Navigated Dental Implant Surgery with IGI

Best-In-Class | High Accuracy | Real-Time Surgical Navigation
1. Sub-mm Accuracy

IGI’s proprietary camera and active LED tracking system have sub-mm accuracy and the highest precision in the industry.

LEDs on the IGI system allow immediate “real-time” visualization of the drill position.


2. Confident On-Screen Performance:

No observable lag

3. Chairside Workflow

SnapLock perfected stabilization*

COMING SOON
Chairside splint fabrication*
Stentless registration option*

*Pending 510(k), this feature is not available for sale within the United States. CE pending MDR
4. Robotic Auto-Stop safety envelope*

**COMING SOON**
Robotic Auto-Stop Envelope for maximum safety. The IGI will automatically turn off the surgical motor if the surgeon is off target outside of the planned osteotomy.

*Pending 510(k), this feature is not available for sale within the United States.

5. Surgical Efficiency:

**Wide field of view**

**Ergonomic Handpiece**

**CAMERA**
The IGI camera has a 600mm diameter field of view allowing the clinician to perform procedures without repositioning the camera.

**ERGONOMIC HANDPIECE**
The IGI handpiece is well-balanced and does not obstruct the visual field.

6. Minimal Footprint

**MOBILE CART**
Has a smaller footprint to fit into any operatory.
IMAGE NAVIGATION, LTD. manufactures the Image Guided Implantology ("IGI") dentistry system, a high-precision surgical GPS for dentistry and oral-maxillofacial surgery that has been used to place thousands of implants.

Using IGI, the dental surgeon views both the current position of the drill and the plan superimposed onto a pre-operative CBCT scan. The surgeon is able to monitor the drilling path on-screen and to make precise adjustments during surgery.

IGI utilizes Image Navigation’s proprietary TRAX™ software system with ‘active tracking’. TRAX™ is a software platform technology applicable to additional surgical disciplines.

IGI seamlessly integrates the advantages of freehand surgery, including unfettered vision of the surgical site, retention of the surgeon’s sense of touch, and the application of intra-surgical clinical judgment.