

1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 2 . 1 . 1

1

2

I.

가 9),

,
10,11).

가

가 .

10,12,13).

2% 가
3)
2.5%

1,2).

가

. Taylor 14)
2

4,5).

1

2

. 1

10% 20%

가 2 .

20
2 가
40

6).

가

7,8).

가
15 - 17).

가

가 가 가

가 ²⁴⁾ PGE₂ IL - 1β PGE₂

가 , PGE₂

²⁵⁾

가

가

가 (18,19)

Cohen ²⁰⁾ 3

가가

(glycosylation)

가

(remodelling)

가

(cross - linking)

가

^{21,22)} ^{26,27)}

Grossi ²¹⁾

가

가

가

2

1

3

HbA1c(glycosylated - hemoglobin)

가

가

Collin ²²⁾

가

HbA1c

2, 3

8.7% 9.2% 가

가

8.8 % 7.9%

가

가

1950

14,21,23)

가

1980

가

Nyman ²⁸⁾

가 가

^{24 - 27)}

29).

50

30

. 3

가 200ml/dl

3

8

39

1

8

2

, 12

2

7

, 3

11

, 4

가

가

2.

50

30

(100mg/kg of

가

30).

body weight)

20

32,33)

31)

가

가

2

3

50

Accutrend

가

Glucose (Boehringer
GmbH.Germany)

Manheim

300ml/dl

가

200ml/dl

(streptozo -

tocin)

II

1.

250 - 300 gm

50

1

2 ,

3 ,

4

3.

10%

1:1

1

10%

2%

clearing agent

Trephine bur (31
Implant Innovations Inc, USA)
7mm

clearing agent

가

7 -

, 2
, 3
, 4

10 μm

(flattening)

35

24

(cat -

gut)
(black silk)

3 - 0

Masson - trichrome

Hematoxylin - Eosin

(Olympus BH - 2, Olympus Ltd., Japan)

Seoul. Korea)

Biomech(Samyang corp.
. Biomech

40

sodium citrate
sodium citrate

PLA - PGA
가

Global Lab Image
Analysis System(Data Translation Inc,
Malboro, MA, USA)

5.

4.

2 , 4

variance

Tukey

P<0.05, P<0.1

, Analysis of

III.

processing system)

(image

30

3 200ml/dl

350ml/dl

2

4

(Figure 1 - 1, 1 - 2 and

9).

, 4

(Figure 5 - 1, 5 - 2 and 13).

2) 2

2

가

1.

가

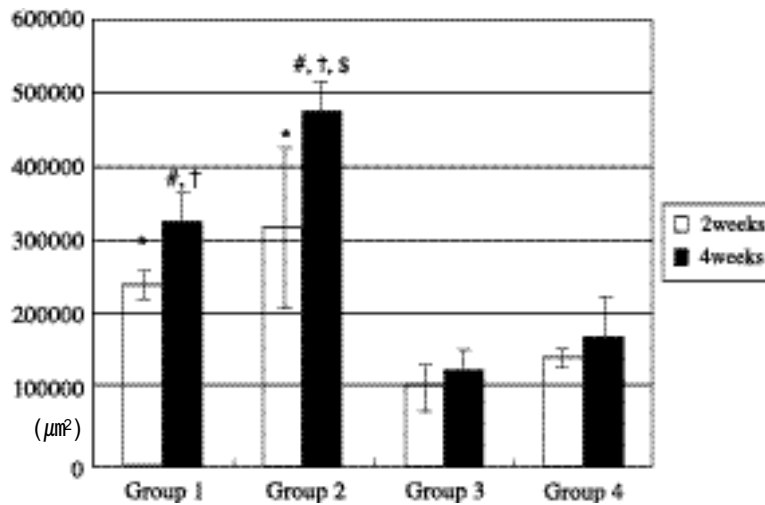
1) 1

2

(dura mater)

