

## 臼齒三級根叉侵犯與牙根幹類型之關係

許多的研究結論指出臼齒根叉病變之牙周病治療是所有患齒中最無法預期的，最主要的原因乃是臼齒根叉解剖形態的複雜性及特異性。本研究以高雄醫學院附設中和紀念醫院牙科門診部牙周病科的患者為樣本，收集從 1997-1998 年間以標準平行照法所照得的下顎大白齒標準平行法牙根尖 X 光片，牙齒總數 307 顆為研究樣本。分析下顎大白齒區其 X 光根叉侵犯程度，並對臼齒根叉主幹形態加以分類，探討臼齒根叉 A 型、B 型及 C 型與臼齒根叉病變之關係是否會影響臼齒根叉病變的程度及預後，本研究的結果顯示：(1)不論是在下顎第一大臼齒或第二大臼齒中，牙根幹形態在性別差異不明顯。(2)不同牙根幹形態的第一大白齒罹患第三級根叉病變無法治癒而必須拔除的比率佔總拔牙數的 19.7%，其高低順序為：type A > type B > type C (3)不同牙根幹形態的第二大白齒中因三級根叉病變無法治療而拔除的比率佔總拔牙數約 80.3%，牙齒喪失高低依序分別為 type C > type B > type A 在統計學上有明顯的差異性(p < 0.001)。

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## Root Trunk Type Correlated with Extracted Molars Affected by Class III Furcation Involvement

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Numerous studies concluded that the unpredictable results of periodontal therapy in furcation-involved molars are primarily due to the complexity and characteristic of molar furcation morphology. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the root trunk length associated with molars with advanced (Class III) furcation involvements (FI). The sample pool consisted of a total 307 teeth including 158 mandibular first and 149 mandibular second molars. The root trunk length (RTL) and root length were measured with a digital electrical caliper micrometer (DECM). The assessments of the radiographs of molars were taken using the Schei rule under 10X projection image. The results were summarized as follows: 1) the difference or the distribution of RTT on mandibular molars by gender revealed statistically non-significant (p>0.05); 2) the prevalence of extracted mandibular first molars with class III FI accounted for 19.7%, whereas the prevalence of extracted second molars with Class III FI accounted for 80.3 %, respectively; 3) the prevalence of molar loss was significant higher (p<0.0001) in molars with long root trunk than in molars with short root trunk when teeth affected class III furcation involvement. It was concluded that the prevalence of periodontally involved FI affected hopeless extracted molars with long root trunk was more than molars with short root trunk.ence for the training of dental auxiliaries.

**Keywords** : root trunk type, furcation involvement

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