

Dexamethasone

OP - 1

Dexamethasone

OP - 1

2000

12

가 , 가

가

가

가

	.....	vii
I.	.....	1
II.	.....	6
1.	.....	6
2.	.....	6
3.	.....	6
4.	.....	9
5.	.....	9
6.	.....	10
III.	.....	11
IV.	.....	14
V.	.....	23
	.....	25
	.....	31
	.....	33
	.....	38

, ,

Fig. 1. Mean active resorption length and statistical significance among experimental groups.	12
Fig. 2. Mean ankylosis length and statistical significance among experimental groups.	13
Fig. 3. Mean severity of inflammation and statistical significance among experimental groups.	13
Fig. 4. A photomicrograph showing periodontium in rat molar of immediately replantation.	33
Fig. 5. A photomicrograph showing periodontium in rat molar of positive control group.	33
Fig. 6. A photomicrograph showing periodontium of 500nM/ml DEX treated rat molar.	34
Fig. 7. A photomicrograph showing periodontium of 500nM/ml DEX with tetracycline treated rat molar.	34
Fig. 8. A photomicrograph showing periodontium in rat molar of 1000nM/ml DEX treated rat molar.	35
Fig. 9. A photomicrograph showing periodontium of 1000nM/ml DEX with tetracycline treated rat molar.	35
Fig.10. A photomicrograph showing periodontium in rat molar of 100ug/ml OP-1 group.	36
Fig.11. A photomicrograph showing periodontium in rat molar of 100ug/ml OP-1 group with tetracycline treated rat molar.	36
Fig.12. A photomicrograph showing periodontium in rat molar of 500ug/ml OP-1 group.	37
Fig.13. A photomicrograph showing periodontium in rat molar of 500ug/ml OP-1 group with tetracycline treated rat molar.	37
Table1. Experimental design for healing pattern after replantation with treatment of other solution.	8

Dexamethasone OP - 1

, dexamethasone OP - 1

, tetracycline

4 Sprague-Dawley 60
5 beta- aminopropionitrile 1
cavinton[®] citric
acid 1 3
30
DEX 500nM/ml, 1000nM/ml, OP - 1
100ug/ml, 500ug/ml 47
tetracycline
8 3

1. DEX(1000nM/ml) OP - 1
(500ug/ml) DEX(500nM/ml) OP - 1(100ug/ml)
(p<0.05).

2. DEX (1000nM/ml) DEX (500nM/ml)
OP - 1(100 μ g/ml) (p<0.05), OP - 1(500 μ g

m1) DEX (500nM/ml) OP-1 (100 μ g/ml)

3. DEX OP-1 DEX OP-1
(p<0.05). Tetracycline

OP-1 500DEX
가 (p<0.05).

가 , OP-1 (500 μ g/ml) ,

가 ,

가 .

: , , , , OP-1, dexamethasone,
tetracycline

Dexamethasone OP - 1

()

•

가

가

가

(surface resorption)

가

가

^{1,2)} Lindskog³⁾
(hematogeneous origin)
(ruffled border)

(fibroblast-like cell)

가

가

intermediate cementum

(inflammatory root resorption)

가

bowl-shaped radiolucency가^{2,4)}

Howship's lacunae

가

2

가

^{5,6)}

40

가

⁷⁾

가

(replacement root resorption)

(ankylosis)

infraposition

가

3

1

^{1,8)}

Tronstad⁹⁾

가

20%

15-20

^{2,10)}

()

Viaspan

¹¹⁾

가

sodium flouride, tetracycline, stannous flouride, citric acid, hypochoholic acid, calcium hydroxide, alcohol, bisphosphonates, formalin, alchol, indomethacin ¹¹⁾

가

silicone grease

and methyl methacrylate, absorbable surgical sponge, venous tissue, fascia

¹¹⁾ 가

¹²⁾

Dexamethasone(DEX)

¹³⁾

가

(bone-derived)

(cementoblast)

가 가

가 가 가

가

¹³⁾ 1986 Tenenbaum¹⁴⁾ in vitro

DEX가

, 1989 Tobias¹⁸⁾ DEX가

Pierce
 DEX가 . 1998 Sae-Lim, Martin
 Trope¹³⁾ dexamethasone
 가 .
 Bone morphogenic protein(BMP) 1965 Urist¹⁵⁾가
 가 1971 Urist Bone morphogenic protein
 .¹⁶⁾ 1972 Reddi bone matrix가
 (metaplastic change)
 가 .¹⁷⁾
 BMP 가 BMP 16-18kDa
 subunit 가 dimeric molecule . 1988 Wozney¹⁹⁾
 chromatography peptide
 4 DNA
 cloning 가 BMP-1 BMP-13
 13 BMP가 .²⁰⁾ C-proteinase BMP-1
 BMP transforming growth factor(TGF)-beta super family
 .²¹⁾
 BMP (sub-group) BMP-2
 BMP-4 86% 가 가
 subgroup BMP-5, BMP-6, BMP-7 71-80% 가 .
 subgroup BMP-3 가 BMP-2 45% 가 .²²⁾
 BMP BMP-3 ,
 , BMP-2,3,4,6 , BMP-7 CNS
 BMP-2,4 , , palatal shelves, craniofacial
 .²²⁾ BMP-7(OP-1)
 BMP-7

가²³⁾ BMP가
BMP 가²⁴⁾
가²⁵⁾
OP-1 ,
OP-1 DEX
DEX OP-1
teracyclin
가

II.

