

**Palatal Wound Healing Evaluation After Application of  
Platelet Rich Fibrin Versus 0.2% Hyaluronic Acid Dressings  
(Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial)**

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# *Dedication*

*To my Brother whom I miss every single day,*

*Beloved Family and Friends*

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# Table of Contents

	<i>Page</i>
List of Figures.....	i-iii
List of Tables.....	iv
List of Abbreviations.....	v-vi
Introduction & Review of Literature.....	1-24
Aim of the Study.....	25
Material and Methods.....	26-43
Results.....	44-78
Case Presentation.....	79-90
Discussion.....	91-104
Summary .....	105-107
Conclusion.....	108
Recommendations.....	109
References.....	110-122
Arabic Summary.....	

## *List of Figures*

<b>Figure</b>		<b>Page</b>
<b>Fig1</b>	Diagram showing Healing index by Landry et al 1988.	<b>30</b>
<b>Fig2</b>	Photograph showing Image J program.	<b>31</b>
<b>Fig 3</b>	Photograph showing Palatal thickness measurements at 3 different points the middle of first premolar area, second premolar area and first molar area 7mm from the gingival margin.	<b>31</b>
<b>Fig 4</b>	Photograph showing PRF membrane.	<b>35</b>
<b>Fig 5</b>	Photograph showing X suture using 5-0 polypropylene performed to stabilize PRF membrane on the palate.	<b>35</b>
<b>Fig 6</b>	Photograph showing Hyaluronic acid gel.	<b>37</b>
<b>Fig 7</b>	Photograph showing Gelatin sponge adjusted according to FGG size carrying Hyaluronic acid gel.	<b>37</b>
<b>Fig 8</b>	Photograph showing X suture using 5-0 polypropylene performed to stabilize gelatin sponge soaked with Hyaluronic acid gel on the palate.	<b>38</b>
<b>Fig 9</b>	Photograph showing Gelatin sponge	<b>40</b>
<b>Fig 10</b>	Photograph showing X suture using 5-0 polypropylene performed to stabilize gelatin sponge on the palate.	<b>40</b>
<b>Fig 11</b>	Bar chart showing gender distribution of the participants in the three study groups.	<b>45</b>
<b>Fig 12</b>	Bar chart showing mean age (years) of the participants in the three study groups.	<b>45</b>
<b>Fig 13</b>	Bar chart showing mean and standard deviation values of pain (VAS) scores in the three study groups at different time intervals among the whole study period.	<b>52</b>
<b>Fig 14</b>	Bar chart showing mean and standard deviation values of bleeding (VAS) scores in the three study groups at different time intervals among the whole study period.	<b>58</b>
<b>Fig 15</b>	Bar chart showing mean and standard deviation	<b>64</b>

	values of healing index in the three study groups at different time intervals among the whole study period.	
<b>Fig 16</b>	Bar chart showing mean and standard deviation values of the area of wound in (mm <sup>2</sup> ) in the three study groups at different time intervals among the whole study period.	<b>70</b>
<b>Fig 17</b>	Bar chart showing mean and standard deviation values for palatal thickness in (mm) at different teeth and groups pre and post-operatively in the three study groups at different time intervals among the whole study period.	<b>76</b>
<b>Fig 18</b>	Scatter plot showing the correlation between pain (VAS) score and healing index.	<b>77</b>
<b>Fig 19</b>	Scatter plot showing the correlation between bleeding (VAS) score and healing index.	<b>78</b>
<b>Fig 20</b>	A photograph showing the palatal donor site before FGG harvesting (group I).	<b>79</b>
<b>Fig 21</b>	A photograph showing the palatal donor site after FGG harvesting (group I).	<b>79</b>
<b>Fig 22</b>	A photograph showing palatal donor site after PRF placement sutured by X suture using 5-0 polypropylene (group I).	<b>80</b>
<b>Fig 23</b>	A photograph showing the healing of palatal donor site after PRF placement on day 3 (group I).	<b>80</b>
<b>Fig 24</b>	A photograph showing the healing of palatal donor site after PRF placement on day 7 (group I).	<b>81</b>
<b>Fig 25</b>	A photograph showing the healing of palatal donor site after PRF placement on day 14 (group I).	<b>81</b>
<b>Fig 26</b>	A photograph showing the healing of palatal donor site after PRF placement on day 21 (group I).	<b>82</b>
<b>Fig 27</b>	A photograph showing the healing of palatal donor site after PRF placement on day 30 (group I)	<b>82</b>
<b>Fig 28</b>	A photograph showing the palatal donor site before FGG harvesting (group II).	<b>83</b>
<b>Fig 29</b>	A photograph showing the palatal donor site after FGG harvesting (group II).	<b>83</b>
<b>Fig 30</b>	A photograph showing the palatal donor site after gelatin sponge soaked with Hyaluronic acid gel placement sutured by X suture using 5-0 polypropylene (group II).	<b>84</b>

