張春煇
本校牙體形態學暨牙科復形學教授兼夜間部主任

簡介牙科新藥劑之二
Various Neo Dental Drugs

Following Neo Dental Drugs has been borne out by the reliable data of Clinical., Pathogical, bacteriological and other scientific studies under the supervision of professors of the Tokyo Dental College. (Introduced by prof. C. H. Chang)

No.	Name	Description	
1.	Nepicaine	Non-stimulous local anesthesic for infiltrative conductive injectioun. Effectively improved.	Procaine hydrochloride 1% Epirenamine hydrochloride 1% and other supplementary chemicals
2.	Neo-Pirocaine	Procaine injection for dental use. particularly for local infiltrative and conductive anesthesia. Contains 2% of Procaine hydrocchloride and 2% of Epirenamine hydrochloride.	Procaine hydrochloride 20mg Epirenamine hydrochloride 20mg. Calcium chloride 0.5mg. Sodium bisulfite 2mg. Potassium sulfite 4mg. Sodium chloride 5mg.
3.	Zalocaine Paste	A dental linimentum anesthetic.	P-Butylaminobenzol-diethylaminoethanol hydrochloride, Phenyl-mercuric acetate and 5%: chlorophyll.
4.	Perdent	Relieve soreness, speed adjustment: Perdent helps 95 patients thru the trying ubreaking-in. Period provides a soothing jel-like cusion between tissue and denture, assure instant comfort. This convenient analgestic adhesive assists in retaintion and stability, increases masticating efficiency.	Dibucaine hydrochloride 1% Base 99%
5.	Neo-Cleaner "Sekine" (prof. Sekine of Tokyo Dental College)	For primary cleaning and subsequent sterilizing, bleaching of root canal and carious cavities. Contains 10% of sodium hypochloride(NaOCI), but free from Sodium hydroxide (NaOH).	Sodium hypochloride (NaOCI) 10% PH 10.6 10.4 Mild alkality. Harmless to periodontium.
6.	Ethylex "Sekine"	For rapid drying; sterilizing of carious cavity, root canal and cement slabs; particular use for solvent of zinc oxide-eugenol cement. Contains ethyl alcohol and carbon tetrachloride. etc. Harmless and no ignitibility.	Pue Alcohol 50% Menthol 0.2% Phenyl-mercuric acetate 0.01%
7.	Creodon	CREODON is good for all types of treatments of the pericemetitis or pulpitis, especially after pulp extirpation.	
8.	Poriodon "Sekine"	For root canal treatment of permanent and deciduous teeth. Particulary effective to chronic apical periodontis accompanied with prolonged percussion pain or fistulae; useless of root canal passing and deciduos teeth. Contains 50%of Paraformaldehyde and Dibucaine hydrochloride.	Paraformaldehyde 50% Dibucaine hydrochloride 30% Base 20%
9.	Neodyne	Zinc oxide-eugenol cement. For sedatic treat-ment of pulp, sealing of cavities and preliminary setting of restorations' direct and indirect pulp capping and vital pulpotomy, root canal filling, packing of gingival pocket.	Zine oxide-eugenol cement
10.	Neodyne Pack	The purpose of Neodyne Pack is to serve as aprotective covering over operated or treated areas to prevent contact with irritating or infecting substances.	Zinc oxide-eugenol
11.	Neodyne Impression Paste	For exact impression to edentulous jaws. An excellent paste for rebasing impression.	Contains zinc oxide Eugenol, rosin
12.	Neo-Cellopack	Neo Periodontal Resin Pack. Zinc Oxide-Eugenol dressing. Promotes patient confort by providing positive, post-operative protection of surgically treated tissue.	Powder: Zinc-Oxide 32% Rosin 50% Other 18% Liquid: Celluloid 5% Amyl acetate 95%
13.	Hyperband "Kimura" (Paraform bandage Prof. kimura of Tokyo Dental College)	Disensitizer of thermal hypersensity of pulp at cervical portion of tooth following to pyorhoea and abrasion. Contains Paraformaldehyde. Mixing: 1 part of Liquid 2 part of Powder.	Powder: Silicic anhydride 30% Rosin 60% Paraformaldehyde 10% Liquid: Celluloid 5% Amyl acetate 95%
14.	Neo-Triozinc Paste No. 1 "Sekine"	Particularly for filling of root canal, extripated pulp by devitalization with Neo-Arser or Neo-Paraform, and also usable after anesthetic extirpation. Especially useful for cases to be cemented postcrown.	Powder: Zinc oxide 82% Zinc sulphate anhydride 5% Paraformaldehyde 10% Thymol 3% 100 mesh acrylic resin 30% Liquid: Thymol 0.1% Base 99.9%
15.	Neo-Triozinc Pasre No. 2 "Sekine"	Particularly for mortal pulpotomy and preliminary root canal filling, and also for root canal filling substituting No. 1.	Same as No. 1 with exception of removal of acrylic resin. Lack of reforcing material.

16.	CALVITAL	Calcium hydroxide medium Rapid recoveries of post operative area. penetrates dental tubules, destroying a wide spectrum of bacteria and yeast cells. Antiseptic, tissue-preserving and sedative. Eliminates pulp irritation, minimizes thermal shock. Aids in the formation of secondary dentine over exposed pulp.	Powder: Calcium Hydroxide 78.5% Iodoform & etc. 21.5% Liquid: T-Caine 5% Base 95%
17.	Neo-Arsen	Arsenic paste for devitalization. Investigated patho-clinically. No pain after application without periodontitis apicalis and has large latitude of insection.	Arsenic acid 45% Paraformaldehyde 5% Dibucaine hydrochloride P-buthylaminobenzol-diethyl-amino-ethylester hydrochloride 10% Base 30%
18.	Neo-Arsen "Black"	Arsenic paste for the pulp and nerve devitailizer. Investigated pathoclinically. Easily applied and safe. No pain after application without periodontitis apicalis and has large lastitude of insertion.	Arsenic Acid 45% Paraformaldehyde 5% Dibucaine Hydrochloride 10% P-buthyl-aminobenzol-diethylaminoethylester hydrochloride 10% Base 30%
19.	Neo-Paraform "Sekine"	For disensitizing of hypersensity of cavity dentic and devitalization of pulp. Contains 50% of Paraformaldehyde.	Paraformaldehyde 60% Dibucaine hydrochloride 20% Base 20%
20.	Neo-Glycerol	For disinfection moucous membrane, particularly pathological gingivial pocket.	Iod 10g. Sodium iodide 8g. Glycerin 40cc. Zinc sulphate 1g. Aqua 100cc.
21.	Camphophenique "Neo"	Same as the above, but so essential an oil as eugenol or creosote.	Camphor 60% phenol 30% Alcohol 10%
22.	Formocresol "Neo"	For sterilization of infected root canal and hardening of pulp devitalized before extirpation.	Formalin 35% Cresol 40% Alchol 25%