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· 临床研究 ·

基于CBCT对上颌窦外侧壁厚度的研究

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【摘要】 目的 探讨不同牙位上颌窦外侧壁厚度与年龄、性别的关系,为上颌窦底提升术实施提供参考。**方法** 选取2020年3月至2020年10月就诊于山西医科大学第一医院口腔科222例患者的锥形束CT(cone-beam CT, CBCT)影像,于CBCT图像的冠状面分别测量上颌第一前磨牙、第二前磨牙、第一磨牙及第二磨牙对应的上颌窦外侧壁厚度,并分析其与性别的关系。根据年龄将患者分为3个组:①青年组(18~29岁);②中年组(30~59岁);③老年组(≥ 60 岁),分析不同年龄组上颌窦外侧壁厚度的差异。**结果** 第一前磨牙、第二前磨牙、第一磨牙和第二磨牙上颌窦外侧壁厚度分别为 (1.61 ± 0.58) mm、 (1.68 ± 0.66) mm、 (2.00 ± 0.76) mm及 (1.71 ± 0.71) mm,第一磨牙处最厚,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);青年组上颌窦外侧壁厚度在第一前磨牙和第一磨牙处均高于中年组和老年组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);男性上颌窦外侧壁厚度在第二磨牙区高于女性[(1.78 ± 0.80) mm vs. (1.63 ± 0.62) mm, $P = 0.029$]。**结论** 不同牙位对应的上颌窦外侧壁厚度不同,第一磨牙区最厚,上颌窦外侧壁厚度随着年龄的增加而变薄,且男性外侧壁厚度高于女性。

【关键词】 上颌窦; 上颌窦外侧壁; 骨厚度; 上颌窦底提升术; 侧壁开窗入路;
黏膜穿孔; 牙种植; 锥形束CT



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A study of the maxillary sinus lateral wall thickness using cone-beam CT WANG Yanlin¹, SUN Xiaojun^{1,2}.

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the relationship between the thickness of the lateral wall of the maxillary sinus and patient age and sex at different tooth sites to provide a reference for sinus floor elevations. **Methods** Cone-beam CT (CBCT) imaging data were collected from 222 patients admitted to the Department of Stomatology, the First Hospital of Shanxi Medical University, from March 2020 to October 2020. The thicknesses of the maxillary sinus lateral wall of the first premolar, second premolar, first molar and second molar were observed and measured on the coronal plane of CBCT images, and the relationship between the maxillary sinus lateral wall thickness and patient sex was analyzed. The patients were divided into the following groups according to their age: ①the young group (18~29 years old), ②the middle-aged group (30~59 years old), and ③the elderly group (≥ 60 years old). The difference in the maxillary sinus lateral wall thickness was compared among these three age groups. **Results** The mean thicknesses of the maxillary sinus lateral wall at the first premolar, second premolar, first molar and second molar were (1.61 ± 0.58) mm, (1.68 ± 0.66) mm, (2.00 ± 0.76) mm and (1.71 ± 0.71) mm, respectively. The maximum thickness of the lateral wall was located at the first molar ($P < 0.05$). The thickness of the maxillary sinus lateral wall in the young group was significantly thicker than that in the middle-aged group and the elderly group at the first premolar and first molar ($P < 0.05$).

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The thickness of the maxillary sinus lateral wall in males was significantly thicker than that in females at the second molar [(1.78 ± 0.80) mm vs. (1.63 ± 0.62) mm, $P = 0.029$]. **Conclusion** The mean thickness of the lateral wall changes at different reference points. The maxillary sinus lateral wall is the thickest at M1. The thickness of the maxillary sinus lateral wall decreased with age, and the thickness of the lateral wall was higher in males than in females.

[Key words] maxillary sinus; maxillary sinus lateral wall; bone thickness; sinus floor elevation; lateral window approach; membrane perforation; dental implants; cone-beam CT

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上颌窦底提升术是种植骨增量手术的一种有效方法,可分为经外侧壁开窗的外提升术和牙槽嵴顶的内提升术^[1]。上颌窦外侧壁厚度是影响上颌窦外提升术手术复杂程度的重要因素。外侧壁较薄时,手术器械较易进入上颌窦术区,但磨削骨沟时易磨穿造成黏膜穿孔,而较厚的外侧壁,不仅开窗费时费力,而且完整剥离上颌窦黏膜比较困难。本研究通过锥形束CT(cone beam CT, CBCT)测量上颌窦外侧壁厚度,探讨其与牙位,年龄、性别等的关系,为上颌窦底植骨手术实施提供指导意义。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象

