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Schallhorn

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1976 Melcher가

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가 (poly - N - acetyl glucosamino - glycan) 가 .

(; , , 가) ,

1, 4 - glucosidic linkage
N - acetyl - D - glucosamine
5).

N - acetylation 가
(lysozyme) 6-8).

9-15).

16-20). 1960 Reynold
monomer sugar N - acetylglu -
cosamine

21). 1978 Balassa
N - acetylglucosamine
16).

가 , Sapelli

22). Muzzarelli 가
23).

(
24).

25). /tricalcium phosphate
sponge 3

가
26). PDGF - BB
27).

II.

1.

1)

300 - 400g
(Sprague Dawley rat) 30

2)

*(poly N - acetyl glucosaminoglycan,
88.3% deacetylation) (Figure
1).

* 100, Hanwha Co., Seoul, Korea

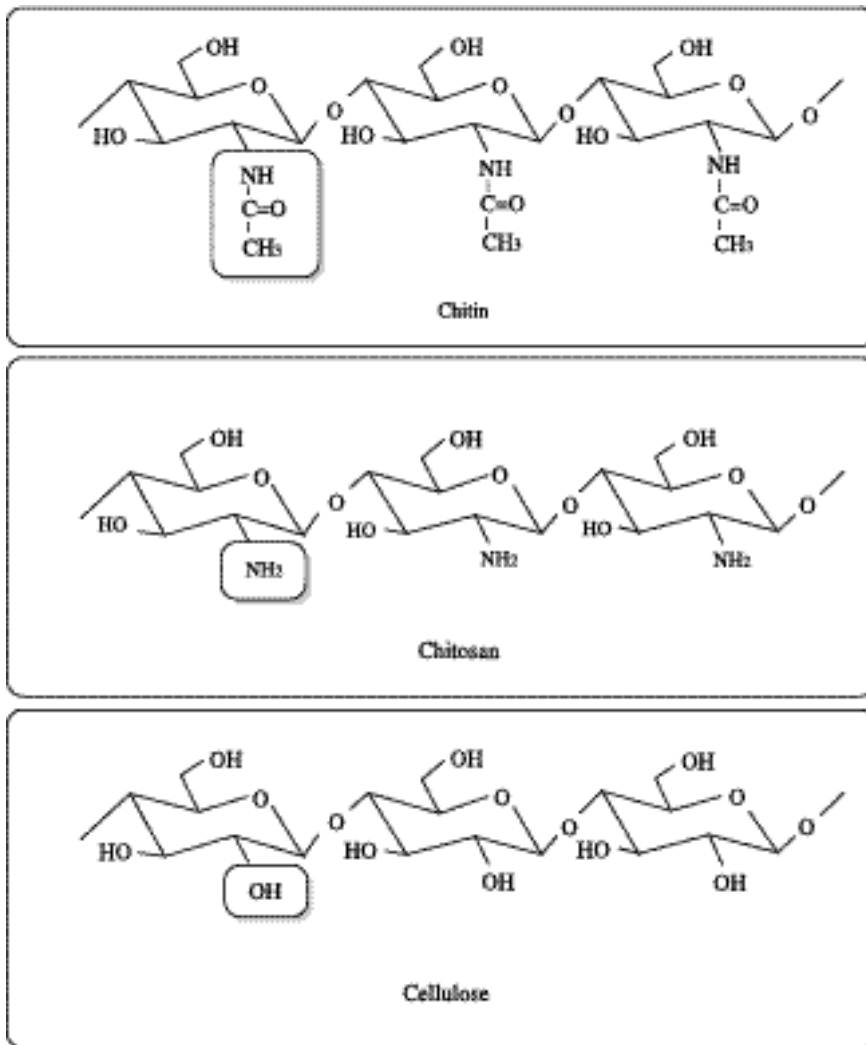


Figure 1. Structure of chitin, chitosan and cellulose

2. 4, 8, 5, 30

1) 2) † (50mg/ml)

2, (70mg/kg)

† Ketalar, Yuhan Co., Seoul, Korea
 ‡ 8mm trephine bur, 3i, FL, USA

§ 1:100,000 epi., Yuhan Co., Seoul, Korea
 ¶ Ethilon, Ethicon, Edinburgh, Scotland, UK

povidone iodine 2%
 lidocaine[§] .8mm
 trephine bur † (dura mater) 8mm
 (Figure 6).

