

DENTISTRY

The Role of Biomimetic Incubation of Sandblasted Titanium Implants in the Process of Osseointegration: An Experimental Study in Dogs

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Abstract

The aim of the present study was to examine the surface characteristics and values of removal torque of an implant surface subjected to sandblasting with 125 μm Al_2O_3 particles with a following immersion in biomimetic fluid and to compare that surface with a machined implant surface.

Study protocol: Forty-eight conical implants were initially made of second-grade titanium alloy. The diameter of implants was 4 mm at the head and 2.6 at the apex, all implants were of 8 mm length and of large variable thread design. Half of them were subjected to sand blasting and immersion in biomimetic fluid at 37 °C for four weeks with daily replenishment of solution until the moment of placement; another 24 implants were left with untreated machined surface. Three-dimensional roughness values were obtained with the help of confocal laser scanning microscope.

Forty-eight implants were implanted in 12 dogs. Twenty-four implants were retrieved after a 6-week healing period following installation, and the remaining 24 were removed upon the completion of 16 weeks, using a torque calibrator ((BTG150CN-S TOHNICHI) with a 20 cN·m - 150 cN·m scale of force registration was applied for the measurements of the removal torque.

Results: The mean 3-dimensional roughness value of biomimetically treated implant surfaces was $1.34 \pm 0.24 \mu\text{m}$ and the mean roughness value measured for the machined surfaces was $0.33 \pm 0.04 \mu\text{m}$ ($P < 0.05$). As to the average parameters of maximum peak-trough distance, these were equal to 2.85 for machined and 24.25 for incubated sandblasted implants. Machined implants demonstrated 49.5 ± 10.3 removal torque values after the 6-week healing period. But for the immersed sandblasted implants the same parameter was equal to 72.7 ± 15.98 cN·m. During a 16-week recovery period, these values increased up to 77.5 ± 15.16 cN·m and 89.7 ± 11.83 cN·m for machined and biomimetically treated sandblasted implants, respectively, $P < 0.05$.

Conclusion: The present study demonstrated the rapid recovery time for biomimetically incubated sandblasted dental implants in comparison to machined surface implants based on findings of early (6 weeks healing period) removal tests. Although there was established only a 13.4% difference in values of removal torque after a 16-week healing period (instead of 32% after 6 weeks of recovery) between two groups of implants which could be associated with delayed bone integration.

Keywords: dental implants; surface treatment; biomimetic fluid; roughness; removal torque.

Introduction

Currently, the use of threaded titanium implants with different types of osseointegrative rough surfaces is considered a conservative treatment modality for partially and fully edentulous patients [1]. Clinical experience of successful application of machined dental implants with a smooth surface texture has a history of about 50 years [2]. However,

the shortcomings of the first generation of implants associated with a long recovery period, the demands of patients who want to have their teeth sooner, and achievements of scientific research in this field have made it possible to introduce a dental product of higher quality which could meet the needs of doctors and patients.

The surface chemical composition of titanium implants is among the most important quality characteristics. A second-generation manufacturing process of dental implants means an application of physical and chemical factors, such as temperature, machining, sand blasting, anodization, sputtering, coating, acid etching, laser treatment, and sterilization. All of

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these are a source of ion, metal, lubricant and other kinds of contamination, which usually have a negative influence on successful osseointegration. That is why careful control of the chemical composition of the titanium implant surface in the manufacture of high quality dental products is of paramount concern [3-5].

One of the methods of titanium surface treatment which could avoid the consequences associated with the presence of chemical impurities in dental implants was suggested by Kokubo and co-workers and was called the biomimetic treatment [6,7]. Biomimetic deposition of microelements onto surfaces of titanium implant materials is a time consuming technique in the manufacture of implants. This method may take several weeks but allows hydroxyapatite and other calcium phosphate molecules to be deposited on the surfaces with complex geometry in a simulated body fluid solution under physiological conditions of temperature and pH [8-11]. As to the methods of examination, one of the most valuable quality tests of bone-to-implant integration cited frequently in the scientific literature is the determination of removal torque. Usually this type of biomechanical investigation is carried out in the course of an experimental animal study. Rabbit and dog tibias are the most frequently used bone sites for performance of such investigations [12,13].

The aim of the present study was to examine the surface characteristics and values of removal torque of an implant surface subjected to sandblasting with 125 μm Al_2O_3 particles with a following immersion in biomimetic fluid and to compare that surface with a machined implant surface.

Material and Methods

Forty-eight conical implants were initially made of second-grade titanium alloy with the following chemical composition: Fe max – 0.15; C max – 0.05; Si max – 0.08; N max – 0.04; Ti min – 99.6; O max – 0.1; H max – 0.008. The diameter of implants was 4mm at the head and 2.6 at the apex, all implants were of 8 mm length and of large variable thread design. Half of them were subjected to sand blasting and immersion in biomimetic fluid at 37 °C for four weeks with daily replenishment of solution until the moment of placement; another 24 implants were left with untreated machined surface.

