

# 토끼 두개골에서 새로 개발된 biphasic calcium phosphate의 골형성 효과 : A pilot study

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## Bone formation of newly developed biphasic calcium phosphate in rabbit calvarial defect model : A pilot study

Yoo-Jung Um<sup>1</sup>, Ji-Yeon Hong<sup>1</sup>, Sung-Tae Kim<sup>1</sup>, Yong-Ho Lee<sup>2</sup>, Sang-Hyun Park<sup>2</sup>, Sun-Hyo Park<sup>3</sup>, Kyoo-Sung Cho<sup>1</sup>, Jung-Kiu Chai<sup>1</sup>, Chong-Kwan Kim<sup>1</sup>, Seong-Ho Choi<sup>1\*</sup>

1. Department of Periodontology, Oral Science Research Center, College of Dentistry, Yonsei University
2. Dentium Co.
3. Genoss Co.

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### ABSTRACT

**Purpose:** Biphasic calcium phosphates have been of great interest recently. Mixing adequate ratios of hydroxyapatite(HA) and beta-tricalcium phosphate(β-TCP) allowed to control the resorption rate without distorting its osteoconductive property. This study evaluated the bone formation effect of newly developed biphasic calcium phosphate(BCP) in calvarial defect of rabbits.

**Materials and Methods:** 6 male New Zealand rabbits were used. Four defects with 8mm in diameter were created on each animal. BCP with HA/β-TCP ratio of 7:3 and particle size of 0.5~1.0mm was used as the test group and bovine bone with 0.25~1.0mm particle size, as the control group. Both test and control group materials were randomly implanted in the calvarial defects and were covered with a polymer membrane. The animals were sacrificed after 12, 24, and 48 weeks of implantation under general euthanasia. Resin blocks were obtained and were stained by masson's trichrome for histological observation.

**Results:** Overall results were uneventful without any defect exposure or inflammation. The amount of new bone formation and bone maturity increased with increase in healing period at both groups. New bone in test group was mostly formed along the material particle surrounded by osteoblasts, and observation of osteoblastic stream was also present. Bone maturity increased as it was closer to the defect margins. Under the same healing period, the test group showed more bone formation than the control group with more stable bovine bone particles remaining even after 48 weeks, whereas considerable resorption took place in BCP. Almost total defect closure was observed in test group with new bone formation in the central part of the defect. However, limited new bone formation was observed in the control group.

**Conclusion:** Within the limits of the study, the present study reveals the newly developed BCP to be a good osteoconductive material. However, further studies are needed to be conducted in a different study model with a larger sample size.

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**KEY WORDS:** Hydroxyapatite; beta-tricalcium phosphate; bone graft; calvarial defect.

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Correspondence: Seong-Ho Choi  
 Department of Periodontology, College of Dentistry, Yonsei University,  
 134 Shinchon-dong, Seodaemun-gu, Seoul, 120-752, Korea  
 e-mail: shchoi726@yuhs.ac., Tel: 82-2-2228-3189, Fax:82-2-392-0398.

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가 1).  
 가 , , ,  
 1-3). 가 , , 가  
 , 가  
 가 1,2).

Material / Component	Quantity / Specification
BCP	
가	4)
가	5)
가 <sup>6,7)</sup>	1.
calcium phosphate ceramics, calcium carbonate, polymer, bioactive glass ceramics	1)
가	6
가 <sup>8)</sup> . Hydroxyapatite(HA) beta-tricalcium phosphate( -TCP) calcium phosphate ceramics	9~20 3.0~3.5 kg (New Zealand white male rabbit)
가	2)
가 <sup>9)</sup> . HA	0.5~1.0 mm
-TCP	가 BCP(OSTEON™, Genoss, Co., Ltd, Suwon, Korea)
가	0.25~1.0 mm 가 bovine bone(Bio-Oss, Geistlich-Pharma, Wolhusen, Switzerland)
가	Polymer membrane(Genoss, Co., Ltd, Suwon, Korea)
가	2.
가	1)
가	bovine bone
가	BCP
가 <sup>10,15)</sup> . Fleckenstein <sup>16)</sup> macro-porous biphasic HA/TCP	12 , 24 , 28 2
가	6
가	2)
가	Ketamine hydrochloride xylazine
가	dine povidine io- 2% lidocaine
가	8 mm trephine bur
가	8 mm 4 (Fig. 1).
가	(OSTEON™, Genoss, Co., Ltd, Suwon, Korea, Bio-Oss, Geistlich-

