

. . . . *

*

I. Bacteroides 60% 가
 (preterm low birth weight: PLBW) 11-13, (his -
 60% tologic chorioaminionitis) 4 가 가
 가 14,
 1). , 18 - 49%
 , , , , 가
 (multiple pregnancies) , 가 15).
 가 1-3). 가 가
 , 가 가
 (bacterial endotoxin: LPS,
 25% lipopolysaccharide) 가
 4-8). 가 2.
 Patrick⁹⁾ Niswander 10 가
 가 TNF - 가 가 PGE₂
 가 가
 Group B streptococci 가 가
 1.5 - 2.3 가 , 16,17).
 ,

* 1996 (02 - 1996 - 241 - 0)

가

TNF -

PGE₂,

가

(periodontal

disease activity)

(GCF:

Porphyromonas gingivalis

hamster
25%

gingival crevicular fluid)

가 ,
PGE₂ TNF -
18.

가 가
hamster

2.

19).

1)

Offenbacher 22

가

100

(LPS)

LPS가

trophoblast

가

IL - 1

PGE₂

Group 1	Any PLBW cases Vs. All NBW
controls	

PGE₂ TNF -

가

feto - toxic

cytokines

가

(any PLBW cases) ,

Kleinbaum 21)

18.2%

(all Normal Birth Weight controls)

Offenbacher 22)

(PLBW

cases)

(NBW controls)

가

2)

(1)

Ramfjord (# 16, 21,

24, 36, 41, 44) 10
 (GI: Gingival Index, L & Silness),
 (PPD: probing pocket depth), 100 μ l
 (LA: loss of attachment), (GCF: 5% 가 , Hemin, Vitamin K 가
 gingival crevicular fluid) Blood agar plate
 37 7
 0 3 0.2 5% sheep blood가 100 μ l
 mm agar plate 10% CO₂ Blood
 Florida Probe (Florida Probe Co., FL., U.S.A.) (VWR) 37 3
 (Marquis Probe) P. gingivalis (strain W₅₀), P
 intermedia (ATCC 25611), A. actino -
 mycetemcomitans (strain Y₄) 가
 Periopaper strip (Harco, Tustin, Ca., U.S.A.) 가
 가 , #35 paper point 1
 30 Periotron
 8000 (Harco, Tustin, Ca., U.S.A.) 30 PBS
 (2) 20 μ l
 30
 가 가 , PBS - BSA
 , #35 paper point (Diamond Dental Industrial Co., Chon ju, Korea) 3 FITC - conjugated anti - rabbit IgG (Cappel Lab., Cochranville, PA, USA) 37
 30 PBS 1
 Olympus
 BH - 2 (Olympus Inc. Co., Osaka, Japan) HBO 200 mercury light
 source excitation filters (BG 38, GB 23, TK 495 dichronic mirror, KP 490 filters) incident light
 30 2ml VMGA III
 vortex
 80% N₂, 10% CO₂,
 10% H₂가 (Anaerobic system 1024, Forma, Marieta, Oh., U.S.A.)

gingivalis, P. intermedia, A.actinomycetem - comitans

SPSS for Windows(SPSS Inc. Chicago, U.S.A.) 6.01 version
Mann - Whitney U test

3)

가

가

3.

100

P.

. Any

Table 1. Periodontal Disease Indicator

Variable	Any PLBW(N=44) Mean ± SD	All NBW(N=56) Mean ± SD	PLBW(N=33) Mean ± SD	NBW(N=67) Mean ± SD
Probing depth (mm/site)	2.65 ± 0.48*	2.33 ± 0.53	2.69 ± 0.47#	2.36 ± 0.53
Attachment loss (mm/site)	2.76 ± 0.52†	2.38 ± 0.54	2.83 ± 0.51§	2.41 ± 0.54
Gingival index	0.42 ± 0.56	0.48 ± 0.72	0.46 ± 0.61	0.46 ± 0.68
Gingival crevicular fluid	105.34 ± 42.06	99.21 ± 35.71	105.51 ± 39.72	100.13 ± 38.14

*P = 0.003.

