

I.

가 , ,
1)

27).

가

28,29)

Nyman(1982)³⁰⁾

Yuktanandana(1957)²⁾가

가

3 - 8)

Schallhorn(1977)⁹⁾

31)

가

Type I collagen^{32,33)}, carginil³⁴⁾

10), 11,12), 13)

polyglactin 910³⁵⁾,

. 1974

polyactide - polyglycolide copolymer³⁶⁾,
polyurethane³⁷⁾, polylactic acid³⁸⁾

Levin

Bump (1975)¹⁵⁾, Nery Lynch
(1978)¹⁶⁾, Strub (1979)¹⁷⁾

hydroxyapatite(HA) - Tricalcium phos -
phate(- TCP)가

. Vacanti (1991)³⁹⁾

(Vacanti 1993)

TCP¹⁷⁾, HA^{18 - 20)}, HA^{21 - 23)}
24 - 26)

40)

가

가 Puelo (1991)⁵⁹⁾ Thaller

3 가 가 (1994)⁶⁰⁾ 가

가 가 가 Langer Vacanti(1993)⁶¹⁾

가 가 ployglycolic(PGA) polylactic acid(PLA)

43). Cilento(1994)가 , Mooney

(1994)⁶²⁾ polyglycolic(PGA) polylactic acid

(PLA)⁶³⁾ . Levy (1994)⁶⁴⁾ ploylactic acid

ABO film 가

44 - 47) 65)가

48) 49)

50,51), 52,53)

가

가

Contard^{54,55)} O Connor(1978)

Boyko (1981)²⁹⁾

(Transplantation)

Van Dijk(1991)⁵⁶⁾

II.

1.

20 57). (1)

Cheung Haak(1989)⁵⁸⁾

Bagambisa Joos(1990)⁵³⁾ Hydroxya - Dawley 150gm Sprague -

patite 30

2

가 (가 3

2.

(2) Pentobarbital Sodium(Tokyo Industrial Chem., Japan) 75% Pentobarbital Sodium(Tokyo Industrial Chem., Japan) 가

가 3mm

200U/ml penicillin(Gibco, USA) 200µg/ml streptomycin(Gibco, USA) 가 Dullbeco's Minimum Essential Medium(DMEM, Gibco, USA) 5 35mm

20% Fetal Bovine Serum(FBS) 100U/ml penicillin, 100µg/ml streptomycin(Gibco, USA) DMEM 37 °C , 100%, 5% CO₂ (Vision, Korea) 1:3

2 가 10% FBS 100U/ml penicillin, 100µg/ml streptomycin DMEM 3 4 - 7

3mm trephine bur 4 - 0

Vicryl(Ethicon Ltd.,) 4 - 0

1 , 2 , 3

1, 2, 3 3 4 3

3. 1, 2, 3 2.5% Glutaraldehyde(0.1M cacodylate buffer, pH 7.2) (Cho Garant 1981 a, b)^{66,67} 10% neutral buffered formalin 1 가

1. 5mm (Biomesh,) 가 1 × 10⁶ Cells/ml 4

Karnovsky's fixative(Karnovsky 1965)⁶⁸⁾

3 . 2.5%

glutaraldehyde 0.1M disodium

ethylene diamine tetraacetate(EDTA) 3

paraffin

7 μ m

Hematoxylin - Eosin

(T1, a).

4. 2

III.

가

1. 1

(N2, a).

5. 2

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

(N1, a).

(P2, a).

2. 1

가

가

가

(P2, b).

(P1, a).

6. 2

3. 1

가

가

가

(T2, a).

가

가

가

9. 3

(T2, b).

(T3).

7. 3

가 (T3, a).

가

가

가

(N3, a).

가
(

T3, b).

가

가

IV.

가

가

(N3, b).

8. 3

가

69).

가

(P3, a).

가

가

(P3, b).

가

70).

71,72),

73,74),

75 - 78),

79,80) , West Brunstein(1985)²³⁾ RHA

81,82) 가 .

83) Egelberg⁸⁴⁾ .

Schallhorn(1977)⁹⁾ , 가 , ,

85) 가 , ,

86) .

10), 11 - 12), 13) 가 가 가

HA^{18 - 20)} 가 .²⁷⁾

- TCP^{14 - 17)} HA^{21 - 23)} 24 - 26) 28,29) Nyman(1982)³⁰⁾

HA 가 87)

- TCP (Ingrowth)⁸⁸⁾

50 - 100 μ m 가 .

White(1973)²¹⁾가 HA Weber

Hydroxyapatite(HA)

Replamineform HA(RHA) Holmes(1979)²²⁾ 가 ,

(1985)⁸⁹⁾ Hydroxyapatite Replamineform - 가

hydroxyapatite . Kenney (1985)⁹⁰⁾ ,

31) .

가 . 1991
 가 . Cima⁹⁷⁾
 1cm²
 8 4,202m²
 43)
 Cilento(1994)가 가 가
 가 가
 가
 Contard⁵⁴⁾가 O'
 Connor(1978) 3
 가 가
 가
 Gallico (1989)⁵¹⁾ .⁵⁵⁾
 Kumagai(1988)⁹⁴⁾ Boyko (1081)²⁹⁾
 Kumagai(1994)⁹⁵⁾ 9 (Transplantation)
 가 in vitro
 5 fibrin
 glue petroletum jelly
 Herring 가
 (1978)⁴⁴⁾, Graham (1980)⁴⁵⁾, Budd
 (1991)⁴⁶⁾, Mosquera (1991)⁴⁷⁾ . Van Dijk(1991)⁵⁶⁾
 48)
 Jauregui Gann(1991)⁴⁹⁾ 가
 52,53)
 Mazzucotelli⁹⁶⁾ 1993
 가 가 가

가

24

HA 100 - 200 μ m

가

가

가

3

2

3

Bagambisa Joos(1990)⁵³가
Hydroxyapatite

41)

