

Gracey curet

Ultrasonic curet

I. , sickles, hoe, files, chisels ¹⁴⁾ 가
 가
 , 가
 가 after five
 curet¹⁵⁾, Mini - five curet¹⁶⁾
 1) 1 ,
 , 가
 2,3),
 가
 가 4,5)
 가
 ,
 17,18), ,
 가 6-9).
 가 ,
 19), microstream -
 ing effect²⁰⁾, cavitational activity
 가
 9-13),
 21). dia -
 mond coated tip, plastic tip²²⁾,

tip 23-
 25) 가 2)
 .
 tip magnetostrictive 가 5mm ,
 ultrasonic scaler (periodontal disease index; PDI)
 28)가 2 3 .
 tip 12 48 ,
 piezoelectric ultrasonic scaler 12 48 24 96 .
 14).
 Flemming 26) piezoelectric ultrasonic 2.
 scaler magnetostrictive ultra- 1)
 sonic scaler Ramfjord PDI²⁸⁾
 가 (supportive periodontal ther-
 apy) (Gracey curet, Hu - Freidy,
 , piezoelectric ultrasonic scaler Germany)
 ultrasonic tip piezo ultrasonic device(Satlec, France)
 27). tip H3, H4L, H4R
 1

inverted cone bur
 가

II.
 2 1% methylene blue 2 3
 1.
 1) 2)
 가 4 (, ,)
 (Olympus SZ - PT40)
 CCD(Toshiba CCD color camera
 ID - 642K) Microsoft
 power point , 100(10 x
 36 63 11 , 3 14 ,
 10)

가

one - way ANOVA test

Scheffe test

(T)

(t)

t/T × 100

III.

SPSS ver 8.0 for

WIN(SPSS Inc., USA)

가

3 3/4

가

6mm

가

Table 1. Initial surface calculus scores and probing depths(%)

Instrument	Calculus score(PDI)		Probing depth(mm)	
	2	3	3 - 6	>6
Ultrasonic Curet	25%	75%	62.5%	37.5%
Gracey Curet	16.7%	83.3%	32.5%	62.5%

Table 2. Mean(%) and SD for result of instruments

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Squares	F ratio	Sig.
Between Group	3	387.3893	129.130	8.115	.000*
Within Group	92	1463.868	15.912		
Total	95	1851.258			

Table 3. Comparison between Percent calculus scores and the other three variance(all group)

	Sum	F	Sig.
Ins	90.663	40481	.030*
TP	.302	.015	.902
PD	177.230	9.952	.002*

Ins=instrument, TP=tooth position, PD=Pocket depth

*:p value<0.05

Table 4. Results of one - way ANOVA test for comparison of percent residual calculus scores of all group on each surface of tooth

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Squares	F ratio	Sig.
Between Group	3	387.3893	129.130	8.115	.000*
Within Group	92	1463.868	15.912		
Total	95	1851.258			

Table 5. Results of Scheffe test for percent residual calculus scores of all group classified according to individual tooth surface

Mean(%)	Position	Mesial	Distal	Buccal	Lingual
10.22	Mesial				
12.19	Distal				
13.66	Buccal	*			
15.71	Lingual	*	*		

Table 6. Comparison between Percent calculus scores and the other Two variance(Ultrasonic curet group)

	Sum	F	Sig.
TP	1.276E - 02	.001	.978
PD	246.683	21.293	.000*

Table 7. Results of one - way ANOVA test for percent residual calculus scores of ultrasonic curet group on each surface of tooth

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Squares	F ratio	Sig.
Between Group	3	21.186	7.602	0.410	.747
Within Group	44	758.418	17.237		
Total	47	779.604			

Table 8. Comparison between Percent calculus scores and the other Two variance(Gracey curet group)

	Sum	F	Sig.
TP	10.098	.478	.493
PD	6.842E - 0.2	.003	.955

Table 9. Results of one - way ANOVA test for percent residual calculus scores of gracey curet group on each surface of tooth

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Squares	F ratio	Sig.
Between Group	3	643.780	214.593	28.001	.000*
Within Group	44	337.210	7.664		
Total	47	980.990			

(Table 1).