Pharma, Wolhusen, Switzerland)

12, 24, 48

polymer membrane (Fig. 2,3).  
4-0 , 1

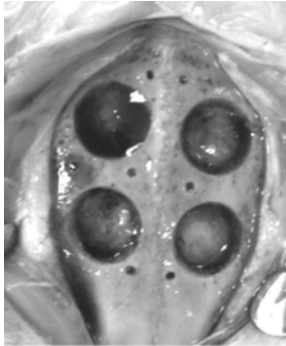


Figure 1. Calvarial defect formation.

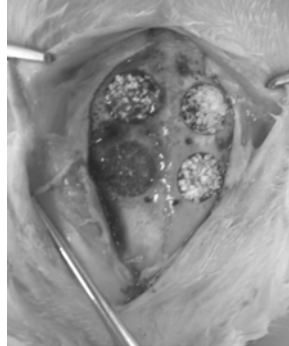


Figure 2. Bone material implantation.

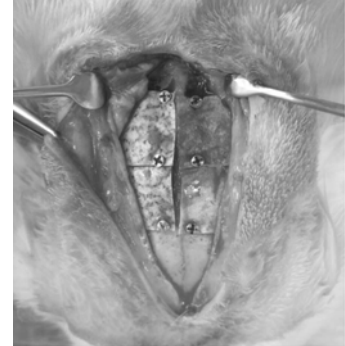


Figure 3. Polymer membrane application.

3. 가

10%  
. 7 m  
. Masson's trichrome

1. (Bio-Oss)

12 , 24 , 48  
가

. 48

(Fig. 4, 5, 6).

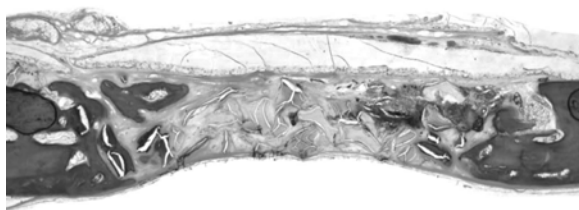


Figure 4. Histological section of control group (bovine bone) at 12 weeks (x 12.5, Masson's trichrome). Arrow head; defect margin.

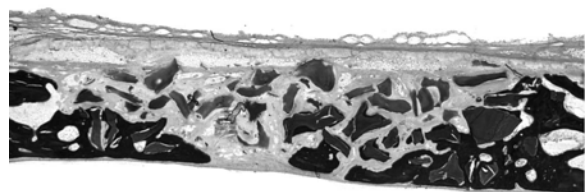


Figure 5. Histological section of control group (bovine bone) at 24 weeks (x 12.5, Masson's trichrome). Arrow head; defect margin.

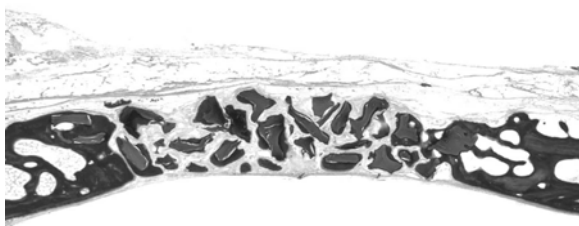
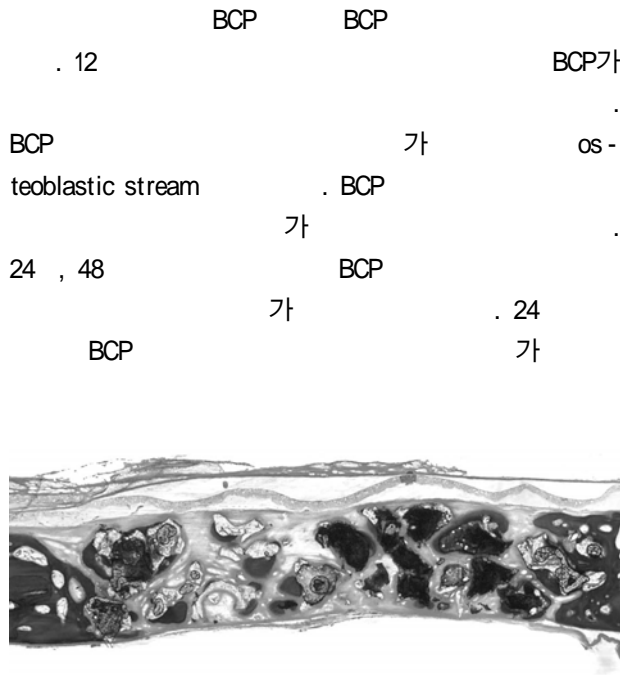
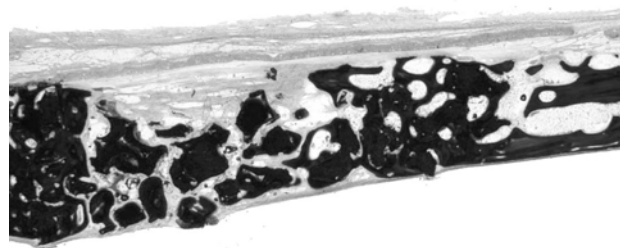


