

- 01), 병원환자와 일반인 모두에서 나이가 증가하면서 지수도 증가하였다.
5. 각 임상지수들 간에는 모두 양의 상관관계를 나타냈으며, 특히 두 집단 모두에서 치태와 치석의 상관관계가 다른 임상지수들 간의 상관관계 보다 더 높았다.
(A group : $r=0.857$, B group : $r=0.979$, $p<0.001$)

● 국내 시판 치솔의 규격, 특성 및 치솔모 형태에 대한 연구

한경호 · 조규성 · 채중규 · 김종관
연세대학교 치과대학 치주과학교실

시중판매 치솔중 23종을 선택하여 각각의 규격, 치솔모끝의 모양, 치솔모의 작용력, 마모도 등을 측정, 관찰하여 다음과 같은 결론을 얻었다.

1. 치솔두부의 폭은 9~13(평균 11.4)mm, 길이는 25~42(평균 33.9)mm였고, 식모부의 크기는 폭이 6~11(평균 8.3)mm, 길이는 18~35(평균 28.9)mm의 분포였다.
2. 치솔모의 길이는 9.0~12.6(평균 10.7)mm의 분포였다.
3. 한 강모속내의 치솔모 수는 22~93(평균 40)개로 다양했으며, 강모속은 3열과 4열로 구성되어 있었다.
4. 치솔모의 직경은 0.14~0.26(평균 0.197)mm의 분포였으며, 이중 0.19mm가 가장 많았다.
5. 치솔모끝의 형태는 대별하여, 둥글거나 반구형, 뾰족한 모양, 반듯이 잘려진 사각모양, 불규칙한 톱니모양, 끝이 두꺼워진 모양등의 5가지 형태로 구분할 수 있었으며, 이상적인 형태인 둥글거나 반구형인 것은 6종이었다.
6. 치솔모를 2mm휼때 나타나는 작용력은 103~172g이었는데 100~130g이 9종, 131~160g이 11종, 161g 이상이 3종이었다.
7. 모든 치솔의 마모실험에서 실험마모판의 마모량은 10^{-5} g단위에서 측정할 수 없을 정도로 미미하게 나타났다.

● Zea Mays L.의 불검화 정량추출물(DENTADOL®)이 외과적 치주치료후의 치유에 미치는 효과에 관한 임상적 연구

최상목 · 한수부 · 황광세*
서울대학교 치과대학 치주과학교실
*연세대학교 치과대학 치주과외래교수

서울대학교병원에서 57명의 외래환자를 대상으로 Zea Mays L.의 불검화 정량추출물이 변형 Widman 판막수술후의 치유에 미치는 영향을 이중맹검의 방법으로 위약효과와 비교, 조사한 결과 다음과 같은 결론을 얻었다.

1. 치은치수는 실험군이 대조군에 비해 8주, 12주에 유의성있게 감소하였다. ($P<0.05$)
2. 치주낭 깊이는 실험군, 대조군 모두에서 감소하였으나 통계학적으로 유의성있는 차이는 없었다.

A statistical comparative study on the oral hygiene status and bleeding upon probing between patients and persons without chief complaint

Mi Jeong Park, Kyoo Sung Cho, Jung Kui Chai, Chong Kwan Kim

Dept. of Periodontology, School of Dentistry, Yonsei University

The used indices were P. I. (Plaque Index), C. I. (Calculus Index), G. B. I. (Gingival Bleeding Index), O/ H. I. (Oral Hygiene Index).