#P = 0.004.

†P = 0.001.

§P = 0.001.

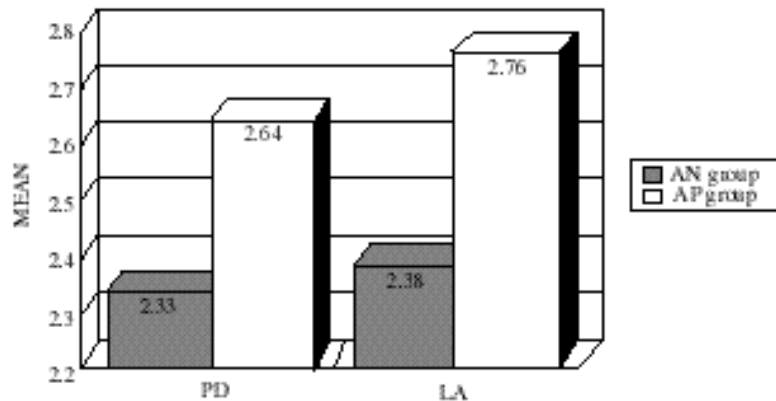


Figure 1. Mean PD, LA in any PLBW cases Vs. all NBW controls
(HX=0 : all NBW controls, HX=1 : any PLBW cases)

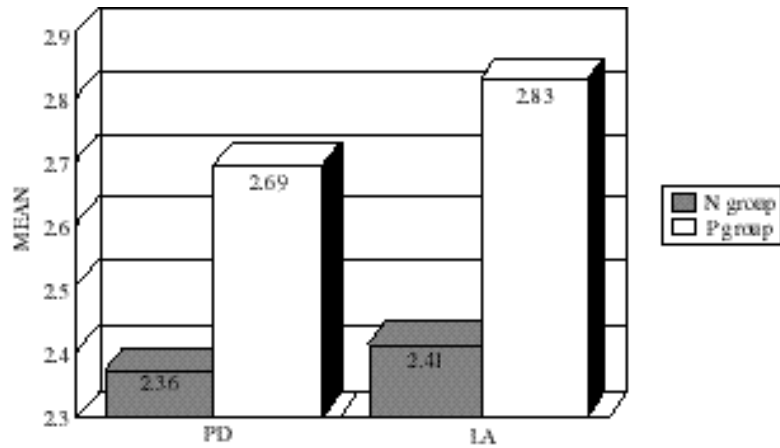


Figure 2. Mean PD, LA in PLBW cases Vs. NBW controls (RHX=0 : NBW controls,RHX=1 : PLBW cases)

Table 2. The Relationship between Preterm Low Birth Weight and Subgingival Microflora

	Any PLBW(N=44) Mean ± SE	All NBW(N=56) Mean ± SE	PLBW(N=33) Mean ± SE	NBW(N=67) Mean ± SE
Aerobes	51.10 ± 0.37	46.48 ± 0.33	48.08 ± 0.42	48.70 ± 0.30
Anaerobes	54.42 ± 0.37*	43.90 ± 0.33	51.15 ± 0.42*	47.24 ± 0.30
P.gingivalis	48.82 ± 0.37	48.25 ± 0.33	47.68 ± 0.42	48.89 ± 0.30
P.intermedia	48.81 ± 0.37	48.26 ± 0.33	48.77 ± 0.42	48.37 ± 0.30
A.actinomycetem - comitans	46.92 ± 0.37	49.73 ± 0.33	43.87 ± 0.42	50.71 ± 0.30

*P < 0.05.

PLBW 44%, All NBW 56% PLBW 33%, 67% . Table 1

(p 0.05)(Figure 1, 2).

가

Any PLBW 99.21

105.34, All

(p 0.05) PLBW

(p

가 (p 0.05).

