

# Calcium Metaphosphate

1 . 2 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1

1  
2

I. (biocompatible filler)  
12 - 14).

가

가

, 가

가

가

가

가

15 - 17).

가

가

hydroxyapatite(HA)<sup>1-3)</sup>, tricalcium phosphate(TCP)<sup>4)</sup>,  
polymer<sup>6-8)</sup>,  
bioglass<sup>9)</sup>, calcium carbonate<sup>10, 11)</sup>

matrix<sup>18, 19)</sup>,  
poly(glycolic acid) mesh(PGA)<sup>20, 21)</sup>,  
poly(lactic - co - glycolic acid)  
foam(PLGA)<sup>22)</sup>, calcium phosphate ceram -  
ics<sup>23 - 25)</sup>, poly(lactide/glycolide)/hydroxy  
apatite(PLGA/HA)<sup>26)</sup> polyphosp -  
hazenes<sup>27)</sup>

가 가 . 2% 가  
 Calcium metaphosphate (CMP; .  
 $[Ca(PO_3)_2]_n$  monocalcium phosphate  
 $[Ca(H_2PO_4)_2]$  (1)  
 ( , , , ) 4  
 [-O-P-O-] 가 .

가 가 가 , 8 - mm trephine bur (3i implant  
 CMP innovation, USA)

CMP 2  
 28, 29) CMP

CMP 가  
 가 , CMP 가  
 가 , (2)

II. 2cm 가  
 dissection CMP

1. CMP 6 가 2 CMP

$Ca(H_2PO_4)_2$  condensation  
 $Ca(PO_3)_2$  (3)  
 CMP powder 4 cm  
 CMP 30)  
 polyurethane (PU) PU  
 sponge 0.3 - 1mm hemostat 가  
 가 CMP dissection CMP

(Figure 1)

2. CMP 가 . 6

6 가 (Newzealand White  
 rabbit) 30mg/kg  
 (Rompun , , ) 3.  
 (Ketalar , , )  
 , 4 6 3  
 potadine hibitane , CMP

supurred low viscosity  
 media(Polyscience Inc, USA)  
 Exakt cutting and grinding system(Exakt -  
 Apprateb, Germany)

multiple HE  
 III.  
 1. CMP  
 4 6

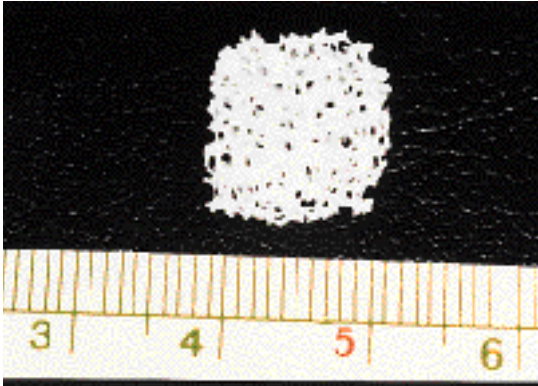


Figure 1. Photograph of porous CMP block

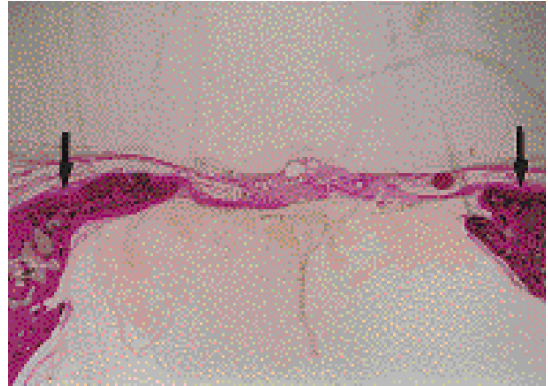


Figure 2. Control group after 6 weeks of healing in rabbit calvarial defect. Figure illustrates the whole defect. Between the wound edges(arrows), the defect is filled with thin loosely organized connective tissues. New bone is localized



Figure 3. CMP group after 4 weeks of healing rabbit calvarial defect. Figure illustrates the whole defect. Between the wound edges(arrows), grafted CMP matrices(open arrows) are seen. Bone regeneration is limited to the defect

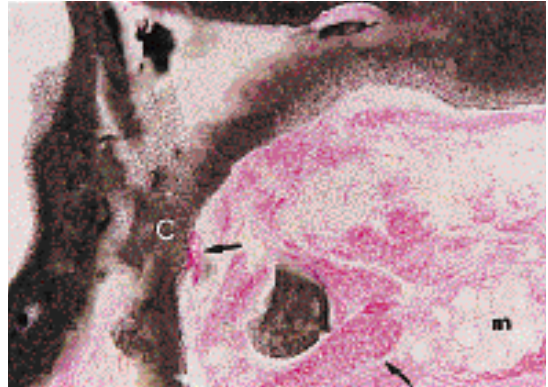


Figure 4. CMP group after 4 weeks of healing in rabbit calvarial defect. Figure illustrates CMP matrix(C) in the defect. Young osseous tissues(arrows) are deposited on the CMP matrix. m indicates mar-