收集2020年3月至2020年10月于山西医科大学第一医院口腔科拍摄的222例CBCT扫描数据,共444侧上颌窦影像,其中男性110例,女性112例,年龄18~74岁,平均年龄(40.5 ± 8.1)岁。纳入标准: ≥ 18 岁,汉族,面部外形基本正常;无上颌窦肿瘤、炎症、外伤及手术史;无上颌骨先天性发育严重缺陷及严重全身性系统疾病;无种植义齿修复;CBCT影像清晰,无伪影。符合纳入标准者根据年龄分为3组: $\textcircled{1}$ 青年组:18~29岁; $\textcircled{2}$ 中年组:

30~59岁; $\textcircled{3}$ 老年组: ≥ 60 岁。

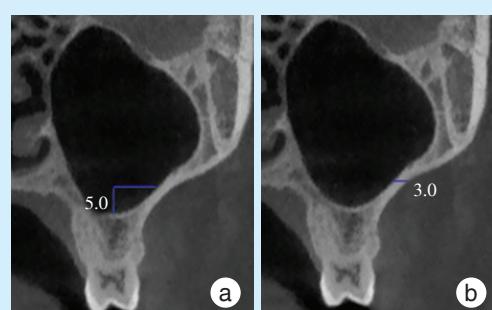
1.2 拍摄方法

采用New Tom VGi锥形束CT扫描仪(QR s.r.l, Verona公司,意大利)获取影像资料,扫描条件:电压110 kV,曝光时间3.6 s,扫描视野15 cm×15 cm,最小轴向厚度0.3 mm。应用配套的NNT Viewer(QR s.r.l, Verona公司,意大利)图像三维重建处理软件进行测量。

受检者取站位,两眼平视前方,眶耳平面与地面平行,固定额部及颈部,咬合关系处于牙尖交错位。

1.3 测量内容及方法

选取上颌第一前磨牙、第二前磨牙、第一磨牙及第二磨牙中轴对应的上颌窦冠状面为测量面,参考Danesh-Sani等^[2]方法以距上颌窦底最低点垂直向上5 mm处为测量点,用软件自带的测量尺测量上颌窦外侧壁厚度(图1)。对于后牙缺失的患者,本研究采用Yu等^[3]方法,只有一颗后牙缺失,以缺牙间隙中点为测量位点;多颗后牙缺失,以距邻牙5 mm为测量位点,远中8 mm处为下一测量位点。所有测量由同一名医师完成,每个牙位均测量3次,每次测量间隔一周,取其平均值为最终测量结果,并行一致性检验($Kappa = 0.72$)。



a: on the coronal plane, the thickness of the maxillary sinus lateral wall was measured 5 mm vertically upward from the lowest point of the maxillary sinus; b: the thickness of the maxillary sinus lateral wall was measured at the measuring point

Figure 1 Schematic diagram of the lateral wall

thickness measurement of the maxillary sinus

图1 上颌窦外侧壁厚度测量方法示意图



1.4 统计学分析

使用SPSS 22.0软件进行统计分析,不同年龄组外侧壁厚度的数据符合正态分布与方差齐性,以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,采用单因素方差分析进行比较,采用SNK法进行两两比较;上颌窦外侧壁厚度与不同性别比较采用两独立样本t检验;不同牙位上颌窦外侧壁厚度的数据符合正态分布,但方差不齐,采用Kruskal-Wallis检验分析。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 不同牙位上颌窦外侧壁厚度及变化趋势

上颌窦外侧壁厚度在上颌第一前磨牙、第二前磨牙、第一磨牙及第二磨牙处的平均厚度分别为 (1.61 ± 0.58) mm、 (1.68 ± 0.66) mm、 (2.00 ± 0.76) mm及 (1.71 ± 0.71) mm,第一磨牙处最厚,并且从第一前磨牙区至第一磨牙区逐渐变厚,而到第二磨牙区变薄的趋势(表1)。

表1 不同牙位上颌窦外侧壁厚度比较

Table 1 Comparison of the lateral wall thickness of maxillary sinus in different tooth positions $\bar{x} \pm s$, mm

