



Surgical Template Fabrication Protocols

OPTICAL SCAN TECHNIQUE	DUAL SCAN TECHNIQUE
<p>Process</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Patient is scanned. No scan appliance is used. 2) Treatment plan is prepared. 3) Stone model is optically scanned (stl format) and merged into the treatment plan. 4) A surgical template is fabricated by the lab. 	<p>Process</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Scan appliance fabricated. 2) Patient is undergoes CT scan wearing the scan appliance. A separate CT scan of the Scan Appliance alone is performed. 3) Scan Appliance is imported and merged with the patient's scan. 4) Treatment plan is prepared. 5) Surgical Template is fabricated by the lab.
<p>Advantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saves time and cost by eliminating the need of a Scan Appliance. • Optical scans often result in a better Surgical Template fit. 	<p>Advantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A full set of teeth is visible in the treatment plan during the treatment planning. • Viable option for all cases.
<p>Limitations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fully edentulous cases or cases with many metal restorations may be difficult or impossible. • Future tooth positioning will not be visible. This may cause mostly or fully edentulous cases to be harder to treatment plan. 	<p>Limitations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CT/CBCT are less accurate then optical scans and greater buffer distances should be allowed during surgery.
<p>Send the lab</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Stone models and optical scan of models. <input type="checkbox"/> Patient DICOM images or a prepared treatment plan. <input type="checkbox"/> Drill dimensions. 	<p>Send the lab</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Patient DICOM images or a prepared treatment plan. <input type="checkbox"/> Scan Appliance DICOM images. <input type="checkbox"/> Drill dimensions. <input type="checkbox"/> Stone models for testing.