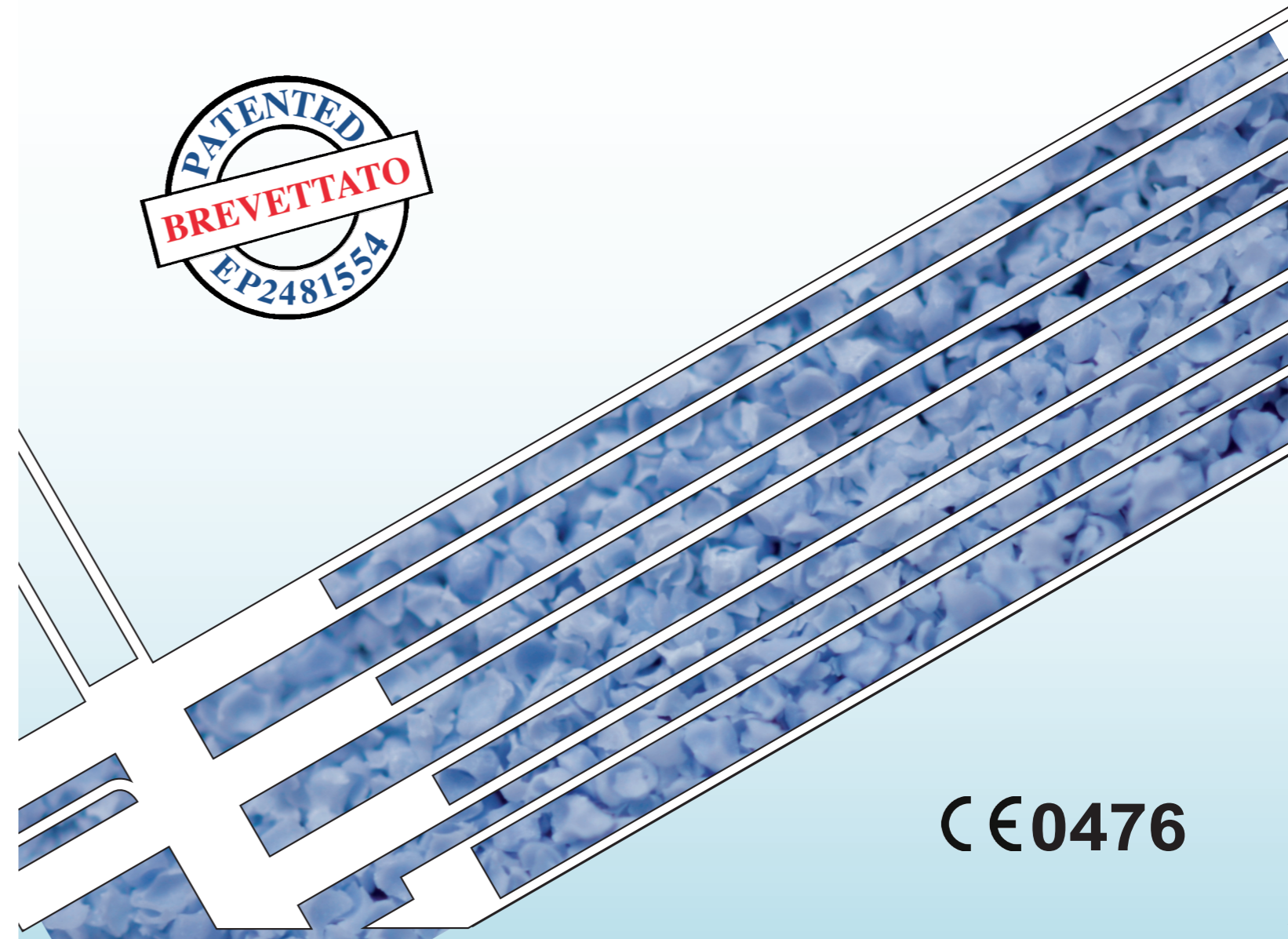
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FISIOGRAFT BONE granular

SYNTHETIC SPACE MAINTAINER

- *Ideal for guided bone regeneration (GBR)*
- *Particularly indicated for large maxillary sinus lift*



