

국민학교 6학년 아동의 치아우식 발생에 미치는 타액성 요인 분석

대구보건전문대 치기공과

목 차

가
갸

- 1.
- 2.

가

Amylase (Florestano et al),
(Fosdick et al),
(Wach et al), Snyder
(Snyder et al), (Sullivan et al),
pH (Mac Gregor et al),
(Hadley et al) 가
(1965) pH
(1968)

I. 서 론

(1971) 8가

(1977) , (1985)
20

가

8가

가

가

6

Mercer(1971)
가

Snyder

DMFT index(
DMFS index(
)

II. 연구대상 및 방법

1. 연구대상

6 64
6 58 , 122
62 , 60

2. 방법

2 가 5 ice box
, Snyder
, DMFT Bodecker
DMFS index

1)

1.0mg paraffin 50ml
5 Cylinder 1

2)
0.1N NaOH 1.6ml 250ml
Bromcresol green Bromcresol purple 0.1mg
2ml 3 50ml buret
0.0N lactic acid pH 5.0
lactic acid
pH 5.0
2ml 3

3) Snyder

100ml 6.5gm Snyder test
agar(Difco Lab. U.S.A)
tube 5ml 121 15
36.5 Shaking water
bath(Precision , U.S.A)
Sample Vortex mixer 30
micropipette 0.2ml Snyder test
agar 37 CO2 incubator(Forma
Scientific U.S.A) 72
24 Snyder medium
(Table 1).

Table 1. Identification of Snyder test

Result	Time		Time (hr)	
	24	48	48	72
Color	yellow	yellow	yellow	yellow
Caries activity	active	moderate	moderate	mild
Color	green	green	green	green
Caries activity	continue test	continue test	continue test	negative

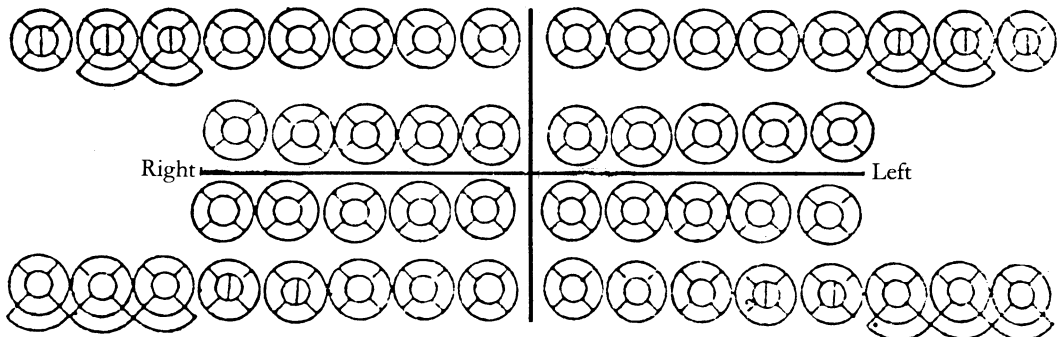


Fig 1. Bodecker tooth division table

4) 37 (30.3%), 23 (18.9%)
 , 26 (21.3%)
 Snyder DMFT DMFS index
 Bodecker (Fig. 1 Table 4
) WHO DMFS index가 DMFT (p<0.01).
 DMFT DMFS index
 가 (p>0.05).

III. 결 과

Snyder Table2 Table 5
 122 96 (78.7%) 6.97 ± 2.57 6.34 ± 2.45 가
 (46.7%) 57 (p>0.05).
 75 (61.5%) 6.80 ± 1.67 가 7.65 ± 2.19
 Snyder Table 3 DMFT DMFS
 가 36 (29.5%), index Table 6

Table 2. Number and percentage of cariogenic factors acting in children

Test	No. of	Positive	Salivary	
Test	No. of person tested	Positive Rx on snyder test	Salivary flow rate under average	Salivary buffering capacity under average
Number	122	96	57	75
Percentage	100.0	78.7	46.7	61.5

