

透明標本에 依한 下顎犬齒의 根管形態에 關한 研究

서울大學校 歯科大學 保存學教室

李 正 植

A STUDY ON THE ROOT CANAL MORPHOLOGY OF HUMAN MANDIBULAR CANINE WITH TRANSPARENT SPECIMENS

Chung Sik, Lee, D.D.S., Ph.D.

Department of Operative Dentistry, Seoul National University.

»Abstract«

Fifty two mandibular permanent canines were chosen to study the anatomy of the root canal. The experimental teeth were injected with China ink, decalcified, cleared and observed to investigate the number of root canals, frequency and location of lateral canals, the location of apical foramen, the frequency of apical deltas, and the curvature of root canals.

The results were as follows:

- 1) all of the experimental teeth demonstrated single canal.
- 2) of the 52 canals, 9.6% of the canals were found to have lateral canals and the locations of the lateral canals were in the apical third of the roots
- 3) Thirty three apical foramen were located laterally on the root apices and nineteen foramen were located on the centers of the root apices.
- 4) 37 canals showed straight curvature, 12 canals distal curvature, 3 canals labial curvature.

— 目 次 —

I. 緒 論

- I. 緒 論
- II. 實驗材料 및 實驗方法
- III. 實驗成績
- IV. 總括 및 考按
- V. 結 論
- 參考文獻

根管治療는 根管 및 根端孔을 完全하게 閉鎖하는데 其目的이 있다. 根管治療는 成功的으로 施術하기 為하여서는 該當齒牙의 根管形態에 關한 事前知識이 무엇보다도 重要한 것은 周知의 事實이다.

齒牙의 根管形態에 關한 Mühlleiter²⁶⁾ & Black²⁷⁾가 처음으로 研究觀察하였으며 그 後로는 Hess²⁸⁾, Grove²⁹⁾ 等의 研究 報告에 이어 Green¹⁷⁾, Weine²⁵⁾等도 齒牙를

切片으로製作하여研究하였고 Barret⁷은 eosin으로齒體를染色한後鍊磨標本을製作, dissecting microscope로觀察하였다. Kuttler⁸는根端部1/3部位까지拔髓를하여Smooth broach를使用하여ink가根端孔까지到達하도록注入한後近遠心方向과頰舌側方向으로切片을製作하여觀察하였다.

Mueller¹⁾는拔去된齒牙를近遠心方向과頰舌側方向으로X線撮影을하여根管의全般의形態를觀察, Fisher⁹는齒體를分解한後完全히乾燥시킨다음殘存有機物들을除去하여臼齒部에서側枝管의頻度를觀察하였다. Lawman¹⁰은真空狀態에서造影劑를根管에挿入하여X線으로撮影하여觀察하였고, Pineda & Kuttler¹¹는拔去된齒牙를口內 필름으로撮影하여觀察하였다. Ono⁶, Okumura¹², Seelig & Gillis⁶, Pomeranz & Fishelberg²¹, Vertucci¹⁴, De Deus⁹, 等은透明標本을製作하여dissecting microscope로觀察하였으며李^{10, 21}, 許²²는透明標本을製作하여擴大鏡으로根管을端察하였다.

根管의觀察對象에있어서도Green²³, Kuttler⁸等은根端部位를, 李¹⁰, 許²², 等은根管全般을觀察하여根管의數와形態에따른分類, 側枝管의發生頻度와位置 및 apical deltas의頻度에關하여論하였고, De Deus⁹는側枝管의分枝에關하여觀察報告하였다.

Koenigs¹¹는accessory canal의크기分布및特徵을確認하기위해走査電子顯微鏡으로觀察報告하였다

著者는下顎犬齒가口腔내에殘留하는期間이비교적길고前齒部補綴修復時支臺齒로서根管治療를要할때가많고報告된文獻도稀小함으로拔去된下顎犬齒의根管의數, 麝曲度, 側枝管의發生頻度 및 position, 根端孔의position을觀察한바多小의知見을얻어이에報告하는바이다.

II. 實驗材料 및 實驗方法

拔去된下顎犬齒中에서健全하고根端이完成된52個의齒牙를擇하여實驗對象으로하였다.齒根面에附着된齒周韌帶과齒石을除去한後No.2 round bur로唇面齒頸部에서齒髓腔을向하여穿孔시키고 이를通해18gauge의注射針을挿入한후그홀레를Sticky compound로密封하였다.注射器에China ink를넣고挿入한注射針을통해根端孔으로흘려나올때까지서서히壓力을加하면서注入한後China ink를담은容器에齒牙를넣고37°C로유지된孵卵器에2日間保管한다음齒牙를硝子板위에놓고2日間乾燥시킨後齒牙面에부착된China ink를洗滌하였다.2%塞酸으로7日間脫灰하였으며脫灰가끝난後24時間流水로餘分의塞酸을除去하고75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%및無水alcohol로各各1日間씩脫水하고acetone에1日間保管한後winter green oil로處理하여標本을製作하였다.

III. 實驗成績

下顎犬齒52個를使用하여透明標本을製作하고擴大鏡으로根管의數, 側枝管의發生頻度 및 position, 根端孔의位置와apical deltas의頻度 및根管의弯曲을觀察하여다음과같은成績을얻었다.齒牙全部가1個의根管을갖고있었고側枝管을가진根管은5個이었으며側枝管의發生position은齒根의根端1/3에서만發見되었다.

