

Dentogingival junction(DGJ) DGJ

1 :

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,

*

I.

가

가가

3).

1). Pameijer

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가

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가

가

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가

가

2).

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가

가

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가

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가

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가

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dentogingival junction(DGJ)

(3)

(4)

II.

, parafunction

5).

4).

가 ,

가

1 DGJ

, 2

DGJ

가

Lang Attstrom

5가

(1) DGJ

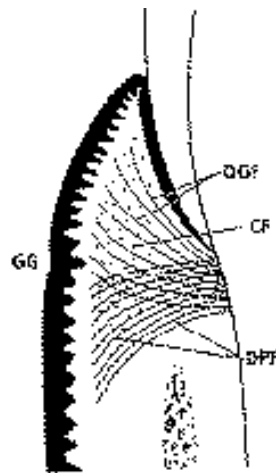
(2)

(3)

(4) pontic

(5)

. (2), (3), (4)



1 Diagram of the marginal periodontium showing the special arrangement of the supraalveolar fibers running into the free and attached gingiva. The gingival groove is located in the angle produced by these fiber system. CF: circular fibers, DGF: dentogingival fibers, DPF: dentoperiosteal fibers, GG: gingival groove.

(1) DEJ

(2)

(3)

III. Dentogingival Junction(DGJ)

(1)

(2)

Ainamo Loe , JE, DGJ

cementoenamel junction(CEJ)

0.5 2mm enamel CEJ

enamel junctional 1.55mm

epithelium(JE) CEJ

enamel CEJ

cementum CEJ

junction mucogingival 가

6). (1)

DGJ Sicher 가 probing depth ,

2 DGJ 0 가 가

(1)

(2)

cementum 가 IV. (Biologic Width)

7). “ ”

Schroeder Listgarten Cohen

enamel JE

hemidesmosome basement lamina 2.04mm “ ”

11), 가 가

8). JE 2mm

Gargiulo DGJ ,

9). , JE, 가

proportional dimension relation 1mm

. 325

0.69mm, JE 0.97mm, DGJ 3mm “ ”

1.07mm 12).

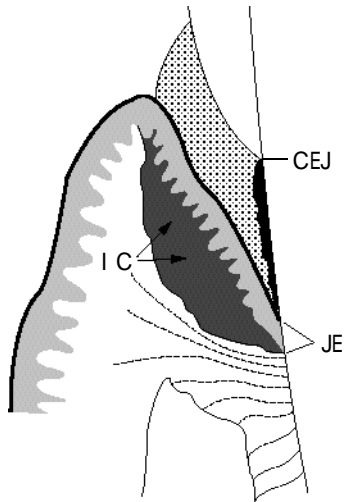
4가 10 DGJ

JE 가

()가 가 , 13).

1.07mm(1.06 1.08) 가 ‘

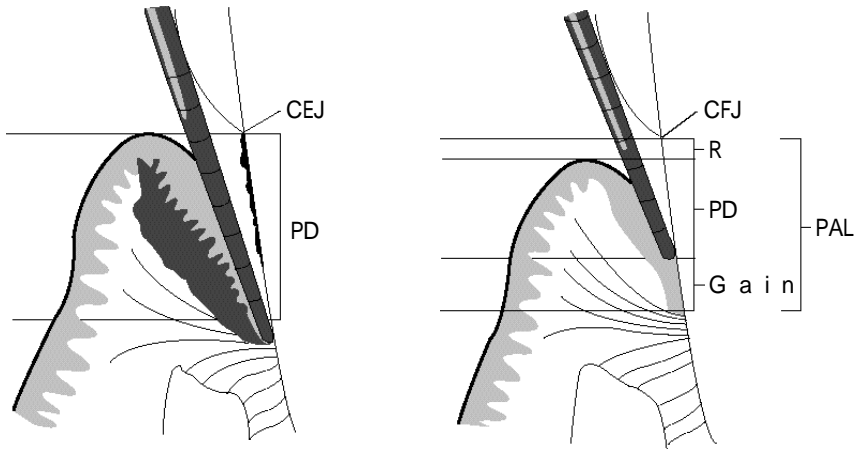
, DGJ 가 가 JE ,



2. Diagram showing the histologic features of periodontal disease. ICT: infiltrated connective tissue, CEJ: cemento-enamel junction, JE: junctional epithelium.