Table 1. Histomorphometric analysis of bone regeneration area at each group(μm^2)

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
2wks	240,907 \pm 24,652*	318,268 \pm 109,166*	101,580 \pm 30,916	145,250 \pm 16,168
4wks	325,103 \pm 52,298#*	474,583 \pm 30,842# [§]	125,388 \pm 27,041	170,958 \pm 55,969



Group 1: normal rat without membrane

Group 2 : normal rat with membrane

Group 3: diabetic rat without membrane

Group 4: diabetic rat with membrane

*There was significant differences between group 1, 2 and group 3, 4 at 2 weeks($p < 0.05$).

#There was significant differences between group 1, 2 and group 3, 4 at 4 weeks($p < 0.05$).

† There was significant differences between 2 weeks and 4 weeks in group 1 and 2($P < 0.05$).

§There was a significant difference between group 1 and group 2 at 4 weeks($p < 0.1$)

(Figure 2 - 1, 2 - 2 and 10).

4

318,268(±109,166)μm² 가 ,

가

240,907(±24,652)μm²,
145,250(±16,168)μm²,
101,580(±30,916)μm²
(Table 1).

. 1

4 2

2

2

가

(Figure 6 - 1, 6 - 2 and 14).

가가

4

474,583(±30,842)μm² 가

3) 3

2

,

325,103(±52,298)μm²,

170,958(±55,969)

(Figure 3 - 1, 3 - 2 and 11).

μm²,

125,388(±27,041)μm²

4

1,2

(Table 1).

2

가

(Figure 7 - 1, 7 - 2 and 15).

IV.

4) 4

2

가

1,2

.

2

4

가

3

가

(Figure 4 - 1,4 - 2 and 12).

34).

4

2

가 가

.

,

가

가

, 3

가

가

가

(Figure 8 - 1, 8 - 2 and 16).

35).

2.

36,37).

가 가

가

가 36). Seifter 42)

가

가

Rosenbloom 38) 6 26 1 , A

(photon absorption) 가 A가

가

가

Goodman 39) 10 가 A가

,

43). Goodson Hunt44)

가 10

10

가

가 10

10

가

가 1

가 가

2

40).

가

Streptomyces achromogenes (alkylating agent)

가 7

Fahey

가 1 , 3

IL - 6

가

45).

41).

V.

가

1.

2.

3.

4.

VI.

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(1)

