

Research Article

Radiographic comparison of density and height of posterior maxillary bone after open sinus lift surgery with and without PRF

Mohamad Taghi Chitsazi¹ • Ali Hosien Dehghani² • Amir Reza Babaloo¹ • Sohrab Amini³ • Hadi Kokabi^{4*}

¹Department of Periodontics, Dental School, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

²Department of Periodontics, Dental School, Islamic Azad University of Tabriz, Tabriz, Iran

³Department of Periodontics, Dental School, Ardabil University of Medical Sciences, Ardabil, Iran

⁴Department of Periodontics, Dental School, Hamedan University of Medical Sciences, Hamedan, Iran

*Corresponding Author; E-mail: arastehadi@gmail.com

Received: 11 May 2018; Accepted: 12 December 2018

J Adv Periodontal Implant Dent 2018;10(2):43–49 | doi:10.15171/japid.2018.008

This article is available from <https://japid.tbzmed.ac.ir/>

© 2018 The Authors. This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Abstract

Background and aims. Expansion of maxillary sinus towards the alveolar crest due to tooth loss or horizontal–vertical resorption of the alveolar bone decreases the available bone for the placement of dental implants in the posterior maxilla. The method suggested for placing implants with a standard length is the use of sinus lift surgery with autogenous bone graft or bone substitute materials. The aim of the present research, with split-mouth design, was radiographic comparison of the density and height of the posterior of maxillary bone after open sinus lift procedure with and without PRF.

Materials and methods. In this split-mouth clinical trial, 14 patients were evaluated, with complete or partial bilateral edentulism of the upper jaw. In each case, for the sinus lift surgery of the test side, PRF was used, while in the sinus lift surgery of the other side of the same patient no graft materials were used. After six months and before the second surgery, CBCT was used to evaluate bone density and height.

Results. All the 41 implants were osseointegrated and were clinically stable. The bone height was 1.42 mm higher in the PRF group than the group without PRF, which was statistically significant. The mean density of the bone formed around the dental implants in the PRF group was 52.85 units higher than that of the group without PRF, which was statistically significant.

Conclusion. Using PRF in sinus lift surgery might enhance the quantity and quality of bone formation.

Key words: Dental implants, Platelet-Rich Fibrin, Sinus Floor Augmentation.

Introduction

Pneumatization of maxillary sinus towards the alveolar crest due to tooth loss or horizontal–vertical resorption of the alveolar bone decreases

the available bone to place dental implants in the posterior maxilla.^{1,2} The method proposed for placing implant with a standard length is the use of sinus lift surgery with autogenous bone graft or bone sub-

stitute materials. Recent advances in surgical techniques and graft materials have resulted in improved prognosis of implant treatment in the posterior maxillary region.^{1,3} Also, due to the high success rate, it can be indicated for patients with bone deficiency in the posterior maxilla.¹ Various graft materials are used for sinus lift surgery, including autologous bone, xenografts, mineralized and demineralized bone allografts, and alloplasts. However, in recent years, xenografts and allografts have been used more extensively than bone autografts in sinus lift procedures, which is mostly due to a decrease in surgical complications associated with the graft donor region.³ Although many studies have reported success with use of xenografts and allografts, higher treatment costs and the potential of disease transmission are still notable. Thus, the possibility of sinus lift without using bone-substitute materials can be desirable.

Ellegaard et al⁴ presented the first clinical report on sinus lift procedure without any graft material. Also, Lundgren et al⁵ described open sinus lift technique without graft materials and only with clot formation.⁵ Other studies have also reported that bone formation is not dependent on the graft material, and clot formation alone can lead to formation of bone in the space created under the membrane of the sinus.^{6,7} In this method, based on GBR principles, dental implants are also inserted, so that it keeps the membrane in an elevated position as tent pegs, which can fill up the space with blood clot. The blood clot can act a scaffold for bone formation.⁵

