

2

.

I. Milipore filter가 6-9), e -
PTFE

10-12).

가 13).
가

14-16),

,

1).

가

2,3),

가

가

4,5).
가

가 3-

4

가

3-4

가 PDGF, TGF - 1,

TGF- β 2, IGF가 PDGF PDGF

2 17). PDGF 24,32).

18,19). PDGF, IGF, TGF-가 Platelet Rich Plasma

TGF-가 TGF- , 가

가, Ca-P BBP 가, 4, 8

가, 20-22). TGF- .

가 , 가 II.

가 TGF- 1.

21,23-25). IGF- Lynch 26-28) PDGF 13 16 15 kg beagle dog 5 .

. IGF- .

. calcium phosphate (: 0.4 - 0.6 mm,).

29). Canalis 30,31) PDGF IGF- 2. , IGF- PDGF

가 1) Ketamine HCl(, 5) 0.2 ml/kg % (100 cc/hour, IV)

. IGF- PDGF, TGF- 가가 20), Ketamin HCl(0.1 ml/kg, IV) Xylazine hydrochloride(Rompun , Bayer, 0.1 ml/kg, IM) 20 TGF- . 2% lidocaine HCl

(Epinephrine 1:80,000)

3, 4, 5

Ca - P BBP

Diamond round

4 - 0 vicryl

bur

3, 4, 5

(gentamicin sulfate)
(phenyl butazone)

2

4 mm

Stopping

4 - 4)

0 vicryl

2

4 3 , 8 2

pH 7.4 phosphate buffer

2% paraformaldehyde 2.5% glu -

taraldehyde

2)

2

10cc

0.01cc

graded alcohol

5%

3

6µm

3000G

Gomori's trichrome

Gilson

5 5000G

III.

buffee coat,

1.

가

가

Gilson

가

10ml

1

ml

(Figure 1).

1/6 ml

3)

(Figure 2).

3, 4, 5

(Figure 3, 4).

가

Stopping

roto round

bur

5

1

3

Ca - P BBP

2. 1 (Ca - P BBP)

2

4

4

가

(Figure 13,

14).

가

4

가

가

(Figure 5).

가

(Figure 6, 7, 8).

1

가

(Figure 15).

가

. 8

가

Ca - P BBP

가

가

(Figure 10).

가

(Figure 16).

8

가

가

가

가

osteon

가

(Figure 17, 18).

가

가

(Figure 11, 12).

(Figure 19, 20).

, 4

3. 2 (Ca - P BBP + PRP)

IV.

4 8

가

33).

polypeptide growth factor	가	IGF -
TGF(transforming growth factor)	TGF -	. Lynch
TGF -	26 - 28)	PDGF
TGF -	5600 Da 가	IGF -
50 - amino - acid single - chain protein	64)	Rutherford 63)
EGF(epidermal growth factor)	42%	Nakashima77)
가 EGF	65,66).	IGF -
TGF -	25,000 Da 가	proteoglycan
dimeric polypeptide	TGF - 1, TGF - 2	.
TGF - 3	3가	
	67 - 69).	
70,71),		. Platelet Rich
	72,73).	Plasma(PRP)
TGF -	PDGF, IGF, FGF	가
polypeptide growth factor		3.74 ±
Piche 74)	TGF -	0.12
가	PDGF	Ca - P BBP
, Oates 75)	TGF -	
가 PDGF		PRP
IGF	20 - 80nM	5
7.5KDa	single - chain peptide	8 2
	IGF	가
	IGF	Ca - P BBP
		0.4
		0.6mm
Canalis31)	IGF -	29,30).
	DNA,	Hydroxyapatite, tricalcium phosphate, calci -
	가	um carbonate
Wergedal 42)	IGF -	anorganic bone mineral
		Bovine Bone
	가	Powder calcium nitrate ammonium

phosphate calcium phosphate
Ca - P BBP Platelet Rich Plasma

1 4 Ca - P BBP BBP 가 Ca - P
가

4 2 가 가
가

가

Lynch

28)

1 2
Platelet Rich Plasma

V.

