

# Laser Doppler Flowmetry

1, 2, 3, 1, 1  
1, 2, 3

I. , 10, 13, 14).

가

가 . 가 , 가

가 , 가 , 가 14), 가

가 PMA 1), 2), .  
3), 4), 5)  
6)

가 7-9), 15), 가 electrical impedance plethysmography 16),

10-13) . 가 microsphere infusion 17),  
cinematography  
가 18), Xenon - 133

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\* 1996 .

radioisotope clearance

19), temperature clearance 20)

1.

가 20 가 40 .

Laser Doppler Flowmetry(LDF) 1mm<sup>3</sup>

2.

(1)

21).

He - Ne

laser Doppler flowmetry(floLAB , Moor Instruments Ltd., England; wave length= 780nm, Max. power=1.6mW, Fig. 2)

Doppler (frequency shift)

(2)

(Fig. 1).

가

LDF

가

, 1980 DeRijk 22)

23),

24, 25)

21, 26)

LDF

가 가

(3)

(09:00 - 10:00), (13:00 - 14:00), (17:00 - 18:00)

II.

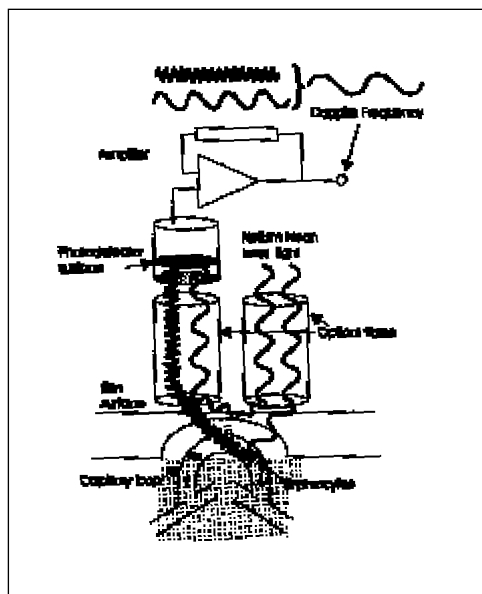


Fig. 1 The principle of the laser Doppler flowmetry



Fig. 2 Laser Doppler Flowmetry(floLAB , Moor Instruments Ltd., England; wave length= 780nm, Max. power=1.6mW)



Fig. 3 Plate wax-coated bite fork assembled with horizontal and vertical transfer rods with probe guiding tube.



Fig. 4 A volunteer biting the plate wax-coated bite fork after adjustment of horizontal and vertical transfer rods

(4) , floLAB  
0.5 6  
flux .

(5) Hanau  
transfer rod floLAB  
one way ANOVA  
probe tip Dunkan test  
plate wax bite fork t - test  
transfer rod  
(Fig. 3).  
III.

bite fork  
floLAB 1.  
bite  
fork transfer rod  
(Fig. 4). (AM; 45.7 ± 32.7) 가  
tip (AG; 27.6 ± 16.6),  
tip 가 (MG; 20.6 ± 14.7), (IP; 19.3 ±

Table 1. Gingival blood flow of each area

	No. of cases	Mean	S.D	S.E
Interdental papilla	216	19.3023	11.836	.805
Marginal gingiva	216	20.6139	14.737	1.003
Attached gingiva	216	27.5903	16.591	1.129
Alveolar mucosa	216	45.7298	32.743	2.228

Table 2. Comparison of gingival blood flow between each area

	I P	MG	AG	AM
I P				
MG	N.S			
AG	p<0.05	p<0.05		
AM	p<0.05	p<0.05	p<0.05	

I P; interdental papilla,  
AG; attached gingiva,

MG; marginal gingiva,  
AM; alveolar mucosa,

N.S; not significant

Table 3. Blood flow in interdental papilla according to different time

	No. of cases	Mean	S.D	S.E
AM 9 - 10	180	16.8756	13.050	.973
PM 1 - 2	204	15.2549	9.629	.674
PM 5 - 6	216	19.2794	11.806	.803

Table 4. Comparison of blood flow in interdental papilla according to different time

	AM 9 - 10	PM 1 - 2	PM 5 - 6
AM 9 - 10			
PM 1 - 2	N.S		
PM 5 - 6	p<0.0	p<0.05	

N.S; not significant

11.8) (table 1), (table 3),  
 ,  
 (p<0.05), (p<0.05),  
 (p>0.1)(table 2). (p>0.1)(table 4).  
 3.  
 2. 가  
 table 5  
 가 (17.5 ± 13.1) (17.8 ± 12.7)  
 (PM 5 - 6; 19.3 ± 11.8) 가 (p>0.1).  
 , (AM 9 - 10;  
 16.9 ± 13.1), (PM 1 - 2; 15.3 ± 9.6) IV.

