

EDTA, 가

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I.

1800

aromatic sul -

furic acid

Marshall(1883)

Younger, Stewart

가

, Urist

7,8).

가

가

가

가

9,10).

가

11,12)

13)

14),

7),

1,2).

Larjava

가

가

15).

, ,

가

3),

4,5)

가

12).

2).

Bader

(1968)

가

6).

가 2 10 16)
 , 가
 가 EDTA
 17 - 19) ,
 fibronectin 20,21). EDTA, ,
 , 가
 , 22 - 24),
 25) II.
 19,26). Bloml f 1.
 pH
 27), pH (1)
 가 Y
 EDTA pH가 (:30)
 28,29). (15 , 10)
 EDTA 4 acetic acid가 ethylenedi -
 amine chelating agent , , 5mm
 chelate
 가 . Bloml f
 29,30) 3
 EDTA(pH7.0) 5
 Bloml f , EDTA (2)
 EDTA가 pH 1
 50Mℓ (Shinyo pure
 27,31), chemicals co., Osaka, Japan) 가
 EDTA 50mg/Mℓ
 10Mℓ (Sigma co.,
 32). St. Louis, USA) 500mg 가
 pH pH 2 .
 , 15% EDTA 25Mℓ 5N NaOH
 30). 2.31Mℓ EDTA disodium

salt (Katayama chemical co., Osaka, Japan)

4.25gm 가
pH 7
0.9%

(CO₂)

가) . Ion sputting coater
gold (Hitachi S -
800, Japan) (× 1000)
(× 3000)

2.

(4)

1000

(1)

(: 10,640μm²)

diamond circular disk 6

× 3 × 2mm 35

3.

Table 1. Study design

group	agent(application time)	sample number
control	normal saline(1min.)	5
experimental 1	saturated citric acid(3min.)	10
experimental 2	tetracycline - HCl(5min.)	10

SAS
Kruskal Wallis Test
(P<0.05).

III.

30 stroke

1.

(1) 0.9%

()

(2)

Cotton pellet

1

(Figure 1).

3

1

(Figure 2).

5

2 , 15%

EDTA

5

3

(2)

(1)

4

(Table 1).

가

가

2

가

(3)

(Figure 3).

가
(Figure 4).
(3) (2)
(4) 15% EDTA 가 (3)
(Figure 5).
가 가
(Figure 6).
(Figure 7).
가 가
(Figure 8).
2.

Table 2. The number of opened & patent dentinal tubules per unit area(10,640 μm^2)

group	mean(\pm SD)	median(range)
experimental 1	87.5(\pm 36.67)	97.0(107)
experimental 2	37.8(\pm 8.77)	35.5(24)
experimental 3	104.5(\pm 57.01)	95.0(247)

*significant difference between 2 groups(P<0.05)

SD: standard deviation

experimental 1: saturated citric acid

experimental 2: tetracycline - HCl

experimental 3: 15% EDTA

Table 3. The diameter of opened dentinal tubules per unit area(10,640 μm^2)

group	mean(\pm SD)	median(range)
experimental 1	2.60(\pm 1.13)	2.00(3.5)
experimental 2	4.25(\pm 0.95)	4.00(3.0)
experimental 3	1.95(\pm 0.60)	1.75(1.5)

*significant difference between 2 groups(P<0.05)

SD: standard deviation

experimental 1: saturated citric acid

experimental 2: tetracycline - HCl

experimental 3: 15% EDTA

가 (10,640 μm^2)
 가
 (1) 87.5 \pm 63.4 ,
 (2)
 37.8 \pm 8.8 , EDTA (3)
 104.5 \pm 57.0 (Table 2).
 (1) EDTA (3)
 (2)
 (P<0.05),
 (1) EDTA (3)
 (Table 2).

3.

(10,640 μm^2)
 가
 (1) 2.6
 \pm 1.13 μm , (2)
 4.25 \pm 0.95 μm , EDTA
 (3) 1.95 \pm 0.60 μm
 (Table 3).
 (1) EDTA
 (3)
 (2)
 (P<0.05), (1) EDTA
 (3)
 (Table 3).

