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· 临床研究 ·

内窥镜辅助下超声龈下刮治和根面平整术对牙根表面的影响

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【摘要】目的 评价牙周内窥镜辅助下超声龈下刮治和根面平整术(subgingival scaling and root planing, SRP)后根面牙结石残留量和牙骨质保存情况。**方法** 选取在南京大学医学院附属口腔医院牙周病科因重度牙周炎需拔除的患牙12颗,随机分为3组,每组4颗:①内窥镜辅助下超声SRP组:在牙周内窥镜辅助下配合EMS超声治疗仪清理患牙根面;②传统SRP组:对患牙进行超声刮治并配合Gracey刮治器行手工根面平整;③未处理组:不进行任何刮治处理;以上操作由同一位高年资医师完成操作,局麻下每颗患牙均刮治10 min后拔除;观察并记录各组菌斑染色后根面牙结石的残留量,测量各组根颈1/3处保留牙骨质的厚度。**结果** 内窥镜辅助下SRP组根面牙结石残留率最低,与传统SRP组和未处理组比较有显著差异($P < 0.001$)。组织学观察各组牙根颈1/3处剩余牙骨质厚度均值从牙根表面釉牙骨质界(cementoenamel junction, CEJ)处、CEJ下2.5 mm处、CEJ下5 mm处呈递增趋势,与传统SRP组相比,内窥镜辅助下超声SRP对牙骨质的损伤较少,能较好保存牙骨质($P < 0.001$)。**结论** 牙周内窥镜辅助下SRP比传统SRP能更有针对性地清除龈下菌斑和牙结石,且可较好的保留根面牙骨质。

【关键词】 牙周炎; 龈下菌斑; 牙结石; 牙周内窥镜; 超声龈下刮治; Gracey刮治器;
龈下刮治; 根面平整术; 根面; 釉牙骨质界; 牙骨质; 微创治疗



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Effects of ultrasonic subgingival scaling and root planing with a periodontal endoscope on the root surface
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[Abstract] **Objective** To evaluate the effects of root calculus residue and root cement preservation by ultrasonic subgingival scaling and root planing (SRP) with or without perioscopy. **Methods** Twelve teeth extracted due to severe periodontitis were randomly divided into three groups with four teeth in each group: ① Endoscope-assisted SRP group. The root surfaces of the affected teeth were cleaned with an EMS ultrasonic treatment instrument. ② Traditional SRP group. The affected teeth were treated by ultrasonic subgingival scaling and hand root planing with a Gracey curette. ③ Untreat group. The above operations were performed by the same senior physician. Under local anesthesia, each tooth was scraped for 10 minutes and then extracted. The residual amount of calculus on the root surface after plaque staining was observed and recorded. The thickness of the retained cementum at 1/3 of the root neck was measured. **Results** The residual rate of calculus on the root surface was the lowest in the endoscope-assisted SRP group, which was signifi-

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cantly different from the traditional SRP group and the untreated group ($P < 0.001$). Histological observation showed that the mean residual cementum thickness at 1/3 of the root neck increased gradually from the cemento-enamel junction (CEJ), 2.5 mm below the CEJ and 5 mm below the CEJ. Ultrasound SRP assisted by endoscopy caused less damage to the cementum and preserved the cementum better than traditional subgingival scaling ($P < 0.001$). **Conclusion** Compared with traditional SRP therapy, endoscope-assisted SRP treatment can remove subgingival plaque and calculus more effectively and can better preserve the cementum of the root surface.

