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· 防治实践 ·

妊娠期牙周疾病对小于胎龄儿影响的调查研究

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【摘要】 目的 调查孕妇妊娠期牙周疾病发生的相关社会环境因素,分析妊娠中期妇女的牙周状况对分娩小于胎龄儿(small for gestation age, SGA)的影响。方法 纳入2015年5月~2018年5月于四川大学华西口腔医院牙周专科就诊的孕妇共215例,于妊娠16~24周进行牙周检查并记录牙周探诊出血指数(bleeding on probing, BOP)、探诊深度(probing depth, PD)、附着丧失(clinical attachment loss, CAL)等指标,同时按照牙周疾病的诊断标准进行产前分组(牙周炎组32例,牙龈炎组171例,牙周健康组12例);患者知情同意选择是否接受牙周基础治疗。通过问卷调查表收集患者基本信息及社会经济相关信息。分娩后收集分娩结果,根据分娩结果进行产后分组(SGA和非SGA组)。比较各组间牙周临床指标及问卷调查、分娩结果等情况。结果 平均PD($P=0.005$, $r=-0.192$)、BOP%($P=0.003$, $r=-0.199$)与经济收入呈负相关。牙周炎组平均家庭月收入较牙周健康组及牙龈炎组($P<0.05$)低;牙周健康组使用牙线者比例较牙龈炎组高($P<0.05$);106名孕妇接受了牙周超声龈上洁治及龈下刮治,109例孕妇仅进行口腔卫生宣教。最终23例(10.7%)发生了SGA,SGA发生率在3组间差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。SGA组PD ≥ 5 mm、PD ≥ 4 mm的百分比高于非SGA组($P<0.05$)。SGA发生率在接受牙周基础治疗组与未接受治疗组间差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。结论 孕妇的家庭月收入、牙线使用情况对妊娠期牙周疾病的发生有影响;妊娠期妇女牙周炎的严重程度与SGA的发生有关。

【关键词】 牙周疾病; 小于胎龄儿; 社会经济因素; 妊娠; 口腔卫生; 早产; 低体重儿; 牙周治疗; 探诊深度

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Investigation on the influence of periodontal disease in gestation on small for gestational age TANG Jing, YE Changchang, XIA Zhongyi, WU Wanhong, HUANG Ping, WU Yafei. State Key Laboratory of Oral Diseases & National Clinical Research Center for Oral Diseases & Department of Periodontology West China Hospital of Stomatology, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610041, China

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【Abstract】 Objective The purpose of this study was to investigate the relevant social and environmental factors affecting the occurrence of periodontal diseases during pregnancy in pregnant women and to analyze the influence of the periodontal status of women in the second trimester of pregnancy on small for gestational age (SGA) delivery. **Methods** A total of 215 pregnant women were enrolled in this study in the Department of Periodontology of the West China Hospital of Stomatology of Sichuan University from May 2015 to May 2018. Periodontal parameters, such as bleeding on probing (BOP), probing depth (PD) and clinical attachment loss (CAL), were recorded at 16-24 weeks of gestational age.

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Subjects were divided into the periodontitis ($n = 32$) group, gingivitis ($n = 171$) group and periodontally healthy ($n = 12$) group according to their periodontal conditions. With the patient's informed consent, the patient decided whether to receive periodontal treatment. Basic and socioeconomic information was collected through questionnaires. After delivery, subjects were divided into the SGA group and non-SGA group according to their birth results. The periodontal clinical indicators, questionnaire results and delivery results were compared among the groups. **Results** The mean PD ($P = 0.005$, $r = -0.192$) and BOP% ($P = 0.003$, $r = -0.199$) were negatively correlated with economic income. The family income in the periodontitis group was significantly lower than that in the healthy group and the gingivitis group ($P < 0.05$). The flossing use rate was significantly higher in the healthy group than that in the gingivitis group ($P < 0.05$). A total of 106 pregnant women received scaling and root planing, while 109 patients only received oral hygiene instruction. After delivery, SGA occurred in 23 cases (10.7%), and there were no significant difference in SGA incidence among the three groups ($P > 0.05$). PD ≥ 5 mm% and PD ≥ 4 mm% ($P < 0.05$) were significantly higher in the SGA group than in the non-SGA group. There was no significant difference in SGA incidence between the treated group and the untreated group ($P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** Family income and dental flossing use have an impact on the incidence of periodontal diseases during pregnancy. The severity of periodontitis in pregnant women is correlated with the incidence of SGA.

