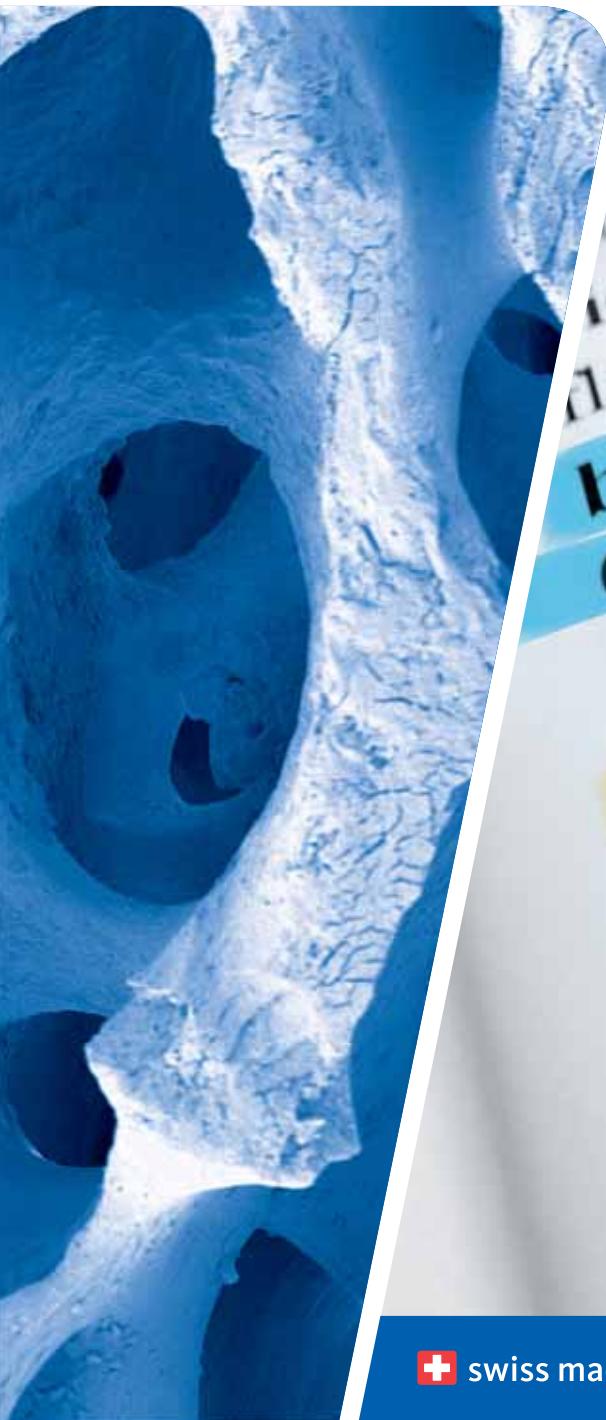


Geistlich  
**Bio-Oss®**



Topography – a key factor for the  
**Biofunctionality of Geistlich Bio-Oss®**



bio.flavonoid \bī-ō-flā-vō-noid  
flavonoid – called also vitamin P  
**bio.functionality \bī-(f)ūnshənälētē**  
**Geistlich Bio-Oss®**

- Hydrophilicity
- Topography

• Biological Interaction

# The unique Topography of Geistlich Bio-Oss® is one of the key factors ...

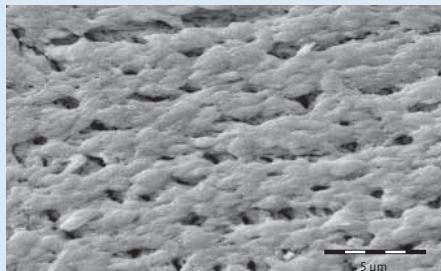
The peerless Geistlich Bio-Oss® pore structure leads to better bone regeneration

Geistlich Bio-Oss®

Ceramic Bone Substitute

## Micropores

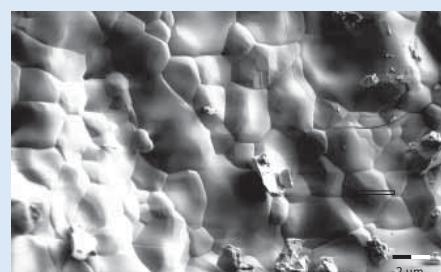
### 1 Ultraporous surface



The micropores (5000×) ensure the high capillary action, and consequently the fast liquid uptake in Geistlich Bio-Oss®.

