
Enamel matrix derivative -a new approach in periodontal regeneration

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Abstract

Many years goal of the periodontal treatment was to stop the damages produced by the evolution of the inflammatory periodontal disease. In recent years the main aim of the periodontal treatment was to try to regenerate the tissues damaged by the inflammatory periodontal disease. The regeneration of periodontal tissues can be promoted by selecting or stimulating the cells involved in this process. The enamel matrix derivative (EMD) plays an essential role during the development of the tooth; the EMD induces the acellular cementum formation. This stage is a prerequisite in the development of periodontal ligament (i.e. new cementum and new collagen fibers) and alveolar bone. The encouraging results have been obtained by using EMD in conjunction with periodontal surgery for the regeneration of periodontal attachment apparatus lost due to periodontal disease. The purpose of this paper is to review all the histological and clinical data of reports presented until now.

Keywords: enamel matrix derivative, Emdogain®, periodontal regeneration, periodontal disease, guided tissues regeneration (GTR).

Introduction

One of the greatest challenges for periodontists was the periodontal healing by regeneration of the tooth's supporting apparatus which has been lost following inflammatory periodontal disease in recent years. Different methods and materials were assessed, hoping to enhance the formation of a new connective tissue attachment (i.e. new cementum with inserting collagen fibers) and new alveolar bone.

The reconstruction of a new connective tissue attachment has become the main goal of the most recent in vitro and in vivo studies.

Recently, a set of enamel extracellular matrix proteins appears to stimulate the acellular cementum formation, which is a key event in the development of root and functional periodontal ligament (L. HAMMARSTROM & al., [16]).

The EMD has been shown to have the same molecular structure in all mammalian species studied until now. For clinical periodontal treatments, the Emdogain® (Biora) is used,

representing the commercial name for the EMD. The Emdogain® is a gel made by the combination of the EMD and the propylene glycol alginate (PGA) used as a vehicle. The EMD is from around developing teeth in carefully selected young pigs, followed by special processing procedures.

Properties of enamel matrix derivative. Histological and clinical findings

Regeneration of periodontal tissues

Histological data

By definition periodontal regeneration is the type of healing following surgical periodontal treatment which results in the formation of a new connective tissue attachment (i.e. new cementum with inserting collagen fibers) and of a new alveolar bone (T. KARRING & al, [21]).

The periodontal regeneration is a complex biological process that proceeds in a subsequent sequence and needs the participation of all the periodontal structures. In the sequence of events resulting in either bone or cementum formation, periodontal ligament and bone can be stimulated at various points. Classic receptor-mediated peptides or extracellular matrix molecules for soft and hard tissues appear to allow stimulation of tissue formation cascade (D.L. COCHRAN & J.M. WOZNEY [7]). The first level of the periodontal regeneration is an interactive molecular and cellular level. The cellular events stimulate a number of subsequent cellular events (such as chemotaxis, proliferation, differentiation and angiogenesis) which lead to further progression of tissue formation (P.M. BARTOLD & A.S. NARAYANAN, [2]).

So, the sequences of the progression of the physiological periodontal regenerative process are known as well as the order of their linkage: the initial inflammatory reaction, then the appearance of proliferative tissue, the formation and the transformation of the conjunctive tissue. The differentiation of the mesenchymal cells is very important; the fibroblastic cells guide the conjunctive tissue formation, the osteoblastic cells are involved in the alveolar bone formation and the cementum is promoted by the cementoblastic cells (S. PITARU & al., [27]). Periodontal wound healing and regeneration require new matrix to be synthesized, creating an environment into which cells can migrate. The EMD has the potential to significantly modulate matrix synthesis (H.R. HAASE & P.M. BARTOLD, [13]), and can regulate dental follicle cells activity, which, when appropriately triggered, have the ability to differentiate between periodontal ligament fibroblasts, cementoblasts and osteoblasts (Y. TOKIYASU & al., [38]; Z. SCHWARTZ & al. [30]; S.S. HAKKI & al. [14]).

