

● 치은절제술후 periodontal pack이 치은치유에 미치는 영향

김 경 진

서울대학교 대학원 치주병학전공

토끼에서 gingivectomy 후 pack을 붙이지 않은 군(control group)과 pack을 붙인 군(test group)을 1일, 3일, 5일, 7일, 14일의 간격으로 한 전자현미경적 연구를 통해서, 치유과정을 비교 관찰하여 다음과 같은 결론을 얻었다.

각 군에서 서로 비슷한 치유과정을 보여주었으나, test group에서 섬유화가 더 빨리 진행되었으므로, pack이 치유과정에 좋은 enviroment를 조성하였다고 사료되었다.

형태학적 특징은 다음과 같다.

1일 : 창상표층에 PMN이 내피조직과 경계를 이루고 capillary endothelium의 기저층에는 vesicle이 보였고, 모세혈관 주위에는 신생고원섬유가 배열되어 있었다.

3일 : 섬유아세포는 핵막이 불규칙하고, RER이 증식되었고, 인접부위에서 collagen fibrils 및 탐식세포를 발견할 수 있었다.

5일 : migrating epithelia는 핵이 크고 전자밀도가 높은 핵소체 및 tonofilaments가 많이 보였고, collagen fibrils의 심한 침착을 볼 수 있었다.

7일~14일 : collagen bundle은 전자밀도가 높아졌고, 단위막으로 둘러싸인 섬유아세포의 세포질에는, vacuole이 많이 생겼고 RER도 많이 소실되었다.

● 치주증의 임상 및 병리조직학적 연구

민 상 기

연세대학교 치과대학 치주학 교실

저자는 치주질환 환자에서 치주증으로 진단된 예를 임상 및 병리 조직학적으로 연구하여 다음과 같은 결론을 얻었다.

1. 360례의 치주질환 환자 중 치주증은 13례(3.6%)였다.
2. 13례의 치주증환자에서, 성별은 남자 3례, 여자 10례로 여자에 빈발했으며, 연령은 30세미만에서 대부분(11례) 발생했다.
3. 병리조직학적 소견은 13례 중 12례가 중등도 이하의 염증상을, 1례에서는 정상치는 조직상을 보인 반면, X-선 소견은 13례 전부가 치조골의 심한 파괴상을 보였다.
4. 조직비만세포는 상피 직하부에 가장 많이 나타났으며 치주 중 13례의 평균치는 11.0개였다.

## Ultrastructural study on gingivectomy repair with periodontal pack

Kyung Jin Kim

Department of Periodontology, Graduate School, Seoul National University

The repair sequence of packed versus non-packed gingivectomy sites in rabbits was studied at 1day, 3days, 5days, 1 week 2 weeks interval. The ultrastructural findings, within the limits of this study, showed nearly similar healing process in each group. The packed group, however, demonstrated a little more rapid development of fibrinogenesis.

The morphologic characteristics were as follows :

1. The remaining epithelium showed shrunken nuclei, condensed tonofilament, indefinite intercellular process and widening of intercellular spaces(1 day)
2. The polymorphonuclear leukocytes were observed within the epithelium and in the form of layer-like covering(1day).
3. The capillary endothelium had a lot of vesicles and new collagen fibrils were precipitated near the capillary cell(1day).
4. The fibroblast possessed irregular oval or round nuclei in which the chromatin appeared to dispersed and only small amounts of heterochromatin were present at the nuclear periphery(3days).
5. There were dilated RER, condensing vacuoles and intracellular collagen fibrils in the cytoplasm of fibroblasts(3days).
6. The migrating epithelia revealed thickened large nuclei, electron-dense nucleoli, electron-dense tonofilaments and definite intercellular contact(5days).
7. Comparatively regular laydown of collagen fibrils was observed close to fibroblasts, which showed the diminution of RER and the clear demarcation by plasma membrane(7-14days).

## Clinical and histopathological studies in periodontitis

Sang Ki Min

Department of Periodontology, The Graduate School, Yonsei University

The author has studied the incidence and the clinical features of periodontosis and observed the histopathological changes in the epithelium and the connective tissue of the interdental papillae taken from the 13 cases of periodontosis, among the 360 cases of periodontal disease.

The specimens were obtained from the Department of Periodontology, College of Dentistry, Yonsei University, from Jan., 1977 to Sept., 1977.

The results are as follows :

1. Among the 360 cases of periodontal disease, periodontosis was 13 cases(3.6%).
2. Among the 13 cases of periodontosis, the sexual incidence showed 3 males and 10 females and most of them(11 cases) were seen under 3rd decade.
3. In histopathological findings, 12 cases showed moderate or less inflammatory condition and 1

case showed normal gingival condition, however all of the above cases revealed severe bone destruction on roentgenographic findings.

4. The mast cell distribution was observed more densely in the papillary layer of connective tissue and the average number of mast cells of the 13 cases was 11.0.

## Histological study of full thickness laterally repositioned flaps on dogs

Min Goo Lee

Department of Periodontology, Graduate School, Seoul National University

Clinical and histological investigation of repair of an artificially created dentogingival defect utilizing full thickness laterally repositioned flaps in dogs were carried out.

The results were obtained as follows :

1. The tooth root artificially exposed from original gingival margin to the alveolar bone crest averaged 8.0mm in depth. After the operation, the exposed root remained averaged 2.6mm in depth, that is, the coverage of the root averaged 5.4mm.
2. The greatest apical migration of junctional epithelium along the root was revealed at two weeks postoperative period.
3. Cementoblasts were present on the root nicking area at three week postoperative specimen and new cementum formation was evident at four week postoperative periods.
4. Osteoblastic activity had predominantly increased at three weeks postoperative period.
5. It may be assumed that the time of four weeks postoperation would be only the early stage of the histologic reattachment of the soft tissue to the root surface in full thickness laterally repositioned flaps in dogs.

## Clinical and histological evaluation on the accelerated reattachment procedure in periodontal surger

Seong Heui Son

Department of periodontology, College of Dentistry, Seoul National University.

To be clarified and re-evaluated about the effect of chloroform-methanol, citric acid, topical application of these two agent on root dentin surface was performed for 2 minute sequentially. All of the experimented specimens were excised and en bloc sectioned 6 wks after surgery and prepared for P. A. S. and H & E staining.

1. Chloroform-Methanol(1=1), Citric acid topically applicated specimens, the migration and proliferation of epithelium was slightly inhibited as compare with control specimens.