

1. 不適合한 隣接面 接觸인 경우는 다른 補綴物 裝着인 경우보다 더 많은 比率로 나타났다.
2. 年齡別로는 21~30才層에서 가장 많은 比率로 나타났다.
3. 齒牙別로서는 下顎 左右側 第一大臼齒에서 第一 많이 나타났다.
4. 性別로 볼 때 男子보다는 女子에서 더 많은 比率를 보였다.

## ● Dilantin투여가 성견 치주조직에 미치는 영향에 관한 실험적 연구

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著者は Dilantin Sodium의 投與로 因해서 發生되는 齒齦增殖의 機轉을 究明하기 爲하여 6個月以上 發育된 體重 6kg 内外의 成犬을 性的 區別없이 12마리를 다음과 같이 群으로 나누어 實驗을 하였다.

實驗 1群: 3마리의 對照群.

實驗 2群: 3마리의 性犬齒周組織에 局所刺戟만을 加한 群.

實驗 3群: 3마리의 性犬齒周組織에 局所刺戟을 加하고 同時에 Dilantin을 投與한 群.

實驗 4群: 3마리의 性犬에 Dilantin만을 投與한 群.

實驗 2群과 3群의 性犬齒周組織에 局所刺戟을 加하는 方法으로는 性犬 上顎前齒의 齒頸部位에 齒間結찰(Wiring)을 하였다.

實驗 3群과 4群은 體重當 7mg/kg의 Dilantin을 1日 1回의 經口投與方法으로 最高 50日間 投與하여 齒齦增殖의 結果를 招來하였으며 다음과 같은 結論을 얻었다.

1. 局所刺戟을 加하고 同時에 Dilantin을 投與한 3群과 Dilantin만을 投與한 4群은 Dilantin을 投與하지 않은 局所刺戟群과 對照群에 比하여 肉眼의으로나 顯微鏡的으로 齒齦增殖이 顯著히 나타났다.
2. Dilantin만을 投與한 4群보다는 局所刺戟을 加하고 同時에 Dilantin을 投與한 3群에서 齒齦增殖은 勿論 炎症性反應이 더 顯著하였다.
3. 局所刺戟만을 加한 2群은 炎症性 反應만 나타나고 齒齦增殖은 나타나지 않았다.
4. Dilantin만 投與한 4群에서 Dilantin 50日間の 投與는 37日, 44日間 投與에 比하여 齒齦增殖이 심하게 나타났다.
5. 局所刺戟을 加하고 同時에 Dilantin을 投與한 3群에서 Dilantin 50日間 投與는 37日, 44日刊 投與보다 齒齦增殖과 炎症性反應이 더 심하게 나타났다.

## The study of etiology of infrabony pocket

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This study was carried out to investigate the etiology of infrabony pocket combined with occlusal factors. Total number of 60 cases of full mouth X-ray were collected that presented radiographically infrabony pocket with restored faulty prosthesis, and took periodontal treatment durated from Jan. I to June 1972. at department of periodontology, College of Dentistry, Seoul National University.

Three types of occlusal factors are :

1. Inadequate proximal contacts.
2. Interproximal restoration without marginal ridge.
3. High marginal ridge on tooth affected.

Among the 60 patients who have occlusal factors, 90 infrabony pockets were revealed. The results were obtained as follows :

1. In the case of inadequate proximal contacts, the infrabony pockets were shown the highest percentage of three factors.
2. In age group from twenty one to thirty, infrabony pockets were shown much higher ratio than other age groups.
3. Mandibular right and left first molars were shown higher percentage than other teeth.
4. In sex difference, infrabony pockets were shown higher in female group than that of male group.

## The experimental study of Dilantin gingival hyperplasia in dogs

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The purpose of the present experiment is to study gingival hyperplasia by the dilantin administration and its relationship with the local irritation in dogs.

12 young adult dogs of above 6 months old, with permanent dentition, were used as experimental animals. These animals were divided into four groups. Six dogs of twelve animals were ligatured with wire on the upper anterior teeth for the local irritation. Three dogs of the experimental animals were administered with dilantin. Three dogs of the remaining 6 animals were administered solely with dilantin, and three dogs were used for the control. Dilantin was given orally with daily dosage of 7mg per kilogram of the body weight. These animais were sacrificed at intervals of 37, 44 and 50 days, because the gingival hyperplasia was observed clinically after 37th day. The anterior regions of maxilla were removed after sacrifice. The results obtained are summarized as follows :

1. In dilantin plus local irritant group(Group III) and dilantin-administered group(Group IV), more prominent gingival hyperplasia was observed in gross and microscopic findings compared with that of control group(Group I) and local irritant group(Group III).

2. In dilantin plus local irritant group(Group III), more prominent gingival hyperplasia and inflammatory signs were observed than those of the dilantin-administered group(Goup IV).
3. In the local irritant group(group II), inflammatory signs appeared without gingival hyperplasia.
4. In the dilantin-administered group(Group IV), gingival hyperplasia occurred severely on the 50th day compared with the 37th and 44th days.
5. In the dilantin plus local irritant group(Group III), gingival hyperplasia associated with inflammatory signs was severe on the 50th day compared with the 37th and 44th days.