

. . .

I. .¹⁾ ,

. , 가
,

가
4mm Nissle(1974)²⁾ , Ramfjord

,³⁻¹⁰⁾ 가

. 4mm . 가

가
. 4mm . 가
가 가^{3,11-14)}

가
가 ,

1.5mm , 1.1mm 가

가 ,
,

가

.15,16)

가

가

. Carmagnola (2000)⁴⁴⁾

3

3

4

8 - 10,17), Urist

Strates(1970)¹⁸⁾, Mellonig (1981)¹⁹⁾

가

1,19 - 26).

Schwartz (2000)⁴⁵⁾

가

,27,28)

29 - 33)

가

가

34 - 40).

가

가

Slotte Lundgren(1988)⁴¹⁾

가

. Skoglund (1997)⁴²⁾

가

6

9

44

가

, Schlegel Donath(1999)⁴³⁾ 6

가 , Polson
 Caton(1982)⁴⁶⁾
 , Garant (1983)⁴⁷⁾
 , Yaffe (1987)⁴⁸⁾
 . Caton (1994)⁴⁹⁾ Selvig(1994)⁵⁰⁾
 . Slotte
 Lundgren(1999)⁴¹⁾
 , King (1997, 1998a, 1998b,
 1999)^{51) - 54)}

2
 [Deproteinized bovine bone mineral(Bio -
 Oss , Geistlich Pharma, Wolhusen,
 Switzerland) 0.25 - 1mm,]

2
 [Demineralized freeze - dried bone allo -
 graft(Dembone , Pacific Coast Tissue
 Bank, Los Angeles, United State) 250 - 500
 μm]
 10 , 35

2.

1cc 40mg/ml
 pentobarbital sodium solution 6.4mg/100g

가

가

1ml

가 가

가

가

가

2mm

1.5cm

가

가

II.

tapered fissure
 bur(:1mm)

1.

1

12

500 - 540g

1.5 - 2mm

(

1.5mmx4mm).

1.5 -

6

2

2mm

. 2

가

3. 10, 35
2.5% Glutaraldehyde(0.1M phosphate buffer, pH 7.2)

10% neutral buffered formalin 3
가 . hydrochloric acid(Calci - Clear Rapid™, Atlanta Georgia, United Kingdom) 2
7
μm Hematoxylin - Eosin

III.

1. 10
40
(Figure 1a).
100
(Figure 1b),
400
(Figure 1c).

2. 35

10
(Figure2a),
가
(Figure 2b).

3. I 10

가
(Figure 3a, 3b). 100
(Figure3c),
(Figure3c, 3d).

4. I 35

35 10
(Figure 4a).

(Figure 4b),

(Figure 4c,
4d).

5. II 10

가
(Figure5a).

(Figure 5b).

(Figure 5c).

400

가

.58 - 60)

(Figure 5d).

가

6. II 35

10

가

Murphy(1995)⁶¹⁾

62 , 102

87%

. Anderegg(1995)⁶²⁾

가

가 1mm

가

6

2.1mm

(Figure 6a, 6b).

. Kramer(1992)⁶³⁾

(Figure 6b, 6c),

(Figure 6c, 6d).

IV.

nusson (1983)⁶⁴⁾

, Mag -
Beaumont (1984)⁶⁵⁾

가

가

.55)

가

가

가

가

가

가

.56,57)

가

, 가 , . 35 |

,
가 . '

,
가 가 ,

, 35

가

가 가 가

가 .

가 .

, 27), 28)

520g

29), 30)

가

26)

가 , 23-

가

가

, 66 - 68)

가 가

가

가

,
가

가

gren(1988)⁵⁶⁾

Slotte Lund -

, 10 |

V.

:
 [Deproteinized bovine bone mineral(Bio - Oss , Geistlich Pharma, Wolhusen, Switzerland) 0.25 - 1mm,]
 : [Demineralized freeze - dried bone allograft(Dembone², Pacific Coast Tissue Bank, Los Angeles, United State) 250 - 500 μ m] ,

10 35 , ,

1. 10 가 , ,

2. 35 가 , ,

3. 10 35 35 10

4. .

