

# 가 가

. .

I. ,

가 .

가

1). 가 가 15 - 20). 가 15,16), 17),  
, 1950 가 18,19), 20)

가 가 2,3)

가

1 - 4).

3 , ,

가 가

21).

가

1,2).

22),

가

(notch)

5,6),

8,9),

23)

7),

10),

11,12),

13,14)

가가

(enamel matrix deriva -  
tives;EMD) 1975 Slavkin Boyde<sup>24)</sup>가  
Hertwig (Hertwig's epithelial root  
sheath)

2

, 3 4

2.

1)

. 1997 Hammarstrom <sup>25)</sup>  
Heijl <sup>26)</sup>

, ) 2 mg/kg

(

(Sharpey's fiber)

Halothane - O<sub>2</sub>

2,

, Gestrelus <sup>27)</sup>  
in vitro

3, 4

4 - 5 mm 3

3

가

2)

3

<sup>28,29)</sup>,

가

가

1 mm

2, 3, 4

(recipient bed)

가

가

low

speed bur

II.

3)

1.

3

15kg

9

1

2

3

pH 7.0 24% EDTA gel (Prefgel, BIORA Co., Sweden) 2

, 3 pH 7.0 24% EDTA gel (EMDOGAIN, BIORA Co., Sweden)

. 가 (Figure 1). 2

. 3 18

(Figure 2). 3

4)

. 가

. 7 (, ) 500 mg

1

. 2 1, (Figure 3).

1 0.1%

(K - Y gel, Johnson & Johnson,

2) 3

USA)

2 1

. 가

4.

1, 3

. 가

10

3

(Figure 4). 2

10%

H - E stain, Masson trichrom stain

### III.

. 가

1.

(Figure 5). 2

1) 1

. 가

1

. 3

(Figure 9).

1

2.

(Figure 6).

3

1, 2

3) 10

1

가

가

(Figure 7). 2

, 1  
4  
2 3  
1

3

2, 3 3  
1 가

1 4 2, 2, 3 3  
1 1 가

. 3

1 4 3  
2 3 3  
2 1 가  
1

4 3 가  
2 3

3 1  
1 3 1

1, 2

(Figure

. 10

1

8). 3

4

Table 1. Frequency of each type of tissue reaction by treatment groups

week \ group	1 week			3 weeks			10 weeks		
	CF	Rr	Ankl	CF	Rr	Ankl	CF	Rr	Ankl
I	0	3/4	2/4	0	3/4	3/4	0	4/4	3/4
II	0	2/3	1/3	0	2/3	1/3	0	1/3	1/3
III	0	1/3	1/3	1/3	2/3	1/3	3/3	1/3	1/3

Group I - roots transplanted with saline treatment

Group II - roots transplanted with conditioning by neutral EDTA

Group III - roots transplanted with conditioning by neutral EDTA and enamel matrix derivatives

CF: cementum formation, Rr: root resorption Ankl: root ankylosis.

2 3 가 3 2, 3 . 3 25,26), 3

3 3 1 , amelogenin, enamelin  
3  
1, 2  
(Table 1997  
1). BIORA

IV.

25,26),

, , total protein

27),

가 30),

가

가 .

가

가

가

가 .

가 ,

가 31,32),

가

가

가

가

가 .

Andersson 33)

2

,가

8

16 - 20),

8

10

Salt Solution (HBSS) 가  
 11,12,34,35) 가 39) 4  
 11) 13,34) 20 가  
 1 2 , 가  
 12,35) 가 1 1 가  
 3  
 1mm .  
 Proye Polson<sup>6)</sup>, Karring<sup>22)</sup>  
 . 24% EDTA gel  
 가 가 2 1 3 10  
 36) 가 가 가  
 가 37) 가 가  
 ,  
 가 , 1 Deeb<sup>40)</sup> 3  
 10 . 1  
 가 가  
 가 tetracycline  
 Selvig<sup>41)</sup>  
 8,9,38,39) ,  
 Dulbecco's Modified  
 Eagle's Medium (DMEM), Hank's Balanced Lopez<sup>42)</sup> ,

3 1 가  
1 2 가  
3 28)  
. 10 가 ,

25, 26, 43)

가 가 가  
10 1, 2 가  
. Mandel Viidik<sup>44)</sup> 가  
8 V.

