

– State of the art sinus lift

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ABSTRACT

In sinus floor augmentation, different bone grafting materials alone or combined with concentrated growth factors are used. The main goal is to achieve the new bone formation in the atrophic posterior maxilla as a prerequisite for dental implants placement and consequently, to ensure the long term success of implant-supported prosthesis. Reconstruction of the alveolar bone is often a challenge due to the possible adverse events and complications following the procedures. The gold standard of bone grafting materials is Autograft. Tooth-derived bone graft material, which is proved to be rich in bone growth factors and bone morphogenic proteins (BMPs), is becoming a practical substitute to bone grafting. CGF-s are also well known to accelerate the new bone formation. In our case report, we performed a piezosurgical lateral approach with tooth bone graft combined with CGF CD34+ matrice. Based on radiographic controls after 2, 4 and 5 months, very good results in new bone formation were achieved. Also we achieved a pain free and with no complications postoperative period.

THE AIM

To describe a piezosurgical sinus augmentation technique emphasizing the role of autologous tooth graft combined with CGF-CD34+ matrices in guided bone regeneration with reduced morbidity of the patient.

INTRODUCTION

Sinus lift is a reliable technique used to augment and reconstruct the residual alveolar bone in the posterior atrophic maxilla. The crestal and lateral approaches are the most widely performed techniques. The success rate of sinus augmentation technique is the usage of biomaterials of choice. (1,2,3)

Recently, autogenous tooth bone graft have come to light out the biomedical waste of extracted teeth. Tooth and bone exhibit similar biochemical compositions. Both of them consist, in fact, of 18% collagen, 2% proteins, 70% inorganic portion (hydroxyapatite), and 10% of fluids. Both tooth and alveolar bone are derived from neural crest cells and are made up of the same type I collagen. Despite years of effort the 'perfect' bone reconstruction material has not yet been developed, a further effort is required to make this objective feasible (3), (4), (5).

Platelet aggregate has been widely used to accelerate tissue regeneration and repair in medical field. Notably, PRF mixed with bone substitute or PRF alone has so far been used as a graft material for sinus augmentation. CGF-CD34+ matrice is well known to accelerate new bone formation. (12), (13)

In our case report, we used the autogenous tooth graft combined with CGF-CD34+ matrice in the piezosurgical lateral approach.

CASE REPORT

An Albanian male, aged 30 Y.O.

Healthy conditions, no previous or current diseases.

Reference: Single-tooth implant placement, tooth Nr.16 extracted one year before Informed Consent– Verbal and written.



Figure 1. Preoperative CBCT/panoramic image.



Figure 2. Deficient alveolar ridge, Cawood and Howell s.class.type VI.

