

Scientific Evidence

Hyadent / Hyadent BG

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1. Overview of Publications about Hyadent / Hyadent BG

	New bone formation	Implant osseointegration	Inflammation control	Soft tissue formation	Delayed membrane degradation	Root coverage (Miller Class I, II)	PDL cells proliferation	Infrabony defect treatment	Non-surgical / surgical periodontal therapy outcome	Wound healing	Pain, discomfort, trismus	Blood clot formation
Asparuhova 2019			x	x						x		x
Asparuhova 2020	x			x								
Bayoum 2018			x								x	
Eliezer 2018						x			x			
Eliezer 2019					x							
Eliezer 2019									x			
El Karagi 2013	x											
Fujioka-Kobayashi 2017	x						x					
Ghada 2013	x	x										
Guldener 2017						x					x	
Mueller 2016				x			x			x		
Pilloni 2018						x						x
Pilloni 2019						x		x				x
Shamma 2017	x	x										

2. Overview of Relevant Publications about Hyaluronic Acid

	New bone formation	Bone graft integration	Socket preservation	Sinus floor augmentation	Neo-angenesis	Inflammation control	Soft tissue formation	Periodontal surgery	Wound healing	Infrabony defect	PDL repair	Bacteriostatic	Pain management
Akyildiz 2018	x												
Alcantara 2018	x		x										
Aya 2014									x				
Briguglio 2013								x		x			
Fawzi 2012							x	x					
Jimbo 2017						x					x		
Kim 2016	x		x			x			x			x	
King 1991					x				X				
Mendes 2008	x		x										
Muzaffer	x	x											
Pirnazar 1999												x	
Sasaki 1995	x												
Stiller 2014				x									
Yıldırım 2018						x	x		x				x

3. Abstracts about Hyadent / Hyadent BG

Asparuhova M, Kiryak D, Eliezer M, Mihov D, Sculean A. 'Activity of two hyaluronan preparations on primary human oral fibroblasts'. J Periodontal Res 2018 Sep 27. Epub 2018 Sep 27

Objective

The potential benefit of using hyaluronan (HA) in reconstructive periodontal surgery is still a matter of debate. The aim of the present study was to evaluate the effects of two HA formulations on human oral fibroblasts involved in soft tissue wound healing / regeneration.

Methodology

Metabolic, proliferative, and migratory abilities of primary human palatal and gingival fibroblasts were examined upon HA treatment. To uncover the mechanisms whereby HA influences cellular behaviour, wound healing-related gene expression and activation of signalling kinases were analysed by qRT-PCR and Results: The investigated HA formulations maintained the viability of oral fibroblasts, and increased their proliferative and migratory abilities. They enhanced expression of genes encoding type III collagen and transforming growth factor- β 3, characteristic of scarless wound healing. The HAs upregulated the expression of genes encoding pro-proliferative, pro-migratory, and pro-inflammatory factors, with only a moderate effect on the latter in gingival fibroblasts. In palatal but not gingival fibroblasts, an indirect effect of HA on the expression of matrix metalloproteinases 2 and 3 was detected, potentially exerted through induction of pro-inflammatory cytokines. Finally, our data pointed on Akt, Erk1/2 and p38 as the signalling molecules whereby the HAs exert their effects on oral fibroblasts.

Conclusion

Both investigated HA formulations are **biocompatible** and enhance the **proliferative, migratory and wound-healing** properties of cell types involved in soft tissue wound healing following regenerative periodontal surgery. Our data further suggest that in gingival tissues, the HAs are not likely to impair the healing process by prolonging **inflammation** or causing excessive MMP expression at the repair site.

Asparuhova M, Chappuis V, Stähli A, Buser D, Sculean A, 'Role of hyaluronan in regulating self-renewal and osteogenic differentiation of mesenchymal stromal cells and pre-osteoblasts, Clin Oral Investig. 2020 Mar 31. doi: 10.1007/s00784-020-03259-8.

Objectives

The aim of the study was to investigate the impact of two hyaluronan (HA) formulations on the osteogenic potential of osteoblast precursors.

Methodology

Proliferation rates of HA-treated mesenchymal stromal ST2 and pre-osteoblastic MC3T3-E1 cells were determined by 5-bromo-20-deoxyuridine (BrdU) assay. Expression of genes encoding osteogenic differentiation markers, critical growth, and stemness factors as well as activation of downstream signalling pathways in the HA-treated cells were analysed by quantitative reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (qRT-PCR) and immunoblot techniques.

Results

The investigated HAs strongly stimulated the growth of the osteoprogenitor lines and **enhanced the expression of genes encoding bone matrix proteins**. However, expression of late osteogenic differentiation markers was significantly inhibited, accompanied by decreased bone morphogenetic protein (BMP) signalling. The expression of genes encoding transforming growth factor- β 1 (TGF- β 1) and fibroblast growth factor-1 (FGF-1) as well as the phosphorylation of the downstream signalling molecules Smad2 and Erk1/2 were enhanced upon HA treatment. We observed significant upregulation of the transcription factor Sox2 and its direct transcription targets and critical stemness genes, Yap1 and Bmi1, in HA-treated cells. Moreover, prominent targets of the canonical Wnt signalling pathway showed reduced expression, whereas inhibitors of the pathway were considerably upregulated. We detected decrease of active β -catenin levels in HA-treated cells due to β -catenin being phosphorylated and, thus, targeted for degradation.

Conclusions

HA strongly induces the **growth of osteoprogenitors and maintains their stemness**, thus potentially regulating the balance between self-renewal and differentiation during bone regeneration following reconstructive oral surgeries.

Clinical relevance

Addition of HA to deficient bone or bony defects during implant or reconstructive periodontal surgeries may be a viable approach for **expanding adult stem cells without losing their replicative and differentiation capabilities**.

Bayoum, A., Nadershah, M., Albandar, A., Alsulaimani, B.S., Sankour, I., Gadi, L., Osama, O.A., Tayeb, R., Quqandi, R., Dabroom, W., & Merdad, Y. (2018). The Effect of Cross-Linked Hyaluronic Acid in Surgical Extraction of Impacted Mandibular Third Molars. International journal of dentistry and oral health, 4.

