

# Guided bone regeneration in implant purpose in cosmetic area

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## BACKGROUND

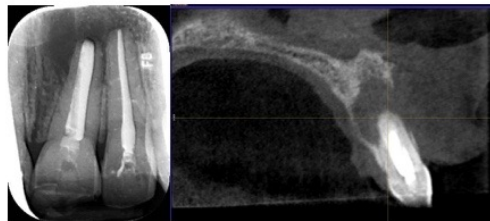
Guided Bone Regeneration (GBR) is a surgical technique that is used in the treatment of large bone defects and is based on the use of membrane barriers to direct the growth of new bone to sites with insufficient volume in order to restore Aesthetics or to allow the placement of dental implants. With tissue engineering it is possible to completely or partially replace damaged fabrics with neofabricated fabrics, designed and constructed for the specific purpose. Bone tissue has the ability to regenerate spontaneously defects < 2 mm, in this case we are talking about repair regeneration, in defects > 2 mm we need to use exogenous strains to promote regeneration (GBR).

## CASE PRESENTATION

A male patient aged 23 years was present at our clinical Hospital for the presence of fistula with purulent material secretion under 2.1 which was already treated endodontically; The patient also reported that he had undergone a further apicectomy surgery, which was always on the same side. From the X-ray examination with orthopantomogram and successive Cone Beam, there is an extensive cystic lesion at the above mentioned element with significant radicular re-absorption, with the involvement of element 2.2 also already endodontically treated 1-2. Considering the extension of the lesion, and considering the failure of the previous apicectomy we opted for the avulsion of element 2.1 with removal of cystic lesion, concomitant regeneration and subsequent implant therapy, it was also decided to perform the apicectomy of the present 2.2.

## CONCLUSIONS

The case presented shows how using regenerative techniques prevents the collapse of hard and soft tissues, which occurs as a physiological bone remodeling process following avulsion of dental elements, particularly in a highly valued aesthetic region. The purpose of biomaterials is to fill the gap of bone defect, Create a suitable environment for bone reformation, stimulate bone reformation, keep the original volume of graft as much as possible.



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