根端孔의position은根尖端과一致하는根管이9個,側方에position하는根管이43個이었고apical deltas는3個

Table I. Number of Canals, frequency and location of lateral canals.

total teeth	number of canals		total canals	canals with lateral canals	location		
	1	2			C E R	M I D	A P I
52	52	.	60	5	.	.	8

Table II. Curvature of root canals and location of apical foramen.

curvature of root Canals					location of apical foramen		
S T R	M E S	D I S	L A B	L I N	C E N	L A T	apical deltas
37	.	12	3	.	19	33	5

의齒牙에서 발견할 수 있었다.

根管의彎曲에關하여는垂直根管이37개,遠心彎曲이12개,唇側彎曲이3개順이었다.

VI. 總括 및 考按

根管治療을成功的으로이끌기위해서는齒根의形態를正確히把握하기위하여施術하기前에여러角度에서口內film을撮影하여觀察하고,解剖學的統計를參照하여該當齒牙의根管形態를充分히檢討함으로써 좋은結果를얻을수있을것으로思料된다.

一般的으로下顎犬齒는通常單根이어서1개의根管을가지고있지만경우에따라서는分枝된例도있으며根管의彎曲도多樣하다따라서發見되지못한根管이있거나根管의彎曲을認識하지못할경우에는完全한intracanal preparation을할수없으며따라서根管充填도不充分하게된다.

根管形態에대한研究方法도多角度로追求되고있으나鍊磨標本이나切片標本에依한方法은齒根과根管의原形이破壞되므로根管全體에關한觀察은不可能하며臨床에서널리使用되는口內film도平面의인것이어서立體적으로觀察할수없다.

Vulcanite cast로根管을研究하는것은根管의모든分枝내로resin이浸透할수없는短點을갖고있으며乾燥蒸化하는過程에서缺損이생길우려가있다.

그러나本實驗에서와같이透明標本을製作하여觀察하는方法은齒根의形態가原形대로維持되며根管의形態를立體적으로細密한構造까지觀察할수있는利點을갖고있다.

下顎犬齒의2개의根管의發生頻度에關해Mueller¹⁾Pineda&Kuttler²⁾는拔去된齒牙를口內film으로撮影하여觀察한結果,發見하지못하였다고報告하였으나이는方法上の差異로思料된다.

Vertucci¹⁴⁾는100개의齒牙에서6%의2개의根管을,Okumura³⁾는95개齒牙에서2.1%의二重根管을觀察하였고Ingle¹⁵⁾은2%라고report하였다.本實驗에서는전혀觀察할수없었다.

側枝管의發生頻度에關해Vertucci¹⁴⁾는100개의齒牙中30개의齒牙에서側枝管을觀察하였으며그位置는80%가根端1/3部位에서發見되었으며,Hess²⁸⁾는12%의側枝管을觀察하였다고report하였다.

本實驗과比較해보면前者보다는적은數值得나타내고있다.

Apical deltas에對하여서는Hess²⁸⁾은126개齒牙中39%의例를보았고Vertucci¹⁴⁾는下顎犬齒100개에서

8%의apical deltas를觀察報告하였다.이는本實驗結果과거의類似함을보이고있다.

根端孔의位置는Vertucci¹⁴⁾에依하면側面에存在하는것이70%라고報告하였는데本實驗結果64%로大同小異한數值得를나타내고있다.

Bhaskar¹⁹⁾,Seltzer&Bender¹⁸⁾等은齒髓疾患과齒周疾患의相互連關係에對한可能性을認定하여根管治療와齒周治療時에側枝管의存在에有意할必要가있다고강조하였다.側枝管이根端1/3部位에서많이發見되는理由¹⁹⁾는齒冠이對合齒와咬合이이루어진後에도根端形成이繼續되므로나타나는現象이라고하였으며Coolidge&Kesel²⁴⁾은齒周膜에서부터由來된血管이根端孔을통해들어가서側枝管을形成하는데關與한다고主張하고있다.

根端孔이根尖端에一致하지않은事實은根管의질이測定에커다란影響을미칠것으로生覺되며側枝管의存在에對한充分한考慮가必要하다고思料된다.

V. 結論

下顎犬齒52개를使用하여透明標本을製作하여觀察한바다음과같은結論을얻었다.

1. 實驗齒牙全部가1개의根管을갖고있었다.
2. 側枝管의發生頻度는9.6%였으며發生部位는根端1/3部位이었다.
3. 根端孔의position는根尖端과一致하는根管이36%一致하지않는例가64%이었다.
4. 根管의彎曲은遠心彎曲이23%唇側彎曲이6%로서遠心彎曲이唇側彎曲보다 많았다.
5. apical deltas는全實驗例의9.6%이었다.

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사 진 부 도 설 명

Fig. 1, 2. Single Canal with the opening at the Center of the root apex.

Fig. 3. Single Canal with spot reef(a denticle in the pulp cavity presenting itself as a white spot in the transparent Specimen.)

Fig. 4, 5, 6, 7. Single canal with the opening at the lateral side of the root apex

Fig. 8, 9. Single Canal with the lateral branch at the apical 1/3 of the root.

論文 写真附図



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5



Fig. 6



Fig. 7



Fig. 8



Fig. 9