

운동성 간균이 두드러진 차이를 보였다($P<0.05$).

3. 상악에서, 대구치부가 소구치부보다 운동성 세균의 비율이 더 높게 나타났다($P<0.05$).
4. 하악에서, 전치부, 소구치부와 대구치부간에는 운동성 세균의 차이를 발견할 수 없었다. 단, 나선형균 만이 전치부에서 적게 나타났다($P<0.05$).
5. 대구치부에서, 상하좌우를 합했을때, 비운동성 헬라멘트균이 많이 나타났다($P<0.05$).

● 치주염 진행에 따르는 세균분포에 관한 연구

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2마리의 잠견에서 실험적으로 치주염을 유도하여 연구한 결과, 다음과 같은 결론을 얻었다.

1. 실험 84일에 비운동성세균의 비율은 실험 56일에 비해 감소한 반면($P<0.01$), 운동성세균의 비율은 증가하였고($P<0.05$), 실험 56일에 Spirochetes의 비율이 증가하였다($P<0.01$).
2. 실험 112일까지 혐기성세균의 수는 증가하였으며($P<0.01$), 실험 84일에 호기성세균 및 흑색 집락성 Bacteroides의 수가 실험 56일에 비해 증가하였다($P<0.05$).
3. 실험 84일에 혐기성세균은 실험 56일에 비해, 흑색집락성 Bacteroides의 비율은 실험개시일에 비해 증가한 반면($P<0.01$), 호기성세균의 비율은 실험 56일에 비해 감소하였다($P<0.01$).
4. B. intermedius는 실험 56일과 실험 112일에 나타났으며, B. gingivalis는 실험 112일에 나타났다.
5. 치주염 진행시 Spirochetes를 제외한 모든 세균의 분포는 실험 84일부터 변화가 일어났다.

● 연령군에 따른 부착치은의 폭경

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1. 상악협측 부착치은은 중절치 및 측절치 부위에서 최대치(3.0-4.1mm), 제1소구치부위에서 최소치(1.4-2.3mm)를 가졌다.
2. 하악협측 부착치은은 중절치 및 측절치 부위에서 최대치(2.0-2.9mm), 제1소구치 및 제2대구치 부위에서 최소치(1.1-1.4mm)를 가졌다.
3. 하악설측 부착치은은 제1대구치 및 제2유구치 부위에서 최대치(3.6-4.3mm), 중절치 및 측절치 부위에서 최소치(1.3-1.6mm)를 가졌다.
4. 부착치은의 폭경은 연령에 따라 증가하였다.

Longitudinal study of microbial flora associated with experimental periodontitis in mongrel dogs

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The purpose of this study was to examine the subgingival bacterial flora of mongrel dogs during an experimental periodontitis study and to determine how the subgingival microbial composition related to the clinical status of the periodontal tissues.

Ligature-induced periodontitis was evaluated microbiologically in 2 mongrel dogs. SBI, loss of attachment, gingival crevicular fluid and bacterial morphotype were observed at days 0, 56, 84, 112. Plaque sampling for bacterial culture was also performed.

1. After 84 days, the ratio of non-motile microorganisms decreased ($P < 0.01$) and the ratio of motile microorganisms ($P < 0.05$) After 56 days, the ratio of spirochetes increased ($P < 0.01$).
2. After 112 days, total count of anaerobes increased ($P < 0.01$). After 84 days, total count of black-pigmented *Bacteroides* and aerobes increased ($P < 0.05$).
3. After 84 days, the ratio of anaerobes and black-pigmented *Bacteroides* increased ($P < 0.01$). But the ratio of aerobes decreased ($P < 0.01$).
4. *B. intermedius* appeared at 56 day and 112 day. And *B. gingivalis* appeared at 112 day.
5. Except spirochetes, microbial shift occurred at 84 day in mongrel dogs.

The width of the attached gingiva in different age groups

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To corroborated the width of the attached gingiva and what the attached gingiva should be changed in different age groups, the authors measured the width of attached gingiva of 50 male and 50 female from 3 to 25 ages. The buccal attached gingival width of mandible was measured by anatomical method and the lingual attached gingival width of mandible was measured by histochemical method.

The results were as followings;

1. In the maxilla, the broadest zone of attached gingiva was found over the incisors (3.0-4.1mm) and the narrowest zone of that was found over the 1st bicuspid (1.4-2.3mm).
2. In the mandibular buccal attached gingiva, the broadest zone was the incisor area (2.0-2.9mm) and the narrowest zone was the 1st bicuspid and 2nd molar area (1.1-1.4mm).
3. In the mandibular lingual aspect, the broadest zone of attached gingiva was found over the 1st molar and the 2nd deciduous molar area (3.6-4.3mm) and the narrowest zone of that was found over the incisor area (1.3-1.6mm).
4. There was an increase in mean width of attached gingiva according to ages.