Figure 6. Histological section of control group (bovine bone) at 48 weeks (x 12.5, Masson's trichrome). Arrow head; defect margin.

2. (Osteon)



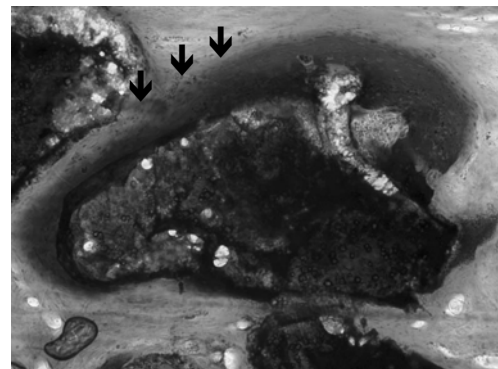
**Figure 7a.** Histological section of test group (BCP) at 12 weeks ( $\times 12.5$ , Masson's trichrome). Arrow head; defect margin



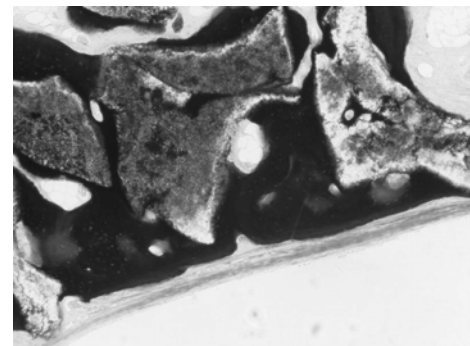
**Figure 8.** Histological section of test group (BCP) at 24 weeks ( $\times 12.5$ , Masson's trichrome). Arrow head; defect margin.



**Figure 9a.** Histological section of test group (BCP) at 48 weeks ( $\times 12.5$ , Masson's trichrome). Arrow head; defect margin.



**Figure 7b.** Higher magnification of test group presenting new bone with osteoblastic stream (arrow) around BCP particle ( $\times 100$ , Masson's trichrome).



**Figure 9b.** Higher magnification of test group showing bone bridging (arrow) between newly formed bone ( $\times 100$ , Masson's trichrome).

BCP

(Fig. 7, 8, 9). BCP  
가  
osteoblastic stream (Fig. 7a). , BCP  
, 12

1).  
biphasic HA/ -TCP  
가 . 가  
HA -TCP biphasic calcium phos - reversal line  
phate ceramics (Fig. 9b).

가 10,13,19). BCP  
Biphasic calcium phosphates(BCP) BCP가  
. Nery 13) . Calcium phosphate ceramics  
BCP (physico-chemical dissolution)  
Hashimoto 20) BCP os - (disintegration)  
teoid가 . Biphasic calcium phos -  
phate HA/TCP ratio 21) . Calcium phosphate ceramics  
HA/TCP ratio 7:3 Ca<sup>2+</sup>  
BCP 14,19), BCP  
가 . BCP  
300~500 m pore 가 가 48  
HA -TCP가 BCP 가 가  
가 pore porosity 18). BCP 31-33)  
. BCP bovine bone BCP가  
(Fig. 4, 7). 가 , 24  
48 BCP 48 BCP가  
bovine bone (Fig. 6, 9). bo -  
vine bone 가 BCP가 bovine bone  
가 가 가  
22) (Fig. 6, 9).  
, Bio-oss Kim 18) BCP  
가 23-25), Stravropoulos 26) BCP  
가 / BCP  
osteoid 6  
7,27-30)



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