

. . . . \*

\*

I. Bacteroides 60% 가  
 11-13.  
 (preterm low birth weight: PLBW) (his - 가  
 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% 가  
 lipopolysaccharide) 가  
 4-8). 가 2.  
 Patrick<sup>9)</sup> Niswander 10 가  
 가 TNF - 가 PGE<sub>2</sub>  
 가 가  
 Group B streptococci 가 가  
 1.5 - 2.3 가 , 16,17).  
 ,

---

\* 1996 (02 - 1996 - 241 - 0)

가

TNF -

PGE<sub>2</sub>,

가

(periodontal

disease activity)

(GCF:

Porphyromonas gingivalis

hamster  
25%

gingival crevicular fluid)

가 ,  
PGE<sub>2</sub> TNF -  
18.

가 가  
hamster

2.

19).

1)

Offenbacher 22

가

100

(LPS)

LPS가

trophoblast

가

IL - 1

PGE<sub>2</sub>

Group 1	Any PLBW cases Vs. All NBW
controls	

PGE<sub>2</sub> 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 $\mu$ l  
 (LA: loss of attachment), (GCF: 5% 가 , Hemin, Vitamin K 가  
 gingival crevicular fluid) Blood agar plate  
 37 7  
 0 3 0.2 100 $\mu$ l  
 mm 5% sheep blood가 Blood  
 Florida Probe (Florida Probe Co., FL., U.S.A.) agar plate 10% CO<sub>2</sub>  
 (VWR) 37 3  
 (Marquis Probe) P. gingivalis (strain W<sub>50</sub>), P  
 intermedia (ATCC 25611), A. actino -  
 mycetemcomitans (strain Y<sub>4</sub>) 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  
 20 $\mu$ l  
 (2) 20 $\mu$ 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% N<sub>2</sub>, 10% CO<sub>2</sub>,  
 10% H<sub>2</sub>가 (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.

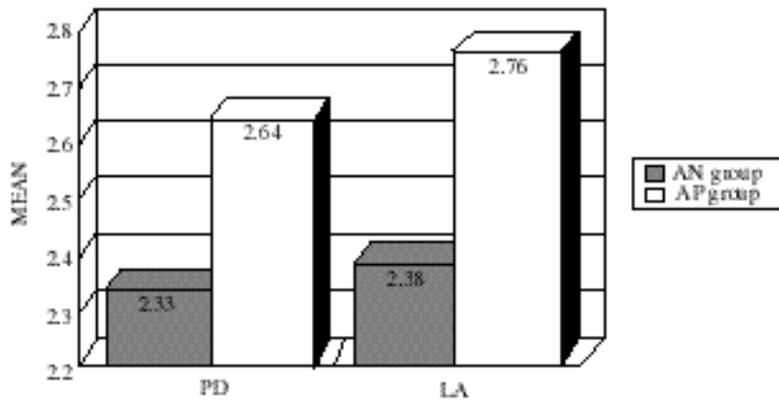


Figure 1. Mean PD, LA in any PLBW cases Vs. all NBW controls  
(HX=0 : all NBW controls, HX=1 : any PLBW cases)

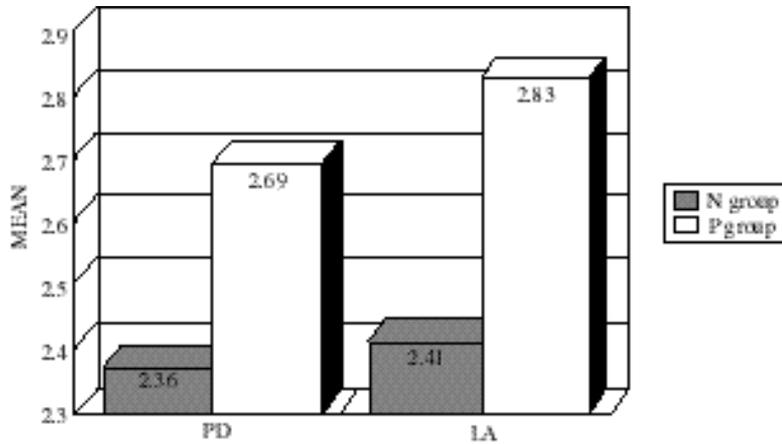


Figure 2. Mean PD, LA in PLBW cases Vs. NBW controls (RHX=0 : NBW controls,RHX=1 : PLBW cases)

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

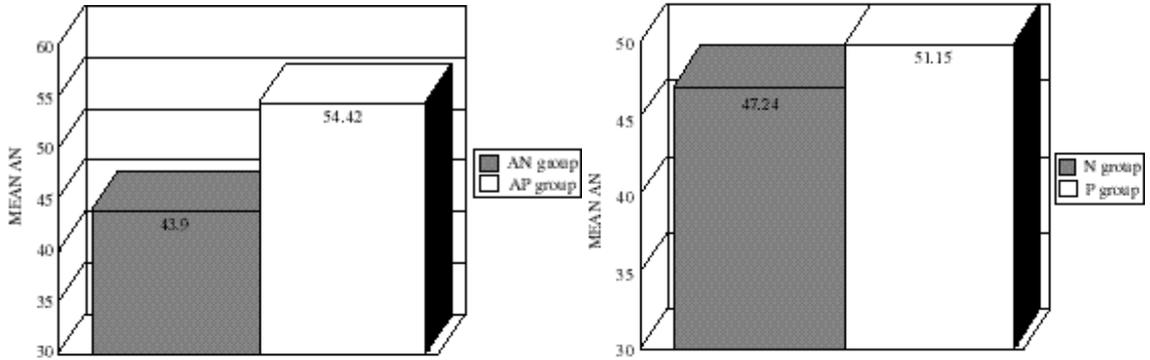


Figure 3. Mean Anaerobic counts in cases Vs. controls

(p 0.05) Any PLBW  
 51.10, All NBW 46.48

0.05) PLBW (p

(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  
cytokine  
cytokine

perio

가

VI.