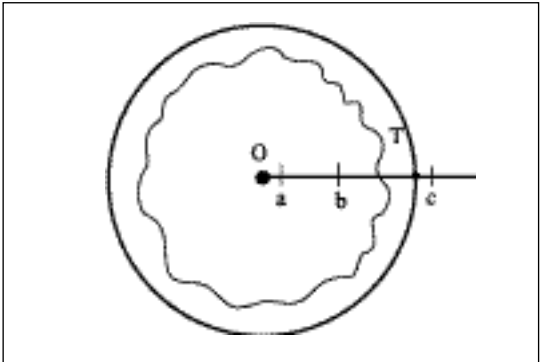


Figure 2. A schematic diagram depicting radiodensitometric analysis using computer assisted image analysis program(O: The center of defect, T: The boundary of critical size defect)

$\overline{Oa} = \overline{OT} / 10$: low densitometric reference area
 $\overline{Tc} = \overline{OT} = / 10$: high densitometric reference area
 $bT = \overline{OT} = / 2$: Region of Interest
 Relative bone fill(%) = {mean(bT) - mean(Oa)} / {mean(Tc) - mean(Oa)} × 100

50mg (Figure 7)
 gel Ethilon[¶] .1
 2, 4, 8
 5
 3) 10%
 5% nitric acid 3 μm
 4 Hematoxylin - Eosin(H - E)
 4) 100 Image - Pro Plus^{##}
 (μm²)
 5) 70kVp, 0.1, 10cm

Digora ## Brain3dsp
 Figure 2
 (Oa) 0 (Tc)
 100
 8
 bT
 %
 6) ()
 () , two way
 ANOVA
 . t - test
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Image - Pro Plus , Media Cybernetics, Silver Spring, M.D., USA
 ##Digora , Soredex, Orion Co., Helsinki, Finland

III.

1.

1)

2

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(Figure 12, 13).

2)

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(Figure

(Figure 14, 15).

10).

4

4

2

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2

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3

(osteoid)

가

(Figure 9,

(Figure 8, 11).

16, 16 - a, 16 - b).

8

8

4

4

가

3

Table 1. Histomorphometric analysis of new formed bone length
(mean ± standard deviation; n=5, μm)

	2weeks	4weeks	8weeks
Control	102.91 ± 25.46	130.95 ± 39.24	181.53 ± 76.35
Experimental	219.46 ± 97.81	212.39 ± 89.22	257.12 ± 51.22

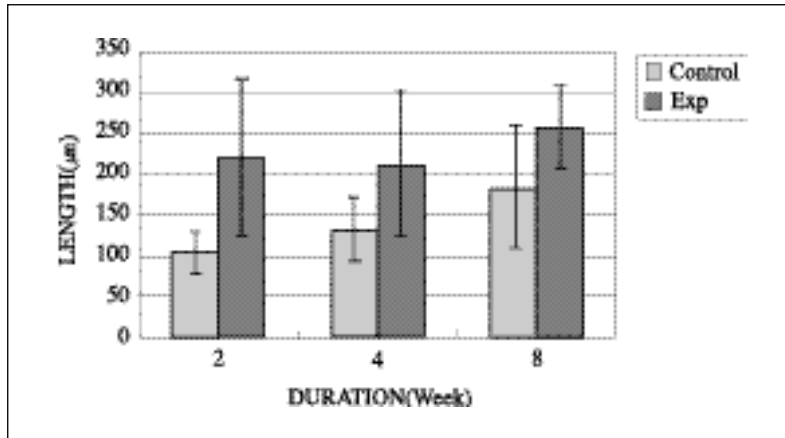


Figure 3. Histomorphometric analysis of newly formed bone length in the control and experimental

Table 2. Histomorphometric analysis of newly formed bone area (mean ± standard deviation; n=5, µm²)