VI.

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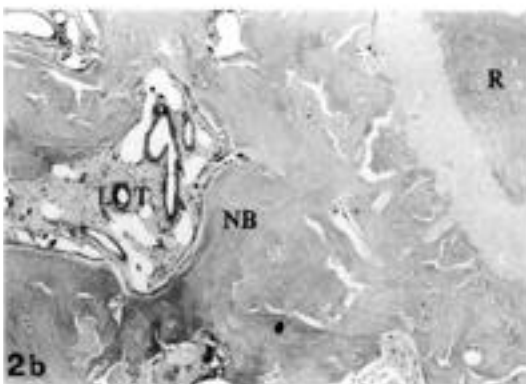
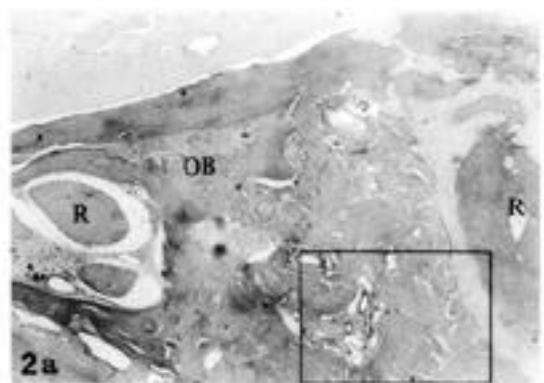
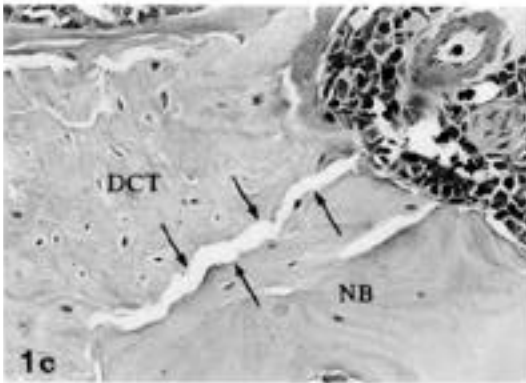
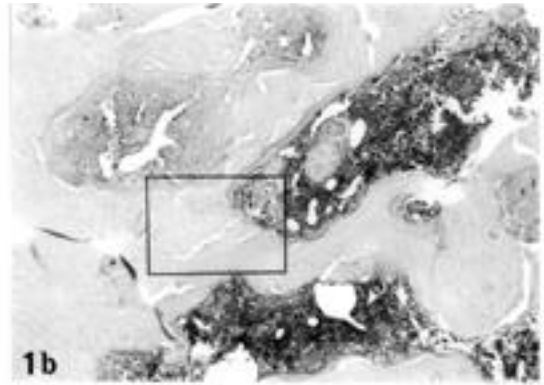
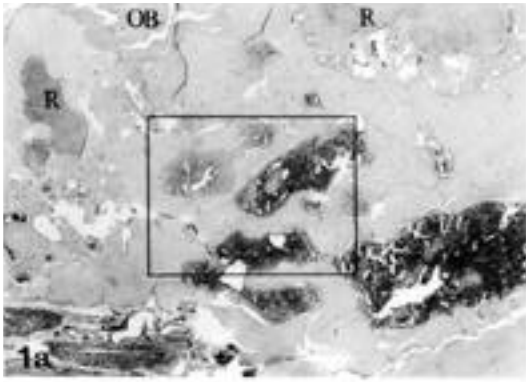