1.

4 100gm Sprague-Dawle
-y 60
0.4% -aminopropriotrile (-APN, Chemical Co. USA,
Sigma) purina 5
Ketamine(0.1mL/ 100gm) 가 1
peritomy 가
5
가

2.

#330
bur #40 H-file NaOCl
saline 가 . endodontic
vertical condenser caviton .
caviton .

3.

가.
citric acid 1 가 가 saline
3

beta-APN 5

3

가

. Dex amethasone(500nM/ml,1000nM/ml)

dexamethasone (Sigma Chemical Co, USA) 20mM

	2ul	100% ETOH	1998ul	10uM/2000ul
stock solution		stock solution	50ul	ETOH
950ul	DEX 500nM/ml		DEX 1000nM/ml	
stock solution	100ul	ETOH	900ul	

. OP- 1(100 μ g/ml, 500 μ g/ml)

OP- 1 solvent	Tri-Fluoro-Acetic acid(TFA, C ₂ HF ₃ O ₂ : Sigma Chemical Co.)	10ml solvent	TFA	10ul
ETOH	9.99ml		OP- 1	100 μ g/ml
solvent	100 μ l	OP- 1	10 μ g	가
μ l	500 μ g/ml		OP- 1	50 μ g solvent 100

. Tetracycline

		tetracycline	
	20mg/kg	1	
DEX	OP- 1	tetracycline	

Table1. Experimental design for healing pattern after replantation with DEX and OP-1 treatment

Group	Experimental Solution	No.
Positive control	30 minutes bench dry	8
Group 1	DEX 500nM/ml	9
Group 2	DEX 500nM/ml + tetracycline(TC)(P.O.)	8
Group 3	DEX 1000nM/ml	8
Group 4	DEX 1000nM/ml + TC(P.O.)	8
Group 5	OP-1 100 µg/ml	9
Group 6	OP-1 100 µg/ml +TC(P.O.)	9
Group 7	OP-1 500 µg/ml	8
Group 8	OP-1 500 µg/ml +TC(P.O.)	9

Numbers indicate actual number of successfully processed teeth

4.

3 . Ketamine 가

. 23G 0.9%

10% formalin 40ml

. 5% nitric acid 5 . 1

0.1M sodium cacodylate buffer 50% 100% ethanol

Xylene paraffin .

microtome 4um

hematoxylin - eosin .

5.

가.

, ,

가 .

.

1 Image-Pro System (Version3.0Media
Cybernetics,Maryland, USA)

: furcation 가

.

(%) : 1/2

가

%

(%) :

%

(%) : 가

%

.

6.

%

Kruskal- Wallis

.

Tukey

.

III.

1.

가.

가 가

1 (DEX 500nM/ml), 2 (DEX 500nM/ml + TC)
가

ankylosis가

가
tetracycline 가 가

3 (DEX 1000nM/ml), 4 (DEX 1000nM/ml + TC)

가
가 tetracycline 가

5 (OP-1 100 μ g/ml), 6 (OP-1 100 μ g/ml + TC)

가 (Bay-like)

가 tetracycline가 가

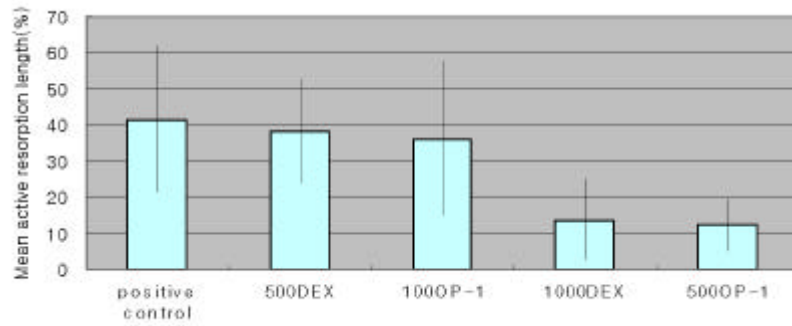
7 (OP-1 500 μ g/ml), 8 (OP-1 500 μ g/ml + TC)

