

• •

I.

. Sase <sup>21)</sup>

1-7).

. Yagi <sup>22)</sup>

8)

가

9,10,13,20). Lie

가

23 -

11-17) Green <sup>18)</sup>

25). Valderhaug <sup>26)</sup>

5

가 가

Kerry <sup>19)</sup>

M ller<sup>27)</sup>, Lang<sup>28)</sup>, Knut

29)

가

. Waerhaug<sup>30)</sup>,

. Garnick <sup>20)</sup>

Knut <sup>31,32)</sup>

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

<sup>33)</sup>가

Bj rn<sup>34)</sup>, Gilmore<sup>35)</sup>, Jeffcoat <sup>36)</sup>

Lang 28)

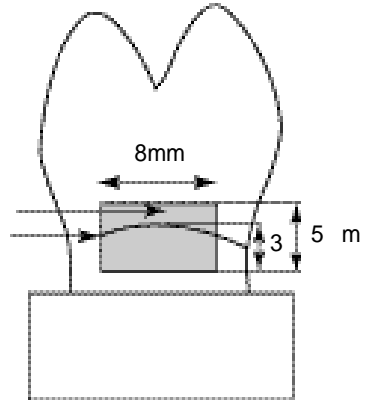


Figure 1. Area of instrumentation

가

1, 2, 3

carboxylate(poly - F , Dentsply)

1

(BioSonic, Whaledent Inc, USA) 3

II.

3.

1.

1)

10

20

(Olympus SZ - PT40, JAPAN)

1

가

12

10

3mm

no.11 - 12 gracey curet(Hu - Friedy, Germany) 30

2)

2mm

3mm

5 × 8mm

1mm

round bur

2.

(Figure 1).

1mm

3)

3가

4

larless porcelain crown( : Ni - Cr alloy Verabond, Alba Dent Inc, : Opal Vintage, Shofu Inc) zinc poly -

12

1 : , Gracey curet no. 11 - 12 (Hu - Freidy, Germany)

2 : , Supprasson #1

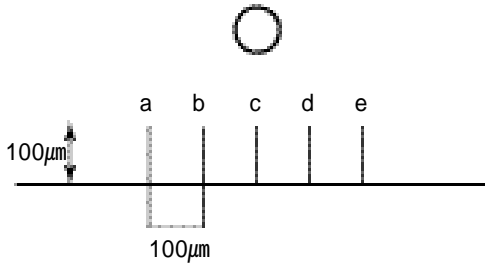


Figure 2. Area of measurement

tip (Satelec, France)

3 : , Supprasson H4L, H4R tip (Satelec, France)

power

4)

1, 2, 3

4.

3

a e 5

20

(Figure 2).

1)

(x40)

40

(Olympus SZ - PT40, JAPAN) CCD (Toshiba CCD color camera ID - 642K, JAPAN)

Adobe photoshop pixel

μm

2)

(Scanning Probe Microscope, Nanoscope IIIa, Veeco Inc., USA)

3

Roughness Analysis Ra (Mean surface roughness, nm) (Figure 15).

Ra (Mean surface roughness, nm) (Figure 15).

5.

SPSS ver.8.0 for Win (SPSS Inc., USA)

pearson test

way ANOVA test

one - Scheffe test

III.

1.

40

1, 2,

가

가

(3 ) 가 (2 )

(1 )

(Figure 5 -

10).

(3 ), (1 )

(2 ), 가

가 가

가 (Table 1, Figure 3).

가

Table 1. Mean and standard deviation of the marginal gap( $\mu\text{m}$ )

	0	1	2	3
Group I	7.46 $\pm$ 3.66	29.93 $\pm$ 11.83	41.43 $\pm$ 10.03	52.89 $\pm$ 7.83
Group II	7.65 $\pm$ 3.07	17.21 $\pm$ 5.78	39.69 $\pm$ 6.02	49.93 $\pm$ 6.41
Group III	6.99 $\pm$ 4.32	9.56 $\pm$ 5.66	12.7 $\pm$ 15.64	20.18 $\pm$ 9.52

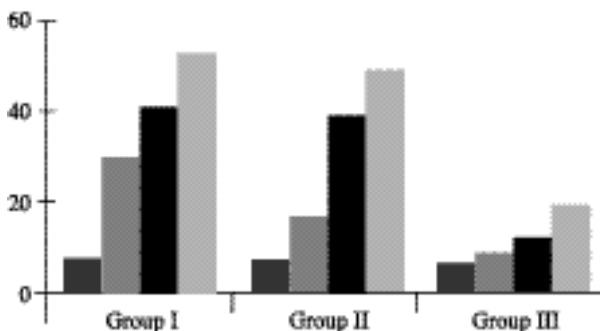


Figure 3. Mean of the marginal gap

Table 2. Correlation between marginal gap and instrumentaion(pearson test)