Objectives

The aim of the study was to evaluate the effectiveness of cross-linked Hyaluronic Acid (HA) gel on facial swelling, pain, and trismus after extraction of impacted mandibular third molars.

Methodology

This randomized, double-blinded, splitmouth clinical trial included 14 patients. For each patient, a combination of cross-linked HA with Gelfoam scaffold were randomly applied to one extraction site, while Gelfoam alone was applied to the other extraction site.

Measurements of three facial reference points, pain and maximum mouth opening were recorded preoperatively, as well as on the 2nd, 4th and 7th days after the surgery.

Results

The scores for facial swelling, pain and trismus were the highest on the 2nd postoperative day and decreased gradually on the 4th to the 7th days in both groups. Cross-linked HA group demonstrated statistically significant reduction in swelling, pain, and trismus on the 7th postoperative day when compared to its control group ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion

The application of cross-linked HA after extraction of impacted mandibular third molars has **a positive impact on postoperative swelling, pain and trismus** after the extraction of impacted lower third molars.

Eliezer M, Imber J, Radakovic S, Pirracchio L, Sculean A 'The clinical effect of Hyaluronic acid on root recession coverage: a case series, 6 months evaluation' PD172, Poster Presentation, EuroPerio 9, June 2018, Amsterdam

Background

The data on the potential benefits Hyaluronic acid (HA) for recession coverage surgery is still limited. Aim To evaluate the potential effects of HA on early wound healing and clinical outcomes following recession coverage surgery.

Clinical Procedure

Fifteen female patients (mean age 32.2 years) exhibiting a total of 25 single or multiple Miller Class I, II and III gingival recessions were consecutively treated by means of the modified coronally advanced tunnel (MCAT) or the laterally moved tunnel (LMT) in conjunction with the application of hyaluronic acid (Hyadent, Regedent AG, Zurich, Switzerland) on the root surfaces and subsequent placement and a palatal subepithelial connective tissue graft (SCTG). Intraoral photos were taken at baseline, 2 and 24 weeks postoperatively. Recession Coverage Healing Index (RCHI) was recorded 14 days after surgery. Recession depth (RD), recession coverage (RC), probing depth (PD), width of the attached gingiva (AG) were measured at baseline and at 24 weeks following surgery.

Outcomes

The material comprised 8 Miller Class I, 5 Miller Class II and 13 Miller Class III recessions. Four defects were located in the upper jaw, while the rest of 25 recessions were in the lower jaw. Healing was uneventful in all cases and the RCHI 14 days measured 0.18 ; 0.39. At 6 months, statistically significant improvements in RD and RC were found in all defects. RD improved from 3.55 mm ; 1.35 mm at baseline to 0.38 mm ; 0.68 mm ($p < 0.0001$) at 6 months while RC amounted to 90.03% ; 17.1.

Conclusion

The present findings suggest that the use of **HA as adjunctive to recession coverage surgery**

Eliezer M, Sculean A, Miron RJ, et al. 'Hyaluronic acid slows down collagen membrane degradation in uncontrolled diabetic rats.' J Periodontal Res. 2019;00:1–9. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jre.12665>

Objective

To examine the in vitro biokinetics of hyaluronic acid (HA) from a collagen membrane (CM) and to evaluate the in vivo effect of immersion of the CM in HA solution on its degradation in streptozotocin (STZ)-induced diabetes conditions in a rat calvaria subcutaneous model.

Background

CM degradation is accelerated in uncontrolled diabetic rats. Immersion of CM in HA has been suggested to decrease their resorption rate without interfering with their tissue integration and structural degradation. However, it is unknown to what extent CM degradation may be influenced by its immersion in HA solution under a condition mimicking a medically compromised situation with an increased inflammatory level such as diabetes.

Methodology

CMs were soaked in cross-linked HA. Protein adsorption and the HA release were quantified by ELISA. Diabetes was induced in sixteen rats, while 16 healthy rats served as control. CM was prepared and labeled prior to implantation with Biotin. Seventeen CM were immersed in HA and 17 CM in PBS. In each animal, one test or one control disk was implanted. In order to compare the collagen content, two similar non-implanted CM were used as baseline. Fourteen days after surgery, thirty-two animals were sacrificed. The entire calvaria including the skin above, was chemically fixed, decalcified, and embedded in paraffin. Five- μ m-thick sections were analyzed histologically and histomorphometrically using H&E and avidin-peroxidase staining.

Results

The in vitro results demonstrated that the CM adsorbed roughly 80% of the total HA content. After 10 days, 36.3% of the initial HA remained on the CM. The in vivo results demonstrated that **diabetes significantly reduced the thickness of the CM, while HA had a significant effect on keeping the membrane thickness**. HA increased the residual collagen content in the diabetic group ($P < 0.0001$) but no such effect was observed in the healthy group.

Conclusion

Immersion of CM in HA prior to the implantation delays membrane degradation in uncontrolled diabetic compared with normoglycemic rats.

Eliezer M, Imber JC, Sculean A, Pandis N, Teich S, 'Hyaluronic acid as adjunctive to non-surgical and surgical periodontal therapy: a systematic review and meta-analysis', Clin O Inv 2019; doi: s00784-019-03012-w

Objectives

To evaluate the potential added benefit of the topical application of hyaluronic acid (HA) on the clinical outcomes following non-surgical or surgical periodontal therapy.

Materials and method

A systematic search was performed in Medline, Embase, Cochrane, Web of Science, Scopus and Grey literature databases. The literature search was preformed according to PRISMA guidelines. The Cochrane risk of bias tool was used in order to assess the methodology of the included trials. Weighted mean differences (WMDs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) between the treatment and controls were estimated using the random-effect model for amount of bleeding on probing (BOP), probing depth (PD) reduction and clinical attachment level (CAL) gain. In order to minimize the bias and to perform meta-analysis, only randomized clinical studies (RCTs) were selected.