	2weeks	4weeks	8weeks
Control	2962.06 ± 1284.48	5103.25 ± 1375.88	8046.02 ± 818.99
Experimental	5194.88 ± 1247.88*	7751.43 ± 2228.20	15578.57 ± 5606.55*

* : Statistically significant difference compared to control group(p<0.05)

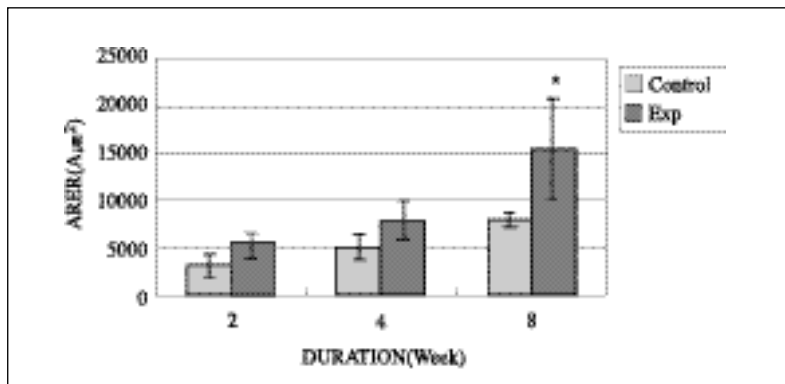


Figure 4. Histomorphometric analysis of newly formed bone area in the control and experimental groups

가 . 17, 17 - a, 17 - b).

2.

(Figure 1)

Table 3. Radiodensitometric analysis
(mean ± standard deviation; n=5, %)

	2Weeks	4Weeks	8Weeks
Control	14.26 ± 6.33	20.06 ± 9.07	22.99 ± 3.76
Experimental	27.91 ± 6.65*	27.86 ± 8.20	32.17 ± 6.38*

* : Statistically significant difference compared to control group(p<0.05)

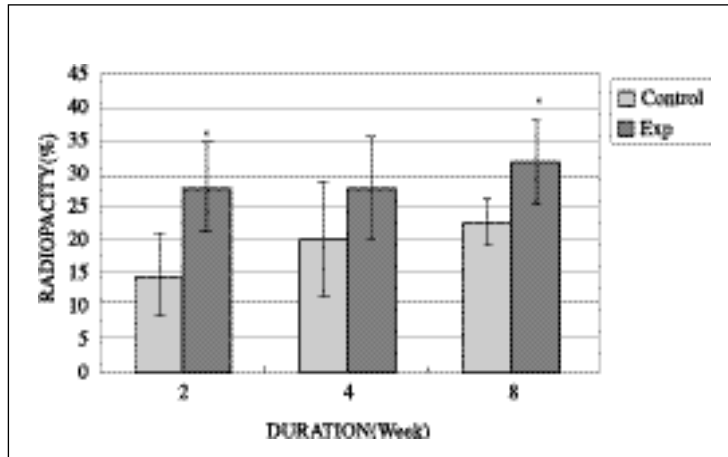


Figure 5. Radiodensitometric analysis of control and experimental groups

* : Statistically significant difference compared to control group(p<0.05)

, 2 102.91 ± 25.46 μm, , 2 8
219.46 ± 97.81 μm, 4 130.95 ± 39.24 μm, (p<0.05) (Table 2, Figure
212.39 ± 89.22 μm, 8 181.53 ± 76.35 μm, 4).
257.12 ± 51.22 μm . 2 , 4 , 3.
8

, 1)
(Table 1, Figure

3). , 2 14.26 ± 6.33%,
2) 27.91 ± 6.65%, 4 20.06 ± 9.07%, 27.86
± 8.20%, 8 22.99 ± 3.76%, 32.17 ±
6.38% . 2 , 4 , 8

, 2 2962.06 ± 1284.48 μm²,
5194.88 ± 1247.88 μm², 4 5103.25 ±
1375.88 μm², 7751.43 ± 2228.20 μm², 8 , 2 8
8046.02 ± 818.99 μm², 15578.57 ± 5606.55 μm² (p<0.05) (Table 3,
Figure 5, 18).