1. Committee to Study the Prevention of Low Birthweight. Division of Health Promotion and Disease Prevention, Institute of Medicine, Preventing Low Birthweight. Washington, DC: National Academy Press; 1985.
2. Gibbs RS, Romero R, Hiller SL, Eschenbach DA, Sweet RL. A review of premature birth and subclinical infections. Am J Obstet Gynecol 1992;166:1515 - 1528.
3. Gortmaker SL. The effects of prenatal care of the health of the newborn. Am J Public Health 1978;69:653 - 660.
4. , , , , .  
1994;37(7):1338 - 1349.
5. , , , , .  
1994;37(9):1685 - 1695
6. , , , , , , , .  
1994;37(9):1685 - 1695.
7. , , .

- 1994;37(7):1345 - 1355.
8. Yoon BH, Romero R, Kim CJ, Jun JK, Gomez R, Choi JH, Syn HC. Amniotic fluid interleukine - 6: A sensitive test for antenatal diagnosis of acute inflammatory lesions of preterm placenta and prediction of perinatal morbidity. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 1995;172:960 - 970.
  9. Patrick MJ. Influence of maternal renal infection on the fetus and infants. *Arch Dis Child* 1967;42:208 - 213.
  10. Niswander KR, Gordon M. *The Women and Their Pregnancies. The Collaborative Perinatal Study of the* National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Strokes. Philadelphia; W.B. Saunders: 1972;252 - 256.
  11. Moller M, Thomsen AC, Borch K, Dinensen K, Zdravkovic M. Rupture of fetal membranes and premature delivery associated with group B streptococci in urine of pregnant women. *Lancet* 1984; :69 - 70.
  12. White CP, Wilkins EGL, Roberts C, Davidson DC. Premature delivery and streptococcal bacteriuria. *Lancet* 1984; :586.
  13. Mcdonald HM, O'Loughlin JA, Jolly P, Viseneswaran P, MacDonald PJ. Vaginal infections and preterm labor.

Br J Obstet Gynecol 1991;98:427 - 435.

14. Muller - Heubach E, Rubenstein DN, Schwarz SS. Histological chorioamnionitis and preterm delivery in different populations. *Obstet Gynecol* 1990;75:622 - 626.
15. Hiller SL, Martius J, Krohn MJ, Kiviat N, Holmes KK, Eschenbach DA. A case control study of chorioamnionic infection and chorioamnionitis in prematurity. *N Engl J Med* 1988;319:972 - 978.
16. Romero R, Hobbins JC, Mitchell MD. Endotoxin stimulates prostaglandin E<sub>2</sub> production by human amnion. *Obstet Gynecol* 1988;71:227 - 228.
17. Romero R, Mazor M, Wu YK, Avila C, Oyarjun E, Mitchell MD. Bacterial endotoxin and tumor necrosis factor stimulate prostaglandin production by human decidua. *Prostaglandins Leukot Essent Fatty Acids* 1989;37:183 - 185.
18. Collins JG, Windley HW, Arnold RR, Offenbacher S. Effects of a *Porphyromonas gingivalis* infection on inflammatory mediator response and pregnancy outcome in the hamster. *Infect Immun* 1994;62:4356 - 4361.
19. Collins JG, Kirtland BC, Arnold RR, Offenbacher S. Experimental periodontitis retards hamster fetal growth. *J Dent Res* 1995;74(Spec. Issue):158(Abstr. 1171).
20. Moss M, Beck J, Genco R, Salvi G, Offenbacher S. Progressing periodontitis is associated with increased serum tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF- $\alpha$ ). *J Dent Res* 1995;74(Spec. Issue):158(Abstr. 1172).
21. Kleinbaum DG, Kupper LL, Morgenstern H. *Epidemiologic Research: Principles and Quantitative Methods*. Belmont, CA: Little - time Learning; 1982:144 - 145.
22. Offenbacher S, Kats V, Fertik G, Collins JG, Boyd D, Maynor G, MacKaig R, Beck J. Periodontal infection as a possible risk factor for Preterm Low Birth Weight. *J Periodontol* 1996;67:1103 - 1113.
23. Beck J, Garcia R, Heiss G, Vokonas PS, Offenbacher S. Periodontal disease and cardiovascular disease. *J Periodontol* 1996;67(suppl): 1123 - 1137.
24. Lee HJ, Kang IK, Chung CP, Choi SM. The subgingival microflora and gingival crevicular fluid cytokines in refractory periodontitis. *J Clin Periodontol* 1995;22:885 - 890.

- Abstract -

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

Eun - Cheong Choi, Young Ku, In - Chul  
Rhyu, Byung - Do Hahm, Bo - Hyun Yoon\*,  
Soo Boo Han,  
Chong - Pyoung Chung, Sang - Mook Choi  
Department of Periodontology, College of  
Dentistry, Seoul National University.  
Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology,  
College of Medicine, Seoul National  
University.

### 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 cells 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