Results

Thirteen RCTs were included: 11 on non-surgical periodontal treatment and two on surgical periodontal treatment. Overall analysis of PD reduction, CAL gain and BOP reduction in non-surgical therapy with adjunctive HA presented WMD of – 0.36 mm (95% CI – 0.54 to – 0.19 mm; $p < 0.0001$), 0.73 mm (95%CI 0.28 to 1.17 mm; $p < 0.0001$) and – 15% (95% CI – 22 to – 8%; $p < 0.001$) respectively, favouring the application of HA. The overall analysis on PD and CAL gain in surgical therapy with adjunctive HA presented WMD of – 0.89 mm (95% CI – 1.42 to – 0.36 mm; $p < 0.0001$) for PD reduction and 0.85 mm (95% CI 0.08 to 1.62 mm; $p < 0.0001$) for CAL gain after 6–24 months favouring the treatment with HA. However, comparison presented considerable heterogeneity between the non-surgical studies and a high risk of bias in general.

Conclusion

Within their limits, the present data indicate that the topical application of HA may lead to additional clinical benefits when used as an adjunctive to non-surgical and surgical periodontal therapy. However, due to the high risk of bias and heterogeneity, there is a need for further well-designed RCTs to evaluate this material in various clinical scenarios.

Clinical relevance

The adjunctive use of HA may improve the clinical outcomes when used in conjunction with non-surgical and surgical periodontal therapy.

Elkarargy A. Alveolar Sockets Preservation Using Hydroxyapatite / Beta tricalcium Phosphate with Hyaluronic Acid (Histomorphometric study). J Am Sci 2013; 9(1): 556-563]. (ISSN: 1545-1003). <http://www.jofamericanscience.org>. 78

Objective

Alveolar atrophy following tooth extraction remains a challenge for future dental implant placement. Immediate implant placement and postextraction alveolar preservation are two methods that are used to prevent significant postextraction bone loss. The purpose of this study is to investigate the usefulness of hydroxyapatite / beta tricalcium phosphate (HA/BTCP) with hyaluronic acid (HY) for alveolar sockets preservation.

Methodology

Thirty-two New Zealand white rabbits were subjected to the lower left incisor extraction. The rabbits were equally divided into three groups. The extracted sockets (n = 12/group) were filled with: HA/BTCP, HA/BTCP + HY and blood clot (control). All rabbits were sacrificed for histological and histomorphometric evaluation after 4- and 8-week healing periods. .

Results

The results demonstrated that all sites examined in this study displayed evidence of **new bone formation**. A statistically significant difference in the amount of new bone formation were found between sites that healed for an average of 8 only. The results demonstrating approximately 78%, 68 % and 63% of new vital bone formation for groups grafted with HA/BTCP +HY , HA/BTCP and control group respectively after 8 weeks postoperatively.

Conclusion

In conclusion these results exhibited that the use of hydroxyapatite / beta tricalcium phosphate with hyaluronic acid appears to be more efficient in **osteoconduction** when compared with of hydroxyapatite / beta tricalcium phosphate alone and could be promising strategy for preservation of alveolar sockets.

Ghada Bassiouny A. 'Bioinspired Approach for Dental Implant Functionalization: An Experimental Study Evaluating the Effect of Hyaluronate as Bioactive Implant Coating.' J Am Sci 2013;9(11):187-192]. (ISSN: 1545-1003). <http://www.jofamericanscience.org>. 25

Objective

Limited osseointegration of dental implants in areas of poor quantity and quality of bone underscore the need for novel approaches that modulate host cell-implant responses to enhance osseointegration. Bioinspired strategies have emerged and included functionalizing implants with extracellular matrix proteins to augment the biological performance of dental implant. The purpose of this study was to investigate whether coating implant surface with hyaluronate will improve osseointegration compared to uncoated implant surface.

Methodology

Twelve mature New Zealand white rabbits weighing 2.5 - 3.5 kg were implanted with a hyaluronate -coated implant in one tibia and uncoated implant in the other one. Six animals were evaluated by scanning electron microscope for a period of 4 or 8 weeks.

Results

Scanning electron microscopy analysis demonstrated that the implants with hyaluronate coating had significantly the least percentage of gap distance at 8 weeks ($P=0.0079$) compared with the uncoated implants.

Conclusion

Biofunctionalization of the implant surface with hyaluronate significantly **improves bone to implant contact and osseointegration.**

Background

Hyaluronic acid (HA) has been reported to have a positive effect on periodontal wound healing following nonsurgical and surgical therapy. However, to date, a few basic in vitro studies have been reported to investigating the potential of HA on human periodontal ligament (PDL) cell regeneration. Therefore, the aim of this study was to investigate the effect of HA on PDL cell compatibility, proliferation, and differentiation in vitro.

Methodology

Either non-cross-linked (HA_ncl) or cross-linked (HA_cl) HA was investigated. Human PDL cells were seeded in 7 conditions as follows (1) Control tissue culture plastic (TCP) (2) dilution of HA_ncl (1:100), (3) dilution of HA_ncl (1:10), 4) HA_ncl directly coated onto TCP, (5) dilution of HA_cl (1:100), 6) dilution of HA_cl (1:10) and (7) HA_cl directly coated onto TCP. Samples were then investigated for cell viability using a live/dead assay, an inflammatory reaction using real-time PCR and ELISA for MMP2, IL-1 and cell proliferation via an MTS assay. Furthermore, the osteogenic potential of PDL cells was assessed by alkaline phosphatase (ALP) activity, collagen1 (COL1) and osteocalcin (OCN) immunostaining, alizarin red staining, and real-time PCR for genes encoding Runx2, COL1, ALP, and OCN.

Results

Both HA_ncl and HA_cl showed **high PDL cell viability** (greater than 90%) irrespective of the culturing conditions. Furthermore, no significant difference in both mRNA and protein levels of proinflammatory cytokines, including MMP2 and IL-1 expression was observed. Both diluted HA_ncl and HA_cl **significantly increased cell numbers** compared to the controlled TCP samples at 3 and 5 days. HA_ncl and HA_cl in standard cell growth media significantly decreased ALP staining, COL1 immunostaining and down-regulated early osteogenic differentiation, including Runx2, COL1, and OCN mRNA levels when compared to control samples. When osteogenic differentiation medium (ODM) was added, interestingly, the expression of early osteogenic markers increased by demonstrating higher levels of COL1 and ALP expression; especially in HA 1:10 diluted condition. Late stage osteogenic markers remained inhibited.

Conclusions

Both non-cross-linked and cross-linked **HA maintained high PDL cell viability, increased proliferation, and early osteogenic differentiation**. However, HA was consistently associated with a significant decrease in late osteogenic differentiation of primary human PDL cells. Future in vitro and animal research is necessary to further characterize the effect of HA on periodontal regeneration.

