

***EVALUATION OF POROUS BOVINE BONE  
MINERAL IN THE TREATMENT OF HUMAN  
PERIODONTAL DEGREE II FURCATION DEFECTS  
- A CLINICAL STUDY***

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Periodontal disease results in the destruction of the hard and soft connective tissue supporting structures around the teeth. A contemporary goal of periodontal therapy is to obtain regeneration of damaged tissues<sup>3,21</sup>.

Among periodontal defects, the furcation involvement represents one of the most challenging scenarios due to difficulty in achieving a predictable improvement regardless of the type of periodontal therapy. Moreover, the presence of furcation involvement has been demonstrated to considerably impact tooth prognosis.<sup>22,41</sup>

Teeth with furcation involvement undergo more extensive and rapid clinical probing attachment loss and are lost with greater frequency than are single-rooted teeth. Degree I furcations (Hamp et al, 1975)<sup>28</sup> are generally well managed with routine periodontal procedures, while degree III furcations generally require more extensive therapy. Degree II furcations present a common clinical problem that has perplexed clinicians for many years.<sup>55,75</sup>

Degree II furcation defects, with their unique anatomy, pose a special regenerative challenge. Numerous surgical