Hydroxyapatite가

가

Malik(1992)¹⁰¹

20

2

가

57)

Ohgushi(1989)⁵²,

Nagahara(1994)⁹⁸, Matsuda

Davies(1987)⁹⁹ Goshima (1991)¹⁰⁰

가

Cheung

Haak(1989)⁵⁸

- TCP

가

107)

Bagambisa
Hydroxyapatite

Joos(1990)⁵³

Puelo (1991)⁵⁹

90

가

12

가

Thaller

(1994)⁶⁰⁾
가

가

Lauger(1994)¹⁰²⁾

Keratinocyte

lycolic(PGA)

⁶⁵⁾ polyg -
polylactic acid(PLA)

가

4 - 6

Phosphate

Hydroxyapatite

Tricalcium

Langer

Vacanti(1993)⁶¹⁾가

PGA PLA가

82,103)

ceramic

82,87,88)

Levy (1994)⁶⁴⁾ 가

PLA film

가

Mooney (1994)⁶²⁾

Nagahara (1992)^{98,104)}

53,58,99,100,104 - 106)

(1992) ¹⁰⁷⁾

가 HA

가

Cells/ ml

4

1 × 10⁶

⁶⁵⁾ 가

가

8

4,202m²

1cm²

가

Cilento(1994)가

⁴³⁾

가

가

(1991)⁴¹⁾

1

가

가

가

Arvey(1988)⁶⁹⁾가
critical defect

Puelo(1991)⁵⁹⁾가

size

가

가

가

가

Langer

Vacanti(1993)⁶¹⁾

Levy

(1994)⁶⁴⁾

PGA

PLA

가가

Oghushi (1989)⁵²⁾

가

가

가

V.

가

가

Sprague - Dawley

가

10% FBS

100U/ml penicillin, 100 μ g/ml streptomycin

DMEM

가

青野正男

$\times 10^6$ cells/ml

1

3mm

3

1, 2, 3

, 가 ,

1.

1

2.

3.

4.

가

가

VI.

1. Han, T., Carranza, F. A. Jr., and Kenney, E. B. : Calcium phosphate ceramics in dentistry ; A review of the literature. J. West. Soc. Perio. Abstr., 32 : 88 - 108, 1984.
2. Yuktanandana, I. : Bone graft in the treatment of periodontal pocket in dogs ; A histological investigation. J. Periodontol., 30 : 17 - 26, 1959.
3. Cushing, M. : Autogenous red marrow grafts ; Their potential for induction

- of osteogenesis (review of literature). *J. Periodontol.*, 40 : 492 - 497, 1969.
4. Dragoo, M. R., and Sullivan, H. C., : A clinical and histological evaluation of autogenous iliac bone grafts in human. Part I. Wound healing 2 to 8 months. *J. Periodontol.*, 44 : 599 - 613, 1973.
 5. Ellegaard, B., Karring, T., Listgarten, M., and Loe, H. : New attachment after treatment of inter - radicular lesions. *J. Periodontol.*, 44 : 209 - 217, 1973.
 6. Ewen, S. J. : Bone swaging. *J. Periodontol.*, 36 : 57 - 63, 1965.
 7. Mellonig, J. T., Bowers, G. M., Bright, R. W., and Lawrence J. J. : Clinical evaluation of freeze - dried bone allografts in periodontal osseous defects. *J. Periodontol.*, 47 : 125 - 131, 1976.
 8. Quintero, G., Mellonig, J. T., Gambill, V. M., and Pelleu, G. B. Jr. : A six month clinical evaluation of decalcified freeze - dried bone allografts in periodontal osseous defects. *J. Periodontol.*, 53 : 726 - 730, 1982.
 9. Schallhorn, R. G. : Present status of osseous grafting procedures. *J. Periodontol.*, 48 : 570 - 576, 1977.
 10. Alderman, N. E. : Sterile plaster of paris as an implant in the infrabony environment ; A preliminary study. *J. Periodontol.*, 40 : 11 - 13, 1969.
 11. Feingold, J. P., and Chasens, A. I. : Preserved scleral allografts in periodontal defects in Man. 1. Preparation, preservation and use. *J. Periodontol.*, 48 : 1 - 3, 1977.
 12. Feingold, J. P., Chasens, A. I., Doyle, J., and Alfano, M. C. : Preserved scleral allografts in periodontal defects in Man. 2. Histological evaluation. *J. Periodontol.*, 48 : 4 - 12, 1977.
 13. Lery, P., Nevins, A., and Laporta, R. : Healing potential of surgically induced periodontal osseous defects in animals using mineralized collagen gel xenografts. *J. Periodontol.*, 52 : 303 - 306, 1981.
 14. Levin, M. P., Getter, L., Cutright, D. E., and Bhaskar, S. N. : Biodegradable ceramic in periodontal defects. *Oral Surg.*, 38 : 344 - 357, 1974.
 15. Bump, R. L., Salimeno, T., hooker, S. P., and Wilkinson, E. G. : The use of woven ceramic fabric as a periodontal allograft. *J. Periodontol.*, 46 : 453 - 458, 1975.
 16. Nery, E. B., and Lynch, K. L. : Preliminary clinical studies of bioceramic in periodontal osseous defects. *J. Periodontol.*, 49 : 523 - 527, 1978.
 17. Strub, J. R., Gaberthuel, T. W., and Firestone, A. R. : Comparison of the tricalcium phosphate and frozen allogenic bone implants in man. *J. Periodontol.*, 50 : 624 - 629, 1979.
 18. Rablais, M. L. Jr., Yuna, R. A., and Mayer, E. T. : Evaluation of durapatite ceramic as an alloplastic implant in periodontal osseous defects. I. Initial six - month results. *J. Periodontol.*, 52 : 680 - 689, 1981.
 19. Yukna, R. A., Mayer, E. T., and Brite, D. V. : Longitudinal evaluation of durapatite ceramic as an alloplastic implant in periodontal osseous defects after 3 years. *J. Periodontol.*, 55 : 633 - 669, 1984.

