

영문 학술지로의 전환과
학술지 변화



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발표순서

- 등재과정
- 현황보고
- 향후과제

등재과정

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Strategy

1) KoreaMed

2) International Journal

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대한치주과학회



Bone formation effect of HA/ β -TCP composite powders in rabbit calvarial bone defects: Histologic study

Lee KH, Jang HS, Park JC, Kim HJ, Kim CK, Kim BO.

J Korean Acad Periodontol. 2006 Mar;36(1):1-14. Published online 2006 March 31.

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Periodontal Regeneration Using the Mixture of Human Tooth-ash and Plaster of Paris in Dogs

Gu HR, Jang HS, Kim SW, Park JC, Kim BO.

J Korean Acad Periodontol. 2006 Mar;36(1):15-26. Published online 2006 March 31.

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The effects of Acellular dermal matrix on the healing of 1 wall intrabony defects in dogs

Park JU, Kim BO, Park JC, Jang HS.

J Korean Acad Periodontol. 2006 Mar;36(1):27-37. Published online 2006 March 31.

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Bone reaction to bovine hydroxyapatite grafted in the mandibular defects of beagle dogs

Byun YK, Park JB, Kim TI, Seol YJ, Lee YM, Ku Y, Lee HJ, Chung CP, Han SB, Rhyu IC.

J Korean Acad Periodontol. 2006 Mar;36(1):39-49. Published online 2006 March 31.

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J Korean Acad Periodontol. 2006 Mar;36(1):51-60. Published online 2006 March 31.

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The comparison of clinical changes during maintenance phase after non-surgical or surgical therapy of chronic periodontitis

Kim JH, Chung HJ.

J Korean Acad Periodontol. 2006 Mar;36(1):69-84. Published online 2006 March 31.

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Role of MAP kinase on MMP-13 expression in rat periodontal ligament cells

Chung CG, Cui DZ, Chung HJ, Kim YJ.

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Expression of Superoxide Dismutase Isoforms in Inflamed Gingiva

Na HJ, Kim OS, Park BJ.

J Korean Acad Periodontol. 2006 Mar;36(1):97-112. Published online 2006 March 31.

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The Fcy receptor III genotype as a risk factor for aggressive periodontitis in Korean patients

Kim MH, Shin SY, Kim TI, Seol YJ, Lee YM, Rhyu IC, Chung CP, Han SB, Ku Y.

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Clinical effect of smoking on the healing response following scaling and root planing

Shim JY, Kim TI, Seol YJ, Lee YM, Ku Y, Rhyu IC, Chung CP, Han SB.

J Korean Acad Periodontol. 2006 Mar;36(1):125-137. Published online 2006 March 31.

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Seok JJ, Jeong DK, Kwon JH, Park SY, Ko SY, Kim HS.

J Korean Acad Periodontol. 2006 Mar;36(1):139-146. Published online 2006 March 31.

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Maxillary sinus septum: panoramic radiographic and dental computed tomographic analyses in the planning of implant surgery

So HJ, Jeong DK, Kwon JH, Ryu SH, Kim HS.

J Korean Acad Periodontol. 2006 Mar;36(1):147-154. Published online 2006 March 31.

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Isolation and Partial Characterization of Hemin-binding Cell Envelope Proteins from Porphyromonas gingivalis, Prevotella intermedia, and Prevotella nigrescens

Kim SJ.

J Korean Acad Periodontol. 2006 Mar;36(1):155-165. Published online 2006 March 31.

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Soft tissue responses to differential shapes of the implant abutment

Ahn SY, Han CH, Heo SJ, Kim TI, Seol YJ, Lee YM, Ku Y, Lee HJ, Chung CP, Han SB, Rhyu IC.

J Korean Acad Periodontol. 2006 Mar;36(1):167-177. Published online 2006 March 31.

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Survey of the public's knowledge and opinions: the therapeutic effects of current orally administered drugs for periodontal diseases

Sohn KB, Yang BK, Lee CW, Kim TI, Ku Y, Han SB.

J Korean Acad Periodontol. 2006 Mar;36(1):179-194. Published online 2006 March 31.

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The effect of combination of rhBMP-4 and chitosan on the regeneration of bone defects

Kang KL, Park JB, Kwon YH, Herr Y, Chung JH.

J Korean Acad Periodontol. 2006 Mar;36(1):195-210. Published online 2006 March 31.

[Abs + Ref](#) | [Abs + Fig & Tbl + Ref](#) | [Full Text](#) [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

The distribution of red complex of implant sulcus

Son KW, Kwon YH, Park JB, Herr Y, Chung JH.

J Korean Acad Periodontol. 2006 Mar;36(1):211-221. Published online 2006 March 31.

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Effect of bone graft materials on bone formation in guided bone regeneration using perforated titanium membrane

Hong SB, Kwon YH, Park JB, Herr Y, Chung JH.

J Korean Acad Periodontol. 2006 Mar;36(1):223-236. Published online 2006 March 31.

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Experimental Study on the Acellular Dermal Matrix Graft for the Root Coverage in Dog

Cho MY, Lee SH, Han KA, Lee JY, Jeon HR, Kang NR, Kim MR.

J Korean Acad Periodontol. 2006 Mar;36(1):239-251. Published online 2006 March 31.

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제20차 의학학술지 평가회 총평 1

(2006.6.27.)

- 대한치주과학회지 최신호(2006년 1호)평가결과, 저작권 보호나 이 중계재 항목에서 개선점과 발송처의 확대에 대한 검토 필요성이 제기되었다.
- 학술지의 크기 변경, 지면 활용성 등 기본 format에 대한 재검토가 필요하다. 실물 평가에서는 전체적으로 오류나 미비 사항이 많은 편이다.
- 논문 상호간 체제상의 차이가 있고 논문 구성 요소 중 일부 요소가 누락되고 초록의 체제도 일정하지 않다. 특히 참고문헌 인용의 오류가 심하고 표의 설명문안도 부족한 편이다.
- 저자소속 표기와 도표의 각주 표기가 투고규정을 따르지 않고 저자별로 제각각 작성하고, 표의 국영문 혼용, 중간 가로줄과 세로줄 사용 등이 있어 혼란스러웠다.

제20차 의학학술지 평가회 총평 2

(2006.6.27.)

- 본문은 물론 그림의 인쇄상태도 불량하며 그림 설명의 체제 개선이 필요하다.
- 논문의 편수와 학술지의 두께로 보면 투고 논문의 수는 양호한 것으로 보이나 정교하게 정성을 들여 편집하지 않고 있는 학술지로 평가된다.
- 투고와 심사 및 편집과정에서 많은 개선을 요하며, 현 상태로는 실물평가 합격권으로 추천하기 어려운 학술지이다.