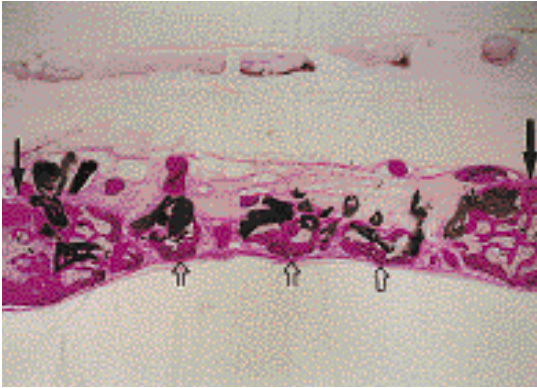


Figure 5. CMP group after 6 weeks of healing in rabbit calvarial defect. Figure illustrates the whole defect. Between the wound edges(arrows), significant new bone(open arrows) is regenerated and mingled with grafted CMP

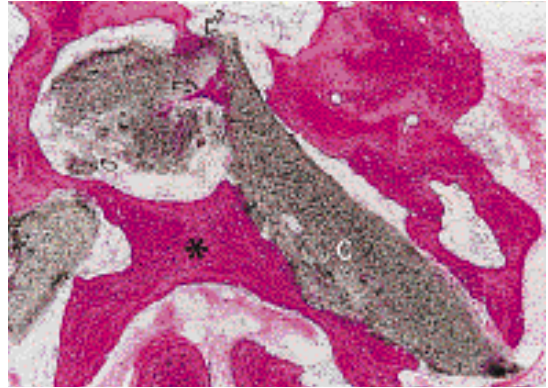


Figure 6. CMP group after 6 weeks of healing in rabbit calvarial defect. Figure illustrates CMP(C) matrix in the defect. Regenerated bone(\*) is apposed directly to CMP matrix. Some regenerated bone(open arrows) infiltrates into and is mingled with CMP matrix being

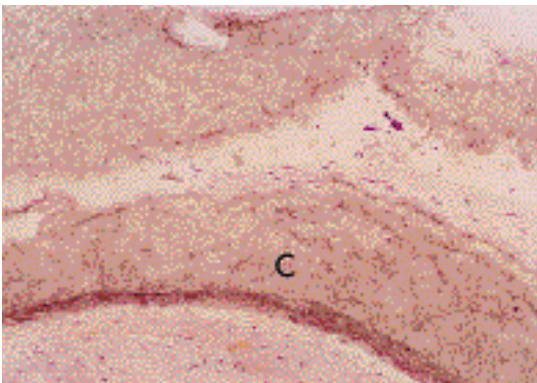


Figure 7. Tissue response of CMP in rabbit subcutaneous tissue, 4 weeks after implantation. Fibrous connective tissue lined along the CMP matrix(C) surface. A few inflammatory cells are seen but no significant adverse reaction is observed. Hematoxylin and eosin stain,

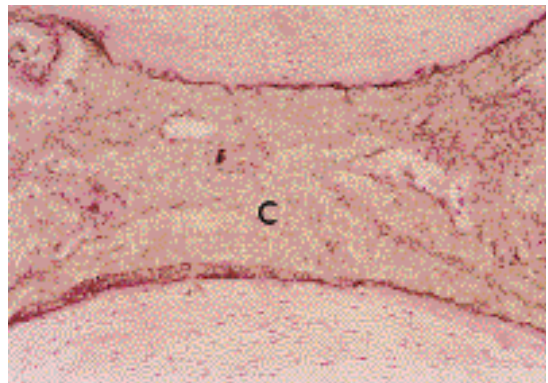


Figure 8. Tissue response of CMP in rabbit subcutaneous tissue, 6 weeks after implantation. Any inflammatory infiltration or adverse reaction is not seen. CMP matrix(C) is well adapted in fibrous connective tissue. Hematoxylin

