

Histometric analyses of cancellous and cortical interface in autogenous bone grafting

Netto H.D.

Olate S.

Klüppel L.

do Carmo A.M.R.

Vásquez B.

Albergaria-Barbosa J.

Surgical procedures involving the rehabilitation of the maxillofacial region frequently require bone grafts; the aim of this research was to evaluate the interface between recipient and graft with cortical or cancellous contact. 6 adult beagle dogs with 15 kg weight were included in the study. Under general anesthesia, an 8 mm diameter block was obtained from parietal bone of each animal and was put on the frontal bone with a 12 mm 1.5 screws. Was used the lag screw technique from better contact between the recipient and graft. 3-week and 6-week euthanized period were chosen for histometric evaluation. Hematoxylin-eosin was used in a histologic routine technique and histomorphometry was realized with IMAGEJ software. T test was used for data analyses with $p < 0.05$ for statistical significance. The result show some differences in descriptive histology but non statistical differences in the interface between cortical or cancellous bone at 3 or 6 week; as natural, after 6 week of surgery, bone integration was better and statistically superior to 3-week analyses. We conclude that integration of cortical or cancellous bone can be usefully without differences.

Animal study

Bone defects

Bone grafting

animal

animal experiment

article

autotransplantation

Bone defects

bone transplantation

dog

frontal bone

methodology

skull

transplantation

animal study

Bone defects

bone grafting

Animals

Bone Transplantation

Dogs

Frontal Bone

Parietal Bone

Transplantation, Autologous