

# 가

I.

4,

5,6,

, ,  
, 1.

1980

Nakib 7

, ,  
, 2,

가

, Nyman

, . 가 8,9

smoothing  
polishing

rubber cup

가 3.

가

, 가

1970

가  
 10.  
 Fukazawa Nishimura 11  
 가  
 SPT  
 가  
 40 - 50  
 SPT  
 $\mu\text{m}$   
 17,18  
 10. Slavkin 12,13  
 acellular cementum  
 curette  
 가  
 19.  
 tip  
 20.  
 21  
 curette tip  
 가  
 curette tip  
 가  
 가 14  
 curette tip  
 가  
 Ritz  
 15  
 12 stroke  
 11.6 $\mu\text{m}$   
 108.9 $\mu\text{m}$   
 가  
 curette  
 curette tip  
 21,  
 , Zappa 16  
 curette  
 40 stroke 가 148.7 $\mu\text{m}$   
 343.3 $\mu\text{m}$

가  
model sledge device

curette tip  
가  
가  
가

II.

1.

가  
가

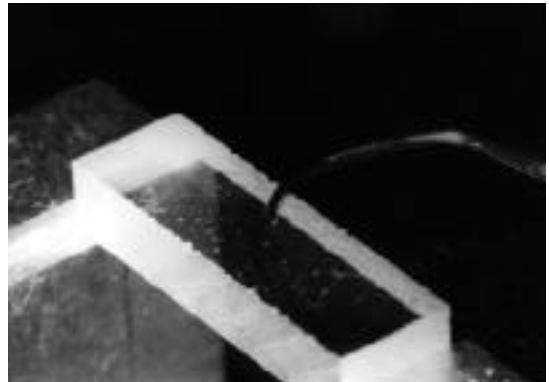


Figure 2. Curette type tip was adapted flat root substitute. The angle between blade and flat surface is 90°

, 108 acrylic resin

2.

Satelec  
P Max scaler unit  
, periohard tip 5,6 Gracey  
curette H3 tip

Acrylic resin  
가 sledge device  
. sledge device  
3 mm  
(3 Hz)  
acrylic resin 가  
scaler handpiece

sledge device  
(Figure 1, 2).  
0.5 N, 1 N, 2 N  
P 0, 2, 4, 8  
5, 10, 20



Figure 1. Sledge device used for instrumentation. Lateral force and instrumentation time can be adjusted.

36

3 acrylic resin

108 acrylic resin

4.

3.

Tencor P-11 surface profiler  
scan speed 50µm/sec, sam-  
pling rate 50Hz, stylus force 5mg, point  
interval 1µm tip

III.

surface profiler data

face profile Figure 3

Microsoft Excel program

10  
0, 2, 4, 8

Hitachi S-35004

40

y

100

acrylic resin

90 가

0가

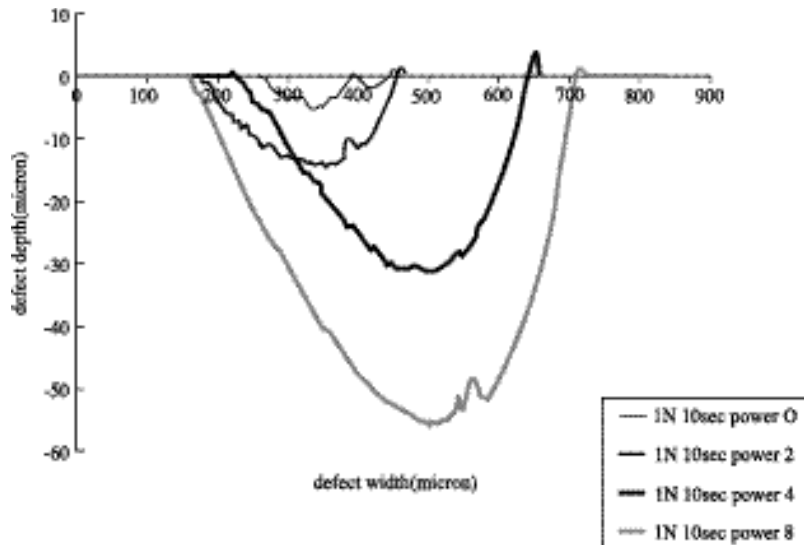


Figure 3. Cross section of a defect resulting from instrumentation. The lateral force(1 N) and instrumentation time (10 seconds) were constant. Power settings were changed 0, 2, 4, 8 in p