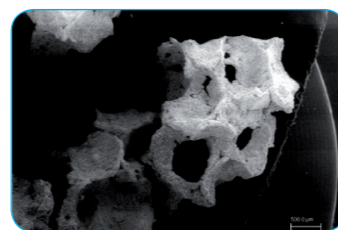
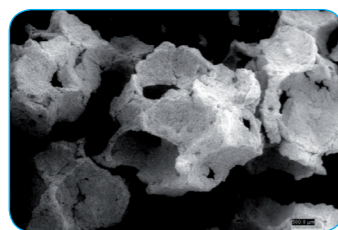
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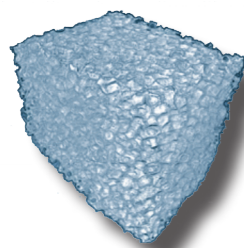
Synthetic space maintainer for guided bone regeneration

The bone regeneration process entails isolating the lesion long enough for the progenitor cells to colonise the lesion and for new bone to form.

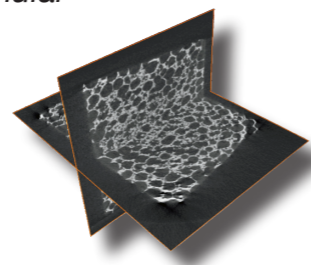
The origin, structure and morphological dimension of the materials intended to maintain the space for regeneration are crucial elements for the very success of the process



granules of FISIOGRAFT BONE granular



Sintered sponge made from nanometric hydroxyapatite



Horizontal and vertical medial Micro-CT section of the sintered sponge shows high pore inter-connection

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The hydroxyapatite granules are made by grinding porous blocks obtained from burn-out of polyurethane foam. The patented process consists in impregnating the open cell polymeric foam with a nanometric hydroxyapatite powder dispersed in a liquid and subjecting the impregnated foam to a heat treatment resulting in the destruction of the polyurethane and sintering of the powders. In this manner the polyurethane material of the foam is replaced by nanometric hydroxyapatite, preserving the foam's physical structure.

From a morphological point of view, nanometric hydroxyapatite-based sintered sponge is consistent, with pores sized from 500 to 1000 μm and interconnected porosity. This porosity is ideal for cellular proliferation.

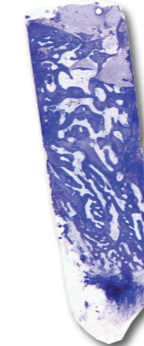
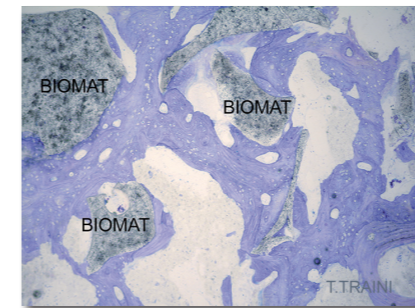
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Clinics and histology

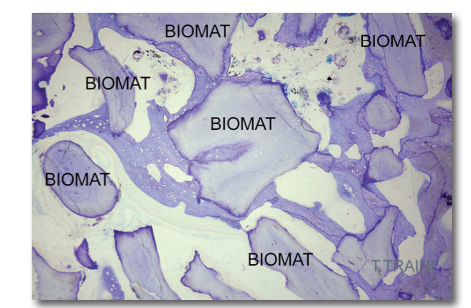
Fisiograft Bone Granular consists of granules derived from nanometric-sized hydroxyapatite foam.

Thanks to the patented production system, it has a morphological structure that mimics trabecular bone, with very thin trabeculae so as to allow the new bone tissue to occupy a greater volume than is the case with xenograft.

FISIOGRAFT BONE granular



BOVINE BONE



Once placed in the defect, the product is invaded by organic fluids and blood, which forms a clot entangled in the three-dimensional mesh of hydroxyapatite sponge in which new bone will form.

FISIOGRAFT BONE granular becomes scaffold for the new bone.

The end result evidenced by recent clinical studies is bone tissue that is much more similar to the natural one and more suited to osteo-integrate an implant.

- Hydroxyapatite produced with a patented synthesis method
- Wholly bio-compatible
- Supports bone tissue activity
- Stimulates osteoconduction and is built into the host bone
- Promotes adhesion of bone matrix proteins
- Fosters differentiation of osteoblast precursors