1 8
4

가 가

3, 4, 5 2
Stopping 2

, Ca - P BBP 5
1 , 3
Ca - P BBP

가

4

2 4 , 8

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

4

VI.

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(I)

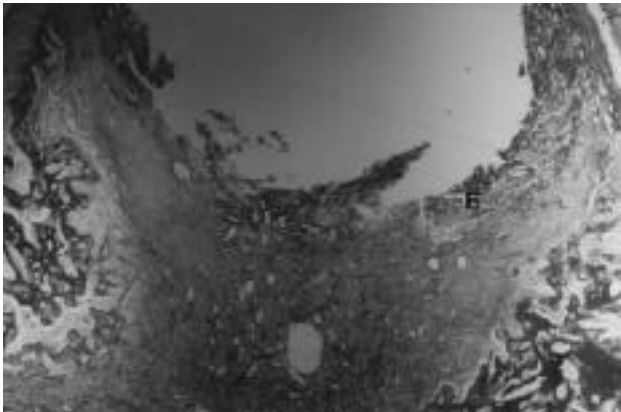


Figure 1

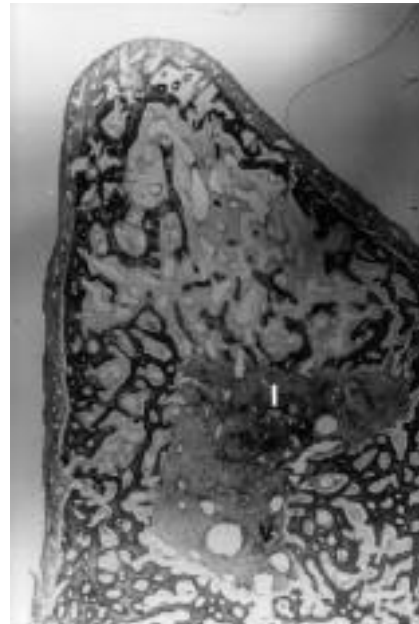


Figure 2

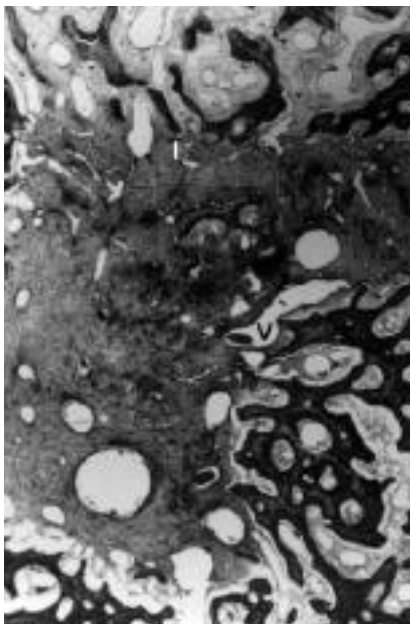


Figure 3

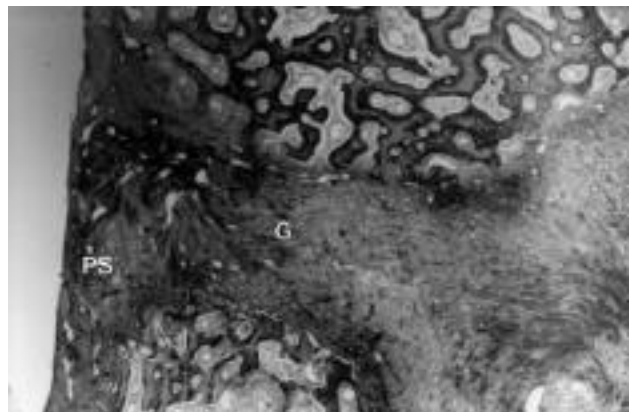


Figure 4

(II)