Table 1. Average defect depth, defect width, and defect area of the all samples according to each parameters (power setting, lateral force, instrumentation time)

Grouping*		n	mean ± sd	p - value	D u n c u n
Depth(μm)					
Power	0	27	5.95 ± 3.42	0.0001	A
	2		17.09 ± 8.95		B
	4		39.32 ± 20.77		C
	8		61.54 ± 26.44		D
Force(N)	0.5	36	15.40 ± 10.64	0.0001	A
	1		30.65 ± 25.60		B
	2		46.89 ± 32.18		C
Time(sec)	5	36	27.10 ± 25.07	0.3047	
	10		31.42 ± 28.44		
	20		34.41 ± 29.14		
Width(μm)					
Power	0	27	215.22 ± 59.36	0.0001	A
	2		282.63 ± 74.64		B
	4		425.41 ± 133.92		C
	8		564.19 ± 186.23		D
Force(N)	0.5	36	249.70 ± 79.70	0.0001	A
	1		362.39 ± 148.32		B
	2		503.50 ± 200.10		C
Time(sec)	5	36	346.11 ± 168.80	0.4686	
	10		374.14 ± 187.47		
	20		395.33 ± 191.74		
Area(μm <sup>2</sup> )					
Power	0	27	768.83 ± 758.16	0.0001	A
	2		3462.42 ± 2676.95		B
	4		12274.62 ± 9531.31		C
	8		25030.67 ± 16773.58		D
Force(N)	0.5	36	2882.64 ± 2682.35	0.0001	A
	1		9053.07 ± 9642.41		B
	2		19216.70 ± 17850.77		C
Time(sec)	5	36	8472.58 ± 11221.49	0.2356	
	10		10651.70 ± 14554.87		
	20		12028.13 ± 14642.01		

가 가 , 36 108  
 가 가 ,  
 가 (Table 1).

Table 2. Influence of power setting, lateral force, and instrumentation time on defect depth, width, and area (Standardized regression parameter estimates  $\pm$  Standard error)

	power	force	time	R <sup>2</sup>
Depth	0.37 $\pm$ 0.02	0.19 $\pm$ 0.02	0.07 $\pm$ 0.02	0.8349
Width	0.15 $\pm$ 0.01	0.12 $\pm$ 0.01	0.02 $\pm$ 0.03	0.8993
Area	0.57 $\pm$ 0.03	0.33 $\pm$ 0.03	0.12 $\pm$ 0.03	0.8337

가  
0.5N, 1N, 2N  
Duncan  
(Duncan's Multiple Range Test)  
5, 10, 20  
가  
0, 2, 4, 8  
(Table 1).

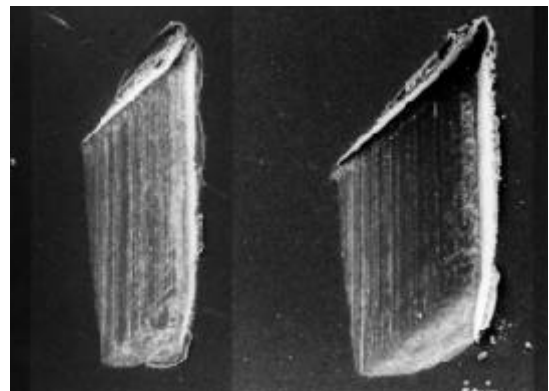
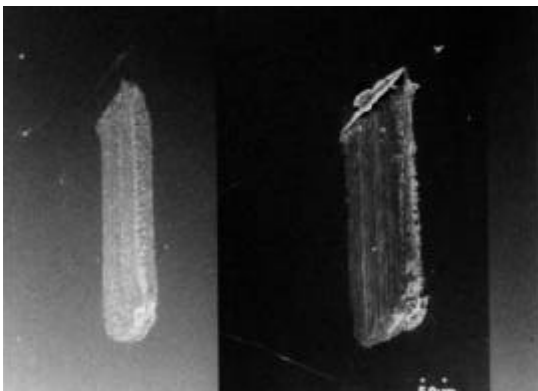