To improve the clot stability, release more growth factors, accelerate the healing speed, improve the quality of the bone formed, and enhance bone formation, some researchers have used platelet-rich fibrin (PRF) in sinus lift surgery simultaneous with implant placement.⁸⁻¹³ PRF is prepared from venous blood with one centrifugation process. After centrifugation, three parts are formed in the test tube, with the middle layer being PRF, which is a fibrin-rich platelet gel containing a minimum level of red blood cells, while the top layer is made of plasma and the bottom layer is composed of a clot of RBCs. PRF contains coagulation factors forming a fibrin network, with different types of cytokines. PRF contains different cells, including platelets, leukocytes, macrophages, granulocytes, and neutrophils. There is no need to delay PRF formation artificially by anti-coagulants, as this even does not initiate quickly. There is no need either to increase the extent of natural blood clotting and platelet activity, as the structure of the fibrin network develops through centrifu-

gation along with large amounts of biological factors such as entrapped cytokines.¹⁴⁻¹⁶

The present research, with split-mouth design, dealt with radiographic investigation of the height and density of bone in sinus floor elevation surgery using PRF compared with sinus floor elevation without any graft material in order to assess the quality and quantity of bone.

Materials and Methods

Patient selection and study design

In this split-mouth study the subjects consisted of 30–80-year-old patients, visiting the Implant Ward of Faculty Dentistry, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, with bilateral partial edentulism or complete edentulism, who needed sinus lift procedure plus implant placement. In the present research, one sinus on one side of each patient was randomly assigned to the PRF test group, while the other side was considered as the control group without any graft materials. The inclusion criteria were complete edentulism or posterior bilateral partial edentulism in the maxilla, with at least 4 mm and at most 8 mm of remaining bone height between the alveolar crest and the sinus floor. The exclusion criteria consisted of the presence of systemic diseases such as uncontrolled diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, malignancy, head and neck radiotherapy, and autoimmune diseases with contraindication of surgery, individuals with poor oral hygiene, smoking, and history or presence of pathological signs in the sinus.

PRF preparation

PRF preparation was carried out similar to other studies,^{8,14,15,17} and instructions provided by Choukroun et al.¹⁸ Before the surgery, 20–40 mL of the venous blood of the patient was collected in sterilized glass tubes without any anti-coagulation agent, immediately placed in the device and centrifuged at 3000 rpm for 10 minutes. Thus, activation of the coagulation cascade and formation of fibrin network of three layers, including 1) the top layer or cell-free plasma (PPP), 2) the middle layer (PRF), and 3) the bottom layer with red blood cells, were evident in the test tube. The middle layer (PRF) was separated by scissors from the clot of red globules and used as a filling material in the sinus space.

Surgical method

The surgery was carried out under local anesthesia. Access to the sinus wall was gained in the crest of the edentulous ridge, where vertical releasing was

performed at the beginning and end of the flap, and full-thickness elevation of flap was carried out. By using a diamond bur, a window was prepared in the lateral wall of the sinus. The bone window was gently separated off the membrane in order to facilitate access to the membrane. Thereafter, the membrane was slowly dragged aside off the sinus floor up to the middle wall of the sinus so that the membrane would be completely elevated. Then, preparation of the implant site was performed carefully, and 41 implants with a length of 11.5 mm (CMI IS-II active implants, Neobiotech Co., Seoul, Korea) were placed. Next, based on the split-mouth design, 2–4 PRFs were used on the test side in the developed space, but in the control side of the same patient, this space only filled with clot. An absorbable membrane was used on the created window and the flap was sutured on its original site. All the patients were prescribed amoxicillin (500 mg) and metronidazole (250 mg) every eight hours along with Gelofen (400 mg) every six hours up to one week. Furthermore, 0.2% chlorhexidine mouthwash was prescribed twice a day for weeks.

Radiographic assessment

After six months, to investigate the density of the bone formed around the dental implants in the posterior maxilla, the patients underwent CBCT examinations. The bone height from the sinus floor to the crest ridge at baseline and six months after the sinus floor elevation surgery and implant placement was also measured using CBCT.

