

없었다( $p>0.05$ ).

이상의 결론으로 미루어 aspartate aminotransferase와  $\beta$ -glucuronidase는 치주질환 활성도의 측정에 하나의 기준이 될 수 있는 효소라고 사료되었으며, 특히 급속진행형 치주염시에 이들의 활성도가 높게 나타났다. lactate dehydrogenase는 치주질환 활성도를 나타내는데 민감도가 떨어지는 효소라고 판단된다.

## ● 상순소대의 형태별 발생빈도와 치주건강과의 연관성에 관한 연구

최호근 · 권영혁 · 이만섭

경희대학교 치과대학 치주과학교실

경희대학교 치과대학 부속치과병원 치주과에 내원한 남자 433명 여자 522명 총 955명을 대상으로 초진시 치주탐침 및 탐침소자를 이용하여 상악중절치의 근심 협착의 치주조직 및 치태의 상태를 측정하고, Sewerin(1969) 분류에 의한 상순소대의 형태 및 Plackek(1974) 분류에 의한 부착위치의 빈도를 조사하였으며, 상악 중절치 부위의 정중이개의 유무를 조사하고 통계 처리하여 다음과 같은 결론을 얻었다.

1. 상순소대의 형태별 빈도는 normal이 65.24%로 가장 높았으며, nodule형 16.44% tectolabial형 9.01%, appendix형 4.92%, reces형 3.14%, duplication형 0.73%, bifid형 0.52%의 순이었다.
2. 상순소대 형태의 연령별 빈도는 normal형이 각 연령층에서 비슷한 빈도 보이고 tectolabial형은 10세 미만에서 141.41%, 20세 미만에서 17.02%의 높은 빈도를 보이다 연령증가에 따라 현저히 감소하였다. nodular형, appendix형은 연령증가에 따라 약간 증가함을 보였다.
3. 상순소대 부착위치의 빈도는 mucosal이 81.15%로써 가장 높았으며, gingival형 5.76%, papillary형 9.95%, papillary penetrating형이 3.14%순이었다.
4. 정중이개의 발생빈도는 21.26%였다. 상순소대 형태중 tectolabial형에서 정중이개가 현저히 높은 빈도를 차지하였으며( $p<0.01$ ), papillary penetrating형과 papillary형에서 정중이개가 현저히 많았다( $p<0.01$ ).
5. 상순소대의 형태 분류중 nodular형에서 치은퇴축량이 가장 많았으며( $p<0.01$ ), 치주낭깊이도 가장 깊었다( $p<0.01$ ).
6. 상순소대의 부착위치중 gingival형에서 치태지수, 치은지수, 치은퇴축량에서 통계적 유의성이 있었으며( $p<0.01$ ), 치주낭깊이와도 관계가 높았다( $p<0.05$ ).

## The frequency of upper labial frenum type and interrelationships between type of frenum and periodontal health

H. K. Choi, et al.

Dept. of Periodontology, College of Dentistry, Kyung Hee University

The purpose of this study was to investigate the frequency of type of labial frenum and frenum attachment and the interrelationships between labial frenum and periodontal health.

For this study, 955 patient(433 males, 522 females ; fro 6 years to 80 years) were selected from the patient, who visited to periodontal department in Kyung Hee Dental School, Were measured plaque index, gingival index, amount of gingival recession and pocket depth in the mesial protion of upper central incisor with periodontal probe.

In this study, the frenum types were classified according to the Sewerin's classification method, and the frenum attachment types were classified according to the Placek's classification method. And examined the presence of diastema.

Resulting values of indices were evaluated by mean of Student t-test and Normal distribution test.

The results were as follows :

1. The frequency of labial frenum per types was normal type 65.24% , tectolabial type 9.01% , appendix type 4.92% , nodular type 16.44% , duplication type 0.73% , reces type 3.14% and bifid type 0.52% .
2. With aging tectolabial type was reduced, but others was not changed.
3. The frequency of attachment type were mucosal type 81.15% , gingival type 5.76% , papillary type 9.95% , papillary penetrating type 3.14% .
4. The frequency of distema was 21.26% and higher frequency of diastema occured in tectolabial type, papillary penetrating type, and papillary type( $p < 0.01$ ).
5. Nodular type was higher in amount of gingival recession and pocket depth. Gingival type was higher in plaque index, gingival index, the amount of gingival recession than other attachment type ( $p < 0.01$ ) and was higher in amount of pocket depth( $p < 0.05$ ).

## Effects of lipopolysaccharide on the activity of osteoclast

Ham Yil - Sung(Advisor : Prof., Lee Jae - Hyun)

Dept. of Periodontology Graduate School, Dankook University

To study the effect of lipopolysaccharide(LPS) on the activity of osteoclast, five bone cell populations were isolated by sequential enzyme digestion of fetal rat calvaria and effect of LPS on the acid and alkaline phosphatase activity was studied. And also, effect of LPS on the  $^{45}\text{Ca}$  release from fetal rat ulnae and radii, and effects of carbonic anhydrase inhibitors on the LPS-induced bone resorption in organ culture were studied.

Calvaria from rat fetus at 19th day of gestation, were sequentially digested by enzyme solution(colla-