	Coefficient	Sig.
Group I	.874**	.000
Group II	.940**	.000
Group III	.589**	.000

Table 3. Statistical difference of the marginal gap between each instrumentation in hand curet(group II, \* $<$ 0.05)

	0	1	2	3
0				
1	*			
2	*	*		
3	*	*	*	

Table 4. Statistical difference of the marginal gap between each instrumentation in ultrasonic scaler(group II, \* $<$ p<0.05)

	0	1	2	3
0				
1	*			
2	*	*		
3	*	*	*	

Table 5. Statistical difference of the marginal gap between each instrumentaion in ultrasonic curet(group II, \* <0.05)

	0	1	2	3
0				
1				
2				
3	*	*	*	

Table 6. Statistical difference of the marginal gap between instrument in first instrumentiaon(\*: p<0.05)

	Group I	Group II	Group III
Group I			
Group II			
Group III	*	*	

Table 7. Statistical difference of the marginal gap between instrument in second instrumentation(\*: p<0.05)

	Group I	Group II	Group III
Group I			
Group II			
Group III	*	*	

Table 8. Statistical difference of the marginal gap between instrument in third instrumentaion(\*: p<0.05)

	Group I	Group II	Group III
Group I			
Group II			
Group III	*	*	

Table 9. Mean and standard deviation of the surface roughness(nm)

	0	1	2	3
Group I	66.64±9.61	72.20±7.13	91.81±8.76	107.98±12.60
Group II	64.52±6.03	79.07±9.66	98.68±8.00	106.54±14.52
Group III	62.68±5.82	63.71±6.88	74.52±7.35	91.84±9.25

(3 )  
 ), (1 ), (2 ) (3 ) 0, 1, 2  
 (Table 2). 가 3  
 ANOVA (Table 3 - 5).  
 test (1 ) (2

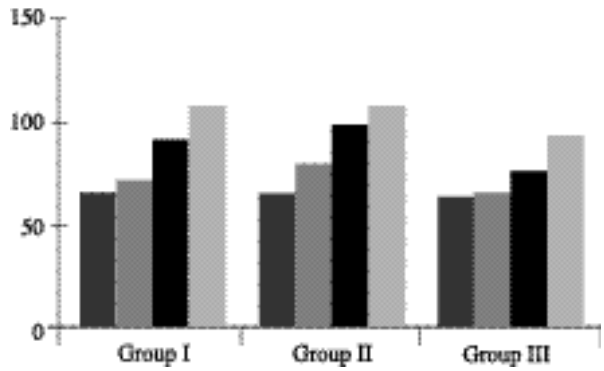


Figure 4. Mean of the surface roughness

Table 10. Correlation between surface roughness and instrumentation(pearson test)

	Coefficient	Sig.
Group I	.853**	.000
Group II	.851**	.000
Group III	.795**	.000

Table 11. Statistical difference of the surface roughness between each instrumentation in hand curet(group II, \* < 0.05)

	0	1	2	3
0				
1				
2	*	*		
3	*	*		

Table 12. Statistical difference of the surface roughness between each instrumentation in ultrasonic scaler(group II, \* < 0.05)

	0	1	2	3
0				
1	*			
2	*	*		
3	*	*		

ANOVA test

가 (1 ), (3 ) (Table 6-8). (2 ) (3 )

1 2 3

Table 13. Statistical difference of the surface roughness between each instrumentation in ultrasonic curet(group II, \* <0.05)

	0	1	2	3
0				
1				
2	*	*		
3	*	*		

Table 14. Statistical difference of the surface roughness between in strument in first instrumentation(\*: p<0.05)

	Group I	Group II	Group III
Group I			
Group II	*		
Group III	*	*	

Table 15. Statistical difference of the surface roughness between in strument in second instrumentation(\*: p<0.05)

	Group I	Group II	Group III
Group I			
Group II	*		
Group III	*	*	

Table 16. Statistical difference of the surface roughness between instrument in third instrumentation(\*: p<0.05)

	Group I	Group II	Group III
Group I			
Group II			
Group III	*	*	

2. 2 scratch, 3  
 가 scratch  
 (Figure 11 - 14). (1  
 ) (2 )가  
 (3 )  
 가 가 가  
 (Table 9, Figure 4).  
 scratch가 2 3  
 (2 ) 가 가 가  
 가 가 가  
 (3 ) 1 가 (3 ) 가 (1 )

( 2 ) (Table 10).