10 가  
3 가  
3 15kg 2, 3,  
4 9 3  
3 가  
가 (4mm<sup>2</sup>) 21)

가 1 ,  
2 pH 7.0 24% EDTA 2  
, 3 pH 7.0 EDTA

1,

3, 10

1. 1

1

3

10

2. 2

3

가

10

1

3.

3

1, 2

3

10

## VI.

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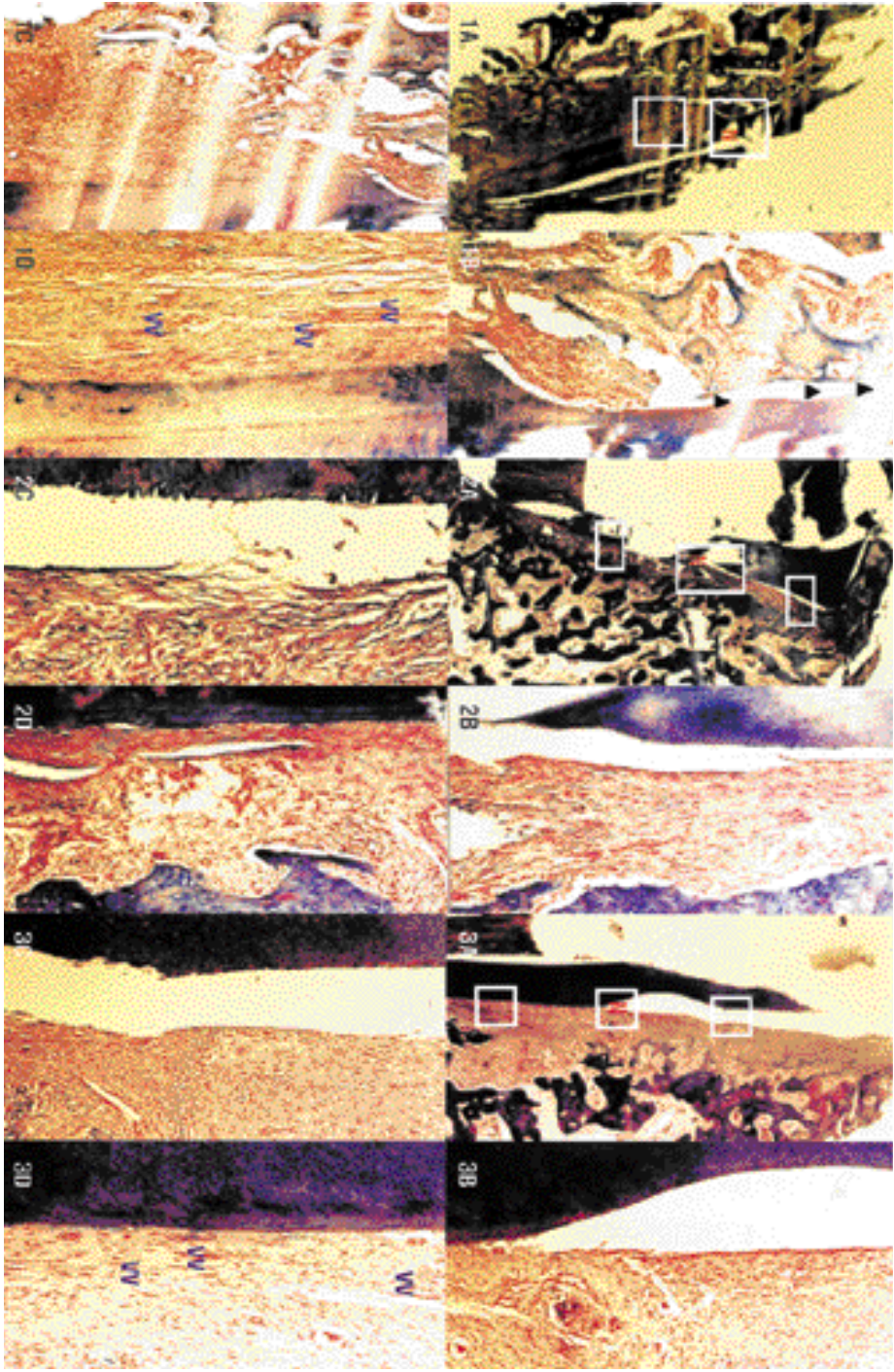
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