JE
 ,
 ,
 ,
 “ ”
 “ ”
 V.
 periodontal probe가
 가
 가 , probe가
 2mm
 가
 가 , probe
 3mm (15).
 가 probing depth(>3mm) probing periodontal probe

가
 , bacterial level 가,
 가
 16).
 (2).
 가 collagen
 가 ,
 JE
 . infiltrated connective
 tissue(ICT) 가
 , probing depth가 ICT
 17, 18). probing
 pocket depth attachment
 level . probe tip
 1970
 19).
 Listgarten probe
 (1) probe
 (2) probe
 (3) probing 가
 (4) collagen
 (1) (3)
 가
 가 , probe
 2
 3mm (15).
 가 probing depth(>3mm) probing periodontal probe



3. In the presence of an inflammatory cell infiltrate in the gingiva, the probe tip penetrates apically to the bottom of the histologic pocket(a). Following successful therapy the swelling is reduced and the cell infiltrate is replaced by collagen(b). CEJ: cemento-enamel junction, PD: probing depth, PAL: probing attachment level, R: recession, gain PAL: clinical attachment.

JE collagen 가
 . , probing depth
 tip JE JE ICT probe
 가 probing depth가 가
 1mm mm 19). probe tip
 pocket depth probing 0.2 0.4mm
 probing depth JE 20).
 0.3mm probe JE 21). JE
 probing depth 22).
 probing 1mm
 probing depth가 probe
 attachment, tissue shrinkage new ,
 collagen ,
 periodontal probe “ ” JE
 가 (3). , JE가
 probe 가 .



4. When the gingival tissue follows an asymmetric pattern, the measurement of total dentogingival junction is more clinically significant to determine the treatment method (gingival surgery or osseous surgery).

가 prophylaxis
3, 4

3). 가
가

가
1mm
probing depth

, probing depth
“

probing depth JE
가

가
가

VI. DGJ sounding

DGJ
DGJ
sounding
23).
DGJ

Kois 100

sounding ,
가 3mm ,
3 4.5mm 23).
osseous scallop
gingival scallop
gingival scallop osseous scallop

24).

4

sounding
5mm , 3mm DGJ

2mm

2mm

가 3mm DGJ

DGJ sounding , JE,

ICT

sounding probing depth,
 가 probing
 depth cocci
 DGJ spirochete, fusiform, rod, filament
 가
 VII.
 가
 DGJ 33). Marcum²⁹), Richter
 Ueno³⁴), Lang³⁵), Carnevale³⁶)
 가
 Lang
 가
 0.5 1mm
 overhanging
 finishing 35). Carnevale
 25). 1 2mm
 가 가,
 가 가
 26), 36). Richter
 1/2²⁷), Ueno
 28), 29), 30)
 31).
 Muller 가
 32), Flores - de -
 Jacoby 가

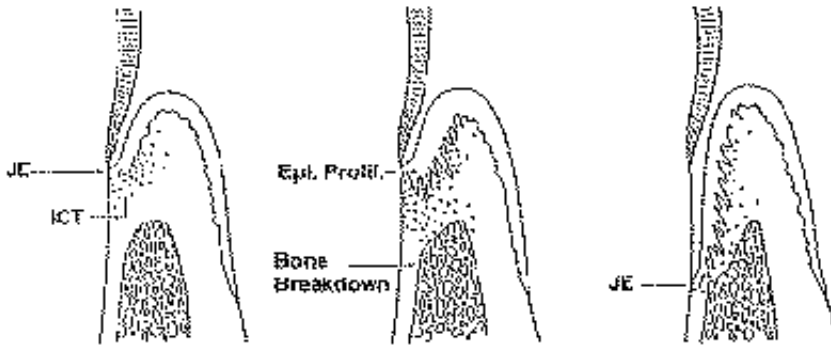
가
 가 (3)
 가 가 (4)
 cement 가 (5) 가

가
 () 가

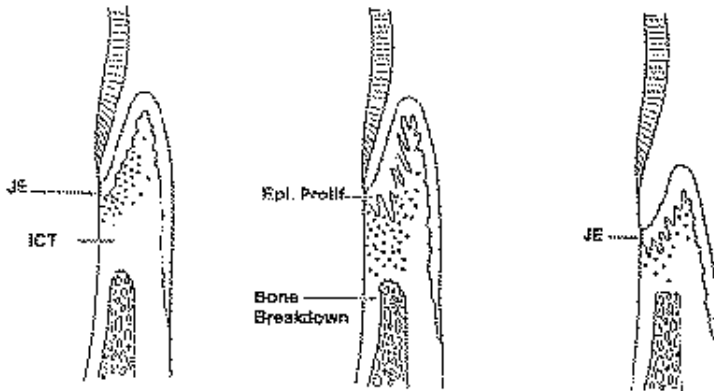
12.