20. Merffert, R. M., Thomas, J. R., Hamilton, K. M., and Brownstein, C. N. : Hydroxyapatite as an alloplastic in the treatment of human periodontal osseous defects. *J. Periodontol.*, 56 : 63 - 73, 1985.
21. Weber, J. N., and White, E. W. : Carbonate minerals as precursors of new ceramic, metal, and polymer materials for biomedical applications. *Minr. Sci. Engng.*, 5 : 151 - 165, 1973.
22. Holmes, R. E. : Bone regeneration within a coralline hydroxyapatite implant. *Plastic and Reconst. Surg.*, 63 : 626 - 633, 1979.
23. West, T. L., and Brunstein, D. D. : Freeze - dried bone and coralline implants compared in the dog. *J. Periodontol.*, 56 : 348 - 351, 1985.
24. Weinsein, A. M., Klawitter, J. J., and Cook, J. O. : Implant - bone interface characteristics of bioglass dental implants. *J. Biomed. Mater. Res.*, 14 : 23 - 29, 1980.
25. Wilson, J., and Low, S. B. : Bioactive ceramics for periodontal treatment : comparative studies in the Patus monkey. *J. Appl. Biomat.*, 3 : 123 - 129, 1992.
26. Hench, L. L., Stanley, H. R., Clark, A. E., Hall, M., and Wilson, J. : Dental applications of bioglass implants. *Bioceramics*, 4 : 231 - 237, 1991.
27. Nyman, S., Lindhe, J., Karring, T., and Rylander, H. : New attachment following surgical treatment of human periodontal disease. *J. Clin. Periodontol.*, 9 : 290 - 296, 1982.
28. Melcher, A. H. : On the repair of periodontal tissues. *J. Periodontol.*, 47 : 256 - 269, 1976.
29. Boyko, G. A., Melcher, A. H., and Brunette, D. M. : Formation of new periodontal ligament cells implanted in vivo after culture in vitro. A preliminary study of transplanted roots in the dog. *J. Periodont. Res.*, 16 : 73 - 88, 1981.
30. Nyman, S. : The regenerative potential of the periodontal ligament. An experimental study in the monkey. *J. Clin. Periodontol.*, 9 : 265 - 277, 1982.
31. Aukhil, I., Pettersson, E., and Suggs, C. : Guided tissue regeneration. An experimental procedure in beagle dogs. *J. Periodontol.*, 57 : 727 - 734, 1986.
32. Van Swol, R. L., Ellinger, R., Pfeifer, J., Barton, N., and Blumenthal, N. : Collagen membrane barrier therapy to guided regeneration in class II furcation in humans. *J. Periodontol.*, 64 : 622 - 629, 1993.
33. Choi, S. Y., Nilveus, R. E., Minutello, R. D., Zimmerman, G. J., and Wikesjo, U. M. E. : Effect of a collagen matrix on healing in periodontal furcation defects in dogs, *J. Periodontol.*, 64 : 878 - 882, 1993.
34. Card, S. J., Caffesse, R. G., Smith, B., and Nasjleti, C. : New attachment following the use of a resorbable membrane in treating periodontitis in beagle dogs. *Int. J. Periodont. Rest. Dent.*, 9 : 59 - 69, 1989.
35. Gager, A. H., and Schultz, A. J. : Treatment of periodontal defects with an absorbable membrane (Polyglactin 910) with and without osseous grafting : case reports. *J. Periodontol.*, 62 : 276 - 283,

- 1991.
36. Gottlow, J. : Guided tissue regeneration using biodegradable and non-resorbable devices : Initial healing and long term results. *J. Periodontol.*, 64 : 1157 - 165, 1993.
 37. Warrer, K., Karring, T., Nyman, S., and Gogolewski, S. : Guided tissue regeneration using biodegradable membrane of polylactic acid or polyurethane. *J. Clin. Periodontol.*, 19 : 633 - 640, 1992.
 38. Lundgren, D., Laurell, L., Gottlow, J., Rylander, H., Mathisen, T., Nyman, S., and Rask, M. : The influence of the design of two different bioresorbable barriers on the results of guided tissue regeneration therapy. An intra-individual comparative study in the monkey. *J. Periodontol.*, 66 : 605 - 612, 1995.
 39. Vacanti, C. A., Langer, R., Schloo, B. et al. : Synthetic polymers seeded with chondrocytes provide a template for new cartilage formation. *Plast. Reconstr. Surg.*, 87 : 753 - 759, 1991.
 40. Vacanti, C. A., Kim, W. S., Upton, J. et al. : Tissue engineered growth of bone and cartilage. *Transplat. Proc.*, 25 : 1019 - 1021, 1993.
 41. 青野正男等 : 歯周治療の科學, 醫齒藥出版株式會社, 東京 pp 245 - 252, 1991.
 42. 須田立雄等 : 骨の科學, 醫齒藥出版株式會社, 東京 pp 69 - 86, 1988.
 43. Cilento, B. G., Freeman, M. R., Schneck, F. X., Retik, A. B., and Atala, A. : Phenotype and cytogenetic characterization of human bladder urothelia expanded in vitro. *J. Urol.*, 152 : 665 - 670, 1994.
 44. Herring, M., Gardner, A., and Glover, J. : A single - staged technique for seeding vascular grafts with autogenous endothelium. *Surgery*, 84 : 498 - 504, 1978.
 45. Graham, L. M., Vinter, D. W., Ford, J. W., Kahn, H., Burkel, W. E., and Stanley, J. C. : Endothelial cell - seeding of prosthetic vascular grafts. Early experimental studies with cultured autologous canine endothelium. *Arch. Surg.*, 115 : 929 - 933, 1980.
 46. Budd, J. S., Allen, K. E., and Bell, P. R. F. : Effects of 2 methods of endothelial cell seeding on cell retention during blood flow. *Br. J. Surg.*, 78(7) : 878 - 882, 1991.
 47. Mosquera, D. A., and Goldman, M. : Endothelial cell seeding. *Br. J. Surg.*, 78(6) : 656 - 660, 1991.
 48. Yue, X., van der Lei, B., Schakenraad, J. M., van Oene, G. H., Kuit, J., Feijen, J., and Wildevuur, C. R. H. : Smooth muscle cell seeding in biodegradable grafts in rats : a new method to enhance the process of arterial wall regeneration. *Surg.*, 103 : 206 - 212, 1988.
 49. Jauregui, H. O., and Gann, K. L. : Mammalian hepatocytes as a foundation for treatment in human liver failure. *J. Cell. Biochem.*, 45(4) : 359 - 365, 1991.
 50. Gallico, G. G., O'Connor, N. E., Compton, C. C., Kehinde, O., and Green, H. : Permanent coverage of large burn wounds with autologous cultured human epithelium. *N. Engl. J. Med.*, 311 : 448 - 451, 1984.
 51. Gallico, G. G., O'Connor, N. E., and