Guldener K, Lanzrein C, Eliezer M, Katsaros C, Stähli A, Sculean 'A Treatmetn of Single Mandibular Recessions with the modified coronnal advanced tunnel or laterally closed tunnel, hyaluronic acid, and subepithelial connective tissue graft :a report of 12 cases.' Quintessence Int 2020;51:2-9;doi: 10.3290/j.qi.a44492

Objective

To clinically evaluate the healing of mandibular Miller Class I and II isolated gingival recessions treated with the modified coronally advanced tunnel (MCAT) or laterally closed tunnel (LCT) combined with hyaluronic acid (HA) and subepithelial connective tissue graft (SCTG).

Methodology

Twelve healthy patients exhibiting one isolated mandibular Miller Class I or II (Cairo Class 1) gingival recession of a depth of ≥ 3 mm, were consecutively treated with the MCAT or LCT in conjunction with HA and SCTG. Treatment outcomes were assessed at baseline and at least 6 months postoperatively. The primary outcome variable was complete root coverage (CRC).

Results

Postoperative pain and discomfort were low and no complications such as postoperative bleeding, allergic reactions, abscesses, or loss of SCTG occurred. After a mean follow-up of 18.9 ± 10 months, statistically significant ($P < .0001$) root coverage was obtained in all 12 defects. CRC was measured in six out of the 12 cases (50%), four cases showed a root coverage of over 95%, while the remaining two cases reached 80% and 85%. **Mean root coverage was 96.09%. Mean keratinized tissue width increased from 1.6 ± 0.8 mm to 4.9 ± 1.3 mm** ($P < .0001$) from baseline to follow-up, while mean probing depth showed no statistically significant changes (1.8 ± 0.9 mm vs 1.3 ± 0.5 mm).

Conclusion

Within their limits, the present results indicate that the described treatment approach may lead to **predictable root coverage of isolated mandibular Miller Class I and II** (Cairo Class 1) gingival recessions.

Mueller A, Fujioka-Kobayashi M, Mueller HD, Lussi A, Sculean A, Schmidlin PR, Miron RJ. 'Effect of hyaluronic acid on morphological changes to dentin surfaces and subsequent effect on periodontal ligament cell survival, attachment, and spreading' Clinical Oral Investigations 2016 May .DOI 10.1007/s00784-016-1856-6

Objectives

Hyaluronic acid (HA) is a natural constituent of connective tissues and plays an important role in their development, maintenance, and regeneration. Recently, **HA has been shown to improve wound healing**. However, no basic in vitro study to date has investigated its mode of action. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to examine morphological changes of dentin surfaces following HA coating and thereafter investigate the influence of periodontal ligament (PDL) cell survival, attachment, and spreading to dentin discs.

Methodology

HA was coated onto dentin discs utilizing either non-cross-linked (HA) or cross-linked (HA cl) delivery systems. Morphological changes to dentin discs were then assessed using scanning electron microscopy (SEM). Thereafter, human PDL cells were seeded under three in vitro conditions including (1) dilution of HA (1:100), (2) dilution of HA (1:10), and (3) HA coated directly to dentin discs. Samples were then investigated for PDL cell survival, attachment, and spreading using a live/dead assay, cell adhesion assay, and SEM imaging, respectively.

Results

While control dentin discs demonstrated smooth surfaces both at low and high magnification, the coating of HA altered surface texture of dentin discs by increasing surface roughness. HA cl further revealed greater surface texture/roughness likely due to the cross-linking carrier system. Thereafter, PDL cells were seeded on control and HA coated dentin discs and demonstrated a near 100 % survival rate for all samples demonstrating high biocompatibility of HA at dilutions of both 1:100 and 1:10. Interestingly, non-cross-linked HA significantly increased cell numbers at 8 h, whereas cross-linked HA improved cell spreading as qualitatively assessed by SEM.

Conclusions

The results from the present study demonstrate that both carrier systems for **HA were extremely biocompatible and demonstrated either improved cell numbers or cell spreading onto dentin discs**. Future in vitro and animal research is necessary to further characterize the optimal delivery system of HA for improved clinical use.

Clinical relevance

HA is a highly **biocompatible material that may improve PDL cell attachment** or spreading on dentin.

Objectives

A cemental tear (CeT) is a special type of surface root fracture that may cause periodontal and even periapical tissue destruction. Unfortunately, there is limited knowledge as to how these rare cases can effectively be treated. The present case is the first reported in the literature treating a bony defect caused by a cemental tear with hyaluronic acid (HA) and a collagen membrane. The aim of this case report is to present a regenerative surgical approach with clinical and tomographic success and stability at 2-year follow-up.

Case Presentation

A 61-year-old patient presented with spontaneous pain and gingival swelling over his right central maxillary incisor. Radiographically, a radiolucent area was observed in the medial third between both central incisors. The tomographic evaluation showed a buccal bone dehiscence and a bony defect. Once the differential diagnosis with an endodontic-periodontal lesion and root fracture was performed, CeT was the presumptive diagnosis. During the exploratory flap surgery, a small root fragment (CeT) on the mesial side of the tooth was founded and removed. The bony lesion was treated with hyaluronic acid (HA) and a resorbable collagen membrane. At 2-year follow-up clinical, radiographic, and tomographic success was observed.

Conclusion

A **CeT-associated bony defect** could be successfully treated after removing cemental fragments and performing a regenerative approach using HA and a resorbable collagen membrane.

Pilloni A, Schmidlin PR, Sahrman P, Sculean A, Rojas MA. 'Effectiveness of adjunctive hyaluronic acid application in coronally advanced flap in Miller class I single gingival recession sites: a randomized controlled clinical trial, Clinical Oral Investigations, 2018 <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00784-018-2537-4>

Objectives

The aim of this randomized controlled clinical trial was to evaluate the possible advantages of adjunctive hyaluronic acid (HA) application in the coronally advanced flap (CAF) procedure in single Miller class I/recession type 1 (RT1) gingival recession treatment.

