

-

• •

I.

26)

가

가

27 - 33),

,

1 - 12),

,

(osseointe -

,

gration)

6,8,13),

,

,

가

,

14 - 21),

,

가

10,22)

.

23),

,

,

air - powder abrasive, citric acid(pH 1), 1% chloramine T solution, tetracycline HCl, chlorohexidine, plastic instrument, distilled water, laser . -

24,25),

가 1.
1)
1980 10mm, 2mm
55 60psi machined pure titanium
34-36), Barnes 37) (AVANA, Soomin co., KOREA) (Figure 1).
Parham 38) 2) -
Dennison 39) 가 Microprophy™(Danville Engineering, Inc., USA) 55psi
가 가 (sodium bicarbonate, sodium laurel, etc)
2:1 10mm
(Figure 2).
Zablotsky 40,41) pH 1 HA 3) (pH 1)
가 anhydrous citric acid
pH - meter
No. 1 Whatman filter pH
1
가 2.
1) 10
가 Microprophy
1 1
cotton pellet 30, 1, 3, 5
가 2, 3, 4, 5
가 30 1
2
30 3
가 4, 5
II. 2)
(Scanning Probe Micro -

scope, Nanoscope IIIa, Veeco Inc., USA)

USA)

3mm
100µm × 100µm

(Figure 3).

paired - t test

2, 3

III.

Ra(Mean Surface Roughness, 1.

nm)

3) (Ra)

Windows SPSS ver. 8.0(SPSS Inc.,

가

Table 1. Mean and standard deviation of the surface roughness(nm)

	Control	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Mean	133.4	120.8	118.2	116.0	113.2	120.2
St. D.	9.83	6.82	5.98	11.21	6.13	3.59

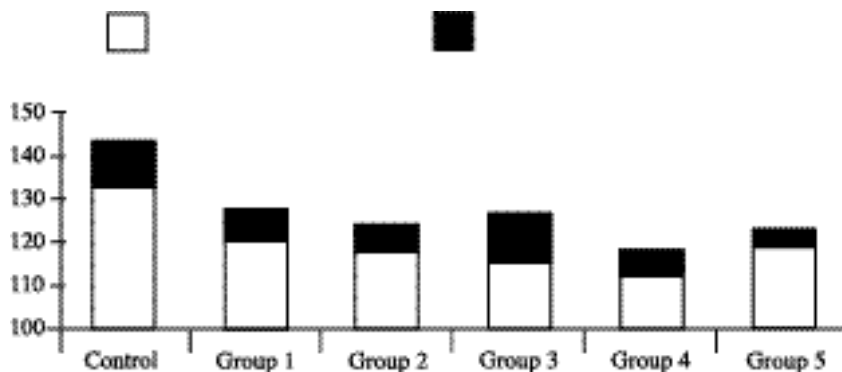


Figure 4. Mean and Standard deviation of the Surface roughness(nm)

Table 2. Statistical difference of the surface roughness after air - powder abrasive treatment(*: p<0.05)

	Control	Group 1
Control		
Group 1	*	

Table 3. Statistical difference of the surface roughness between citric acid application time(*: p<0.05)

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Group 1					
Group 2	*				
Group 3	*				
Group 4	*	*			
Group 5				*	

1 5, 2, 3, 4 (Figure 6, 12). 가가 1

1 가 2

3 가 4 5 가 1 (Figure 7 - 10, 13 - 16).

5 (Table 1, Figure 4).

1 12.6nm V.

(Table 2). 1952

1 Br nemark

2, 3, 4, 5, 2.6nm, 4.8nm, 7.6nm, 0.6nm

5 가

2 가, 4 5 가

(Table 3).

2. titanium, hydrox - yapatite, alumina oxide, titanium, titanium⁴⁾ (33,42,43)

() 2 3 titanium 가 titanium 가 TiO, TiO₂, Ti₂O₃ TiO₂가 가

(Figure 5 - 16). 가 (milling) titanium 가 titanium 가 milling line 가 titanium 가 (Figure 5, 11). 1 titanium 가 milling line titanium 가

titanium

. Rapley ⁵⁶⁾

titanium implant

abutment

가

가 tita -

, Chairay ⁵⁷⁾ machined

nium

implant plasma - sprayed implant -

(free - surface energy)

implant body

^{44 - 46)},

machined (Branemark , 3i)

25

plasma - sprayed (3i , ITI)

가 ⁴⁴⁾.