- > Ideal environment for new bone formation<sup>1</sup>
- > Excellent handling properties

### 1 Dense Surface

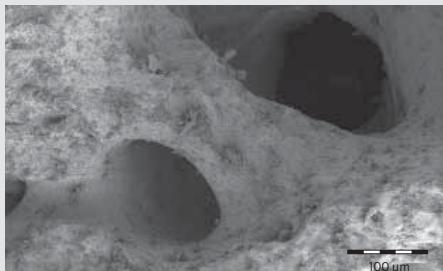


A dense, pitted surface impedes liquid uptake (13000×).

- > Suboptimal environment for new bone formation<sup>3</sup>

## Macropores

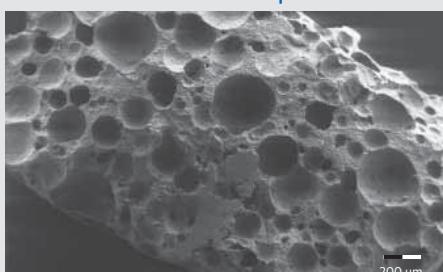
### 2 Internal Macropore Network



The interconnected macropores (200×) allow blood cells, osteoblasts, osteoclasts and proteins to enter into the Geistlich Bio-Oss® particles enabling effective osseointegration of Geistlich Bio-Oss® particles.

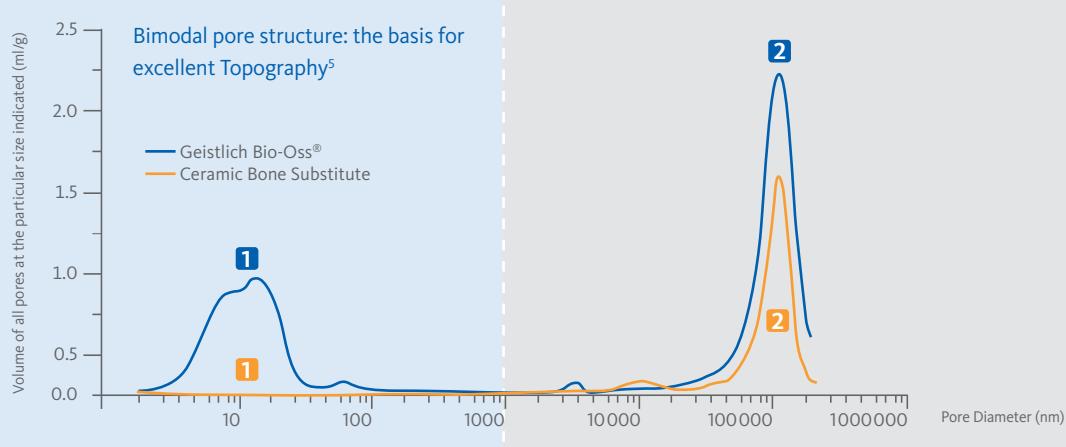
- > Excellent osseointegration<sup>2</sup>

### 2 No interconnected pores



Crater-like structure with no interconnected macropore system (107×).

- > Reduced penetration of fluids and cells<sup>4</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Berglundh T, Lindhe J: Healing around implants placed in bone defects treated with Bio-Oss®. An experimental study in the dog. Clin Oral Implants Res 1997; 8(2): 117–24.

<sup>2</sup> Traini T, Valentini P, Iezzi G, Piattelli A: A histologic and histomorphometric evaluation of anorganic bovine bone retrieved 9 years after a sinus augmentation procedure. J Periodontol. 2007 May; 78(5): 955–61.

<sup>3</sup> Klenke, F.M., et al., Impact of pore size on the vascularization and osseointegration of ceramic bone substitutes in vivo. J Biomed Mater Res A, 2008. 85(3): p. 777–86.