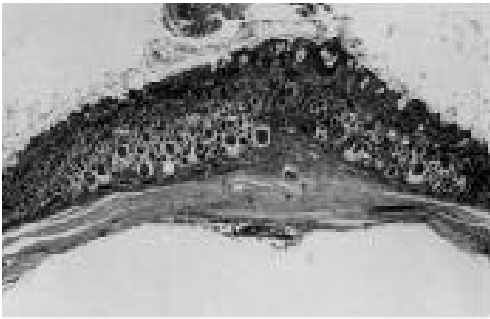


Figure 1 - 1

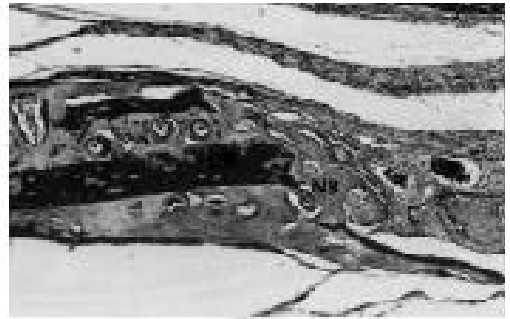


Figure 1 - 2

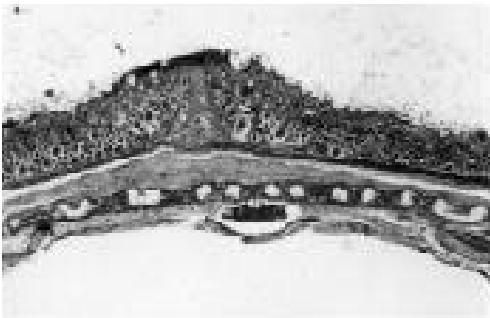


Figure 2 - 1



Figure 2 - 2

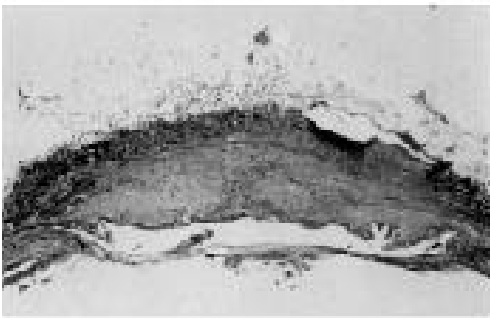


Figure 3 - 1

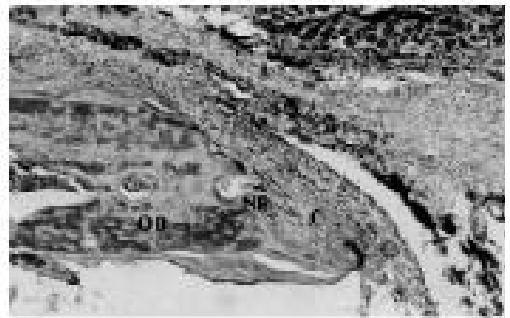


Figure 3 - 2

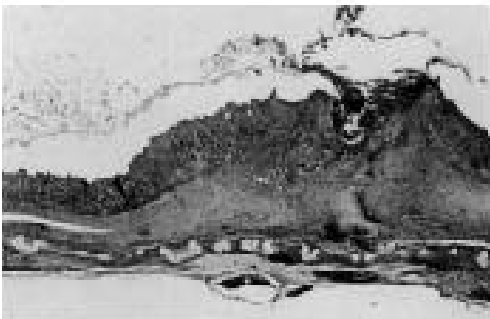


Figure 4 - 1

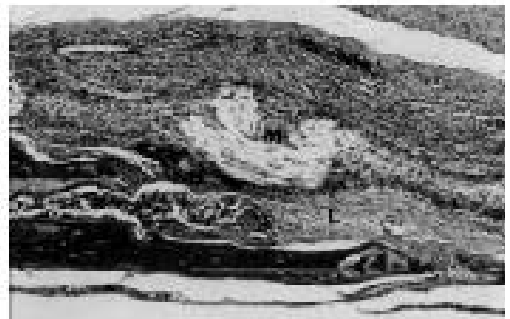


Figure 4 - 2

(II)