Cultured human periodontal ligament cells exposed to EMD increase attachment rate, growth rate and metabolism, and subsequently release several growth factors (transforming growth factor beta 1, interleukin 6 and platelet derived growth factor) into the medium. Thus EMD is able to regulate cell activities at a periodontal regeneration site in a process mimicking natural root development (S.P. LYGSTADAAS&al., [23]).

The major prerequisite for the periodontal regeneration is the formation of a new cementum capable to provide a support for the new developed collagen fibers. The cementum that is responsible for the insertion of the Sharpey's fibers is the acellular cementum.

The proteins that are involved in the formation of the acellular cementum are produced by the Hertwig's sheath. The EMD is in a percentage of 90 a protein, more specifically amelogenin. The secretion of the EMD is a prerequisite for the development of the periodontal ligament and

alveolar bone. The studies made with Emdogain® are based upon this physiological stage and copy the original process of the periodontal development.

In vitro and in vivo studies showed that the porcine fetal enamel matrix proteins enhance, in both animals and humans, the formation of a new layer of acellular cementum with inserting perpendicularly collagen fibers and the formation of a new alveolar bone (L. HAMMARSTROM, [15], L. HAMMARSTROM & al., [16]). The regeneration of periodontal tissue is promoted by the interaction of the amelogenins with the periodontal ligament cells when detached root surface is conditioned with EMD (A.M. HOANG & al., [19], A. SCULEAN & al., [31], R.A. YUKNA & J.T. MELLONIG, [39]).

Clinical data

Clinical results of one and two years follow-up studies revealed that the treatments with EMD are promising in the treatment of the advanced intrabony periodontal defects (one, two and three-walled defects) at those patients without any local or systemic health problems which could negatively affect the outcome of the therapy. In these advanced intrabony periodontal defects and even in a circumferential defect the placement of Emdogain® results in a significant probing attachment level gain, probing depth reduction and bone fill was evident on clinical probing and during reentry procedure (G. RASPERINI & al., [28]; G. HEDEN, [18]; J.M. GLISE & al., [12]). The stability of the obtained clinical results can be assured by a high level of oral hygiene (A. SCULEAN & al., [31]). The surgical protocol is: 1. removal of local etiologic factors; 2. flap design to maintain papilla architecture; 3. meticulous defect debridement and root planing; 4. root treatment with 24% EDTA (ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid) for 2 minutes; 5. sutures placed prior to Emdogain® application; 6. postoperative treatment with 0,12% chlorhexidine (G. RASPERINI & al., [28]).

Inhibition of the epithelial growth

The EMD has also another very important feature, namely, its potential to inhibit or at least to retard the epithelial down-growth. EMD acts as a cytostatic agent on epithelial cells and the application of EMD suppresses the down-growth of junctional epithelium onto dental root, a process that frequently interferes with the formation of new connective tissue attachments (S.GESTRELIUS & al., [11]; T. KAWASE & al, [22]; S.P. LYGSTADAAS & al., [23]). Thus a proper and hermetical healing after the surgical procedure is provided and conditions for a true periodontal regeneration are ensured.

Antibacterial effect

A common clinical observation following surgical periodontal therapy with EMD (Emdogain®) is the improved healing of the soft tissues during the first post-operative period (A. SCULEAN & al., [31]). Emdogain® might have an antibacterial effect on the vitality of the ex vivo supragingival dental plaque flora due to the low pH (around 5.0) of the vehicle propylene glycol alginate (PGA) and to the hydrophobic properties of EMD (A. SCULEAN & al., [35]).

Osteoactivity

Recent histological findings in mice (B.D. BOYAN & al, [4]) indicate that the EMD is neither osteoconductive (see terminology), nor osteoinductive, but in association with a biomaterial osteoinductive [i.e. demineralized freeze dried human bone allografts (DFDBA) with

recombinant human bone morphogenetic protein-2 (rhBMP-2)] becomes osteoconductive. Further clinical studies are needed before these results are confirmed.

Clinical safety

In spite of their animal origin the enamel matrix proteins have an extremely low immunological potential. The absence of immunological reactions is shown by the normal levels of IgG, IgE, IgA (O. ZETTERSTROM & al [40]). A more recent study confirms these results. In 2000 Heard & al., (R.H. HEARD & al., [17]) evaluate the effect of the repeated application of enamel matrix derivative. Can this affect the healing of intraosseous defects by stimulating an immune reaction to a foreign substance? The conclusion of the study is that the EMD is safe for the treatment of intraosseous defects, even when used repeatedly and provide beneficial results.