Figure 5

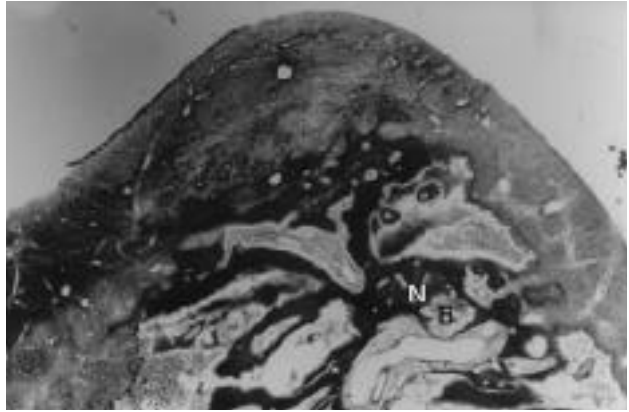


Figure 6

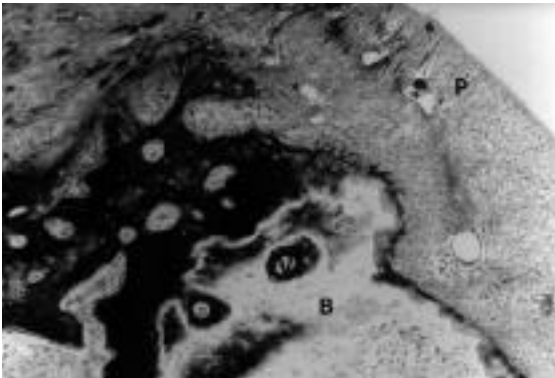


Figure 7

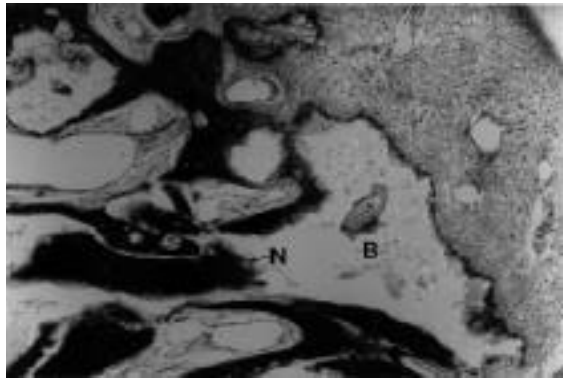


Figure 8

(III)