Figure 5 - 1

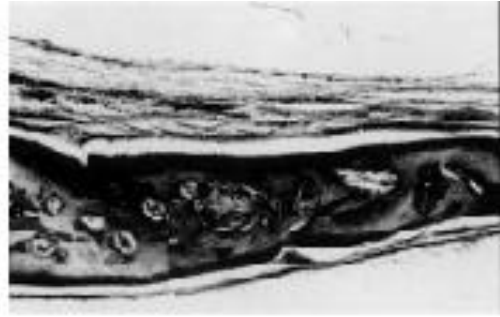


Figure 5 - 2

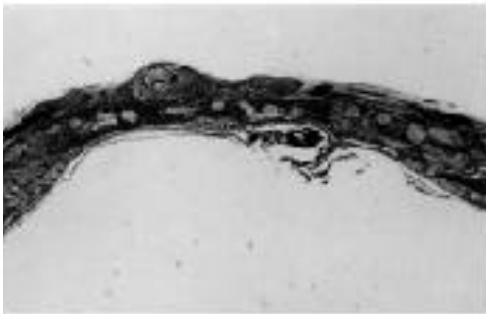


Figure 6 - 1

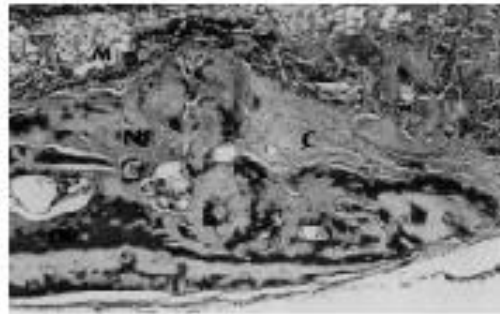


Figure 6 - 2



Figure 7 - 1



Figure 7 - 2

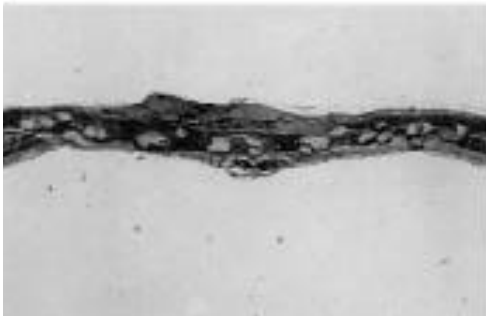


Figure 8 - 1



Figure 8 - 2

(III)



Figure 9



Figure 10

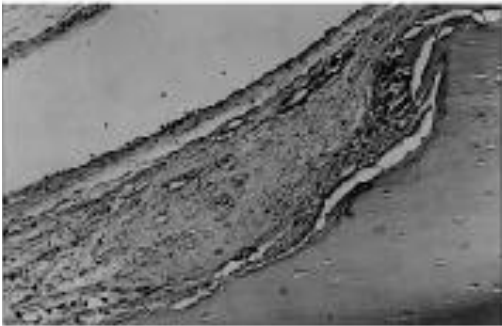


Figure 11



Figure 12

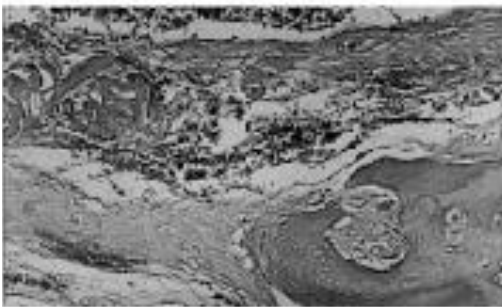


Figure 13



Figure 14



Figure 15



Figure 16

Figure 1 - 1. Light microscopic view of group 1 at 2 weeks(Masson - trichrome staining, x20).

Figure 1 - 2. Higher magnification of figure 1 - 1(Masson - trichrome staining, x 100)

New bone(NB) formation was observed at the bone defect margin and fibrous connective tissue(C) containing inflammatory cells and blood vessels(V) were prominent. OB; old bone

Figure 2 - 1. Light microscopic view of group 2 at 2 weeks (Masson - trichrome staining, x 20)

Figure 2 - 2. Higher magnification of figure 2 - 1(Masson - trichrome staining, x 100).

New bone(NB) formation was observed beneath the membrane(M) and fibrous connective tissue(C) containing inflammatory cells and blood vessels(V) were prominent.

Figure 3 - 1. Light microscopic view of group 3 at 2 weeks(Masson - trichrome staining x 20)

Figure 3 - 2. Higher magnification of figure 3 - 1(Masson - trichrome staining, x 100).

New bone(NB) formation was minimal at the bone defect margin and fibrous connective tissue(C) was observed.

Figure 4 - 1. Light microscopic view of group 4 at 2 weeks(Masson - trichrome staining, x 20).

Figure 4 - 2. Higher magnification of figure 4 - 1 (Masson - trichrome staining, x 100).

New bone(NB)formation was minimal at the bone defect margin and fibrous connective tissue(C) containing inflammatory cells and blood vessels(V) was observed.

Figure 5 - 1. Light microscopic view of group 1 at 4 weeks(Masson - trichrome staining, x 20).

