

I.

Nyman ¹⁾ Gottlow

가

2)

가

(Guided Tissue Regeneration; GTR)

expanded polytetrafluoroethyl - ene(e - PTFE, Gore - Tex , U.S.A.)

GTR (osteoproduc - tion) Dahlin ^{3,4)}, Lindhe ⁵⁾

¹³⁻¹⁷⁾가

(Osteoproduction) (space)

가

2

2

가

. Becker

¹⁸⁾

6)

GTR

2

Dahline ^{3,4)} Kahnberg⁷⁾

가 Collagen

가

¹⁹⁾

polyglycolide polylactide

Vicryl , Resolut ,

Guidor

8 - 12)

20 - 27)

Vicryl 23,24)
 Balshi 23) mortar & pestle
 Vicryl 70 - 500 μ m
 Vicryl 1:1 1
 e - PTFE gm 50ml
 0.5N 가 4
 12
 (Neocool , Yamato,
 Japan) 24
 Vicryl e - PTFE
 가 (2)
 가) 2mg/kg
 Halothane - O₂
 II. 2
 1. 1 4 2
 2
 15 kg 6
 가 1 epinephrine (No.
 가)
 4 15 mess 가
 expanded polytetrafluoroethylene(e - PTFE, Gore - Tex, U.S.A.)
 Polyglactin 1mm fissure bur
 910(Vicryl Mesh) e - PTFE 8mm,
 stainless steel 5mm, 5mm
 miniscrew(Memfix , Institut Straumann No. 12 round bur
 Switzerland)
 1 2 4
 2.
 (1) 1
 I - a

6 가 8

I - b

70%

II - a 3 Villanueva bone
methacrylate

e - PTFE

II - b e - PTFE cutter (Maruto Co., Japan) Crystal
20 μ m

III - a
Vicryl III - b
Vicryl

(4)

5
AutoCAD R14 (Area)

II e - PTFE
3mm (5)

e - PTFE
miniscrew SAS pro -
gram two - way ANOVA
Duncan

가

e - PTFE vertical mattress
suture single interrupted suture III.
III Vicryl
2 - 3mm 1.
4 - 0 vicryl silk
(periosteum) II, III
7 ()
) 500mg
1 2
1 0.1%
(K - Y gel , Johnson & Johnson, U.S.A.) (1) I - a
2
e - PTFE

(3) 가
(Haversian canal)

(Volkman's canal)
(Figure 1A - C).

(2) I - b 가 e - PTFE 가

I - b I - a 가

(osteon) (lamellated 가 e - PTFE 가 structure) (Figure 2A - C). (Figure 4A - D).

(3) II - a 가 e - PTFE 가 가

(5) III - a 가 Vicryl (Figure 5A - D).

(6) III - b 가 (Figure 3A - D).

(2) II - b 가

Table 1. Linear histometrics in bucco - lingual sections for treatment modalities at 8 weeks

	Group I		Group II		Group III	
	a	b	a	b	a	b
Area(mm ²)	13.8±3.1	16.1±2.2	20.6±2.6	26.3±2.9	18.9±3.4	24.7±1.7
Duncan *grouping	C	C	B	A	B	A

Values are mean ± standard deviation(mm²)

* : Means with the same letter are not statistically significant difference at p<0.05.

I - a: flap closure only I - b: DFDBA grafting II - a: flap closure only after e - PTFE membrane placement II - b; DFDBA grafting and e - PTFE membrane placement III - a; flap closure only after Vicryl Mesh placement III - b; DFDBA grafting and Vicryl Mesh placement

Table 2. Bone defect fills(%) in buccolingual section at 8 weeks

	Group I		Group II		Group III	
	a	b	a	b	a	b
Defect fill(%)	37.8±8.1	47.4±6.6	61.0±4.8	78.1±10.1	55.8±7.6	72.9±4.6
Duncan *grouping	C	C	B	A	B	A

Legends are the same as Table 1

Vicryl

e - PTFE

13 - 17),

가

2

2

(Figure 6A - D).