- Compton, C. C. : Cultured epithelial autografts for giant congenital nevi. *Plast. Reconstr. Surg.*, 84 : 1 - 9, 1989.
52. Ohgushi, H., Goldberg, V. M., and Caplan, A. I. : Heterotopic osteogenesis in porous ceramics induced by marrow cells. *J. Orthop. Res.*, 7 : 568 - 578, 1989.
53. Bagambisa, F. B. and Joos, U. : Preliminary studies on the phenomenological behaviour of osteoblasts cultured on hydroxyapatite ceramics. *Biomaterials*, 11 : 50 - 56, 1990.
54. Contard, P., Bartel, R. L., Jacobs, L. et al. : Culturing keratinocytes and fibroblasts in a three - dimensional mesh results in epidermal differentiation and formation of a basal lamina - anchoring a one. *J. Invest. Dermatol.*, 100 : 35 - 39, 1993.
55. O 'Connor, N. E., Mulliken, J. B., Banks - Schlegel, S., Kehinde, O., Green, H. : Grafting of burns with cultured epithelium prepared from autologous epidermal cells. *Lancet.*, 1 : 75 - 78, 1978.
56. Van Dijk, L. J., Schakenraad, J. M., Vandervoort, H. M., Herkstr ter, F. M., Busscher, H. J. : Cell - seeding of periodontal ligament fibroblasts, a novel technique to create new attachment ; a pilot study. *J. Clin. Periodontol.*, 18(3) : 196 - 199, 1991.
57. Green, W. T. jr. : Articular cartilage require behavior of rabbit chondrocytes during tissue culture and subsequent allografting. *Clin. Orthop.*, 124 : 137, 1997.
58. Cheung, H. S., and Haak, M. H. : Growth of osteoblasts on porous calcium phosphate ceramic : an in vitro model for biocompatibility study. *Biomaterials*, 10 : 63 - 67, 1989.
59. Puelo, D. A., Holleran, L. A., Doremus, R. H., and Biozios, R. : Osteoblast responses to orthopedic implant materials in vitro. *J. Biomed. Mater. Res.*, 25 : 711 - 723, 1991.
60. Thaller, S. R., Hoyt, J., Dart, A., Borjeson, K., Tesluk, H. : Repair of experimental calvarial defects with Bio - Oss particles and collagen sponges in a rabbit model. *J. Craniofac. Surg.*, 1994, Sep ; 5(4) : 242 - 246.
61. Langer, R., and Vacanti, J. P. : Tissue engineering. *Science*, 260 : 920 - 922, 1993.
62. Mooney, D. J., Organ, G., Vacanti, J. P., Langer, R. : Design and fabrication of biodegradable polymer devices to engineer tubular tissues. *Cell, Transplant.*, 3 : 438 - 446, 1994.
63. Mooney, D. J., Mazzoni, C. L., Breuser, C., McNamara, K., Hern, D., and Langer, R. : Stabilized polyglycolic acid fiberbased tubes for tissue engineering. *Biomaterials*, 17 : 115 - 124, 1996.
64. Levy, F. E., Hollinger, J. O., Szachowicz, E. H. : Effect of a bioresorbable film on regeneration of cranial

