

● 유전성 치은 증식증에 대한 증례보고

권영혁 · 이만섭

경희대학교 치과대학 치주과학교실

저자 등은 경희대학교 치과대학 부속병원 치주과에 내원한 24세의 남자에서 회귀한 구강 질환인 유전성 치은증식증을 경험하였으며 환자의 임상증상과 가족력을 토대로 부계로부터 전달되어진 상염색체우성유전으로 판명되었다. 그 치료방법으로 상하악 전치은에 대해 동시 치은절제술및 치은성형술을 시행하여 만족스러운 결과를 얻었기에 보고하는 바이다.

● 식염을 함유한 치약의 염증억제효과에 대한 임상적 연구

손 성 희

서울대학교 치과대학 치주과학교실

80명의 남녀대학생을 대상으로 식염이 포함된 치약의 구강내 염증억제효과에 대하여 평가하고자 8주간에 걸쳐 비교 조사한 바 다음과 같은 결론을 얻었다. 상기의 평가방법은 염증지수의 변화, 치은 삼출액의 변화, 탈락상피의 세포학적 검사, 치태지수의 변화에 대하여 실시하였다.

1. 염증지수는 대조군에서는 차이가 없었으나 실험군에서는 염증지수의 감소를 볼 수 있었다($P < 0.01$).
2. 치은 삼출액의 변화 역시 실험군에서만 감소하였다($P < 0.05$).
3. 그러나 세포학적인 검사 및 치태지수의 변화에서는 대조군과 실험군 사이에 차이를 인정할 수 없었다($P < 0.05$).

상기의 결과에 의하여 식염이 포함된 치약은 치은의 초기염증상태를 억제내지 감소시킬 수 있음을 알 수 있었다.

A case report of hereditary gingival hyperplasia

Young Hyuk Kwon, Man Sup Lee

Dept. of Periodontology, College of Dentistry, Kyung Hee University.

Hereditary gingival hyperplasia is a rare oral disease which is characterized by generalized fibrotic gingival enlargement.

This is a case of 24 year-old korean male with a diagnosis of hereditary gingival hyperplasia through the clinical examination and familial history.

The pedigree of a family in which four generations show hereditary gingival hyperplasia was observed. All six offspring between affected father and unaffected mother were affected. The condition has been transmitted through an affected grandfather, the mechanism undoubtedly being a dominant autosomal gene.

Patient was treated by full mouth gingivectomy and gingivoplasty.

Clinical study of the salt-containing toothpaste on gingival inflammation

Seong Heui Son

Department of Periodontology, School of Dentistry Seoul National University.

The pupose of this study was to establish whether there is any difference in the effect of reduction of plaque and gingival inflammation between salt-containing toothpaste and placebo paste.

80 human subjects, aged between 20 and 25 years, were selected on the basis of mild marginal gingival inflammation in lower anterior teeth and premolars. The study was performed according to the double blind method. The toothpastes(placebo and salt-containing) were handed out to the subjects in numbered tubes. The duration of experiment was 4 weeks as wash-out period and 4 weeks as treatment period. Before(day 0) and after(day 28) treatment, the plaque index(Silness and Løe) and gingival index(Løe and Siless), quantitative measurement of gingival fluid, and cytologic study of marginal gingiva were carried out and the results were as follows :

1. There was significant difference between placebo and salt-containing toothpastes in the reduction of gingival inflammation. The salt-containing toothpaste was effective in reduction of gingival index ($P < 0.01$).
2. Reduction of gingival crevicular fluid also appeared in salt-containing tooth paste ($P < 0.05$).
3. There was no significant difference both in cytologic effect and in plaque reduction. This result suggests that the salt-containing toothpaste is effective in the reduction of gingival inflammation and that further study on the cytologic effect will be necessary.