【Key words】 periodontitis; subgingival plaque; dental calculus; periodontal endoscope; ultrasonic subgingival scaling; Gracey curette; subgingival scaling; root planing; root surface; cemento-enamel junction; cementum; minimally invasive treatment

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牙周炎是由牙菌斑引起的牙周支持组织炎症性、破坏性疾病,是成年人牙齿丧失的主要原因。临幊上常使用手用器械或超声波洁牙机,通过龈下刮治和根面平整(subgingival scaling and root planing, SRP)清除根面附着的牙结石、菌斑,以控制牙周炎的发生发展,促进牙周组织的愈合。内窥镜辅助下SRP具有可视化操作的优势,可以避免传统刮治盲视下操作不当造成的牙结石遗留、组织损伤或过度刮除牙骨质产生的术后根面敏感等,患者出血少、创伤小、术后反应轻、恢复快,满意度较高^[1]。本研究应用实体显微镜观察并记录内窥镜辅助下超声SRP和传统SRP后根面牙结石残留的情况,并使用光学显微镜观察并测量以上两种治疗方式下剩余牙骨质厚度,为内窥镜辅助下牙周治疗的效果及对根面牙骨质的保存提供依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 资料与分组

选择在南京大学医学院附属口腔医院牙周病科因重度牙周炎需拔除的患牙12颗。纳入标准:①患牙附着丧失≥6 mm或根尖片显示牙槽骨破坏超过根长2/3以上,松动度达Ⅲ度;②患牙没有严重磨耗、龋坏或牙体缺损,未进行充填治疗,未接受过牙髓治疗;③患牙没有疑似根折或根裂,包括根管影像增宽,且没有冠修复和急性炎症;④患者身体健康,无高血压、糖尿病等相关系统性疾病,近6个月未行牙周相关治疗,近3个月未服用抗生素。患牙随机分为3组,每组4颗:①内窥镜辅助下超声SRP组;②传统SRP组;③未处理组。

所有患者均了解本研究的目的、操作过程及相关风险和益处,并签署知情同意书。该研究获得南京大学医学院附属口腔医院伦理委员会的审查和批准[2017NL-031(KS)]。

1.2 仪器和材料

洁牙机(PIEZON MASTER700, EMS, 瑞士); Gracey 刮治器(Hu-Friedy, 美国);牙周内窥镜(Perioscopy TM, Perioscopy Inc, 美国);实体显微镜(DF PLFL 0.3X, OLYMPUS, 日本);光学显微镜(BX51, Olympus, 日本);组织切片机(STAT8201.2, 美国);1% NaClO溶液、盐酸脱钙液。

1.3 研究方法

1.3.1 SRP操作 ①内窥镜辅助下超声SRP组:在牙周内窥镜辅助下配合EMS超声治疗仪清理患牙根面;②传统SRP组:对患牙进行超声刮治并配合Gracey刮治器行手工根面平整;③未处理组:不进行任何刮治处理。以上操作由同一位高年资医师完成操作,局麻下每颗患牙均刮治10 min后拔除,超声刮治在EMS治疗仪中等强度功率下进行,拔牙前内窥镜辅助下超声SRP组以内窥镜下检查无菌斑牙结石为止。传统SRP组以牙结石探针探查根面光滑为止。牙拔除时尽量避免拔牙器械损伤根面,拔除后立即用生理盐水冲洗干净,用1% NaClO溶液浸泡处理根面5 min,纱布轻力擦干去除根面残留牙周膜后用生理盐水再次漂洗,放入10%福尔马林液中固定。

1.3.2 残留牙结石标记和测量 离体牙无法确定牙周袋底位置,因此测量的是釉牙骨质界至根尖区域内着色牙结石的面积与牙根总面积的比值。

分组处理结束后,所有患牙根面均涂以菌斑显示剂,在流水冲洗1 min洗净多余显示剂,余留在牙面上的染色区域即为未能清除的残留牙结石所在区域;使用实体显微镜拍照并记录干燥后根面染色情况。Image-Pro ExPress图像处理软件单盲法(测量者不知分组情况)测量根面牙结石残留量,计算方法为牙根表面釉牙骨质界(cementoenamel junction, CEJ)到根尖区域内着色牙结石的残留量。牙结石残留率即CEJ至根尖区域内牙结石染色面积(Sum1)与牙根总面积(Sum2)之比。计算CEJ至根尖区域内牙结石染色面积及牙根总面积、近远中及颊舌共4个牙面的牙结石残留率(牙结石残留率=牙结石染色面积Sum1/牙根总面积Sum2)以及各组平均牙结石残留率。