가 neck machined

가

가

Branemark implant 가

. Zablotsky ⁴⁰⁾

가 가 burnishing

HA implant Lipopolysaccharide

machined

가

implant

. Bollen ⁵⁸⁾

가

“ threshold Ra ”

15,18,47,48).

(0.2 μ m)

가

0.15 μ m

(Figure 4,

Table 1).

Mouhyi ⁵⁹⁾ 6가

49 - 55).

5

30

가

(re - osseointegration)

. Rapley

(surface preparation)가

⁵⁶⁾

가 가

가

^{38,40)}

2 , 3

milling line , 30 1 1

3
30 3
가 .(p<0.05)

4. Titanium

machined pure titanium -

3 burnishing 가

, 5 가 machined pure titanium 가 3 , 30

V. 3
1 가

titanium 10 machined pure
(pH 1)

1 30 , 1 ,
3 , 5

1. Titanium -
1 ,
. (p<0.05)

2. 가 Titanium
3 가 ,
1 , 30 , 5
3 , 3

VI.

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(1)

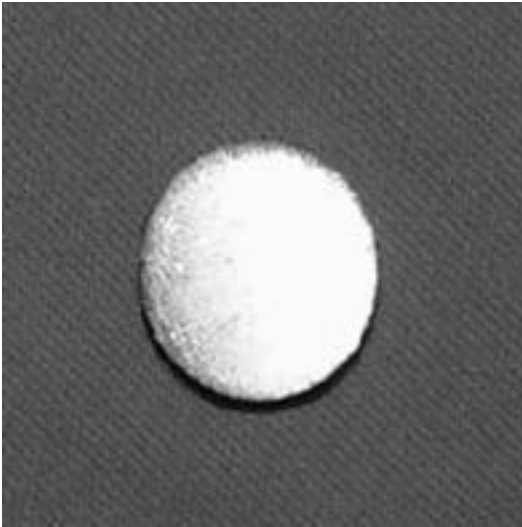


Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3

(II)

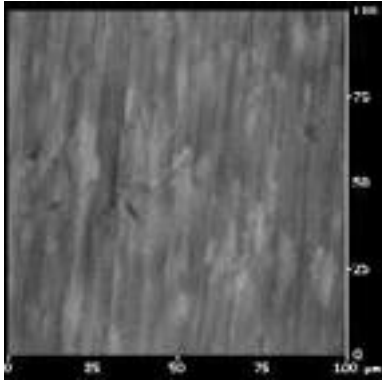


Figure 5

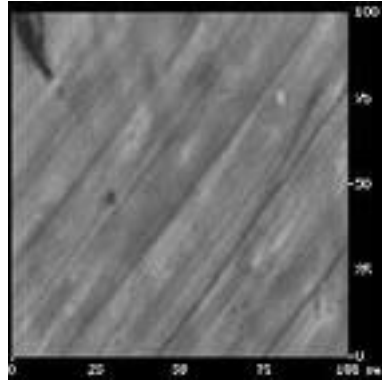


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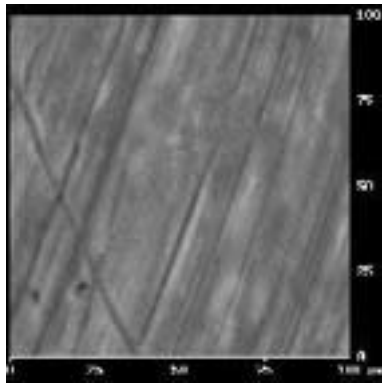


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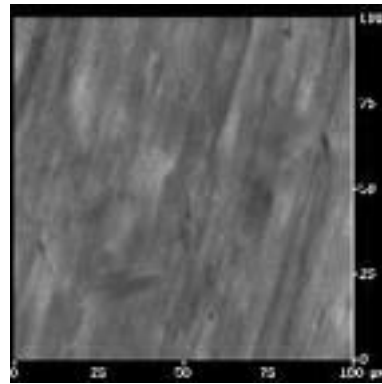