【Key words】 periodontal diseases; small for gestational age; socioeconomic factors; pregnancy; oral hygiene; premature delivery; low birth weight infants; periodontal treatment; probing depth

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第四次全国口腔健康流行病学调查结果显示, 35~44岁人群中牙石检出率96.7%, 牙龈出血检出率为87.4%^[1]。牙周病被证实是全身性疾病如心血管疾病、II型糖尿病、早产低体重儿等的危险因素^[2]。Offenbacher首先发现分娩低出生体重儿的妇女, 其牙周组织附着丧失程度大于分娩正常体重儿的产妇^[3]。目前通过对临床大数据的回顾发现, 孕妇重度牙周炎可能是引起小于胎龄儿 (small for gestational age, SGA) 等不良妊娠结局的主要危险因素之一^[4], 牙周疾病人群分娩低体重儿的危险度为牙周健康者的1.65倍^[5], 牙周炎使早产风险增加1倍^[6], 也有研究认为妊娠牙周疾病与SGA无关^[7], 还缺乏前瞻性的研究来证实两者之间的相关性。近年来, 随着生育政策的开放, 我国高龄产妇(≥ 35 岁)日渐增多^[8], SGA的出生率未能得到有效控制。SGA是围产期预后评估的重要指标, 与新生儿存活率息息相关。本研究通过临床牙周检查及问卷收集调查215例孕妇中影响妊娠期牙周疾病发生的相关社会环境因素, 分析妊娠期妇女的牙周状况对SGA出生的影响。

1 资料和方法

1.1 研究对象

本研究经四川大学华西口腔医院医学伦理委员会批准(WCHSIRB-OT-2016-053)。纳入自2015年5月至2018年5月, 于四川大学华西口腔医院牙周专科就诊的孕妇215例, 年龄21~44岁, 所有资

料采集及牙周检查在妊娠中期(16~24周)进行。在被纳入本研究之前, 进行实验目的及检查方法的介绍并签署知情同意书。纳入标准: 无全身系统性疾病, 如糖尿病、高血压等; 无免疫系统疾病史, 如类风湿性关节炎、系统性红斑狼疮等; 口内至少有20颗余留牙, 至少四颗磨牙, 且每象限不少于5颗; 3个月内无牙周治疗史; 3个月内无抗生素、非甾体类抗炎药及免疫抑制剂服用史。排除标准: 多胎妊娠。

1.1.1 牙周情况分组 根据牙周病及植体周病国际新分类^[9], 按流行病学调查标准, 仅评价探诊出血 (bleeding on probing, BOP) 及探诊深度 (probing depth, PD), 将研究人群分为3类: ①牙周健康组: 无附着丧失, 无假性牙周袋时 PD ≤ 3 mm, 全口 BOP% $< 10\%$; ②牙龈炎组: 无附着丧失, 全口 BOP% $\geq 10\%$; ③牙周炎组: 至少4颗牙齿存在、至少1个 PD ≥ 4 mm 且临床附着丧失 (clinical attachment loss, CAL) ≥ 3 mm 伴有 BOP(+) 的位点^[10]。

1.1.2 分娩结局分组 根据 Dai 等^[11]研究整理的资料整理出2006~2010年我国胎儿不同胎龄平均出生体重第十百分位数表(表1), 将纳入样本根据分娩结果分为两类: 新生儿体重小于同胎龄平均体重的第十百分位数^[12], 其母亲被纳入SGA组, 其余为非SGA组。比较时新生儿胎龄向下取整。

1.2 社会经济状况采集

采用自制的孕妇基本信息采集表(见本文 OSID 码)采集研究对象基本资料及医疗相关信息,

表1 2006~2010年中国胎儿不同胎龄平均出生体重第十百分位数

Table 1 10th percentile for average birth weight of Chinese different gestational ages newborns during 2006-2010 g

Gender	Gestational age (weeks)															
	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Male	895	1 056	1 220	1 388	1 563	1 746	1 939	2 143	2 356	2 565	2 739	2 849	2 908	2 943	2 963	2 976
Female	830	992	1 157	1 325	1 499	1 680	1 871	2 071	2 279	2 482	2 652	2 764	2 824	2 854	2 868	2 875