Table 3. Results of the Snyder test

Activity	Active		Moderate		Mild		Negative		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Male	18	29.0	18	29.0	11	17.7	15	24.2	62	50.8
Female	18	30.0	19	31.7	12	20.0	11	18.3	60	49.2
Total	36	29.5	37	30.3	23	18.9	26	21.3	122	100.0

Table 4. Correlation of the Snyder test and DMFT & DMFS index

Activity	Active		Moderate		Mild		Negative		Total	
	DMFT	DMFS	DMFT	DMFS	DMFT	DMFS	DMFT	DMFS	DMFT	DMFS
Male	5.90±2.10	10.39±4.51	4.39±1.46	7.56±2.89	3.82±1.89	6.73±3.55	2.32±1.84	3.20±2.65	4.30±2.18	7.18±4.33
Female	6.44±2.57	12.11±4.10	4.16±2.29	8.79±4.96	4.92±3.82	8.33±6.73	2.45±1.97	4.09±3.96	4.57±2.98	8.83±5.57
Total	6.17±2.37	11.25±4.34	4.27±1.91	8.19±4.08	4.13±3.00	7.57±5.39	2.38±1.86	3.58±3.23	4.40±2.64	7.99±5.02

Table 5. Mean and S.D. of the stimulated salivary flow rate and buffering capacity

Test	Salivary flow rate	Salivary buffering capacity
Sex		
Male	6.97±2.57	7.65±2.19
Female	6.34±2.45	6.80±1.67
Total	6.66±2.50	7.23±1.99

Table 9. Comparison of the urban and rural children on the stimulated salivary flow rate and buffering capacity

Test	Salivary flow rate	Salivary buffering capacity
Location		
Urban	6.97±2.41	7.69±2.03
Rural	6.32±2.61	6.74±1.82
Total	6.66±2.50	7.23±1.99

Table 6. Correlations of the salivary flow rate and buffering capacity and DMFT & DMFS index

Activity	Salivary flow rate				Salivary buffering capacity				Total	
	Below mean		Above mean		Below mean		Above mean			
	DMFT	DMES	DMFT	DMFS	DMFT	DMFS	DMFT	DMFS	DMFT	DMFS
Male	5.42±2.23	9.54±4.51	3.50±1.91	5.61±3.43	5.16±2.18	9.10±4.37	3.32±1.90	5.26±3.37	4.31±2.18	7.18±4.33
Female	5.39±2.22	10.91±4.24	3.56±3.50	6.30±6.00	5.25±2.96	10.43±5.17	2.69±2.12	4.44±4.15	4.57±2.98	8.83±5.57
Total	5.40±2.20	10.33±4.37	3.52±2.66	5.94±4.67	5.21±2.65	9.88±4.87	3.11±2.01	4.98±3.63	4.40±2.64	7.99±5.02

Table 7. Comparison of the urban and rural children on the Snyder test

Activity	Active		Moderate		Mild		Negative		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Urban	16	25.0	16	25.0	15	23.4	17	26.6	64	52.5
Rural	20	34.5	21	36.2	8	13.8	9	15.5	58	47.5
Total	36	29.5	37	30.3	23	18.9	26	21.3	122	100.0

Table 8. Snyder

Activity	DMFT		DMFS index		DMFT		DMFS index		DMFT	
	(p<0.01).			(p>0.05).				(p>0.05).		(p<0.01).
Snyder										
(73.4%)			47							
			49 (85.4%)							
DMFT			Snyder							
DMFS index										

Table 8. Comparison of the urban and rural children on correlation of the Snyder test and DMFT DMFS index

