

30<sup>th</sup> International Conference & Exhibition on

# DENTAL MEDICINE & DENTAL IMPLANTS &

5<sup>th</sup> Annual Summit on

## AMERICAN DENTAL SCIENCE AND EDUCATION

July 20-21, 2018 | Atlanta, USA

### Human dentin as an autologous bone grafting material

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Regenerative dentistry has a need to develop better bone grafting materials. Bone augmentations and guided bone regeneration (GBR) offers the clinician a chance to solve the problem of space deficiency due to morphologic and pathologic problems of insufficient bone volume or space. Bone grafting materials are commonly categorized into four major categories: autogenous bone, alloplastic bone, allograft bone, xenograft bone. There has been many studies on how each type of bone graft is effective in the GBR procedure and autologous bone graft is considered by many to be the "golden standard" due to its ability for osteogenesis, osteoinduction and osteoconduction. Its advantage is the rapid healing time without immune rejection. However, the shortcomings of an autologous bone is that the harvest amount is limited, resorption after graft is unavoidable and that there is another surgical site for the patient other than the area of the defect. We are studying the usage of autologous bone as grafting material for alveolar socket preservation after the third molar extraction. In control group after three months (n=11) the depth of periodontal socket was  $4,63 \pm 0,48$  mm whereas in study group (n=13)  $1,43 \pm 0,35$  mm. Patients also confirmed that food stuck less to the site which was grafted. So this video presentation will focus on human dentin which can be used as an autologous bone grafting material.

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