● 미란형 편평태선의 증례보고

이명은 · 김진홍 · 조규성 · 채중규 · 김종관
연세대학교 치과대학 치주과학교실

1988년 6월 21일 연세대학교 치과대학부속병원 치주관에 전반적인 치은 발적과 종창 및 작열감을 주소로 내원한 42세 여자 환자에게 임상, 조직병리학 및 직접면역형광법을 사용, 미란형 편평태선으로 진단된 증례를 1개월에 걸친 스테로이드의 국소 및 전신 투여, P-A용액과 Gly-Oxide®) Liquid양치를 시행하도록함으로서 임상적으로 좋은 결과를 얻었고 그후 5개월간 관찰하였을 시 아무런 부작용이나 재발을 볼 수 없었기에 이를 보고하는 바이다.

● Ascorbic acid와 Zea Mays L.의 불검화 정량추출물이 치주염 치유에 미치는 영향에 관한 실험적 연구

민원기 · 이만섭
경희대학교 치과대학 치주과학교실

실험적 치주염에서 자극중지시와 지속시 AA(1mg/100g/day)와 ZML(0.5ml/100g/day)관찰하기 위하여, 2주간의 실험적 치주염 유발후, 3일, 7일, 10일, 14일 및 21일 간격으로 희생시켜 병리조직학적으로 관찰하여 다음과 같은 결론을 얻었다.

1. 치주염 상태에서 자연치유군은, 치근단까지의 심한 염증성 조직파괴와 치근흡수가 일어나나 10일에 상피의 재생이 시작되고 육아조직 형성 및 신생골형성이 나타나며 14일에는 더욱 성숙되고 21일에는 조골형상이 증가되었다.
2. 무자극 상태에서는 AA와 ZML투여군은, 보다 치밀한 치주인대섬유의 증식과 현저한 조골현상을 관찰하였다.
3. 치주염 상태에서의 AA투여군은, 5군에 비하여 파골조직의 치유회복이 다소 이르게 나타나서, 10일에 상피재생과 신생결체조직의 증식이 일어났으며 14일에 더욱 성숙되고 조골현상도 증가하였고 21일에는 상피의 완전 재생에 각화층의 증가와 결체조직증식이 현저하였다.
4. 치주염 상태에서의 ZML투여군은, 1군에 비하여 치유회복이 다소 이르게 나타나서 7일부터 상피의 재생, 염증세포의 감소, 결체조직의 증식, 신생골형성이 일어나서 10-14일에는 치조골도 보다 많은 회복상을 보였다.
5. 치주염 상태에서의 AA와 ZML 투여군은, 1,2군에 비하여 치유회복이 보다 이르게 일어나서, 10일에 상피재생에 각화를 보이고 결체조직도 보다 회복된 양상을 보였으며 14일에는 조골현상도 현저하였고, 21일에는 더욱 성숙되어 거의 정상에 가까왔다.
6. 치주염 상태에서 자극 지속시 AA와 ZML 투여군은 1,2,3군에 비하여 3-7일에 치근까지의 보다 광범위한 염증성 골파괴상이나, 10일에는 치근흡수에 파골 및 조골현상을 보이며, 21일에는 3군에 비하여 약한 회복상을 보였으며 감소된 염증 세포의 침윤을 보였다.

The Journal of Korean Academy
of Periodontology, Vol. 18, No. 2, 1988

A case report of erosive lichen planus

Myung Eun Lee, Jin Hong Kim, Kyoo Sung Cho, Jung Kiu Chai, Chong Kwan Kim
Dept. of Periodontoloty, School of Dentistry, Yonsei University.

Lichen planus is an inflammatory disease of skin and mucous membranes characterized by the eruption of papules. The etiology is generally considered to be psychosomatic. Treatment of Lichen Planus is at present far from satisfactory, thus various treatment and diagnostic methods have been introduced. A case of 42 year-old female patient with Lichen Planus is reported. We diagnosed this case by histologic and direct immunofluorescent method and the lesion showed clinically successful result followed by local and systemic steroid therapy.