Activity	Active		Moderate		Mild		Negative		Total	
	DMFT	DMFS	DMFT	DMFS	DMFT	DMFS	DMFT	DMFS	DMFT	DMFS
Urban	6.00±1.75	10.81±2.64	4.94±1.88	8.75±3.99	4.40±3.64	7.73±6.34	2.01±1.71	2.82±2.60	4.28±2.72	7.45±5.02
Rural	6.30±2.81	11.60±5.37	3.86±1.88	7.76±4.24	3.63±1.19	7.25±3.28	3.00±2.06	5.00±3.94	4.53±2.53	8.57±5.00
Total	6.17±2.37	7.25±4.34	4.27±1.91	8.19±4.08	4.13±3.00	7.57±5.39	2.38±1.86	3.58±3.23	4.40±2.64	7.99±5.02

IV. 고찰

가 가

것

Leon(1956)

가

가

6.97 ± 2.57, 가 6.34 ± 2.45

(P>0.05).

DMFT DMFS index

가

DMFT DMFS index

(p>0.05).

McDonald(1956)

46.7% 57

DMFT DMFS index

Snyder(1940)
가

Snyder test
가

Sims(1968)

Albam(1970)

DMFT DMFS index

(P<0.01)

DMFT DMFS index

96 Snyder 122 78.7%
(1985) (1977),

가

가

Mercer(1965)

가

Sellman(1940)

Snyder

, Sullivan Strovick(1950)

가

가 7.65 ±

2.19, 가 6.80 ± 1.67
(P<0.05)

가

Snyder DMFT
DMFS index Table4

DMFT DMFS index
(P<0.01), Snyder DMFT DMFS index

Snyder

(P<0.01)

DMFS index DMFT DMFT DMFS index (P>0.05).
61.5% 75

DMFT DMFS

Mc Donald(1956)

(P>0.05).

index
(P<0.01).

V. 요약

Caldwell(1977) 가 64 58 122 Snyder , 6 6

DMFT DMFS index

Snyder

DMFT DMFS

1. Snyder 78.7% , 29.5% , 30.3% , 18.7% , 21.3% .

2. Snyder

DMFT DMFS

index가 (P<0.01).

3. Snyder 73.45% , 84.48% .

DMFT DMFS index

4. 가 6.97 ± 2.57, 6.34 ± 2.45 가 (P>0.05).

5.

Pilocarpine DMFT

DMFS index (P<0.01).

6.

가 (P>0.05).

7. 가 7.65 ± 2.19, 가 6.80 ± 1.67 (P<0.05).

Snyder

8.

DMFT DMFS

index (P<0.01).

9.

가

10.

가

- Abstract -

Evaluation of Salivary Cariogenic Factors in the 6th Grade Children of the Primary School

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For the detection of the active cariogenic factors contributing to caries development, some practical methods such as the Snyder test, estimation of salivary flow rate and salivary buffering capacity test were evaluated statistically by comparing DMFT and DMFS indexes.

Total 122 children (62 male and 60 female ; 64 rural and 58 urban) were selected randomly from the 6th grade of the primary school and their salivary cariogenic factors were analysed and evaluated.

Among the total 122 children, 78.7% was positive in the snyder test in which the marked, moderate and slight caries activities were 29.5%, 30.3% and 18.9%, respectively. In the Snyder test, 74.45% was positive in urban children while 84.48% was positive in rural children. DMFT and DMFS indexes were markedly lower in negative group than positive group of the Snyder test ($p < 0.01$).

The mean and standard deviation of stimulated salivary flow rate was 6.97 ± 2.57 in male and 6.34 ± 1.54 in female but no significant difference was observed in sexuality. The stimulated salivary flow rate of urban children was slightly higher than that of rural but there was no significant difference between them. However, the group that showed below average in the stimulated salivary flow rate was markedly higher in DMFI and DMFT indexes than the group of above average.

The mean and standard deviation of stimulated salivary buffering capacity was 7.65 ± 2.19 in male and 6.80 ± 1.67 in female. This difference was significant statistically ($p < 0.05$). Stimulated salivary buffering capacity of urban children was higher than that of rural. Increases in stimulated salivary flow rate and buffering capacity had reduced the onset of dental caries of 14-year-old permanent tooth.