

Dyna Magnet Systems

Dyna is the founder of dental magnetic systems

Dutch Technology



- Dyna Direct System: keepers on natural roots
- Dyna System: root caps on natural roots
- Dyna Magnet abutments: on implants



Dyna Magnet Systems

Introduction

The Dyna magnet system was the first revolutionary magnetic anchorage system on the market. And has been specially developed as a magnet attachment for retaining roof prosthetics on natural abutment teeth or implants.

Reduced dentition used to retain an overdenture is a main factor not only preventing, to a great extent, alveolar bone resorption but increasing the stabilisation of the denture as well ^{15,16,17,18}. In this respect the load distribution is an important factor. Magnetically retained overdentures transfer no detrimental lateral forces to those supporting element helping in maintaining a favourable clinical situation.

Therefore, Dyna (Direct) System may be used on extremely compromised elements with mobility classification 2¹.

Studies^{2,14} have shown that in 86% of magnet application in such cases the stability of the abutment teeth increases. Dyna (Direct) System by its simplicity and reliability offers both the dentist and the patient very firm and unique denture retention especially in compromised situations ^{1,2,3,13,14.}

Since 1985 it has been successfully applied worldwide.





Indications

Retention of complete or partial overdentures in the maxilla or in the mandible.

- also with elements with unfavourable prognosis^{2,3,14}
- patients with manual dexterity deficiency because of the simplicity of positioning and hygiene
- maxillo-facial prostheses
- When using a keeper (Dyna Direct System) the elements must have a favourable inclination and the preparation should be placed above the gingiva level¹³. In all other cases Dyna EFM alloy^{4,5,6,7,8} should be used to produce individual keeper (Dyna EFM alloy contains no toxic or allergenic elements ^{11,12}).



Dyna WR magnet

Dimensions

WR Magnets are sealed by means of the latest laser lasing techniques:, produced with help of CAM lathing machines and having an internal retentionpart (5 year guarantee)



Dyna WR Magnets are produced with help of CAM lathing machines. This process enables shaping the magnet encapsulation in hardened surgical steel so that the ready product is wear resistant. The use of the latest laser lasing techniques prevents any undesired leakages^{7,11}. Materials used guarantee permanent magnetic retention.

Magnets are supplied in two different types with very small dimensions 1,7 mm and 2,7 mm height and diameter 4,5 mm. The 1,7 mm magnet (S3) has the attachment force of 300g whereas the 2,7 mm magnet (S5) \pm 470g. The magnet encapsulation has been made very thin on purpose. Therefore, the magnets never may be polished or cut !



Wear Resistance Test

Dyna Direct System

A directly applicable magnetic system on natural elements

A chair-side magnetic attachment for both partial and full overdentures supported by natural elements. It can be applied directly by the dentist and is very easy to use. It resembles pre-fabricated core-post systems. After endodontic treatment the abutment tooth is decoronated and the final preparation made with two drills supplied together with the system.

The system consists of:

Prefabricated Dyna EFM alloy ^{4,5,6,7,8} keepers, magnets, a spiral drill, a seating drill and an application instrument.





How to use the Dyna Direct System:

1

2

3

4

5

6



- On the chosen teeth perform an endodontic treatment in an usual manner. Decoronate the abutment tooth up till 1 mm subgingival. Prepare the final surface more or less parallel to the alveolar crest but with a slight lingual or palatinal inclination.
- Drill a shaft in the root using the Dyna spiral drill*.



Prepare the seat using the Dyna seat drill*.



Use the application instrument to insert the Direct Dyna keeper in the root.



Cement the Dyna Direct keeper with glasionomer cement and finish all with composite. Prevent rough surfaces or edges.



The magnet can be fixed in the denture by the dentist or dental laboratory (for more details see Dyna (Direct) System Manual).

* Prevent perforation of the root!