Analysis of data

First, data normality was investigated. Kolmogorov-Smirnov test showed that the data had normal distribution ($P>0.05$). Thus, paired t-test was used to compare the means of indices over time (before and after surgery) and between the two groups (with and without PRF). Furthermore, paired t-test was used to compare the bone heights and densities between the test and control groups. This way the mean differences of these indices after surgery between the two groups could be attributed to the intervention adopted. The results showed that the mean measurements before the surgery were not significantly different between the two groups ($P=0.706$). All the tests were statistically analyzed with SPSS 21. In this study,

$P<0.05$ was considered significant. To investigate the bone density, Hounsfield units were used with the help of Mimics 10.01 software.

Ethical considerations

All the subjects signed informed consent forms. The protocol of the study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Tabriz Faculty of Dentistry under the code IRCT20120702010155N4.

Results

In this split-mouth clinical trial, 14 patients with complete edentulism or bilateral partial edentulism of the upper jaw were investigated. In each case, for the sinus lift surgery of the test side, PRF was used, while in the sinus lift surgery of the other side of the same patient, no graft materials were used. Before the second-stage surgery, the subjects underwent CBCT examinations. All the 41 implants were osseointegrated in the second stage of surgery and were clinically stable. The extent of bone density formed in the two groups and the bone height prior to and after the sinus surgery were examined in the groups with and without PRF. Comparison of the bone height before and after the sinus surgery is provided in Table 1, demonstrating that the bone height in the group with PRF before the sinus surgery was 5.85 ± 1.08 mm, which increased to 10.71 ± 1.09 mm after surgery. The difference between the pre- and post-operative intervals in this index was 4.86 mm, which was statistically significant ($P<0.001$). In addition, the bone height in the group without PRF was 5.67 ± 1.03 before surgery, which increased to 9.28 ± 1.28 mm. The difference between pre- and post-operative intervals in this index was 3.61 mm, which was significant ($P<0.001$). Comparison of the mean bone heights and bone densities between the two groups is provided in Table 2. It shows that the bone height was 1.42 mm higher in the group with PRF than that in the group without PRF, which is statistically significant ($P=0.004$). Furthermore, the bone density in the PRF group was 52.85 units higher than that in the group without PRF, which was statistically significant ($P<0.001$).

Discussion

In recent years, bone substitute materials such as

Table 1. Comparison of bone heights before and after sinus surgery

		Min	Max	Mean±SD	Mean difference	P-value
With PRF	Before	4.05	7.37	5.85±1.08	-4.86	<0.001
	After	8.69	12.06	10.71±1.09		
Without PRF	Before	4.11	7.18	5.67±1.03	-3.61	<0.001
	After	07.11	10.78	9.28±1.28		

Table 2. Comparing bone height and density in the two groups with and without PRF after sinus surgery

		Mean±SD	Mean difference between groups	P-value
Bone height	With PRF	10.71±1.09	-1.42	0.004
	without PRF	9.28±1.28		
Bone density	With PRF	310.35±40.01	-52.85	<0.001
	without PRF	257.5±35.05		

xenografts and allografts have been used more extensively than bone autografts in enhancing the sinus floor, which is mostly due to diminished surgical complications associated with the graft donor site.³ Furthermore, many studies have reported successful use of xenografts and allografts. However, the treatment cost is higher and the disease transfer potential is still notable. Considering the costs and risk of infection, the possibility of elevating the sinus floor without using bone substitute materials can be desirable. In the present research, the bone height and density formed in the maxilla sinus were examined using the CBCT technique after sinus membrane elevation surgery simultaneously with implant placement without any graft material or use of PRF.

In the present study the patients were followed for six months using CBCT technique. The results showed that in the sinus lift group, the bone formed beneath the membrane without any graft material and by only developing a blood clot. In the sinus lift group, without any graft material, the mean bone height from the crest to the sinus floor increased from 5.67 mm before surgery to 9.28 mm after surgery.

