

사이의 치유향상에 관하여 치유과정 및 치주낭 깊이, 치주부착소실도, 치은퇴축, 동통 및 치근과민도 등을 주안점으로 하여 임상적으로 비교연구코자 환자 20명을 무작위로 추출하여 split-mouth technique으로 두곳을 선택한 뒤 치간완전노출및 치간완전유합 술식을 각각 사용하여 평상의 치은 판막술을 시행한 뒤 8주간 관찰한바 다음과 같은 결과를 얻었다.

1. 치은 퇴축은 수술후 1주일에만 치간완전노출술식에서 치간완전유합술식부보다 의의 있는 증가 현상을 보였다.
2. 치주낭 깊이 및 치주부착 소실도는 수술후 모든주에 걸쳐 치간완전노출술식부가 치간완전 유합술식부보다 의의있는 감소현상을 보였다.
3. 그외 plaque index, sulcus bleeding index, gingival recession, contour index등은 8주에서 두 술식간의 차이는 없었다.

● 치주염환자 수액내 면역글로부린A의 농도에 관한 연구

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唾液内 免疫글로부린 A(IgA)와 齒周疾患과의 關係를 研究하기 위해 慶熙大學校 齒科大學 附屬 病院齒周科에 來院한 齒周疾患者 36名을 調査群으로 하고 齒周組織이 健康한 者 2名을 對象群으로 하여 이들에게서 採取한 唾液을 單純放射免疫 擴散法을 利用하여 IgA의 濃度を 測定分析한 結果 다음과 같은 結論을 얻었다.

1. 混合唾液内 IgA의 濃度は 齒周疾患者의 平均値가 正常人에 比해 顯著히 높았다($P < 0.001$).
2. 齒周疾患者 唾液의 IgA의 濃도와 齒槽骨 破壞度間에는 낮은 順相關關係를 보였다($r = 0.36, n = 36, P < 0.05$).
3. 唾液의 分泌量은 齒周疾患者의 平均値가 平常人보다 多少 낮았으나 統計學的인 有意한 次異는 없었다.
4. 男女間의 IgA 濃度の 平均値는 調査群과 對照群 共히 有意한 差異가 없었다.

● 치주질환시 면역글로불린과 보체의 혈청농도에 관한 연구

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臨床 및 放射線 檢査를 通하여 齒周組織이 健康한 正常對照群 20名을 第I群, 齒周 30名을 第II群으로 하고, 齒周症 患者 20名을 第III群으로 하여 이들의 末梢血液内의 血清 IgG, IgA, IgM, C₂ 및 C₃를 Hyland社의 Laser Nephelometer를 利用하여 그 濃度を 測定 分析한 結果 다음과 같은 結論을 얻었다.

1. 血清内 IgG 濃度の 分布는 齒周症 患者群에서 齒周炎 患者群가 正常對照群보다 有意하게 增加되었다($P < 0.05, P < 0.025$).
2. 血清内 IgA 濃度の 分布는 齒周炎 患者群에서 가장 높았고($P < 0.05$), 다음이 齒周症 患者群이며

Concentrations of salivary IgA in periodontal disease

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The purpose of this study is to research the relationship between salivary IgA and periodontal disease.

The patients, who came to the Dept. of periodontics of Dental Hospital in Kyung Hee University, were selected for samples. They were suffering from periodontitis through the survey of clinical and radiological examinations.

Author divided all of them who participated in the experiment into 2 groups. Experimental group : 36 patients were selected on the basis of gingival score 2 degree or above and bone score 1 degree or above of Gingival-Bone count proposed by Dunning and Leach, Control group : 24 normal subjects who had healthy periodontal tissues.

Unstimulated whole saliva was collected for 5 minutes. and its volume was measured. Each sample was immediately centrifuged and supernatant fluids were collected. The concentration of IgA in whole saliva was measured by the single radial immunodiffusion method using a disposable low-level immunodiffusion plate(Hyland Co., U. S. A.).

The results were as follows.

1. The mean value of IgA concentration in whole saliva of periodontitis patients group was higher than that of normal group, and its difference was highly significant statistically. ($P < 0.001$).
2. The mean value of salivary flow rate in periodontitis patients group was slightly lower than that of normal group, but its difference was not significant statistically.
3. Relationship between IgA concentration and the degree of alveolar bone loss was revealed positive correlation. ($r = 0.36$, $n = 36$, $P < 0.05$).
4. Each group showed no significant difference when IgA concentrations of whole saliva in both sexes were compared ($P > 0.1$).

Serum immunoglobulins and complement in periodontal disease

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The purpose of the present study was to determine if any alteration were detectable in a particular component of serum immunoglobulin(Ig G, Ig A and Ig M) and C_3 and C_4 complement levels in patients with periodontitis and periodontosis.

Thirty patients with periodontitis, twenty patients with periodontosis and twenty control subjects with normal periodontal tissue were participated in this study.

Blood samples were collected 5ml from median cubital vein in forearm of each person. The sample was immediately centrifuged and supernatant fluids were collected.