Zimmer Dental Research

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Trabecular Metal[™] Dental Implants in an Animal Model

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Trabecular Metal material is a highly porous tantalum biomaterial that mimics the structure and stiffness of trabecular bone, and has been used in orthopedic reconstructions for more than a decade. A Trabecular Metal dental implant has been recently developed, and the goal of this study was to evaluate tissue response to the new device in the canine model. Three Trabecular Metal implants were placed in the partially edentulated jawbones of 8 dogs (3 implants per jaw guadrant / 6 implants per dog) (Fig. 1). Prior to sacrifice, calcein was injected to label newly mineralizing bone tissue. After 2, 8 and 12 weeks of submerged healing, 2 dogs were sacrificed for histological evaluations. Implants were retrieved in block sections and 2 histological samples were prepared from each implant: one section was stained by Goldner's Trichrome to evaluate the presence of osteoid and matured bone inside the pores of the Trabecular Metal material, and the other section was analyzed to evaluate the calcein-labeled tissue. Statistical analysis consisted of Students t-tests to compare bone-to-implant contact (BIC) and histological measures between time intervals. At week 2, the highest percentage of newly mineralizing tissue (36.08%) was observed (Fig. 2). This finding decreased over time: at 8 weeks it was 22.40% and at 12 weeks it was 19.95% (p<0.05). The presence of osteoid was also highest at 2 weeks (63.53%) and significantly decreased over time (35.97% at 8 weeks, 42.94% at 12 weeks; p<0.05) as it was increasingly replaced by matured bone at each time interval of 2, 8 and 12 weeks: 3.32%, 9.01% and 18.69%, respectively. This study found active bone formation inside the pores of the Trabecular Metal material, and the rapid mineralization of tissue during the early healing stage and high BIC levels. The researchers concluded that the Trabecular Metal implant design could be effectively used for dental implant applications. Zimmer Dental Inc. sponsored this study.



Fig. 1 Fluoroscopic image of *Trabecular Metal* implants immediately after placement and soft tissue closure.



Fig. 2 New bone formation inside the pores of *Trabecular Metal implants* 2 weeks post-implantation (40x, calcein labeling).

Images courtesy of Dr. Do-Gyoon Kim and The Ohio State University

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