Effects of ascorbic acid and unsaponifiable fractions of Zea Mays L. on the experimentally induced periodontitis in rats

Won Ki Minn, Man Sup Lee
Dept. of Periodontoloty, College of Dentistry, Kyung Hee University.

The present study was performed to evaluate the enhancing effect of periodontal healing by ascorbic acid and unsaponifiable fractions of Zea Mays L. on the experimentally induced periodontitis in rats by mechanical irritation.

One hundred twenty male Sprague-Dawley rats. weighing 100−200gms. were utilized as experimental animals.

Experimental animals were divided into four experimental groups and two controls. Each experimental group was composed of 25 rats and each control was 10 rats respectively. Experimental periodontitis was induced by mechanical irritation. This irritation was performed with sharp instrument on the interdental papillae of rat's upper right molars every other day for two weeks. Experimental animals received orally ascorbic acid by 1mg/100gm of body weight and/or Zea Mays L. by 0.5ml/100gm of body weight in mixture of edible oil daily.

Experimental animals were grouped as follows :

Group 1 : ascorbic acid administered group in periodontitis state without continuing irritation.
Group 2 : Zea Mays L. administered group in periodontitis state without continuing irritation.
Group 3 : ascorbic acid and Zea Mays L. administered group in periodontitis state without continuing irritation.
Group 4 : ascorbic acid and Zea Mays L. administered group in periodontitis state with continuing irritation.
Group 5 : no treatment group in periodontitis state without continuing irritation.
Group 6 : ascorbic acid and Zea Mays L. administered group in normal state without continuing

irritation.

After the development of experimental periodontitis, ascorbic acid and/or Zea Mays L. was administered. The rats were sacrificed on the 1st, 3rd, 7th, 10th, 14th, and 21th day. The experimental regions were surgically excised out and routinely processed for microscopic examination. The specimen were stained with Hematoxylin-Eosin.

The results were as follows ;

1. In group 5, the extensive inflammatory tissue destruction and root resorption appeared toward root apex but the initiation of epithelial regeneration, formation of granulation tissue, and osteoblastic activity were observed at 10th day and those were more matured at 14th day. The osteoblastic activity was increased at 21th day.
2. In group 6, the proliferation of dense periodontal ligament fiber and osteoblastic activity was remarkedly increased.
3. In group 1, the repair of osteoclastic area appeared somewhat earlier than group 5. The epithelial regeneration and proliferation of the newly formed connective tissue appeared at 10th day, those were matured profoundly, and the osteoblastic activity was increased at 14th day. At 21th day, the complete epithelial regeneration with the increased thickness of the keratinized layers and proliferation of the connective tissue was remarkable.
4. In group 2, healing appeared somewhat earlier versus group 1. After 7th day, the epithelial regeneration, decreased inflammatory cells in number, proliferation of connective tissue and the osteoblastic activity appeared. The repair of alveolar bone was observed at 10-14 days.
5. In group 3, healing was ealier than group 1,2. The epithelial regeneration with Keratinization was observed at 10th day. The connective tissue was also repaired. The osteoblastic activity was remarkedly increased at 14th day. The appeareance at 21th day was normal tissue.
6. In group 4, the extensive osteoclastic appearance with inflammation, extending to root apex, was at 3-7 days. But root resorption. osteoclastic and osteoblastic activity were persisted at 10th day. Healing appearance at 21th day was slighter than those of group 3.

An experimental study of the effects of dense hydroxyapatite and porous replamine-form hydroxyapatite in the experimental furcation araea of dogs

Sang Hwan Kim

Dept. of Dental Science, Graduat School, Yonsei University.

The aim of the present study was to evaluate the effects of implant materials such as dense hydroxyapatite, porous replamine form hydroxyapatite, polymeric reinforced zinc-oxide eugenol in the treatment of furcation involvement area of dogs.

Experimental furcation defects created in the mandibular 2nd, 3rd, 4th premolar of 8 dogs.

Bone was surgically removed from the furcation area and stainless steel wires were passed through the furcations and ligated.

After 6 weeks, the wires were removed, and regenerative procedures were performed in experimen-