대한지구과학회지 투고규정

● 원고의 제출 및 투고규정 ●

1. 투고 자격
대한지구과학회 정회원, 준회원 및 편집위원회에서 인정한 자에 한한다.
2. 원고 제출처
구 영 교수님, 서울시 종로구 연건동 28 서울대학교 지구대학 지구과학교실(110-749)
전화) 02-2072-3182, 팩스) 02-744-0051
3. 원고의 종류
본 학회지는 원저, 증례보고, 종설로 구성한다. 위에 속하지 않은 기타사항은 편집위원회에서 심의 결정한다.
4. 원고의 독창성 및 심사
원고의 내용에 독창성이 없거나 다른 학회지에 이미 게재된 같은 내용의 논문은 게재하지 않는다. 신청된 원고는 심사위원으로 선정된 자에게 검토, 의뢰하여 게재 여부 및 수정의 필요성을 평가하게 된다.
5. 언어
원고는 영문 또는 국문으로 제출 가능하다. 국문원고 및 영문원고 모두 국문초록과 영문초록을 제출한다.
6. 저작권
본 학회지에 발표된 논문의 저작권은 대한지구과학회에 있다.
7. 제출양식
 - ① 본문, 사진, 도표를 포함한 원본 3부를 제출하며, 그 중 2부에는 원고의 영문초록, 표지, 제목, 본문, 참고문헌 등의 모든 부분에서 저자들의 이름이나 소속기관을 암시할 수 있는 모든 글자 및 단어를 삭제하여 제출한다.
 - ② 심사과정을 최종적으로 통과한 경우, 논문의 출판을 위하여 전산화된 file을 디스켓에 담아서 제출하고, 이때 정확한 출판을 위하여 사진, 도표의 원본을 다시 한 번 제출한다.
 - ③ 논문의 전산화된 file은 널리 사용되고 있는 문서 작성 프로그램 즉, 한글3.0 이상, MS Word 등을 사용하며, 이외의 소프트웨어를 사용할 경우 편집이사과 상의한다.
 - ④ 원고의 크기는 원저의 경우는 사진, 도표 포함해서 총 15매 내외로, 증례보고는 총 7-8매로 한다. 이 때 A4 크기(21.0cm×29.7cm)의 백지를 이용하여 한 쪽면에만 인쇄해야 하며 한글 프로그램을 이용하는 경우는 본문의 font size는 10으로 줄 간격은 150%로 하여 글자체는 신명조로 하는 것이 추천된다. MS Word 프로그램인 경우도 font size는 10으로 줄 간격은 1줄로 한다. 이렇게 하면 한 줄에 40자 내외, 한 면에 40줄 내외가 된다.
 - ⑤ 원고의 분량이 지나치게 많은 경우, 편집위원회에서는 게재를 보류하고 이에 대한 수정을 요구할 수 있다.
8. 게재료
원저, 증례보고, 종설 등은 편집위원회에서 결정한 게재료를 납부하여야 하며, 칼라사진은 규정된 금액을 별도로 납부하여야 한다. 별책을 원하는 경우 이에 대한 비용을 지불해야 한다.

Periodontal Regeneration Using the Mixture of Human Tooth-ash and Plaster of Paris in Dogs

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and Byung-Ock Kim^{1,4*}

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I. Introduction

The ultimate goals of periodontal therapy include not only the arrest of periodontal disease progression, but also the regeneration of structures lost to disease where appropriate. An appropriate periodontal regeneration should be restored original normal alveolar bone, periodontal ligament, and cementum which is destructed by the periodontal disease. Additionally, the periodontal ligament fibers must be anchored into the cementum^{1,2}. However, periodontal healing following a conventional periodontal treatment occurred junctional epithelial attachment³. As a result, various materials such as bone replacement grafts, barrier membranes, and biologic modifiers

currently used for the regeneration of periodontal tissue defects.

GTR technique is for the periodontal tissue regeneration by inducing the fibroblast or progenitor cells originated from PDL not allowing epithelium and gingival connective tissue ingrowth⁴. Non absorbable membrane has some problems in that early exposure of membrane and additional surgery for the removal of the membrane. It has been documented that bacterial infection caused by the early exposure of the membrane was one of the GTR failure factors and even if the GTR succeed, the amount of the tissue regeneration was decreased⁵⁻⁷. To overcome these problems, bioresorbable membrane was used, but bioresorbable membrane had some disadvantages in maintaining the space for

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두 번째는 작업측에서 작업측 접촉이 있는 군과 작업측 접촉이 없는 군으로 분류하여 치은 퇴축과의 유의성을 평가하였다. 또한 치경부 병소와 성별에 따른 치은 퇴축과의 상관관계도 평가하였으며 통계는 SPSS program을 이용하여 independent-t test를 시행하였다.

III. 연구 결과

1. 비작업측 접촉과 치은 퇴축과의 관계 (Table 1)

비작업측 접촉이 있는 치아의 치은 퇴축은 평균 0.59mm였고 비작업측 접촉이 없는 치아의 치은 퇴축은 평균 0.09mm였다. 비작업측 접촉이 있는 치아가 비작업측 접촉이 없는 치아보다 치은 퇴축이 많았고 이는 통계적으로 유의한 차이이다.

Table 1. 비작업측 접촉과 치은 퇴축과의 관계

비작업측 접촉	치아 개수	평균 치은 퇴축	분산	Table만 평가
접촉이 있는 치아	242	.59	.64	.041
접촉이 없는 치아	368	.09	.30	.015

(F Value 189.40 $p < .05$, $T^2 = 11.33$ $p < .01$ $p < .000$)

Table 2. 작업측 접촉과 치은 퇴축과의 관계

작업측 접촉	치아 개수	평균 치은 퇴축	분산	Table만 평가
접촉이 있는 치아	284	.48	.60	.036
접촉이 없는 치아	356	.12	.37	.020

(F Value 142.22 $p < .05$, $T^2 = 8.95$ $p < .01$ $p < .000$)

Table 3. 치경부 병소의 치은 퇴축과의 관계

치경부 병소	치아 개수	평균 치은 퇴축	분산	Table만 평가
병소가 있는 치아	120	1.01	.54	.049
병소가 없는 치아	520	.11	.34	.015

(F Value 15.90 $p < .05$, $T^2 = 17.48$ $p < .01$ $p < .000$)

2. 작업측 접촉과 치은 퇴축과의 관계 (Table 2)

작업측 접촉이 있는 치아의 치은 퇴축은 평균 0.48mm였고 작업측 접촉이 없는 치아의 치은 퇴축 평균 0.12mm였다. 작업측 접촉이 있는 치아가 작업측 접촉이 없는 치아보다 치은 퇴축이 많았고 이는 통계적으로 유의한 차이이다.