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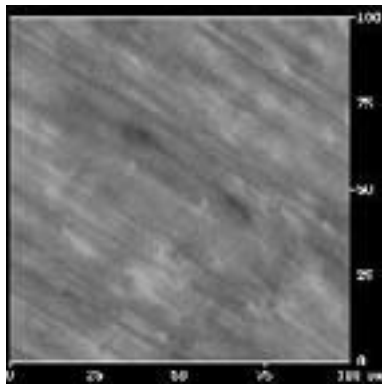


Figure 9

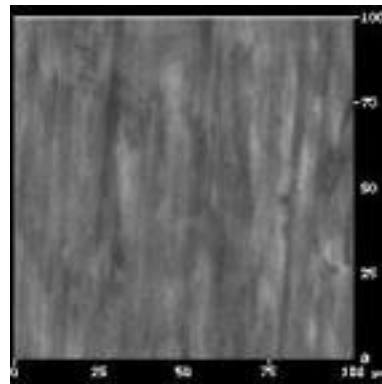


Figure 10

(III)

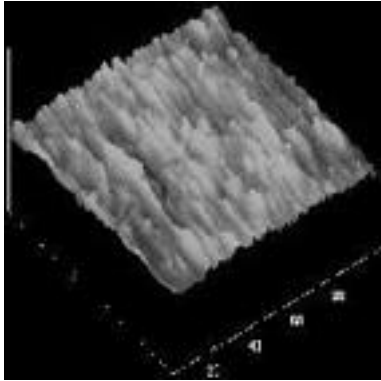


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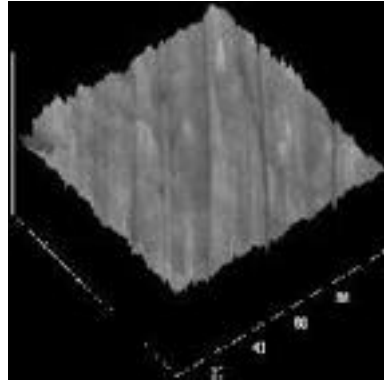


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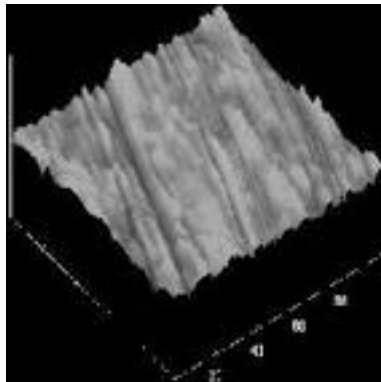


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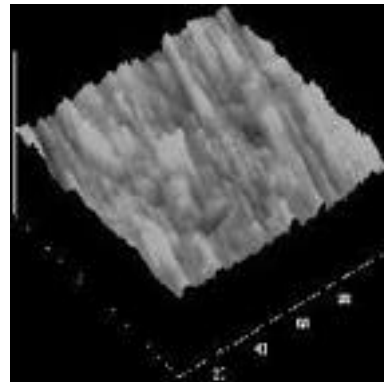


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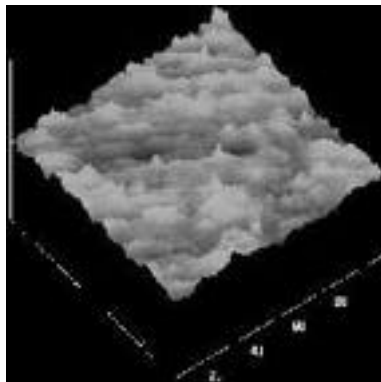


Figure 15

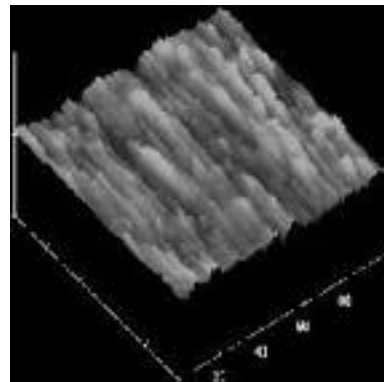


Figure 16

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Figure 1. A view of experimental machined titanium model