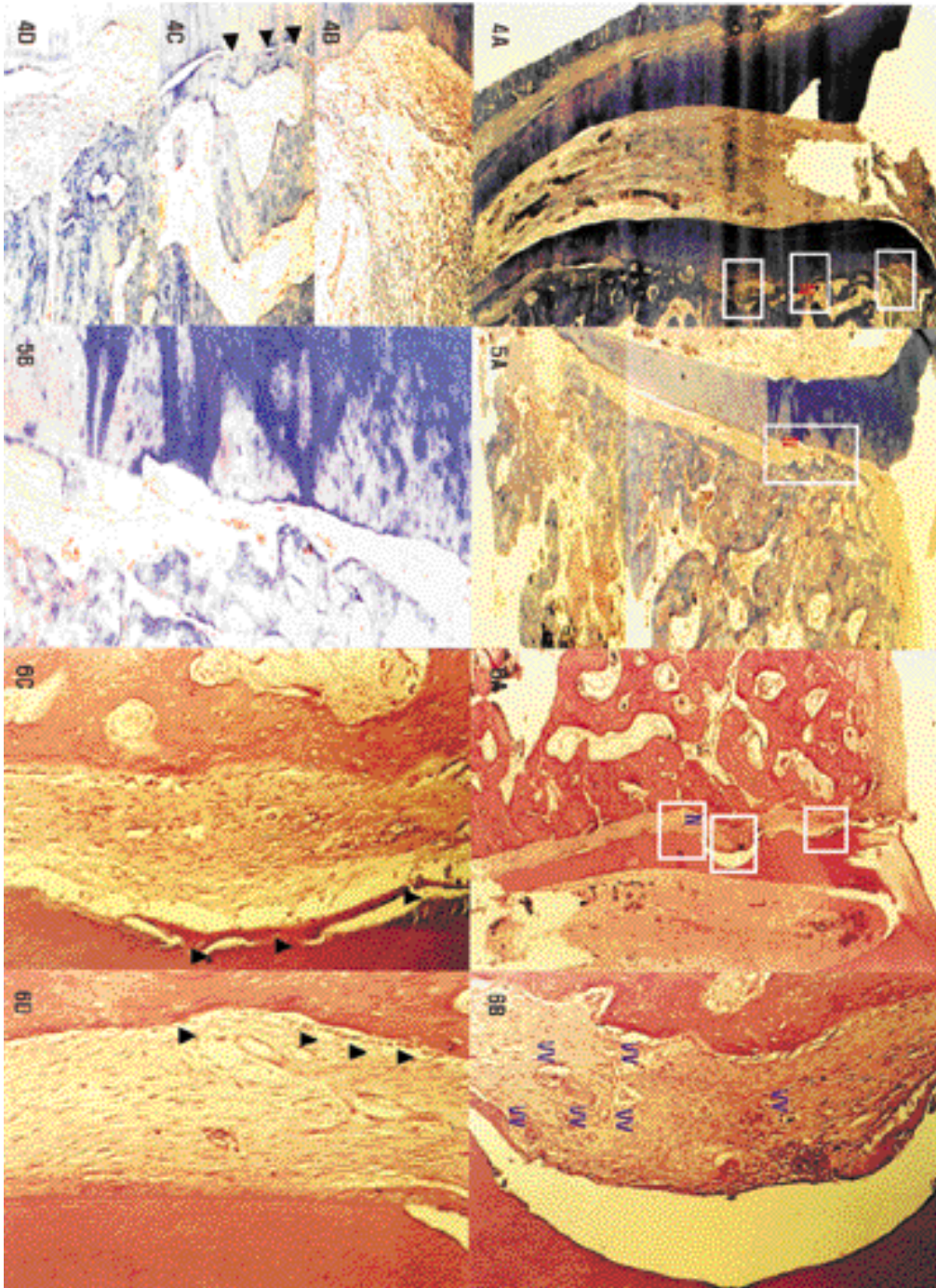
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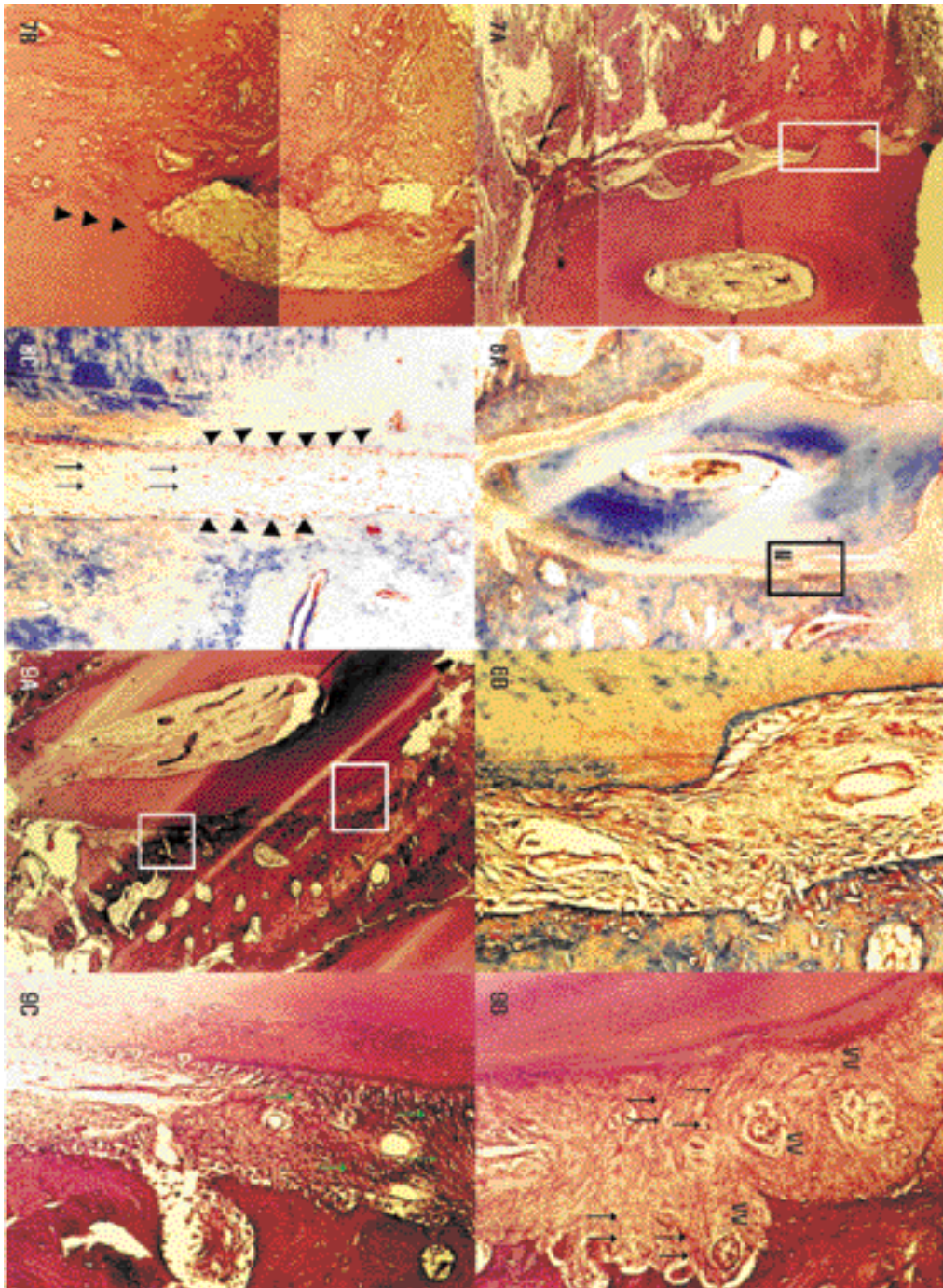
(I)