The results were as follows :

1. In PI, the total mean value of A group (1.74 ± 0.54) was larger than of B group (1.66 ± 0.75). There was no statistically significant difference in total teeth, but there was statistically significant difference in upper and lower posterior teeth between A and B group ($p < 0.01$).
2. In CI, the total mean value of A group (1.67 ± 0.64) was larger than that of B group (1.42 ± 0.93). There was statistically significant difference in total teeth, but there was no statistically significant difference in upper and lower anterior teeth between A and B group ($p < 0.01$).
3. The OHI was increased by aging in A and B group, the value of B group was larger than that of A group and the value of males was larger than of females. There was statistically significant difference in each age group sex between A and B group ($p < 0.01$).
4. In GBI, the total mean value of A group (0.58 ± 0.30) was larger than of B group (0.29 ∓ 0.33) and there was statistically significant difference in total teeth, each age group and sex between A and B group ($p < 0.01$). The GBI was increased by aging in A and B group.
5. Correlation was showed positive in each clinical parameter, especially, the value of correlation coefficient (r) between P. I. and C. I. is higher than other values of that in A and B group.
(A group : $r = 0.857$, B group : $r = 0.979$, $P < 0.001$)

Study on the end form of bristles, specification and characteristics of the marketed toothbrushes

Kyung Ho Han, Kyoo Sung Cho, Jung Kui Chai, Chong Kwan Kim

Dept. of Periodontology, School of Dentistry, Yonsei University

The purpose of this study was to observe the endform of bristles, spcification and physical characteristics of marketed toothbrushes.

23 toothbrushes were selected for this study.

The specification of toothbrushes was examined with naked eyes, the endform of bristles with scanning electron microscoy and the deflecting force, abrasiveness with experimental estimation.

The results were following :

1. The size of brush head was 9–13(average 14.4)mm in widths, 25–42 (average 33.9)mm in lengths and the size of brushing plane was 6–10(average 8.3)mm in widths, 18–35(average 28.9)mm in lengths.

2. The lengths of bristles ranged from 9.0mm to 12.6mm(average 10.7mm)
3. The numbers of bristles per tuft were 22–93(average 40), and tufts were arranged in 3 or 4 rows.
4. The diameters of bristles ranged from 0.14mm to 0.26mm(average 0.197mm) and the most was 0.19mm in frequency.
5. There were 5 kinds endform of bristles : Round or half spherical, Sharp edge, Cut at right angle, Frayed to sharp spear, Elephant foot.
Only 6 toothbrushes had round or half spherical bristles which was accepted ideal form
6. The deflecting forces of toothbrushes ranged from 103g to 172g, 100~130g was 9 brushes, 131–160 g was 11 brushes and over 161g was 3 brushes.
7. There was unnoticable amount of abrasion on the experimental abrasion plate at the level of 10^{-5} g.

Clinical trial of unsaponifiable fraction of Zea Mays L. on healing after surgical periodontal therapy in human

Sang Mook Choi, Soo Boo Han, Kwang Se Hwang

Dept. of Periodontology, College of Dentistry, Seoul National University

Dept. of Periodontology, College of Dentistry, Yon Sei University

The efficacy of unsaponifiable fraction of Zea Mays L. compared with placebo was evaluated by a double blind method. Subjects 57 SNUDH out-patients undergoing the Modified Widman flap surgery. The subjects were divided randomly into 2 groups ; 36 subjects were given sugar-coated tablets containing 35mg active drug and 21 were given only placebo sugar-coated tablets. To evaluate the effect, we used a gingival index, pocket depth measurement, a tooth mobility index and the rate of lamina dura appearance. The subjects were evaluated before surgery, 2 weeks, 4 weeks, 8 weeks and 12 weeks after surgery. Zea Mays L. seemed to play significant role in the reduction of gingival inflammation after surgery and was superior to placebo in all parameters and had little adverse effect.

A study of effects on motivation for plaque control using graphs

Sung Sik Kim, Hyoung Shik Sim

Dept. of Periodontology, School of Dentistry, WonKwang University

The purpose of this study was to compare the effectiveness of motivational influence, among only tooth-brush(group 1), tooth brushing after using disclosing tablets(group 2), and tooth brushing with observation of graphs(group 3)

16 experimental students were selected for this study from our school of dentistry. Before and