In a first-of-its-kind experimental study, Boyne et al¹⁹ reported bone formation around implants placed within the sinus up to 5 mm in monkeys. Ellegaard⁴ presented the first clinical report on bone formation around implants placed inside the sinus space up to 5 mm, concurrent with sinus lift surgery. Lundgren et al⁵ placed implants embedded into the sinus space by at least 5 mm and reported obvious formation of bone within a one-year follow-up. Chen et al,⁶ as well as Thor et al,⁷ reported that bone formation in maxillary sinus does not need the presence of biomaterials. Also, Riben et al²⁰ proposed that preserving the space through implant for blood clot formation, its absorption and deposition of bone cells with periosteum origin or the maxilla spongy bone are possibly responsible for bone formation in this region. In the study by Kim et al,²¹ extraction of stem cells from Schneiderian membrane and osteogenic differentiation potential of these cells were reported. Moreover, Srouji et al²² showed intrinsic osteogenic potential of Schneiderian membrane and the content of osteoprogenitor cells of Schneiderian membrane,²³ which can be possibly the origin of the new bone

beneath the sinus membrane. Based on these studies, bone formation in the control group here can be justified and in line with other studies, the present research showed that if the collapse of sinus membrane is prevented by using dental implants, the formation of blood clots and periosteal osteogenic cells and the sinus floor bone may have the potential of bone formation.^{7,20,24-27}

In contrast, in an animal research, Kim et al²⁸ showed that when no graft material is used in sinus lift surgery, bone formation becomes limited. In line with the above study, Sul et al²⁹ reported limited bone formation around implants penetrating into the sinus. Based on the present research and the studies in line with it, it may be stated that in the research by Kim et al as well as Sul et al, the limited bone formation around the implants might be explained by the membrane collapse in response to air pressure, no formation of stable clot, or not elevating the membrane properly in the animal samples.

The implants placed concurrent with sinus lift procedure can act as tent pegs. In this method, based on GBR principles, the implant is embedded concurrent with the sinus lift procedure, and no material is used beneath the space developed between the membrane and sinus floor. Indeed, the end of implants keeps the sinus membrane at an elevated position, causing the space developed to be filled by blood clot, which becomes a scaffold for bone formation, cellular migration, differentiation, and osteogenesis.^{7,20,24,26,30} Some papers have used PRF in sinus lift surgery procedures concurrent with implant placement for greater release of growth factors, increasing the healing speed, improving the quality of the bone formed, and increasing bone formation.^{8-13,17,18} In the test group of the present study, the sinus lift surgery was performed concurrent with implant placement along with use of PRF as the only graft material under the sinus membrane. In this group, the mean height of bone before the sinus surgery was 5.85 mm, which increased to 10.71 mm after surgery. As with the present research, in three studies,^{11,12,31} PRF was used as the only graft material in open sinus lift surgery concurrent with implant placement. Mazor et al¹¹ performed 22 sinus lift surgeries along with implant placement. The mean initial bone height was 2.9 mm, which increased to 10.1 mm in the six-

month follow-up period after surgery based on radiographic evaluations, indicating a significant increase in bone height. Simonpieri et al¹² and Tajima et al³¹ reported that the mean final height of the sinus bone, when using PRF as the only graft material in sinus lift surgery concurrent with implant placement, was 10.4 and 11.8 mm, respectively. Nevertheless, in a systematic review by Ali,³² it was found that these studies had no control groups in order to demonstrate the advantages of PRF as compared with sinus lift without any graft material. The present split-mouth research with a control group investigated the effect of PRF on the height and density of bone formation in sinus lift surgery. In other words, in the sinus lift surgery of the test group, PRF was used, while on the other side of the same patient as the control group, no graft material was utilized. The results of CBCT investigations of the patients six months after the surgery showed that the mean height of the sinus bone in the control group without graft material was 9.28 mm, while the mean bone height of the test group (PRF) was 10.71 mm. Therefore, the mean bone height in the group with PRF was 1.42 mm higher than that in the group without any graft material, with the difference being reported as significant ($P=0.004$).