2 . 2 , 4 , 8 IV.

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28,29,30,31),

가

가

10%

가

가

(Critical size defect,

가

CSD)

(Sprague Dawley rat)

8mm

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가

가

가

8mm

8mm

trepine bur

가

Schmitz ³²⁾

pH 5.0

10

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가

가

.7

가

가

가

gel

11

20

가

가

com -

. 14

puter

Image Pro Plus program
ing

trac -

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2

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21

가

, 21

가

. 28

2 , 4 , 8

가

42

가

가

25)

2 , 4 , 8

, 2 8

(osteoid)

glycosaminoglycan

2 4

hyaluronic acid

8 가

hyaluronic acid

8

33)

(;)

가

17,34).

가

가

V.

, image plate type
digital X - ray system Digora?

Brain3dsp?

35,36,37,38,39).

Figure 2

, 가
trephine bur

() 0
100

()

8mm

8

50mg

gel

2 , 4 , 8

가

가

1.

가 2 , 4 , 8

, 2 102.91 ± 25.46
μm, 219.46 ± 97.81 μm, 4 130.95 ±
39.24 μm, 212.39 ± 89.22 μm, 8
181.53 ± 76.35 μm, 257.12 ± 51.22 μm
. 2 , 4 , 8

2 8

2.

2 8

, 2 2962.06 ±
1284.48 μm², 5194.88 ± 1247.88 μm², 4
5103.25 ± 1375.88 μm², 7751.43 ±
2228.20 μm², 8 8046.02 ± 818.99 μm²,
15578.57 ± 5606.55 μm² . 2 ,
4 , 8

, 2 8

(p<0.05).

3.

, 2 14.26
± 6.33%, 27.91 ± 6.65%, 4 20.06 ±

9.07%, 27.86 ± 8.20%, 8 22.99 ±
 3.76%, 32.17 ± 6.38% . 2 ,
 4 , 8 ,
 2 8
 (p<0.05).

VI.

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(1)

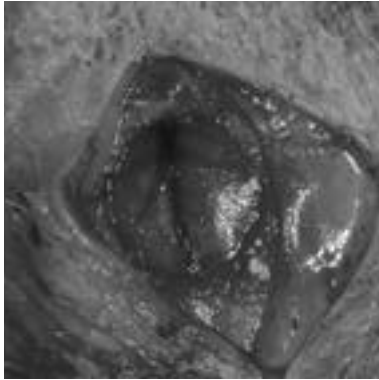


Figure 6. Defect preparation

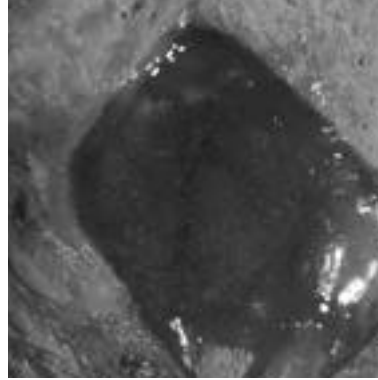


Figure 7. Soluble chitosan application



Figure 8. Control, 4 weeks(HX x10)



Figure 9. Exp., 4 weeks(HX x10)

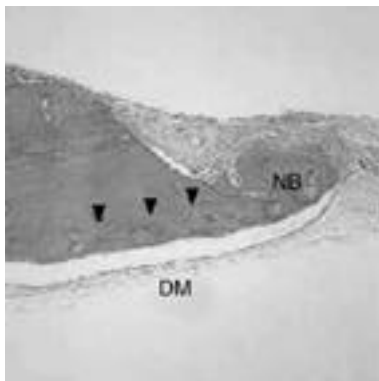


Figure 10. Control, 2 weeks(HX x100)

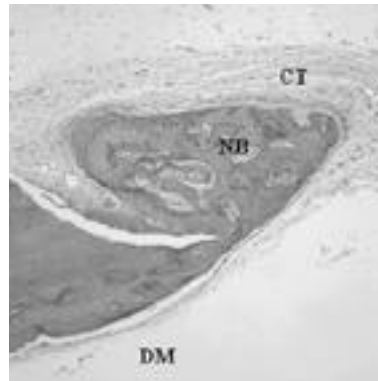


Figure 11. Exp., 4 weeks(HX x100)