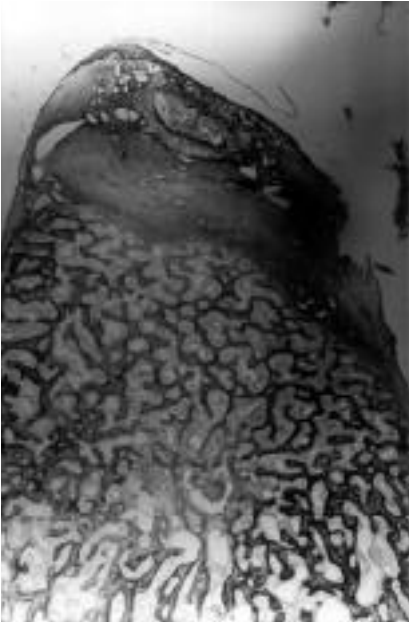


Figure 9

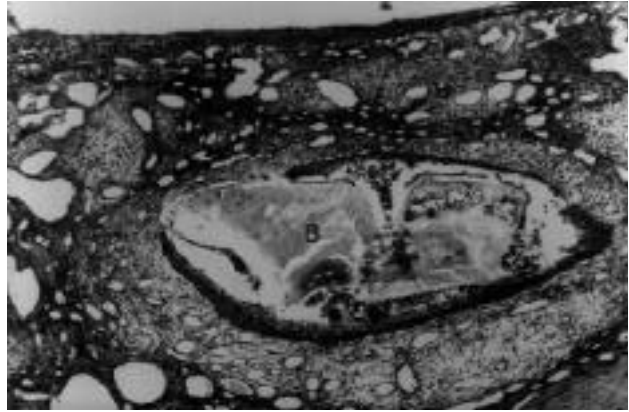


Figure 10

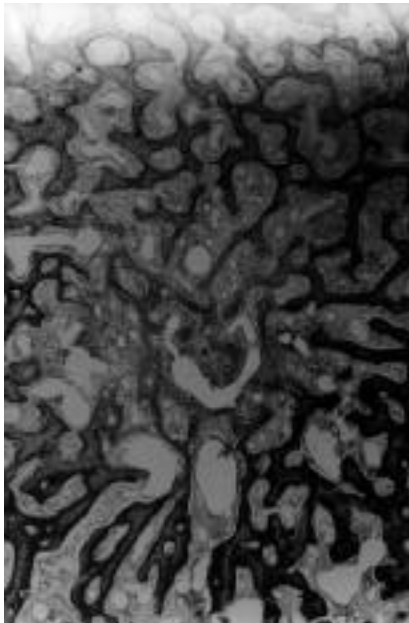


Figure 11

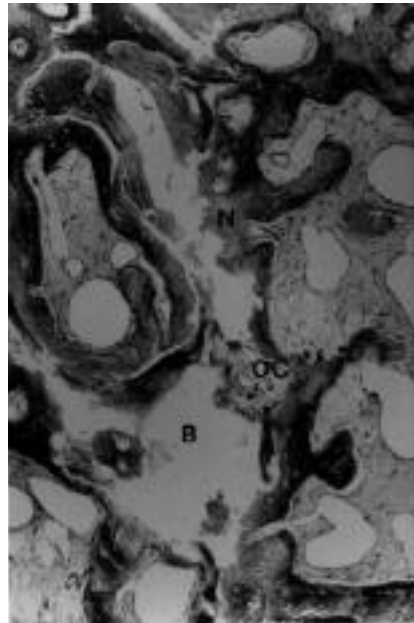


Figure 12

(IV)



Figure 13



Figure 14

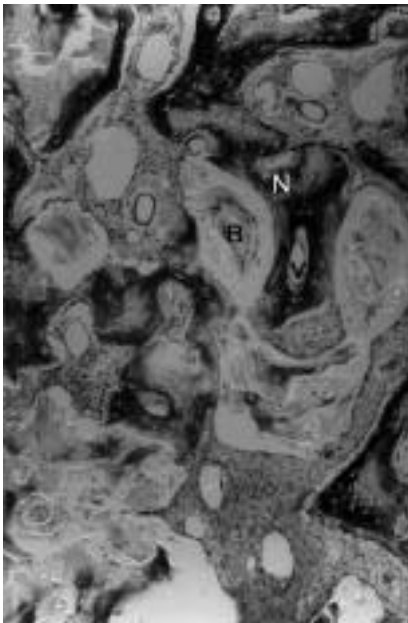


Figure 15

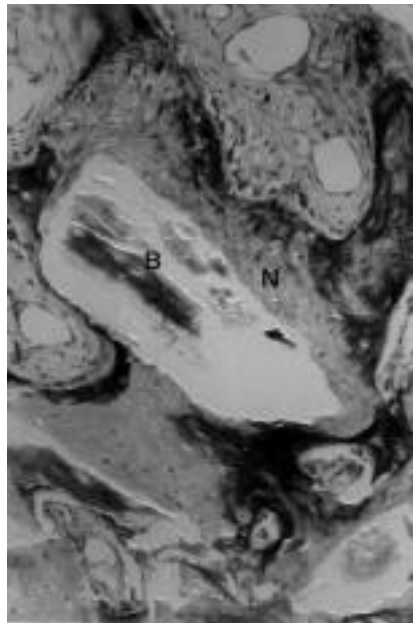


Figure 16

(V)