包括:年龄,就诊时妊娠周数,教育程度,家庭月收入,系统性疾病,饮酒情况,医疗史,药物使用情况等。

1.3 牙周情况记录

牙周袋PD:牙周探针进行全口牙周探诊,每颗牙探诊6个位点(近中颊,颊面正中,远中颊,近中舌,舌面正中,远中舌位点),计算平均值记为个体样本PD,并计算个体各位点PD $\geq 3, 4, 5$ mm的百分比。

CAL:龈缘位于釉牙骨质界冠方时,CAL计算方法为牙周袋探诊深度减去龈缘到釉牙骨质界的距离;龈缘位于釉牙骨质界根方时,CAL计算方法为牙周袋探诊深度加上龈缘到釉牙骨质界的距离,计算平均值记为个体样本CAL。

BOP:钝头牙周探针的尖端置于龈下1 mm处,观察20 s,出血记录为BOP阳性,否则记为BOP阴性。检查所有牙齿的6个位点,计算BOP阳性位点数占总位点数的比例为BOP阳性率(BOP%)。

1.4 牙周治疗的选择

在记录牙周情况的同时,患者知情同意下选择是否接受牙周基础治疗。治疗组(106例)患者在同一牙周专科医师操作下进行牙周超声龈上洁治及龈下刮治,一周后进行复查,无其余治疗措施。非治疗组(109例)仅进行口腔卫生宣教,不进行其他治疗措施。

1.5 分娩结果采集

预产期后一个月内电话回访患者获取分娩结果,包括:新生儿胎龄,体重,性别,分娩方式等指标。

1.6 统计学方法

使用SPSS软件(22.0)对数据进行统计分析。定量资料在数据分析之前,采用Shapiro-Wilk检验了解数据的分布情况,呈正态分布的数据,用平均值 \pm 标准差表示,采用One-way ANOVA或t检验对变量组间差异进行分析;不呈正态分布的数据,用中位数(P_{25}, P_{75})表示,采用Kruskal-Wallis H或Mann-Whitney检验对变量组间差异进行分析。定

性资料用频数(百分比)表示,采用列联表卡方检验。非正态分布数据采用Spearman检验进行相关性分析。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 牙周健康组、牙龈炎组、牙周炎组组间特征比较

按照牙周情况分组,其中牙周炎患者32例(14.9%),记做牙周炎组;牙龈炎患者171例(79.5%),记做牙龈炎组;牙周健康者12例(5.6%),记做牙周健康组。3组间的特征比较见表2。

牙周健康组的家庭月收入较牙周炎组及牙龈炎组高($P < 0.05$),未发现各组间的年龄、教育程度差异有统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。口腔维护因素中,97.2%(209人)的孕妇每日刷牙不少于2次,但刷牙时间 ≥ 3 min的孕妇比例仅为32.1%(69例);使用漱口水的比例为34%(73/215),使用牙线的孕妇比例为15.3%(33/215),牙周健康组使用牙线者较牙龈炎组多($P < 0.05$)。有定期进行口腔检查习惯的患者为39.1%(84例)。刷牙时间、刷牙次数、使用漱口水各组间无统计学差异($P > 0.05$)。

年口腔就医率($P = 0.041, r = 0.14$)、刷牙时间($P = 0.02, r = 0.159$)、接受牙周治疗情况($P = 0.015, r = 0.161$)与经济收入呈正相关;出生周数($P = 0.029, r = -0.149$)、平均PD($P = 0.005, r = -0.192$)、BOP%($P = 0.003, r = -0.199$)与经济收入负相关。刷牙时间($P = 0.031, r = 0.147$)、年口腔就医率($P = 0.014, r = 0.168$)、医疗保险购买率($P = 0.003, r = 0.205$)、牙线使用情况($P = 0.026, r = 0.152$)、漱口水使用情况($P = 0.034, r = 0.145$)、对妊娠牙周知识的认知($P = 0.001, r = 0.252$)与受教育年限正相关。

最终23例患者的分娩属于SGA,有1例来自牙周炎组(1/32, 3.1%),21例来自牙龈炎组(21/171, 12.3%),1例来自牙周健康组(1/12, 8.3%)。虽然SGA率在牙龈炎组最高,但未发现与其它组的差