Methodology

Thirty patients with one recession were enrolled; 15 were randomly assigned CAF + HA and 15 to CAF alone. The recession reduction (RecRed), clinical attachment level gain (CAL-gain), changes in probing pocket depth (PPD) and in the width of keratinized tissue (KT), complete root coverage (CRC), and mean root coverage (MRC) were calculated after 18 months. Post-operative morbidity (pain intensity, discomfort, and swelling) was recorded 7 days after treatment using visual analogue scale (VAS).

Results

After 18 months, RecRed was statistically significantly higher in the test group (2.7 mm [1.0]) than in the control group (1.9 mm [1.0]; $p = 0.007$). PPD were found to be slightly but statistically significantly increased in both groups. No statistically significant difference was found for KT gain between treatments. CRC was 80% for test and 33.3% for control sites ($p < 0.05$). A MRC of $93.8 \pm 13.0\%$ for test and $73.1 \pm 20.8\%$ for control sites was calculated ($p < 0.05$). The test group reported lower swelling and discomfort values 7-days post-surgery ($p < 0.05$). Statistically significant difference was not found for pain intensity.

Conclusions

The adjunctive use of **HA was effective in obtaining CRC** for single Miller class I/RT1 gingival recession sites.

Clinical relevance

Adjunctive application of **HA in the coronally advanced flap procedure may improve the reduction of the recessions and increase the probability of CRC** in Miller class I recessions.

Shamma MM, Ayad SS, El-dibany RM, Nagui DA 'Evaluation of the effect of hyaluronic acid mixed with biphasic calcium phosphate on bone healing around dental implants' Alexandria Dental Journal. (2017) Vol.42 Pages:104-11

Introduction

Biphasic calcium phosphate (BCP) is very widely used as a grafting material around dental implants. The properties of such material can be enhanced by adding interpositional graft materials to enhance osteoinduction. Hyaluronic acid (HyA) is an example of osteopromoting materials that can be added to the BCP to enhance its osteoinductive properties.

Objectives

Histological evaluation of using HyA with BCP on bone healing around dental implants.

Methodology

This study was a split mouth design. It was conducted on 9 mongrel dogs. The dogs were allocated into two groups: Group A (Study Group): The right side of the mandible received dental implants with biphasic calcium phosphate bone graft mixed with hyaluronic acid following extraction of the mandibular third premolar. Group B (Control Group): The left side of the mandible received dental implants with biphasic calcium phosphate bone graft only following extraction of the mandibular third premolar. Dogs were sacrificed at 2, 4 and 6 weeks postoperatively. Segments containing the implant and bone graft were retrieved with adjacent bone to be prepared for histological examination using Haematoxylin and eosin stain and Trichrome stain.

Results

All animals survived well, and remained active and alert all over the course of the experiment. Both groups were characterized by **new bone formation**. The newly formed bone was more evident in association with group (A).

Conclusion

HyA **accelerates the onset of new bone formation** when combined with BCP for bone augmentation in the treatment of osseous defects.

4. Abstracts about Hyaluronic Acid

Akyildiz S, Soluk-Tekkesin M, Keskin-Yalcin B, Unsal G, Ozel Yildiz S, Oscan I, Cakarar S, "Acceleration of fracture healing in experimental model: Platelet-Rich Fibrin or Hyaluronic Acid?" J Craniofac Surg, 2018 oct;29(7):1794-1798. Doi: 10.1097/SCS.0000000000004934

Objective

In this study, we compared the bone-healing effects of the local application of platelet-rich fibrin (PRF) and hyaluronic acid (HA) to bilateral tibial fractures in rats.

Methodology

Twenty-three adult male Sprague- Dawley rats were used. Twenty-two animals were randomly allocated to a control group (n¼6) and 2 study groups: PRF (n¼8) and HA (n¼8). The 23rd rat was used as a donor to obtain PRF. Each group was divided into 2 subgroups for histomorphometric and radiologic assessments at 2 and 6 weeks. Foreign body reaction, necrosis, inflammation, new bone formation, and fibrosis were investigated as bone healing parameters in terms of histopathologic analysis. The difference between the groups for these parameters was evaluated. The radiologic evaluation was performed by comparing the 3-dimensional reconstruction images of the fracture sites between the study and control groups.

Results

Histomorphometric evaluation showed that at 2 weeks postoperatively, the control group showed lesser bone formation (26.1; 6.6%) when compared to the study (HA: 54.7;9.7%; PRF: 75.3; 19.2%) groups and PRF group showed highest total ossification. At 6 weeks postoperatively the PRF group showed lesser total ossification (50.7; 28.2%) when compared to control (76.3; 21.7%) and HA group. **The HA (88.8; 13.3%) showed highest total ossification.** In the control group, fibrosis was more prominent at week 6, whereas in the HA and PRF groups the amount of ossification increased. In contrast to histopathologic healing, radiologic bone healing did not differ significantly among the study and control groups 2 weeks after surgery, whereas at 6 weeks, the results of radiologic bone formation were in accordance with those of histopathologic bone healing.

Objective

This study evaluated the effects of hyaluronic acid (HA) on bone repair of human dental sockets.

Methodology

Thirty-two lower first premolars were extracted from 16 patients (2 per patient) for orthodontic reasons. Following the extractions, one socket was randomly filled with 1% HA gel, while the other was allowed to naturally fill with blood clot. After 30 and 90 days of surgery, patients underwent cone beam computed tomography. Five central orthoradial slices were captured from each socket. The gray intensity was measured in each image and results were reported as mean percentage of bone formation. The buccolingual alveolar ridge width was measured and dimensional changes were compared between the postoperative intervals. The pattern of alveolar trabecular bone was evaluated through the fractal dimension.

Results

Treated sockets showed a higher percentage of bone formation and fractal dimension values (58.17% and 1.098, respectively) compared with controls (48.97% and 1.074, respectively) in the 30-day postoperative period ($p < 0.05$). After 90 days, there was no significant difference between groups. Additionally, no significant difference was found between groups regarding the alveolar dimensions ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion

Use of 1% HA gel after tooth extraction accelerates bone repair in human dental sockets.

