

外膜도 纖維性變性を 나타내는 例가 많았다.

3. 副腎別出群에서는 內膜 및 彈力膜의 消失 및 纖維性 變性を 나타내었고 中膜의 平滑筋細胞는 硝子樣 變性を 나타내었으며 一週群에서보다 五週 七週群이 더욱 甚한 變性を 惹起하였으며 特히 七週群에서는 炎症細胞의 浸潤이 현저하였다.
4. ACTH 注射群에서의 血清內의 Cholesterol量은 正常對照群에서보다 顯著한 增加를 보였다.
5. 副腎別出群에서의 血清內 Cholesterol量은 血管의 病變時에도 增加하지 않았다.
6. ACTH 注射群 및 副腎別出群에서의 電子顯微鏡所見은 內皮의 vesicle의 數가 현저히 增加, 擴大되었고 中膜의 平滑筋 細胞層 사이에 裂隔을 보였다.

● 치주병 치료에 있어서의 치조골이식에 관한 임상 및 방사선학적 연구

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저자는 치조골 결손부위에 있어서 치조골이식을 행한 후 임상 및 방사선학적으로 관찰한바 다음과 같은 결론을 얻었다.

1. 20대상 증례중 8증례에서 현저한 치조골의 침착을 관찰할 수 있었으며 그 중 해면골을 포함한 이식 즉 증례 1에서 가장 현저한 치조골 침착을 관찰할 수 있었다.
2. 임상적으로 9, 10례만 제외하고는 모든 레에서 치아 동요도와 염증의 감소 또는 소실을 볼 수 있었으며 병적 치주낭의 소실을 볼 수 있었다.
3. 20증례중 1례에서 치근의 흡수를 볼 수 있었다.
4. 이상의 임상 및 방사선학적인 관찰을 볼 때 치조골 결손을 수반한 치주질환의 치료시 치조골이식요법은 종래의 치료법보다 우수한 효과가 있다고 보겠다.

● 유리 치은 자가 이식술에 관한 연구

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치은조직의 자가이식술은 최근 치은 및 치조점막 술식에 一部로서 치주질환 持히 연조직 질환에 치료에 시행되고 있다.

치은자가이식술은 부착치은의 폭경을 넓히는데 있어서, 구강전조의 깊이를 깊게하는데 있어, 계대 및 근조직의 부적당한 부착, 또는 노출치근의 피복을 위한 기대할만한 술식이라 하겠다.

저자는 이에 치은조직의 자가 이식술의 方法과 부착치은에 폭경을 넓히고 따라서 구강전정에 깊이를 깊게하기 위하여 하악전치부에 치은 자가 이식술을 시행하였기에 이에 보고하는 바이다.

치은조직의 자가이식술 결과 부착치은의 폭경은 증대하였으며 아울러 새로운 부착치은의 형성을 부여할수있게 되었으며, 구강 전정의 깊이도 증대되었다. 노출치근의 피복은 완전 피복은 불가능하였으며 一部 노출 치근이 피복되었다.

An experimental study of gingival arteriosclerosis in albino rats

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The author has investigated the effects of saline injection, ACTH injection and adrenalectomy on the gingival arteries of albino rats and changes of the serum cholesterol content. Experiments were carried out with 100 health female albino rats, each weighing approximately 180 gm. These animals were divided into 4 groups of control, saline injection, ACTH injection and adrenalectomy. The saline group was given intramuscular injection with 0.2 cc each of normal saline solution per 100 gm. body weight at intervals of 2 days for a period of 7 weeks. The ACTH group was also given intramuscular injection with 0.3 unit each per 100 gm. body weight at intervals of 2 days for a period of 7 weeks. The adrenalectomy was performed bilaterally and the serum cholesterol content of each group was determined. Subsequently all the tissues of gingival, lingual and coronary arteries as well as thoracic and abdominal aorta of the animals were sectioned. These tissues were investigated histologically and Hematoxylin-eosin and Verhoff hematoxylin stains were used for histological specimens.

The results obtained are summarized hereunder.

1. The saline injection caused no histological arterial changes and showed almost no change in the serum cholesterol level as shown in the control group.
2. The ACTH injection group showed loose arrangement of fibers due to fibrous degeneration of the tunical media and intima and the tunica adventitia also revealed fibrous degeneration.
3. In the adrenalectomized group, disappearance of the endothelium and elastica interna as well as fibrous degeneration. The smooth muscle cells of the tunica media showed hyalinelike degeneration which was more extensive in the 5-and 7-week groups than that in the 1-week group. Especially marked infiltration of inflammatory cells could be observed in the 7-week group.
4. The serum cholesterol level in the ACTH injection group showed marked increase compared with that in the control group.
5. The serum cholesterol level in the adrenalectomized group was not increased even in the case of the development of vascular disease.

Clinical and roentgenographic study on the autogenous alveolar bone graft

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The Purpose of this study is to evaluate the clinical and Roentgenographic features of the autogenous bone graft in Periodontium. 20 Osseous defect produced by chronic destructive periodontal disease were grafted with bone chips obtained from lingual and buccal side of alveolar bone, maxillary tuberosity and edentulous area of jaw.

The teeth which received bone graft were evaluated in the interval of every 6 months period.

The following results were obtained,

1. of the 20 Cases, 1 case demonstrated marked supracrestal bony apposition.
2. Except for Case No, 9 and 10, all Cases demonstrated reduction of tooth mobility gingival inflammation and gained normal gingival sulcus 6 months after bone graft.
3. of 20 Cases, 1 case demonstrated root resorption.

Free autogenous gingival graft

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Five cases of free autogenous gingival graft were studied by clinical observations and photographs. Most of the grafts were performed in the mandibular anterior regions and all grafts were placed on the labial surfaces of the alveolar process. The free autogenous gingival graft operations utilizing a recipient bed of periosteum and adequate donor tissue was found to be a predictable procedure for mucogingival problems. At the time of removing the periodontal dressing and sutures, there was partial necrosis of the grafted donor tissue infrequently.

For the root coverage, the grafts took over the surrounding periosteal beds. Clinical and photographic observations indicated that attachment on the root surfaces was also seen. In this aspects, the covering of root surfaces of the graft tissues takes depend largely on the anatomy and conditions of the recipient site.

It was suggested that the free autogenous gingival graft is a useful and predictable procedures for the indicated mucogingival problems.

Experimental study of eosinophil leukocytes in the rats produced by ACTH

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The purpose of this study was to investigate the eosinophil leukocytes in rat produced by ACTH. Experiments were carried out on 70 female, healthy, albino rats weighing 180 gm.

These animals were divided into 3 groups, as

Control(10rats).

Saline injection group : 1 week group(10 rats)

5 week group(10 rats)

7 week group(10 rats)

ACTH injection group : 1 week group (10 rats)

5 week group(10 rats)

7 week group(10 rats)