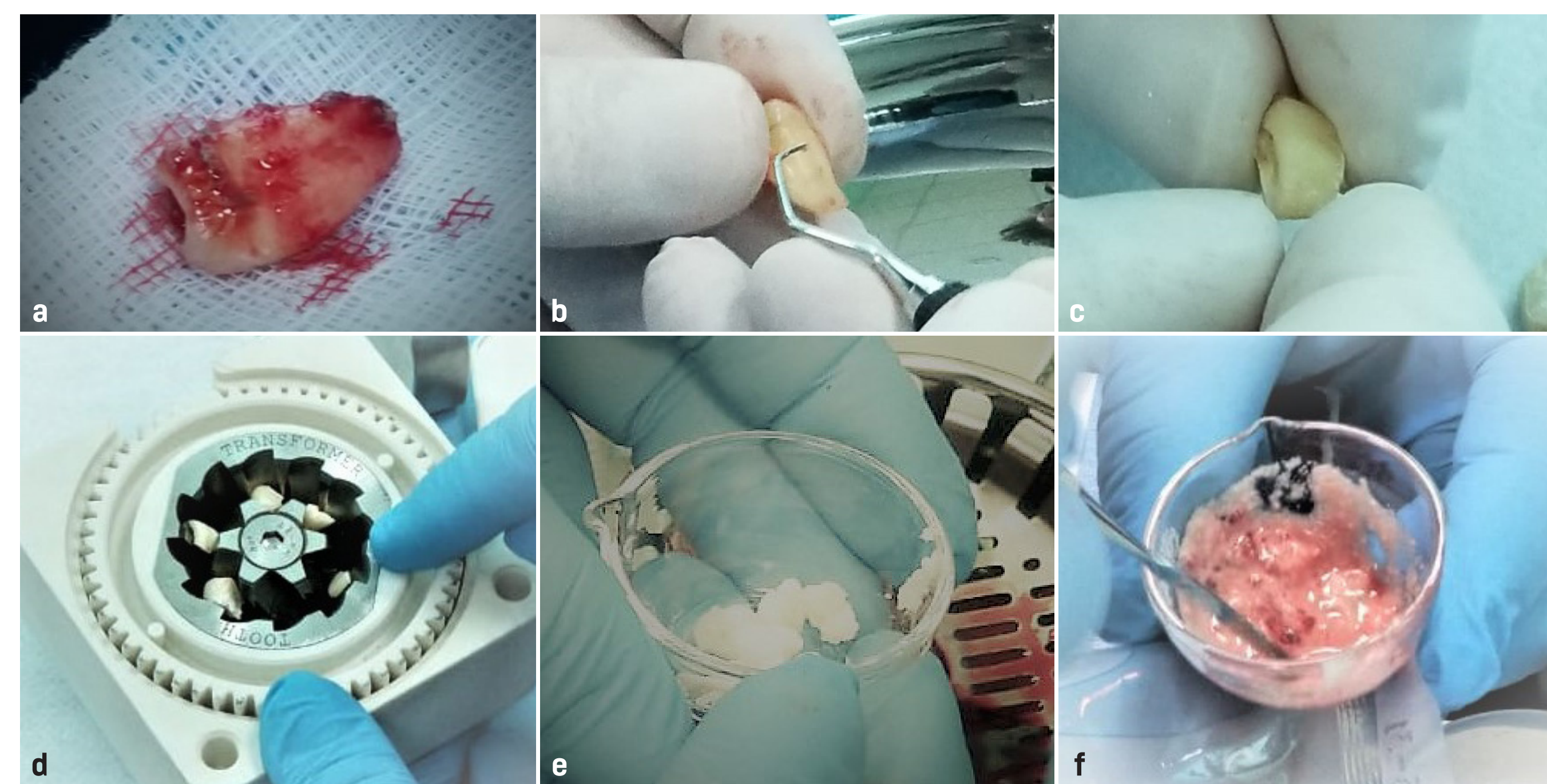


Figure 3. Extraction of tooth nr 18 (a), fabrication into auto bone graft powder (b), pieces of CGF mixed with autobone graft powder.