Dyna System

A directly applicable magnetic anchoring with Dyna alloy

A magnetic attachment for both partial and full overdentures supported by natural elements. The system is very easy to use and resembles pre-fabricated core-post systems. After endodontic treatment the abutment tooth is decoronated and the final, lowest possible, bevel preparation made.

The system consists of:

Precious Dyna EFM alloy^{4,5,6,7,8} and magnets.





How to use Dyna System:

1

2

3

4

5

6





On the chosen teeth perform an endodontic treatment in an usual

manner. Decoronate the abutment tooth up till 1mm subgingival.

A preparation is made with an as low as possible bevel.



The core is prepared in a conical shape.

- Make an impression of the preparation and close it partly or completely with temporary cement or composite. Prevent rough surfaces or edges. The laboratory can now make the final rootcap made out of Dyna EFM alloy.



- Remove the temporary cement. Check the fit of the rootcap and cement it with the therefor intended cement.
- The magnet can be fixed in the denture by the dentist or dental laboratory (for more details see Dyna Magnet Manual).

Dyna Magnet abutments on implants

The magnet abutments allows to make a denture with magnets on implants. This makes it very easy for the patient to takeout the denture.

Dyna Helix Magnet system:

Magnet abutment in differend heights. Biocompatible WR magnets supplied in different types.





How to use Dyna magnet on Dyna Helix implants

1

2

3

4

5

6



- Bone preparation by marking the implant site by means of a guide drill. Use the pilot and spiral drills in different diameters to drill the necessary preparation.
- The implant can be placed with the octa driver.



After placement the implant will be closed with the cover screw and the tissue can be sutured for the osseo-integration period.



After osseo-integration the cover screw can be removed.



The magnet abutment can be placed on to the implant.

Another healing period follows. Finally the denture can be provided with magnets or a completely new overdenture can be fabricated.

Dyna System or Dyna Direct System?







The Dyna (Direct) System has the following advantages:

- no need for activation
- permanent stable retention
- no impression or laboratory auxiliary elements
- parallelism is less necessary
- rebasing procedure is the same as for a standard denture
- very easy dental hygiene for the patient
- vertical load of the post elements
- limited lab costs

The Dyna Direct System has the following extra advantages:

- short treatment time (chair-side technique)
- even more simple procedure
- very limited costs

General contraindications

- severe bruxism *
- lack of patient motivation
- poor dental hygiene
- insufficient interocclusal space

* When using the magnets for bruxers anyway, space must be created in such a way that only direct contact between magnet and keeper is realized when maximum bite forces are applied. It may be easily controlled by using fitchecker material.

Contraindications for Dyna Direct System, are solved by Dyna System:

- unfavourable abutment teeth inclination (perforation risk)
- subgingival preparation
- insufficient width of the abutment teeth

The magnetic attachment can be used in combination with natural elements and implants.

Background information

The Dyna magnetic attachment is composed of two major components: the keeper or alloy, and the magnet itself. Both of them have been extensively documented since the introduction of the system to the market.

Studies about the alloy show that:

- It does not corrode even when in contact with other metals intra orally 4,6,7
- Contains no toxic or allergenic elements⁵
- Gives no galvanic reactions with other metals used intra orally⁷

The phenomenon of magnetism has also been broadly studied. Different scientific papers exist, describing possible influence of the magnetic fields on humans^{9,10}. Based on this material it may be concluded that the Dyna (Direct) System, when used as indicated, has no whatsoever effect on the human body. Furthermore, those publications indicate that the Dyna magnets are biocompatible⁸ and corrosion-free¹¹. Apart from that the Dyna (Direct) System makes use of so called open field magnets meaning that the magnetic flux field radiate into the surroundings.

The reason for choosing such a design was the fact that open field magnets, in contrary to the closed field magnets, do not have to be in close contact with an object to attract it. This has naturally clinical consequences. An overdenture placed in the mouth of the patient during its functional life has a certain degree of mobility meaning that the magnets are not always in contact with the keeper or abutments. It is by using open field magnets that the magnetic attraction may be retained even in such situations and patients themselves experience open-field magnets as more "comfortable".