IV.

가 .
 , ,
 , 3,4,5),
 .
 Selvig
 가 ,
 가 가
 3). Stahl
 가 가 ,
 33), Aleo
 가
 2).
 가
 .
 Lafferty
 30
 34).
 stroke 0.9%
 (Figure 1, 2) Aleo 2)
 ,
 6,35),
 1).

Pameijer 가 Register pH 1 2 3 36), 71% 37) 38) 42,43), Cole in vivo 44), Frank 가 가 TEM Polson 2가 가 45), intertubular zone 39), 1 /Mℓ 2 (pH 2) 50mg/Mℓ (Figure 3, 46) 4). Ririe 가 가 Baker Wikesj Larjava 가 48 pH1 3 15), Polson 19), fibrin network 40), Crigger 85% 41), Nilvus 47), 2

가

²⁵⁾, Moore

(Figure 5).

⁴⁹⁾, Wikesj

⁴⁸⁾ . 3000

가 ^{19,26)}

가

Bloml f 3

(Figure 6)

. Terranova

20 pH

가

fibronectin

가 ,

²⁸⁾

fibronectin

,

Bloml f

²¹⁾

Frantz, Polson

EDTA

²⁰⁾

²⁹⁾,

2

가

(Figure 5),

³⁰⁾, Sarbinoff , EDTA

⁴⁷⁾

⁴⁶⁾

EDTA

⁵⁰⁾. Pitaru EDTA(pH 7.4)가

^{51,52)}

, 가

, (pH 7) EDTA

가

3

. Bogle

Bloml f

EDTA

²²⁾, Gottlow

beagle

, 15 24% 가

dog

15% EDTA

⁵³⁾, Lasho ⁵⁴⁾

15% EDTA

²⁴⁾

Liedal , Bloml f , Br nnstr m

Petterson

GTR

EDTA

, 가

Bloml f EDTA 가 7,27,55,56), (P<0.05)(Table 2). 가 15,000
, 20,000 /mm², 45,000
65,000 /mm² Garberoglio 57)
3 , EDTA
가

31,32).

(Figure
7, 8). Lasho ,
, EDTA Garberoglio
EDTA 57) 2.5μm,
54). 1.2μm,
0.9μm
1.95μm 0.9μm
, EDTA 3가 가
, ,3가 1 , 2 , 3
, (P<0.05) 가 , 1 ()
가 3 (EDTA)
, 1 , 3
2 ()
))
가 1000 (P<0.05)(Table 3).
, 10,640μm² ,
가 3가 ,
EDTA ,
, EDTA
가 , 1 , 2 , 3
(P<0.05) 가 , 가
1 () 3 (EDTA)
) ,
1 , 3 가 2 ()
) EDTA
EDTA

가
가

(1) EDTA
(3)
(2)
(P<0.05), (1)
) EDTA (3)

V.

6.

(1),
(2), 15% EDTA (3)

()
가
(1)
EDTA (3)
(2)
(P<0.05),
(1) EDTA (3)

1. ()

EDTA

2. (1)
가

, 15% EDTA

VI.

3. (2)
)

1. Aleo, J.J., Renzis, F.A., and Farber, P.A. : In vitro attachment of human gingival fibroblasts to root surfaces, J. Periodontol., 46:639 - 645, 1975.