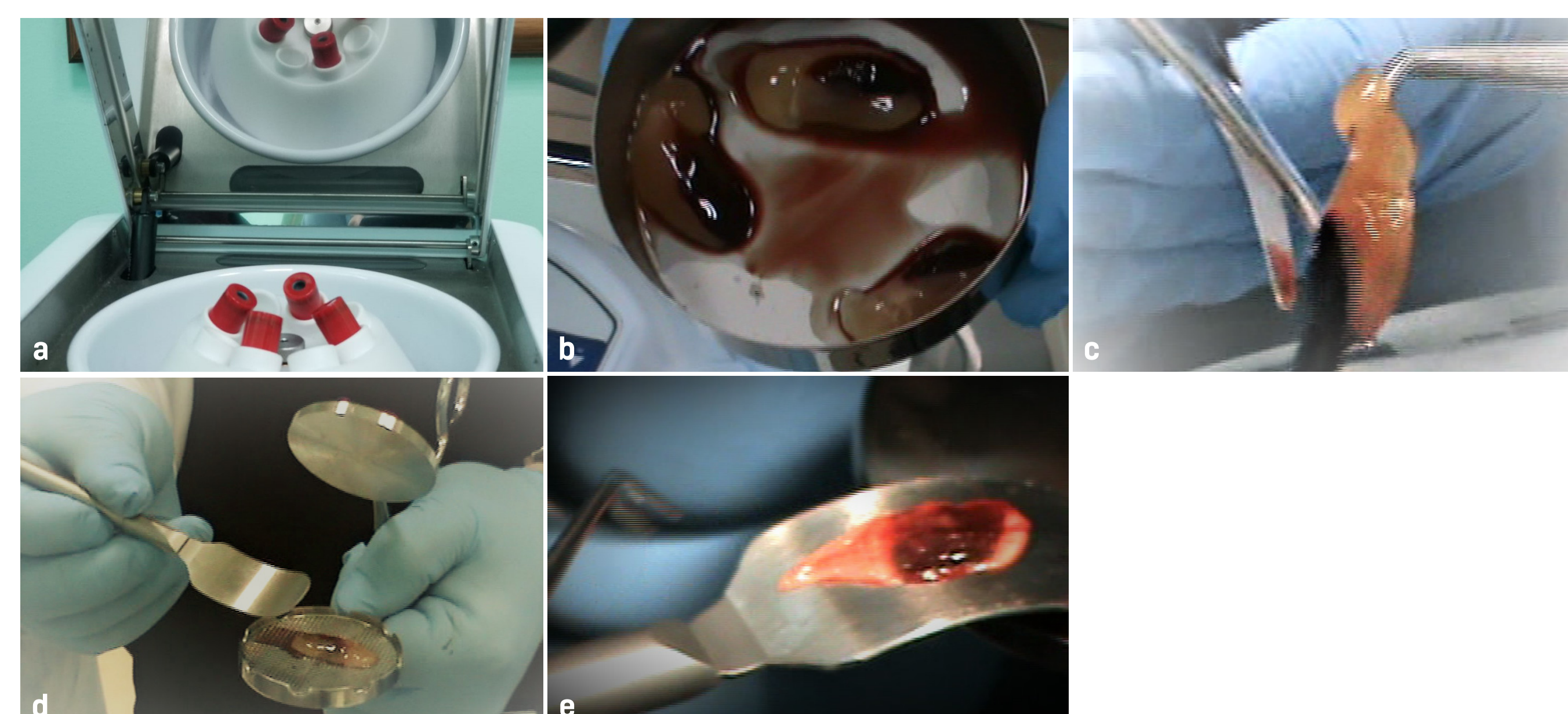


Figure 4. CGF-CD34+ matrices (fibrine), (a-b) and production of a CGF biological membrane, (c-d) B- CGF-CD34+matrices, yellow part –growth factors, red part –stem cells.

