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Human dentin as an autologous bone grafting material

Greta Kersyte

Lithuanian University of Health Sciences, Lithuania

 $\mathbf{R}^{(\text{GBR})}$ 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 to 4 major categories: autogenous bone, alloplastic bone, allograft bone, xenograft bone. There has been made 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. How ever 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 that 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 3 months (n=11) the depht of periodontal socket was 4,63 +- 0,48mm whereas in sudy group (n=13) 1,43 +-0,35mm. 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.

Biography

Greta Kersyte is a third year dental student from Lithuanian University of Health Sciences (LUHS). A delegate of Lithuania in International Associacion of Dental Students (IADS) and a Liaison officer of Editorial Board for IADS Magazine where she has written 9 articles so far. She has been doing practise in Maxillofacial and Oral Surgery department in LUHS, also has done an erasmus exchange program in Universitat de Barcelona. From the first year very interested in surgical field and doing a clinical study about usage of autologous dentin.

greta.kers@gmail.com

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