ANOVA  
test ( 1 ) ( 3 )

0 1

가 가

) 0, 1, 2

(2

39)

가

2 3

가

29 - 33)

(Table 11 - 13).

28,34 - 36,40)

가

ANOVA test

가

Hung 41),

1 2

Holmes 42) 20μm

3

(3 )

50μm

가 가

( 1 ) ,

( 3 )

Bj rn 34)

200μm

( 2 )

(Table 14 - 16).

43)

#### IV.

pixel

μm

가

가 가

22 - 25).

가

44), Shearer 45), Mark 46)

가

34,35)

가

Ra(mena surface rough -

가 ness)

21,22).

가

H4L, H4R

Sase 21)

tip(Supprasson, Satelec Inc, France)

Flowaczny 37)

Zallkind 38)

1, 2, 3

가 가

3가

가

가



가  
2 가

가 가

47,48)  
가

가 가

가  
가

power 1/3

49)

가

1

가

가

가

가  
가

ultrasonic power

7 $\mu$ m,

3 20 - 53 $\mu$ m

43)

가 30 - 44 $\mu$ m

가

가  
, power

mode

가

stain

44)

Yagi

47)

45)  
22)

가

가  
가 가

44)

가  
47,48),

가 가

가

gentle

가 가

50)

가 1 가 .  
 4. 3 ,  
 2 가 .  
 5. 가  
 가

가  
 가 가 가

가 V. V.

1 10  
 collarless porcelain crown  
 4 12  
 , 3  
 가 1, 2, 3  
 , 5  
 1. 가 가  
 가 .  
 2. 1  
 가 2 가  
 .  
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: 1998; 28: 809 - 815
48. : ; 3 in vitro :  
: 1998; 28: 823 - 827
49. : :

(1)

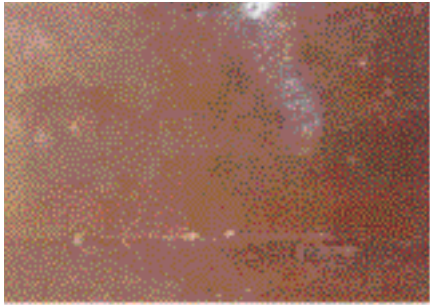


Figure 5

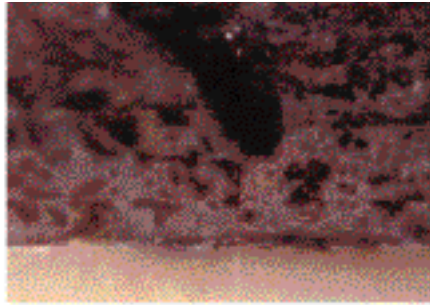


Figure 6

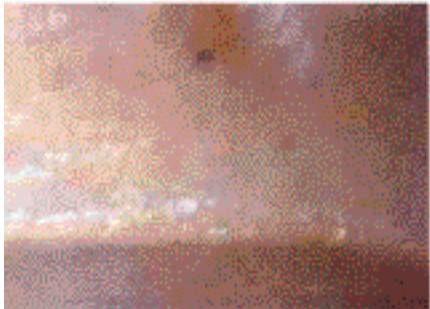


Figure 7

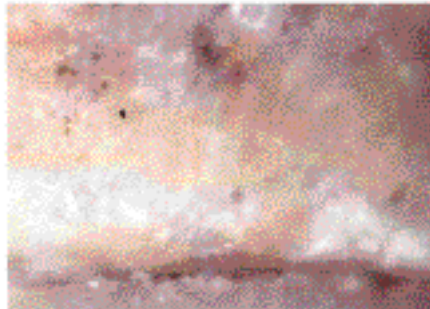


Figure 8

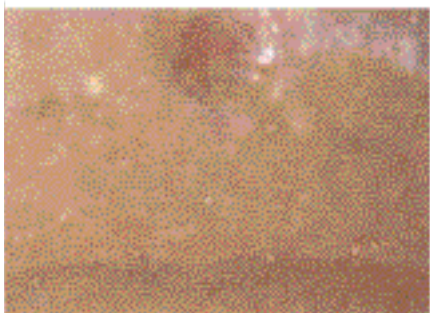


Figure 9

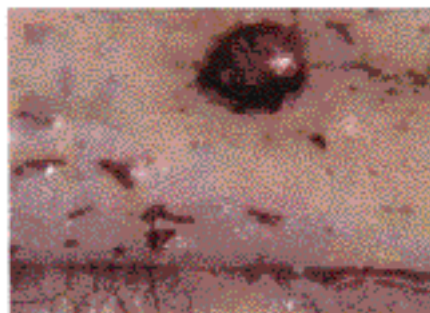


Figure 10

( II )