Figure 17

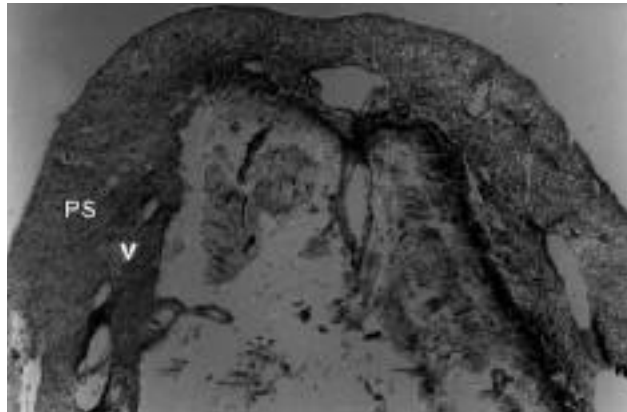


Figure 18



Figure 19

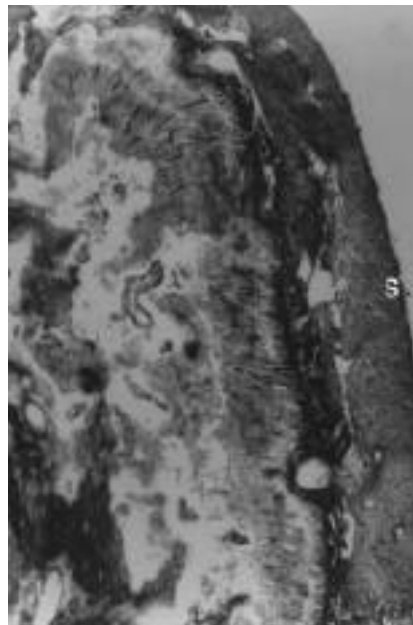


Figure 20

- Figure 1. (E) (4 , Gomori's Trichrome Stain, ×20)
- Figure 2. (V) (I) (4 , Gomori's Trichrome Stain, ×20)
- Figure 3. (V) (I)(2)(4 , Gomori's Trichrome Stain, ×40)
- Figure 4. (G) (PS) (4 , Gomori's Trichrome Stain, ×40)
- Figure 5. (1 4 , Gomori's Trichrome Stain, ×20)
- Figure 6. (B) (N) (1 4 , Gomori's Trichrome Stain, ×40)
- Figure 7. (P)가 (B) (V) (1 4 , Gomori's Trichrome Stain, ×100)
- Figure 8. (B) (N) (1 4 , Gomori's Trichrome Stain, ×100)
- Figure 9. (E) (1 8 , Gomori's Trichrome Stain, ×20)
- Figure 10. (B) 가 (1 8 , Gomori's Trichrome Stain, ×100)
- Figure 11. 가 (1 8 , Gomori's Trichrome Stain, ×40)
- Figure 12. (B) (N)가 가 (OC) (1 8 , Gomori's Trichrome Stain, ×100)
- Figure 13. (2 4 , Gomori's Trichrome Stain, ×20)
- Figure 14. (C) (2 4 , Gomori's Trichrome Stain, ×40)
- Figure 15. (B) 가 (N) (V) (2 4 , Gomori's Trichrome Stain, ×100)
- Figure 16. (B) (N) (2 4 , Gomori's Trichrome Stain, ×200)
- Figure 17. 가 (L) 가 (2 8 , Gomori's Trichrome Stain, ×40)
- Figure 18. (PS) (V) (2 8 , Gomori's Trichrome Stain, ×100)
- Figure 19. (L) (B) (2 8 , Gomori's Trichrome Stain, ×40)
- Figure 20. (S)가 (2 8 , Gomori's Trichrome Stain, ×100)

Figure 1. Control group, 4 weeks (Gomori's Trichrome Stain, x 20)

Figure 2. Control group, 4 weeks (Gomori's Trichrome Stain, x 20)

Figure 3. Control group, 4 weeks (Gomori's Trichrome Stain, x 40)

Figure 4. Control group, 4 weeks (Gomori's Trichrome Stain, x 40)

Figure 5. Experimental group I, 4 weeks (Gomori's Trichrome Stain, x 20)