DEX

, osteoid matrix

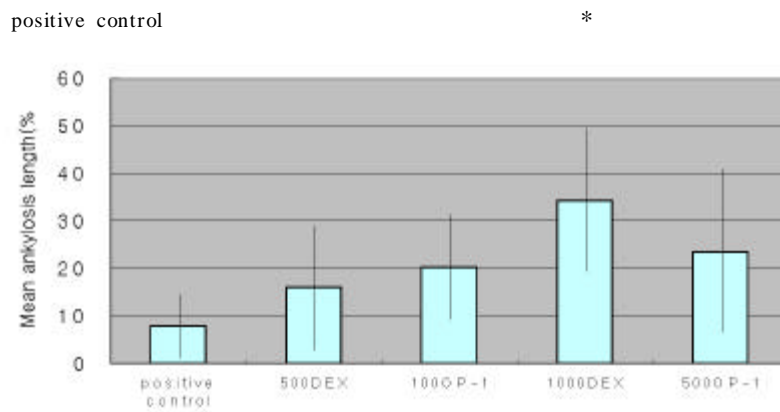
2.

positive control	*	*
500 DEX	*	*
100 OP-1	*	*



* statistically different at $p < 0.05$.

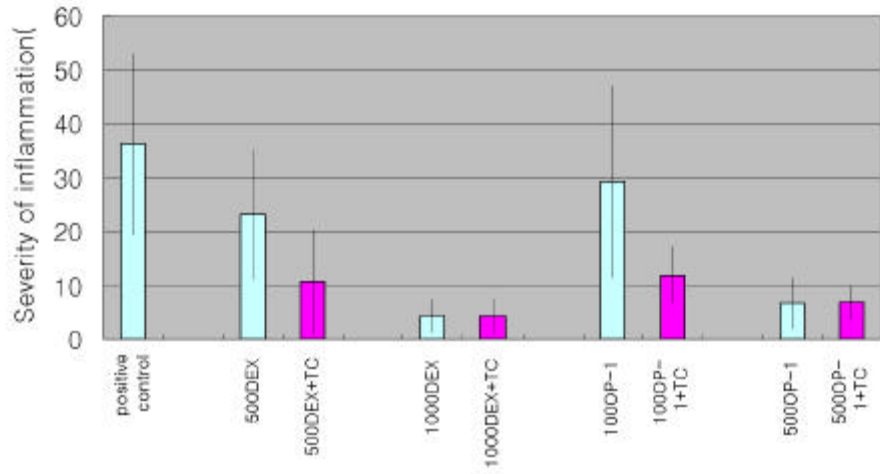
Fig1. Mean active resorption length(%) and statistical significance among experimental groups.



* statistically different at $p < 0.05$.

Fig2. Mean ankylosis length(%) and statistical significance among experimental groups.

positive control	*	*	*	*	*	*
500 DEX		*	*			
100 OP-1	*	*	*	*	*	*



* statistically different at $p < 0.05$.

Fig3. Severity of inflammation(%) and statistical significance among experimental groups.

IV.

가

가

²⁶⁾

1

beagle dog

· Andreason Hjorting-Hansen^{1,8)} vervet monkey 30

8

corner

가 가

가

가

(bone marrow derived cell)

가

vervet monkey

가

가

가

가

1 5

3 가 가

30 1

-ANP

가 -ANP amine oxidase

- lysyl derived aldehyde group

²⁷⁾

Barrinton ²⁸⁾ -APN 3 가

가 가

-APN 1

Birkedal-Hansen²⁹⁾ Wistar 1

elevator 가

elevator가 1 2

Andreason^{1,8)} Vervet monkey

topographic study

corner 가 가

가

가

1-2

. Kwon³⁰⁾

가 가

paraffin wax

가

coronal

가

가

가

가

1

#40-H file

(mechanical prep)

NaOCl

cavition

. 3

가

cavition

가

가

가 5

가

가

가

5
(hesitation)가

가

5가

bur

. Zervas³¹⁾

Gracey curette

3

가

. 14

가

. 56

가

. Bucher³²⁾

가

Chayes stone

가

Andreason³³⁾

Green Vervet

monkey

18

2-4

1

2

가 4

8

가

1

가

18

가

. Butcher²²⁾ 60

Atrizadeh³⁴⁾

cold

Wesselink³⁵⁾

3 mineral crystallite가
 4-6 μ m . 7-12
 가
 Butcher³²⁾
 formalin alcohol Hellsing³⁶⁾ 10% Dakin ' s . Dakin ' s
 5 2 6 가
 가
 1 citric acid 30
 (mechanical prep)
 NaOCl 가 2-3
 가
 DEX OP-1
 tetracycline
 DEX OP-1
 가 가 . tetracycline
 (DEX 500nM/ml, BMP 100 μ
 g/ml) TC 가
 (DEX 1000nM/ml, BMP 500 μ g/ml)
 가
 1986 Ham - marström
 m⁷⁾ penicilline
 . penicilline
 . Tetracycline

