

● Zea Mays L. 불검화 정량 추출물의 초기 치주염 치료효과에 대한 임상적 연구

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Zea Mays L. 불검화 정량 추출물이 초기 치주염(부착상실: 1~3mm)에 대한 약제의 단독효과와 구강위생교육 및 치주치료와 병행하여 사용시의 효과를 측정하기 위해서 49명의 환자에서 691 부위를 사용하여 각 부위를 무 처치군(I군), 구강위생교육을 시행한 군(II군), 치석제거술을 시행한 군(III군), 치은연하소파술을 시행한 군(IV군)으로 나누고 각각의 군을 이중맹검법을 사용하여 Zea Mays L. 불검화 정량 추출물 35mg을 투여한 군을 실험군, 위약을 투여한 군을 대조군으로 나누어 후 초진시 치주임상지수(치주낭깊이, 부착상실, 출혈지수, 치태지수)를 측정하여 4, 8, 12, 16주의 재측정 결과와 각각 비교하여 다음과 같은 결론을 얻었다.

1. I군(무 처치군)에서 치태지수는 실험군에서 4주, 12주에 유의성 있는 감소를 보였고($P<0.05$), 출혈지수와 치주낭 깊이는 실험군, 대조군 모두 4, 8, 12, 16주에서 유의성 있는 감소를 보였으나($P<0.05$) 서로간의 유의차는 없었다.
2. II군(구강위생교육을 시행한 군)에서 치태지수와 부착상실은 실험군, 대조군 모두 4, 8, 12, 16주에서 유의성 있는 감소를 보였으나($P<0.05$) 서로간의 유의차는 없었고, 치주낭 깊이는 4주에서 실험군이 대조군보다 유의성있는 감소를 보였다($P<0.05$).
3. III군(치석제거술을 시행한 군)에서는 치태지수가 실험군이 대조군보다 유의성있는 감소를 보였으며($P<0.05$), 출혈지수, 치주낭 깊이, 부착상실은 실험군, 대조군 모두 감소하였으나($P<0.05$) 서로간의 유의차는 없었다.
4. IV군(치은연하소파술을 시행한 군)의 실험군에서는 치태지수, 출혈지수는 효과가 없었으며 치주낭 깊이는 실험군, 대조군 모두 감소하였으나($P<0.05$) 서로간의 유의차는 없었고, 부착상실은 16주에서 실험군이 대조군보다 유의성있는 감소를 보였다($P<0.05$).

● Polyglactin 910(Vicryl®) mesh가 성견 치주조직 치유에 미치는 영향에 대한 연구

도희경 · 조규성 · 채중규 · 김종관

치주치료후 조직의 재생 및 상피 이동억제에 있어서 Polyglactin 910(Vicryl®) mesh의 효과를 알아보기 위하여 성견의 소구치 및 대구치에 실험적으로 치주염을 야기시킨 후, 치은판막술만을 시행한 것을 대조군으로, 치은판막술과 Polyglactin 910 mesh를 사용한 것을 실험군으로 나누어 실험한 후, 1주, 2주, 3주, 4주, 8주, 16주의 조직표본을 제작하여 치주조직 치유과정을 광학현미경으로 관찰한 결과, 다음과 같은 결론을 얻었다.

1. 염증세포의 침윤은 대조군과 실험군에서 공히 1, 2주때 심했으며, 4주 이후 급격히 감소되는 양상을 보였다.
2. Polyglactin 910 mesh는 4주에 흡수가 시작되어 8주에는 치근하부 및 골 위에만 일부 존재하며 16주에는 완전히 흡수되어 관찰되지 않았다.

nonsensitive teeth, and this was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). The diameters also were wider in hypersensitive teeth but this was not statistically significant.

Evaluation of the effect of subgingival antimicrobial irrigation as an adjunct to scaling and root planing molar teeth with furcation involvement

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The present investigation evaluated, over a period of 8 weeks, the therapeutic efficacy of subgingival irrigation with chlorhexidine and tetracycline as an adjunct to scaling and root planing on molar teeth with furcation involvement.

37 teeth with periodontal furcation pockets from 23 subjects were randomly assigned to one of following treatment groups after one episode of scaling and root planing: 1) subgingival irrigation with saline, 2) subgingival irrigation with 0.1% chlorhexidine and 3) subgingival irrigation with 5% tetracycline. Irrigation was repeated every 1 week during the first 3 weeks of the experiment by the professional. Plaque control program was instituted at baseline and reinforced throughout the study.

On day 0, 4 weeks and 8 weeks, evaluation were made of probing pocket depth, probing attachment level, bleeding on probing, amount of gingival fluid, plaque index and phase contrast microscopy of the subgingival microbial flora.

The result demonstrated the improvement of the clinical and microbial parameters in all treatment group, but failed to show any significant differences between groups. It would appear that subgingival irrigation with antimicrobials did not appear to augment the effects of scaling and root planing on molar teeth with furcation involvement.

Clinical study of standard extract of the unsaponifiable fraction of Zea Mays L. on therapeutic effect in incipient periodontitis

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The purpose of this study was to evaluate the therapeutic effect of standard extract of the unsaponifiable fraction of Zea Mays L. when administered alone, or combined with oral hygiene instruction, scaling, and subgingival curettage in incipient periodontitis.

This study was carried out on 691 incipient periodontitis sites which had loss of attachment between

1mm and 3mm among 49 patients.

Clinical parameters such as probing depth, loss of attachment, bleeding index and plaque index were recorded on initial examination. During administration of standard extract of the unsaponifiable fraction of Zea Mays L. to experimental group and placebo to control group, 4 types of therapy were performed : (I) no treatment, (II) oral hygiene instruction, (III) scaling, and (IV) subgingival curettage.

Clinical parameters were recorded on 4, 8, 12, 16 weeks after treatment, and all data were analyzed statistically.

The results were as follows.

1. For group I (no treatment), there were significant reductions of plaque index on 4, 12 weeks in experimental group ($P < 0.05$). There were significant reductions on 4, 8, 12, 16 weeks in bleeding index and probing depth in both experimental group and control group ($P < 0.05$), but there was no significant difference between experimental group and control group.
2. For group II (oral hygiene instruction), there were significant reductions of plaque index and loss of attachment on 4, 8, 12, 16 weeks in both experimental group and control group ($P < 0.05$), but there was no significant difference between experimental group and control group. There was significant reduction of probing depth on 4 weeks in experimental group compared to control group ($P < 0.05$).
3. For group III (scaling), there were significant reductions of plaque index in experimental group compared to control group ($P < 0.05$). There were significant reductions of bleeding index, probing depth and loss of attachment in both experimental group and control group ($P < 0.05$), but there was no significant difference experimental group and control group.
4. For group IV (subgingival curettage), there were little effect on plaque index and bleeding index in experimental group. There were significant reductions of probing depth in both experimental group and control group ($P < 0.05$), there was no significant reduction between experimental group and control group. There was significant reduction of loss of attachment on 12 weeks in experimental group compared to control group ($P < 0.05$).

The effect of Polyglactin 910(Vicryl) mesh on periodontal tissue regeneration in dogs

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The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of Polyglactin 910(Vicryl®) mesh in excluding gingival connective tissue and epithelium, and guiding new connective tissue attachment in periodontal wound healing in dogs.

For this study, maxillary premolars and molars of six adult dogs were used. After inducing experimental periodontitis in these teeth, control groups were treated by flap operation only, and experimental groups were treated by flap operation and covered by Polyglactin 910(Vicryl®) mesh. At 1, 2, 3, 4,