1.3.3 显微镜检查 患牙均用盐酸甲酸溶液脱钙,以针刺无阻力穿入牙齿为脱钙终点。脱钙完全后进行除酸、脱水、石蜡包埋,在切片机上将蜡块切取根颈1/3处,从横向于CEJ、CEJ以下2.5 mm处以

及CEJ以下5 mm处制作6 μm厚连续横切片,HE染色。在光学显微镜下观察根颈1/3处三组患牙牙骨质保留情况,拍照并记录测量数据(使用Case-Viewer Users Guides图像分析系统测量数据)。

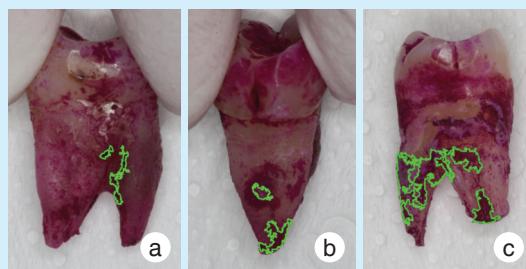
1.4 统计学分析

采用SPSS 19.0软件包对数据进行统计学分析。牙结石残留率数据经方差齐性检验后,采用单因素方差分析(one-way ANOVA)进行组间差异分析;患牙根颈1/3处牙骨质厚度的数据经方差齐性检验后,采用双因素方差分析进行比较。检验水准 $\alpha = 0.05$ 。

2 结 果

2.1 SRP后根面的牙结石残留率

各组残留牙结石染色后的结果显示,未治疗组牙根面可见覆盖大量牙结石,内窥镜辅助下超声SRP组、传统SRP组的患牙在根尖区和根凹面菌斑牙结石的清除效果均优于未治疗组。见图1。



a: endoscope - assisted SRP group; b: traditional SRP group; c: untreated group; there were a lot of dental calculus on the root surface in the untreated group, the removal effects of dental calculus in the apical area and the concave surface in the endoscope - assisted SRP group and the traditional SRP group were better than that in the untreated group; SRP: subgingival scaling and root planing

Figure 1 Staining results of residual calculus in each group

图1 各组样本残留牙结石染色结果

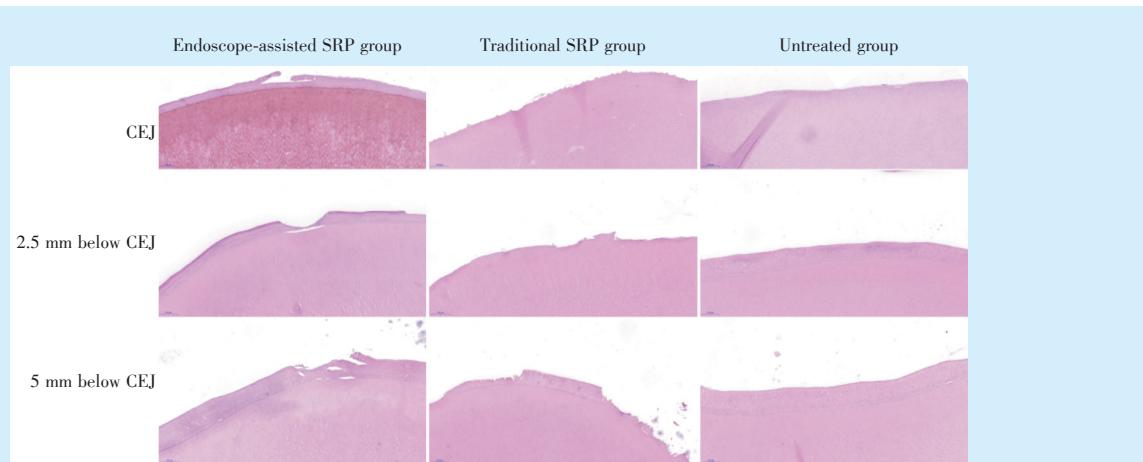
内窥镜辅助下超声SRP组、传统SRP组与未治疗组的牙结石残留率分别是($3.55 \pm 2.60\%$)%、($9.94 \pm 3.97\%$)%、($17.90 \pm 7.14\%$)%。三组牙结石残留率数据经方差齐性检验后采用单因素方差分析。三组牙结石残留率差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.001$),未治疗组牙结石残留率大于传统SRP组和内窥镜辅助下超声SRP组。三组进行组内比较,内窥镜辅助下超声SRP组的牙结石残留率显著低于传统SRP组($P = 0.007$)与未治疗组($P = 0.001$),而传统SRP组与未治疗组间比较无显著差异($P = 0.053$)。

