

*

*

I.

가 8, 14)

가 2.

13). vestibular periodontal structure가

가 2%¹⁷⁾

가 , 6)

가

가 11, 26, 31)

4, 9).

가 ,

, , 30).

12, 18)가

가

가 10, 24)

27) 가 16)가

16, 28)가

1, 3, 20)

interproximal bone support

가

19)

가

Bernimoulin Curilovic⁵⁾

21) . 가

가 1) Kokich²¹⁾ bracket closed 가 가 ,

eruption technique 2) 가 가 가 가

가 3) 가 가 가 가

window approach 2 3mm 가 가 .

II.

가 1. 23 (7, 16) debonding

eruption technique, closed 가 가 closed

eruption technique bracket (group) 가

Table 1. Description of patient sampling exhibiting impacted canines in each groups

	Mean Age	S.D	Number
Group	male=12y3m	2y8m	2
	female=14y	4y2m	9
	total=13y8m	3y10m	11
Group	male=14y2m		1
	female=10y4m	1y11m	3
	total=11y4m	2y6m	4
Group	male=13y5m	1y3m	4
	female=12y7m	2y8m	4
	total=13y	1y11m	8

(group),

(group)

technique debonding

edgewise

overhanging restoration

debonding rotation

가

, 1

, debonding

open contact



Figure 1. Closed eruption technique



Figure 2. Apically positioned flap



Figure 3. Buccally displaced tooth in keratinized gingiva

가 29) 0.5mm
 periodontal recording Williams periodontal probe
 mesio Buccal, midbuccal, dis-
 Group Table 1 tobuccal, mesiolingual, midlingual, distolin-
 qual
 Keratinized gingival width ;
 2.
 iodine alcohol solution²⁶⁾
 Attached gingival width ;
 bone probing
 Bone support ; bone level prob-
 clinical data ing probe tip
 15)
 Pocket depth ;

Table 2. Median & Range of variables in closed eruption technique(group I)(n=11)

	Control		Experimental		sign
	Median	Range	Median	Range	
Keratinized gingival width	4	3 - 5.5	3	0 - 4.5	**
Attached gingival width	2	1 - 4.5	1	0 - 3.5	**
Probing depth					
mesio Buccal	2.5	2 - 3.5	3	2 - 3.5	
midbuccal	1.5	1 - 2	1.5	1 - 2	
distobuccal	2.5	2 - 3	2.5	2 - 4	
mesiolingual	2.5	2 - 3	3	2 - 4	
midlingual	2	1.5 - 2.5	2	1 - 3	
distolingual	2.5	2 - 3	3	2.4	
Bone probing depth					
mesio Buccal	4	3.5 - 5	4.5	3 - 7	
midbuccal	3	2.5 - 4	3	2.5 - 4	
distobuccal	4	3.5 - 4.5	4.5	3.5 - 5	
mesiolingual	4.5	3 - 5	5	3 - 6.5	*
midlingual	3.5	2.5 - 4.5	4	2.5 - 5	
distolingual	4.5	3.5 - 4.5	4.5	3.5 - 6	*

** : p < 0.01, * : p < 0.05

Wilcoxon Signed Rank

Table 2. Median & Range of variables in apically positioned flap(group II)(n=4)

	Control		Experimental		sign
	Median	Range	Median	Range	
Keratinized gingival width	4.75	3.5 - 5	4	3.5 - 5	
Attached gingival width	2.75	2 - 3.5	3	2 - 3.5	
Probing depth					
mesiobuccal	2.5	2 - 3	2.75	2 - 4	
midbuccal	1.5	1 - 3	1.25	1 - 1.5	
distobuccal	2.5	2 - 3	2	2 - 3	
mesiolingual	2.75	2 - 3.5	3	2.5 - 4	
midlingual	2	2 - 2.5	2	2 - 2.5	
distolingual	3.25	2 - 4	2.75	2.5 - 3	
Bone probing depth					
mesiobuccal	4.25	3.5 - 4.5	4	3.5 - 5	
midbuccal	3.25	2.5 - 4	3.25	2.5 - 4	
distobuccal	3.75	3.5 - 5.5	3.5	3.5 - 5.5	
mesiolingual	4.25	4 - 5	4.25	4 - 6	
midlingual	3.75	3.5 - 4	4	3.5 - 4.5	
distolingual	4.25	4 - 5	4.5	4.5 - 5.5	

Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test

Table 4. Median & Range of variables in ectopic eruption in keratinized gingiva(group III)(n=8)

	Control		Experimental		sign
	Median	Range	Median	Range	
Keratinized gingival width	3.5	2 - 4.5	2.75	1 - 5	*
Attached gingival width	2.25	0.5 - 3.5	1.25	0 - 3.5	*
Probing depth					
mesiobuccal	2.5	2 - 3	2	2 - 3	
midbuccal	1	0.5 - 3	1.5	1 - 2	
distobuccal	2.25	2 - 4	3.25	2 - 4	
mesiolingual	2.75	2 - 3.5	4	2 - 4.5	
midlingual	2	1 - 3	2	1.5 - 3.5	
distolingual	2.5	2 - 4	3	2 - 4	
Bone probing depth					
mesiobuccal	4	3 - 5	3.75	3 - 5.5	
midbuccal	3	2.5 - 4.5	2.75	2.5 - 4	
distobuccal	4.25	3.5 - 4.5	5	4 - 6	*
mesiolingual	4.5	4 - 5	5.25	3.5 - 6.5	
midlingual	3.75	3 - 5	4.25	3.5 - 5.5	*
distolingual	4.25	3 - 5.5	4.5	3.5 - 6	

*:p<0.05

Wilcoxon Signed Rank

Table 5. Comparison of variables in unilateral impacted canines of 3 groups

	Control	Experimental	sign
Keratinized gingival width			
Attached gingival width		*	
Probing depth mesiobuccal midbuccal distobuccal mesiolingual midlingual distolingual			
Bone probing depth mesiobuccal midbuccal distobuccal mesiolingual midlingual distolingual		*	

*:p<0.05

Kruskal - Wallis Test

Table 6. Multiple comparison of variables in unilateral impacted canines of 3 groups

Attached gingiva	2/1.3
Bone probing(distobuccal)	1.2/1.3

Duncan Test

mesiobuccal,
midbuccal, distobuccal, mesiolingual,
midlingual, distolingual

Wallis test(Table 5)

Duncan test(Table 6)

III.

Statistical analysis ;
SAS 6.04 package

Window

가

,
median & range

, bone probing
Table 2,3,4

median & range

(Table

2, 3, 4)

가 가

Wilcoxon signed rank test

Closed eruption technique

가

(group

가

가

Kruskal -

)

probing , (p<0.01), bone 가
 mesiolingual, distolingual 가 Boyd⁷⁾ 2
 (p<0.05) 3mm
 (group I, II, III)
 1mm median 가
 (group)
 가 Closed eruption technique group
 (group) I
 ing , bone prob - (p<0.01)
 distobuccal, mesiolingual rtun¹⁾, Kohavi²⁰⁾
 (p<0.05) Vanarsdall³⁰⁾
 가
 test Kruskal - Wallis
 ,group III group I, group II Vanarsdall³⁰⁾
 가 가
 ing distobuccal bone prob -
 (p<0.05) (Table 5) 1) 가
 group group I group III 가
 group II 2) 가
 (Table 6). 3) dentogingival attachment가

IV.

rtun 1)
 가 rtun¹⁾, Kohavi²⁰⁾
 Boyd⁷⁾
 가

group II

가

가

가 (closed eruption technique)

가

가

group

(p<0.05)

1, 3)

가

1.

가 (closed eruption technique)

가

2.

3.

(closed eruption technique)

가

VI.

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- Abstract -

Periodontal Status Following the Alignment of Buccally Impacted Maxillary Canine Teeth with Surgical Uncovering

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The present study examines the effects of orthodontic treatment of surgically exposed impacted upper canines or ectopically erupted upper canines to periodontal condition and whether various opening procedures have significant difference in post-operative periodontal status.

The subjects included 23 orthodontic patients(7 men, 16 women) with unilateral upper canine impaction treated either with closed eruption technique(group), with apically positioned flap procedure(group), and those with canines ectopically erupted through keratinized gingiva(group). In each subject, the ectopic canine was orthodontically aligned, and changes in periodontal tissue were assessed by measuring keratinized gingival width, attached gingival width, probing depth and bone probing depth.

In all three groups, the width of keratinized gingiva was preserved while showed no signs of detrimental periodontal condition such as gingival recession. In all three groups, no significant difference in periodontal pocket depth from control was observed. The width of attached gingiva was significantly greater in patients treated with apically positioned flap procedure(group) than in patients on other groups.