³⁷⁾
 (anti-resorptive) 가 ³⁸⁾
 collagenase ^{39,40,41,42)}
 penicilline tetracycline
 doxycycline 가 tetracycline hydrochloride
 tetracycline
 DEX
 OP-1
 가
 Citric acid collagen
 attachment fibronectin 가
 (migration) collagen
^{43,44,45,46)}
 citric acid
 Gaston⁴⁷⁾ periodontal window 35% phosphoric
 acid BMP-2 10
 pH가 (osteoblast) glycolysis
 collagen ,alkaline phosphatase
 pH extracellular matrix
⁴⁸⁾ pH가
 pH가
 DEX
 DEX
 IL-1, TNF ,IL-6 prostaglandin
^{49,50)}
 (capacity)

gene-coding mRNA⁵¹⁾ DEX
 (bone mass)
 DEX

DEX 2가 가
 (receptor mediate)
 (cytotoxicity)^{52,53)}
 calcitonin⁵⁴⁾

Sae-Lim Trope¹³⁾
 DEX
 가 가

가
 local
 DEX calcium 가
 pituitary hormon 가 가
 (mask) 가
 500nM/ml 1000nM/ml 가

Bone morphogenic protein(BMP) 1965 Urist
 .1988 Dhaarmini⁵²⁾
 periodontal window 1
 collagen matrix BMP

가
 . 1996 Ripamonti⁵⁴⁾ 1
 class furcation defect BMP 60

fiber가 . Sharpey's
 1994 Reddi
⁵⁵⁾ BMP ,
 1994 Ripamonti ²³⁾ BMP
 . 1995 Sigudsson ⁵⁶⁾ BMP-2
 .
 BMP .
 BMP BMP가 가
 BMP OP-1 (100 μg/ml, 500 μg/ml)
 3 .
 가 가 .
 Sharpey 가 가
 . OP-1
 가 . DEX
 . Andreason ⁴⁾ 2가
 solid plate가 intact solid
 plate가 . 2 가
 . Wesselink ⁵⁷⁾
 .
 . Gaston N ⁴⁷⁾ wister rat 가
 (periodontal
 defect)

(hypofunction) 10 35
(transient)
가 35 transient ankylosis가
. .
. .
. .
5 6
. .
. .
가 (sub-merging) OP-1 DEX
, OP-1
가 .
DEX OP-1 (Periodotium)
. .
(cellular component)
in vitro 가 .
(PDGF,TGF-
,bFGF,EGF,IGF- ,CGF) DEX
OP-1 .

1. DEX (1000nM/ml) OP - 1
 (500ug/ml) DEX (500nM/ml) OP - 1 (100ug/ml)
 (p<0.05).

2. DEX (1000nM/ml) DEX (500nM/ml)
 OP - 1(100 μ g/ml) (p<0.05), OP - 1(500 μ g
 ml) DEX (500nM/ml) OP - 1(100 μ g/ml)

3. DEX OP - 1 DEX OP - 1
 (p<0.05). Tetracycline
 OP - 1 500DEX
 가 (p<0.05).

, OP - 1(500 μ g/ml),
 가 , ,
 가 .

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- Figure 4-a A photomicrograph showing periodontium in rat molar of immediately replantation ($\times 40$)
- Figure 4-b The PDL contains numerous fibroblast (FB) oriented obliquely from the alveolar bone to the root surface. Acellular cementum is lining the coronal part of root ($\times 100$).
(blue arrow indicates hypercementosis)
- Figure 5-a A photomicrograph showing periodontium in rat molar of positive control group (black arrow indicates inflammation)($\times 100$).
- Figure 5-b periodontal ligament shows active resorption. There are many inflammatory cells. (black arrow indicates that inflammation cells resorb root surface)($\times 200$).
- Figure 6-a A photomicrograph showing periodontium of 500nM/ml DEX treated rat molar (blue arrow indicates that inflammatory cells resorb root surface)($\times 100$).
- Figure 6-b Active resorption with many inflammatory cells and cementum repair along the root surface can be observed.
The alveolar bone shows multiple Howship lacunae and osteoclasts.($\times 200$).
- Figure 7-a A photomicrograph showing periodontium of 500nM/ml DEX with tetracycline treated rat molar (black arrow indicate that osteoclast resorb root surface) ($\times 100$).
- Figure 7-b Active resorption and replacement resorption can be observed
osteoid matrix directly attach to the cementum of root
Plump osteoblast-like cells seem to surround an isolated osteoid matrix($\times 200$).
- Figure 8-a A photomicrograph showing periodontium of 1000nM/ml DEX treated rat molar (blue arrow indicate active replacement resorption)($\times 100$).