()
 13.91%, () 11.97%
 , (Ins), (TP;
), (PD)

Table 10. Results of Scheffe test for percent residual calculus scores of hand curet group classified according to individual tooth surface

Mean(%)	Position	Mesial	Distal	Buccal	Lingual
7.06	Mesial				
10.11	Distal				
14.13	Buccal	*	*		
16.59	Lingual	*	*		

Table 11. Comparison between Ultrasonic curet and Gracey curet on each surface of tooth

	Sum	F	Sig.
Mesial	240.097	49.960	.000*
Distal	103.917	15.418	.001*
Buccal	5.415	.512	.482
Lingual	18.744	.677	.420

*p - value<0.05

(Table 8).

(Table 2 and 3).

Gracey curet

10.22, 7.06, 10.11, 14.13, 16.59% () , Scheffe test () , (Table 9 and 10).

(Table 4 and 5).

(Table 11).

가 (Table 6).

IV.

13.88, 14.27, 13.19, 14.82% () ,

가

(Supportive Periodontal therapy)

(Table 7).

가 , cavitational activity tip ,

가 33), Sherman³⁴⁾ Thilo Baehni

35 45%가 , 44), in vitro 60

1/10 0.1% cavitation

가 35), 45),

36)37)38)가 46) 가

39)40)41), 가 가

가 가

가 가

가 Ritz ⁴⁷⁾ , fine grit diamond bur

29), 가 , Raymond

11)30), 48)49) diamond coated tip

31)32), 가 ,

11), Drisko⁵⁰⁾ , 가 가

가 ,

가 Oda ⁵¹⁾ in vitro scaler tip

Acoustic microstreaming effect ,

Cavitional activity 가 , debridement

20), Walmsley 42)43) Clifford⁵²⁾ in vivo 가

가 ,

가 Wylam ¹³⁾ in vivo

Coopulos⁵⁴⁾ , Dragoo⁵³⁾ tip 가 13.49, 14.82% 13.38, 14.27, 가

tip () 9)15)16)49)53)55),

가 가 , 가 , 가

가 가 가 가 가 6mm 37.5%, 62.5%

가 가 가 V.

(Table 1 and 3) 55)

() 13.91%, (1. (,)) 11.97%

(Table 2 and 3). (Table 4) 2. () (p<0.05).

() 10.22, 12.19, 13.66, 15.71% 3. 가 (p<0.05).

() 7.06, 10.11, 14.13, 16.59% (p<0.05). 가

4.

가
가
가

가

VI.

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- Abstracts -

A Comparison of Effectiveness of Gracey Curet and Ultrasonic Curet on Subgingival Scaling and Root Planning

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Removal of subgingival calculus is essential for the success in periodontal treatment. Subgingival instrumentation is used for the removal of all bacterial plaque and calculus. In this study, Gracey curet and Ultrasonic curet were used on single rooted teeth to conduct subgingival scaling and root planning. The remaining amount of calculus was evaluated according to type of instrument, depth of pocket, and tooth surface.

24 teeth were extracted from 14 patients being treated at department Periodontology Seoul Adventist dental hospital were used. Total 96 area(4 surface per teeth) were evaluated. 12 teeth treated with Gracey curet were used as the control group and the other 12 teeth treated with Ultrasonic curet were examined for experimental group. The 4 surfaces of the teeth(buccal, mesial, lingual or palatal, distal) were observed through the stereomicroscope and

the images of the surface were captured and saved in CCD. The images were displayed on the monitor and the amount of calculus remained was evaluated by overlapping 10 × 10 grid pixel screen produced by Microsoft power point. The results evaluated were as follows

1. There was no statistically significant difference in residual calculus and tooth position following scaling and root planning of all group, but statistically significant correlation with residual calculus, probing depth, instruments and tooth surface.
2. There was statistically significant correlation between residual calculus and probing depth, but no statistically significant difference in residual calculus, tooth surface and tooth position on experimental(Ultrasonic curet) group.
3. There was no statistically significant difference in residual calculus according to the pre - treatment pocket depth and tooth position, but statistically significant correlation with tooth surface. The amount of residual calculus increase with mesial, distal, buccal and lingual(or palatal) surface on control(Gracey curet) group.
4. The Gracey curet showed better results than ultrasonic curet in mesial and distal surface, and there is significant difference.

The results demonstrate that ultrasonic curet alone is inadequate for thorough sub - gingival debridement and suggest that Ultrasonic curet with Gracey curet should be more effective.