3. 치경부 병소의 치은 퇴축과의 관계 (Table 3)

치경부 병소가 있는 치아의 치은 퇴축은 평균 1.01mm였고 치경부 병소가 없는 치아의 치은 퇴축은 평균 0.11mm였다. 치경부 병소가 있는 치아가 치경부 병소가 없는 치아보다 치은 퇴축이 많았고 이는 통계적으로 유의한 차이이다.

사진부도(I)

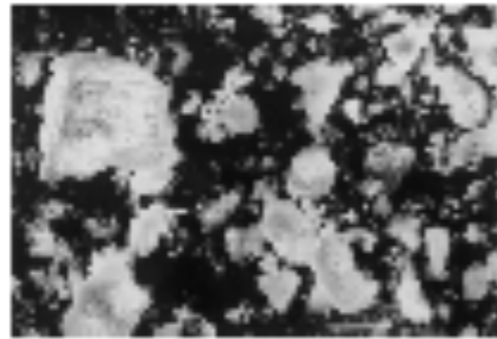


Figure 1.

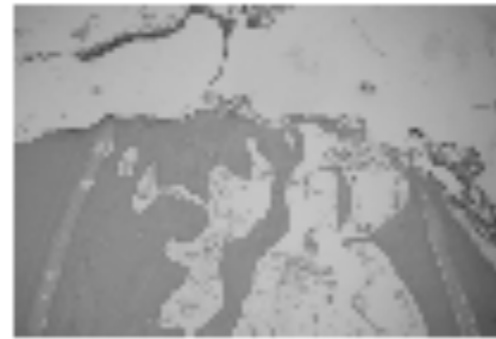


Figure 2.

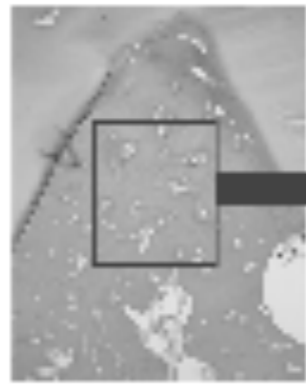
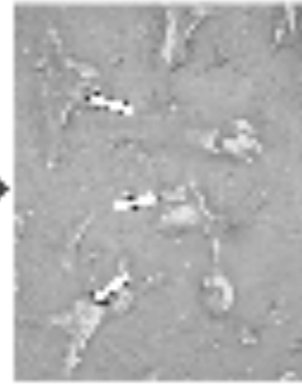


Figure 3-a.



b.

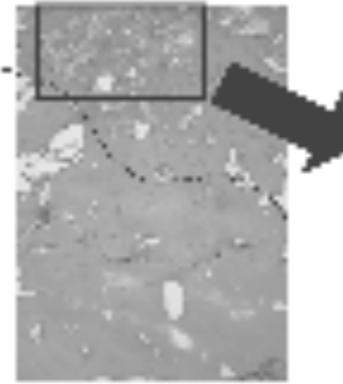
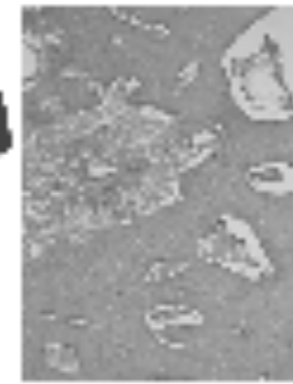


Figure 3-c.



d.

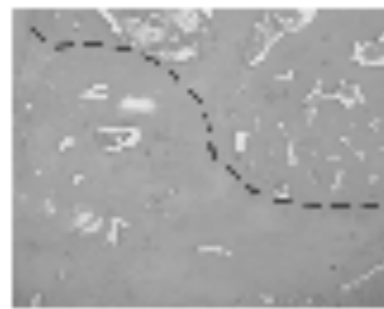
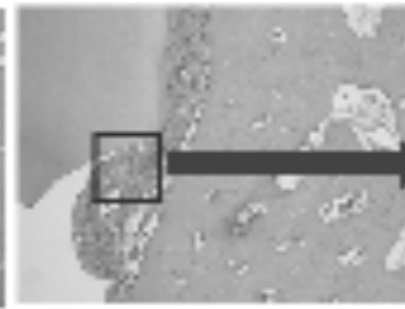
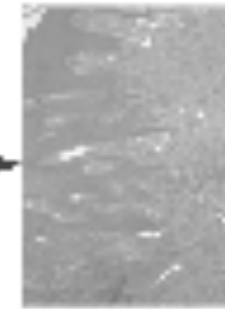


Figure 4-a.



b.



c.

사진 부도 설명(1)

- Figure 1. SEM picture of the tooth-ash.
- Figure 2. Bio-gide® was completely degraded and large space was existed in the furcation area: H-E stain, magnification $\times 40$.
- Figure 3-a. New bone was observed in the superior part of the bifurcation area. No epithelial involvement: H-E stain, magnification $\times 40$.
- Figure 3-b. Bone grafting material remained: H-E stain, magnification $\times 100$.
- Figure 3-c. Distinction between new bone and preexisting bone: H-E stain, magnification $\times 40$.
- Figure 3-d. Around bone grafting material. A few osteoclasts & active bone resorption around graft materials: H-E stain, magnification $\times 100$.
- Figure 4-a. New woven-bone formation adjacent to the preexisting bone was observed in the bony defects: H-E stain, magnification $\times 40$.
- Figure 4-b. There was soft tissue ingrowth: H-E stain, magnification $\times 100$.
- Figure 4-c. There was soft tissue ingrowth: H-E stain, magnification $\times 200$.
- Figure 5-a. New lamellar type trabecular bone is seen in the notch-the base of the infrabony pocket: arrow head. New vessel growth was seen: arrow: H-E stain, magnification $\times 40$.
- Figure 5-b. New lamellar type bone formation surrounding the remaining bone graft material is seen: H-E stain, magnification $\times 400$.
- Figure 5-c. The regeneration of the cementum and periodontal ligament were also observed in the base of the pocket: H-E stain, magnification $\times 100$.
- Figure 5-d. The regeneration of the cementum (arrow head) and periodontal ligament (arrow) were also seen in the base of the pocket: H-E stain, magnification $\times 200$.

치은퇴축과 상아질 지각과민증의 빈 대한 임상적 연구

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부산대학교 치과대학 치주과학교실

I. 서 론

치은 퇴축은 치은변연이 근단 부위로 이동함에 따라 치, 잇몸이 노출된 상태로 정의되는데, 대부분의 상아질 지각과민증은 상인에게 다양한 정도로 나타난다. 미국의 National Survey에 따르면, 65세 이상 성인의 88% 그리고 18-64세 성인의 50%에서 하나나 혹은 그 이상의 치아에서 치은 퇴축이 나타난다¹⁾. 치은 퇴축은 유년기에 발생하고 이환율과 정도는 연령과 성에 증가한다²⁾. 이것은 국소적으로 또는 전반적으로 나타나며 건강한 치은을 가진 환자에서도 발생하지만 주로 치주질환을 가진 환자에서 더 흔하게 발생한다.