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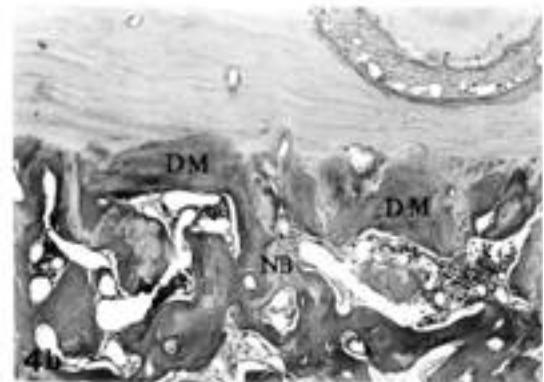
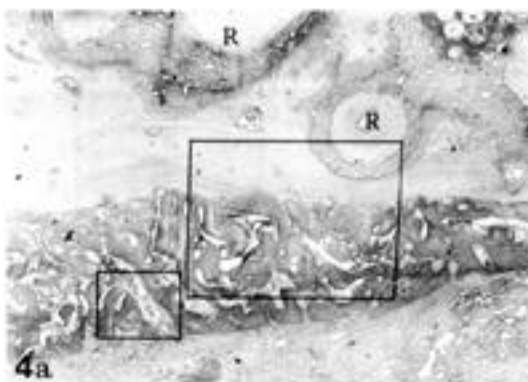
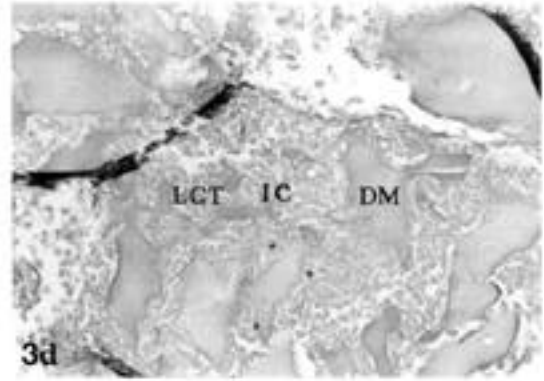
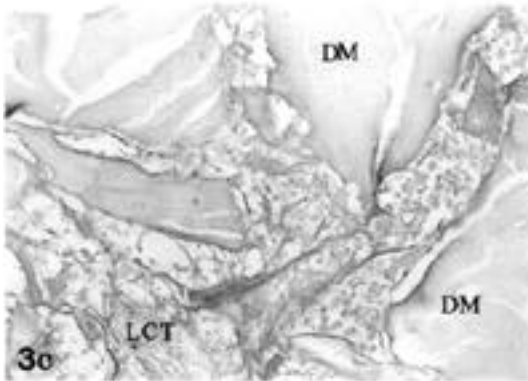
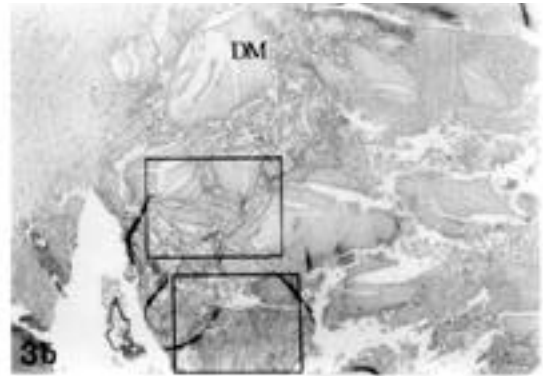
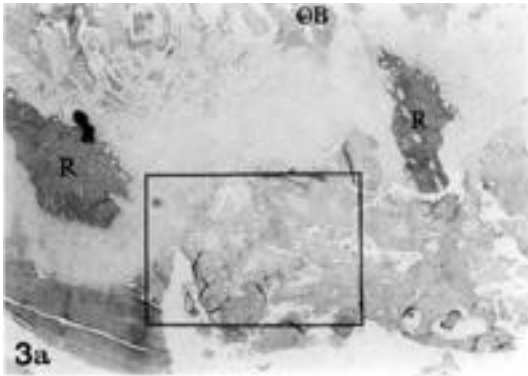