(II)

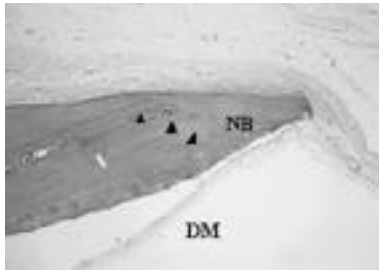


Figure 12. Control, 8 weeks(HX x 100)

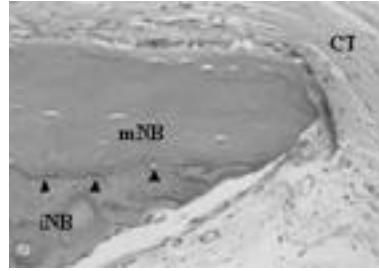


Figure 13. Control, 8 weeks(HX x 400)

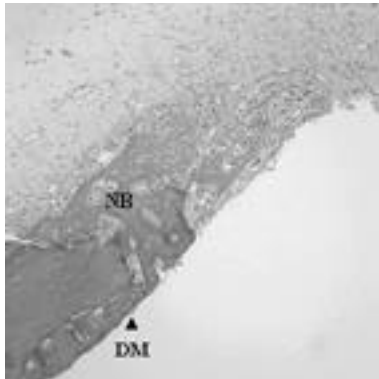


Figure 8. Control, 4 weeks(HX x 10)

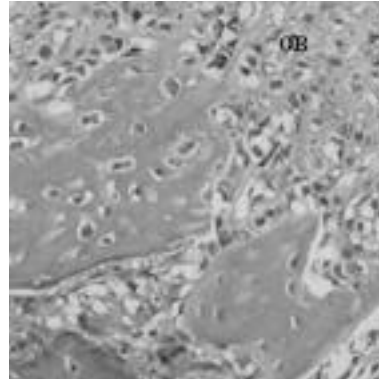


Figure 9. Exp., 4 weeks(HX x 10)

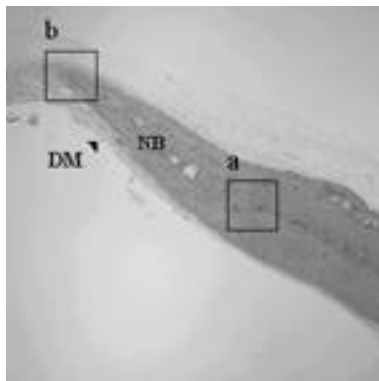


Figure 16. Exp., 4 weeks(HX x 40)

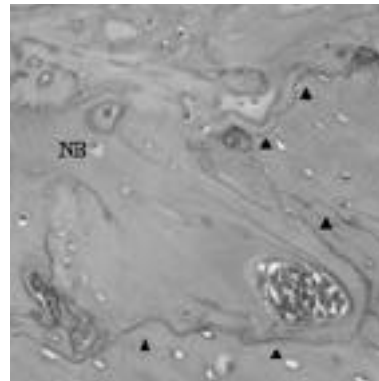


Figure 16 - a. Exp., 4 weeks(HX x 400)

(III)

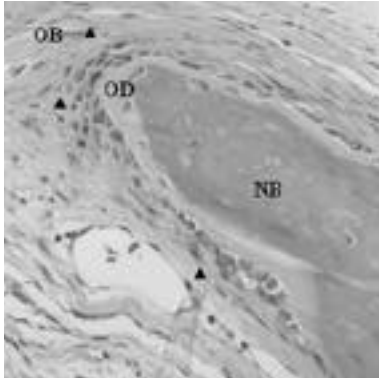


Figure 16 - b. Exp., 4 week(HE x400)