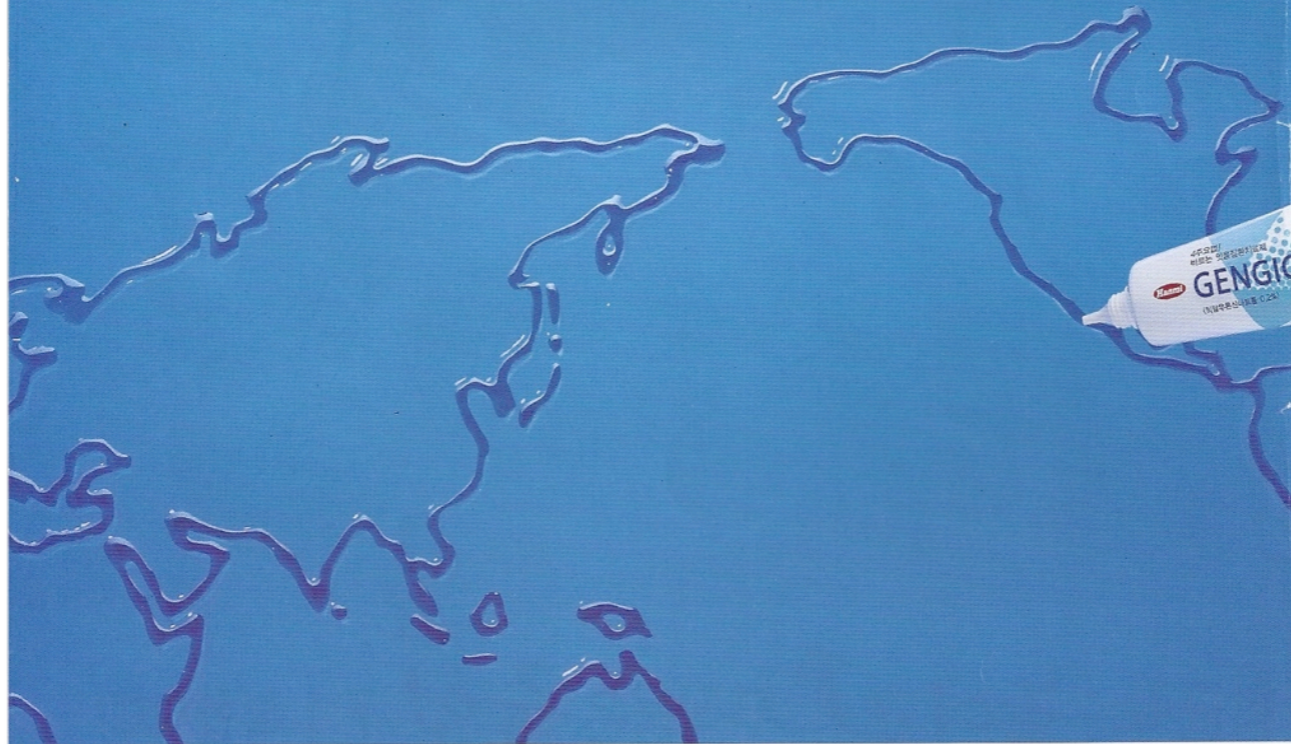
치은 퇴축의 원인 및 병인론은 아직 완전히 이해된 바 없지만, 주 원인 요소들은 염증성 치주질환을 야기하는 치면 세균막의 침착과 잘못된 잇솔질에 의한 기계적 외상이다^{3,4)}. 여러 다른 요소들도 치은 퇴축이 발생에 이환을 하는 것으로 생각되어 왔는데, 예를 들어, 치주관 열개, 높은 부차 소대, 그리고 흡연 등

이 이에 속한다⁵⁾.

이러한 치은 퇴축은 3한 심미성^{6,7)}, 치근 우식 그리고 상아질 지각과민증⁸⁾ 질 지각과민증은 치은 퇴축 흔한 문제 중 하나이기도, 촉각, 삼투압 혹은 3상아질로부터 나타나는 3의된다⁹⁾. 상아질 지각과민증이 많이 존재하는 노출된 3관의 존재 때문에 고려의 주 원인인 치근 노출증이다. 상아질 지각과민증 나는데¹⁰⁾ 질환 진행의 일성 치주질환을 가진 환자 그럼에도 치주질환자에 치은 퇴축과 상아질 지각과민증의 상관관계에 대한 연구가 필요하다¹¹⁾.

Hyaluronic acid 성분의 세계가 바르는 잇몸 질환 치료제, 젠지겔

세계 22개국 치과 의사들이 이부프로펜과 함께
처방할 정도로 인정 받은 젠지겔!
이제 한미약품에서 만나십시오.

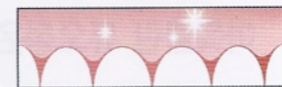


빠르고 간편한 잇몸 질환 치료제 젠지겔은 점착성이 우수하고 지속적인 작용을 하므로, 빠르고 우수한 치료효과를 나타냅니다.

우수한 잇몸질환 치료효과 및 예방 젠지겔은 항염, 항부종, 조직 재생효과 및 항균/소독효과로 염증성 잇몸질환에 우수한 치료효과를 나타낼 뿐만 아니라, 잇몸질환 원인균의 침투방어와 자일리톨의 충치예방효과로 잇몸 질환 예방효과를 나타냅니다.

부작용 없는 안전한 성분 젠지겔의 주성분인 Hyaluronic acid는 생체 구성물질로서 부작용이 없어 어린이와 임신부도 안심하고 사용할 수 있습니다. 또한 자일리톨이 함유되어 당뇨환자도 안심하고 사용할 수 있습니다.