Figure 2. A view of microtopography for air - powder abrasive

Figure 3. A view of SPM

Figure 5. Two dimensional view of air contamination surface in the control group by SPM

Figure 6. Two dimensional view of air - powder abrasive treated surface for 1 minute in the experimental group 1 by SPM

Figure 7. Two dimensional view of citric acid treated surface for 30 seconds in the experimental group 2 by SPM

Figure 8. Two dimensional view of citric acid treated surface for 1 minute in the experimental group 3 by SPM

Figure 9. Two dimensional view of citric acid treated surface for 3 minutes in the experimental group 4 by SPM

Figure 10. Two dimensional view of citric acid treated surface for 5 minutes in the experimental group 5 by SPM

Figure 11. Three dimensional view of air contamination surface in the control group by SPM

Figure 12. Three dimensional view of air - powder abrasive treated surface for 1 minute in the experimental group 1 by SPM

Figure 13. Three dimensional view of citric acid treated surface for 30 seconds in the experimental group 2 by SPM

Figure 14. Three dimensional view of citric acid treated surface for 1 minute in the experimental group 3 by SPM

Figure 15. Three dimensional view of citric acid treated surface for 3 minutes in the experimental group 4 by SPM

Figure 16. Three dimensional view of citric acid treated surface for 5 minutes in the experimental group 5 by SPM

Figure 1. Experimental machined titanium model

Figure 2. Microtopography

Figure 3. Scanning Probe Microscope

Figure 4. Mean and Standard deviation of the surface roughness

Figure 5. Two dimensional SPM view (control group)

Figure 6. Two dimensional SPM view (experimental I group)

Figure 7. Two dimensional SPM view (experimental II group)

Figure 8. Two dimensional SPM view (experimental III group)

Figure 9. Two dimensional SPM view (experimental IV group)

Figure 10. Two dimensional SPM view (experimental V group)

Figure 11. Three dimensional SPM view (control group)

Figure 12. Three dimensional SPM view (experimental I group)

Figure 13. Three dimensional SPM view (experimental II group)

Figure 14. Three dimensional SPM view (experimental III group)

Figure 15. Three dimensional SPM view (experimental IV group)

Figure 16. Three dimensional SPM view (experimental V group)

- Abstracts -

The SPM Study on the Change of Titanium Surface Roughness following Air - powder Abrasive and Application Time of Citric Acid

Min - Seo Park, Chin - Hyung Chung, Sung Bin Lim

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The Peri - implantitis causes inflammation of periodontal tissue and bone loss. It contaminates surface of implants. Therefore, guided bone regeneration has been used for the treatment of this disease. For the re - osseointegration of the exposed surface, various mechanical and chemical methods have been used for cleaning and detoxification of implant surface. Among these methods, air - powder abrasive and oversaturated citrate are known to be most effective. However, these treatments may deform implant surface. In this research, changes of surface roughness they were examined.

10 experimental machined titanium cylinder models were fabricated to be used for control groups. Each of them was air - powder abraded for 1 minute and they were named group 1. And then, group 1 were burnished with cotton pellets soaked with

citrate for 30 seconds(Group 2), 1 minute(Group 3), 3 minutes(Group 4), and 5 minutes(Group 5) burnishing were applied for grouping respectively. Each group were examined with SPM, and their surface roughness were measured and analyzed.

- 1.....Surface roughness of titanium decreased when it was air - powder abraded for 1 minute. It was statistically significant.
- 2.....When Air - powder abraded titanium were treated with citrate for 3 minutes, Their surface roughness was the lowest. Titanium treated for 1 minute was the second lowest and 30 seconds was the third and titanium burnished for 5 minutes was the highest.
- 3.....Surface roughness of titanium which was treated with citrate was decreased till 3 minutes, which was statistically significant. There was no statistical significance from 30 seconds to 1 minute and from 1 minute to 3 minutes, and there was statistical significance from 30 seconds to 3 minutes.
- 4.....Oxide layer was formed when titanium is exposed to air, and it was removed when air - powder abraded. It was made when treated with citrate.

It is thought that citrate treatment is necessary after the air - powder abrasion, and 1 minute is clinically and qualitatively adequate for burnishing time of citrate.