2.2 组织学切片染色观察结果和牙骨质厚度测量

光学显微镜镜下观察,内窥镜辅助下超声SRP组根面牙质较完整,偶见有局部脱落现象;传统SRP组根面牙骨质几乎无剩余,根面虽平整,但是牙本质完全暴露,牙本质表面有少量的玷污层覆盖;未治疗组由于根面覆盖的牙结石经过脱钙处理后脱落,牙骨质保留完整,且厚度较厚。见

图2。

牙骨质厚度的测量结果显示,各组剩余牙骨质厚度均值从CEJ处、CEJ下2.5 mm处、CEJ下5 mm处呈递增趋势,各组牙根表面不同位置的厚度具有明显的差异。①CEJ处:传统SRP组牙骨质厚度最低,与内窥镜辅助下超声SRP组($P < 0.001$)、未治疗组($P < 0.001$)比较有显著差异,内窥镜辅助下超声SRP组与未治疗组的牙骨质厚度无显著差差异($P = 0.707$)。②CEJ下2.5 mm处:内窥镜辅助下超声SRP组与传统SRP组牙骨质厚度比较无显著差异($P = 1.175$),未治疗组牙骨质厚度最大,与内窥镜辅助下超声SRP组、传统SRP组比较有显著差异($P < 0.001$)。③CEJ下5 mm处:内窥镜辅助下超声SRP组、传统SRP组及未治疗组两两比较有显著差异($P < 0.001$),内窥镜辅助下超声SRP组对牙骨质的损伤较少,与传统SRP组相比能较好地保存此处牙骨质。见表1。



In the endoscopic-assisted SRP group, the dentin on the root surface was relatively complete, with occasional local shedding; in the traditional SRP group, there was almost no residual cementum on the root surface. Although the root surface was flat, the dentin was completely exposed, and there was a small amount of smear layer on the dentin surface. In the untreated group, because the calculus covered by the root surface fell off after decalcification treatment, the cementum remained intact and thick; CEJ: cementoenamel junction; SRP: subgingival scaling and root planing

Figure 2 Residual cementum tissue sections at different positions in each group ($\times 20$)

图2 各组不同位置剩余的牙骨质组织切片($\times 20$)

表1 各组不同位置的牙骨质厚度比较

Table 1 Comparison of cementum thickness at different positions in each group $\bar{x} \pm s, n = 4$

Site	Endoscope-assisted SRP group (μm)	Traditional SRP group (μm)	Untreated group (μm)	F	P
CEJ	12.58 ± 1.00	4.72 ± 3.82	13.20 ± 1.98	17.194	< 0.001
2.5 mm below CEJ	27.64 ± 7.97	19.58 ± 5.40	63.74 ± 11.88	35.460	< 0.001
5 mm below CEJ	65.52 ± 11.72	31.20 ± 4.64	101.66 ± 14.01	52.404	< 0.001
F	55.281	40.463	86.489		
P	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001		

