

## ● 치은 연하 소파술이 만성 치주염 환자 치은의 염증세포 분포에 미치는 영향에 대한 연구

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저자는 치은 연하 소파술이 만성 치주염 환자 치은의 염증 세포 분포에 미치는 영향을 관찰하기 위하여 10명의 만성 치주염 환자를 선택하여 대조군으로 치은 연하 소파술을 시행하기 전과 실험군으로 치은 연하 소파술을 시행한 7일 후에 각 군의 치은 조직을 생검하여 상피 직하부 및 결체 조직을 관찰하여 다음과 같은 결론을 얻었다.

1. 임파구는 대조군에서 보다 실험군에서 상피 직하부는 12%, 결체 조직은 9.8% 증가함을 관찰할 수 있었다.
2. 형질세포는 대조군에서 보다 실험군에서 상피 직하부는 12%, 결체 조직은 8.6% 감소됨을 관찰할 수 있었다.
3. 거대세포는 대조군에서 보다 실험군에서 미미하게 감소함을 관찰할 수 있었다.
4. 섬유아세포는 대조군에서 보다 실험군에서 상피 직하부는 13.2%, 결체조직은 18.1%의 증가를 관찰할 수 있었다.

## ● 수종의 기계적 치태조절 방법이 치태 및 치은염에 미치는 영향에 대한 비교 연구

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수종의 기계적 치태조절방법이 치간부위의 치태 및 치은염증에 미치는 영향에 대한 효과를 관찰하기 위하여 치과대학생 남자 30명을 선발하여 치솔(실험 1군), 치솔과 water-pik(실험 2군), 치솔과 tooth-pick(실험 3군), 치솔과 dental floss(실험 4군)를 사용하였으며 치솔질 방법으로는 Bass method를 이용하여 실험전, 실험 3일후, 1주일, 2주일, 3주일, 4주일 후의 치태지수와 sulcus bleeding index(SBI)를 측정하여 다음과 같은 결론을 얻었다.

1. 치태지수는 실험 1군에 비해 실험 2, 3, 4군이 실험기간이 경과함에 따라 큰 감소효과를 보였으며 실험3, 4군간의 차이는 없었다.
2. 치내지수는 실험 2, 3, 4군이 실험 1군에 비해 협면보다 설면에서 많이 감소 했다.
3. SBI는 모든 실험군에서 감소 현상을 보였다.
4. SBI의 감소는 모든 실험군에서 협면과 설면사이의 차이는 없었다.
5. 실험 2, 3, 4군에서 치태지수의 감소는 SBI의 감소와 관계가 있었다.

이상의 결과를 통해볼 때 보조기구를 병행함으로써 치태감소에 유효한 결과를 얻을수 있다고 사료된다.

the 5th day, lymphocytes were increased slowly from the 5th day, and plasma cells did not changed significantly during the experiment.

4. In the Group 1 and 3(systemically administered tetracycline), there were no significant variations in the number of inflammatory cells after the 3rd experimental day.

## **The effects of subgingival curettage on gingival inflammatory cell distribution of human chronic periodontitis**

**Kyeong Sook Kim, Jung Kiu Chai, Chong Kwan Kim**

Dept. of Periodontology, School of Dentistry, Yonsei University

The purpose of this study was to observe the effects of subgingival curettage on gingival inflammatory cell distribution of human chronic periodontitis. Ten adult patients with chronic periodontitis were served prior to subgingival curettage as controls and after 7 days following subgingival curettage as experimentals. Biopsy specimens were obtained from the interdental gingiva of each subject.

Each biopsy specimen was placed into 10% formalin, embedded in paraffin, sectioned and stained with Hematoxylin-Eosin.

Count was made at a magnification of 400. The results are as follows ;

1. The lymphocytes were increased in the experimental group compared with the control group ; the rate of increase is 12% in connective tissue subjacent to the epithelium and 9.8% in central connective tissue.
2. The plasma cells were decreased in experimental group compared with the control group ; the rate of decrease is 12% in connective tissue subjacent to the epithelium and 9.6% in central connective tissue.
3. The macrophages were slightly decreased in experimental group compared with the control group.
4. The fibroblasts were increased in experimental group compared with the control group ; the rate of increase is 13.2% in connective tissue subjacent to the epithelium and 18.1% in central connective tissue.

## **The comparative study for effects of various mechanical plaque control methods on plaque and gingival inflammation**

**Dong Dae Hong, Jung Kiu Chai, Chong Kwan Kim**

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The purpose of this study was to compare the effectiveness of the various mechanical plaque control methods, brushing(Exp. 1 group), brushing+ water pik(Exp. 2 group), brushing+tooth pick(Exp. 3 group), brushing+dental floss(Exp. 4 group) on the plaque accumulation and gingival inflammation.

30 volunteers were selected for this study from the dental students, after 3 days, 1, 2, 3, 4 weeks experimental periods, the plaque index and sulcus bleeding index were recorded.

The obtained results were as follow.

1. In plaque index, Exp. 2, 3 and 4 group were more effectiveness of plaque reduction than Exp. 1 group, no difference between Exp. 3 and Exp. 4 group.
2. On lingual surface, there was more reduction of the plaque index in the Exp. 2, 3, 4 group than Exp. 1 group.
3. In sulcus bleeding index, there was reduction in all experimental group.
4. There was no significantly difference of sulcus bleeding index between buccal and lingual surface.
5. There was correlation between the reduction of plaque index and sulcus bleeding index in Exp. 2, 3, 4 group.

## A comparative study between modified Keyes method and subgingival curettage on human gingivitis and periodontitis

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The purpose of this study was to compare the treatment effects between subgingival curettage and Keyes method to gingivitis and periodontitis. 22 volunteers were selected to participate in this study and divided into 3 groups.

Group I : 8 gingivitis with probing depth 3 mm or less,

Group II : 8 periodontitis with probing depth 3-5mm,

Group III : 6 periodontitis with probing depth 5mm or more.

1 week after having done scaling, subgingival curettage was done one side and Keyes method the other side. After 1, 2, 3, 4 week, treatment effects : gingival index(GI), plaque index(PI), sulcus bleeding index(SBI) and dark field microscopic bacterial study were recorded.

The result of this study were as follows :

1. In Group I, no statistically significant differences in the changes of microflora and S. B. I. were found between two methods, while there were more reduced of PI and GI in Keyes method sites than the subgingival curettage sites.
2. In Group, II, significant changes in nonmotile bacterial percentages and SBI. were found on both methods. But, Spirochetes were more reduced in subgingival curettage sites than Keyes method sites.
3. In Group III, significant increase in nonmotile bacterial percentage and reduction of SBI. were recorded in subgingival curettage sites, but there were no differences in GI and PI.