Figure 4 - 1, 2. Scanning electron micrographs(  $\times 40$ ) of defects resulting from same instrumentation time(10 seconds) and same lateral force(2 N). Each power setting is 0, 2, 4, 8 form left

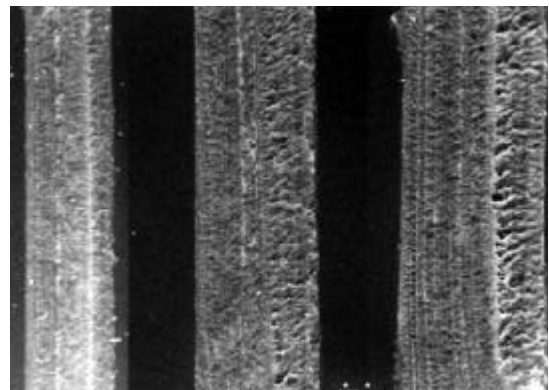
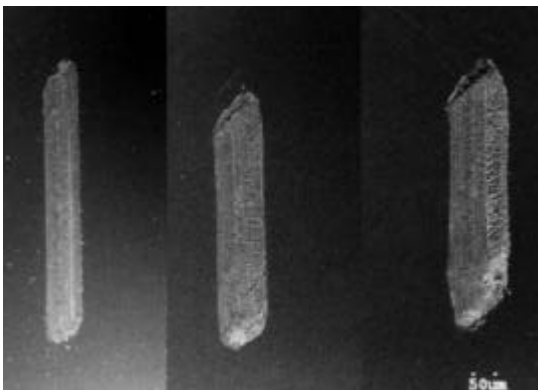


Figure 5 - 1, 2. Scanning electron micrographs(  $\times 40, 100$ ) of defects. The lateral force was changed from 0.5 N to 1.0 N and 2.0 N. The power setting(0) and instrumentation time(20 sec)

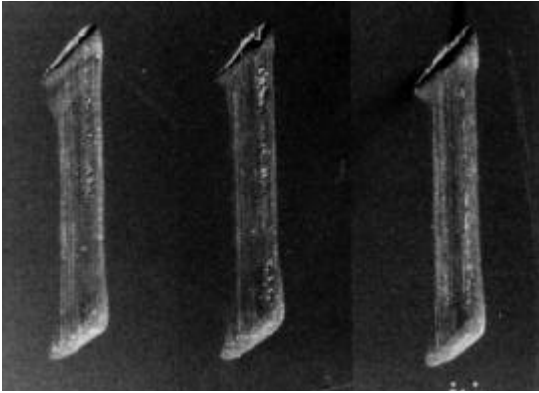


Figure 6. Scanning electron micrographs( ×40) of defects resulting from instrumentation time change (5 sec, 10 sec, 20sec). The power setting (2 in P mode) and the lateral force( 0.5 N) were not changed.

가  
 가  
 (Figure 4 - 1,2: sample 8,17,26,35  
 . 2 N, 10  
 , 0,2,4,8  
 40 ).  
 가 가  
 (Figure 5 - 1,2: sample 3,6,9 .  
 0, 20  
 0.5 N, 1 N, 2 N  
 40 100 ).  
 가  
 가 (Figure 6: sample  
 10,11,12 . 2, 0.5  
 N 5 , 10 , 20  
 40 ).

IV.

(Table 2).

가 .  
 가 sledge  
 (0.37), (0.19) device  
 , (0.07).  
 .  
 가  
 (0.15), (0.12)  
 , (0.02).  
 .  
 가  
 (0.57), (0.33) .).  
 , (0.12). 17 sledge  
 device ,

1.

tip ( 2), 40 - 50%  
 (0.48), (0.34), Flemmig 17  
 (0.25), ,  
 (0.49), Flemmig 가  
 (0.25), (0.14)  
 tip 가 가  
 가 , acrylic resin 가  
 (R<sup>2</sup>=0.473). 가 가  
 (R<sup>2</sup>=0.379). 가 가  
 ,  
 curette tip ,  
 tip tip ,  
 magnetostrictive type  
 magnetostrictive tip tip  
 type curette 가  
 0.19 0.53 0 ,  
 가 가 ,  
 18, curette 가  
 가 가 가  
 가 23,  
 . Flemmig  
 3 laser scanner 10μm  
 (0.37) (0.19) 2 profile meter  
 (R<sup>2</sup>=0.8349). angstrom 가  
 (0.15) (0.12)  
 (R<sup>2</sup>=0.8993) μm  
 (0.57) (0.33) profile meter ,  
 2 (R<sup>2</sup>=0.8337), curette tip .  
 , 가 가 가  
 , 가 가 가  
 , 90% .