Bone density can be evaluated by Hounsfield unit. Applying this parameter, a relative scale is defined which has proved valuable for different types of bone, including very high density cortical bone (>600 HU), cortical bone plus a medium density spongy bone (400 to 600 HU), and cortical bone plus low density spongy bone (<200 HU).³³ As mentioned previously, although various studies have reported bone formation in sinus lift surgeries whether with PRF or without graft material, there are limited studies on the density of the bone formed after elevating the Schneiderian membrane.^{24,31} In the present study, the mean density of the bone formed around the dental implants of the test group (PRF) was 310.35 HU, while the mean density of the bone formed around the dental implants in the control group without graft material was 257.5 HU. Under these conditions where the bone density in the PRF group has been 52.85 units, which is significantly higher than that in the control group, in the present study, the density of the formed bone whether with PRF or without any graft material was comparable to the values reported for the normal bone present in the posterior maxillary region.³³⁻³⁵ In line with the results of the present research, Tajima et al³¹ reported that mean density of a newly formed bone six months after sinus lift sur-

gery using PRF as the only graft material was 323 HU.³¹

Altintas et al²⁴ reported bone density after sinus lift surgery concurrent with placement of dental implants in two groups without graft material and with bone allograft within one-week, three-month, and six-month follow-ups. In this research, the bone density exhibited no significant difference in the one-week and three-month follow-ups. However, in the six-month investigation, the bone density was significantly higher in the group without graft compared with the allograft group. The possible reason for this issue could be absorption process and wasting of allograft and its substitution with fresh bone, which requires 9–12 months.^{6,7}

Although the technique used for the control group in the present research did realize the goals of sinus lift surgery for embedding dental implants with a standard size, the results of the present research suggested the effectiveness of PRF. Thus, it seems that the amount of bone between the crest and the sinus floor can be a guide for using the treatment method. This means that if the extent of remaining bone is >4 mm, given the primary success of the control group, it is suggested that no graft material be used. However, if more bone is required, PRF can be used. In addition, as shown by the present research, since the bone density is higher when PRF is used, it is advisable to consider it for enhancing the bone quality in sinus lift surgeries.

Conclusion

Considering the limitations of the study and based on the results obtained here, one can possibly say that open sinus lift surgery using PRF and even without PRF can be reliable to place implants. Nevertheless, based on the present research, PRF is suggested to enhance the quantity and quality of bone formation. It is recommended that future studies consider the extent of newly formed bone based on histological investigations.

Authors' contributions

The study was planned by MCh and HK. Data collection was carried out by HK; statistical analyses and interpretation of data were carried out by AHD. The manuscript was prepared by AB and SA and revised by HK. All the authors have read and approved the final manuscript for submission.

Acknowledgments

This study was supported by a grant from Tabriz University of Medical Sciences.

Funding

This study was supported by Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Faculty of Dentistry.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests with regards to authorship and/or publications of this paper.

Ethics approval

The study protocol was approved by the Ethics Committee in Medical Research of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences.

