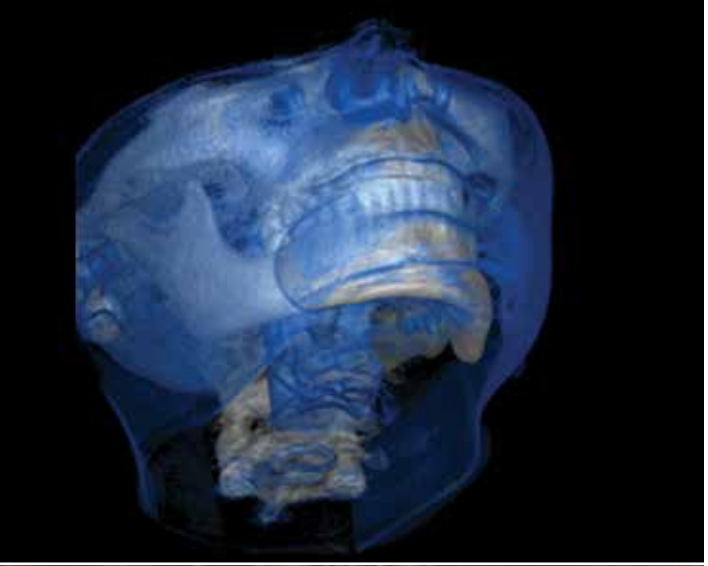
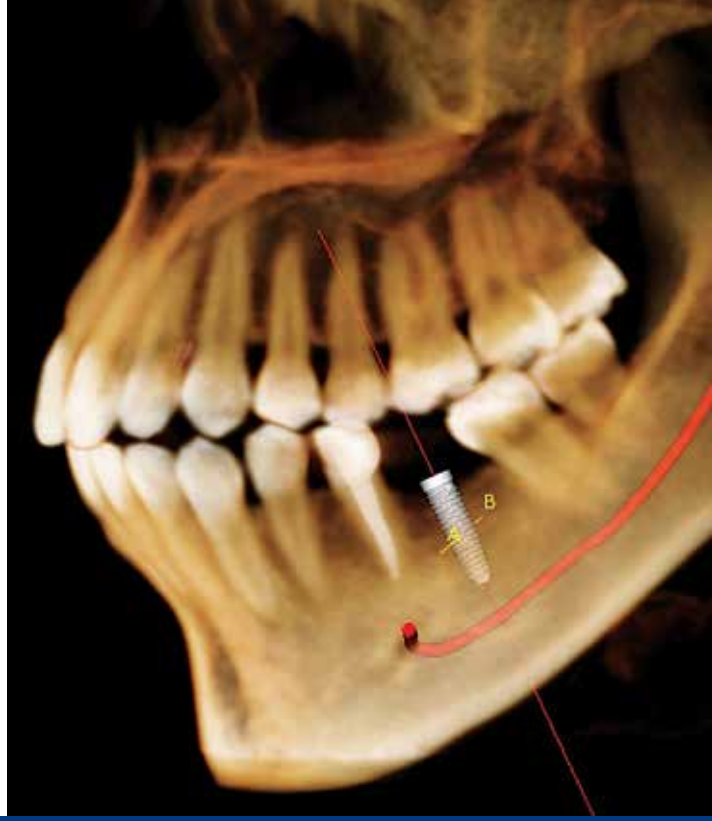


Please ask one of our knowledgeable dental team members if you would like more information on the benefits of this revolutionary technology.



The Latest Technology

3D digital x-rays, also referred to as Cone Beam CT imaging, are essentially CAT (Computerized Axial Tomography) scans of the mouth and jaw areas. These state-of-the-art scans are accomplished in our office in a matter of seconds. They allow us to know more about your anatomy during the planning phase, so that we can perform less invasive procedures.

We have invested in this technology to better serve our patients, and provide the peace of mind that our diagnosis and treatment plans are based on the most comprehensive information found in dental x-rays today.

X-ray imaging, including dental CBCT, provides a fast, non-invasive way of answering a number of clinical questions. Dental CBCT images provide 3D information, rather than the 2D information provided by a conventional X-ray image. This may help with the diagnosis, treatment planning and evaluation of certain conditions. Dental CBCT should be performed only when necessary to provide clinical information that cannot be provided using other imaging modalities. Concerns about radiation exposure are greater for younger patients because they are more sensitive to radiation. For more information about the use, benefits, and risks of CBCT, visit **blog.gendex.com/risk-and-benefits-of-CBCT**

GENDEX®

Gendex Dental Systems
www.gendex.com

For brochure reorders, call 1-800-323-8029 and reference catalog #G1000491

3D Digital Imaging

We are pleased to provide the latest imaging technology in our office:

- Quick and easy 3D imaging
- Your anatomy in precise detail
- Highly predictable treatment results
- Comparable exposure to intraoral x-rays

GENDEX®

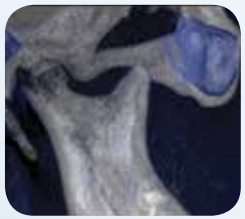
Why Are 3D Digital Images Useful?

3D x-rays yield a wealth of information that is used to precisely plan for treatment before any procedures begin. Your anatomy, seen in three dimensions, can be enlarged, rotated, and divided in any direction, thus revealing potential problem areas during the treatment planning process. Better planning leads to more predictable treatment results in procedures such as implant placement, oral surgery, orthodontics, Temporomandibular Joint (TMJ) analysis, facial pain therapy, and more.

Implants: Cross-sections, not possible with standard dental x-rays, allow us to accurately measure the bone to choose the best implant for the site.

Oral Surgery: Knowing the exact location of teeth in relation to other dental structures, such as nerves and sinuses, allows for the safest tooth removal procedure.

TMJ: With a 3D scan, we can view joints and adjacent structures from every angle, leading to better planning for the treatment of jaw, facial, and neck pain.



Clinical images shown are Gendex 3D scans as seen in Anatomage® InVivoDental™

How Are 3D Digital Images Acquired?

Taking a 3D image is a simple process for both the patient and the clinician. You will be comfortably positioned in the unit and asked to place your chin on a chin rest. After a few quick adjustments, the scan begins. The gantry, the part of the unit that takes the x-ray, will rotate around your head.

The scan is painless and lasts about 9 seconds — 20 seconds later, the images are on the computer screen ready for immediate diagnosis. You will be able to appreciate the co-diagnosis process since 3D images allow you to truly visualize and better understand your treatment options.

Are 3D Digital Images Safe?

Understanding that many patients are concerned about radiation exposure, we have chosen a system with a low radiation output.

Gendex 3D systems use at least 10 times less radiation than traditional medical CT scans.* A 4x6 cm standard resolution, low dose scan range from 0.017 to 0.035 millisieverts, a 8x8 cm scan is 0.053 millisieverts — this is slightly below to 4 standard film bitewing x-rays**

* Dr. J B Ludlow, et al, Department of Diagnostic Sciences and General Dentistry, University of North Carolina

** European Commission, Radiation Protection. 2004