( II )



( III )



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Figure 1. Group I at 1 week after transplantation. Ankylosis is partly found above the notch (arrow heads). The periodontal ligament attached below the notch (N) is fused with surrounding tissues. Vessels (vv) are regenerated below the notch (Masson trichrom stains, A. 20 x, B. 40 x, C. 100 x, D. 200 x).

Figure 2. Group II at 1 week after transplantation. Above the notch area (N), dense fibrous tissues are arranged along the root surface. No root resorption and ankylosis are found and dense fibrous tissues are found below the notch (A. 20 x, B. 100 x, C. 200 x D. 100 x).

Figure 3. Group III at 1 week after transplantation. Dense fibrous tissues are arranged along the planed root surface. Vessels (vv) are regenerated below the notch (Masson trichrom stains, A. 40 x, B. 100 x, C. 100 x D. 100 x).

Figure 4. Group I at 3 weeks after transplantation. Ankylosis (arrow heads) is found above the notch. Gingival connective tissue fiber is

arranged above the alveolar crest. Periodontal ligament fiber is arranged parallel to the root surface below the notch (Masson trichrom stains, A. 40 x, B - D. 100 x).

Figure 5. Group II at 3 weeks after transplantation. Regenerated periodontal ligament fiber is arranged parallel above the notch (Masson trichrom stains, A. 40 x, B. 100 x).

Figure 6. Group III at 3 weeks after transplantation. New cementum is formed along the planed root surface (arrow heads). Regenerated vessels (vv) are found in the periodontal ligament at the notch area (H - E stains, A. 20 x, B. 100 x, C. 100 x).

Figure 7. Group I at 10 weeks after transplantation. Ankylosis (arrow heads) and root resorption are found. Regenerated periodontal ligament fibers are arranged parallel to the root surface (H - E stain, A. 20 x, B. 100 x).

Figure 8. Group II at 10 weeks after transplantation. Periodontal ligament fibers are arranged parallel to the planed root surface. No root resorption and ankylosis is found.

Cementoblasts (arrow heads) are arranged along the cemental surface and osteoblasts (arrow heads) are arranged along the alveolar bone surface. Periodontal ligament fibers (arrows) are arranged perpendicular to the root surface below the notch. No cementum formation is found (Masson trichrom stains, A. 40 x, B. 200 x, C. 100 x).

Figure 9. Group III at 10 weeks after transplantation. New cementum and new periodontal ligament is formed coronally along the root surface subjacent to the gingival connective tissue attachment. Regenerated vessels (vv) are found above the notch. Periodontal ligament fibers (arrows) are arranged perpendicular to the root surface below and above the notch (H - E stain, A. x20, B. x200, C. x100).

- Abstract -

## The Effect of Enamel Matrix Derivative on the Healing of Autotransplanted Periodontally Diseased Teeth

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The prognosis of transplanted teeth is strongly related with periodontal healing. Several experimental studies showed that the application of enamel matrix derivatives on periodontitis - affected root surfaces resulted in periodontal regeneration. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of enamel matrix derivatives on periodontitis - affected root surfaces prior to transplantation in dogs.

Class III furcation defects were surgically created on the left second, the third and the fourth premolar in the mandibles of nine mongrel dogs and experimental periodontitis was induced by placing small cotton pellets into defects for 3 weeks. Periodontitis - affected roots were treated by scaling and planing and the coronal portions were



removed. Each root was extracted and implanted into recipient bed prepared in the contralateral premolar area. The transplanted roots were grouped according to the treatment modalities; Group I - roots treated with saline only, Group II - roots conditioned by neutral EDTA, and Group III - roots conditioned by neutral EDTA and enamel matrix derivatives (EMDOGAIN , BIORA Co., Sweden). The animals were sacrificed at 1 week, 3 weeks, and 10 weeks after transplantation and decalcified specimens were prepared for histologic examination.

In Group I, healing was most frequently characterized by root resorption and ankylosis. In Group II, with root resorption and ankylosis in a few specimens, connective tissue attachment was partly seen on denuded root surface, but no cementum formation was seen. In Group III, there was regeneration by new cementum and periodontal ligament on denuded root surface, although slight root resorption and ankylosis were found in a few specimens.

This result suggests that enamel matrix derivatives treatment on periodontitis - affected root surface could reduce the frequency of root resorption and ankylosis and contribute to periodontal regeneration, and might be useful for autologous transplantation.