- Figure 8-b Active replacement resorption can be observed(×200).
- Figure 9-a 1000nM/mlDEX group, 1000nM/mlDEX group with systemic tetracycline group(×100).
- Figure 9-b Entire bone directly attach to the cementum of root without root resorption. Osteocytes are arrested by bone(blue arrow indicate active replacement resorption)(×200).
- Figure 10-a A photomicrograph showing periodontium in rat molar of 100 μg/ml OP-1 group(×100).
- Figure 10-b Active root resorption can be observed
Multiple osteoclasts(black arrow)are located ar root surface forming large resorption cavities . also note the osteoclastic activity in the alveolar bone at this level(×200).
- Figure 11-a A photomicrograph showing periodontium of 100 μg/ml OP-1 group with tetracycline treated rat molar(×100).
- Figure 11-b Inflammatory cells can be observed at root apex area.
(black arrow indicate that osteoclasts resorb root surface (×200).
- Figure 12-a A photomicrograph showing periodontium of 500 μg/ml OP-1 treated rat molar(×100).
- Figure 12-b Hyaline-like material(arrow) is deposited on the cementum of root surface. Large fibroblast like cells are incorporated in the hyaline- like material. (black arrow indicates that surface resorption is repaired by a cellular cementum)(×200).
- Figure 13-a A photomicrograph showing periodontium of 500 μg/ml OP-1 with tetracycline treated rat molar(×100).
- Figure 13-b Hyaline-like material(black arrow) is deposited on the cementum of root surface .Large fibroblast like cells are can be observed (×200).