<sup>4</sup> Butler MA: The wettability of biomaterials: comparative studies and new insights. Department of analytical research, Geistlich Biomaterials, Wolhusen, Switzerland.

<sup>5</sup> Aghaloo TL, Moy PK: Which hard tissue augmentation techniques are the most successful in furnishing bony support for implant placement. Int J Oral Maxillofac Implants 2007; 22(Suppl): 49–70.

<sup>6</sup> Schäfer B, Department of core technology, Geistlich Biomaterials, Wolhusen, Switzerland.

<sup>7</sup> Cardaropoli G, et al.: Dynamics of bone tissue formation in tooth extraction sites. An experimental study in dogs. J Clin Periodontol 2003; 30(9): 809–18.

<sup>8</sup> Degidi M, G. Daprice, and A. Piattelli, RFA values of implants placed in sinus grafted and nongrafted sites after 6 and 12 months. Clin Implant Dent Relat Res 2009. 11(3): 178–182.

<sup>9</sup> Galindo-Moreno P, et al.: Optimal microvessel density from composite graft of autogenous maxillary cortical bone and anorganic bovine bone in sinus augmentation: influence of clinical variables. Clin. Oral Impl. Res. 21, 2010; 221–227.

<sup>10</sup> Schlegel KA, Fichtner G, Schultze-Mosgau S, Wiltfang J: Histologic findings in sinus augmentation with autogenous bone chips versus a bovine bone substitute. Int J Oral Maxillofac Implants. 2003 Jan-Feb; 18(1): 53–8.

<sup>11</sup> Weibrich G, Trettin R, Gnoth SH, Götz H, Duschner H, Wagner W: Determining the size of the specific surface of bone substitutes with gas adsorption. Mund Kiefer Gesichtschir. 2000 May; 4(3): 148–52.

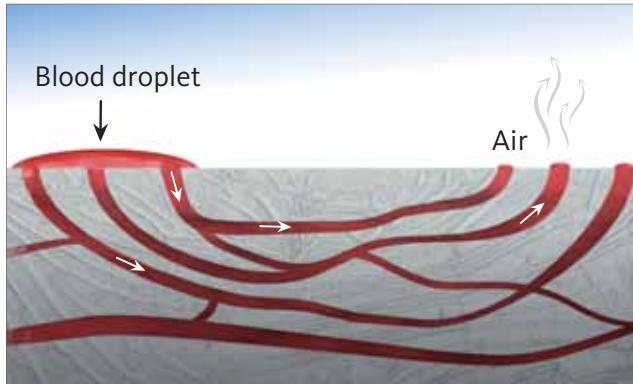
<sup>12</sup> Degidi M, Artese L, Rubin C, Perrotti V, Iezzi G, Piattelli A: Microvessel density and vascular endothelial growth factor expression in sinus augmentation using Bio-Oss. Oral Dis. 2006 Sep; 12(5): 469–75.



# ...for the outstanding clinical success<sup>6</sup>

Benefits of the interconnective pore system of Geistlich Bio-Oss®

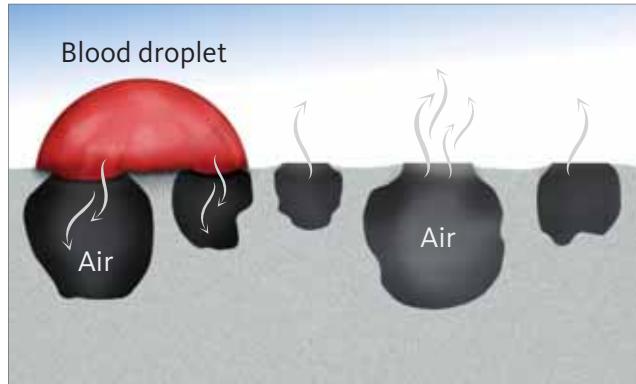
## Geistlich Bio-Oss®



## Interconnective pore system

- > Fast and complete wetting of the whole structure<sup>4</sup>
- > Binding and storing of proteins and growth factors<sup>7</sup>
- > Right conditions for de novo bone synthesis<sup>1,8</sup>
- > Effective bone regeneration and implant stability<sup>9</sup>