Tooth Site	n	Lateral wall thickness	H	P
First premolar	328	1.61 ± 0.58		
Second premolar	436	1.68 ± 0.66		
First molar	444	$2.00 \pm 0.76^{(1,2)}$	38.67	< 0.001
Second molar	440	$1.71 \pm 0.71^{(3)}$		

1): compared with first premolar, $P < 0.05$; 2): compared with second premolar, $P < 0.05$; 3): compared with first molar, $P < 0.05$

2.2 不同年龄组上颌窦外侧壁厚度的差异

上颌第一前磨牙区的青年组外侧壁厚度高于中年组与老年组,分别为 (1.72 ± 0.62) mm、 (1.53 ± 0.53) mm及 (1.48 ± 0.49) mm,差异有统计学意义($P = 0.004$);上颌第一磨牙区青年组外侧壁厚度高于中年组与老年组分别为 (2.10 ± 0.80) mm、 (1.95 ± 0.72) mm及 (1.85 ± 0.72) mm,差异有统计学意义($P = 0.037$);但不同年龄组上颌第二前磨牙和第二磨牙区外侧壁厚度差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。见表2。

2.3 不同性别上颌窦外侧壁厚度的差异

男性上颌窦外侧壁厚度在第二磨牙区高于女性,分别为 (1.78 ± 0.80) mm、 (1.63 ± 0.62) mm,差异有统计学意义($P = 0.029$),但男性与女性的上颌第一前磨牙、第二前磨牙及第一磨牙区外侧壁厚度间差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。见表3。

表2 不同年龄组上颌窦外侧壁厚度的比较

Table 2 Comparison of the lateral wall thickness of the maxillary sinus at different ages $\bar{x} \pm s$, mm

Tooth Site	Age (years)	n	Lateral wall thickness	F	P
First premolar	18 ~ 29	164	1.72 ± 0.62		
	30 ~ 59	116	$1.53 \pm 0.53^{(1)}$	5.556	0.004
	60 ~ 74	48	$1.48 \pm 0.49^{(1)}$		
Second premolar	18 ~ 29	196	1.72 ± 0.66		
	30 ~ 59	176	1.69 ± 0.68	1.269	0.282
	60 ~ 74	64	1.57 ± 0.60		
First molar	18 ~ 29	200	2.10 ± 0.80		
	30 ~ 59	180	1.95 ± 0.72	3.331	0.037
	60 ~ 74	64	$1.85 \pm 0.72^{(1)}$		
Second molar	18 ~ 29	200	1.69 ± 0.77		
	30 ~ 59	180	1.67 ± 0.65	2.047	0.130
	60 ~ 74	60	1.88 ± 0.69		

1): compared with 18 ~ 29 years old age group, $P < 0.05$

表3 男性与女性间上颌窦外侧壁厚度的比较

Table 3 Comparison of the lateral wall thickness of maxillary sinus between males and females $\bar{x} \pm s$, mm

Tooth Site	Gender	n	Lateral wall thickness	t	P
First premolar	Male	168	1.57 ± 0.52	-0.308	0.758
	Female	160	1.59 ± 0.56		
Second premolar	Male	220	1.67 ± 0.70	-0.443	0.658
	Female	216	1.69 ± 0.63		
First molar	Male	220	2.05 ± 0.83	1.443	0.150
	Female	224	1.95 ± 0.69		
Second molar	Male	216	1.78 ± 0.80	2.190	0.029
	Female	224	1.63 ± 0.62		

3 讨论

上颌窦侧壁开窗方式主要有翻入式、磨除式、揭盖式3种^[4]。翻入式虽有内旋的骨板作为新形成的上颌窦底,但若上颌窦外侧壁较厚,则手术操作困难,并发症发生率较高。无论磨除式还是揭盖式首先都要先进行骨切割以获得进入上颌窦通道,而预备骨窗时通常使用球钻标定骨窗形态,外侧壁较厚时可选择球钻,或者先磨薄骨壁,再开窗预备;较薄的外侧壁,建议使用超声骨刀,以减少黏膜穿孔的发生率。黏膜穿孔是上颌窦底提升术最常见的并发症,发生率为10%~44%^[5]。因此术前评估上颌窦外侧壁厚度对于减少术中并发症的发生,提高上颌窦底提升术的成功率有重要临床意义。