가

0.05). Any PLBW

가 2.65 ± 0.48

All NBW

4

96

2.33 ± 0.53 ,

2.76 ±

Table 2

0.52, 2.38 ± 0.54

가

(p

0.05). , PLBW

가

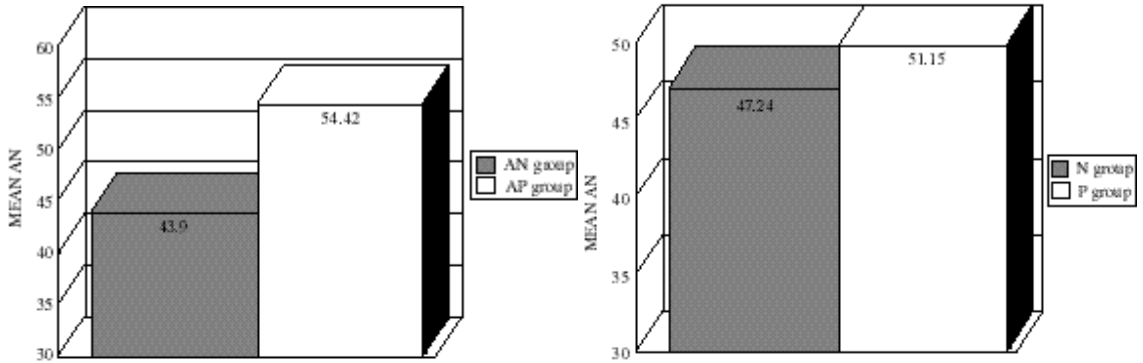


Figure 3. Mean Anaerobic counts in cases Vs. controls

(p 0.05)

51.10, All NBW

Any PLBW

46.48

(p

0.05) PLBW

(Figure 3).

Offenbacher

manual probe(UNC - 15)

가

0.2 mm
Florida probe

가

4.

가

(LPS) cytokine

23.

Kleinbaum

18.2%

21. 1996

가

Offenbacher

22

paper strip
가 cytokine
cytokine
가
가 Capnophilic bacteria, black pig-
mented bacteroides 가
P. gingivalis, P. intermedia, A.
actinomycetemcomitans 24.
가
가 , paper point
가
가
가 가
가 가
가
가 가
가 가
cytokine
cytokine

perio

가

VI.

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- Abstract -

Relationship between Preterm Low Birth Weight and Periodontal Disease Activity in Pregnancy

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Purpose

We designed this study for the purpose of determining the relationship between periodontal disease activity and PLBW, using the evaluation of probing pocket depth, loss of attachment, gingival index, gingival crevicular fluid amount and subgingival microflora.

Methods

A total of 100 volunteer mothers (mean age 30.44) at the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology Seoul National University Hospital were selected for this study. Pregnancy outcomes were categorized into cases and controls in two ways. Our definition was based on the following;

Group 1 : Any PLBW cases Vs. All NBW controls

Group 2 : PLBW cases Vs. NBW controls

A periodontal exam was performed on the Ramfjord (#16, 21, 24, 36, 41, 44) teeth and Clinical evaluation consisted of probing pocket depth, loss of attachment, gingival index and gingival crevicular fluid amount.

Subgingival plaque samples were collected by three sterile #35 paper points. The total number of anaerobic colonies and aerobic bacteria were enumerated after incubation.

Antisera to *P. gingivalis*, *P. intermedia*, *A. actinomycetemcomitans* were produced in white rabbits with live whole cell suspensions. The specific fluorescent bacteria obtained by immunofluorescence and total cell counts obtained by dark-field microscopy were counted on four fields. The percent of each specific microorganism in the total cell count was determined.

Results

Any PLBW and PLBW cases showed significantly greater probing depth and attachment loss than all NBW and NBW controls. Cases group had significantly increased anaerobic bacterial counts compared with control group and no differences in the other microbes. This study confirmed that periodontal disease is a statistically significant risk factor for PLBW by investigating clinical parameters and subgingival plaque analysis.

Key words : Periodontal disease activity,
Preterm low birth weight,
Probing depth, Loss of attachment,
Anaerobic bacteria