4. 15% EDTA (3)
가

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5. ()
가

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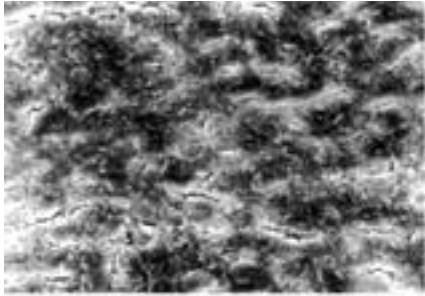


Figure 1(×1000)

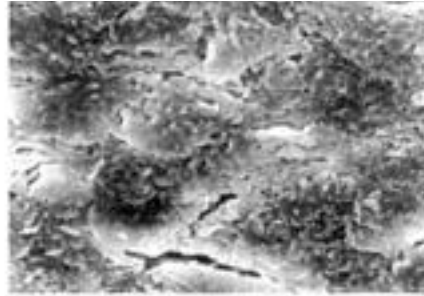


Figure 2(×1000)

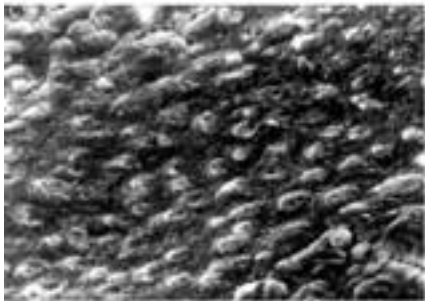


Figure 3(×1000)

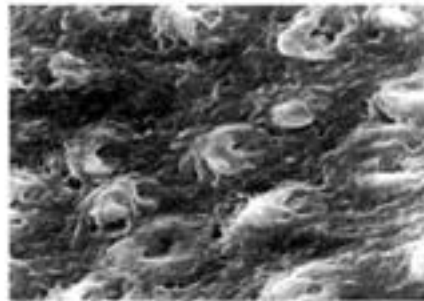


Figure 4(×1000)

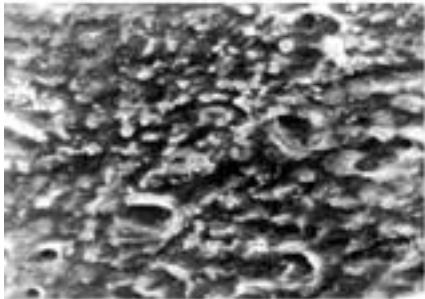


Figure 5(×1000)

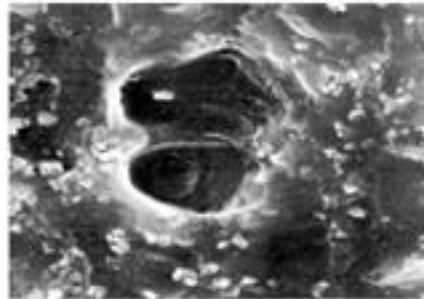


Figure 6(×1000)

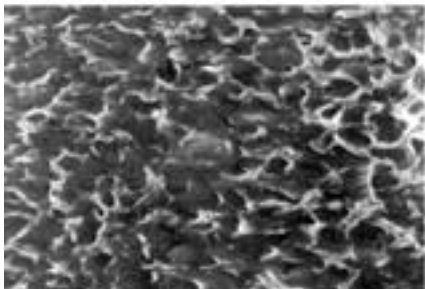


Figure 7(×1000)

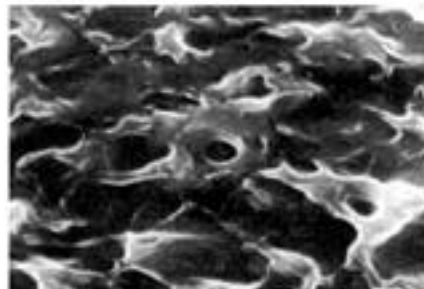


Figure 8(×1000)