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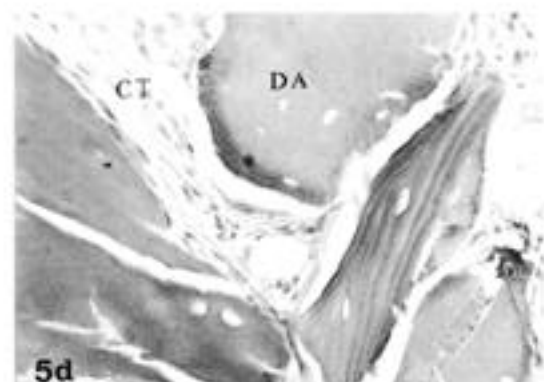
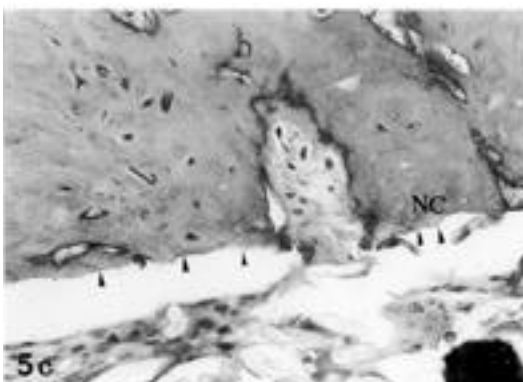
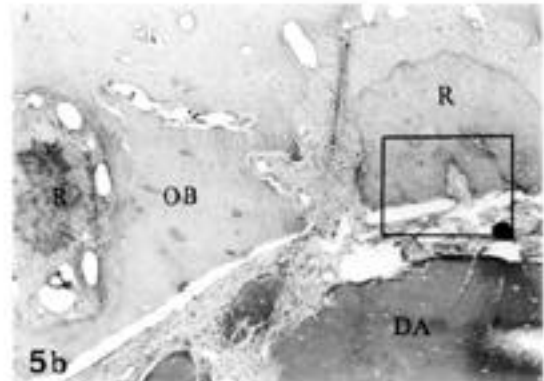
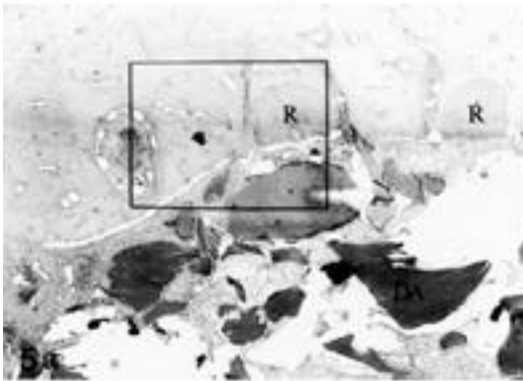
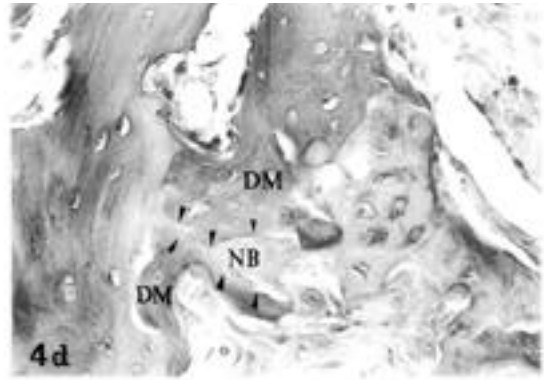
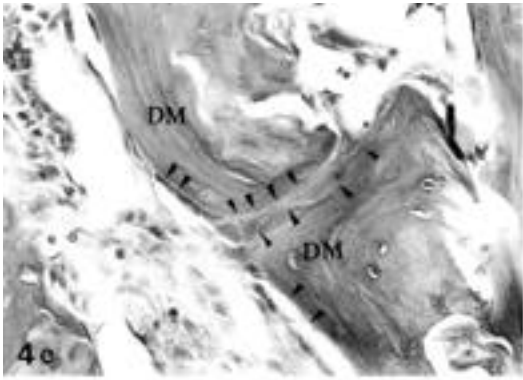
(I)