※세계 22개국(미국, 일본 발매예정) 판매 중



바르는 잇몸질환치료제
젠지겔 겔
(히알루론산나트륨 0.2%)



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CONTENTS

◆ REVIEW ARTICLE

- Mechanism, prevention, risk assessment and treatment in bisphosphonates induced osteonecrosis of the jaw
..... Jung-Chul Park et al. / 1

◆ ORIGINAL ARTICLE

- The effects of hydroxyapatite toothpaste on tooth hypersensitivity So-Jin Kang et al. / 9
- Effects of non-caries cervical lesions and class V restorations on periodontal conditions
..... Hyun-Joo Kim et al. / 17
- Clinical and radiographic evaluation of implants with dual-microthread: 1-year study
..... Mi-A Kwon et al. / 27
- Clinical and microbiologic effects of the subantimicrobial dose of doxycycline on the chronic periodontitis
..... Sang-Jun Kim et al. / 37
- The biologic effect of fibrin-binding synthetic oligopeptide on periodontal ligament cells
..... Ju-A Lee et al. / 45
- Comparison of root resection and tunnel preparation in the clinical outcome of furcation-involved mandibular molars
..... Cheol-Woo Kim et al. / 53
- A retrospective study on patients' compliance with supportive periodontal therapy
..... Woong-Kyu Park et al. / 59
- The effect of non-resorbable barrier membrane on the change of buccal and lingual alveolar bone in immediate
implant placement into periapically infected extraction sockets Seung-Yun Shin et al. / 71
- Effect of rhBMP-2 produced by *Escherichia coli* expression system on bone formation in rat calvarial defects
..... Suk-Hoon Kwon et al. / 77
- The clinical effects of a hydroxyapatite containing toothpaste for dentine hypersensitivity
..... Su-Hwan Kim et al. / 87

◆ CASE REPORT

- Maxillary sinus floor augmentation with anorganic bovine bone : Histologic evaluation in humans
..... Woo-Kyung Son et al. / 95
- The effect of non-surgical treatment in gingival enlargement Sang-Jun Kim et al. / 103

◆ ERRATUM

..... 109

제24차 의학학술지 평가회 총평 1

(2009.6.25.)

- 대한치주과학회지 최신호 (2009년도 1호) 평가결과 투고규정에서 오자가 발견되며, 애매하게 기술된 곳이 있어 투고논문에서 체재의 일관성이 유지되지 못하는 원인이 되고 있다.
- 투고규정에 이해관계에 대한 조항이 없으며 투고 전 저자 점검표가 없다.
- 한글 논문제목에 영문용어를 그대로 쓰고 있는 논문이 있고, 같은 저자의 영문 소속명칭이 논문에 따라 다른 경우가 있었다.
- 영문초록에 약어설명 없이 약어를 사용하거나 중심단어로 약어를 사용하는 논문, 단어 수가 투고규정을 초과한 논문이 있다.

제24차 의학학술지 평가회 총평 2

(2009.6.25.)

- 본문의 체재, 즉 소제목이 투고규정과 다르게 쓰거나 누락된 논문이 있고, 틀린 참고문헌을 인용하였거나 인용 순서가 틀리는 등 참고문헌의 인용에 오류가 많이 발견되며, 사용된 기자재의 제조사에 대한 설명이 미흡하거나 통일되어 있지 않다.
- 참고문헌목록을 투고규정과 다르게 쓰거나 서지사항이 틀린 논문, 본문에서 인용되지 않은 문헌을 나열한 논문이 있다.
- Table에 가로줄 및 세로줄이 있는 논문, 약어해설이 누락된 논문이 있고, P-value의 표기가 통일되어 있지 않으며, 한글로 작성된 Table도 있다.

제24차 의학학술지 평가회 총평 3

(2009.6.25.)

- Figure에서 현미경 사진에 배율이 빠져 있고, 오자도 발견되며 설명이 상세하지 못하다.
- 도형그림에서도 가로줄이 들어있으며, 글자의 크기와 배치가 적절치 않은 논문이 있다.
- 판권란에서 발행처 주소의 오류가 있고, 발행인과 편집인의 영문표기가 적절치 못하다.
- 전체적으로 학술지의 체재를 관리하는데 주의를 기울일 필요가 있으며, 표와 그림의 배치 등 레이아웃도 개선해야 할 것으로 보인다.

대한치주과학회지 투고규정

1. 학회지의 명칭

본 대한치주과학회지는 대한치주과학회의 공식 정기 학술지이며 본 학회지의 영어 잡지명은 The Journal of Korean Academy of Periodontology (J Korean Acad Periodontol)로 한다.

2. 학회지 발행목적과 범위

대한치주과학회지는 기초 및 임상 치주과학과 연관되는 주제에 대하여 포괄적이고 과학적인 지식을 전달하기 위한 목적으로 발행되며, 국내외의 최신 연구 보고에 문호를 개방한다.

3. 학회지 발행 간기

대한치주과학회지는 3개월마다 1호씩 발행되는 정기호와 연간 1호씩 발행되는 특별호(supplement)로 구성되며, 발행일은 정기호의 경우 매년 3월부터 3개월마다 해당 월의 마지막 날로 하며 특별호는 매년 8월 15일로 한다.

4. 투고 자격

대한치주과학회지는 원고제출 자격에 별도의 제한을 두지 않는다.

5. 원고 제출처

웹하드(www.webhard.co.kr)에 접속한 후(ID와 비밀번호는 담당사무원에게 문의요망) 대한치주과학회지 원고 폴더내 수시투고 폴더에 올린다. 파일명은 제1저자명-기관명(예 홍길동-경희대)으로 한다.

6. 원고의 종류

본 학회지는 치주과학 발전에 기여할 원저, 증례보고, 종설 및 편집인에게 보내는 글로 구성한다. 위에 속하지 않은 기타사항은 편집 위원회에서 심의 결정한다.

7. 원고의 독창성 및 심사

원고의 내용은 독창성이 있어야 하고, 다른 학회지에 이미 게재된 같은 내용의 원고는 게재하지 않는다. 중복 게재가 의심될 경우 투고한 원고는 윤리위원회 위원이나 편집위원에게 검토, 의뢰하여 게재 여부를 결정한다.

8. 사용언어

한글 또는 영어로 작성할 수 있고, 한글 학술 용어는 전국치주과학교수협의회에서 발간한 치주과학 교과서의 색인집, 대한치과의사협회 편저 치의학 용어집과 대한의사협회 편저 의학용어집의 최신판을 참고한다. 적절한 번역어가 없는 의학용어, 고유명사, 약품명, 단위 등은 원어를 그대로 사용한다. 번역어가 있으나 의미전달이 확실치 않을 때는 그 용어가 최초로 사용 될 때에 번역어 다음 괄호 안에 원어로 표기하고 그 이후로는 번역어만 사용한다. 영문 약어는 최소화하며 최초 사용 시 원어를 표기한 다음 괄호에 약어를 쓰며 그 이후에는 약어만 사용할 수 있고, 영문초록 작성 시에도 적용된다. 단, Table, Figure에 사용하는 용어는 영어만 사용한다.

