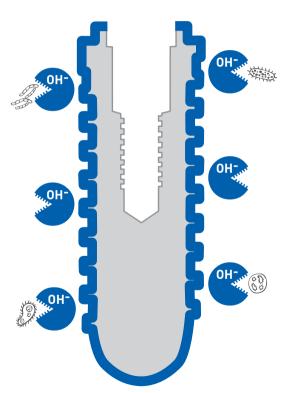


# **INICELL® – more security right from the start.**



# Did you know that the high pH value of the INICELL® conditioning solution has an antimicrobial effect?

The highly alkaline INICELL® conditioning solution sodium hydroxide (0.05M NaOH) with a pH value of over 12 has an antimicrobial effect on the implant surface, minimizing the risk of infection and increasing safety in the early healing phase. Only with the APLIQUIQ® conditioning system can you generate the alkaline and superhydrophilic surface INICELL® chairside immediately before implantation.

#### How does this mechanism work?

The INICELL® conditioning solution (0.05M NaOH) is strongly alkaline, just like calcium hydroxide (Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>), which is used as a medicament in root canal treatments. The antimicrobial effect is produced by the free hydroxyl ions (OH-) in aqueous solution: These destroy the bacterial membrane through a saponification process and consequently render the microbes innocuous<sup>1</sup>.

### INICELL® - immediately bioavailable

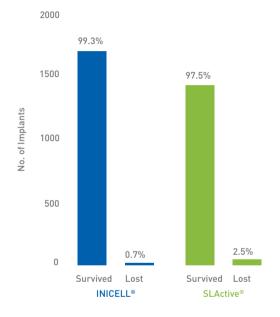
Simultaneously, the superhydrophilic surface enables spontaneous and homogeneous protein adsorption upon blood contact<sup>2</sup> and creates the basis for a fast and successful osseointegration<sup>3,4</sup>.

The immediately bioavailable INICELL® surface supports and accelerates the physiological processes during the wound healing and the early osseointegration phase.

The outcome is a faster osseointegration of INICELL® implants: After 14 days, the INICELL® surface shows 40% more bone-to-implant-contact than unconditioned surfaces<sup>5</sup>. Significantly shorter healing times emerge<sup>6</sup>, even with reduced bone quality<sup>7</sup>. Compared to a competing product, lower loss rates result clinically (see graph).

#### <sup>8</sup>Makowiecki A. Hadzik J. Blaszczyszyn A. et al. BMC Oral Health 2019:19.79.

## Cumulative Survival Rate<sup>8</sup>





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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Tugulu S, Löwe K, Scharnweber, D. et al. J Mater Sci: Mater Med 2010;21, 2751–2763. <sup>3</sup>Burkhardt M, Waser J, Milleret V, et al. Sci Rep 2016;6, 21071.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Burkhardt M, Gerber I, Moshfegh C. et al. Biomater. Sci. /2017;5.10.1039C7BM00276A.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Calvo-Guirado JL, Ortiz-Ruiz AJ, Negri B. et al. Clin. Oral Impl. Res. 2010;21, 308–315.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>Hicklin SP, Schneebeli E, Chappuis V. et al. Clin. Oral Impl. Res. 2015;00, 1–9.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>Held U, Rohner D, Rothamel D. et al. Head & Face Medicine 2013, 9:37.