

● 성인형 치주염 환자에서 분리된 연쇄상구균의 약제 내성유형에 관한 연구

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연쇄상구균의 약제 내성 유형을 고찰하고자, 성인형 치주염의 질환부위 및 병소부위에서 분리한 30균주의 연쇄상구균을 대상으로 항생제 감수성을 관찰하여 다음과 같은 결론을 얻었다.

1. 성인형 치주염의 건강부위 및 병소부위에서 분리한 모든 연쇄상구균은 Penicillin, Ampicillin, Carbenicillin, Chloramphenicol, Vancomycin, Cephalothin과 Cefoxitin에 감수성을 보였다.
2. 성인형 치주염의 건강부위 및 병소부위에서 분리한 모든 연쇄상구균은 Erythromycin에 내성을 보였다.
3. 성인형 치주염의 건강부위에서 분리한 모든 연쇄상구균은 Tetracycline에 감수성을 보였다.
4. 성인형 치주염의 건강부위에서는 분리한 *S. salivarius*는 Amikacin과 Clindamycin에 내성을 보였다.
5. 성인형 치주염의 건강부위에서 분리한 *S. sanguis* II는 Gentamycin, Amikacin과 Clindamycin에 내성을 보였다.

● 학령전 아동을 대상으로한 유치열기 치주조직의 임상적 연구

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유치열기의 학령전 아동을 대상으로하여 이들의 구강 위생상태, 치은의 염증 그리고 탐침 심도를 측정하여 다음과 같은 결론을 얻었다.

1. 평균 치태 지수는 1.92였다. 하악보다는 상악치아에, 전치부보다는 구치부에, 그리고 협측 및 설측보다는 인접면에 치태 축적이 더 많았다. 백분율 분포에 의하면, 전체적으로는 치태 지수 2가 가장 많은 분포를 보였으며, 치태 축적을 보이지 않는 부위의 빈도는 매우 낮았다. 특히 상악 구치부의 경우 전치부에 비해 치태 지수 3의 분포가 높았다.
2. 모든 연구 대상에서 치은 출혈이 관찰되었다. 출혈 빈도는 37.51%였으며, 하악보다는 상악에서, 전치부보다는 구치부에서, 그리고 설측 및 원심 협측이 협측 및 근심협측보다 출혈 빈도가 더 높았다.
3. 탐침 심도의 평균은 2.00mm였으며, 최소치 및 최대치는 각각 1mm와 8mm였고, 상악과 하악간의 차이는 없었다. 전치부보다는 구치부가, 그리고 협설측보다는 인접면의 심도가 더 깊었다. 백분율 분포에 의하면, 70% 이상이 2mm였으며, 4mm 이상의 경우는 희소하였다.

A study drug resistans patterns of streptococcus species isolated from patients with adult periodontitis

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It has been reported that flap surgery and antibiotic therapy might be a conventional methods to eliminate periodontitis. But the appearance of resistance strain might decrease the efficacy of treatment.

The purpose of this study is to know the drug resistance of streptococci, 30 species of streptococci were isolated from healthy and disease sites of patients with adult periodontitis and identified by biochemical test. The drug resistans were determined by antibiotic disc and were decided by NCCLS standards.

1. All species of streptococci isolated from the healthy and the disease sites of patients with adult periodontitis were susceptible to Penicillin, Ampicillin, Carbenicillicn, Chloramphenicol, Vancomycin, Cepthlothin Cefoxitin.
2. All species of streptococci isolated from healthy sites of patients with adult periodontitis showed resistance to Erythromycin.
3. Streptococci isolated from healthy sites of patients with adult periodontitis were susceptible to Tetracycline.
4. *S. sanguis* II isolated from disease sites of patients with adult periodontitis showed resistance to Gentamycin, Amikacin and Clindamycin.
5. *S. salivarius* isolated from the healthy sites of patients with adult periodontitis showed resistance to Amikacin and Clindamycin.

These result suggested that the resistance to antibiotics were different according to sampling sites. Further study will be needed to clarify the relation between drug resistance and plasmid.

Periodontal conditions of the the primary dentition studied in a group of preschool children

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A clinical study was done to assess the oral hygiene, gingival inflammation and probing depth in a group of preschool children with primary dentition.

Eighty-three children, forth-one males and forty-two females between the ages of 4 to 6 years, with a mean age of 5, 4 years, living in Pusan, Korea, were examined.

The following conclusions could be made :

1. The mean Plaque Index was 1.92. The maxillary teeth accumulated slightly more plaque than the mandibular theeth and there was more accumulation on the posterior teeth and on the proximal

sites. In general, the score 2 was frequent.

2. The bleeding on probing was observed in all children and in 37.51% of all gingival units. The bleeding was more frequent in the maxillary teeth than in the mandibular teeth and there was more bleeding in the posterior teeth and on the distobuccal and lingual sites.
3. The mean probing depth was 2.00mm. The greater probing depth was found in the posterior teeth and in the proximal sites. Probing depth of 2.0mm was most frequent and the depths greater than 3.0mm were extremely rare.

The study of periodontal condition pregnant women assessed by CPITN

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Many studies of gingivitis in pregnancy have been reported over the years and many different determinations to its cause and frequency have been resulted. 240 Korean pregnant women were selected, who were in pregnancy from 2 to 10 months visited Wonkwang university hospital and other maternity clinic at Iri city in 1992. The periodontal index of treatment needs(CPITN). The aim of this survey was to obtain information which is necessary for the planning of preventive programs of periodontal disease for pregnant women. The percentage of pregnant women having pocket depth, plaque index, gingival index and periodontal index was higher with the month of pregnancy, reached a maximum of third trimester(3rd trimester, posterior teeth, periodontal index— 1.19 ± 0.07). The difference of each age group in pregnant women was statistically not significant and comparing, PD, PI, GI, PEI of facial and lingual surface, in lingual surface were higher than in facial surface. The result of CPITN that pregnant women had a healthy periodontal condition(34.1%), improving the personal oral hygiene(48.33%), need for professional cleansing of the teeth(10%), need for complex treatment(7.5%). The study has shown that gingival changes are more effective in local irritant than plasma level of sex-hormone and need oral hygiene instruction than professional treatment.

A study of the root surface area and linear variation of the root surface area of the mandibular first molar

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The twenty eight mandibular first molars, which were extracted because of hopeless tooth due to advanced periodontal disease, were cross sectioned every 1.5 millimeter from the apex to the cemento-enamel junction and each section was photographed, projected and measured with a calibrated Digital Curvi-Meter(Com Curvi-8, Japan). The root surface area(RSA), percentage of the RSA and