

e - PTFE

e - PTFE

I.

가 Nyman ¹⁾, Gottlow ^{2,3)}

Anderegg ¹²⁾

가 1mm

1mm

가

, Lindhe⁴⁾

가

13-16),

가

expanded polytetrafluoroeth -
ylene(e - PTFE)

e - PTFE

collar

. DeSanctis ⁵⁾

가

¹⁷⁾가

collar

가

Polyglactin 910

DeSanctis⁵⁾

가

가

가

70 - 80%

⁵⁻¹¹⁾,

Sander Karring¹⁸⁾

5mm
가 90 II

e - PTFE

e - PTFE

e - PTFE

6

Tonetti ¹⁸⁾

2.

1

(1)

Schallhorn ¹⁹⁾

100

1

rapid healing, typical

e - PTFE

healing, delayed healing, adverse healing

e - PTFE

e - PTFE

adverse healing

e - PTFE

e - PTFE

90

e - PTFE

Schallhorn

(2)

19)

e - PTFE

1

tetracycline HCl 250mg

1

4

1

6

0.2% chlorhexamedine

3

1

가

II.

1.

(3) e - PTFE

e - PTFE 6
 e - PTFE
 Shallhorn 19)
 rapid healing, typical healing,
 delayed healing, adverse healing

Table 1.

rapid	139()
typical	65()
delayed	9()
adverse	3()
total	90()

rapid healing : e - PTFE

III.

typical healing : e - PTFE 가

1. e - PTFE

delayed healing : ,

e - PTFE 90
 61 (67.8%) e - PTFE
 29 (32.2%)
 (Table 2).

adverse healing : e - PTFE

2.

가

(4)

Rapid healing typical healing
 favourable healing , delayed healing
 adverse healing unfavourable
 healing e - PTFE
 favourable heal -
 ing

90 13 (14.4%)가
 rapid healing, 65 (72.2%)가 typical
 healing, 9 (10%)가 delayed healing, 3
 (3.3%)가 adverse healing
 typical healing
 (Table 1).
 e - PTFE 61
 1 (1.6%)가 rapid healing, 51
 (83.6%)가 typical healin, 6 (9.8%)가

Table 2.

favourable healing	rapid healing	1 (1.6%)	12 (41.3%)
	typical healing	51 (83.6%)	14 (48.3%)
unfavourable healing	delayed healing	6 (9.8%)	3 (10.3%)
	adverse healing	3 (4.9%)	0 (0%)
total		61 (67.8%)	29 (32.2%)

delayed healing, 3 (4.9%)가 adverse healing
 가 rapid healing 가
 가 29 가
 12 (41.3%)가 rapid healing, 14
 (48.3%)가 typical healing, 3 (10.3%)
 가 delayed healing rapid healing
 adverse healing
 (Table 2).

73%가
 . Cortellini²⁰⁾

favourable healing 1 1
 unfavourable healing
 favourable
 healing (p=0.56).

e - PTFE
 rapid healing 1 (1.6%)
 51 (83.6%)
 typical healing
 가
 rapid healing 가 ,

IV.

가
 . e - PTFE

healing favourable

가 rapid healing

16)

가

가

8,21)가

e - PTFE
 67.8%
 70 - 80%
 5 - 11)

e - PTFE
 rapid healing 41.3%

Cortellini ²⁰⁾ 15
 modified papilla preservation
 um - reinforced teflon

titani -

rapid healing

6

Schallhorn ¹⁹⁾

healing 가 adverse

ing 3 delayed heal - 가

Tonetti ²¹⁾ 35% 가
72.5% 가

V.

e - PTFE

가

. 5mm II
가 가 90

e -

PTFE

DeSanctis ⁵⁾ polyglycolactic 1. 90 61 (67.8%)
e - PTFE 29
(32.2%)

Tonetti ²¹⁾ 2. 90 13 (14.4%)가 rapid
healing, 65 (72.2%)가 typical
healing, 9 (10%)가 delayed healing,
3 (3.3%)가 adverse healing

14.4%가 rapid healing,
72.2%가 typical healing, 10%가 delayed
healing, 3.3%가 adverse healing

가 Schallhorn ¹⁹⁾

rapid healing 가
rapid healing typical healing
favourable healing
가

5.21)

가
가

3. e - PTFE 61
1 (1.6%)가 rapid healing, 51
(83.6%)가 typical healing, 6
(9.8%)가 delayed healing, 3
(4.9%)가 adverse healing

4. e - PTFE 29
12 (41.3%)가 rapid healing,
14 (48.3%)가 typical healing, 3
(10.3%)가 delayed healing
adverse healing

5. e - PTFE
favourable healing (rapid healing +
typical healing)

가 . (p=0.56)

가
rapid healing

favourable healing

VI.

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The Effect of e - PTFE Membrane Exposure on the Initial Healing of Periodontal Tissue in GTR Procedure

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The aim of the present study was to evaluate the effect of the expanded polytetrafluoroethylene (e - PTFE) membrane exposure on the initial healing of the periodontal tissue in guided tissue regeneration (GTR) procedure. 90 sites selected from 90 patients were treated with gingival flap surgery supported by an e - PTFE membrane. The material included angular bony defects with probing attachment loss of > 5mm or degree II furcation involvement. Treated sites were classified with membrane exposure group and non - exposure group at membrane removal and evaluated healing type.

The results were obtained as follows.

1. e - PTFE membrane was exposed at 61 sites (67.8%) among 90 sites.
2. Thirteen sites (14.4%) depicted rapid

healing type, 65 sites (72.2%) depicted typical healing type, 9 sites (10%) showed delayed healing type and 3 sites (3.3%) were categorized as adverse healing type.

3. In e - PTFE membrane exposure group, 1 site (1.6%), 51 sites (83.6%), 6 sites (9.8%) and 3 sites (4.9%) showed rapid healing type, typical healing type, delayed healing type and adverse healing type respectively.
4. In e - PTFE membrane non - exposure group, 12 sites (41.3%), 14 sites (48.3%) and 3 sites (10.3%) showed rapid healing type, typical healing type and delayed healing type respectively. Adverse healing type was not observed.
5. The rate of favourable healing between e - PTFE membrane exposure group and non - exposure group was not statistically significant($p=0.56$).

These results suggest that the prevention of membrane exposure may be important to obtain rapid healing type. However favourable healing could be obtained with stringent infection control program even if membrane was exposed.

Key words : expanded polytetrafluoroethylene (e - PTFE) membrane exposure, guided tissue regeneration (GTR), Initial healing type