Comparison between the EMD treatment and other surgical periodontal treatments

Guided tissues regeneration (GTR.)

One of the most documented and predictable regenerative treatments is currently the guided tissue regeneration (GTR). GTR depends on the exclusion of the gingival tissue from the root surface during the first few months after the surgery. GTR implies the placement of a mechanical barrier (non-bioabsorbable and bioabsorbable membranes) over the denuded root surfaces and the periodontal defects, thus allowing cells originating from the periodontal ligament and the alveolar bone to selectively repopulate the isolated space (S. NYMAN & al., [25]; T. KARRING & al., [21]). The premature exposure (before 3 months) of the membrane means that bacteria may infiltrate the membrane and compromise the results. The histological and clinical results of studies made with both type of membranes (non-bioabsorbable and bioabsorbable) are similar (P. BOUCHARD & al., [3], R.G. CAFFESSE & al., [5]).

The EMD approach seems to require a simpler surgical procedure, an easier manipulation than GTR. There is not any risk to exposure and no anatomical limitations as in case of GTR (S. AROCA & al., [1]). It is important to note that the use of EMD in contradistinction to achieving regeneration with GTR in smaller defects, does not require space maintenance. In 2000 Sculean & al., evaluate from a histological point of view, in monkeys, the effect of treating recession-type defects with EMD, GTR, a combination between EMD and GTR and with a coronally repositioned flap (control sites). In the control specimens the healing was characterized by a long junctional epithelium and limited new connective tissue attachment and bone formation. The defects treated only with EMD presented new attachment formation to a various extent whereas the GTR treated sites consistently presented a new attachment together with new bone, when the membranes were not exposed. The observation that the outcome was also negatively affected by membrane exposure when GTR was supplemented with EMD indicates that this complication may not be overcome with the application of a biologically active substance such as EMD. The regenerated cementum after treatment with EMD alone or a combination of EMD and GTR was predominantly of an acellular type, whereas GTR alone resulted in a mixt acellular and cellular type. These findings support the previous observations on animals, which indicate that the EMD might selectively enhance acellular cementum formation (A. SCULEAN & al., [32], [33]). The combined therapy did not produce any additional improvement. These findings are similar in humans (A. SCULEAN & al., [36]). However, these results do not corroborate with the findings from other previous studies where it was demonstrated that the healing in mandibular degree III

furcation defects following the combined EMD and GTR treatment, enhance a higher level of periodontal regeneration compared with GTR therapy alone (N. DONOS & al., [9]).

Debridement flap.

All reports are in agreement that the treatment with EMD is clinically superior to the treatment without EMD (the open flap debridement) in any parameter evaluated, including the probing attachment level gain, probing depth reduction and bone fill (M. SILVESTRI & al.,[37]; A. SCULEAN & al.,[32] , S.J. FROUM & al., [10]). Reentry data demonstrate that the percentage of fill of osseous defects treated with EMD can be compared favorably with the treatment results utilizing bone grafts or membrane barriers.

EMD combined with bone derived xenograft.

However, one of the inconvenients of the EMD treatment is that the amount of regenerated tissues is dependent upon the available space under the mucoperiosteal flap. Thus, from a clinical point of view, the treatment of advanced, large and deep intrabony defects with EMD may be impeded by an eventual collapse of the mucoperiosteal flap. As a consequence, a reduced space for periodontal regeneration occurs (A. SCULEAN & al., [32]).

In 2000 Sculean et al, treated 12 advanced intrabony defects with the combination of EMD and bovine derived xenograft (BDX) trying to prevent the collapse of the mucoperiosteal flap and to ensure optimal wound stability. This combination would provided the best results because the bone graft (Bio-Oss®) would preserve the space for the regeneration process, preventing the collapse of the flap and the EMD would inhibit the epithelial down-growth (A. SCULEAN & al., [34]). BDX shows an excellent osteoconductivity, is very well integrated into bone tissue and is slowly resorbed by osteoclastic activity (C. CHEN & al., [6]). Since the organic components are removed, the graft does not elicit any allergic reactions and is tolerated clinically very well (C.R. RICHARDSON & al., [29]). It is, however, important to point out that the presented clinical results need to be supported by further histological evidence.