Aya KL, Stern R. Hyaluronan in wound healing: rediscovering a major player. Wound Repair Regen. 2014;22(5):579-593. doi:10.1111/wrr.12214

Abstract

Wound healing involves a series of carefully modulated steps, from initial injury and blood clot to the final reconstituted tissue or scar. A dynamic reciprocity exists throughout between the wound, blood elements, extracellular matrix, and cells that participate in healing. Multiple cytokines and signal transduction pathways regulate these reactions. A major component throughout most of the process is hyaluronan, a straight-chain carbohydrate extracellular matrix polymer. Hyaluronan occurs in multiple forms, chain length being the only distinguishing characteristic between them. Levels of hyaluronan in its **high-molecular-weight form are prominent in the earliest stages of wound repair**. Progressively more fragmented forms occur in a manner not previously appreciated. We outline here steps in the wound healing cascade in which hyaluronan participates, as well as providing a review of its metabolism. Although described by necessity in a series of quantum steps, the healing process is constituted by a smooth continuum of overlapping reactions. The prevalence of hyaluronan in the wound (initially termed "hexosamine-containing mucopolysaccharide"), particularly in its early stages, was pointed out over half a century ago by the Harvard surgeon J. Engelbert Dunphy. It appears we are now returning to where we started.

Briguglio F, Briguglio E, Briguglio R, Cafiero C, Isola G. Treatment of infrabony periodontal defects using a resorbable biopolymer of hyaluronic acid: a randomized clinical trial. Quintessence Int. 2013;44(3):231-240. doi:10.3290/j.qi.a29054

Objective

This randomized clinical study examined the use of hyaluronic acid to treat infrabony periodontal defects over a period of 24 months.

Methodology

Forty subjects with a two-wall infrabony defect (probing depth [PD] ≥ 7 mm; clinical attachment level [CAL] ≥ 7 mm) were selected. The defects were randomly divided into two groups: sites treated with hyaluronic acid (test group) and those treated with open flap debridement (control group).

Results

The 12- and 24-month evaluations were based on clinical and radiographic parameters. The primary outcome variable was CAL. Test defects shows a mean CAL gain of 1.9 ± 1.8 mm, while the control defects yielded a significantly lower gain of 1.1 ± 0.7 mm. PD reduction was also significantly higher in the test group (1.6 ± 1.2 mm) than in the control group (0.8 ± 0.5 mm). Frequency distribution analysis of the study outcomes indicated that hyaluronic acid increased the predictability of clinically significant results (CAL gains ≥ 2 mm and PD reduction ≥ 2 mm) in the test group compared with the controls.

Conclusions

The treatment of infrabony defects with hyaluronic acid offered an additional benefit in terms of **CAL gain, PD reduction, and predictability** compared to treatment with open flap debridement.

Fawzi KM et al. 'Local application of hyaluronan gel in conjunction with periodontal surgery: a randomized controlled trial.' Clinical Oral Investigations, 2012; 16, 1229–1236.

Objectives

Hyaluronic acid application has been proven to be beneficial in a number of medical disciplines. The aim of the current study was to clinically evaluate the effect of local application of hyaluronan gel in conjunction with periodontal surgery.

Methodology

Fourteen patients with chronic periodontitis having four interproximal intrabony defects (≥ 3 mm) with probing depth values >5 mm were included in this split-mouth study. Following initial nonsurgical periodontal therapy and re-evaluation, defects were randomly assigned to be treated with modified Widman flap (MWF) surgery in conjunction with either 0.8% hyaluronan gel (test) or placebo gel (control) application. Clinical attachment level (CAL), probing depth (PD), gingival recession (GR), plaque index (PI), and bleeding on probing (BOP) values were taken at baseline and 3 and 6 months. Differences between test and control sites were evaluated using a Wilcoxon signed-rank and a McNemar test. A Friedman and a Cochran test were used to test equal ranks over time. Statistically significant differences were noted for CAL and GR ($P < 0.05$) in favor of the test sites.

Results

No significant differences were found regarding PD, BOP, or PI values ($P > 0.05$).

Conclusion

Hyaluronan gel application in conjunction with periodontal surgery appears to result in **significant improvement of CAL and in a reduction in GR**. Hyaluronan gel application appears to improve the clinical outcome of MWF surgery.

Jimbo R, Singer J, Tovar N, Marin C, Neiva R, Bonfante EA, Janal MN, Contamin H, Coelho PG, “Regeneration of the cementum and periodontal ligament using local BDNF delivery in class II furcation defects.”, J Biomed Mater Res B Appl Biomater. 2018 May;106(4):1611-1617. doi: 10.1002/jbm.b.33977. Epub 2017 Aug 21

Objectives

Periodontal furcation defects are usually addressed by the placement of a physical barrier which may limit the regenerative potential of periodontal wounds.

Methodology

This study morphometrically quantified the regenerative effect of brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) in furcation defects in a non-human primate model. Grade II furcation defects (with and without induced inflammation prior to surgery) were created on the first and second molars of eight non-human primates. Defects were treated with open flap debridement and subsequently filled with either: Group A; BDNF (500 µg mL⁻¹) in high-molecular weight-hyaluronic acid (HMW-HA), Group B; BDNF (50 µg mL⁻¹) in HMW-HA, Group C; HMW-HA acid only, Group D; unfilled defect, or Group E; BDNF (500 µg mL⁻¹) in saline. Periodontal wound healing was observed every 2 weeks by computed-tomography. At 11 weeks all animals were sacrificed and maxillary and mandibular block biopsies were referred for nondecalcified histology.

Results

Linear measurements of new cementum (cellular and acellular) and periodontal ligament (PDL) formation were performed. Computerized-tomography reconstruction and software quantification demonstrated successful bone fill for all groups. However, histometric assessment demonstrated significantly higher level of total periodontal regeneration for the 500 µg mL⁻¹ BDNF HMW-HA relative to all other groups.

Conclusion

No significant differences in cementogenesis were observed among groups. Significantly higher acellular cementum formation was observed for sites where inflammation was not induced prior to surgical procedures. While all groups experienced similar bone fill and cementogenesis, the 500 µg mL⁻¹ BDNF HMW-HA appeared to most effectively repair PDL (minimum increase of ~22% relative to all groups; over 200% relative to unfilled defects).

Kim JJ, Song HY, Ben Amara H, Kyung-Rim K, Koo KT. Hyaluronic Acid Improves Bone Formation in Extraction Sockets With Chronic Pathology: A Pilot Study in Dogs. J Periodontol. 2016;87(7):790-795. doi:10.1902/jop.2016.150707

Background

Previous studies on ridge preservation focusing on fresh extraction sockets using graft materials for ridge preservation procedures have reported a delay in the tissue modelling and remodelling phases. The objective of this study is to evaluate the effect of hyaluronic acid (HA) on healing of infected sockets.