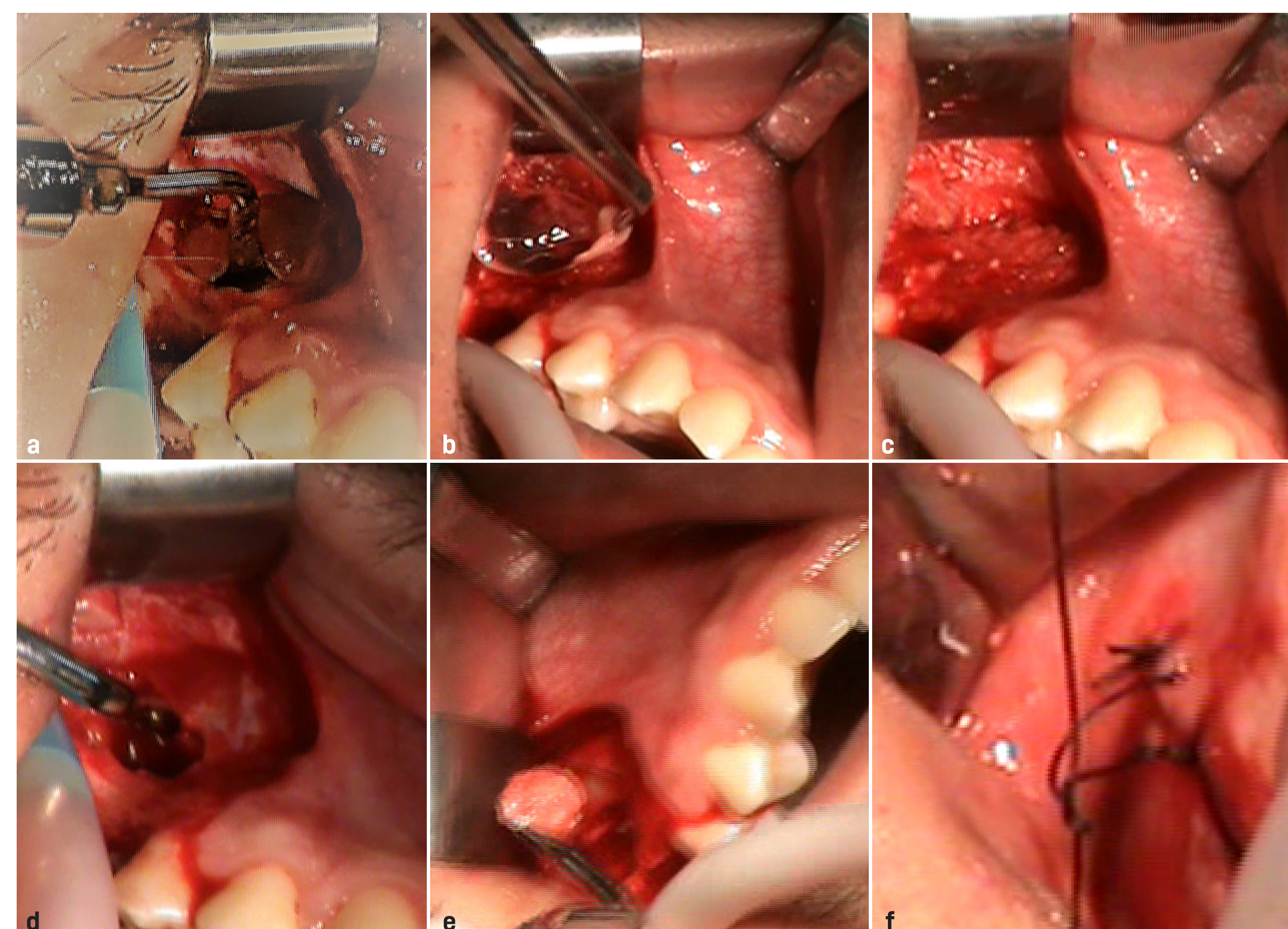


Figure 5. Surgical technique, (a) lateral window with usage of piezotome tip, (b) elevation of sinus membrane, (c & d) placement of auto bone graft powder mixed with CGF, (e) placement of CGF-CD34+ biological membrane, (f) suturing phase.

