

# **The Use of Osteograft D 700 for Ridge Preservation with and Without The Use of Collagen Membrane**

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fulfillment of the requirements of the Master Degree in Oral and  
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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

(( وَعَلَّمَكَ مَا لَمْ تَكُن تَعْلَمُ وَكَانَ فَضْلُ

اللَّهِ عَلَيْكَ عَظِيمًا ))

صدق الله العظيم

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# **Dedication**

**To my dearest father Professor Abdel Salam El Baz, Professor of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Cairo University. I owe you my whole life, you taught me everything that always makes me who I am.**

**To my beloved Mother, you deserve more than words to express my deepest appreciation, I am ever so grateful for the full support you gave me. I could have never achieved my goals without your advice and care; you have been always behind any success I reached.**

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## **LIST OF CONTENTS**

	<b>Page</b>
List of figures	ii
List of tables	vi
Introduction	1
Review of Literature	3
Aim of the study	35
Patients and Methods	36
Results	56
Discussion	78
Summary and Conclusion	86
Recommendations	89
References	90
Arabic summary	104

## **LIST OF FIGURES**

<b>Fig. No</b>		<b>Page</b>
Fig. (1)	Osteograf D700 in sterile vial	39
Fig. (2)	Biocollagen membrane in sterile vial	39
Fig. (3)	Radiographic stent, film holder and bean positionoer	41
Fig. (4)	Surgical tray used in preparation of the sockets in both groups	42
Fig. (5)	Photograph showing atraumatic extraction using a lower molar forceps	44
Fig. (6a)	Photograph showing application of Osteograf D700 into the extracted socket	45
Fig. (6b)	Photograph showing Osteograf D700 filling the socket to crestal bone level	45
Fig. (7)	Resorbable collagen membrane covering the graft in an extracted socket	47
Fig. (8)	Flap sutured by interrupted sutures using 3/0 black silk	47
Fig. (9)	Soft tissue healing one week post-operative	49
Fig. (10)	Photograph showing digital Periapical radiograph taken 4 months post-operatively	50
Fig. (11)	Periapical radiograph after placement of the implant	52
Fig. (12)	The 2.0mm Trephine bur used in bone core biopsy	52

Fig. (13)	Bone core biopsy taken from socket	55
Fig. (14)	Radiograph showing immediate post-operative (Group A)	57
Fig. (15)	Radiograph showing 2 months post-operative (Group A)	57
Fig. (16)	Radiograph showing 4 months post-operative (Group A)	58
Fig. (17)	Radiograph showing immediate post-operative (Group B)	58
Fig. (18)	Radiograph showing 2 months post-operative (Group B)	59
Fig. (19)	Radiograph showing 4 months post-operative (Group B)	59
Fig. (20)	Digora Software measuring bone density	60
Fig. (21)	Digora Software measuring bone height	61
Fig. (22)	Bar chart representing mean bone density in the two groups	63
Fig. (23)	Line chart representing the changes by time in mean bone density of the two groups	64
Fig. (24)	Bar chart representing mean % changes in bone density of the two groups	66
Fig. (25)	Bar chart representing mean bone height measurements in the two groups	67
Fig. (26)	Line chart representing the changes by time in mean bone height of the two groups	68
Fig. (27)	Bar chart representing mean % changes in bone height measurements of the two groups	70



Fig. (28)	Photomicrograph showing few bone trabeculae . A traingular area showing course firbous wooven bone which is starting to turn over into normal pattern lamellar bone, with some osteocytes, indicative of newly forming bone. On the left side, there is condensation of collagen bundles which indicates an active cellular and fibrillar area.	71
Fig. (29)	Photomicrograph showing bone trabeculae. On the left side, there is condensation of collagen fibres, along with newly formed blood vessels and some scattered osteocyte, all indicating areas of newly forming bone.	72
Fig. (30)	Photomicrograph showing, to the left side, an area of newly formed bone, with osteocytes in their lacunae. To the right side, some scattered osteocytes with blood vessels interspersed between an area of fibrous tissue.	73
Fig. (31)	Photomicrograph showing numerous bony trabeculae. As seen, large number of osteosytes, with wide bone marrow spaces, forming the Haiversian pattern of bone.	75
Fig. (32)	Photomicrograph showing numerous bony trabeculae with increased number of osteocytes inside their lacunae, surrounding wide bone marrow space filled with red type bone marrow. Also seen, is the circular arrangment of the osteocytes.	76

