

● 염화아연을 포함하는 함수제가 치아균태침착에 미치는 영향에 관한 임상적 연구

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치아표면과 그 주위에 부착되어 있는 치아균태는 구강내 세균의 집합체로서 치은염과 치주질환의 주요원인으로 알려져 왔다. 이에 저자는 18~40세의 정상치은을 가진 한국인 20명을 대상으로 Mühlemann and Son의 치아균태지수에 의해, 염화아연을 포함하는 함수제가 치아균태침착에 대해 억제효과를 갖는가의 여부를 임상적으로 조사한 결과 다음과 같은 결론을 얻었다.

1. 시간이 경과함에 따라 대조군에서는 치아균태지수가 매우 뚜렷하게 증가하였으나($P < 0.005$), 실험군에서는 그렇지 않았다($P > 0.05$).
2. 염화아연을 포함하는 함수제와 Placebo의 효과사이의 차이는 초기에도 뚜렷하게 나타났으나(1, 3일 : $P < 0.025$), 말기로 갈수록 더욱 뚜렷해졌다(5일 : ($P < 0.01$, 7, 10, 15일 : $P < 0.005$).
3. 실험군이 대조군보다 낮은 치아균태지수를 보였는데, 이는 염화아연을 포함하는 함수제가 치아균태침착에 대해 억제효과를 가지고 있음을 의미한다. ($P < 0.025$).

● 재래의 Blade 및 Electrotome에 의한 치은절제술 시행에 따르는 치주조직의 치유과정에 대한 조직화학적 비교 연구

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12마리의 가토를 택하여 Nembutal로 전신마취, 그후 Lidocaine으로 국소마취를 시행한 후 대조군은 상하악좌측절치 치은 순면 하방 약 4.5~5mm를 Bard-Parker No. 12로 절제한 것으로 정했고, 실험군은 Electrotome으로 동일가토의 상하악우측절치에 같은 방법으로 절제한 것으로 정했다.

절제후 1시간, 1일, 3일, 1주, 2주, 3주, 4주, 5주에 임상적 관찰을 한 후 각각 희생시켜 조직을 얻은후 광학현미경 관찰을 위하여 10% Neutral buffer formalin에 고정시키고, 5% T.C.A에 탈회, 그후 탈수하여 paraffin embedding을 하고 section하여, H-E stain, Van-Gieson stain, PAS stain을 행하여 specimen을 얻어 광학현미경으로 비교관찰 하였다.

1. 치은절제후 1시간후에는 실험군에서 절개된 치은상피 결체조직의 smooth amorphous한 양상이 대조군에 비해 심했고, 양측군 모두에서 혈관의 확장이 나타났다.
2. 치은절제술 1일후에는 대조군에서 치은절제조직내의 염증세포침윤이 현저히 증가됐고 양쪽 공히 유주상피세포가 나타났다.
3. 치은절제술 3일후에는 양군에서 모두 상피의 증식이 활발하였고, 실험군에서 변형 결체조직의 출현이 계속되었다.

PAS반응은 신생상피의 basal lamina부위에 약하게 양성으로 나타났다.

4. 치은절제술 1주 후에는 실험군에서 불완전한 상피화, 약간의 염증세포의 침윤이 보였고 대조군에서는 상피화가 거의 완전했다. 양측군 공히 상피의 Contour는 불완전하였고, 결체조직내에 섬유아세포가 많이 나타났다.

well established in 3 weeks specimens. In 4 weeks specimens, the grafted marrow was nearly substituted by new bone, and their quantitative assessment was distinctly observed by lead acetate staining.

2. In 1 week after implantation of fresh autogenic dentin the grafted dentin surface was encapsulated by fibrous connective tissue and their surface was resorbed dispersely. In this stage, the deposition of new cementum was scanty, but it was evidenced by lead acetate staining. In 2 weeks specimens, the resorbed cavity was replaced by new cementum and revealed well arranged cementoblasts on the dentin surface, but in 3 weeks specimens, substantial amount of new cementum was deposited in the grafted dentin surface. This findings were more distinctly observed in 4 weeks specimens and plenty amount of new cementum deposition was revealed by intravital lead acetate staining.
3. From those fresh dentin and alveolar bone implantation, it was clearly demonstrated that fresh autogenous dentin. This different capacity was distinctly evidenced by the use of intravital lead acetate stain.

The ultrastructure of the melanocyte in normal human gingival epithelium

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The fine structure of the melanocyte in normal human gingival epithelium resembles that of epithelial elsewhere, notably skin, however some structural differences do exist. The purpose of this study, therefore, is to observe the ultrastructure of the melanocyte in normal gingival epithelium.

Specimens are obtained from 3 persons exhibited a clinically normal gingiva with pigmentation. The observations are as follow ;

Melanocytes are characteristically located in the basal or suprabasal cell layer, their long, slender cytoplasmic process extending a considerable distance between the pigmented keratinocytes. The cytoplasm contains numerous melanin granules but no tonofilaments. No desmosomes are visible at the periphery of this cell. The cytoplasm contains a well developed Golgi apparatus, moderately abundant rough surfaced endoplasmic reticulum, mitochondria and simple melanosomes.

Clinical evaluation of a zinc chloride-containing mouthwashes on dental plaque accumulation

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In this double-blind, crossover study for antiplaque effect of ZCM with twenty individuals, following results were obtained ;

1. As the time elapsed, in the control group, plaque index increased with significance ($P < 0.005$), while in experimental group it didn't. ($P > 0.05$).
2. A difference between effect of ZCM and that of PM was significant on 1, 3 day ($P < 0.025$), and on the 5 day ($P < 0.01$), 7, 10, and 15 day it was very significant ($P < 0.005$).
3. ZCM produced a lower plaque index than that of PM ($P < 0.025$). This means that there are antiplaque effect in ZCM. effect

A histochemical comparative on the healing of periodontal tissues following gingivectomy with scalpel and electrosurgery

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The purpose of the present paper is to compare the histochemical observations of healing responses of connective tissue and epithelium, additionally formation of basal lamina, after gingivectomy with electrosurgery or conventional scalpel. A routine gingival resection was carried out in 12 rabbits.

These procedures were performed very cautiously in both groups. The specimens were taken 1 hour, 1day, 3days, 1 week, 2wks, 3wks, 4wks, 5wks., after surgery. The specimens were sectioned and stained with H-E Van Gieson, PAS reaction. And then they were studied clinically and histochemically.

It may be concluded that :

1. The signs of inflammation were more prolonged in experimental group.
2. In experimental group, epithelization of the wound was retarded as compared to the control group.
3. The PAS reaction showed no differences between the 2 groups.
4. Gingival recessions were more severe in experimental group.
5. In experimental group, gingival contour was completed later than in control group.

The ultrastructural study of mast cell associated with normal gingiva and inflamed gingiva in human

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There are certain features that identify mast cells-namely, the round nucleus, the large cisternae, the light cytoplasm, and the characteristic granules.

The human connective tissue mast cells in periodontal disease have general cytologic feature common to those in other site, including normal gingiva.

The granulus are the most prominent features of mast cells and are no doubt intimately connected