本研究结果显示上颌窦外侧壁平均厚度为 (1.75 ± 0.68) mm;Yu等^[3]对61例中国台湾患者的CBCT影像资料研究发现上颌窦外侧壁平均厚度



为(2.08 ± 0.94)mm,与本研究结果相近。而国外学者Lim等^[6]对109例患者的CBCT研究发现尖牙至第二磨牙区上颌窦外侧壁平均厚度为(3.10 ± 2.75)mm~(6.49 ± 3.96)mm,与本研究结果有较大差异,推测种族可能对上颌窦外侧壁骨厚度有影响。Saltagi等^[7]研究种族对骨影响时发现黑色人种的颅骨和颧骨厚度均显著高于白色人种。成骨与破骨的平衡是维持正常骨量的关键,不同种族的成骨活动以及骨代谢可能会不同,进而影响骨量以及上颌窦外侧骨壁厚度。

上颌窦的范围一般为前磨牙到第三磨牙,有些甚至可达尖牙区域,不同牙位对应的上颌窦外侧壁厚度不同。本研究显示上颌窦外侧壁骨厚度从第一前磨牙处开始逐渐增厚,第一磨牙处最厚,然后到第二磨牙逐渐变薄。Kiakojori等^[8]研究结果显示第一磨牙区外侧壁最厚。Lim等^[6]研究结果显示从尖牙区至第一磨牙区外侧壁厚度逐渐增加,至第二磨牙区降低,与本研究结果一致。而Yang等^[9]通过测量302例患者的CT发现上颌窦外侧壁厚度从第二前磨牙区至第二磨牙区逐渐增厚。这些差异可能与上颌窦周围结构包括颧牙槽嵴,尖牙隆突和上颌结节对外侧壁厚度的影响有关。另外Yang等^[9]研究采用的是螺旋CT,而本研究则是CBCT,CBCT作为一种牙科专用CT具有图像清晰、测量准确的优点,空间分辨率高,能够提供亚毫米分辨率的高质量诊断影像,尤其对骨组织的分辨率高于普通CT^[10-11]。

上颌窦的形态大小与年龄存在一定的关系。出生时的上颌窦为一窄隙,窦腔内充满液体,随后逐渐被气体代替,气腔化即气腔形成作为一种生理现象,存在于生长发育的各个过程。本研究中3个年龄组上颌窦外侧壁厚度在第一前磨牙区和第一磨牙区有显著差异,且随着年龄的增加外侧壁厚度降低。Talo等^[12]研究结果显示距窦底3 mm处不同年龄组上颌窦外侧壁厚度有差异,且随着年龄增长呈变薄趋势,与本研究结果基本一致。上颌窦无重要的肌肉附着,上颌后牙区骨质疏松,通常为3类或者4类骨质,其大小和形态主要受气腔化程度和方向的影响,其中内侧壁和上壁形状位置较为固定,外侧壁、前壁和下壁则处于不断发育变化中。胡志等^[13]研究显示上颌窦容积7~20岁增大,18~20岁达峰值,29~35岁出现第2次增长高峰,36~40岁大幅下降,41岁后达到稳定状态,因此推测上颌窦外侧壁厚度随年龄变化可能与上

颌窦气化有关。男女之间比较分析,第二磨牙区男性外侧壁厚度高于女性。Danesh-Sani等^[2]对430例患者的CBCT影像进行研究,结果显示女性外侧壁厚度在第一前磨牙、第二前磨牙和第二磨牙区显著低于男性。Kang等^[14]研究发现男性和女性在距窦底3 mm处的侧壁厚度有显著性差异,且男性的侧壁较女性厚。这可能是因为女性容易发生骨吸收,骨密度降低,并随着年龄的增加骨稳定性降低^[15]。

4 小 结

本研究以222例患者的CBCT影像资料为研究对象,对上颌窦外侧壁厚度进行测量并分析,结果发现不同牙位对应的外侧壁厚度不同,且从第一前磨牙处逐渐增厚,第一磨牙处最厚,到第二磨牙逐渐变薄。因此,术前应通过CBCT对患者上颌窦外侧壁厚度进行测量分析,以利于术前手术方案设计及术前风险评估,减少术后并发症,提高手术成功率。上颌窦外提升术中骨窗多为卵圆形,本研究只在距上颌窦底5 mm处进行水平层面观测,因此后续应继续对不同高度处外侧壁厚度进行测量分析,为上颌窦底提升术提供更为全面的理论依据。

【Author contributions】 Wang YL wrote the article. Sun XJ designed the study and reviewed the article. All authors read and approved the final manuscript as submitted.

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