شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

شبكة المعلومـــات الجامعية

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

﴿ قَسَـــم ﴾

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها
علي هذه الأفلام قد اعدت دون آية تغيرات

يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأفلام بعيداً عن الغبار

في درجة حرارة من 15 – 20 مئوية ورطوبة نسبية من 20-40 %

To be kept away from dust in dry cool place of
15 – 25c and relative humidity 20-40 %

بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة

بالرسالة صفحات

لم ترد بالأصـــل

CLINICAL EVALUATION OF BOVINE-DERIVED HYDROXYL APATITE IN THE TREATMENT OF PEIODONTAL OSSEOUS DEFECTS

Thesis
Submitted in Partial Fulfillment
of Master Degree in
Oral Medicine and Periodontology

By

Amany Mohamed Lotfy
B.D.S. (Cairo)
Oral Medicine and Periodontology Department
Faculty of Oral and Dental Medicine

FACULTY OF ORAL AND DENTAL MEDICINE
CAIRO UNIVERSITY
2000

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

﴿ وَقُل رَّبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا ﴾

صدق الله العظيم

[طـه : ١١٤]

Supervisors

Dr. Hala Kamal Abd El-Gaber
Associate Professor of Oral Medicine and Periodontology,
Faculty of Oral and Dental Medicine,
Ain Shams University

Dr. Manal Mohamed Hosny
Lecturer of Oral Medicine and Periodontology,
Faculty of Oral and Dental Medicine
Cairo University

DEDICATION

TO MY PARENTS;

MY HUSBAND AND

MY DAUGHTERS "AYA & NORAN"

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost I feel always indebted to GOD, the most kind and the most merciful.

I would like to express my deep gratitude to **Dr. Hala Kamal Abd El-Gaber,** *Assistant Professor of Oral Medicine and Periodontology, Faculty of Oral and Dental Medicine, Ain Shams University, for keen supervision, continuous wise guidance and fruitful criticism have been of great help in presenting this work in a satisfactory level.*

Great thanks and appreciation are due to **Dr. Manal Mohamed Hosny,** *Lecturer of Oral Medicine and Periodontology, Faculty of Oral and Dental Medicine, Cairo University. I am extremely indebted and grateful for her generous help, and precise supervision throughout this study.*

Finally, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to all Professors and Staff Members of Oral Medicine and Periodontology Department, Faculty of Oral and Dental Medicine, Cairo University, for their valuable hospitality and generous support.

CONTENTS

	Table
INTRODUCTION...	1
REVIEW OF LITERATURE...	2
AIM OF THE STUDY...	39
MATERIALS AND METHODS..	40
RESULTS	60
DISCUSSION.	81
SUMMARY	88
CONCLUSION.	90
REFERENCES.	91
ARABIC SUMMARY	

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Periodontitis is an inflammatory disease of the periodontium which is characterized by progressive destruction of the tissues supporting the tooth.

The ultimate goal of periodontal therapy is the reversal of periodontitis by regeneration of new bone, cementum, and periodontal ligament. Bone graft, both autogenous and allogenic are felt to be essential if restoration of lost bone accompanied by a functional attachment apparatus is to be achieved.

Osseous grafting has been shown to be clinically successful for time intervals exceeding 20 years when encompassed in a comprehensive care program based on effective daily plaque control. However, the frequent lack of intra oral bone available and potential problems due to allograft materials have led to the search of substitute.

The advent of AIDS has created patient fears regarding human tissue transfer. Also a growing awareness of disease transmission via contaminated blood and tissue has raised concerns about allograft materials.

Alternative allograft materials are of increasing interest to clinicians. One such alternative is natural bovine derived hydroxylapatite (Osteograf/N).

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Chronic inflammatory periodontal conditions encompass a number of diseases that affect the gingival tissues, periodontal connective tissues and supporting bone. All these conditions are characterized by breakdown of connective tissue and loss of alveolar bone **(Page and Schroeder, 1982)**.

The onset and progression of inflammatory periodontal disease is triggered by interaction of host defense mechanisms and periodontal pathogens present in dental plaque. Bacteria that are associated with progressive disease are capable of producing a variety of bioactive molecules that can directly affect the host including lipopolysaccharides (LPS), proteases and other enzymes and cytotoxic molecules. The interaction between the host cells and these molecules will determine the outcome of infection **(Van Dyke *et al.*, 1993)**.

Approximately a dozen of the several hundred bacterial taxa which can inhibit the human oral cavity have been implicated as periodontal pathogens. There are a group of periodontal micro-organisms for which extensive and convincing data exist that they are etiologic agents in periodontitis. These include *Actinobacillus actinomycetemcomitans, Bacteriodes forsythus* and *Porphyromonas gingivalis.* There