가

3.

Vicryl

Vicryl

Vicryl

I - a 13.8±3.1mm², I - b

16.1±2.2mm², II - a 20.6±2.6

mm², II - b 26.3±2.9mm², woven mesh knitted mesh가

III - a 18.9±3.4mm², III - b 24.7 woven mesh

±1.7mm², II - b, knitted mesh

III - b, 22)

(P<0.05), I II - a, Vicryl

III - a, Fleisher 25), Kon 26)

(Table 1).

Caton 27)

37 - 78%

II - b, III - b

(P<0.05), I

II - a, III - a

e - PTFE

(Table 2).

가

e - PTFE

IV.

Vicryl

8

Vicryl

e - PTFE

Vicryl

woven mesh 가
e - PTFE Vicryl e - PTFE

22)
가 Vicryl

Vicryl

가 Simon 24) Nevins 32),

Dahlin 3) , e - PTFE
, Vicryl

8

Blumenthal 28) 가
8

29) 3 - 4 가 Minabe
가 가 가

Vicryl 30,31), 8 가

31) Vicryl e - PTFE
e - PTFE e - PTFE e - PTFE

가 33) 34)

Vicryl 35),
36)

가 pore size가 Smukler 37) e - PTFE

가

가

Vicryl

1.

가

2.

I

Vicryl

가

가

V.

3.

II

e-PTFE

(II-b)

가

Vicryl

e-

PTFE

가

I

가

6

1

PTFE

e-

4

2

I-a

4.

III

II

I-b

II-

가

III-b

a

e-PTFE

Vicryl

II-b

e-PTFE

III-a

Vicryl

III-a

III-b

Vicryl

Vicryl

5. , I
 26.3mm² , 13.8mm², II - b,
 III - b
 (p<0.05).
 37 - 78%
 II - b, III - b
 (p<0.05).

Vicryl

e - PTFE

VI.

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(I)