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RESULTS

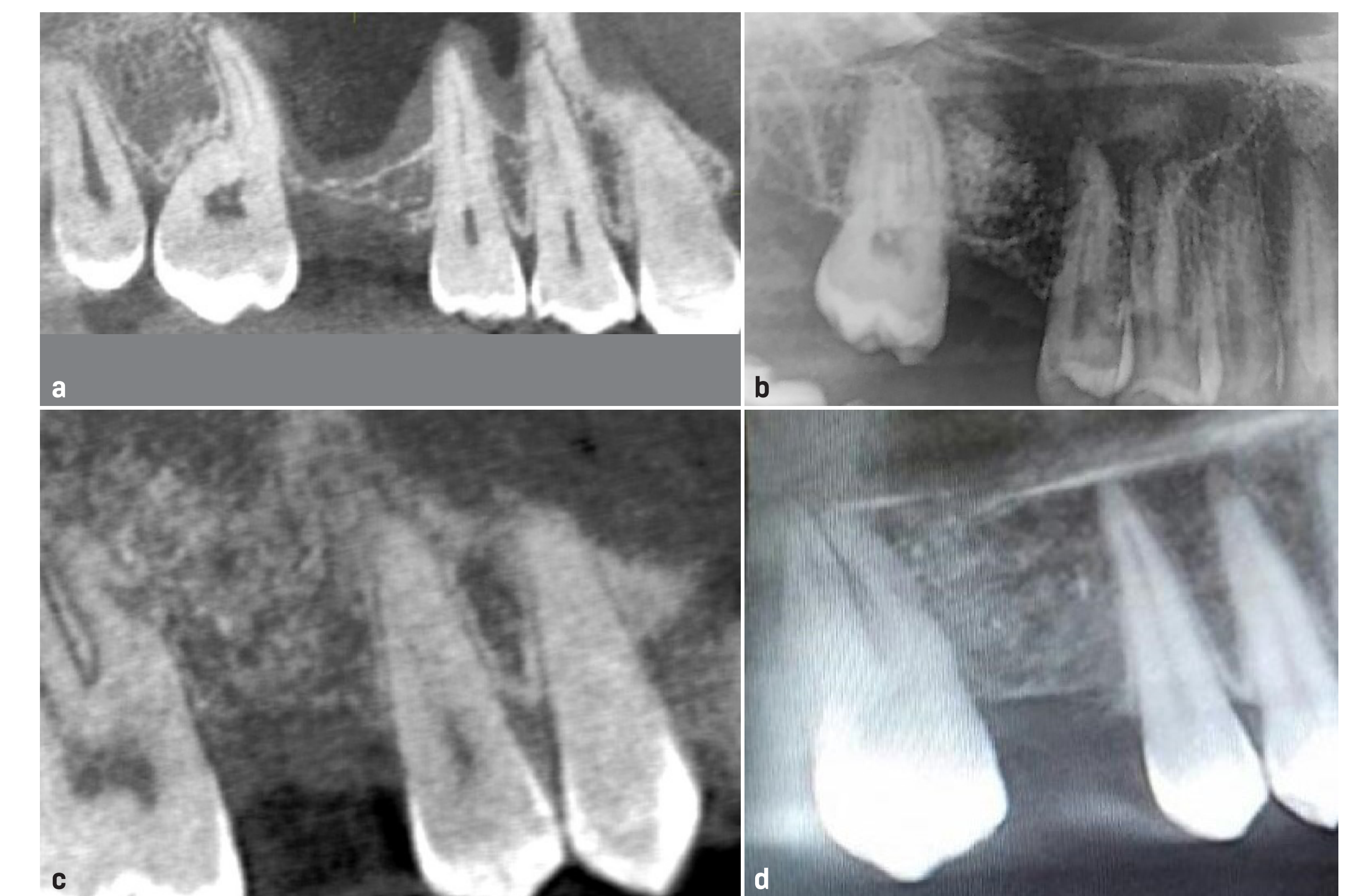


Figure 6. CBCT panoramic image before (a) and after 2 months (b) and 4 months (c), (d) 5 months.

