



# Histologic and Histomorphometric Evaluation of the Effects of Particle Size and Different Types of Allografts on Bone Regeneration in a Rat Calvarium Model

Niloufar Golafshan<sup>1</sup>, Mohammad Mohammadi<sup>2</sup>, Mohadeseh Arab Solghar<sup>2</sup>, Mahsa Kalantari<sup>3</sup>, Sina Kakooei<sup>4</sup>, Sajjad Farrokhi<sup>5\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Student Research Committee, Urmia University of Medical Sciences, Urmia, Iran

<sup>2</sup>Oral and Dental Diseases Research Center and Department of Periodontics, Kerman Dental School, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran

<sup>3</sup>Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology, Oral and Dental Diseases Research Center, Kerman Dental School, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran

<sup>4</sup>Endodontology Research Center, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran

<sup>5</sup>Department of Periodontics, Faculty of Dentistry, Urmia University of Medical Sciences, Urmia, Iran

## OPEN ACCESS

### \*Corresponding Author:

Dept. of Periodontics, Faculty of Dentistry, Urmia University of Medical Sciences, Urmia, Iran

### Citation:

Golafshan N, Mohammadi M, Arab Solghar M, Kalantari M, Kakooei S, Farrokhi S. Histologic and Histomorphometric Evaluation of the Effects of Particle Size and Different Types of Allografts on Bone Regeneration in a Rat Calvarium Model. *Iranian biomedical journal* 2024; 28(7): 176.

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Many studies have explored the influence of allograft size and type, but their findings require clarification. This study aimed to conduct a comparative histological and histomorphometric evaluation of the effect of allograft type and particle size differences on bone regeneration in a rat model, an area that has not been addressed in previous research.

**Methods and Materials:** Seventy male Wistar rats were randomly divided into seven groups: (1) no material, (2) 150–500  $\mu\text{m}$  of freeze-dried bone allograft (FDBA), (3) 150–1000  $\mu\text{m}$  of FDBA, (4) 1000–2000  $\mu\text{m}$  of FDBA, (5) allograft cancellous bone block, (6) putty form allograft, and (7) particulate autogenous bone. A full-thickness flap was created, and a 7-mm defect was prepared. After filling the defects, the rats were monitored in separate cages. Light microscopy histological evaluation was carried out in the eighth week.

**Results:** Based on the findings, autogenous group exhibited the highest average in bone formation ( $p = 0.05$ ). The FDBA (1000-2000  $\mu\text{m}$  and 150-1000  $\mu\text{m}$ ) groups also displayed higher new bone formation averages than the other allograft groups ( $p = 0.05$ ). The block and FDBA (1000-2000  $\mu\text{m}$ ) groups had the highest residual bone average ( $p = 0.05$ ). The control group demonstrated the highest connective tissue average ( $p = 0.05$ ).

**Conclusion and Discussion:** This study highlights the substantial impact of allograft type and particle size on bone regeneration. The autogenous bone graft consistently demonstrated the highest levels of new bone formation, indicating its superior performance within our experimental framework.

**Keywords:** Allografts, Bone regeneration, Dental implants