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Healing patterns of transplanted roots coated with an allogeneic fibrin-fibronectin concentrate

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2 AIM

To evaluate the healing patterns of autotransplanted baboon mandibular molar roots coated with an allogeneic fibrin-fibronectin protein concentrate (AFFP) into surgically-prepared recipient alveoli in the buccal alveolar and basal bone of the mandible.

This study is different from studies previously done and published on tooth autotransplantation for the following reasons:

1 This is the first ever tooth autotransplantation study in non-human primates. Results of experiments performed in non-human primates may cast a better light on the outcome of identical treatments that may be performed on humans.

2 Use of an allogeneic fibrin-fibronectin protein concentrate instead of a xenogeneic fibrin-fibronectin protein concentrate could reduce the local inflammatory and possibly immunological processes and enhance healing by reducing ankylosis and root resorption.

2.1 Objectives

1 Investigate whether a new and uninterrupted connective tissue attachment is established during the healing process in the autotransplantation region in the presence of AFFP.

2 Assess the magnitude of ankylosis, root resorption and of cementum and connective tissue fibres regeneration.

3 Evaluate whether there are differences in the patterns of healing at two interfaces, i.e. between the root surfaces and the basal bone on one hand and the root surfaces and the lining alveolar mucosa on the other hand and if this healing is modified by AFFP, i.e. comparison of healing patterns between roots treated with and without AFFP.