(II)



(III)



(IV)

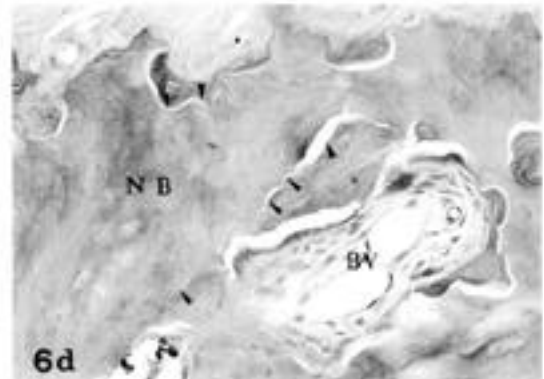
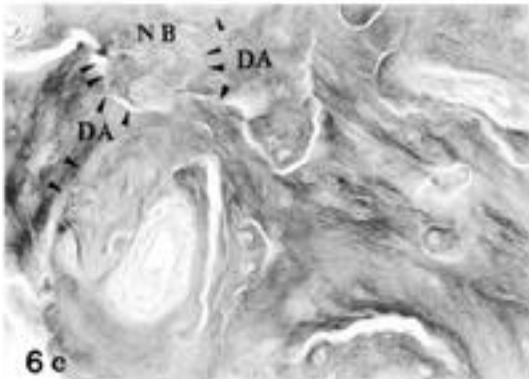
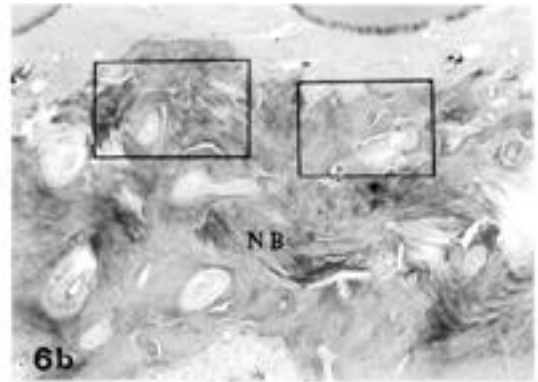
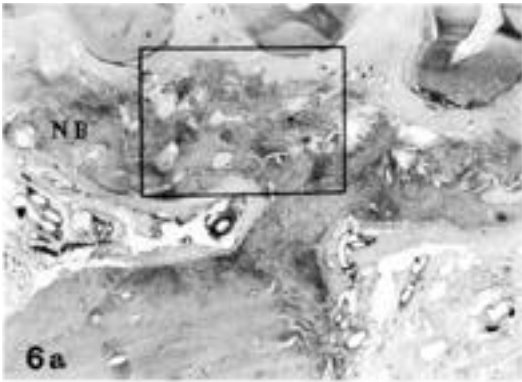


Figure 1 : Non - grafted(10 days after surgery)

1a : Periodontal fenestration defect was filled with osteoid and blood vessels. X 40. H - E stain.

1b : Note the discrepancy of stain between left and right side in marked area. X 100. H - E stain.

1c : Marked left side showed dense connective tissue, right side showed new bone. (Arrows indicated border between dense connective tissue and new bone tissue.) X 400. H - E stain.

Figure 2 : Non - grafted(35 days after surgery)

2a : Bone tissue increased and matured than at 10 days after surgery. X 40. H - E stain.

2b : Remarkable new bone formation showed in the defect. X 100. H - E stain.

Figure 3 : Deproteinized bovine bone mineral grafted(10 days after surgery)

3a : DBBM granules filled the defect. There was no new bone tissue. X 40. H - E stain.

3b : Loose connective tissue around the granules of DBBM was observed. See the marked area through high magnification. X 100. H - E stain.