- bone. *Plast. Reconstr. Surg.*, 1994, Feb. ; 93(2) : 307 - 311.
65. : , , , , , :
27 : 129 - 150.
66. Cho, M. I., and Garant, P. R. : Sequential events in the formation of collagen secretion granules with special reference to the development of segment - long - spacing - like aggregates. *Anat. Rec.*, 199 : 309 - 322, 1981.
67. Cho, M. I., and Garant, P. R. : An electron microscopic radioautographic study of collagen secretion in periodontal ligament fibroblasts of the mouse : I. normal fibroblasts. *Anat. Rec.*, 201 : 577 - 586, 1981.
68. Karnovsky, M. J. : A formaldehyde - glutaraldehyde fixative of high osmolality for use in electron microscopy. *J. Cell Biol.*, 27 : 137a, 1965.
69. Arvey, J. K. : *Oral development and histology*, B. C. Decker Inc. Toronto, pp 282 - 293, 1988.
70. Matsuda, N., Lin, W. L., Kumar, N. M., Cho, M. I., and Genco, R. J. : Mitogenic, chemotactic, and synthetic responses of rat periodontal ligament fibroblastic cells to polypeptide growth factors in vitro. *J. Periodontol.*, 63 : 515 - 525, 1992.
71. Ochsenbein, C. : Osseous resection in periodontal surgery. *J. Periodontol.*, 29 : 15 - 26, 1958.
72. Prichard, J. : Gingivoplasty, gingivectomy and osseous surgery. *J. Periodontol.*, 32 : 275 - 282. 1961.
73. : , 2 , , (1992), pp. 650 - 713.
74. Klinge, B., Nilveus, R., and Egelberg, J. : Effects of crown attached sutures on healing of experimental furcation defects in dogs. *J. Clin. Periodontol.*, 12 : 369 - 373, 1985.
75. Garrett, J. S., Crigger, M., and Egelberg, J. : Effects of citric acid on diseased root surface. *J. Periodont. Res.*, 13 : 155 - 163, 1978.
76. Terranova, V. P., Franzetti, L., Hic, S. et al., and Genco, R. J. : A biochemical approach to periodontal regeneration, Tetracycline treatment of dentin promotes fibroblast adhesion and growth. *J. Periodontal. Res.*, 21 : 330 - 337, 1986.
77. Renvert, S., and Egelberg, J. : Healing after treatment of periodontal intraosseous defects. II. Effect of citric acid conditioning of the root surface. *J. Clin. Periodontol.*, 8 : 459 - 473, 1981.
78. Nilveus, R., and Egelberg, J. : The effect of topical citric acid application on the healing of experimental furcation defects in dogs. III., The relative importance of coagulum support, flap design and systemic antibiotics. *J. Periodont. Res.*, 15 : 551 - 560, 1980.
79. Caffesse, R. G., Nasjleti, C. E., Anderson, G. B., Lopatin, D. E., Smith, B. A., and Morrison, E. C. : Periodontal healing following guided tissue regeneration with citric acid and fibronectin application. *J. Periodontol.*, 62 : 21 - 29, 1991.
80. Pontariero, R., Nyman, S., Ericsson, I., and Lindhe, J. : Guided tissue regeneration in surgically - produced furcation defects. An experimental study in the beagle dog. *J. Clin.*

- Periodontol., 19 : 159 - 163, 1992.
81. Shetty, V., and Han, T. J. : Alloplastic materials in reconstructive periodontal surgery. DCNA, 35 : 521 - 530, 1991.
 82. Jarcho, M. : Calcium phosphate ceramics as hard tissue prosthetics. Clin. Orthop., 157 : 259 - 278, 1981.
 83. Terranova, V. P., Goldman, H. M., and Listgarten, M. A. : The periodontal attachment apparatus ; structure, function, and chemistry, cite in Genco, R. J., Goldman, H. M., and Cohen, D. W. : Contemporary periodontics. The C. V. Mosby Co., Toronto, pp 51 - 54, 1990.
 84. Egelberg, J. : Regeneration and repair of periodontal tissues. J. Periodont. Res., 22 : 233 - 242, 1987.
 85. Schallhorn, R. G. : Postoperative problems associated with iliac transplants. J. Periodontol., 43 : 3 - 6, 1972.
 86. Ramfjord, S. P. : Present status of the modified widman flap procedure. J. Periodontol., 48 : 558 - 561, 1977.
 87. Shimazaki, K., and Mooney, V. : Comparative study of porous hydroxyapatite and tricalcium phosphate as bone substitute. J. Orthop. Res., 3 : 301 - 310, 1985.
 88. Egli, P. S., Muller, W., and Schenk, R. K. : Porous hydroxyapatite and tricalcium phosphate cylinders with two different pore ranges implanted in the cancellous bone of rabbits. Clin. Orthop., 232 : 127 - 138, 1988.
 89. , : Bioceramic 가 .
15(1) : 45 - 63, 1985.
 90. Kenney, E. B., Lekovic, V., Han, T., Carranza, F. A. Jr., and Dimitrijevic, B. : The use of a porous hydroxyapatite implant in periodontal defects. I. ; Clinical results after six months. J. Periodontol., 56 : 419 - 421, 1985.
 91. Galletti, P. M. : Bioartificial organs. Artificial Organs, 16(1) : 55 - 60, 1992.
 92. Chang, T. M. S. : Artificial cells ; 35 years. Artificial Organs, 16(1) : 8 - 12, 1992.
 93. Monahan, J. J. : Past progress and future trends in cell transplantation. J. Cell. Biochem., 45 : 317 - 318, 1991.
 94. Kumagai, N., Nishina, H., Tanabe, H. et al. : Clinical application of autologous cultured epithelia for the treatment of burn wounds and burn scar. Plast. Reconstr. Surg., 82 : 99 - 108, 1988.
 95. Kumagai, N., Matsuzaki, K., Fukushi, S., Masayoshi, T., Hideo, O., and Ishida, H. : Grafting of autologous - cultured epithelium after excision of tattos. Ann. PlastSurg., 33(4) : 385 - 391, 1994.
 96. Mazzucotelli, J. P., Roudi re, J. L., Bernex. F., Bertrand, P., L andri, J., and Loisançe, D. : A new device for endothelial cell seeding of a small - caliber vascular prosthesis. Artificial organ, 17 : 787 - 790, 1993.
 97. Cima, L. G., Vacanti, J. P., Vacanti, C., Ingber, D., Mooney, D., and Langer, R. :

(I)

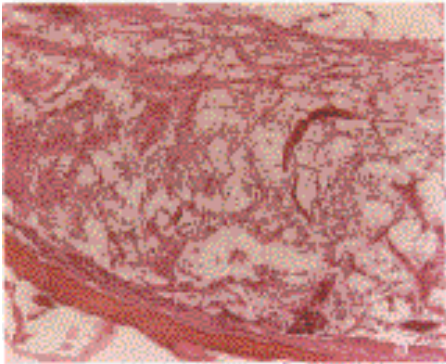


Figure 1

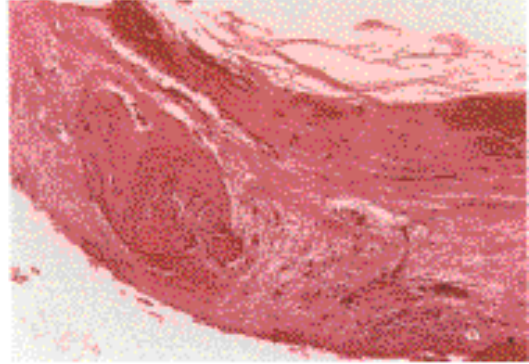
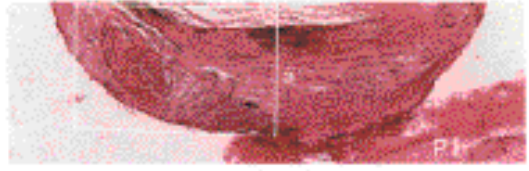


