

● ACTH에 의한 백서혈류내의 호산백혈구 변동에 관한 실험적 연구

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白鼠에 ACTH를 注射하였을 때 血流內에 나타나는 好酸白血球의 變化를 觀察하기 爲하여 180 gm內외의 雌性白鼠 70匹을 다음과 같이 3群으로 나누어 實驗하였다. 卽

① 正常對照群(10匹)

② Saline注射群(30匹) : 一週群(10匹)

五週群(10匹)

七週群(10匹)

ACTH注射群(30匹) : ACTH一週群(10匹)

ACTH五週群(10匹)

ACTH七週群(10匹)

Saline注射는 體重 100mg當 0.2cc씩 3日 間격으로 ACTH注射는 體重 100mg當 0.3unit씩 2日 間격으로 臀部에 筋肉注射를 하였으며 實驗結果는 다음과 같았다.

1. Saline注射群에서의 好酸白血球數는 一週, 五週, 七週群에서 各各 233.9 ± 10.1 248.0 ± 5.0 255.4 ± 5.4 로서 正常對照群(252.8 ± 11.8)과는 認定할만한 큰 差異는 없었다.
2. ACTH注射群에서의 好酸白血球數는 一週 五週 七週群에서 各各 205.4 ± 8.1 208.1 ± 6.2 214.8 ± 9.0 으로서 正常對照群에서 보다 약간 減少하는 傾向을 나타내고 있다.

● “K”부속병원에 내원한 치주환자의 수술현황에 관한 통계적 고찰

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著者들은 齒周外科手術患者 239名을 對象으로 한 541例의 手術에 對하여 年齡 및 性別, 部位別, 手術回數別 및 手術種類別에 依한 分布狀況을 統計學的으로 觀察하여 다음과 같은 結論을 얻었다.

1. 239名의 手術患者 中 30代가 31.4%로 最多分布하였고, 다음이 20代가 25.1%, 40代가 16.7%, 10代가 14.2%, 50代가 9.6%의 順이었고, 이들의 性別 比較에서 男子가 102名, 女子가 137名으로 男女對比가 約 1 : 1.34였으며 女子가 多少 많았다.
2. 手術患者의 平均年齡은 男子가 35.8才, 女子가 31.6才였다.
3. 541例의 手術中 各種 flap operation이 411例(76.0%)로서 가장 많았고, 다음의 gingivectomy가 110例(20.3%), 其他(frenectomy, hemisectomy, graft)가 20例(3.7%)의 順이었다.
4. flap operation은 30代에서 37.5%로 가장 많았고 男女對比가 1 : 1.39였으며, gingivectomy는 10代에서 47.27%로 가장 많았고 女子가 男子보다 2배가 많았다.
5. 手術部位別 分布를 보면 上下顎 對比가 1.35 : 1로서 상악이 하악보다 약간 높았으며 상악에서는 前齒部(26.3%), 小臼齒部(15.9%), 大臼齒部(11.23%) 小臼齒部(11.0%)의 順이었다.
6. 一人當 平均 手術回數는 2.19回로서 最少 一人當 二回以上の 手術을 받았다.

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)

Saline group injected with normal saline solution intramuscularly, 0.2cc/100gm body weight, three times a week for periods up to 7 weeks.

ACTH group injected with ACTH intramuscularly, 0.3 units/100 gm body weight, three times a week for periods up to 7 weeks.

The results obtained were as follows :

1. There existed differences in saline injection group compared with control group.
2. The eosinophil leukocytes were slightly decreased in ACTH injection group compared with control group.

The statistical study of status of periodontal surgery in "K" infirmary

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The authors had studied on the 541 cases of periodontal operation in 239 patients visited in dept. of periodontics, K. M. C. during the period of Oct. 1971 to Dec. 1974 from a statistical observation in relation to age, sex, location, frequency and kinds of operation.

The results were as follows :

1. In the 239 patients, 30-39 age group was 75(31.4%), the highest distribution, 20-29 age group 60(25.1%), 40-49 age group 40(16.7%), 10-19 age group 34(14.2%) and 50-59 age group 23(9.6%). Of these, 102 were males and 139 females, showing the ratio of 1 : 1.34.
2. The average age of the patients was 35.8 in male and 31.6 in female.
3. Of the 541 cases of operations, the flap operations were 411(76.0%), the highest distribution, the gingivectomies 110(20.3%) and the others(frenectomy, hemisection, graft) 20(3.7%).
4. Of the flap operations, 30-39 age group revealed 37.5%, the highest distribution and sexual distribution showed 41.9% in male and 58.1% in female, and of the gingivectomies, 10-19 age group revealed 47.3%, the highest distribution and sexual distribution showed 33.6% in male and 66.4% in female.
5. Of the location of the operation, upper was higher than lower(1.35 : 1) and in upper, anteriors showed 26.3%, premolars 15.9% and molars 15.3%, and in lower, anteriors 20.3%, molars 11.2% and premolars 11.0%.
6. The average frequency of operation per one was 2.19.