Reference

- de Lima V, Faverani L, de Mendonça M, Okamoto R, Pellizzer E. Maxillary sinus lift surgery—with or without graft material? A systematic review. *International Journal of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery*. 2016.
- Del Fabbro M, Corbella S, Weinstein T, Ceresoli V, Taschieri S. Implant Survival Rates after Osteotome-Mediated Maxillary Sinus Augmentation: A Systematic Review. *Clinical Implant Dentistry and Related Research*. 2012;14(s1):e159-e68.
- Danesh-Sani SA, Loomer PM, Wallace SS. A comprehensive clinical review of maxillary sinus floor elevation: anatomy, techniques, biomaterials and complications. *British Journal of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery*. 2016.
- Ellegaard B, Kølsten-petersen J, Baelum V. Implant therapy involving maxillary sinus lift in periodontally compromised patients. *Clinical Oral Implants Research*. 1997;8(4):305-15.
- Lundgren S, Anderson S, Gualini F, Sennerby L. Bone reformation with sinus membrane elevation: a new surgical technique for maxillary sinus floor augmentation. *Clinical Implant Dentistry and Related Research*. 2004;6(3):165-73.
- Chen T-W, Chang H-S, Leung K-W, Lai Y-L, Kao S-Y. Implant placement immediately after the lateral approach of the trap door window procedure to create a maxillary sinus lift without bone grafting: a 2-year retrospective evaluation of 47 implants in 33 patients. *Journal of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery*. 2007;65(11):2324-8.
- Thor A, Sennerby L, Hirsch JM, Rasmusson L. Bone formation at the maxillary sinus floor following simultaneous elevation of the mucosal lining and implant installation without graft material: an evaluation of 20 patients treated with 44 Astra Tech implants. *Journal of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery*. 2007;65(7):64-72.
- Tatullo M, Marrelli M, Cassetta M, Pacifici A, Stefanelli LV, Scacco S, et al. Platelet Rich Fibrin (PRF) in reconstructive surgery of atrophied maxillary bones: clinical and histological evaluations. *Int J Med Sci*. 2012;9(10):872-80.
- Diss A, Dohan DM, Mouhyi J, Mahler P. Osteotome sinus floor elevation using Choukroun's platelet-rich fibrin as grafting material: a 1-year prospective pilot study with microthreaded implants. *Oral Surgery, Oral Medicine, Oral Pathology, Oral Radiology, and Endodontology*. 2008;105(5):572-9.
- Kanayama T, Horii K, Senga Y, Shibuya Y. Crestal Approach to Sinus Floor Elevation for Atrophic Maxilla Using Platelet-Rich Fibrin as the Only Grafting Material: A 1-Year Prospective Study. *Implant dentistry*. 2016;25(1):32-8.
- Mazor Z, Horowitz RA, Del Corso M, Prasad HS, Rohrer MD, Dohan Ehrenfest DM. Sinus floor augmentation with simultaneous implant placement using Choukroun's platelet-rich fibrin as the sole grafting material: a radiologic and histologic study at 6 months. *Journal of periodontology*. 2009;80(12):2056-64.
- Simonpieri A, Choukroun J, Del Corso M, Sammartino G, Ehrenfest DMD. Simultaneous sinus-lift and implantation using microthreaded implants and leukocyte-and platelet-rich fibrin as sole grafting material: a six-year experience. *Implant dentistry*. 2011;20(1):112-20.
- Toffler M, Toscano N, Holtzclaw D. Osteotome-mediated sinus floor elevation using only platelet-rich fibrin: an early report on 110 patients. *Implant dentistry*. 2010;19(5):447-56.
- Dohan DM, Choukroun J, Diss A, Dohan SL, Dohan AJ, Mouhyi J, et al. Platelet-rich fibrin (PRF): a second-generation platelet concentrate. Part I: technological concepts and evolution. *Oral Surgery, Oral Medicine, Oral Pathology, Oral Radiology, and Endodontology*. 2006;101(3):e37-e44.
- Ehrenfest DMD, Rasmusson L, Albrektsson T. Classification of platelet concentrates: from pure platelet-rich plasma (P-PRP) to leukocyte-and platelet-rich fibrin (L-PRF). *Trends in biotechnology*. 2009;27(3):158-67.
- Dohan DM, Choukroun J, Diss A, Dohan SL, Dohan AJ, Mouhyi J, et al. Platelet-rich fibrin (PRF): a second-generation platelet concentrate. Part III: leukocyte activation: a new feature for platelet concentrates? *Oral Surgery, Oral Medicine, Oral Pathology, Oral Radiology, and Endodontology*. 2006;101(3): e51-e5.
- Castro AB, Meschi N, Temmerman A, Pinto N, Lambrechts P, Teughels W, et al. Regenerative potential of Leukocyte-and Platelet Rich Fibrin (L-PRF). Part A: intrabony defects, furcation defects, and periodontal plastic surgery. A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Journal of Clinical Periodontology*. 2016.
- Choukroun J, Diss A, Simonpieri A, Girard M-O, Schoeffler C, Dohan SL, et al. Platelet-rich fibrin (PRF): a second-generation platelet concentrate. Part V: histologic evaluations of PRF effects on bone allograft maturation in sinus lift. *Oral Surgery, Oral Medicine, Oral Pathology, Oral Radiology, and Endodontology*. 2006;101(3):299-303.
- Boyne P. Analysis of performance of root-form endosseous implants placed in the maxillary sinus. *Journal of long-term effects of medical implants*. 1993;3(2):143-59.
- Riben C, Thor A. The maxillary sinus membrane elevation procedure: augmentation of bone around dental implants without grafts—a review of a surgical technique. *International journal of dentistry*. 2012;. 2012
- Kim S-W, Lee I-K, Yun K-I, Kim C-H, Park J-U. Adult stem cells derived from human maxillary sinus membrane and their osteogenic differentiation. *Int J Oral Maxillofac Implants*. 2009;24(6):991-8.
- Srouji S, Ben-David D, Lotan R, Riminucci M, Livne E, Bianco P. The innate osteogenic potential of the maxillary sinus (Schneiderian) membrane: an ectopic tissue transplant model simulating sinus lifting. *International journal of oral and maxillofacial surgery*. 2010;39(8):793-801.
- Srouji S, Kizhner T, David DB, Riminucci M, Bianco P, Livne E. The Schneiderian membrane contains osteoprogenitor cells: in vivo and in vitro study. *Calcified Tissue International*. 2009;84(2):138-45.
- Altintas NY, Senel FC, Kayıpmaz S, Taskesen F, Pampu