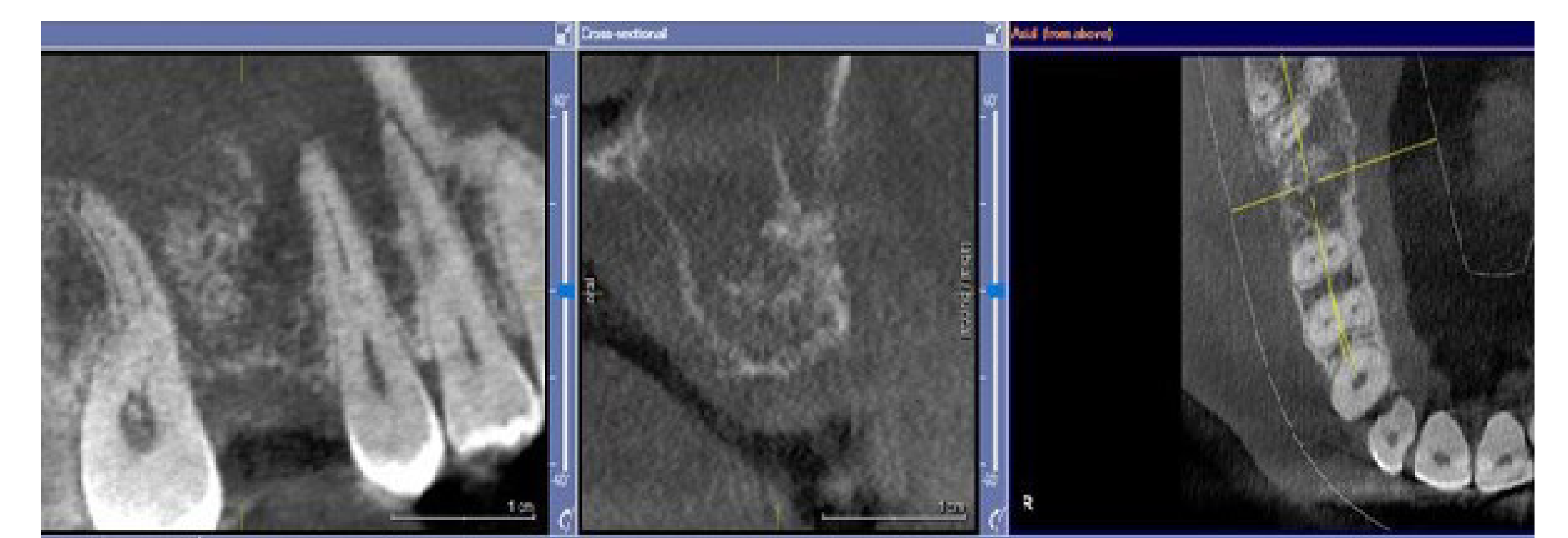


Figure 7. CBCT images, start of new bone formation after 2 months.

