

A Brief History, Challenges and Types of the Experimental Bone Transplantation

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Abstract

Bone transplantation refers to the process of transferring bone tissue from one location to another, either within

such as autografts, allografts, and xenografts. Autografts involve harvesting bone tissue from one part of the patient's body and transplanting it to another part, while allografts involve obtaining bone tissue from another individual

• Infection: Bone tissue can be infected during harvesting, processing, or transplantation, leading to bone necrosis, sepsis, and other complications. Infections can be prevented by adhering to strict aseptic

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protocols, using sterile instruments and equipment, and treating infections promptly.

• Resorption: Bone tissue can be resorbed by the body over time, leading to loss of gra volume and function. Resorption can be minimized by using osteoconductive and osteoinductive materials, such as growth factors, sca olds, and biomaterials [6].

Bone transplantation is a medical procedure that involves the transfer of bone tissue from one individual to another, or from one part of the body to another. is procedure is commonly used to treat a variety of medical conditions, including bone fractures, joint replacements, and bone defects. ere are several types of bone transplantation that can be performed, each with its own advantages and disadvantages [7].

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