3c, 3d : Fibrous encapsulation showed around the granules of DBBM. And inflammatory cells infiltrated into the defect. No bone formation showed in the defect. X 400. H - E stain.

Figure 4 : Deproteinized bovine bone mineral grafted(35 days after surgery)

4a : Increased new bone formation and dense connective tissue were showed in the defect. Blood vessels infiltrated into the defect. X 40. H - E stain.

4b : DBBM granules remained in the defect and were combined with new bone and each other and joined host bone. X 100. H - E stain.

4c, 4d : Arrow heads showed the border between DBBM granules and new bone. X 400. H - E stain.

Figure 5 : Demineralized freeze - dried bone allograft grafted(10 days after surgery)

5a : DFDBA granules filled the defect and loose connective tissue showed around the granules. No bone formation showed in the defect. X 40. H - E stain.

5b : Periodontal ligament cells grew up and radiated from cut ligamental space in every direction. The fibers intermingled with adjacent tissue. X 100. H - E stain.

5c : Under high magnification, band - like new cementum formed on cut root surface. Arrow heads indicated the new cementum. X 400. H - E stain.

5d : DFDBA granule showed unique striae and fibrous connective tissue encapsulated the DFDBA granules. No new bone formation was observed. X 400. H - E stain.

Figure 6 : Demineralized freeze - dried bone allograft grafted(35 days after surgery)

6a, 6b : Increased bone formation showed in the defect. Remarkable new bone, DFDBA granules, dense connective tissue and blood vessels filled the defect. X 40, X100.

H - E stain.

6c, 6d : DFDBA granules remained in the defect and showed the indistinct border between granules and new bone. Granules had very closed contact each other without gap. Arrow heads indicated the border between the new bone and DFDBA. X 400. H - E stain.

R : Root of tooth

OB : Old bone

NB : New bone

DCT : Dense connective tissue

LCT : Loose connective tissue

DM : Deproteinized bovine bone mineral

DA : Demineralized freeze - dried bone

allograft

IC : Inflammatory cells

NC : New cementum

BV : Blood vessels

- Abaract -

Healing Effects of Demineralized Freeze - Dried Bone Allograft and Deproteinized Bovine Bone Mineral on Periodontal Fenestration Defect in Rats

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The present study was performed to compare effects of demineralized freeze - dried bone allograft (DFDBA) with deproteinized bovine bone mineral (DBBM) on periodontal fenestration defect in rats. Twelve adult male rats weighing 500 to 540 grams were used in this study. Periodontal fenestration defects were surgically created with tapered fissure bur (1mm) at the left side of buccal surface of the mandible. The defect size was from anterior border of the first molar to anterior of the ascending ramus mesiodistally and from just below the alveolar crest to apically 1.5 - 2mm area apicocoronally with 2mm in depth. Rats were divided into control group, test group I and II. Four defects were assigned to the test group I grafted with DBBM and other 4 defects were assigned to the test group II

grafted with DFDBA. The rest of defects were the negative control group. At 10 days and 35 days after surgery, 12 rats were sacrificed through intracardiac perfusion and specimens were obtained prepared with Hematoxylin - Eosin stain for light microscopic evaluation.

The results of this study were as follows

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1. In the control group, new bone, osteoid, dense connective tissue were observed in the defects at 10 days. new bone formation was not found but loose connective tissue was formed in the defect and fibrous encapsulation of graft materials was shown in two test groups at 10 days.
2. In all groups, new bone formation was shown in the defect at 35 days. And in the control group, bone formation increased at 35 days than at 10 days.
3. In the test group I and II at 35 days, graft materials were combined with new bone and joined host bone. There was very close contact between new bone, graft materials, and host bone with no gaps.
4. In the test group I and II, new bone formation was similar to that in the control group but not exceeded.

In conclusion, in the test group I new bone formation was similar to that in the test group II at 35 days, but there was infiltration of inflammatory cells at 10 days. DFDBA and DBBM were considered as the biocompatible graft materials and effective in the regeneration of new bone.