<b>Fig 31</b>	A photograph showing the healing of palatal donor site after Hyaluronic acid gel placement on day 3 (group II).	<b>84</b>
<b>Fig 32</b>	A photograph showing the healing of palatal donor site after Hyaluronic acid gel placement on day 7 (group II).	<b>85</b>
<b>Fig 33</b>	A photograph showing the healing of palatal donor site after Hyaluronic acid gel placement on day 14 (group II).	<b>85</b>
<b>Fig 34</b>	A photograph showing the healing of palatal donor site after Hyaluronic acid gel placement on day 21 (group II).	<b>86</b>
<b>Fig 35</b>	A photograph showing the healing of palatal donor site after Hyaluronic acid gel placement on day 30 (group II).	<b>86</b>
<b>Fig 36</b>	A photograph showing the palatal donor site before FGG harvesting (group III).	<b>87</b>
<b>Fig 37</b>	A photograph showing the palatal donor site after FGG harvesting (group III).	<b>87</b>
<b>Fig 38</b>	A photograph showing the palatal donor site after gelatin sponge placement and sutured by X suture using 5-0 polypropylene (group III).	<b>88</b>
<b>Fig 39</b>	A photograph showing the healing of palatal donor site after gelatin sponge placement on day 3 (group III).	<b>88</b>
<b>Fig 40</b>	A photograph showing the healing of palatal donor site after gelatin sponge placement on day 7 (group III).	<b>89</b>
<b>Fig 41</b>	A photograph showing the healing of palatal donor site after gelatin sponge placement on day 14 (group III).	<b>89</b>
<b>Fig 42</b>	A photograph showing the healing of palatal donor site after gelatin sponge placement on day 21 (group III).	<b>90</b>
<b>Fig 43</b>	A photograph showing the healing of palatal donor site after gelatin sponge placement on day 30 (group III).	<b>90</b>

## *List of Tables*

<b>Table</b>		<b>Page</b>
<b>Table 1</b>	Mean and standard deviation (SD) values for pain (VAS) scores in different follow-up intervals in the three study groups.	<b>50</b>
<b>Table 2</b>	Comparison of the Mean and standard deviation (SD) values for pain (VAS) scores between the three study groups among the different time interval of the whole study period.	<b>51</b>
<b>Table 3</b>	Mean and standard deviation (SD) values for bleeding (VAS) scores in different follow-up intervals in the three study groups.	<b>56</b>
<b>Table 4</b>	Comparison of the Mean and standard deviation (SD) values of bleeding (VAS) scores between the three study groups among the different time intervals of the whole study period.	<b>57</b>
<b>Table 5</b>	Mean and standard deviation (SD) values for healing index in different follow-up intervals in the three study groups.	<b>62</b>
<b>Table 6</b>	Comparison of the Mean and standard deviation (SD) values for healing index between the three study groups among the different time intervals of the whole study period.	<b>63</b>
<b>Table 7</b>	Mean and standard deviation (SD) values for area of wound in (mm <sup>2</sup> ) in different follow-up intervals in the three study groups.	<b>68</b>
<b>Table 8</b>	Comparison of the Mean and standard deviation (SD) values for area of wound in (mm <sup>2</sup> ) between the three study groups among the different time intervals of the whole study period.	<b>69</b>
<b>Table 9</b>	Mean and standard deviation (SD) values for palatal thickness in (mm) at different teeth & groups pre and post-operatively.	<b>74</b>
<b>Table 10</b>	Comparison of the Mean and standard deviation (SD) values for palatal thickness in (mm) pre and post-operatively in different groups and teeth.	<b>75</b>
<b>Table 11</b>	Correlation between pain (VAS) and healing index.	<b>77</b>
<b>Table 12</b>	Correlation between bleeding (VAS) and healing index.	<b>78</b>