- AA. Comparative radiologic analyses of newly formed bone after maxillary sinus augmentation with and without bone grafting. *Journal of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery*. 2013;71(9):1520-30.
25. Pinchasov G, Juodzbaly G. Graft-free sinus augmentation procedure: a literature review. *Journal of oral & maxillofacial research*. 2014;5(1).
 26. Stefanski S, Svensson B, Thor A. Implant survival following sinus membrane elevation without grafting and immediate implant installation with a one-stage technique: an up-to-40-month evaluation. *Clinical Oral Implants Research*. 2016.
 27. Pérez-Martínez S, Martorell-Calatayud L, Peñarrocha-Oltra D, García-Mira B, Peñarrocha-Diogo M. Indirect sinus lift without bone graft material: Systematic review and meta-analysis. *Journal of clinical and experimental dentistry*. 2015;7(2): e316.
 28. Kim HR, Choi BH, Xuan F, Jeong SM. The use of autologous venous blood for maxillary sinus floor augmentation in conjunction with sinus membrane elevation: an experimental study. *Clinical oral implants research*. 2010;21(3):346-9.
 29. Sul S-H, Choi B-H, Li J, Jeong S-M, Xuan F. Effects of sinus membrane elevation on bone formation around implants placed in the maxillary sinus cavity: an experimental study. *Oral Surgery, Oral Medicine, Oral Pathology, Oral Radiology and Endodontics*. 2008;105(6):684-7.
 30. Hatano N, Sennerby L, Lundgren S. Maxillary Sinus Augmentation Using Sinus Membrane Elevation and Peripheral Venous Blood for Implant-Supported Rehabilitation of the Atrophic Posterior Maxilla: Case Series. *Clinical implant dentistry and related research*. 2007;9(3):150-5.
 31. Tajima N, Ohba S, Sawase T, Asahina I. Evaluation of sinus floor augmentation with simultaneous implant placement using platelet-rich fibrin as sole grafting material. *International Journal of Oral & Maxillofacial Implants*. 2013;28(1).
 32. Ali S, Bakry SA, Abd-Elhakam H. Platelet-rich fibrin in maxillary sinus augmentation: a systematic review. *Journal of Oral Implantology*. 2015;41(6):746-53.
 33. Shapurian T, Damoulis PD, Reiser GM, Griffin TJ, Rand WM. Quantitative evaluation of bone density using the Hounsfield index. *International Journal of Oral & Maxillofacial Implants*. 2006;21(2).
 34. Norton MR, Gamble C. Bone classification: an objective scale of bone density using the computerized tomography scan. *Clinical oral implants research*. 2001;12(1):79-84.
 35. de Oliveira RCG, Leles CR, Normanha LM, Lindh C, Ribeiro-Rotta RF. Assessments of trabecular bone density at implant sites on CT images. *Oral Surgery, Oral Medicine, Oral Pathology, Oral Radiology and Endodontics*. 2008;105(2):231-8.