NMR imaging clearly shows correlation between the magnetic field and the magnets as well as the ferromagnetic rootcap in the patient's mouth. The NMR field is unfavourable for magnets. These magnets, as well as the ferromagnetic rootcap, will disturb the NMR field in a way that image-forming is severely damaged or even hindered¹⁹. Therefore the denture always needs to be removed. The rootcaps or keepers only need to be re-moved if imaging needs to be done in the area directly near the Dyna (Direct) System components.

Dyna magnets do not have any influence on pacemaker function when the distance is > 1cm, so no problems for the patient will occur²⁰.

Technical data

All dental implants and medical devices for dental restoration made by Dyna Dental Engineering B.V. meet the relevant provisions of the European Medical Device Directive 93/42/EEC.

This is based on conformity of said products, manufactured by Dyna Dental Engineering B.V. covered by CE marking. Dyna Dental Engineering B.V. is compiling with de highest international standards for quality and production processes according to EN-ISO 13485:2016.

All Dyna products are thoroughly tested on corrosion resistency, biocompatibility etc. 4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11.

Dyna System

- precious Dyna EFM alloy[.]
- powerful biocompatible WR magnets supplied in different types

There are 2 types of Dyna WR magnets available, one of 1,7mm and one of 2,7mm height.

Dyna magnets				
Art. no	02MS1	02MS2		
Extra's	S3 - 300 gr.	S5 - 500 gr.		
Diameter	4.5	4.5		
Height	1,7	2,7		

Dyna EFM alloy

Precious Dyna EFM alloy can be re-molded several times. The alloy can be ordered by 2 grams.



2120

Dyna Direct System

- prefabricated keepers in two types: Ø4,8 (standard) and 4,0 mm, produced from precious Dyna EFM alloy[.]
- powerful biocompatible WR magnets supplied in different types
- a spiral drill, a seating drill and an application instrument

Dyna Direct Set 02DS10				
	Description			
53	WR magnet Ø 4.5 height 1,7 mm 2 pcs.	02MS1		
	EFM Alloy keeper (Pd/Pt/Co) 2 pcs	3200		
	Spiraldrill	3240		
	Seatdrill	3241		
	Magnetic application instrument	3250		

Dyna Direct Set 02DS20				
	Description			
53	WR magnet Ø 4.5 height 2,7 mm 2 pcs.	02MS2		
	EFM Alloy keeper (Pd/Pt/Co) 2 pcs	3200		
	Spiraldrill	3240		
	Seatdrill	3241		
	Magnetic application instrument	3250		

The prefabricated keeper made out of Dyna EFM alloy is available in two types: EFM Alloy keeper Ø 4,8: 3200 EFM Alloy keeper Ø 4,0: 3210

Dyna EFM Alloy keeper				
Art. no	3200	3210		
				
		H		
		10		
Diameter	4,8	4,0		

Dyna Direct System instruments

The spiral drill is used to make a shaft in the root, afterwards this needs to widen by the seat drill. Using the application instrument it is easy to position an EFM Alloy keeper. These instruments are enclosed in the Dyna Direct set.

Dyna magnets instruments				
	Description	Art. no.		
	Spiraldrill	3240		
	Seatdrill	3241		
	Magnetic application instrument	3250		

Dyna magnet abutment

The magnetic abutment attachment can be used on implant level and in combination with special Extension level magnet abutments 0mm on tissue level.



