

● 서울, 경기지역 주민의 치주질환 인식도에 대한 조사 연구

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저자는 서울, 경기지역 거주자들의 구강 보건과 치주질환의 예방 및 원인에 대한 인식 및 습관실태를 983명을 대상으로 하여 설문조사 결과 다음과 같은 결론을 얻었다.

1. 신체 건강에 대해 높은 관심을 가진 군은 구강건강에 대해서도 다른군에 비해 높은 관심을 보였다.
2. 구강건강에 대해 관심을 가진 군은 치은건강상태, 치아우식증 보유정도등 현재의 구강 상태와는 관계가 없었으나 치아우식증치료, 스케링치료등 치료방법에 관심이 적은 군과 비교해 볼때 유의성있는 차이를 보였다.
3. 치아우식증, 치주질환의 원인을 알고 있는 군은 알지 못하는 군에 비해 다른 구강보건 지식을 알고 있는 정도에 있어서 많은 차이를 보였으나, 구강보건 행동에는 두 군사이에 차이가 없었다.
4. 치주질환의 원인을 알게된 동기는 신문, 방송 광고를 통해서가 39.7%, 주위사람의 얘기를 통해서가 27.0%였으며, 치과 의사나 치과위생사를 통해서 알게된 경우는 24.9%였다.
5. 치솔질 교육을 받은 군과 받지 못한 군은 치솔질 방법, 이유, 횟수, 칫색제, 치실, 구강청정제 사용, 자녀 치솔질 교육에 있어서 차이를 보였다.

after scaling and prophylaxis, the plaque and gingival index were recorded.

The obtained results were as follows :

1. There was no significant difference in plaque and gingival index between group 1 and group 2.
2. In plaque and gingival index, average scores of group 3 were lower than those of group 1 and group 2, which shows motivational method in group 3 was more effective than those of group 1 and group 2.

The comparative study of clinical periodontal pocket depth and loss of attachment and subgingival plaque in advanced periodontitis

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The purpose of this study was to evaluate the extent of the penetration of a periodontal probe during clinical assessment of periodontal pocket depth and the relationship between loss of attachment and subgingival plaque in advanced periodontitis. 22 teeth above second degree tooth mobility were selected. Clinical periodontal pocket depths were compared to the distances from gingival margin to the apical border of the plaque, and the distances from gingival margin to the occlusal border of attached connective tissues, and the distances from the apical border of the plaque to the occlusal border of attached connective tissues as evaluated on extracted teeth. The obtained results were as the follows :

1. Clinical periodontal pocket depth were deep on the average $0.77\text{mm}(\pm 1.33)$ than the distance from gingival margin to the occlusal border of attached connective tissues as evaluated on extracted teeth.
2. The mean distance from the apical border of the plaque to the occlusal border of attached connective tissues as evaluated on extracted teeth was $0.30\text{mm}(\pm 0.53)$
3. The distances from the apical border of the plaque to the occlusal border of attached connective tissues as evaluated on extracted tooth were decreased as pocket depths were increased.
4. The distances from the apical border of the plaque to the occlusal border of attached connective tissues as evaluated on extracted tooth were decreased as loss of attachment were increased.

A survey research on the recognition of periodontal disease among the residents in the Seoul-Gyeong gi area

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The purpose of this paper is to obtain the information regarding to the treatment and prevention

of periodontal disease.

The result of this paper based on a survey from 983 residents in the Seoul-Gyoung-Gi area.

The interview was designed to collect information on dental utilization, home hygiene habit, dental knowledge, and in order to determine whether education or income were related to them.

The results are as follows ;

1. The group who took good care of physical health was positively correlated with the group who took good care of oral health(GCOH).
2. There was no significant difference in periodontal condition and dental caries between the group who took poor care for oral health(PCOH) and GCOH.

But GCOH was significantly different from PCOH in the number of dental treatment

3. The knowledge of dental disease did not influence the home hygiene habit.
4. The way to know the information for periodontal disease were as follows ; from the newspaper and TV 39.7%, from the neighborhood 27.0%, from the dentist and hygienist 24.9%.
5. The tooth brushing education influenced to the home hygiene habit.