## **List of Abbreviation**

**a-PRF** =Advanced platelet rich fibrin

**$\alpha v\beta 6$** = Integrin alpha 5 beta 6

**ECM**=Extracellular matrix

**EGF** =Epidermal growth factor

**EGFR**= Epidermal growth factor receptor

**FGF**= Fibroblast growth factor

**FGG**= Free gingival graft

**GAGS** = Glycoasaminoglycans

**HA**=Hyaluronic acid

**HMW** =High molecular weight

**HMWHA** =High molecular weight Hyaluronic acid

**HYAL-1**= Hyaluronidase-1

**HYAL-2**= Hyaluronidase-2

**IGF**=Insulin like growth factor

**KDa** = Kilo Dalton

**LMWHA** =Low molecular weight Hyaluronic acid

**MMPs**=Matrix metalloproteases

**PDGF**=Platelet derived growth factor

**PMNs**=Polymorphonuclear leucocytes

**PRF** = Platelet Rich Fibrin

**PRP** = Platelet Rich Plasma

**RBCs**= Red Blood Cells

**RCT**=Randomized clinical trial

**rpm**=Revolutions per minute

**SD**= Standard Deviation

**TGF $\beta$ -1**=Transforming growth factor  $\beta$ -1

**TIMPs**=Tissue inhibitor of matrix metalloproteases

**VAS**= Visual analogue scale

**VEGF**= Vascular endothelial growth factor

*Introduction*  
&  
*Review of Literature*

## ***Introduction & Review of literature***

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According to the glossary of periodontal terms a wound is “an injury to living tissue, a forcible interruption of the continuity of any tissue” the mechanism by which that wound closes is called wound healing (*Glossary of periodontal terms 2001 fourth edition*).

The general function of the wound healing process is to restore the integrity and function of the tissue. In tissues like skin and oral mucosa, wound healing involves a partly overlapping sequence of inflammation, tissue formation and tissue remodeling. During inflammation, hemostasis is restored and bacteria & debris are removed from the wound. The defect is closed by the formation of new tissues and wound contraction. Finally, tissue remodeling takes place during maturation of the newly formed tissues (*Von Den Hoff et al.2006*).

Diverse cell types are sequentially recruited and activated in wound healing. These cells are the components of the immunological system (neutrophils, monocytes, lymphocytes, and dendritic cells), as well as endothelial cells, keratinocytes, and fibroblasts. Cell activation stimulates the regulation of the expression of numerous genes that control cell proliferation, differentiation, and

## *Introduction & Review of literature*

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migration. The extracellular matrix also represents another important tissue component involved in wound healing (*Gurtner et al. 2008*).

Neutrophils have always been thought to act as foot soldiers of the innate immune system, since they are the first cells to arrive at the injury site. They migrate to protect and defend the wound against infection. Neutrophils' migration typically increase up to 2 days after wounding, it then declines in the absence of infection. Neutrophils are eliminated via phagocytic engulfment by macrophages that are recruited at later stages. Macrophages play important roles in immune defense and in the development of the granulation tissue formation and angiogenesis (*Kolaczkowaska &Kuber 2013*).

The formation of new tissue phase corresponds to the second stage of wound repair and occurs between 2 and 10 days after injury .This phase includes the migration and proliferation of epithelial cells, activation of myofibroblasts and proliferation of new capillaries into the newly formed tissues. This mechanism function all over the body after injury with specific variations in the oral cavity (*Gurtner et al. 2008*).

## *Introduction & Review of literature*

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The oral cavity can act as a mirror reflecting the homeostasis or lack of it dictating health and disease status. In intraoral wounds, the wound healing process is faster than in the skin and generates less scar tissue, therefore; intraoral wounds are sometimes considered to be more similar to fetal wounds. The intraoral wound healing process is influenced by the presence of saliva and large numbers of bacteria. Saliva contains many growth factors such as epidermal growth factor (EGF), fibroblast growth factor (FGF), insulin and insulin like growth factor (IGF) (*Von Den Hoff et al. 2006*).

In spite of the minor differences between the healing of the skin and the oral cavity, both of them follow the same sequence of healing: hemostasis, inflammation, proliferation, and tissue remodeling which normally lasts from day 1 after injury to 28 days later. Hemostasis occurs within seconds with blood clot formation and different growth factor released into the tissues from platelets such as platelet derived growth factor (PDGF), FGF, and EGF. Hemostasis is estimated to last for 3 days, followed by inflammation stage in which different immune cells are recruited. Proliferation stage proceeds with angiogenesis and collagen synthesis, this stage is estimated to end by day 10