Figure 2

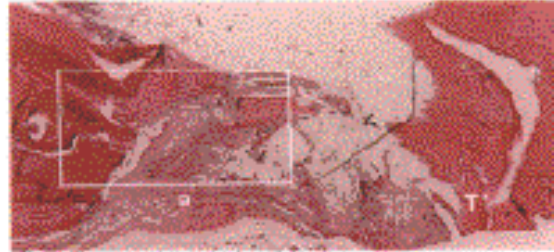
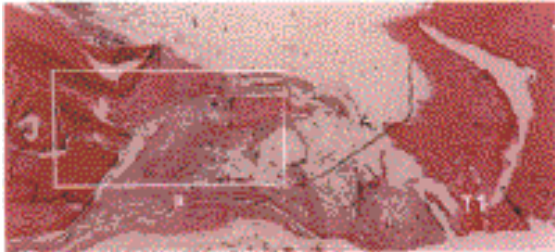


Figure 3

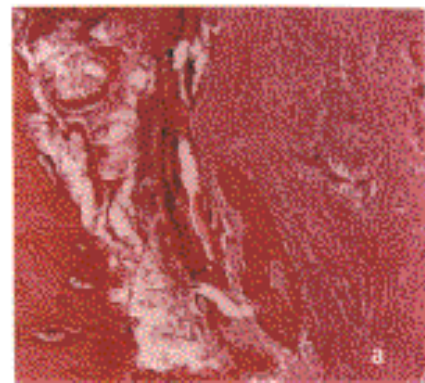
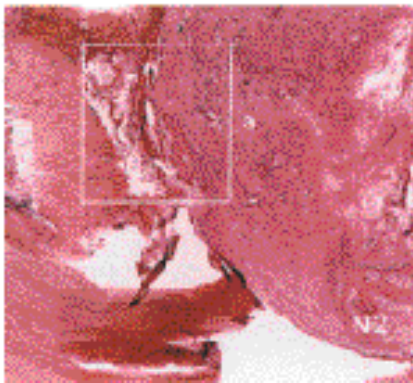


Figure 4

(II)



Figure 5

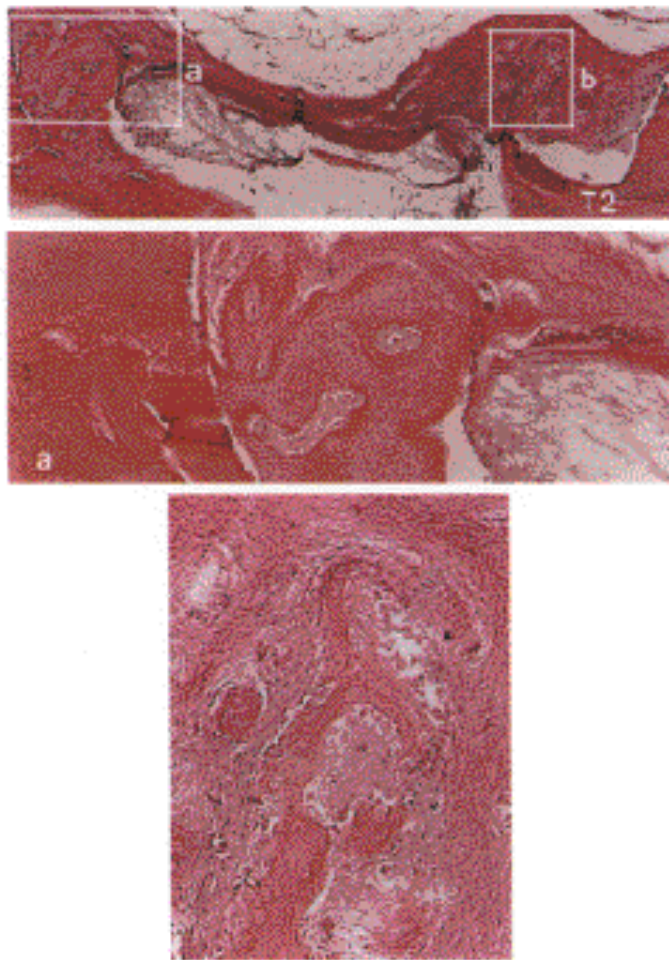


Figure 6

(III)

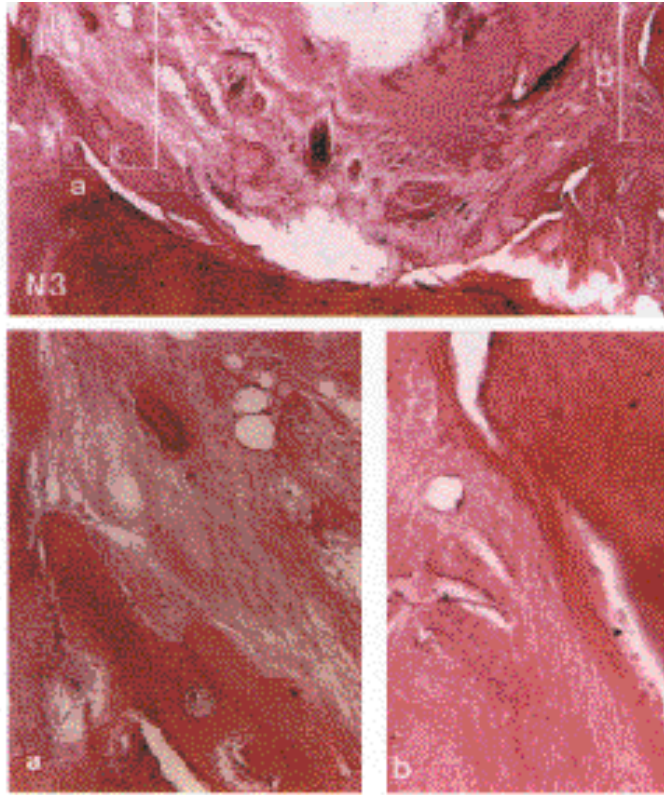


Figure 7



Figure 8

(IV)