Anorganic bovine bone를 이용한 상악동저 거상술의 조직학적 평가

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삼성서울병원, 성균관대학교 의과대학 치주과

Maxillary sinus floor augmentation with anorganic bovine bone
: Histologic evaluation in humans

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Department of Periodontics, Samsung Medical Center, Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine

ABSTRACT

Purpose: The aim of this report is to investigate the efficacy of anorganic bovine bone xenograft(Bio-Oss®) at maxillary sinus floor augmentation.**Materials and methods:** Two male patients who missed maxillary posterior teeth were included. They were performed maxillary sinus floor augmentation using anorganic bovine bone xenograft(Bio-Oss®). After 10 or 13 months, the regenerated tissues were harvested using trephine drills with 2 or 4mm diameter and non-decalcified specimens were made. The specimens were examined histologically and histomorphometrically to investigate graft resorption and new bone formation.**Results:** Newly formed bone was in contact with Bio-Oss® particles directly without any gap between the bone and the particles. The proportions of newly formed bone were 23.4~25.3% in patient 1(Pt.1) and 28.8% in patient 2(Pt.2). And the proportions of remained Bio-Oss® were 29.7~30.2% in Pt.1 and 29.2% in Pt.2. The fixtures installed at augmented area showed good stability and the augmented bone height was maintained well.**Conclusion:** Anorganic bovine bone xenograft(Bio-Oss®) has high osteoconductivity and helps new bone formation, so that it can be used in maxillary sinus floor augmentation. (*J Korean Acad Periodontol* 2009;39:95-102)**KEY WORDS:** sinus floor augmentation; anorganic bovine bone; Bio-Oss®.

서론

심하게 흡수된 상악 구치부에서의 임플란트 식립은 골질이 약하고 골량이 불충분하여 술자에게 종종 어려움을 안겨 준다. 이 중 불충분한 골량은 치주인대 자극의 소실에 의한 수평적, 수직적 골소실, 상악동의 존재 및 상악동의 함기화와 깊은 관련이 있다¹⁾. 상악동의 함기화는 상악 구치의 발치 후 증가되는 상악동저 경막의 파골세포 활성도와 관련이 있으며²⁾, 이는 여러 가지 골이식재를 이용한 상악동저 거상술(maxillary sinus floor augmentation)로 극복될 수 있다.

상악 구치부에서 골이 부족한 경우, 임플란트를 경사지게

식립하거나, 짧은 임플란트 혹은 관골 임플란트를 식립하는 방법 등이 있으나 이들은 제한된 적용중 등 각각의 한계를 지니고 있다. Zinner 등은 상악 구치부에서의 임플란트 실패는 불량한 골질이 기인하기 보다는 교합력을 견디기에 너무 짧은 임플란트를 식립하는 경우가 주된 원인이라고 보고 하였으며³⁾, Kamada, Galindo 등은 상악동저 거상술을 시행하지 않고 임플란트를 식립할 경우 상악동저 경막의 천공 및 이로 인한 상악동염의 위험이 증가한다고 하였다^{4,5)}. 이러한 이유로 상악 구치부에서 수직적 골높이가 부족한 경우 상악동저 거상술이 추천된다.

상악동저 거상술은 '임플란트의 식립을 가능케 하기 위해 외측 상악골의 수직적 골높이를 증가시키기 위한 상악동 내부의 골증대술'이라고 정의되고⁶⁾, 최근 가장 빈번히 시행되는 술식 중 하나이며, 수년간 높은 성공률이 보고되어 왔다.

상악동저 거상술에는 자가골, 동종골, 이종골, 합성골 등의 골이식재가 사용될 수 있으나, 자가골의 경우 이용할 수

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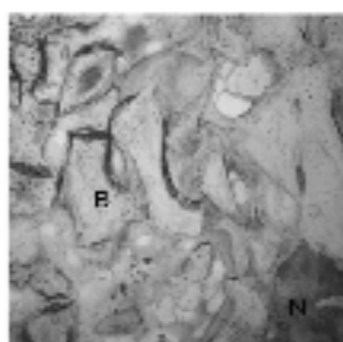
서 전존골 높이가 거상된 골높이를 합한 가용골 높이는 우측 12.6~13.4 mm, 좌측 13.2~14.3 mm로 술후 10개월까지 잘 유지되었으며, 식립된 임플란트 역시 임상적으로 문제없이 잘 유지되었다(Fig. 4).

상악 우측에서는 상악동저 거상술 시행 6개월 후 임플란트가 식립되었고, 양측의 상악동저 거상술 시행 후 10개월

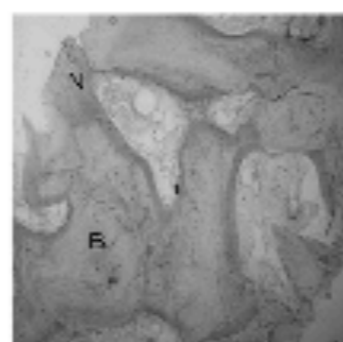
째에 조직학적 평가를 시행하였다. 상악 양측 골이식 부위에서 내경 2 mm 혹은 4 mm의 trephine drill을 이용하여 우측은 최후방 임플란트의 후방 부위의 치조골경 방향에서, 좌측은 상악동의 측벽 방향에서 각 임플란트 사이의 골조직을 채취하였으며, formalin 고정 후, 30 µm 두께의 비탈회 조직 표본을 제작하였고 multiple staining을 시행하였다.



Figure 4 Postoperative panoramic view(10months)



(Right)



(Left)

B : Bio-Oss® particle
N : Newly formed bone

Figure 5 Histologic view after 10months

Table 1. Histomorphometric analysis(%)

	Pt.1(10months)		Pt.2(13months)
	Rt. side	Lt. side	
Newly formed bone	25	24	29
Bio-Oss®	30	30	29
Soft tissue	45	46	42
Perimeter	41.8	40.8	44.3

Table 2-2. Check list for indexing journal to Medline (Please mark "1" if item is applicable to journal and add whole score)

No.	Item	1/0
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Effect of combinatorial bone morphogenetic protein 2 and bone morphogenetic protein 7 gene delivery on osteoblastic differentiation

Young Bae¹, Kyoung-Hwa Kim¹, Su-Hwan Kim^{1,2}, Chul-Woo Lee¹, Ki-Tae Koo¹, Tae-Il Kim¹,
Yang-Jo Seol¹, Young Ku¹, In-Chul Rhyu¹, Chong-Pyoung Chung¹, Yong-Moo Lee^{1*}

¹ Department of Periodontology, School of Dentistry, Seoul National University
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Purpose: Gene therapy (ex vivo) has recently been used as a means of delivering bone morphogenetic proteins (BMPs) to sites of tissue regeneration. In the present study, we investigated the effect of co-transduction of adenoviruses expressing BMP-2 and BMP-7 on osteogenesis of C2C12 cells in vitro.