Figure 5 - 2. Higher magnification of figure 5 - 1(Masson - trichrome staining, x 100)

New bone(NB) growth progressed from the defect margin toward the center of the defects.

Figure 6 - 1. Light microscopic view of group 2 at 4 weeks(Masson - trichrome staining, x 20).

Figure 6 - 2. Higher magnification of figure 6 - 1(left side, Masson - trichrome staining, x 100).

Remarkable new bone(NB) formation was observed beneath the membrane(M). The membrane was partially resorbed and connective tissue(C) was interposed in between membrane remnants.

Figure 7 - 1. Light microscopic view of group 3 at 4 weeks(Masson - trichrome staining, x 20).

Figure 7 - 2. Higher magnification of figure 7 - 1(Masson - trichrome staining, x 100).

New bone (NB) formation was moderate at the bone defect margin and fibrous connective tissue (C) containing inflammatory cells and blood vessels (V) were prominent.

Figure 8 - 1. Light microscopic view of group 4 at 4 weeks (Masson - trichrome staining, x 20).

Figure 8 - 2. Higher magnification of figure 8 - 1 (Masson - trichrome staining, x 100)

New bone (NB) formation was minimal at the bone defect margin and fibrous connective tissue (C) containing inflammatory cells and blood vessels (V) were prominent. Partially resorbed membrane (M) was observed.

Figure 9. Light microscopic view of group 1 at 2 weeks (Hematoxylin - Eosin staining, x 200).

Figure 10. Light microscopic view of group 2 at 2 weeks (Hematoxylin - Eosin staining, x 200).

Figure 11. Light microscopic view of group 3 at 2 weeks (Hematoxylin - Eosin staining x 200)

Figure 12. Light microscopic view of group 4 at 2 weeks (Hematoxylin - Eosin staining, x 200).

Figure 13. Light microscopic view of group 1 at 4 weeks (Hematoxyline - Eosin staining, x 200).

Figure 14. Light microscopic view of group 2 at 4 weeks (Hematoxylin - Eosin staining, x 200).

Figure 15. Light microscopic view of group 3 at 4 weeks (Hematoxylin - Eosin staining, x 200).

Figure 16. Light microscopic view of group 4 at 4 weeks (Hematoxylin - Eosin staining, x 200).

- Abstract -

The Effect of Bioresorbable Membrane on the Bone Regeneration of Streptozotocin Induced Diabetic Rats

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The purpose of this study is to evaluate the effects of bioresorbable membranes in guided bone regeneration of streptozotocin induced diabetic rats. 50 Sprague - Dawley rats were randomly categorized into 4 groups: Group 1 & 2 had 10 normal rats each and group 3 & 4 included 15 streptozotocin induced diabetic rats each. Defect measuring 7mm in diameter was formed on every rat calvarium. No membrane was used in groups 1 & 3 and membranes were used in groups 2 & 4. The rates were sacrificed at 2 and 4 weeks after defect for -

mation. Routine histological specimens were prepared. Masson - trichrome and HE stain were done before light microscopy. Guided regenerative potential was evaluated by measuring the amount of new bone formation in the calvarial defect by histomorphometry. Following results were obtained.

1. New bone formation in the diabetic groups was significantly less than that in the normal groups regardless of membrane use ($p < 0.05$).
2. In the comparison of new bone formation in the normal groups, membrane group showed significantly more bone formation ($p < 0.1$).
3. When the amount of new bone formation was compared in the diabetic groups, more bone was formed in the membrane groups but the difference was not statistically significant.
4. In the normal groups the amount of new bone formation was significantly greater at 4 weeks compared to that at 2 weeks ($p < 0.05$) but amount of bone regeneration at 4 weeks was not significantly greater than that at 2 weeks in both diabetic groups.

Key words : diabetes mellitus ; bioresorbable membrane ; bone regeneration ; new bone formation.