25).
 (1)
 (2)

가

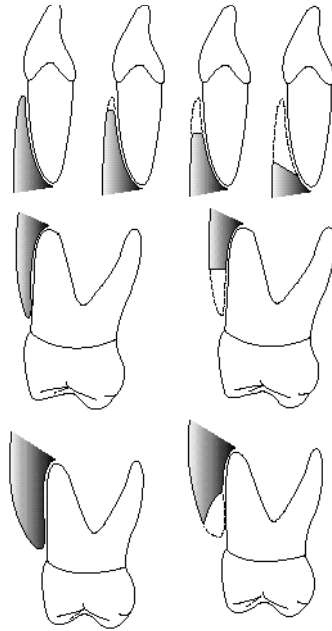


5. Development of periodontal pocket(or infrabony pocket) in thick periodontium. JE: junctional epithelium, ICT: infiltrated connective tissue.



6. Development of marginal tissue recession in thin periodontium.
 JE: junctional epithelium, ICT: infiltrated connective tissue.

가
 Valderhaug 389 10
 37),
 가
 1 oral prophylaxis
 61%
 5 40%,
 10 36%
 60% 150 1 29%
 10
 probing depth



7. A lower incisor with thin labial bone. Bone loss can become vertical only when it reaches thick bone in apical areas(a). Upper molars with thin facial bone, where only horizontal bone loss can occur(b). Upper molar with a thick facial bone, allowing for vertical bone loss(c).

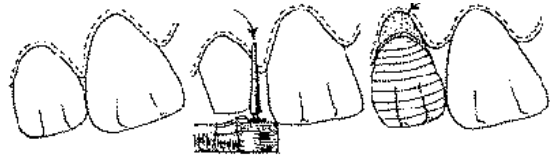
VIII. DGJ ICT ICT 1 2mm
 Wennstrom 3 39),
 38),
 (1)
 (2) rete peg가 ICT가
 (3) JE
 probing
 probing depth 가
 (5).

1.

Curvateue of cervical line : mm

Maxillary teeth	mesial	distal
1	3.5	2.5
2	3.0	2.0
3	2.5	1.5
4	1.0	0.0
5	1.0	0.0
6	1.0	0.0
7	1.0	0.0
8	1.0	0.0

Mandibular teeth	mesial	distal
1	3.0	2.0
2	3.0	2.0
3	2.5	1.0
4	1.0	0.0
5	1.0	0.0
6	1.0	0.0
7	1.0	0.0
8	1.0	0.0



8. Diagram showing the problem of preparing too far apically in the interproximal area. Note marginal tissue recession has occurred on its labial surface in an attempt to restore the original scalloped form of the periodontium.

(가)
 probing depth 3mm
 probing

circular fiber 가 ,
 probing depth가 ICT가
 probing depth가 가
 probing depth가 가
 probing depth가 가
 angular osseous defect
 cortical layer
 osteogenic potential cancellous bone 가
 compensato -
 defect가 , probing depth 가
 (7).

가
 가
 (6)⁴⁰.
 2.
 Serino 12
 가 , 가
 가 , 가
 compensato -
 ry, remodeling process
 ,

fiber

IX. Positive architecture

JE CEJ

scallop pattern (gingival architecture).
 , JE, CEJ,
 , scallop pat - tern . scallop pattern para - bolic architecture, scalloped architecture, positive architecture ⁴²⁾.
 CEJ 1.55mm
 가 , CEJ (osseous architecture).
 가 interdental space CEJ scallop

gingival architecture

scallop
 Wheeler CEJ ()⁴³⁾.
 CEJ
 1mm CEJ
 (3.5mm)
 JE
 , Serino com - pensatory remodeling circular

⁴¹⁾.

Weisgold tion

(8)⁴⁴⁾.

overprepara -

CEJ

가

CEJ

biotype, DGJ

CEJ

CEJ

⁴³⁾.

X.

. Lang Loe

6

professional clean

2mm

, 가

2mm

⁴⁵⁾.

가

⁴⁶⁾,

⁴⁷⁾, 10

2mm

⁴⁸⁾,

Lang Loe

apicocoronal

가 . Maynard Wilson
5mm
25),
38).

가.

가

가.

Ericsson Lindhe beagle dog

가
2mm

1.56mm⁵¹⁾ 가
periodontal probe가

0.1mm ()
1mm overhanging
metal strip

가

49). Baker 40)

XII.

가
가

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Stetler Bissada
(2mm)
(2mm) 58
50),

가

2mm

가

가

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