Figure 1A

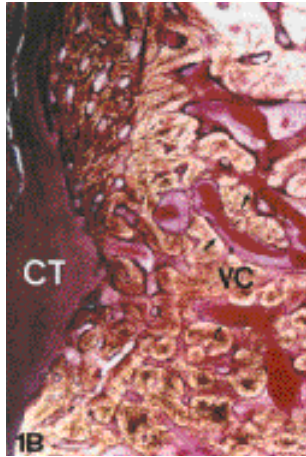


Figure 1B

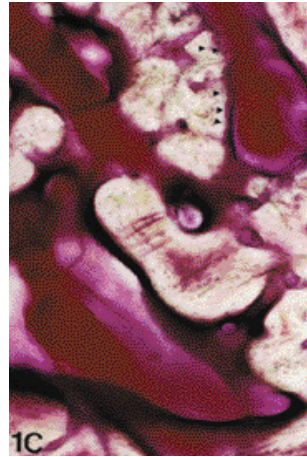


Figure 1C

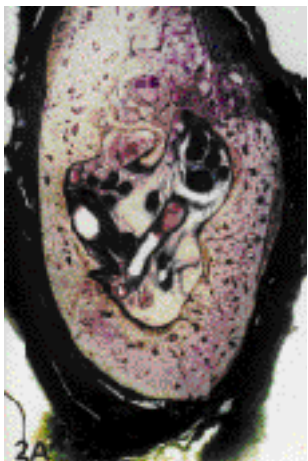


Figure 2A

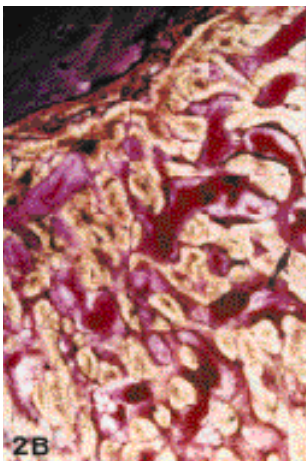


Figure 2B



Figure 2C

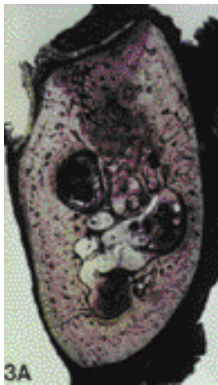


Figure 3A

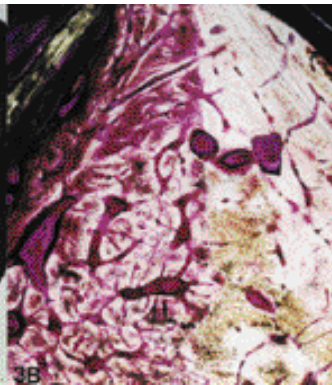


Figure 3B

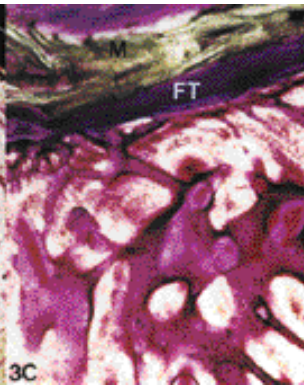


Figure 3C

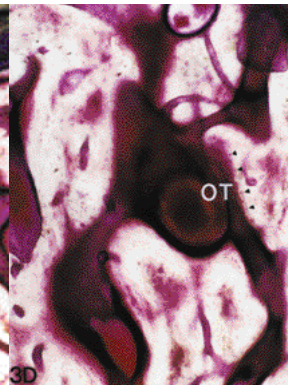


Figure 3D

(II)

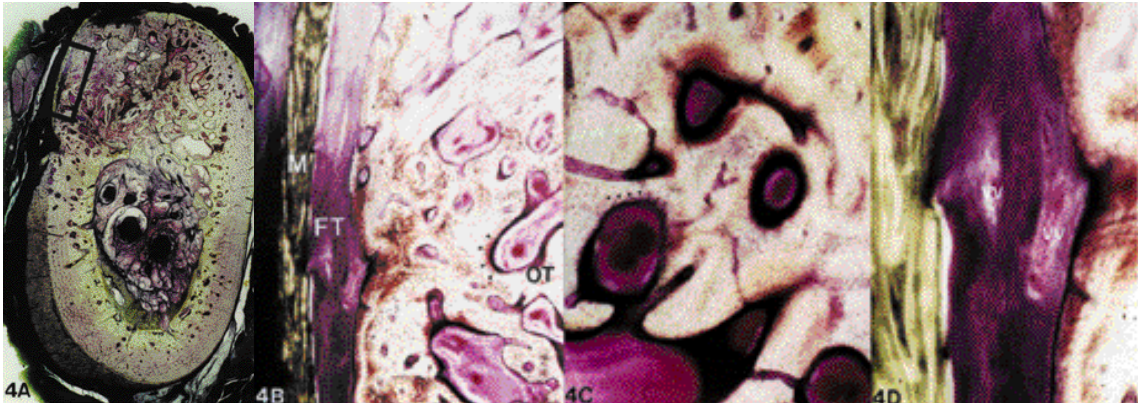
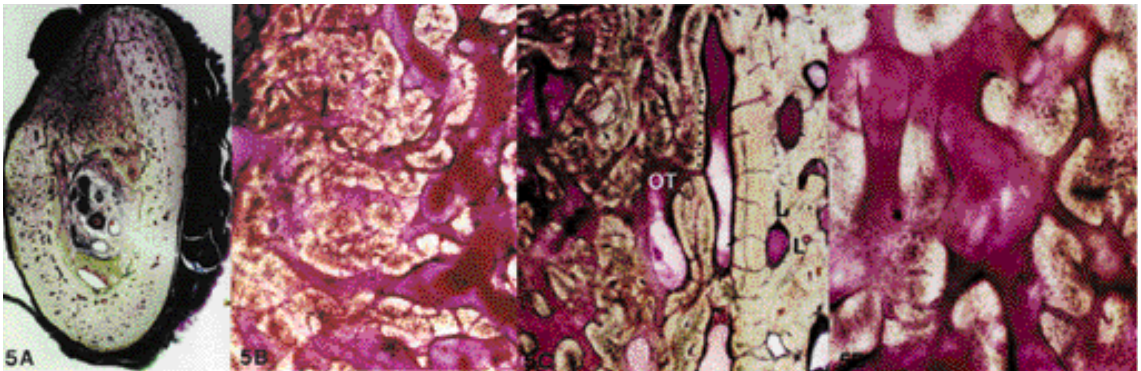


