

● 치주수술후 동통과 기타합병증에 대한 통계학적 연구

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齒周手術後 나타날 수 있는疼痛과 기타合併症의 빈도와 심도 및 이들에 영향을 줄 수 있는 요소를 究明하고자 慶熙大學校 齒科大學 附屬齒科病院 齒周科에 내원한 73명의 남녀환자를 대상으로 齒은 切除術 7例(5.2%), modified Widmann flap 55例(40.7%), 外科的 齒處治 48例(35.6%), 齒은 齒槽粘膜炎 25例(18.5%) 총 135例의 齒周手術을 시행하고 術後 1주째 疼痛 및 기타 합병증을 조사하여 統計分析한 결과 다음과 같은 결론을 얻었다.

1. 齒周手術後 疼痛의 발생빈도는 총 71.1%로써 中等度 이상이 45.2%였다.
2. 齒周手術後 기타 合併症의 발생빈도는 67.4%였고 이중 齒冠에 대한 知覺過敏이 34.1%로 가장 높은 발생빈도를 보였으며 感染 및 eugenol 副作用이 각각 3.7%로 가장 낮았다.
3. 疼痛에 영향을 줄 수 있는 요소는 수술종류, 질환명, 치주낭 깊이, 수술부위, 수술시간, 골노출도, 연령 및 후방절개이며 이들 중 相互關聯性을 가지는 요소는 치주낭 깊이와 연령, 성차와 질환명 및 수술종류와 수술시간이었다.
4. 疼痛은 浮腫, 浮腫期間, 瘡傷治癒遲延, 手術時間, 感染度, 出血 및 關聯痛의 증가에 따라서 증가하였다.
5. 기타 合併症에 영향을 줄 수 있는 요소는 手術種類, 骨路出度, 手術時間, 疾患名 및 수술에 포함된 齒牙數였다.

● 급성진행성 치주염과 성인성 치주염의 임상적 특성에 관한 비교 연구

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慶熙大學校 齒科大學 附屬病院 齒周科에 來院한 患者中 急性進行性 齒周炎으로 診斷된 43名을 調査群으로 하고 成人性 齒周炎 患者 41名을 對照群으로 하여 이들의 齒周疾患指數, 齒槽骨 破壞度, 唾液的 pH, 蝕齦患率과 患者의 主訴 및 年齡分布등을 調査한 結果, 다음과 같은 結論을 얻었다.

1. 齒周疾患指數는 急性進行性 齒周炎이 4.38 ± 0.43 으로 成人性 齒周炎의 3.60 ± 0.37 에 비해 統計學的으로 有意하게 높았으며($P < 0.05$), 두 群 共히 男女 間의 差異는 없었다.
2. 急性進行性 齒周炎에서 成人性 齒周炎에 비해 骨破壞가 統計學的으로 有意하게 높았으며($P < 0.05$) 骨破壞가 두 群 共히 上下左右 對稱의 樣相을 보였다.
3. 急性進行性 齒周炎에서 齒槽骨破壞가 가장 심한 齒牙는 上下顎 第1大白齒와 上顎全齒였다.
4. 急性進行性 齒周炎에서 成人性 齒周炎 比해 小白齒의 骨破壞가 顯著히 많았다.
5. 混合唾液的 pH는 急性進行性 齒周炎 患者가 成人性 齒周炎에서 보다 높으며, 統計學的 有意性이 높았다($P < 0.005$).
6. 急性進行性 齒周炎 患者의 主訴는 齒은腫脹, 疼痛 및 齒牙動搖가 가장 많았다.
7. 두 群 共히 蝕齦患率은 낮았으나, 두 群間에 統計學的 有意性은 없었다.

The influence of parent's educational levels on the periodontal conditions of adolescents

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The author was performed periodontal survey included plaque index, pocket depth, gingival bleeding, loss of tooth, on 577 adolescents and its results were related to their parent's Educational level on the periodontal conditions of adolescents.

The obtained results were as follows :

1. Plaque deposition of adolescents in the lower Educational level groups divided by their parent's Educational level was heavier than those in the higher ones, and the difference was significant statistically between the four Educational level groups ($P < 0.05$).
2. The incidence of pocketing of adolescents showed that the difference was not significant statistically between the four Educational level groups divided by their parent Educational level.
3. Gingival bleeding of adolescents in the lower Educational level groups divided by their parent Educational level had more bleeding than those in the higher ones, and the difference was significant statistically between the four Educational level groups.
4. Tooth loss rate of adolescents no related to their parent's Educational level.

A statistical study of pain and other complications after periodontal surgery

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This study examined the incidence and severity of postoperative complications and the factors affecting complications in 135 periodontal surgical cases. For this study, 73 patients with periodontal disease were selected from the patients who visited Kyung Hee Medical Center, and they were operated by gingivectomy, modified Widmann flap, osseous surgery, and mucogingival surgery. Analysis of variance and multiple analysis of variance were used to ascertain significant associations of numerous factors to various complications.

1. Moderate and severe postoperative pain were reported by 45.2% of the patients.
2. Moderate and severe postoperative complications were reported by 19.3% of the patients. And among the other complications, hypersensitivity to cold was the most frequent and infection and eugenol allergy were least frequent.
3. The factors affecting affectioning pain were age, pocket depth, surgery type, number of teeth involved, bone exposure and surgery duration. And the factors having interaction were pocket depth and age, sex and diagnosis, and surgery type and duration.
4. The increasing swelling, swelling duration, delayed healing, surgery duration, infection, bleeding and referred pain increased pain.

5. The factors affecting other complications were surgery type, bone exposure, duration, diagnosis and number of teeth involved.

The study of clinical parameters between rapidly progressive periodontitis and adult periodontitis

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The purpose of the present study was to compare the several clinical parameters between the Rapidly progressive periodontitis(R. P. P.) and Adult periodontitis(A. P.).

For this study, 43 patients having R. P. P. and 41 patients having A. P. were selected from the patients who visited Kyung Hee University Hospital. These patients were examined and evaluated the Periodontal Disease Index(P. D. I.), Bone Score, Salivary pH, Caries Susceptibility, Chief Complaints and Aging of patients of both two groups.

The results were as follows :

1. The P. D. I. of R. P. P. was statistically significant than A. P. ($P < 0.005$), but the sexual difference was not significant.
2. The bone destruction of R. P. P. was significantly higher than A. P. ($P < 0.005$) and the bone destruction of both show the symmetrical aspects between the two groups of maxilla & mandible, and right & left.
3. The tooth that having most severely involved alveolar bone destruction R. P. P. was maxillary first molar and maxillary central incisors.
4. The alveolar bone destruction R. P. P. was significantly higher than A. P. in canine and premolar area.
5. The salivary pH of R. P. P. was statistically significant than A. P. ($P < 0.005$).
6. The chief complaints of patients having R. P. P. was mostly gingival swelling and tooth mobility.
7. The rate of caries susceptibility was lowered in both two groups but, their statistical difference was not significant.

The effect of topical citric acid application on the healing of experimental intrabony pocket

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This study was undertaken to observe histopathologic changes of periodontal tissues in dogs after surgical periodontal therapy with or without acid treatment, and to evaluate the effect of topical