
6 CONCLUSIONS

In this study, AFFP did not promote the regeneration of a periodontal attachment along transplanted root surfaces that exhibited four experimental regions, namely an apical non-planed and a coronal planed root surface with one side of the root facing a bone marrow surface while the other side was in contact with the connective tissue of a mucosal surface. Furthermore, the results showed no significant difference in the healing patterns between experimental and control roots. However, this study confirms that root or tooth transplantation is characterised essentially by ankylosis and root resorption. Therefore, in periodontal surgery, tooth transplantation or replantation (Ripamonti *et al.*, 1989) is of limited value and may only temporarily maintain the morphology of the alveolar ridge subsequent to a dental extraction. Based on the Seshima *et al.* study (2010) tooth transplantation and replantation could be successful, depending on the protein device used to promote attachment.