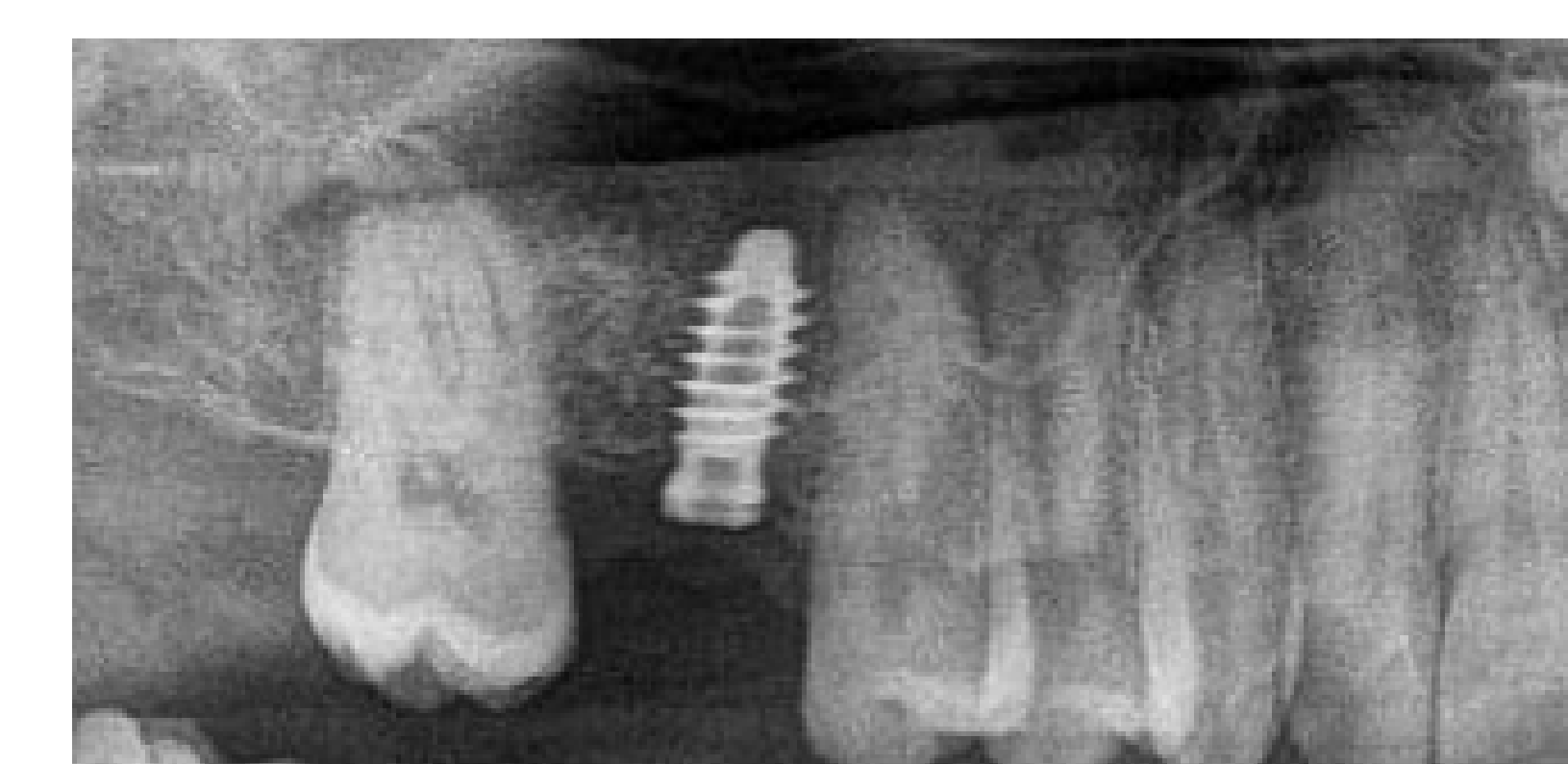


Figure 8. Implant placement after 5 months.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

When the residual bone height of less than 4 mm during the initial diagnosis, two-phase implant placement through sinus lifting via the lateral approach is recommended. (5) The traditional lateral approach using the surgical burs for antrostomy, implies a great risk of perforation of the Schneiderian membrane. (7) We used the piezoelectric technique as a safer approach to the maxillary sinus in order to maintain the integrity of the sinus membrane.

In sinus augmentation, several bone grafts are used to achieve the new bone formation. (2) Autogenous bone graft is the gold standard in bone regeneration procedures. Tooth and bone exhibit similar biochemical composition hence it could be utilized as bone grafting material. Autologous tooth graft is an innovative biomaterial but future studies with long follow up period are needed in order to better evaluate the potential of demineralized dentin autografts. (2, 3)

Platelet-concentrate fibrin is an evolution of the fibrin glue, which is widely used in the oral surgery. CGF use results in fibrin rich matrices that are much larger, denser and richer in GF. This shows better regenerative capacity and higher versatility when using the fibrin rich matrix. Studies show the CD34+ positive cells in CGF. They participate in remodeling and repair of the vasculature. (10, 11, 13)

In our case of sinus augmentation we used piezosurgical technique, tooth bone graft combined with CGF CD34+ fibrine matrices. Outcomes of this procedure were: Safe and reliable approach to sinus membrane, no morbidity of the patient, our radiographic controls showed start of new bone formation after 2 months, continuous and significant bone remodeling over time becoming more and more homogeneous, improvement of the regenerative technique and low cost for the patient.