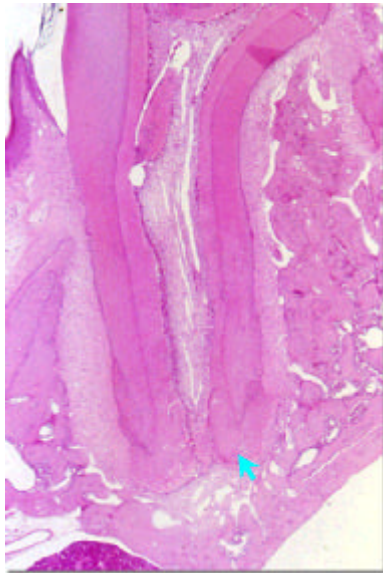


Fig 4a

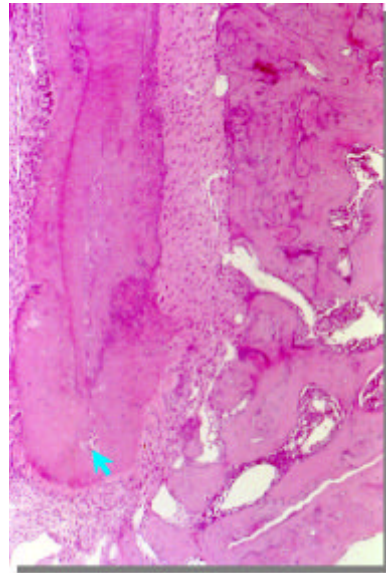


Fig 4b

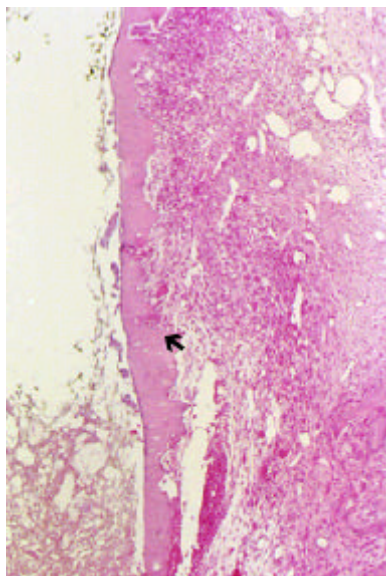


Fig 5a

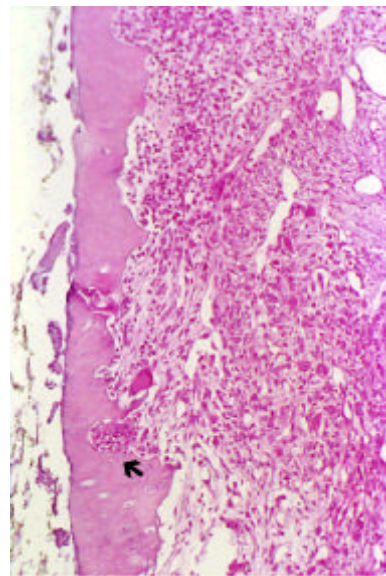


Fig 5b

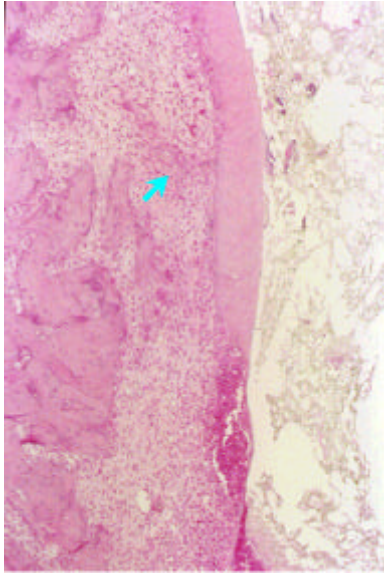


Fig 6a

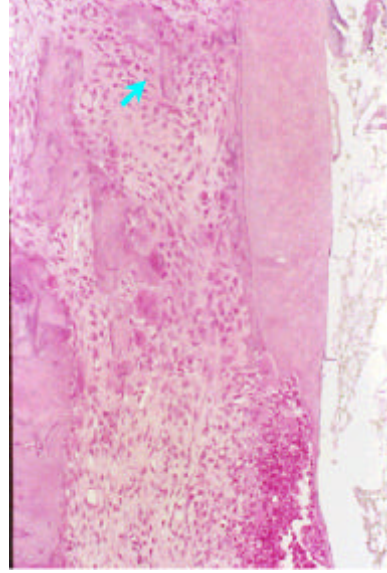


Fig 6b

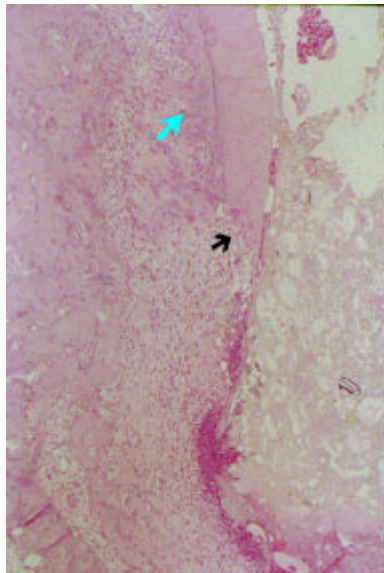


Fig 7a

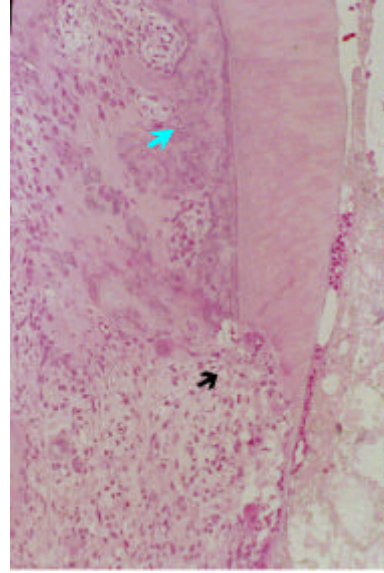


Fig 7b

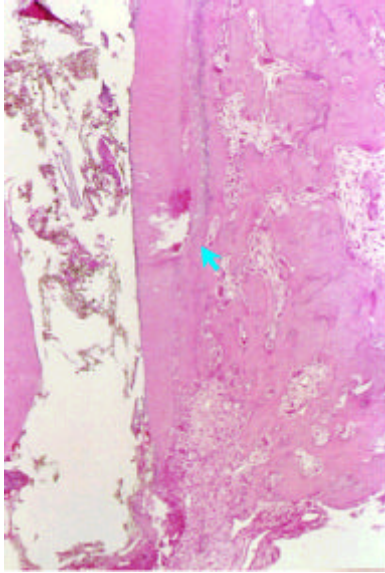


Fig 8a

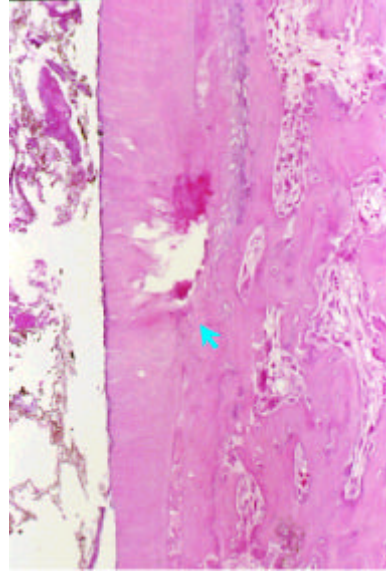


Fig 8b

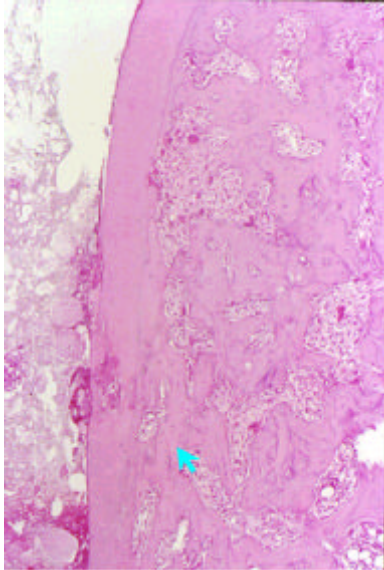


Fig 9a

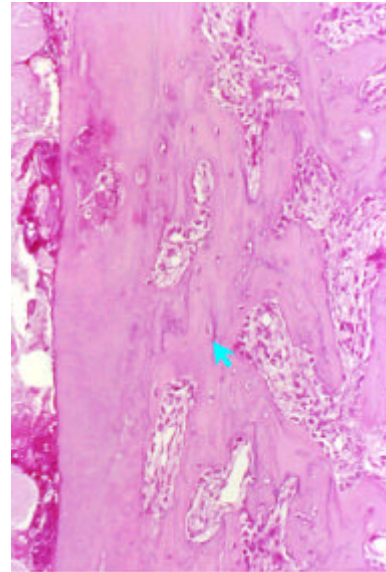


Fig 9b

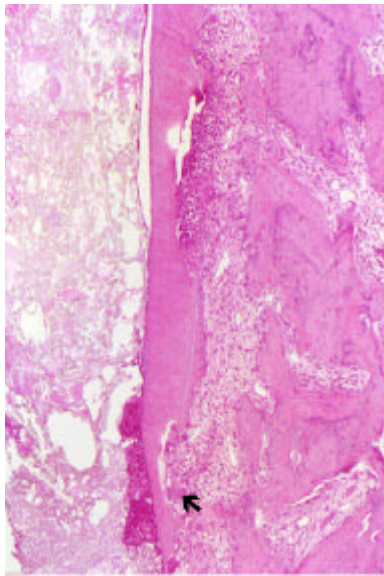


Fig 10a

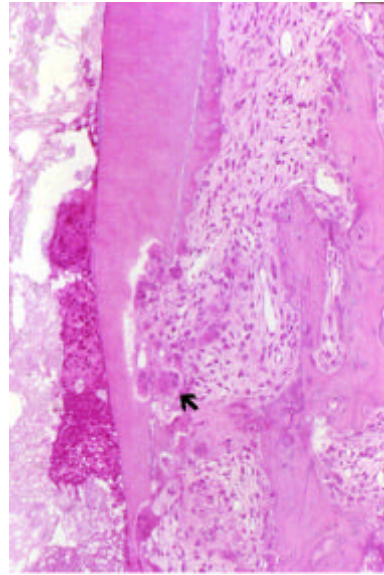


Fig 10b

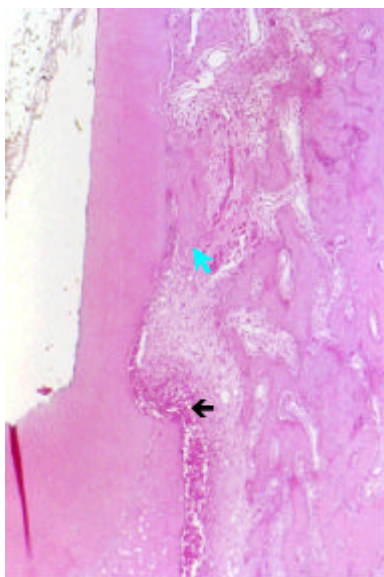


Fig 11a

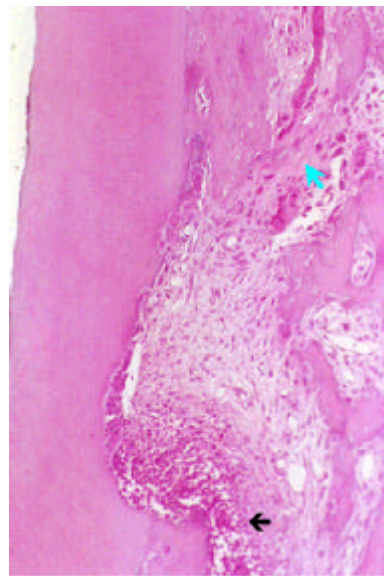


Fig 11b

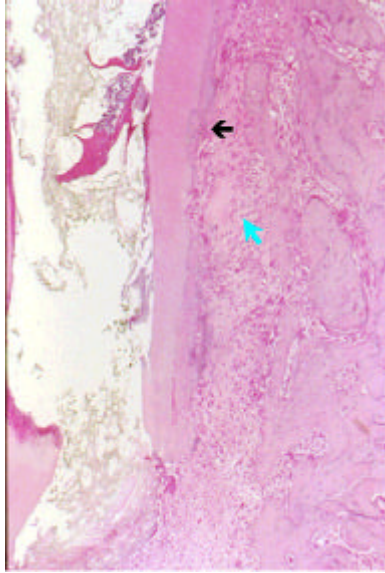


Fig 12a

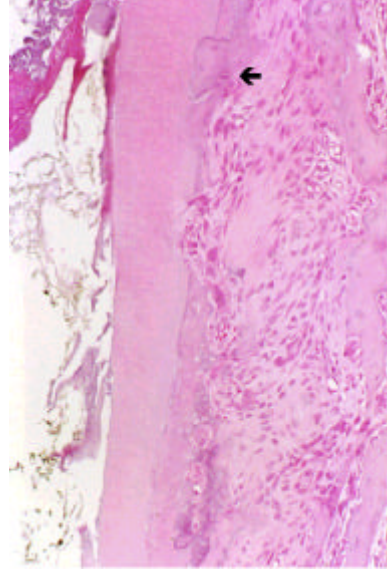


Fig 12b

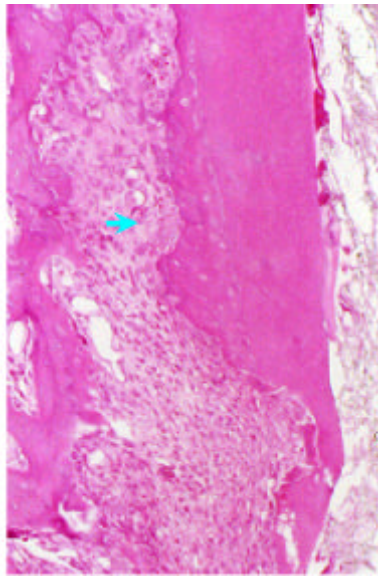


Fig 13a

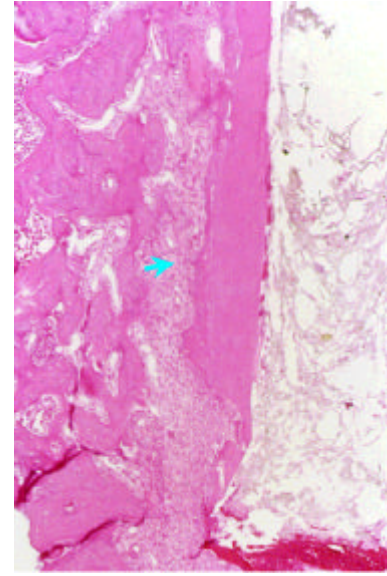


Fig 13b

Abstract

The effect of dexamethasone and osteogenetic protein-1 on periodontal healing and root resorption of the delayed replanted tooth