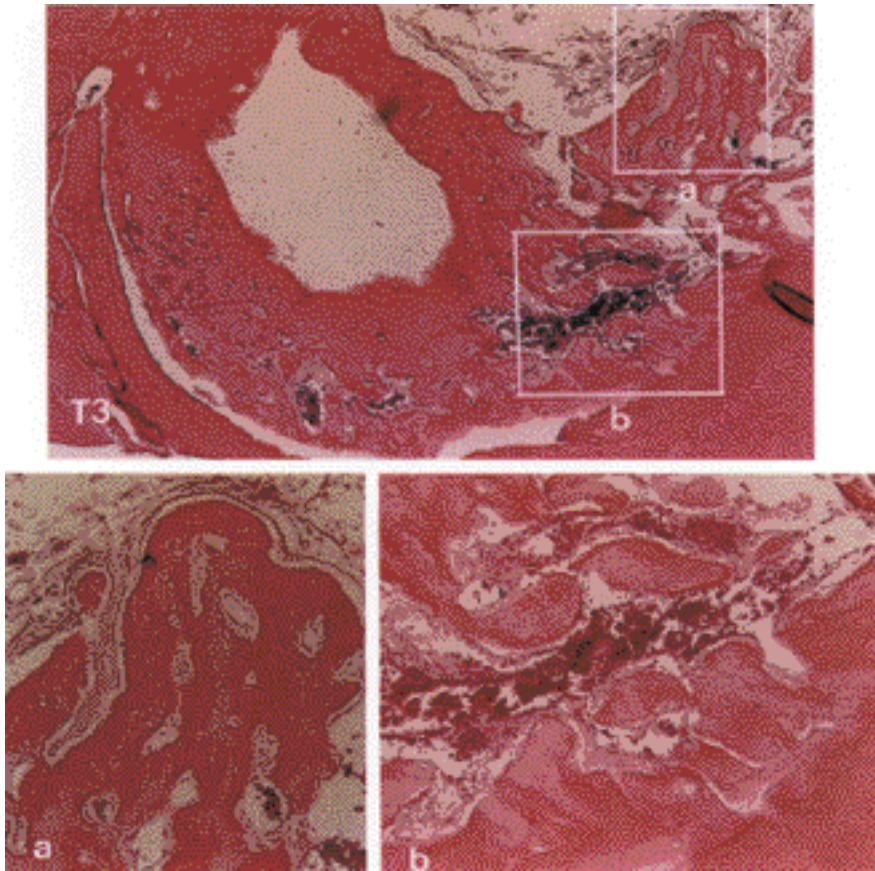


Figure 9

- Tissue engineering by cell transplantations using degradable polymer substrates. *J. Biomech. Engineer.*, 113 : 143 - 151, 1991.
98. Nagahara, K., Mouri, K., Kanematsu, N., and Meenaghan, M. A. : An In vivo evaluation of an osteoinductive implantable material produced by osteoblastic cells in vitro. *Int. J. Oral. Maxillofac. Impalnts*, 9 : 41 - 48, 1994.
 99. Matsuda, T., and Davies, J. E. : The in vitro response of osteoblasts to bioactive glass. *Biomaterials*, 8 : 275 - 284, 1987.
 100. Goshima, J., Goldberg, V. M., and Caplan, A. I. : Osteogenic potential of culture - expanded rat marrow cells as assayed in vivo with porous calcium phosphate ceramic. *Biomaterials*, 12 : 253 - 258, 1991.
 101. Malik, M. A., Puelo, D. A., Bizios, R., and Doremus, R. H. : Osteoblasts on hydroxyapatite, alumina and bone surfaces in vitro : morphology during the first 2h of attachment. *Biomaterials*, 13(2) : 123 - 128, 1992.
 102. Lauger, G. : Autografting of feeder - cell free cultured gingival epithelium. *J. Cranio. Max. Fac. Surg.*, 22 : 18 - 22, 1994.
 103. De Groot, K. : Bioceramic consist calcium phosphate salts. *Biomaterials*, 1 : 47 - 50, 1980.
 104. Nagahara, H., Goldberg, V. M., and Caplan, A. I. : Cultured - expanded periosteal - derived cells exhibit osteochondrogenic potential in porous calcium phosphate ceramics in vivo. *Clin. Orthop.*, 276 : 291 - 298, 1992.
 105. Vrouwenvelder, W. C. A., Groot, C. G., and de Groot, K. : Histological and biochemical evaluation of osteoblasts cultured on bioglass, hydroxyapatite, titanium alloy, and stainless steel. *J. Biomed. Mat. Res.*, 27 : 467 - 475, 1993.
 106. Freed, L. E., Marquis, J. C., Nohria, A., Emmanuel, J., Mikos, A. G., and Langer, R. : Neocartilage formation in vitro and in vivo using cells cultures on synthetic biogradable polymers. *J. Biomed. Mat. Res.*, 27 : 11 - 23, 1993.
 107. , , : Tricalcium phosphate가 .
22(3) : 484 - 498, 1992.

Figure 1. Negative control group (1wk)

Photomicrographs showed distinguished line between pre - existed bone and connective tissue, and numerous inflammatory cell were infiltrated not only in the center but in the margin of defected area (Figure N1).

