The maxillary sinus a pyramid-shaped cavity and largest paranasal air-filled space with a min volume of 12.5 ML. The Schneiderian membrane is also called as Schneiderian epithelium, which is a membranous lining that covers the inner part of the maxillary sinus. Nowadays, rehabilitation by prosthetic implants, even in edentulous areas of the maxilla affected by severe bone atrophies, is an unavoidable necessity, leading to the development of standardized, predictable, and safe regenerative techniques. The raising of the maxillary sinus is a surgical technique that vertically raises the usable volume of bone in the lateral-posterior areas of the maxilla, allowing for overcoming the bone atrophies correlate with edentulism, due in particular to the adequate signs from the literature.[1-4]

Perforating the Schneiderian membrane during external sinus augmentation is well described and is most likely to occur at sharp angles and ridgelines, septa, and spines.[4] Other problems in the literature associated with membrane perforation are the development of mucoceles, chronic sinusitis, oroantral fistula, loss of graft material, and implants it without osseointegration.

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