180° 가 scaler 가 가 scaler ,  
 curette tip 가  
 tip 가 , 가  
 Flemmig 가 tip 가 0° , 가 3 가  
 0° 가 Clark hard 가 smooth  
 0.5 N 가  
 0.5 N 24,25. ( )  
 ( ) 가  
 curette 가  
 가 curette 26.  
 curette tip tip tip  
 diamond가 coating tip  
 가 27.  
 가 tip tactile sensation ,  
 가  
 0 28, tip  
 2 depth 5.95μm 17.10 ,  
 μm 3 가 , width  
 215.22μm 282.63μm 가  
 , 768.83μm<sup>2</sup>  
 3462.42μm<sup>2</sup> 4.5 가 (Table 1).  
 ultrasonic power  
 가 defect 가

, stroke

27,

tip

가

가

tip

shank

, tip

180 °

initial therapy

가

SPT

plaque

가

tip

tip

tip

가

SPT

V.

, 가

가

detoxification

가

가

tip

device

, curette

tip

sledge

curette tip

acrylic resin

가

가

curette

가

가

가

tip

가

가

curette

tip

가

가 ( 0.5N, 1N, 2N) ( 5 , 10 ,20 ) sledge device P 0,2,4,8 profile meter

1. ( ± , 0.37 ± 0.02), (0.19 ± 0.02), (0.07 ± 0.02)
2. (0.57 ± 0.03) (0.33 ± 0.03, 0.12 ± 0.03)
3. (0.15 ± 0.01) (0.12 ± 0.01) , (0.02 ± 0.01)
4. , 가

## VI.

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- Abstract -

## The Effect of a Piezoelectric Ultrasonic Scaler with Curette Tip on Root Substitute Removal in Vitro

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Asan Medical Center

Based on current evidence in the literature, it is known that endotoxin is a weakly adherent surface phenomenon and that power - driven instruments can be used to accomplish definitive root detoxification and maximal wound healing without overinstrumentation of root and without extensive cementum removal. And one of the newly developed curette tips used with low power of piezoelectric ultrasonic scaler, is effective to remove calculus and not to remove the excessive cementum. The purpose of this study is therefore, to assess the influence of ultrasonic power and various working parameters on root substitute removal when instrumentation is performed with the curette tip on piezoelectric ultrasonic scaler. This study assessed defect depth, width and area resulting from instrumentation using a piezoelectric ultrasonic scaler with a curette type tip in vitro to acrylic resin block as a root substitute.

The working parameters was standardized by the sledge device which controls lateral force(0.5 N, 1 N, 2 N) and instrumentation time(5 sec, 10 sec, 20 sec) and power setting was adjusted 0,2,4,8 in P mode. Power setting had the greatest influence on defect depth compared to lateral force and instrumentation time(standardized regression parameter estimates  $\pm$  standard error,  $0.37 \pm 0.02$ ,  $0.19 \pm 0.02$ ,  $0.07 \pm 0.02$ ). The effects on defect area also greatest for power setting( $0.57 \pm 0.03$ ) compared to lateral force and instrumentation time( $0.33 \pm 0.03$ ,  $0.12 \pm 0.03$ ). The effect of the power setting on the defect width( $0.15 \pm 0.01$ ) is not so great as defect depth or defect area compared to lateral force( $0.12 \pm 0.01$ ) and effect of instrumentation time is minimal( $0.02 \pm 0.01$ ). It could be concluded that the power setting has the greatest influence on the defect depth and area in curette type tip with low power of piezoelectric ultrasonic device. Many parameters can be adjusted in various situation in clinical use of piezoelectric ultrasonic scaler but the power setting is the first parameter to be adjusted.

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Key Words: dental instrument, periodontal disease, ultrasonic scaler, root substitute, ultrasonic power