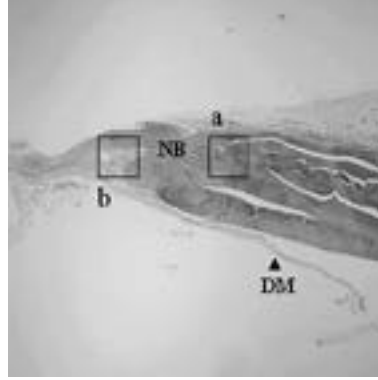


Figure 17. Exp., 4 week(HE x400)

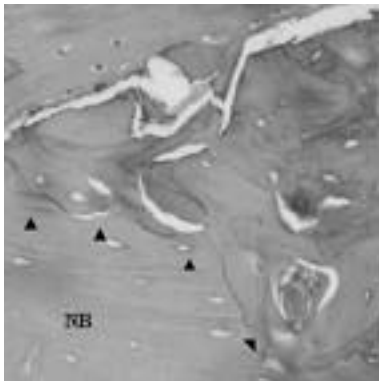


Figure 17 - a. Exp., 8 week(HE x400)

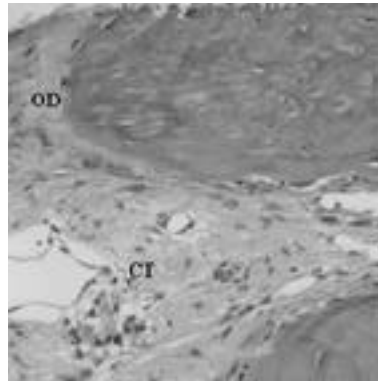


Figure 17 - b. Exp., 8 week(HE x400)

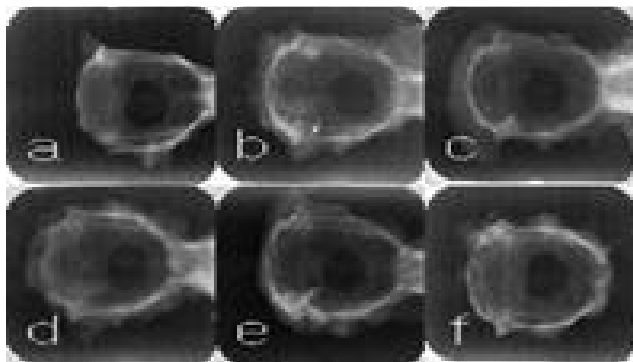


Figure 18. Digital images taken by Digora

486 - 490, 1998.

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Figure 6. The calvarial defect was produced to measure 8 mm in diameter with a trephine bur.

Figure 7. Soluble chitosan gel was applied to the calvarial defect.

Figure 8. Untreated control defect, 4 weeks after operation. Arrows indicate the margins of defect. (H - E \times 10)

Figure 9. Chitosan applied to the experimental defect, 4 weeks after operation. Arrows indicate the margins of defect. (H - E \times 10)

Figure 10. Control group, 2 weeks after operation. Arrows indicate the interface between the existing bone and the newly formed bone. The new bone formed beside the margin of defect and in the deep layer of the dura mater. The newly formed bone was surrounded with densely packed collagen fiber bundles (NB: new bone, DM: dura mater). (H - E \times 100)

Figure 11. Control group, 4 weeks after operation. The dura mater and the periosteum was intact and well organized. Surrounding connective tissue was also well organized. Osteoid could be observed in front of woven bone (CT: connective tissue). (H - E \times 100)

Figure 12. Control group, 8 weeks after operation. Arrows indicate the margin of defect. Bone formation was limited. Osteoblasts were decreased. (H - E \times 100)

Figure 13. Control group, 8 weeks after operation. Arrows indicate the interface between the mature bone and the immature bone (mNB: mature new bone, iNB: immature new bone). (H - E \times 400)

Figure 14. Experimental group, 2 weeks after operation. (H - E \times 100)

Figure 15. Note the diffuse distribution of osteoblasts and blood vessels beside the margin of defect (OB: osteoblast). (H - E \times 400)

Figure 16. Experimental group, 4 weeks after operation. (H - E \times 40)