Figure 4A

Figure 4B

Figure 4C

Figure 4D



5A

5B

5C

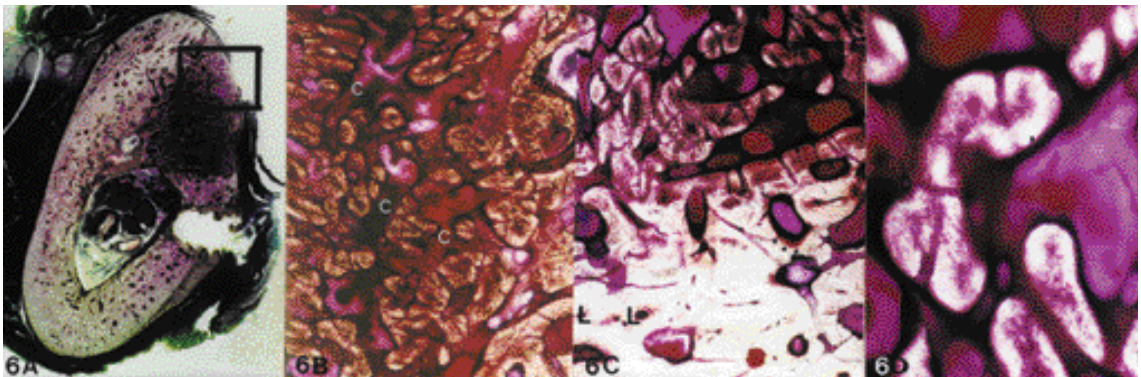
5D

Figure 5A

Figure 5B

Figure 5C

Figure 5D



6A

6B

6C

6D

Figure 6A

Figure 6B

Figure 6C

Figure 6D

reduced alveolar ridges in dogs : A clinical and histologic study. Int J Oral Maxillofac Implants 10 : 537 - 551, 1995.

Figure 1. Group I - a at the eighth week. The outer surface of surgically created defect was not clear. Dense connective tissues(CT) were impinged in the bony defect area. Osteoblasts(arrow heads) are lined along the newly formed bone. Well vascularized and fibrous bone marrow(arrows), indicating that bone formation was still taking place, was found. Fusion of neighboring trabecular(C) was found in trabecular space(A 2 x ; B x 20; C 100 x Villanueva bone stain).

Figure 2. Group I - b at the eighth week. The new bone surfaces were lined with osteoid(OT) and osteoblast(arrow head). In areas closer to the periphery, lamellation(L) of the newly formed bone would found(A 2 x ; B x 20; C 40 x Villanueva bone stain).

Figure 3. Group II - a at eighth week. The new bone filled the space between the host bone and the undersurface of the e - PTFE membrane(M). A dense layer of connective tissue(FT) covering the most external portions of the regenerated tissue was seen beneath the e - PTFE membrane. The new bone surfaces were lined with osteoid(OT) and osteoblast(arrow head). In areas closer to the periphery, lamellation(L) of the newly formed bone

would found(A 2 x ; B 20 x ; C 40 x ; D 100 x Villanueva bone stain).