- logical and chemical nature of dental surfaces on the migration, attachment, and orientation of human gingival fibroblasts in vitro, *J. Periodont. Res.*, 19:408 - 418, 1984.
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- Figure 1. The specimen applied with normal saline shows that the root surface was finely cracked, and was covered by irregular smear layer(×1000).
- Figure 2. The specimen applied with normal saline shows that the root surface was covered by irregular smear layer. Neither exposed dentinal tubules nor any patent dentinal tubules could be seen(×3000).
- Figure 3. The specimen applied with saturated citric acid(pH 1) shows that the globular collagen fibers were exposed around the peritubular space and many dentinal tubules were revealed(×1000).
- Figure 4. The specimen applied with saturated citric acid(pH 1) shows that many dentinal tubules were exposed and the patent dentinal tubules were covered by the globular collagen fibers. The intertubular zone was appeared as the soft, flat and mat - like structure(×3000).
- Figure 5. The specimen applied with 50mg/Mℓ tetracycline - HCl shows that the process - like collagen fibers were exposed around the peritubular space and some dentinal tubules were revealed(×1000).
- Figure 6. The specimen applied with 50mg/Mℓ tetracycline - HCl shows the exposed dentinal tubules which were definitely open and surrounded by fine fibers. The unidentified crystals were around the intertubular space(×3000).
- Figure 7. The specimen applied with 15% EDTA shows that the root surface was covered by the collagenous fibrillar network, and many dentinal tubules were revealed(×1000).
- Figure 8. The specimen applied with 15% EDTA shows the opened dentinal tubule which was surrounded by the cotton - like collagen fibers. And the fibers made the network - like structure(×3000).

- Abstract -

The Effect of EDTA, Tetracycline - HCl, and Citric Acid on Diseased Root Surfaces: The SEM Study

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The goal of periodontal therapy is the periodontal regeneration by the removal of microorganisms and their toxic products from the periodontally diseased root surface. To achieve periodontal regeneration, root conditioning as an adjunct to root planing has been done. There are low pH etchants such as citric acid, tetracycline - HCl, and EDTA solution which is a neutral chelating agent. The purpose of present study was to examine the effect of root conditioning by citric acid, tetracycline HCl, and EDTA. Total 35 root specimens ($6 \times 3 \times 2$ mm) were prepared from the periodontally diseased teeth, scaled and root planed. The specimens were treated with normal saline for 1 minute, saturated citric acid (pH 1) for 3 minutes, 50mg/Ml tetracycline - HCl (pH 2) for 5 minutes, 15% EDTA (pH 7) for 5 minutes using rubbing technique. The specimens were examined under scanning electron microscopy at 1000, and 3000 magnification. On the microphotographs taken at 1000 magnification, the numbers of

opened and patent dentinal tubules per unit area ($10,640 \mu\text{m}^2$) were counted. And the diameters of opened dentinal tubules per unit area ($10,640 \mu\text{m}^2$) were measured. The differences of number and diameter among all groups were statistically analyzed by Kruskal Wallis Test.

The results were as follows;

1. In the specimens applied with normal saline (control group), the root surface was finely cracked, and was covered by irregular smear layer. Neither exposed dentinal tubules nor any patent dentinal tubules could be seen.
2. In the specimens applied with saturated citric acid (experimental 1 group), the globular collagen fibers were exposed around the peritubular space, and many dentinal tubules were revealed.
3. In the specimens applied with tetracycline - HCl (experimental 2 group), the process - like collagen fibers were exposed around the peritubular space, and some dentinal tubules were revealed.
4. In the specimens applied with 15% EDTA (experimental 3 group), the root surface was covered by the collagenous fibrillar network, and many dentinal tubules were revealed.
5. The numbers of opened and patent dentinal tubules were significantly more in exp. 1 group and exp. 3 group than in exp. 2 group ($P < 0.05$). But there was no significant difference between exp. 1 group and exp. 3

group. In control group, the number of opened and patent dentinal tubules could not be counted because any dentinal tubules couldn't be seen.

6. The diameter of opened dentinal tubules was significantly smaller in exp. 1 group and exp. 3 group than in exp. 2 group ($P < 0.05$). But there was no significant difference between exp. 1 group and exp. 3 group. In control group, the diameter of opened dentinal tubules could not be measured because any dentinal tubules couldn't be seen.

The results demonstrate that root conditioning with citric acid, tetracycline - HCl, and EDTA is more effective in periodontal healing than only root planing, and 15% EDTA solution can replace low pH etching agents such as citric acid, tetracycline - HCl for root conditioning.