6  
 (Figure 2). CMP  
 4

CMP  
 (Figure 3, 4). CMP 6  
 CMP

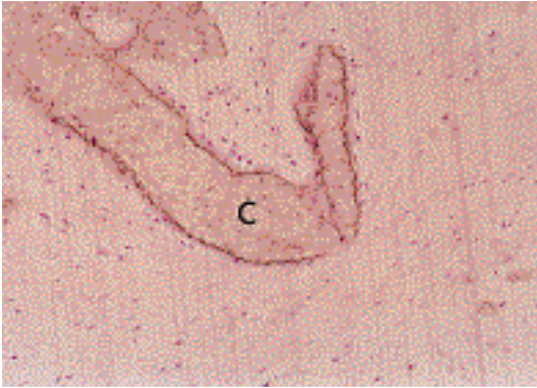


Figure 9. Tissue response of CMP in rabbit thigh muscle, 4 weeks after implantation. Fibrous connective tissue surrounds the CMP matrix(C). A few inflammatory cells infiltrate but no significant adverse reaction is seen. Hematoxylin

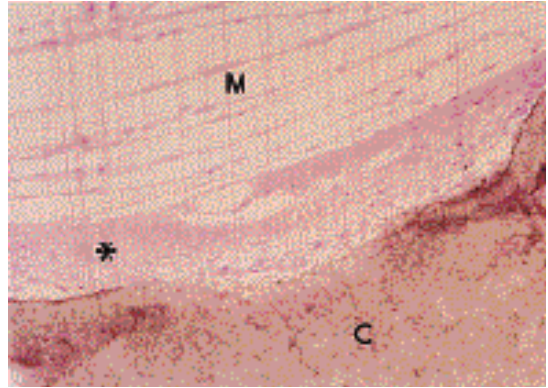


Figure 10. Tissue response of CMP in rabbit thigh muscle, 6 weeks after implantation. Thin fibrous connective tissue(\*) encapsulates the CMP matrix(C). M marks muscle fiber. Hematoxylin and

CMP  
(Figure 5, 6).

2.

CMP 4

(Figure 7). 6

CMP  
가

(Figure 8).

3.

CMP 4

(Figure 9). 6

CMP

CMP 가

(Figure 10).

IV.

CMP [-O-P-O-]

가 가 가  
가 28, 29).  
CMP

가 , ,  
(31-33).

HA TCP  
가 가 ,  
CMP

polyphosphazene

CMP

HA TCP CMP

CMP 가

CMP가 PU fiber

CMP가 가

Ishaug 가 가 가

가 3 CMP

22), 34)

3 18, 19), PGA<sup>20, 21</sup>), PLGA copolymer<sup>22</sup>), calcium phosphate ceramic<sup>23 - 25</sup>) polyphosphazenes<sup>26</sup>) 가 가

가 가

PGA mesh 가 100µm 가 가

copolymer . PLGA 가 V.

ceramic matrix

가 densation Ca(H<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> con - Ca(PO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>

CMP

가 가 가

, CMP

CMP 4

, 6

CMP

CMP

가

VI.

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- Abstract -

## Biocompatibility and Bone Conductivity of Porous Calcium Metaphosphate Blocks

Yong - Moo Lee<sup>1</sup>, Seok - Young Kim<sup>2</sup>,  
Seung - Yun Shin<sup>1</sup>, Young Ku<sup>1</sup>

In - Chul Rhyu<sup>1</sup> and Chong - Pyoung Chung<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Periodontology, College of  
Dentistry, Seoul National University

<sup>2</sup>Department of Material Technology,  
College of Engineering, Yeungnam  
University

While calcium phosphate ceramics meet some of the needs for bone replacement, they have some limitation of unresorbability and fibrous encapsulation without direct bone apposition during bone remodelling. To address these problem, we developed a new ceramic, calcium metaphosphate(CMP), and report herein the biologic response to CMP in subcutaneous tissue, muscle and bone. Porous CMP blocks were prepared by condensation of anhydrous  $\text{Ca}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2$  to form non - crystalline  $\text{Ca}(\text{PO}_3)_2$ . Macroporous scaffolds were made using a polyurethane sponge method. CMP block possesses a macroporous structure with approximate pore size range of 0.3 - 1mm. CMP blocks were implanted in 8 mm sized calvarial defect, subcutaneous tissue and muscle of 6 Newzealand White rabbits and histologic

observation were performed at 4 and 6 weeks later. CMP blocks in subcutaneous tissue and muscle were well adapted without any adverse tissue reaction and resorbed slowly and spontaneously. Histologic observation of calvarial defect at 4 and 6 weeks revealed that CMP matrix were mingled with and directly apposed to new bone without any intervention of fibrous connective tissue. CMP blocks didn't show any adverse tissue reaction and resorbed spontaneously also in calvarial defect. This result revealed that CMP had a high affinity for bone and was very bio-compatible. From this preliminary result, it was suggested that CMP was a promising ceramic as a bone substitute and tissue engineering scaffold for bone formation.

Key Words: biocompatibility, bone conductivity, calcium metaphosphate, bone substitute, tissue engineering scaffold