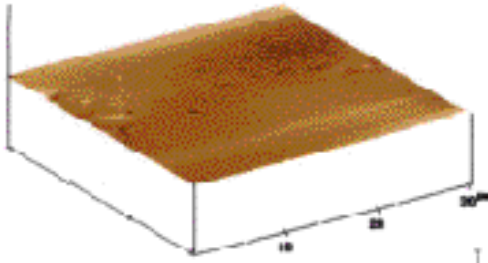


Figure 11

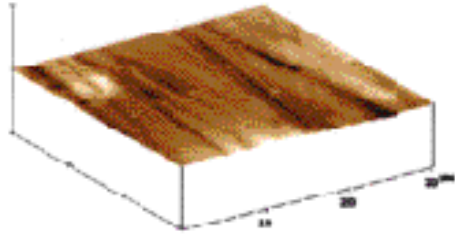


Figure 12

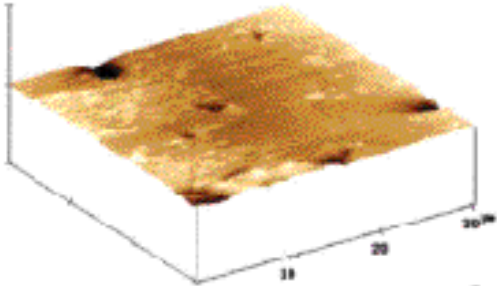


Figure 13

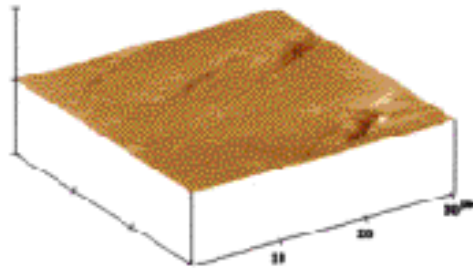


Figure 14



Figure 15

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- Figure 1. Area of the instrumentation
- Figure 2. Area of the measurement
- Figure 3. Mean of the marginal gap
- Figure 4. Mean of the surface roughness
- Figure 5. Stereomicroscopic view (group I, non - treatment)
- Figure 6. Stereomicroscopic view (group I - third)
- Figure 7. Stereomicroscopic view (group II, non - treatment)
- Figure 8. Stereomicroscopic view (group II - third)
- Figure 9. Stereomicroscopic view (group III, non - treatment)
- Figure 10. Stereomicroscopic view (group III - third)
- Figure 11. SPM view (non - treatment)
- Figure 12. SPM view (group I - third)
- Figure 13. SPM view (group II - third)
- Figure 14. SPM view (group III - third)
- Figure 15. Scanning Probe Microscope

## The Stereomicroscope and SPM Study on the Marginal Change of Porcelain Crown in Various Repeated Instrumentations for Periodontal Therapy

Si - Cheol Lee, Chin - Hyung Chung, Seong - Bin Yim

Department of Periodontology, College of Dentistry, Dan - kook National University

Instrumentation for periodontal therapy may induce marginal damage which increases plaque accumulation and result in periodontal disease. But there have not been many reports of instrumentations on the artificial crown so far. Therefore this study is conducted to evaluate the effects of various repeated instrumentations on the porcelain crown marginal portion. Of the 10 extracted periodontally diseased maxillary first premolars, were 12 proximal surface used in this study. The finishing line of the preparation was placed on the root surface below CEJ and then the crown was cast and cemented in usual manner. Every 4 surfaces of the 3 instruments - curet, ultrasonic scaler, and ultrasonic curet - is used. and four samples used in each instruments. The relevant procedures and measurements were repeated 3 times in each surfaces.

Marginal gap is measured by the micro - scope and surface roughness, Scannig Probe Microscope. Measurements are made at 5 points in each surfaces, making 20 points in each instrument. The results evaluated statistically were as follows

- 1.....As instrumentation was repeated, both marginal gap and roughness were increased in all group
- 2.....In the hand curet, marginal gap was increased every instrumentation and roughness was increased after second.
- 3.....In the ultrasonic scaler, both mar - ginal gap and roughness were increased every instrumentation.
4. ....In the ultrasonic curet, marginal gap was increased after third instru - mentation and roughness was increased after second.
5. ....Marginal gap and roughness used by the ultrasonic curet were lower than the others and no difference was seen between the hand curet and ultrasonic scaler

From the results of this study, the ultra - sonic curet was useful in some aspect, but careful instrumentation was needed. Furthermore it was important to minimize the instrumentation through complete peri - odontal therapy before setting and adequate plaque control.