Simulated body fluid solution was prepared by dissolving reagent-grade NaCl, NaHCO_3 , KCl, $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{MgCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, CaCl₂ and NaSo₄ in distilled water containing buffering agent, HCl and $(\text{CH}_2\text{OH})_3\text{CNH}_2$ at pH 7.25.

Roughness values were evaluated in accordance with recommendations established by Albrektsson & Wennerberg. Commercially pure titanium plates were used as initial material to obtain the abovementioned parameters. The samples were made of the same titanium grade material and were rectangular in shape (5×8).

Mean roughness (Sa) and maximum peak-trough distance (St) were measured with the help of an Aristoplan confocal laser-scanning microscope (Leica, Germany). Measurements were made using a 20x eyepiece under vertical resolution less than 20 nm. For separation of waviness, the

profile roughness calculations were made with a Gaussian filter. Applied cut-off values (λ_c) were 0.8 mm and 0.25 mm.

Animals

Twelve dogs were selected for the study. Experiments were performed in the experimental center of Tashkent Medical Academy. The procedures in this study were performed in accordance with the National Institutes of Health Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals. Maximal effort was made to minimize animal trauma and the number of animals necessary for the acquisition of reliable data. All experiments were approved by our local ethics committee.

All surgical stages associated with implant insertion and assessments of removal torque were carried out under general anesthesia with rometar 2 mg/kg and 0.5 ml atropine; maintenance with novocaine 2% local infiltration. Postoperative care protocol included penicillin G and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs for 5 days. The selected site of implantation was the internal part of the animal's tibia. In each limb we inserted two implants (four implants in every animal): one machined surface implant was placed in the proximal epiphysis of the dog's tibia, and one sand blasted implant immersed in biomimetic fluid was placed in the distal epiphysis of the same tibia. Incisions were made in appropriate locations with a split thickness flap technique. Drillings were made under cool physiological saline irrigation. After insertion of an implant into the prepared bed, the periosteum was sutured with chromic gut 3/0, and nylon 3/0 was applied for the skin.

The second surgical steps took place 6 and 16 weeks later. After administration of general anesthesia to the animals, incisions were made again in the implant zones and the heads of 24 implants (12 machined and 12 incubated sand blasted) were exposed. After 16 weeks the same procedure was carried out with the remaining 24 implants.

In both study intervals, after removing the locking screws, the torque gauge (BTG150CN-S TOHNICHI) with a 20 cN·m - 150 cN·m scale of force registration was applied for the measurements of the removal torque.

Results were statistically processed using the software package Statistica 6.1. A probability value of $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

Results and Discussion

The mean 3-dimensional roughness value of biomimetically treated implant surfaces was $1.34 \pm 0.24 \mu\text{m}$ and the mean roughness value measured for the machined surfaces was $0.33 \pm 0.04 \mu\text{m}$ ($P < 0.05$). As to the average parameters of maximum peak-trough distance, these were equal to 2.85 for machined and 24.25 for incubated sandblasted implants.

Machined implants demonstrated 49.5 ± 10.3 removal torque values after the 6-week healing period. But for the immersed sandblasted implants the same parameter was equal to $72.7 \pm 15.98 \text{ cN} \cdot \text{m}$. During a 16-week recovery period, these values increased up to $77.5 \pm 15.16 \text{ cN} \cdot \text{m}$ and $89.7 \pm 11.83 \text{ cN} \cdot \text{m}$ for machined and biomimetically treated sandblasted implants, respectively, $P < 0.05$.

Implant surfaces are the subject of prolonged studies in order to reach the fastest and safest clinical consolidation of artificial root abutments. At present, machined or first-generation implant surfaces clearly have been surpassed by newer second-generation ones. Sandblasting procedures with or without etching (Tioblast and SLA surfaces), anodic oxidation (TiUnite surface by Nobel Biocare), laser modified micro- and nano-structured surface (Brånemark BioHelix Implant), calcium phosphate coated implants, plasma spraying, sputter-deposition, and biomimetic precipitation are techniques for which several authors should be given a special mention [2-5,14].

Numerous in vitro studies confirmed that the topographical surface characteristics of titanium implants influence blood clot retention, protein adsorption, platelet adhesion, degree of tissue inflammation, osteogenic cell response, and finally the rate of healing [15-18]. It has been already established that the gingival tissue and bone marrow cell response could be considerably influenced by the chemical composition of the implant surfaces [19-21].

Therefore, biomimetically produced titanium implant surfaces may be useful in facilitating early bone ingrowth into porous surfaces without the possibility of fibrous tissue encapsulation and eventual coating failure, which may occur with other types of titanium implant surface manufacturing processes because of the presence of chemical impurities.

Conclusion

The present study demonstrated the rapid recovery time for biomimetically incubated sandblasted dental implants in comparison to machined surface implants based on findings of early (6 weeks healing period) removal tests. Although there was established only a 13.4% difference in values of removal torque after a 16-week healing period (instead of 32% after 6 weeks of recovery) between two groups of implants which could be associated with delayed bone integration.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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