The Dyna magnetic abutments (82MG3/4/5) nowadays consist of an extension level extension abutment (82EL2/3/4) and an extension level magnet abutment octa L0 (82EM0)

References:

- 1. Jonkman REG, Plooij J.: Wortels onder een kunstgebit, behouden? Proefschrift Nijmegen 1992 ISBN 90-9004895-2
- 2. Coca, I., Wisser, W. und Prisender: Klinische Nachuntersuchung magnet gehalt ener Prothesen, K. 48. Tagung der DGZPW 26-29 May 1999.
- 3. Coca, I.,Wisser, W.: Klinische Nachntersuchung magnetgehaltener Prothese. Dtsch Zahnärztl Z 48, 566-569, 1993
- 4. Vrijhoef, Mezger, Van der Zel, Greener: Corrosion of ferromagnetic alloys used for magnetic retention of overdentures, Journ. of Dental Research 66(9) 1456-1459 Sept, 1987
- 5. Kawata, Shiota, Tsutsui, Yoshida, Sasaki: Cytotoxicity of Pd-Co Dental Casting ferromagnetic alloys, Kinouchi Journal of Dental Research 60(8) 1403-1409 August 1981.
- 6. Van der Zel, Grinwis: In vitro substance loss due to corrosion in the system Ti-implant/Pd-Co alloy supraconstruction. Not published.
- 7. Pezzoli, Angelini, Zucchi: In vitro corrosion resistance of Pd-Coalloy in combination with three magnet encapsulation alloys. IADR lecture 1989.
- 8. Gonella, Amedeo, Cannas, Pezzoli: Magnetic materials used in dentistry. Preliminary data on in vitro biocompatibility. Minerva Stomatologica 1989,38:1053-1058
- 9. Toto, Nicholas, Choukas, Sanders: The reaction of bone and mucosa to implanted magnets. Journal of Dental Research 1962, vol 41, no 6
- 10. Robert Cerny: The biological effects of implanted magnetic fields part 1&2, mammalian bloodcells and mammalian tissues. Austr. orth. journal vol. 6 no. 2
- 11. Wirz, J. and Schmidli, F.: Magnetanker im Korrosionstest. Quintessenz 1990; 41:879 886.
- 12. Biological evaluation of medical devices executed according to NEN-EN- ISO10993
- 13. NJ Gendusa: magnetically overlay dentures, Quintessence Int. Vol. 19 nov. 4/1988
- 14. Coca, I.,Wisser, W. und Prisender: A Clinical Follow-up Study of Magnetically Retained Overdentures (Dyna System). Eur.J.Prosthodont. Rest. Dent.June 2002, Vol. 10, No. 2, pp 73-78
- 15. Kalk W., Baat C. de: Some factors connected with alveolar bone resorbtion, J Dent.1989;17
- 16. Tylor H., Caputo A.A.: Effects of overdentures upon remaining oral structures, J Prosth Dent 1977; 27;374-381.
- 17. Chikawa T et al: In vitro study of mandibular implant retained overdentures: the inflence of stud attachments on load transfer to the implant and soft tissue, The Int J Prosth Vol 9 no 4,1996
- 18. De Boer J.: Edentulous implants: Overdenture versus fixed, J Prosth Dent. 1993; 69; 386-390).
- New, Rosen, Brady, Buonanno, Kistler, Burt, Hinshaw, Newhouse, Pohost and T veras: N clear Magnetic Resonance: Potential Hazards and Artifacts of Ferromagnetic and Nonferomagnetic Surgical and Dental Materials and Devices in NMR Imaging, Radiology 147:139148, April 1983
- 20. Hiller, Weissberg, Horowitz and Ilan: The safety of dental mini-magnets in patients with permanent cardiac pacemakers, The journal of prosthetic dentistry 1995 Vol 74 no 4; 420, 421



your comfort is our goal!

Dyna Dental Engineering B.V. Vang 9 4661 TX Halsteren The Netherlands T. +31 (0)164 25 89 80 F. +31 (0)164 25 83 90 E. dyna@dynadental.com W. www.dynadental.com



© Copyright Dyna Dental Engineering B.V. 2018

All rights reserved. This manual or any part of it may not be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, or otherwise, without prior permission of Dyna Dental Engineering B.V..