

● Chlorhexidine과 소염제를 함유한 GEL의 국소도포시 치태형태 및 치은염증 억제효과에 관한 임상적 연구

최 상 목

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치주질환 환자 44명을 대상으로 chlorhexidine과 비스테로이드성 소염제가 함유된 gel(Hiparadent)의 임상효과를 위약을 대조군으로 하여 이중맹검법에 의해 검사한 결과 다음과 같은 결론을 얻었다.

1. 치태지수는 실험군에서 대상군과 비교하여 전 치료기간에 걸쳐 모두 통계학적으로 유의성있게 감소하였다. ($P < 0.01$)
2. 치은지수도 실험군에서 대상군과 비교하여 전 치료기간에 걸쳐 모두 통계학적으로 유의성 있게 감소하였다. ($P < 0.01$)
3. 개인별 평균 색소침착지수는 실험군에서나 대조군에서 모두 비슷한 수치를 보이고 있으며 실험기간중 통계학적으로 유의한 변화를 나타내지 않았다.
4. 대상 환자중 구강내에 나타나는 부작용을 일으킨 환자는 발견되지 않았다.

● 측방치주낭종의 증례보고

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1987년 11월 11일 연세대학교 치과대학 부속병원 치주과에 내원한 41세 여자 환자에게 측방치주낭종을 진단하였으며 그 치료방법으로서 치은 박리 소파술시 낭종 부위를 적출함으로써 임상적으로 좋은 결과를 얻었기에 보고하는 바이다.

● 급성치주농양의 초기 처치 : 치석제거술과 치근활택술

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급성치주농양의 치료목적은 동통을 경감시키(치주낭의 깊이 $\geq 6\text{mm}$)은 치은 판막술을, 2명(치주낭의 깊이 $\leq 5\text{mm}$)에게는 치근활택술을 시행하였다.

Nabers(1964)는 그의 임상경험을 통해 급성농양이 있는 경우에 치주조직의 재생능력이 아주 뛰어나다고 결론지었다. 그리고 급성염증성 조직파괴 후의 뛰어난 치유효과는 치근면의 적절한 생물학적 상태에 기인한다고 가정하였다.

그러므로 농양이 소실되고 재부착이 가능하다면 조직이 치유될 수 있는 시간을 주기 위해서 그부위의 재평가는 3개월정도 기다리는 것이 가장 바람직하다고 하였다.

Kareha 등은 염증반응이 급성일수록 적절한 치료에 대한 치유반응 또는 극적이라고 하였다. 한번의 약속으로 외과적 술식에 의한 좋은 결과의 보고도 있으나, 조직의 조작성이 어려워 절편의

The growth inhibitory activity was examined both as producers and as indicators by the stab culture method. Inhibitory activities of cell sonicate and culture supernatant of *S. mutans* OMZ 65, which showed broad and strong inhibition against periodontopathic bacteria, was examined by the diffusion method. The purification of the positive growth inhibitory fraction by gel filtration and the measurement of molecular weight by SDS-PAGE were performed.

The results were as follows.

1. *B. gingivalis*, *B. intermedius* and *A. actinomycetemcomitans* strains showed weak or no inhibition against homologous and heterologous strains. But two among four strains of *B. intermedius* showed moderate inhibition against one strain of *B. gingivalis*.
2. The strains of *S. mutans* showed broad and strong inhibition against *B. gingivalis* and *A. actinomycetemcomitans* strains and moderate inhibition against *B. intermedius*, but *S. sanguis* strains showed weaker growth inhibitory spectra than *S. mutans* strains.
3. *S. mutans* strains showed broader inhibitory spectra against *A. actinomycetemcomitans* Korean strains than *S. sanguis* strains. But *A. actinomycetemcomitans* Korean strains rarely showed growth inhibition against *S. mutans* and *S. sanguis*.
4. *A. actinomycetemcomitans* Korean strains showed weak inhibition against *B. gingivalis* strains.
5. The molecular weight of the positive growth inhibitory fraction of *S. mutans* OMZ 65 culture supernatant by SDS-PAGE was about 36 kd.

The effect of topical application with chlorhexidine and anti-inflammatory drug containing gel on dental plaque and gingival inflammation

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The purpose of this study was to evaluate whether there is any difference in the effect of inhibition of dental plaque and gingival inflammation between chlorhexidine & anti-inflammatory drug containing gel(Hi-paradent®) and placebo gel.

49 human subjects with the mild marginal gingival inflammation were selected for the study. This study was performed according to the double blind method. Following a baseline examination, the experimental gel were handed out to the subject and the topical application regimens were initiated. During the 8-week experimental period, each subject continued to exercise their regular non-supervised, self-performed plaque control procedures and topical application with 0.5g of the experimental gel twice daily for the first 4 weeks Before(day 0), during(day 14) and after(day 28,56) treatment, the plaque index(Silness & Loe), gingival index(Loe & Silness) and extrinsic stain index were examined.

The obtained results were as follows :

1. There was significant difference between placebo and chlorhexidine and anti-inflammatory drug containing gel(Hi-paradent®) in the reduction of plaque index($P < 0.01$).
2. There was also significant difference in the reduction of gingival index($P < 0.01$)

3. There was no significant difference in extrinsic stain index through the 8 week trial in any of the groups.

Case report of a lateral periodontal cyst

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A lateral periodontal cyst may be seen on roentgenograms as a welldefined radiolucent lesion adjacent to a root. Many mechanisms leading to the formation of such a cyst and treatment have been described.

A case of 41 year-old female patient with lateral periodontal cyst is reported in which the lesion showed clinically successful result followed by flap operation and surgical enucleation.

Initial treatment of acute periodontal abscess : scaling and root planing

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The present study evaluated the efficacy of scaling and root planing in initial treatment of acute periodontal abscess.

Twenty-two patients, aged 18 to 60, having acute periodontal abscess were treated with scaling root planing.

The next day, the swelling was markedly reduced or absent in all the patients. The symptoms had subsided or had been alleviated. Purulent content was exuded only in one patient.

7 days after therapy, the swelling was absent except in one patient, and the symptoms had also subsided except in one patient. Purulent content was exuded in none of the patients.

The results of the study support the effectiveness of scaling and root planing in the initial treatment of acute periodontal abscess.

Scanning electron microscopic study of the healthy gingival sulcular, junctional epithelium of the dogs

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The purpose of this study was designed to observe the form and surface characteristic of gingival,