

第4群(超音波破碎處理한 齒齦緣上齒苔)을 實驗群으로 하고 第5群(M-199 培養液)을 對照群으로 하여 白血球의 化學走性을 Nuclepore Filter를 利用한 Blind well chamber method로 實驗하여 다음과 같은 結果를 얻었다.

1. 多形核白血球의 化學走性은 各各의 實驗群(1, 2, 3群)과 對照群(5群)間의 比較時 各各의 實驗群에서 顯著的한 增加를 보였다($P < 0.05$).
2. Filter를 完全히 通過한 多形核白血球의 比較에서 第1群(齒齦緣上齒苔群)과 第2群과 第3群의 Total(齒齦緣上齒苔群)과 第2群과 第3群의 Total(齒齦緣下齒苔群)의 化學走性은 齒齦緣下齒苔群에서 有意性이 있는 增加를 나타내었다($P < 0.05$).
3. Filter의 背面에 到達한 多形白血球의 比較에서 第1群(齒齦緣上齒苔群)과 第2群과 第3群의 Total(齒齦緣下齒苔群)의 化學走性은 齒齦緣下齒苔群에서 數的 增加를 보이나 統計的 有意性이 없었다($P < 0.05$).
4. 第4群(超音波破碎處理한 齒齦緣上齒苔群)과 第1群(齒齦緣上齒苔群)의 化學走性의 比較에서는 第4群에서 數的 增加를 나타내나 有意性이 없었다.
위와 같은 結果로 多形核白血球의 移走量은 細菌性齒苔抽出液에 依하여 增加하고, 또한 齒緣上齒苔群과 齒齦緣下齒苔群의 化學走性은 齒齦緣下齒苔群에서 增加함을 알 수 있었다.

● 만성치주염 환자의 Intrabony Defect의 발생빈도 및 분포에 관한 연구

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慶熙大學校 齒科大學 附屬病學 齒周科에 來院한 患者 中 慢性齒周炎으로 診斷된 患者 25名(男子 24名, 女子 28名)을 對象으로 齒齦剝離搔爬手術을 施行하는 동안 總 445個 齒牙에서 116個의 intrabony defect를 發見하였으며, 이들의 年齡別, 性別, 齒牙別, 齒根面에 따른 分析 및 缺損形態와 齒周囊의 樣相을 調査하여 다음과 같은 結論을 얻었다.

1. Intrabony defect의 發生頻度는 26.1%였으며, 性別 發生頻度는 男子가 女子보다 높았다($P < 0.01$).
2. Intrabony defect의 年齡에 따른 發生頻度는 51~60歲群에서 가장 높았으며, 年齡이 增加함에 따라 發生頻도가 增加하는 樣相을 보였으나 統計學的 有意性은 없었다($P < 0.05$).
3. Intrabony defect의 齒牙別 發生頻度는 上, 下顎 共히 第1大臼齒가 높았으며, 下顎 側切齒가 가장 낮았다.
4. Intrabony defect의 齒根面에 따른 發生頻度는 近心面이 59.2%로 가장 높았다.
5. 缺損形態에 따른 分布는 2面缺損이 52.6%로 가장 높았으며, 그 다음으로 1面缺損, 3面缺損의 順이었다.
6. 齒周囊의 樣相은 骨內囊(80.2%)이 骨外囊(19.8%)보다 높은 分布를 보였다.
7. 骨缺損齒牙의 齒間距離($3.15\text{mm} \pm 1.33$)는 骨缺損이 없는 齒間距離($2.58\text{mm} \pm 1.03$)에 比하여 有意하게 높았다. ($P < 0.005$).

The study of the prevalence and distribution of intrabony defects in the patients with chronic periodontitis

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The purpose of this investigation was to study the distribution and prevalence of the intrabony defects as related to age, sex, tooth, and to examine the interproximal distance of adjacent root and the frequency of intrabony defects facing these roots.

The subjects comprised 116 teeth with intrabony lesions, from 445 teeth, in patients, included 24 males and 28 females, calling at the Department of Periodontology, Dental College of Kyung Hee University for periodontal treatment.

The localization of the presence of the intrabony defects and the record of the interproximal distance were performed during periodontal bone exposure and debridement.

The results were as follows:

1. The overall prevalence of intrabony defects is 26.1%, and the sex-related prevalence of the intrabony defects in man was higher than in women ($P < 0.001$)
2. The group from 51 to 60 years in age showed the highest age-related prevalence of the intrabony defects. Although the close relationship between age and prevalence of the intrabony defects was observed, there was no statistical significance ($P > 0.05$).
3. The highest and the lowest tooth-related prevalence of the intrabony defects were shown in maxillary first molar (58.5%) and maxillary central incisor (13.3%) in the maxilla, and shown in mandibular first molar (65.0) and mandibular lateral incisor (4.5%) in the mandible respectively.
4. The highest root surface-related prevalence was shown in mesial surface (59.2%)
5. The order of the defect morphology - related distribution was two-wall (52.6%), one-wall (33.6%), and three-wall (13.8%).
6. As compared with the type of periodontal pocket, the prevalence of infrabony pocket (80.2%) was higher than that of suprabony pocket (19.8%) ($P < 0.005$).
7. Wider intrerproximal distance ($3.15\text{mm} \pm 1.33$) was observed on the teeth with intrabony defects as compared with that of control teeth (2.58 ± 1.03), and there was a statistical significance ($P < 0.005$).

Effects of dental plaque extracts on cultured hela cell invitro

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The purpose of this study was to observe the effect of dental plaque extracts on cultured HeLa cells in vitro. Plaque was collected from patients requiring periodontal treatment. The plaque was pooled, and homogenised in distilled water. The mixture was centrifuged at 4°C, 25,000 r.p.m. and