Methods: A replication-defective human adenovirus 5 (Ad5) containing a cDNA for BMPs in the E1 region of the virus (Ad5BMP-2 and Ad5BMP-7) was constructed by in vivo homologous recombination. Functional activity of Ad5BMP-2 and Ad5BMP-7 were evaluated in mouse stromal cells (W20-17 cells). C2C12 cells are transduced with various MOI (multiplicity of infection) of Ad5BMP-2 and Ad5BMP-7 to assess most effective and stable titer. Based on this result, C2C12 cells were transduced with Ad5BMP-2 and Ad5BMP-7 alone or by combination. BMPs expression, alkaline phosphatase (ALPase) activity, cell proliferation, and mineralization were assessed.

Results: Ad5BMP-2 and Ad5BMP-7 are successfully transduced to W20-17 cells, and secreted BMPs stimulated cell differentiation. Also, C2C12 cells transduced with Ad5BMPs showed expression of BMPs and increased ALPase activity. In all groups, cell proliferation was observed over times. At 7 days, cells co-transduced with Ad5BMP-2 and Ad5BMP-7 showed lower proliferation than the others. C2C12 cells co-transduced with Ad5BMP-2 and Ad5BMP-7 had greater ALPase activity than that would be predicted if effect of individual Ad5BMPs were additive. Little mineralized nodule formation was detected in cells transduced with individual Ad5BMPs. In contrast, Ad5BMP-2 and Ad5BMP-7 combination stimulated mineralization after culturing for 10 days in mineralizing medium.

Conclusions: Present study demonstrated that adenoviruses expressing BMPs gene successfully produced BMPs protein and these BMPs stimulated cells to be differentiated into osteoblastic cells. In addition, the osteogenic activity of Ad5BMPs can be synergistically increased by co-transduction of cells with Ad5BMP-2 and Ad5BMP-7. (J Korean Acad Periodontol 2009;39:279-286)

KEY WORDS: bone morphogenetic protein 2; bone morphogenetic protein 7; gene therapy; osteogenesis.

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Correspondence: Dr. Yong-Moo Lee

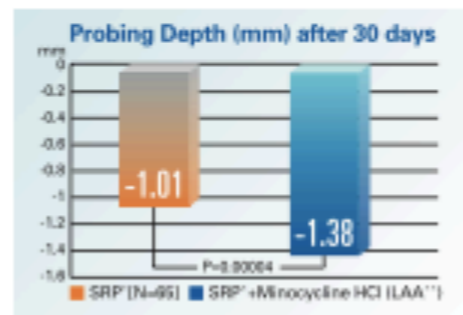
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* This work was supported by the Korea Science and Engineering Foundation (KOSEF) grant funded by the Korea government (MOST) (No. M10646010003-08N4601-00310).

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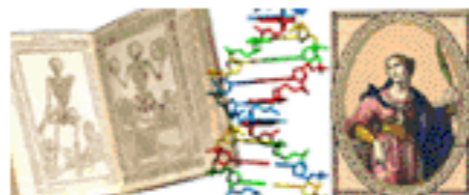
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A hybrid technique for sinus floor elevation in the severely resorbed posterior maxilla

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Abstract

Other Sections ▾

Purpose

This study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of the modified sinus floor elevation technique described hereafter as a "hybrid technique," in 11 patients with severely resorbed posterior maxillae.

Methods

Eleven patients who received 22 implants in the maxillary premolar and molar areas by the hybrid technique were enrolled in this study. A slot-shaped osteotomy for access was prepared on the lateral wall along the lower border of the sinus floor. The Schneiderian membrane was fully reflected through the lateral slot. Following drilling with the membrane protected by a periosteal

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2010년 5월 24일에 대한치주과학회가 발행하는 영문 학술지 Journal of Periodontal & Implant Science (JPIS)가 PubMed Central (PMC, <http://pubmedcentral.gov>)에 등재되어 2010년 2월호부터 PMC에서 full text 레코드를 검색할 수 있게 되었습니다.

지난 2008년 11월에 Journal of Korean Medical Science가 우리나라 학술지 중 가장 먼저 PMC에 등재된 것을 시작으로, 이제 PMC에 등재된 우리나라 학술지는 모두 25종입니다.

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Beyond borders

It is my honor to introduce the first issue of the Journal of Periodontal & Implant Science (JPIS) under the auspices of the Korean Academy of Periodontology (KAP) which has reached its 50th year of foundation.

The KAP was established in 1960 and issued its first official publication, the Journal of the Korean Academy of Periodontology (JKAP) in 1971. Since then, it has been providing up-to-date information in the field of periodontal and implant science until scoring the 39th volume last year. Within this period, carefully selected papers including basic research articles, practical clinical reports and fundamental reviews have informed the academic world through this journal.

As of 2009, the academy has 2000 members and still counting. We are holding two annual congresses and several symposiums every year. With these scientific activities, the participants have shown excellent presentations which have been published also in the JKAP.

Although the level of individual documentation was fair enough to share with the entire society, we have to acknowledge the limitation of the existing publication which is basically written in Korean. Hence, the necessity of the international journal publication has been rising.

In order to meet this demand, the editorial board of the JKAP had a special session last year and decided to convert our own publication into the international scientific periodical. Consequently, the JKAP became the JPIS on 2010.

Histological characteristics of newly formed cementum in surgically created one-wall intrabony defects in a canine model

Jung-Chul Park, Yoo-Jung Um, Ui-Won Jung, Chang-Sung Kim, Seong-Ho Choi, Chong-Kwan Kim*

Department of Periodontology, Research Institute for Periodontal Regeneration, Yonsei University College of Dentistry, Seoul, Korea

Purpose: Periodontal regenerative therapies for defects created by severe periodontitis are mainly focused on bone regeneration. Although cementum regeneration needs to be better understood, it is believed to play an important role in periodontal regeneration. The first step toward a full understanding of cementum regeneration is to compare repaired cementum to pristine cementum. This study, which used histological techniques, was designed to focus on cementum regeneration and to compare pristine cementum to repaired cementum after surgical procedures with 8 and 24 week healing periods in a canine model.

Methods: Buccal and lingual mucoperiosteal flaps of 10 beagle dogs were surgically reflected to create critical-sized defects. Intrabony one-wall defects, of which dimension is 4 mm width and 5 mm depth, were made at the distal aspect of mandibular second premolars and the mesial aspect of mandibular fourth premolars in the right and left jaw quadrants. Animals were sacrificed after 8 and 24 weeks post-surgery for histological specimen preparation and histometric analysis.

Results: The repaired cementum was composed mostly of acellular cementum and cellular mixed fiber cementum and was thicker in the apical area than in the coronal area. The acellular cementum of the supracrestal area appeared to be amorphous. The newly formed cellular cementum was partially detached from the underlying circum-pulpal dentin, which implied a weak attachment between new cementum and dentin, and this split was observed to a lesser extent in the 24 week group than in the 8 week group. The vertical height of the repaired cementum was greater in the 24 week group than in the 8 week group.

