

C-12. The effect of non-surgical and/or surgical therapy and splinting on the teeth with occlusal trauma - A 18-month observation

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The present study has been performed to evaluate the effect of periodontal therapy on the teeth suffering from the secondary occlusal trauma. The occlusal traumatism has been defined when a patient has a chewing discomfort on the target teeth demonstrating hypermobility with radiographically widened periodontal ligament space(PDL). Periodontal therapy consisted of scaling and root planing(Sc/Rpl) alone(N=4), open flap curettage(OFC) alone(N=5), splinting alone(N=9), or splinting following the removal of cantilever portion of bridge as indicated(N=3). Pre- and post-treatment(3 months after therapy) periodontal ligament spaces(PDL) were measured by computerized histometric system at the crestal, mid-root and the apical level of the alveolar bone surrounding the root. The PDL have been significantly reduced at the crestal and mid-root region($p < 0.005$) by the Student's *t*-test. However, the difference was not significant in the apical region($p > 0.05$). All the tested teeth demonstrated a substantial decreased in tooth mobility with no incidence of chewing discomfort in tested subjects.

It was concluded that non-surgical/surgical therapy alone or splinting significantly reduced the PDL and tooth mobility with improvement in chewing function of patients.