

으며 너비가 2mm 이상인 골내결손의 발현빈도는 더욱 높은 상관관계를 보였으나 5mm 이상의 치간거리 상에서는 치간거리가 증가함에 따른 골내결손의 발현빈도가 역상관관계를 보였다.

3. 치조골 흡수가 심할 수록 골내결손의 발현빈도는 통계학적으로 유의성있는 상관관계를 보이면서 증가하였다.
4. 골내결손의 치간부위별 분포에서는 대구치부위에서 가장 많았고 전치부위에서 가장 낮게 나타났다.
5. 골내결손의 근, 원심면에 따른 분포에서는 뚜렷한 통계학상의 유의성있는 차이를 찾아볼 수 없었다.
6. 치아별 골내결손의 분포에서는 견치와 전치, 소구치 사이에서는 유의성있는 차이를 보이지 않았지만, 대구치에서 다른 치아보다 높게 분포하였으며 통계학적인 유의성이 있었다.

● 치주염시 치주낭의 깊이, 치태의 양 및 탐침시 치은출혈 유무에 따른 치주낭내 세균출현비율에 관한 암시야현미경적 연구

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저자는 치주염이 있는 치주낭내 치태세균의 출현비율과 탐침시 치은출혈유무, 치태의 양, 치주낭의 깊이와 관계가 있는지의 여부를 알기 위해 Y대학교 부속병원 치주과에 내원한 환자 100명을 대상으로 상하좌우측 부위의 중절치, 제1소구치 부위 및 제1대구치부위를 선택하여 치은연하치태의 암시야현미경적 세균출현비율과 탐침시 치은 출혈유무, 치태의 양, 치주낭의 깊이의 관계를 비교, 관찰하여 다음의 결론을 얻었다.

1. 치주낭의 깊이가 증가할 수록 운동성세균의 출현비율이 증가하였다.
2. 치태의 양이 증가할 수록 운동성세균의 출현 비율이 증가하였다.
3. 치주낭탐침시 모든 치은출혈부위의 운동성세균 출현비율이 비출혈부위에 비해 높았다.
4. 깊이 얇은 치주낭(5mm 이하)에서는 탐침시 치은 출혈부위의 운동성세균 출현비율이 비출혈 부위에 비해 높았으나, 깊은 치주낭(6mm 이상)에서는 약간의 차이만이 있었다.
5. 치태의 양이 적을 때(치태지수 0.1)에는 탐침시 치은 출혈부위의 운동성세균출현비율이 비출혈 부위에 비해 높았으나 치태의 양이 많을 때(치태지수 2.3)에는 약간의 차이만이 있었다.

● 치근분지부위의 법랑질돌기의 발현빈도와 조직파괴와의 상관관계에 대한 연구

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서울대학교병원 치주과에 내원한 성인성 치주염 환자를 대상으로 386개의 대구치에서 외과적 치주치료시 치조골을 노출시킨 상태에서 치근분지부의 법랑질돌기의 발현빈도를 관찰하고 그 발현유무와 furcation involvement 유무의 상관관계를 조사한 바, 다음과 같은 결론을 얻었다.

The prevalence and distribution of intrabony defects as related to the width of interproximal

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The purpose of this study was to find a possible correlation between the interdental distances, severity of alveolar bone resorption and prevalence and distribution of intrabony defects.

393 interdental areas of 47 patients were examined during periodontal surgery by measuring the interdental distances and distance between cemento-enamel junction and alveolar crest to nearest 0.1mm.

The results were as follows :

1. The overall prevalence of intrabony defects by interdental sites was 28.8% and the prevalence of intrabony defects more than 2mm width was 25.2% of 393 interdental areas examined.
2. The prevalence of intrabony defects increased with increasing interdental distance with positive and significant correlation, the correlation more high in intrabony defects more than 2mm width.
3. The prevalence of intrabony defects increased with increasing alveolar bone resorption.
4. In the distribution of intrabony defect by interdental sites, Intrabony defect was frequently associated with molars, least with incisors.
5. There was no significance in the distribution of intrabony defect by tooth surfaces.
6. Molar teeth showed higher prevalence in the distribution of intrabony defect than other teeth and there was statistically significant.

Dark-field microscopic study on distribution of plaque bacteria in relation to pocket depth, amount of plaque or absence of gingival bleeding

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The purpose of this study was to determine the correlations between pocket depth, plaque index, and the gingival bleeding tendency and the percentages of bacteria in the subgingival flora of sites representing periodontitis.

One-hundred patients with untreated periodontal disease were included.

Central incisors, first premolars and first molars of each quadrant were selected from subjects which had pocket depth more than 3mm.

measurements from each sites by dark-field microscopic bacterial examination were re-analyzed.

The results were as follows :

1. The mean percentage of motile bacteria had tendency to increase with increased pocket depth scores.
2. The mean percentage of motile bacteria had tendency to increase with increased plaque index

scores.

3. Bleeding pockets had higher proportions of motile bacteria than that of non-bleeding sites.
4. In shallow pocket(less than 5mm), distribution of motile bacteria in bleeding site was higher compared to that of non-bleeding site, while in deep pocket(6mm or more), there was slight difference.
5. In low plaque index scores(0 to 1), distribution of motile bacteria in bleeding site was higher compared to that of non-bleeding site, while in high plaque index scores(2 to 3), there was slight difference.

prevalence of cervical enamel projections and its relation to furcation involvement

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The purpose of this study was to evaluate prevalence of the cervical enamel projection and its relationship to furcation involvement.

The presence of the cervical enamel projection and furcation involvement was examined in 386 molars involved in adult periodontitis except the third molars during flap operation on the department of periodontology, Seoul National University Hospital.

1. Prevalence of the cervical enamel projections on 386 molars except the third molars was 73.1% (282 teeth).
2. Prevalence of the cervical enamel projections on 972 molar surfaces was 40.8% (397 surfaces).
3. In upper molars, the cervical enamel projections were seen more frequently in buccal surfaces than mesial or distal surfaces. Grade III enamel projection was the most prevalent in buccal surface.
4. In lower molars, the cervical enamel projections were seen more frequently in buccal surfaces than lingual surfaces. Grade III enamel projection was the most prevalent in buccal surface.
5. The presence of the enamel projection was correlated with furcation involvement, statistically significant($P < 0.01$) except the mandibular second molar.

The effect of topical tetracycline on gingival inflammation and subgingival microflora

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Previous studies have developed the technique of topical application of tetracycline(TC) into the periodontal pockets and examined the change of clinical parameters and subgingival microbial morphology.