Table 5. Comparison of blood flow in interdental papilla between sexes

	No. of cases	Mean	S.D	S.E	p value
male	228	17.5018	13.107	.868	0.496
female	372	17.7737	12.735	.660	(p>0.1)

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가 가 , ,  
가 , ,  
가 가 가 가 가 ,  
가 가 가 ,  
가 가 가 ,  
가 가 가 ,  
가 가 14). 9 10 , 1 2 ,  
5 6 가 ,  
가 ,  
가 7, 10, 13, 30, 31). 가 10, 11) .  
가 LDF가 ,  
가 가 가 가 ,  
가 가 , LDF probe 가 ,  
가 20 Ramsay 24) Hanau  
transfer rod floLAB tip  
bite fork plate wax  
transfer rod  
가 14). , bite fork plate wax ,

tip

Baab <sup>21)</sup>

가

, floLAB

0.5

6

flux

가

(PM 5 - 6)

(19.3 ±

(45.7 ± 32.7)

11.8)

(27.6 ± 16.6),

(20.6

(AM 9 - 10; 16.9 ± 13.1)

(PM

± 14.7)

(19.3 ± 11.8)

1 - 2; 15.3 ± 9.6)

(table 3,

(table 1, 2),

4),

Baab <sup>21)</sup>

가

가

10

가

Bissada <sup>11)</sup>

capillary loop

가

Nuki <sup>32)</sup>

가

26),

가

Kaplan <sup>33)</sup>

가

21),

가

가

가

14),

27, 34 - 36),

37 -

40),

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가

(17.5 ± 13.1) (17.8 ± 12.7)

laser Doppler flowmetry

(p>0.1)( 5).

Holm - Pedersen 27)

가 가

가 ,

Borden 12)

, 가

가

37)

20

40

가

가

, laser Doppler flowmetry

Lindhe 35, 36)

(floLAB , Moor Instruments Ltd., England)

; (1)

LDF

(p<0.05).

가

가

(p>0.1). (2)

, 가 20

, (PM 5 - 6)

(p<0.05).

(AM 9 - 10)

(PM 1 - 2)

(p>0.1).

(3)

가

(p>0.1).

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가

가

가

가

가

VI.

V.



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- Abstract -

## A study of gingival blood flow using laser Doppler flowmetry

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The periodontal health has been evaluated clinically by various epidemiological indices, and in researches by measurement of gingival crevicular fluid. Laser Doppler flowmetry is a reliable and objective method that allows immediate measurement of erythrocyte flux in approximately one cubic mm of the capillary bed without disturbing the tissues.

The purpose of the present study was to determine whether human gingival blood flow was different according to measuring area, measuring time, and sex or not. Forty volunteers with good general and periodontal health, aged early twenties and unmarried, were selected. Laser Doppler flowmetry(floLAB , Moor Instruments Ltd., England) was applied to measure the gingival blood flow of marginal gingiva, interdental papilla, attached gingiva and alveolar mucosa. The blood flow of interdental papilla was measured at 9 - 10 AM, 1 - 2 PM, and 5 - 6 PM. The difference of blood flow according to measuring area and measuring time was statistically analyzed by one way ANOVA and Duncan test, and the difference of blood flow between men and women was statistically

analyzed by t - test. (1) Mean blood flow was significantly higher in alveolar mucosa than in the gingiva( $p < 0.05$ ), and there was no significant difference in blood flow between marginal gingiva and interdental papilla( $p > 0.1$ ). (2) Mean blood flow was significantly higher at 5 - 6 PM than at 9 - 10 AM and 1 - 2 PM( $p < 0.05$ ). But there was no significant difference in gingival blood flow between 9 - 10 AM and 1 - 2 PM( $p > 0.1$ ). (3) There was no significant difference in gingival blood flow between men and women( $p > 0.1$ ).

The above results suggest that the measurement of gingival blood flow using laser Doppler flowmetry may be clinically applicable to early determination of gingival inflammation and evaluation of healing status, but further studies are necessary to standardize and simplify the measuring procedure.

Key words ; Laser Doppler Flowmetry, gingival blood flow