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The purpose of this study was to observe the effect of dexamethasone and osteogenetic protein-1(BMP-7) on bone, cementum and periodontal tissue regeneration. Also the effects of suppression of inflammation and early root resorption with antibiotics were studied.

60, 4 week old, Sprague-Dawley white mice were used. To make extraction easier, beta-aminopropionitrile was administrated for five days. After extraction, root canal treatment was done, stored in citric acid for 1 min & washed with saline. All teeth were bench-dried, stored in the experimental solution for three minutes. Then the teeth were dried and replanted into their original sockets. All extraction and replantation procedures were done within 30 minutes. For positive controls, replantation of 30 minutes' dry only were used.

Experimental groups were Dexamethasone 500nM/ml, 1000nM/ml, osteogenetic protein-1 100 µg/ml, and 500 µg/ml. Effects by tetracycline on inflammation and early root resorption were also studied. All animals were sacrificed at 3 week following replantation. Routine H-E histologic sections were procedured.

The results were as follows.

1. Higher concentration of dexamethasone(1000nM/ml) had statistically less root resorption than lower concentration of dexamethasone(500nM/ml) and osteogenetic protein- 1 (100 μ g/ml)($p < 0.05$).

Higher concentration of osteogenetic protein-1(500ug/ml) had statistically less root resorption than lower concentration of osteogenetic protein- 1(100 μ g/ml) and dexamethasone(500nM/ml)($p < 0.05$).

2. Higher concentration of dexamethasone(1000nM/ml) had statistically more bone union than lower concentration of dexamethasone(500nM/ml) and osteogenetic protein- 1 (100 μ g/ml)($p < 0.05$).

Higher concentration of osteogenetic protein- 1(500 μ g/ml) showed more bone union than lower concentration of osteogenetic protein- 1(100 μ g/ml) and dexamethasone(500nM/ml) but wasn't statistically significant.

3. Higher concentration of dexamethasone had statistically less inflammation than lower concentration of dexamethasone & osteogenetic protein- 1($p < 0.05$). Higher concentration of osteogenetic protein- 1 had statistically less inflammation than lower concentration of osteogenetic protein- 1 and Dexamethasone($p < 0.05$). Tetracycline administrated group had statistically less inflammation compared with the nonadministrated group($p < 0.05$).

As the conclusion, higher concentration of osteogenetic protein- 1 had the best results on root resorption, bone ankylosis and anti-inflammatory effects compared with other experimental groups.

keywords: periodontal healing, root resorption, ankylosis, inflammation, dexamethasone, OP- 1,tetracycline