Methodology

Six beagle dogs were used in this study. Both mandibular third premolars were hemisected, and the distal roots were extracted. Subsequently, periodontal and endodontic lesions were induced at the remaining mesial root. After communication of the periodontal lesion, an endodontic periapical lesion was observed at 4 months, and the mesial roots of both the right and left sides were extracted. HA was applied into the socket of the test group, and no treatment was administered to the other group (control group). Three months after extraction of the mesial roots, the dogs were sacrificed, and histologic evaluations were performed.

Results

The sockets were filled by mineralized bone ($47.80\% \pm 6.60\%$) and bone marrow ($50.47\% \pm 6.38\%$) in the control group, whereas corresponding values were $63.29\% \pm 9.78\%$ and $34.73\% \pm 8.97\%$ for the test group, respectively. There was a statistically significant difference between the groups. Reversal lines and a copious lineup of osteoblasts were observed in the middle and apical parts of the sockets in the test group.

Conclusion

An infected socket shows delayed healing of the socket wound, and HA, because of its osteoinductive, bacteriostatic, and anti-inflammatory properties, may improve bone formation and accelerate wound healing in infected sockets.

King, S.R., Hickerson, W.L. and Proctor, K.G. (1991) Beneficial Actions of Exogenous Hyaluronic Acid on Wound Healing. *Surgery*, 109, 76-86.

Objective

To determine the effect of exogenous hyaluronic acid (HA) on healing of experimental wounds, responses in the hamster cheek pouch were measured after a hole was cut through the tissue with a biopsy punch.

Methodology

Fluorescence-labeled dextran was administered intravenously as a macromolecular tracer and the microcirculation was observed in vivo with a fluorescence microscope connected to a high-resolution television system. In one group a gelatin sponge soaked in 1.5 ml 16 mg/dl HA in water was applied topically at the time of injury and on postinjury days 1, 3, 5, and 7. The control group received the sponge soaked in the aqueous vehicle. Every 2 days after injury, the microcirculation was observed or histologic specimens were harvested. Wound size decreased almost twice as fast with HA compared with its vehicle (p less than 0.05). Healing was defined as time for total wound closure with at least one microvessel bridging the site of injury and required 16 or more days with vehicle but averaged less than 9 days with HA.

Results

Early during healing the repair site was surrounded by widespread extravasation of the fluorescent tracer, an index of inflammation; this area was reduced by two thirds 2 to 4 days after injury with HA compared with its vehicle (p less than 0.05). The density of perfused microvessels was twofold higher with HA 2 to 4 days after injury (p less than 0.05). However, microvessel density was similar in both groups by 6 days after injury and remained similar for at least 45 days after injury, which suggests that HA evoked no unusual angiogenic response. Histologic examination of fixed, stained specimens showed increases in intravascular leukocytes after injury and treatment-related differences in the distribution of intravascular leukocytes in 20 to 40 microns and 40 to 80 microns diameter microvessels 1 to 2 days after injury. Otherwise, leukocyte infiltration during healing was similar in both groups.

Conclusion

The mechanism for the beneficial action of HA on healing is unknown. However, several in vitro studies suggest that **HA is part of a feedback loop that promotes cell proliferation and migration in actively growing tissues**. Alternatively, the role of HA in water homeostasis could favor tissue hydration, which has a well-known beneficial **effect on healing**.

Objective

In this study we evaluated the effects of sodium hyaluronate (HY) in the healing process of tooth sockets of rats.

Methodology

Immediately after the extraction of the upper first molars of male Holtzman rats, right sockets were treated with 1% HY gel (0.1 ml), while left sockets were used as control (blood clot). The animals were sacrificed at 2, 7, and 21 days after tooth extraction and upper maxillaries processed for histological and morphometric analysis of the apical and medium thirds of the sockets. Carbopol, an inert gel, was used to evaluate the mechanical effect of gel injection into sockets. Expression of bone morphogenetic protein-2 (BMP-2) and osteopontin (OPN) was determined by immunohistochemistry at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 days after tooth extraction.

Results

Histological analysis showed that HY treatment induced **earlier trabecular bone deposition resulting in a bone matrix more organized** at 7 and 21 days after tooth extraction. Also, HY elicited significant increase in the amount of bone trabeculae at 7 and 21 days after tooth extraction (percentage of trabecular bone area at 7 days: 13.21" 4.66% vs. 2.58" 1.36% in the apical third of control sockets) and in the vessels counting at 7 days. Conversely, the number of cell nuclei was decreased in HY-treated sockets. Additionally, expression of BMP- 2 and OPN was enhanced in HY-treated sockets compared with control sockets.

Conclusion

These findings suggest that HY **accelerates the healing process in tooth sockets** of rats stimulating the expression of osteogenic proteins.

Muzaffer A. et al. 'The Effect of Hyaluronic Acid-supplemented Bone Graft in Bone Healing: Experimental Study in Rabbits' J Biomater Appl 2006 20:209

Objective

Hyaluronic acid (HA) is one of the essential components of extracellular matrix, which plays a predominant role in tissue morphogenesis, cell migration, differentiation, and adhesion. Bone allografts are frequently used to repair and reconstruct bone defects.

Methodology

In this study, two cavities of 3 mm diameter and depth have been created in the right tibia of 30 mature rabbits in accordance with the principles of general surgery. One of the cavities in the tibia is filled with HA and bovine bone graft and the other is filled with only spongiosal bone graft, for the purpose of control. On the 20th, 30th, and 40th days, rabbits have been sacrificed in equal numbers and defective regions have been extracted. The Kruskal–Wallis test was applied to the data obtained in the result of histopathologic survey of specimens.

Conclusion

The cavities that have been filled with **HA and bone graft have shown higher scores** than the control group during every period of the study.

Pirnazar P, Wolinsky L, Nachnani S, Haake S, Pilloni A, Bernard GW. 'Bacteriostatic effects of hyaluronic acid.' J Periodontol 1999;70:370–4.