Risk factors which may impede the EMD treatments

The risk factors are generally those of the periodontal disease. They are local and systemic. *Local risk factors* are: any areas that harbor bacteria (restorations with overhangs, orthodontic appliances, etc), the parafunctional habits such as bruxing, the degree of the oral hygiene (in general, the better the personal plaque control, the better the long-term outlook for the dentition) and the patient's compliance to the suggested maintenance following regenerative procedures (in general, the better the compliance, the fewer teeth will be lost). *Systemic risk factors* are: smoking, diabetes and the genotype status for the Interleukin-1(IL-1) gene-the genotype PST®. The study of McGuire et Nunn, 1999 shows that the genotype PST® is positive in 32% of advanced periodontitis and 30% for the group with the prognosis during 12 years. The risk is more than double when a PST positive patient is also smoking (M. MCGUIRE & E. NUNN, [24]). But the significance is still controversially discussed in the literature. The most recent study (P.N. PAPAPANOU & al.,[26]) indicates that only the notion of susceptibility can be advanced for the genotype PST®.

Conclusions

EMD has been successfully employed to mimic natural cementogenesis, to restore fully functional periodontal ligament, cementum and alveolar bone in patients with moderate to severe periodontitis. When applied to denuded root surfaces EMD forms a matrix that locally facilitates true regenerative response in the adjacent tissue. However, the mechanism by which EMD may enhance cementogenesis is still poorly investigated and remains to be elucidated. Further histological studies using higher numbers of animals and defects are needed in order to clarify the role of enamel matrix protein derivative on periodontal wound healing and regeneration.

Also the long term clinical studies are necessary to confirm these excellent results, because until now the studies made are for a short period of time (one or two years follow-up). Some inconvenients of the EMD which may impeded the out come of the regenerative treatment are also needed to be solve. The EMD is not able to attach to the root surface for a period longer than two weeks, which in some types of defects may be a too short time for optimal healing (S. GESTRELIUS & al., [11]).

In addition, if the available data are confirmed, the utility of the enamel matrix proteins may be expanded for other types of periodontal therapy. A recent study in beagle dogs shows the utility of EMD in periodontal healing after teeth replantation in a much lower incidence of ankylosis and a higher incidence of healed periodontal ligament in the Emdogain® group compared with the controls (M.K. IQBAL & M. BAMMAAS, [20]). Maybe in the future the implant approach and its complications (the periimplantitis which are threatening the durability of the implants) will be solved or at least much improved with the periodontal regeneration enhanced by EMD treatment.

However, EMD provides an excellent alternative to current methods of periodontal treatments and allows to the clinician to achieve a true periodontal regeneration.

Terminology

Regeneration is the reproduction or reconstruction of a lost or injured part. The regeneration in periodontology is the formation of new connective tissue attachment (i.e. new cementum with inserting collagen fibers) and new alveolar bone following surgical periodontal treatment (T. KARRING & al., [21]).

Repair can be defined as the healing of a wounded tissue that does not fully restore its previous architecture or function. The healing by repair in the case of the periodontium does not result in restoration of the original form (a new created cementum, periodontal ligament and alveolar bone), nor in the original function of the periodontal attachment apparatus restored.

Osteogenesis represents all the steps and processes leading to bone formation.

Osteoinductivity is the capacity of a biomaterial to induce the differentiation of host mesenchymal cells located near the graft into osteoprogenitor cells. A biomaterial is considered osteoinductive when bone formation occurs after its implantation in a non osseous environment.

Osteoactivity exhibits various forms and includes osteogenicity, osteoinductivity and osteoconductivity (C.J. DAMIEN & J.R. PARSONS,[8]).

Osteoconductivity is the property of a biomaterial to allow ingrowth of vessels as well as osteoprogenitor cells from the recipient bed into the graft. So the graft is acting like a scaffold.

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