On high magnificated photo, there were no newly formed capillary in the defected area except loose connective tissue (Figure N1, a).

Figure 2. Positive control group (1wk)

Most of defected area was occupied with dense connective tissue. Many capillary were distributed in some area of defected area but there were no sign of osteoblast and new bone formation(Figure P1, a).

Figure 3. Experimental group (1wk)

In control site, dense connective tissue were observed in the whole defected area with abundant fiber which had regular polarization to same direction (Figure T1).

There were no inflammatory cell invasion, but many newly formed capillary distributed broadly in the defected area. Osteoblast were arranged along the curved portion of remaining bone and there was distinguished line clearly between connective tissue and pre - existing bone (Figure T1, a).

Figure 4. Negative control group (2wks)

Photomicrographs revealed abundant capillary were extended into dense connective tissue which were filled in defected area without inflammatory cell.

It was observed small amount of osteoid proliferated from the edge toward center of the bone defected area (Fig N2, a).

Figure 5. Positive control group (2wks)

New bone formation was observed on the large part of defected area, and many osteoblast were arranged along the osteoid tissue extended from the margin of pre - existing bone (Fig P2, a). In the center of osteoid tissue, many osteocytes were surrounded by extracellular matrix, and there were numerous capillary around high degree of bone forming activity (Fig P2, b).

Figure 6. Experimental group (2wks)

Dense connective tissue occupied in the dome shape defected area was almost replaced by new formed bone tissue, and highly stained mineralized zone in the osteoid tissue showed more remarkable than positive control group (Figure T2, a).

The boundary line between old and new bone became more unclear, and in the magnified photograph osteocytes were circumscribed by the highly mineralized osteoid tissue. But new formed bone tissue could not completely cover the whole defected area (Figure T2, b).

Figure 7. Negative control group (3Wks)

Inflammatory cell invasion was not observed any more. Defected area was filled with dense collagenous fiber which showed regular polarity, and new bone surrounded by capillary was occupied in some part of center portion (Figure N3, a).

Expansion of new bone formation was observed from the edge of remaining bone, and osteocytes were circumscribed by the highly mineralized osteoid tissue, but the amount of osteoid tissue was smaller than other groups (Figure N3, b).

other groups (Figure T3, b).

Figure 8. Positive control group (3wks)

Photomicrograph showed unclear boundary line between old and new bone. Even though large amount of bone trabeculae were observed, the density of mineralization in the osteoid were not remarkable (Figure P3, a). Some part of disperse and resorption of barrier membrane were seen due to the direction of dissection of specimen (Figure P3, b).

Figure 9. Experimental group (3wks)

Most of the dome shaped defected area was replaced by newly formed bone tissue except some part of dense connective tissue (Figure T3). Remarkable differences of mineralization of newly formed bone tissue was observed (Figure T3, a). The proportion of new bone filled in defected area showed more prominent than

- Abstract -

Effect of Calvarial Cell Inoculated Onto the Biodegradable Barrier Membrane on the Bone Regeneration

Bu - Young Yu, Man - Sup Lee, Young - Hyuk
Kwon, Joon - Bong Park, Yeek Herr
Department of Periodontology, College of
Dentistry, Kyung Hee University

Biodegradable barrier membrane has been demonstrated to have guided bone regeneration capacity on the animal study. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the effects of cultured calvarial cell inoculated on the biodegradable barrier membrane for the regeneration of the artificial bone defect. In this experiment 35 Sprague - Dawley male rats(mean BW 150gm) were used.

30 rats were divided into 3 groups. In group I, defects were covered periosteum without membrane. In group II, defects were repaired using biodegradable barrier membrane. In group III, the defects were repaired using biodegradable barrier membrane seeded with cultured calvarial cell.

Every surgical procedure were performed under the general anesthesia by using with intravenous injection of Pentobarbital sodium(30mg/Kg). After anesthesia, 5 rats were sacrificed by decapitation to obtain the

calvaria for bone cell culture. Calvarial cells were cultured with Dulbecco's Modified Essential Medium contained with 10% Fetal Bovine Serum under the conventional conditions.

The number of cell inoculated on the membrane were 1×10^6 Cells/ml. The membrane were inserted on the artificial bone defect after 3 days of culture.

A single 3 - mm diameter full - thickness artificial calvarial defect was made in each animal by using with bone trephine drill.

After the every surgical intervention of animal, all of the animals were sacrificed at 1, 2, 3 weeks after surgery by using of perfusion technique. For obtaining histological section, tissues were fixed in 2.5% Glutaraldehyde (0.1M cacodylate buffer, pH 7.2) and Karnovsky's fixative solution, and decalcified with 0.1M disodium ethylene diaminetetraacetate for 3 weeks. Tissue embedding was performed in paraffin and cut parallel to the surface of calvaria. Section in $7\mu\text{m}$ thickness of tissue was done and stained with Hematoxylin - Eosin. All the specimens were observed under the light microscopy.

The following results were obtained.

1. During the whole period of experiment, fibrous connective tissue was revealed at 1week after surgery which meant rapid soft tissue recovery. The healing rate of defected area into new bone formation of the test group was observed more rapid tendency than other two groups.
2. The sequence of healing rate of bone defected area was as follows ;

test group, positive control, negative control group.

3. During the experiment, an osteoclastic cell around preexisted bone was not found. New bone formation was originated from the periphery of the remaining bone wall, and gradually extended into central portion of the bone defect.

4. The biodegradable barrier membrane was observed favorable biocompatibility during this experimental period without any other noticeable foreign body reaction.

And mineralization in the newly formed osteoid tissue revealed relatively more rapid than other group since early stage of the healing process.

Conclusively, the cultured bone cell inoculated onto the biodegradable barrier membrane may have an important role of regeneration of artificial bone defects of alveolar bone. This study thus demonstrates a tissue-engineering approach to the repair of bone defects, which may have clinical applications in clinical fields of the dentistry including periodontics.