Figure 6. Experimental group I, 4 weeks (Gomori's Trichrome Stain, x 40)

Figure 7. Experimental group I, 4 weeks (Gomori's Trichrome Stain, x 100)

Figure 8. Experimental group I, 4 weeks (Gomori's Trichrome Stain, x 100)

Figure 9. Experimental group I, 8 weeks (Gomori's Trichrome Stain, x 20)

Figure 10. Experimental group I, 8 weeks (Gomori's Trichrome Stain, x 100)

Figure 11. Experimental group I, 8 weeks (Gomori's Trichrome Stain, x 40)

Figure 12. Experimental group I, 8 weeks (Gomori's Trichrome

Stain, x 100)

Figure 13. Experimental group II, 4 weeks (Gomori's Trichrome Stain, x 20)

Figure 14. Experimental group II, 4 weeks (Gomori's Trichrome Stain, x 40)

Figure 15. Experimental group II, 4 weeks (Gomori's Trichrome Stain, x 100)

Figure 16. Experimental group II, 4 weeks (Gomori's Trichrome Stain, x 200)

Figure 17. Experimental group II, 8 weeks (Gomori's Trichrome Stain, x 40)

Figure 18. Experimental group II, 8 weeks (Gomori's Trichrome Stain, x 100)

Figure 19. Experimental group II, 8 weeks (Gomori's Trichrome Stain, x 40)

Figure 20. Experimental group II, 8 weeks (Gomori's Trichrome Stain, x 100)

- Abstract -

The Effect of Platelet Rich Plasma Combined with Bovine Bone on the Treatment of Grade II Furcation Defects in Beagle Dogs

Sung - Bin Yim, Kwang - Soo Lee, Young - Chae Park, Hyung - Keun You, Hyung - Shik Shin

Department of Periodontology, College of Dentistry, Wonkwang University

New techniques for regenerating the destructed periodontal tissue have been studied for many years. Current acceptable methods of promoting periodontal regeneration are basis of removal of diseased soft tissue, root treatment, guided tissue regeneration, graft materials, and biological mediators. Platelet Rich Plasma has been reported as a biological mediator which regulates activities of wound healing progress including cell proliferation, migration, and metabolism. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the effects of using the Platelet Rich Plasma as a regeneration promoting agent for furcation involvement defect. Five adult beagle dogs were used in this experiment. The dogs were anesthetized with Ketamin HCl(0.1 ml/kg, IV)and Xylazine hydrochloride(Rompun , Bayer, 0.1 ml/kg, IM) and conventional

periodontal prophylaxis were performed with ultrasonic scaler and hand instruments. With intrasulcular and crestal incision, mucoperiosteal flap was elevated. Following decortication with 1/2 high speed round bur, degree furcation defect was made on mandibular third(P3), forth(P4) and fifth(P5) premolar, and stopping was inserted. After 4 weeks, stopping was removed, and bone graft was performed. Ca - P was grafted in P3(experimental group I), Combination of Ca - P and plasma rich platelet were grafted in P4(experimental group II), and P5 was remained at control group. Systemic antibiotics(gentamicin sulfate)and analgesics(phenyl butazone) were administrated intramuscular for 2 weeks after surgery. Irrigation with 0.1% Chlorhexidine Gluconate around operate sites was performed during the whole experimental period except one day immediate after surgery. Soft diets were fed through the whole experiment period. After 4, 8 weeks, the animals were sacrificed by perfusion technique. Tissue block was excised including the tooth and prepared for light microscope with Gomori's trichrome staining. At 4 weeks after surgery, there were rapid osteogenesis phenomenon on the defected area of the Platelet Rich Plasma plus Ca - P BBP group and early trabeculation pattern was made with new osteoid tissue produced by activated osteoblast. Bone formation was almost completed to the fornix of furcation by 8 weeks after surgery. In conclusion, Platelet Rich Plasma can promote rapid osteogenesis during healing of periodontal regeneration.