Figure 4. Group II - b at the eighth week. Beneath the e - PTFE membrane, a dense layer of connective tissue(FT) covering the most external portions of the regenerated tissue was seen. The new bone surfaces were lined with osteoid(OT) and osteoblast(arrow heads). A notable amount of alveolar ridge regeneration was seen with new ridges assuming well - contoured form(A 2 x ; B 40 x ; C 100 x ; D 200 x Villanueva bone stain)

Figure 5. Group III - a at the eighth week. The new bone surfaces were lined with osteoid(OT) and osteoblasts(arrow heads), indicating active bone formation. A clear demarcation could not be noted between the host bone and new bone.(A 2 x ; B 20 x ; C 40 x ; D 100 x Villanueva bone stain)

Figure 6. Group III - b at the eighth week. The new bone surfaces were lined with osteoid(OT) and osteoblasts(arrow heads). Fusion of neighboring trabecular(C) was found in trabecular surface. A notable amount of alveolar ridge regeneration was seen with new ridges assuming well - contoured form. In areas closer to the periphery, lamellation(L) of the newly formed bone would

found.(A 2 × ; B 20 × ; C 40 × ; D
100 × Villanueva bone stain)

- Abstract -

Alveolar Bone Formation in Dogs using Vicryl Absorbable Mesh(Polyglactin 910) and Decalcified Freeze - Dried Bone Grafting

Eun - Chung Oh, Hyun - Ju Chung, Young -
Jun Kim

Department of Periodontology, College of
Dentistry, Chonnam National University
Institute of Dentistry, College of Dentistry,
Chonnam National University

The purpose of this study was to evaluate new bone formation following guided bone regeneration by resorbable and non - resorbable membrane. Six adult mongrel dogs were used. The first, second, third, fourth premolars in the mandible of each dog were extracted.

Two months after tooth extraction, a buccal dehiscence defect was surgically created on each edentulous area.

The experimental sites were divided into three groups according to the treatment modalities ; Group - a: surgical treatment only ; Group - b: allogenic decalcified freeze dried bone grafting ; Group II - a : e - PTFE membrane placement only ; Group II - b : allogenic decalcified freeze dried bone grafting and e - PTFE membrane placement ; Group III - a : Vicryl mesh placement only ; Group III - b : allogenic decalcified freeze

dried bone grafting and Vicryl mesh placement.

The animals were sacrificed at 8 weeks after operation and the specimens were prepared for histologic and histometric examination.

The results were as follows :

Clinically, all defect sites were healed without exposure of barrier membrane after the eight weeks. In Group I - a, dense connective tissues were impinged in the bony defect area. Well vascularized and fibrous bone marrow indicated that bone formation was still taking place was found. In Group I - b, in areas closer to the periphery, lamellation of the newly formed bone would found. In Group II - a, beneath the e - PTFE membrane a dense layer of connective tissue covering the most external portions of the regenerated tissue was seen. The new bone surfaces were lined with osteoid and osteoblast. In Group II - b, a dense layer of connective tissue covering the most external portions of the regenerated tissue was observed beneath the e - PTFE membrane. A notable amount of alveolar ridge regeneration was seen with new ridges with well - contoured form. In Group III - a, the new bone surface were lined with osteoid and osteoblast, indicating active bone formation. A clear demarcation could not be noted between the host bone and new bone. In Group III - b, a notable amount of alveolar ridge regeneration was seen with new ridges assuming well - contoured form. In areas closer to the periphery, lamellation of the newly formed bone would found.

As histometric examination, the amount of bone formation was gained from 12.8mm² to

26.3mm². It was significantly greater in group II - b and group III - b compared to other groups(p<0.05).

These results suggest that Vicryl mesh after DFDB grafting used in guided bone regeneration could create and sustain sufficient space for new bone formation.