CEJ: cementoenamel junction; SRP: subgingival scaling and root planing

3 讨 论

慢性牙周炎是由牙菌斑生物膜所引起的慢性感染性疾病。牙结石已被证明含有细菌产物,可引起宿主反应,使牙周感染长期存在^[2]。SRP治疗的目的是彻底清除牙根表面引起牙龈炎症的局部刺激物。传统SRP短期效果较好,主要表现为术后短期内探诊深度的减少和牙龈炎症的减轻。然而当牙结石存在深牙周袋位点时,由于器械的限制或多根牙根面解剖结构的复杂,牙结石难以彻底清除,探诊深度还是会恢复^[3]。此外,传统SRP也伴随着很多不良影响,例如牙结石残留、牙周软组织损伤、牙骨质过度刮除等^[4]。牙周内窥镜辅助下SRP可使操作者在光纤探头实时成像和照明放大的帮助下更彻底地清除龈下菌斑和牙结石,达到与手术治疗相当的临床效果,还可以减少患者的术后疼痛,加快组织愈合,降低牙周炎复发率^[5-6]。

根面牙结石的残留对牙周组织的主要危害来

自其表面堆积的菌斑,由于牙结石的存在使得菌斑与组织表面紧密接触,引起组织的炎症反应^[7-8]。牙结石的多孔结构也容易吸附大量的细菌毒素,此外,根面牙结石多见于牙周袋内,需要探针才能探查到,很难通过直视清除彻底^[9]。本研究对重度牙周炎多根后牙进行了不同方法治疗后牙结石残留情况的比较,发现内窥镜辅助下超声SRP组和传统SRP组的牙结石残留率都低于未治疗组,内窥镜辅助下超声SRP组与其它两组数据存在统计学意义。然而本研究中传统SRP组与未治疗组没有显著差异,考虑可能和后牙根分叉的形态复杂,传统刮治难以彻底清除根面的凹沟、根分叉顶部等“死角”,治疗难度大有关。Kuang等^[10]筛选关于内窥镜辅助下SRP和传统SRP牙结石残留率及相关牙周临床指数的相关临床文献进行Meta分析得出结论:传统SRP牙结石残留率明显高于内窥镜辅助下SRP,内窥镜操作牙周临床指数有明



显改善。然而,内窥镜的操作比较复杂,对操作者要求较高,且在内窥镜下进行牙周治疗需要花费较长的时间,所耗时间可能较常规翻瓣手术时间更长。

传统观点认为牙周袋内的龈下菌斑产生的内毒素被根面的牙骨质吸附,想要彻底清除根面的内毒素促进牙周再附着,除了清除根面嵌入牙骨质的牙结石外还必须同时刮除牙根表面感染的病变牙骨质,使刮治后的根面光滑而平整。但目前研究表明,细菌内毒素在牙骨质表面的附着比较表浅和松散,根面平整时容易刮除干净,没有必要通过过多的刮除牙骨质来达到根面无感染状态^[11],而且牙骨质可以影响牙周膜细胞的活性,并可能在牙周治疗中起重要的调节作用^[12]。传统刮治对根面牙骨质过度的刮除,使牙根变细,如同牙根外吸收一样,造成刮治术后的根面敏感,也增加了牙髓与牙周袋之间的通道,增加了相互感染的机会。徐岩等^[13]研究发现体外培养牙周膜细胞接种到保留牙骨质的牙片上,原有的牙骨质可促进其向成牙骨质细胞分化,形成牙骨质样基质,有利于牙骨质的修复和牙周组织的愈合;牙骨质完全去除反而不利于牙周组织的愈合。本研究中,观察到内窥镜辅助下超声SRP组牙骨质虽有部分脱落,局部变薄的现象发生,但与传统SRP组相比,有效的保留了不必要的牙骨质。内窥镜下操作时可以观察到根面的情况,故而可以调节力量大小和方向,减少牙周软硬组织损伤,缩短恢复时间,患者疼痛感较轻^[14]。

总之,内窥镜辅助下超声SRP能深入到牙周袋底,更彻底清除龈下菌斑和牙结石,与传统SRP相比,其对牙根表面的损伤较小,造成的牙骨质丧失较少,值得临床推广和应用。

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