

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-56740

Title: Comparative Assessment of Single drilling System Versus Conventional Implant Site Preparation in the posterior Maxilla

Recommendation:

Accept as it is

Accept after minor revision.....

Accept after major revision

Do not accept (*Reasons below*)

Rating	Excel.	Good	Fair	Poor
Originality		Good		
Techn. Quality	Excellent			
Clarity	Excellent			
Significance	Excellent			

Reviewer's ID: Dr.Sumathi

Detailed Reviewer's Report

1. Conventional drills are traditional, versatile tools or methods used to create holes in materials or soil by mechanically rotating a cutting bit. In manufacturing, they are reliable, spiral-shaped bits for metal/wood. In agriculture, they are planters for prepared soil, and in oil/gas, they refer to vertical drilling techniques.
2. Conventional Drills are distinguished by their solid construction and ability to guarantee drilling accurate. Thanks to their sturdy geometry and special auto-centering cross sharpening, these drills offer reliability and precision in every application.
3. The three main types of drilling methods are rotary, percussion (or cable), and rotary percussion which combine the first two for high-efficiency rock penetration. Rotary drilling uses a rotating bit with downwards pressure, commonly for oil/gas, while percussion drilling uses a hammering action to crush rock, often used in mining and construction.
4. A Single drilling system (or Super Single) is a mobile drilling rig designed to handle individual joints of pipe (singles) rather than stands of two or three. These rigs often feature automated pipe-handling systems to move single pipes from a catwalk to the top

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drive, improving safety and connection speed while reducing the rig's overall footprint and moving time.

5. Conventional implant site preparation is a, reliable technique involving a stepwise, increasing-diameter rotary drilling protocol (800–1500 rpm) under continuous saline irrigation. It creates a precise osteotomy to ensure high initial implant stability (primary stability). Key steps include using a lance pilot drill, followed by twist drills of expanding diameters, aiming to avoid over-heating bone to prevent necrosis.
6. A conventional dental implant (or traditional implant) is a widely used, two-piece titanium fixture placed directly into the jawbone to replace a single or multiple missing teeth, acting as a secure root substitute. Requiring 3–6 months for fusion to the bone (osseointegration), they are renowned for high success rates, durability, and aesthetic results, often requiring sufficient bone density.
7. Surgical Procedure: The implant is surgically placed into the jawbone under local anesthesia or sedation. Computer-guided surgery may be used for precise placement. Healing Phase: A healing period of 3 to 6 months is allowed for osseointegration, where the implant fuses with the bone.
8. The comparative assessment of single-drill systems, particularly against traditional sequential or multi-stage methods, indicates significant advantages in efficiency, time reduction, and, in some cases, enhanced early-stage bone healing. Single-drill (one-step) protocols are designed to create the entire implant osteotomy with one drill, whereas sequential drilling involves multiple steps.
9. Key words are given more.
10. Result part is awesome with pictures and graphs.
11. Summary points must be included.
12. References should be in alphabetical order.
13. After a small changes good to publish in your journal.