Conclusions: Within the limitations of this study, we can conclude that repaired cementum after root planing was mainly acellular cementum and cementum tissue that matured to a shape similar to pristine cementum as the healing progressed from 8 to 24 weeks.

Keywords: Animal models, Dental cementum, Periodontal guided tissue regeneration.

INTRODUCTION

Periodontitis is a common infectious disease of periodontal tissue. During the 1950s and the 1960s, resective surgical therapy with or without osseous recontouring was regarded as the standard treatment based on the belief that retention of

shallow pocket depth was important. Now however, attention has shifted from resective surgeries to regenerative and reconstructive therapies.

The final goal of regenerative periodontal therapy is to restore the structure and function of the periodontium destroyed or lost due to periodontitis, and this includes the for-

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Esthetic treatment of gingival melanin hyperpigmentation with a Nd:YAG laser and high speed rotary instrument: comparative case report

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Department of Periodontology, Kyungpook National University School of Dentistry, Daegu, Korea

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the clinical effectiveness of and patient's satisfaction with treatment of gingival melanin hyperpigmentation with a Nd:YAG laser and a high speed rotary instrument.

Methods: Three patients with melanin hyperpigmentation in the anterior parts of the gingiva were chosen for this case study. Clinical photographs were taken at the preoperative state and three patients were treated under local anesthesia. In the maxilla, the gingival deepithelization was conducted with a high speed diamond bur, whereas, in the mandible with a Nd:YAG laser. Clinical photographs were taken immediately after the procedures and at the 1st, 2nd, and 4th week to evaluate clinical color changes. A week after the procedure, the patients filled out a questionnaire about any pain or discomfort. At the 4th week after the procedure, the patients filled out questionnaires about esthetic aspects of the results of treatment.

Results: In all cases, both anterior gingival areas were depigmented with satisfaction and the patients did not complain of severe pain or discomfort. At the 1st week of healing, the gingiva showed moderate to fast epithelization. Two weeks after the procedure, clinically, the gingiva showed almost complete healing. Four weeks after the procedure, there was significant improvement in gingival melanin hyperpigmentation.

Conclusions: The Nd:YAG laser and the high speed rotary instruments seem to be effective for the esthetic treatment of gingival melanin hyperpigmentation.

Keywords: Hyperpigmentation, Laser, Melanin.

INTRODUCTION

Brown or dark pigmentations and discolorations of the gingival tissues, whether physiological or pathological, can be caused by a variety of local and/or systemic factors [1]. Melanin, a nonhemoglobin-derived brown pigment produced by melanocytes of the basal layer of the epithelium [2,3], is the most common reason for the endogenous pigments. In dark-skinned people, an oral pigmentation is likely to increase, though there is no difference in the number of melanocytes

between fair-skinned and dark-skinned individuals [4]. The degree of the pigmentation seems to be related to the differences in melanocyte activity. High levels of oral pigmentation are usually observed in those of African, East Asian, or Hispanic ethnicity [5].

The hyperpigmentation of the gingiva is benign in most cases, and is not a medical concern [6]. However, it may cause esthetic problems for some individuals, especially those who have gummy smiles. Those individuals may become more conscious of the black and dark pigmentation patches and

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Erratum: Figure Legend Correction

Biological effects of a semiconductor diode laser on human periodontal ligament fibroblasts

Eun-Jeong Choi, Ju-Young Yim, Ki-Tae Koo, Yang-Jo Seol, Yong-Moo Lee, Young Ku, In-Chul Rhyu, Chong-Pyoung Chung, Tae-il Kim

J Periodontol Implant Sci 2010;40:209-20. doi: 10.5051/jpis.2010.40.3.209

Some parts of the published Legend of Fig. 4 should be corrected as follows.

Corrected Legend of Fig. 4

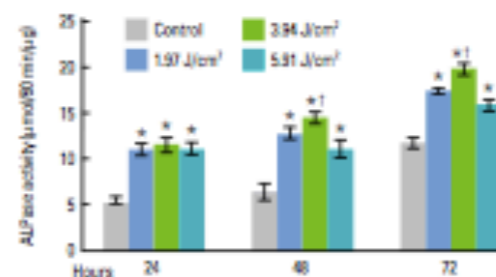


Figure 4. Effect of semiconductor diode laser irradiation on alkaline phosphatase (ALPase) activity in human periodontal ligament fibroblasts (PDLFs). All the laser-irradiated groups showed a significant increase compared to the control. ALPase activity of PDLFs was significantly greater at 3.94 J/cm² of laser energy fluency compared to the others.

*Statistically significant from the control ($P < 0.05$).

[†]Statistically significant from the other laser-irradiated groups ($P < 0.05$).

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ETHICS

- Conflict-of-interest statement
- Statement of informed consent
- Statement of human and animal rights
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The Journal
Editorial Board

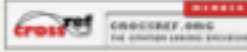
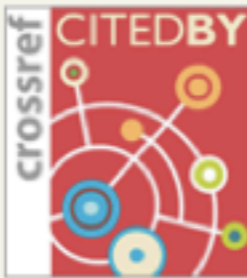
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Current Issue
Archive
JPIS on 
JPIS on 
JPIS Search

For Contributors

Instructions to
Authors
e-Submission
Contact information

Related sites



Current Issue

Volume 40(6); December 2010

Editorial

255 **Genesis revisited**
Kim TI.

Research Articles

257 **Biological effects of a root conditioning agent for dentin surface modification *in vitro***
Lee JY, Seol YJ, Park JR, Park YJ, Chung CP.

265 **Immunomodulatory effect of canine periodontal ligament stem cells on allogenic and xenogenic peripheral blood mononuclear cells**
Kim HS, Kim KH, Kim SH, Kim YS, Koo KT, Kim TI, Seol YJ, Ku Y, Rhyu IC, Chung CP, Lee YM.

271 **Histologic evaluation of low-intensity pulsed ultrasound effects on bone regeneration in sinus lift**
Kim SH, Hong KS.

276 **The effect of Er:YAG laser irradiation on the surface microstructure and roughness of hydroxyapatite-coated implant**
Kim SW, Kwon YH, Chung JH, Shin SI, Herr Y.

Case Reports

283 **Incomplete bone formation after sinus augmentation: A case report on radiological findings by computerized tomography at follow-up**
Lee KS, Kwon YH, Herr Y, Shin SI, Lee JY, Chung JH.

289 **Erratum: Acknowledgements Correction**
[No authors listed].

290 **Erratum: Acknowledgements Correction**
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1999			
2004	Lai et al		
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