Background

This investigation is one of a series of projects seeking to ascertain whether hyaluronic acid (HA) is therapeutically effective in tissue regeneration procedures. The rationale for these investigations is to test the hypothesis that HA can serve as a bioabsorbable carrier for other substrates as well as itself actively promote the regeneration of tissue.

Methods

In this paper, we report on the bacteriostatic and bactericidal properties of 3 molecular weight formulations of recombinant HA (low, 141 kD; medium, 757 kD; and high, 1,300 kD) on selected oral and non-oral microorganisms in the planktonic phase. Three concentrations of each HA formulation were screened, 0.5, 1.0, and 2.0 mg/ml, using a standard broth culture assay.

Results

Recombinant HA exerted varied bacteriostatic effects on all the bacterial strains tested depending on its molecular weight (MW) and concentration. The high concentrations of the medium MW HA had the greatest bacteriostatic effect, particularly on the *Actinobacillus actinomycetemcomitans*, *Prevotella oris*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, and *Propionibacterium acnes* strains. The 1.0 mg/ml concentration of high MW HA had the greatest overall bacteriostatic effect, inhibiting the growth of all 6 bacterial strains tested. Among the bacterial strains studied, HA was found to have no bactericidal effects, regardless of concentration or molecular weight.

Conclusions

The results of this study suggest that HA in the MW range of 1,300 kD may prove beneficial in **minimizing bacterial contamination of surgical wounds** when used in guided tissue regeneration surgery.

Sasaki T, Watanabe C, Stimulation of Osteoinduction in Bone Wound Healing by High-Molecular Hyaluronic Acid. Bone. Vol. 16. No.1 January 1995:9-15

Objective

To study the osteoinductive action of hyaluronic acid (HA), we examined the effects of applying an elastoviscous high molecular HA preparation on bone wound healing after bone marrow ablation.

Methodology

The middiaphyses of cortical bones from rat femurs were perforated with a round bar, and excavated marrow cavities were filled immediately with high-molecular HA. Bone marrow ablation without HA was used to prepare controls. On post-ablation days 1, 2, 4, 7, and 14, animals were perfusion-fixed with an aldehyde mixture, and dissected femurs were examined by means of light, transmission-, and scanning-electron microscopy. In controls, the wounded marrow cavities were first filled with blood and fibrin clots (days 1 and 2), then with granulated tissues containing macrophages, neutrophils, and fibroblastic cells (day 4).

Results

New bone formation by differentiated osteoblasts was observed at 1-week post-ablation; at 2 weeks, the perforated cortical bones and marrow cavities were filled mostly with newly formed trabecular bone. In bones to which HA had been applied, new bone formation already had been induced by day 4 on both the peri- and endosteal surfaces of the existing cortical bones. At 1-week post-ablation, marrow cavities were completely filled with newly formed trabecular bones, in which active bone remodelling by osteoblasts and osteoclasts had occurred. Granulated tissues were replaced rapidly by normal marrow cells.

Conclusion

These results suggest that **high-molecular HA is capable of accelerating new bone formation** through mesenchymal cell differentiation in bone wounds.

Stiller M. et al. 'Performance of β -tricalcium phosphate granules and pitty bone grafting materials after bilateral sinus floor augmentation in humans' Biomaterials 2014

Objective

Sinus floor augmentation (SFA) using bone grafting materials, and in particular calcium phosphates (CaP), is a well-established pre-implantology procedure. The use of CaP simplifies SFA procedures. β -tricalcium phosphate (β -TCP) is amply used for SFA. This study evaluated the clinical and osteogenic performance of β -TCP granules (TCP-G) and a β -TCP putty (TCP-P) bone graft material. TCP-P consisted of TCP-G in a hyaluronic acid (HyA) carrier. Bone formation, volume stability and osteogenic marker expression after bilateral SFA in patients was assessed.

Methodology

Eight patients were selected for a split-mouth design. Biopsies obtained six months after SFA, were processed for immunohistochemical analysis of collagen type I (Col I), alkaline phosphatase (ALP), osteocalcin (OC) and bone sialoprotein (BSP). Histomorphometric analysis determined bone, grafting material and marrow space percentages. Cone-beam computed tomography was used to calculate the graft volume and its stability.

Conclusion

Both materials allowed excellent **bone regeneration and volume stability**. TCP-P displayed better surgical handling properties, greater bone formation, higher expression of Col I, ALP, OC and BSP; as well as significantly lower grafting volume reduction values. HyA had no adverse effect on TCP-P performance. Due to its clinical and osteogenic performance, TCP-P can be regarded as excellent bone grafting material for SFA.

Yıldırım S, Özener HÖ, Doğan B, Kuru B. Effect of topically applied hyaluronic acid on pain and palatal epithelial wound healing: An examiner-masked, randomized, controlled clinical trial. J Periodontol. 2018;89(1):36-45. doi:10.1902/jop.2017.170105

Objectives

This study aims to evaluate the effects of two different concentrations of topical hyaluronic acid (HA) on postoperative patient discomfort and wound healing of palatal donor sites after free gingival graft (FGG) surgery.

Methodology

Thirty-six patients requiring FGG were randomly assigned into three groups in an examiner-masked, randomized, controlled clinical trial. After harvesting palatal grafts, 0.2% and 0.8% HA gels were used in test groups 1 and 2, respectively. Gels were applied on donor sites and protected with periodontal dressing in the test groups, whereas the wound was covered only with periodontal dressing in the control group. On days 3, 7, 14, and 21, pain and burning sensation were recorded using a visual analog scale (VAS) as well as other parameters such as complete epithelization (CE) and color match on days 3, 7, 14, 21, and 42.

Results

Test groups experienced less pain than the control group on days 3 and 7 ($P < 0.001$ and $P < 0.001$, respectively). Mean VAS score for burning sensation was higher in the control group on day 3 compared with test groups 1 and 2 ($P = 0.03$ and $P = 0.02$, respectively). CE in all patients was achieved on day 21 in both test groups, whereas it was achieved on day 42 in the control group. The test groups showed higher color match scores than the control group on days 21 ($P < 0.001$ and $P < 0.001$, respectively) and 42 ($P = 0.004$ and $P = 0.002$, respectively).

Conclusion

Topical application of HA exhibits **positive impact on postoperative pain and burning sensation, and accelerates palatal wound healing** in terms of epithelization and color match.