- Figure 16 - a. Arrows indicate the margin of defect. It was difficult to distinguish between the matured new bone from the existing bone. (H - E \times 400)
- Figure 16 - b. Active osteogenesis was proceeding(OD: osteoid). (H - E \times 400)
- Figure 17. Experimental group, 8 weeks after operation. (H - E \times 40)
- Figure 17 - a. Arrows indicate the margin of defect. (H - E \times 400)
- Figure 17 - b. Osteogenesis seemed to be still proceeding. Osteoid still existed in front of newly formed bone. (H - E \times 400)
- Figure 18. Digital images taken by Digora² (a: control group, 2 weeks; b: control group, 4 weeks; c: control group, 8 weeks; d: experimental group, 2 weeks; e: experimental group, 4 weeks; f: experimental group, 8 weeks)

- Abstract -

The Bone Regenerative Effects of Chitosan on the Calvarial Critical Size Defect in Sprague Dawley Rats

Ui Won Jung, Jong - Jin Suh, Seong - Ho Choi, Kyoo - Sung Cho, Jung - Kiu Chai, Chong - Kwan Kim

Department of Periodontology, College of Dentistry, Yonsei University
Research Institute for Periodontal Regeneration

The major goals of periodontal therapy is the functional regeneration of periodontal supporting structures already destroyed by periodontal disease as well as the reduction of signs and symptoms of progressive periodontal disease. There have been many efforts to develop materials and therapeutic methods to promote periodontal wound healing.

There have been increasing interest on the chitosan made by chitin. Chitin is second only to cellulose as the most abundant natural biopolymer. It is a structural component of the exoskeleton of invertebrates (e.g., shrimp, crabs, lobsters), of the cell wall of fungi, and of the cuticle of insects. Chitosan is a derivative of chitin made by deacetylation of side chains. Many experiments using chitosan

in various animal models have proven its beneficial effects.

The aim of this study is to evaluate the osteogenesis of chitosan on the calvarial critical size defect in Sprague Dawley rats. An 8 mm surgical defect was produced with a trephine bur in the area of the midsagittal suture. The rats were divided into two groups: Untreated control group versus experimental group with 50mg of soluble chitosan gel. The animals were sacrificed at 2, 4 and 8 weeks after surgical procedure. The specimens were examined by histologic, histomorphometric and radiodensitometric analyses. The results are as follows:

1. The length of newly formed bone in the defects was $102.91 \pm 25.46 \mu\text{m}$, $219.46 \pm 97.81 \mu\text{m}$ at the 2 weeks, $130.95 \pm 39.24 \mu\text{m}$, $212.39 \pm 89.22 \mu\text{m}$ at the 4 weeks, $181.53 \pm 76.35 \mu\text{m}$ and $257.12 \pm 51.22 \mu\text{m}$ at the 8 weeks in the control group and experimental group respectively. At all periods, the means of experimental group was greater than those of control group. But, there was no statistically significant difference between the two groups.
2. The area of newly formed bone in the defects was $2962.06 \pm 1284.48 \mu\text{m}^2$, $5194.88 \pm 1247.88 \mu\text{m}^2$ at the 2 weeks, $5103.25 \pm 1375.88 \mu\text{m}^2$, $7751.43 \pm 2228.20 \mu\text{m}^2$ at the 4 weeks and $8046.02 \pm 818.99 \mu\text{m}^2$, $15578.57 \pm 5606.55 \mu\text{m}^2$ at the 8 weeks in the control group and experimental group respectively. At all periods, the

means of experimental group was greater than those of control group. The experimental group showed statistically significant difference to the control group at the 2 and 8 weeks.

3. The density of newly formed bone in the defects was $14.26 \pm 6.33\%$, $27.91 \pm 6.65\%$ at the 2 weeks, $20.06 \pm 9.07\%$, $27.86 \pm 8.20\%$ at the 4 weeks and $22.99 \pm 3.76\%$, $32.17 \pm 6.38\%$ at the 8 weeks in the control group and experimental group respectively. At all periods, the means of experimental group was greater than those of control group. The experimental group showed statistically significant difference to the control group at the 2 and 8 weeks.

These results suggest that the use of chitosan on the calvarial defects in rats has significant effect on the regeneration of bone tissue in itself