## Ceramic bone substitute



## Non-interconnective pores

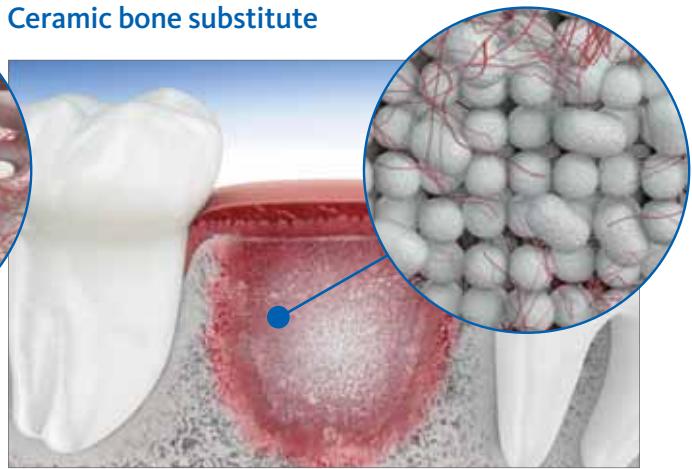
- > Low porosity and interconnectivity<sup>3,4</sup>
- > Degassing not possible

Geistlich Bio-Oss® provides the space  
vascularisation needs<sup>10</sup>



- > The blood clot stabilisation and early vascularisation is crucial for a good bone formation<sup>10,13</sup>

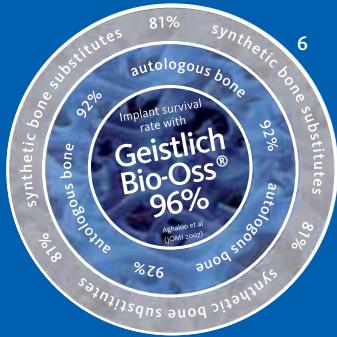
## Ceramic bone substitute



- > Reduced volume of newly-formed bone deposited in the dense ceramic particles
- > Inferior vascularisation of the ceramic material<sup>3</sup>

## Geistlich Bio-Oss® Topography:

- > Unique pore structure provides better bone regeneration
- > More space for vascularisation
- > More space for new bone



## Biofunctionality of Geistlich Bio-Oss® for outstanding success in bone regeneration.



Geistlich Bio-Oss® spongiosa granules



Geistlich Bio-Oss® Collagen



Geistlich Combi-Kit Collagen

## Topography – a key factor for the Biofunctionality of Geistlich Bio-Oss®

The **Biofunctionality** of Geistlich Bio-Oss® is the sum of its characteristics and is the basis for its clinical success. One of the most important biofunctional characteristics is Topography. The **Topography** of Geistlich Bio-Oss® plays a decisive role in guiding bone regeneration. In addition to Hydrophilicity, Topography is part of the family of characteristics that define the Biofunctionality of Geistlich Bio-Oss®. Topographical features, such as an **ultraporous surface**, an **interconnecting pore system** and a structure that provides precisely the right conditions for de novo bone synthesis, synergize and induce a chain of events that lead to the long-term benefits associated with Geistlich Bio-Oss®.

The **ultraporous surface** of Geistlich Bio-Oss® functions like a microsponge and is the portal for biofunctional bone-forming interactions. While the micropores facilitate rapid liquid uptake from the biological environment *in vivo*, the large interconnected macropore system<sup>12</sup> ensures complete fluid permeation of the biomaterial. A three-dimensional microenvironment created by the **unique surface structure** of Geistlich Bio-Oss® leaves space for new bone while filling the defect.

With its osteoconductive, biomimetic<sup>2</sup> stable structure, Geistlich Bio-Oss® protects newly formed bone from premature resorption<sup>11</sup> and leads to reliable long-term space maintenance of the augmented region.

**Topography** and **Hydrophilicity** are not the only characteristics that determine the Biofunctionality of Geistlich Bio-Oss®. The third chapter in the Biofunctionality trilogy will unravel how **Biological Interactions** with Geistlich Bio-Oss® lead to effective **osseointegration** and enable **superior bone regeneration**. Stay tuned!



**Biofunctionality of Geistlich Bio-Oss®**  
Clinical success through unique characteristics

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