The use of monocortical bone graft in closure of oro-antral fistula

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Background: Oro-antral fistula is a pathological condition characterized by the existence of a communication between the oral cavity and the maxillary sinus as a result of loss of the soft and hard tissues which normally separate both compartment.

Aim: The aim of the study designed to show the effectiveness of intra-oral block bone graft for closure of oro-antral fistula.

Methods: The study was conducted on 10 patients suffering from oroantral fistula as a complication of dental extraction, their age ranging from 23-59 years old, for both sexes and oroantral duration ranging from 2 months to 2 years. All cases were treated by the use of monocortical bone graft harvested from the mandibular symphyseal area by the use of trephine bur with different sizes, and the buccal advancement flap for closure of oroantral fistula. A clinical and radiographical (periapical, panoramic, and computerized tomography radiograph) evaluation was made immediately after surgery and after 1, 3 and 6 months postoperatively.

Results & Conclusion: None of the cases had developed oro-antral communication recurrence. The closure of oroantral fistula by buccal advancement flap and bone graft has the advantage of reconstruct bone by bone and mucosa with mucosa (replace the defect with similar tissues) and bone graft ensure support to the flap and so reduction of failure rate of oroantral recurrence.

Biography
Azza Abourabeh has obtained her Master's degree in Oral & Maxillofacial from College of Dentistry, Alexandria University in 2008. She was a Resident in Oral & Maxillofacial Department in Alexandria University Hospitals for three years and was a Faculty Member in Oral & Maxillofacial Department, Qassim University in Saudi Arabia. She is currently an Assistant Lecturer in College of Dentistry, Pharos University in Egypt.