Fig. (33)	<p>Photomicrograph showing the circular arrangement of the osteocytes, surrounding bone marrow spaces. Also seen, is the resting lines of bone formation, which indicates the rhythmic pattern of bone formation.</p>	77
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## **LIST OF TABLES**

<b>Tab. No</b>		<b>Page</b>
Tab. (1)	Medical history questionnaire	37
Tab. (2)	The means, standard deviation (SD) values and results of the Students' t-test for the comparison between mean bone density in the two groups.	62
Tab. (3)	The mean differences, standard deviation (SD) values and results of paired t-test for the changes by time in mean bone density in Group A	63
Tab. (4)	The mean differences, standard deviation (SD) values and results of paired t-test for the changes by time in mean bone density in group B	64
Tab. (5)	The mean % changes, standard deviation (SD) values and results of Students' t-test for comparison between % change in bone density of the two groups	65
Tab. (6)	The means, standard deviation (SD) values and results of paired t-test for the comparison between mean bone height measurements in the two groups.	66
Tab. (7)	The mean differences standard deviation (SD) values and results of paired t-test for the changes by time in mean bone height measurements in Group A	67

Tab. (8)	The mean differences, standard deviation (SD) values and results of paired t-test for the changes by time in mean bone height measurements in Group B	68
Tab. (9)	The mean % changes, standard deviation (SD) values and results of Student's t-test for comparison between % change in bone height measurements of the two groups	69

## **INTRODUCTION**

The demand for dental implant continues to rise worldwide. This requires clinicians to give great attention and consideration to socket preservation techniques for later implant placement. The extraction of teeth results in resorption of the alveolar ridge (*Devlin E et al., in 1991 and Jackson BJ et al., in 2007*). This resorption occurs primarily on the buccal aspect; with ridge width most affected but ridge height is also diminished (*Douglas GL et al., in 2005*).

Today, it is possible to reduce the loss of alveolar bone height and width by methods to preserve the socket at the time of extraction, thus providing a better site for implant placement. with greater bone to implant contact by allowing the insertion of wider and longer implants ( *Wang HL et al., in 2004* ). The healing of untreated extraction sockets results in filling of the socket area with vital bone but with a significant loss in ridge volume, which is of prime importance for future placement of implants (*Darby I et al., in 2008*).

Several socket preservation techniques are used, these techniques are based on the principle of Guided Bone Regeneration, where either resorbable or non resorbable membranes, with or without grafting materials can be used (*Krauser JT et al., in 2001*).

The use of autogenous bone has always been advised, but at times, autogenous bone harvesting is not feasible, where now the alternatives are allografts, xenografts or alloplastic materials (*Minsk L et al., in 2005*).

Recent advances in barrier membranes and bone grafting materials along with good surgical technique, led to predictable treatment methods for proper preservation of alveolar bone with subsequent implant placement.

## **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

Alveolar ridge resorption is frequently observed after tooth extraction. This resorption causes esthetic problems for conventional or implant supported prosthesis placement and surgical problems by making the placement of implants difficult or even impossible (*Callan DP et al., in 2000*).

Undisturbed extraction sockets heal uneventfully with bone tissue one to two months following extraction. This healing usually occurs with marked reduction of the original height and width of the alveolar bone, which in some cases, may aesthetically compromise an implant supporting prosthesis (*Callan DP et al., in 2000*).

A study was conducted to study age changes in humans and found that the reduction in residual ridge height may be similar to disuse osteoporosis, which occurs with the complete immobilization of any bone, the effect of which causes thinning and gradual porosity in bone (*Manson JD et al., in 1962*). The importance of preserving alveolar ridge is that complete denture wearers, when implant placement was still inadvent, have a reduced biting force in comparison with their dentate counterparts. This reduced biting force, results in minimal amount of