表2 不同牙周分组受试对象的特征

	Table 2 Demographic characteristics of subjects in the different periodontal groups			n(%)	
	Periodontitis group (n=32)	Gingivitis group (n=171)	Health group (n=12)	F/Z/ χ^2	P
Population characteristics and questionnaire results					
Median age (years)	29 (26.3, 32)	29 (26, 32)	28 (26, 29.8)	0.013	0.987
Bachelor's degree or above	26 (81.3%)	135 (78.9%)	10 (83.3%)	0.200	0.905
Monthly household income above 10 000 yuan	13 (40.6%)	111 (64.9%)	9 (75.0%)	7.669	0.022*
Primiparity	23 (71.9%)	137 (80.1%)	10 (83.3%)	1.246	0.536
BMI	19.85 (19.0, 22.1)	20.83 (19.3, 22.2)	21.51 (19.9, 22.9)	0.760	0.469
Nondrinkers	29 (90.6%)	154 (90.1%)	12 (100.0%)	2.425	0.297
Quiet cooperation in mental state	30 (93.8%)	165 (96.5%)	12 (100.0%)	1.409	0.494
Family history of periodontal disease	5 (15.6%)	16 (9.4%)	2 (16.7%)	1.448	0.485
Normal sleep	32 (100.0%)	168 (98.2%)	12 (100.0%)	1.385	0.500
Frequency of dental visits ≥ 1 /year	7 (21.9%)	72 (42.1%)	5 (41.7%)	4.670	0.097
Brushing frequency ≥ 2 times/d	30 (93.7%)	167 (97.7%)	12 (100.0%)	1.866	0.390
Brushing time (≥ 3 minutes/time)	10 (31.3%)	55 (32.2%)	4 (33.3%)	0.019	0.990
Use of mouthwash	10 (31.3%)	59 (34.5%)	4 (33.3%)	0.131	0.937
Use of flossing	5 (15.6%)	23 (13.5%)	5 (41.7%) ¹⁾	6.873	0.043
Participation in oral health insurance	25 (78.1%)	123 (71.9%)	8 (66.7%)	0.757	0.685
Awareness of periodontal disease during pregnancy	18 (56.3%)	111 (64.9%)	7 (58.3%)	1.946	0.378
Proportion of patients receiving basic periodontal treatment	19 (59.4%)	84 (49.1%)	3 (25.0%)	4.282	0.118
Results of delivery					
Birth weight ($\bar{x} \pm s$, g)	3 294.94 \pm 431.78	3 237.22 \pm 431.75	3 257.50 \pm 323.68	0.004	0.996
Gestational age (w)	39.36 (38.5, 40)	39.28 (38.9, 40)	39.29 (38.2, 40.4)	0.251	0.778
SGA	1 (3.1%)	21 (12.3%)	1 (8.3%)	3.091	0.213
Cesarean section	17 (53.1%)	96 (56.1%)	8 (66.7%)	0.670	0.715
Periodontal index					
BOP%	61.61 (44.2, 79.1)	44.05 (30.4, 61.1)	5.36 (5.8, 5.4)	61.400	< 0.001*
Mean PD (mm)	3.06 (2.8, 3.6)	2.45 (2.2, 2.7)	1.73 (1.5, 2.0)	98.123	< 0.001*
PD ≥ 5 mm%	30.34 (6.7, 51.6)	3.57 (0.6, 17.9)	0.00 (0.0, 0.0)	70.473	< 0.001*
PD ≥ 4 mm%	62.20 (27.7, 94.3)	19.80 (7.1, 42.9)	0.55 (0.0, 3.6)	76.180	< 0.001*
PD ≥ 3 mm%	94.35 (79.0, 100)	67.86 (41.1, 96.4)	25.30 (8.9, 43.8)	47.046	< 0.001*
Mean CAL (mm)	3.27 (3.1, 3.8)	0.00 (0.0, 0.0)	0.00 (0.0, 0.0)	212.162	< 0.001*

Note SGA: small for gestation age; BMI: body mass index; BOP: bleeding on probing; PD: probing depth; CAL: clinical attachment loss; 1) indicates that there is a significant difference compared with the gingivitis group; * indicates that there are significant differences between groups

异有统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。

2.2 SGA组与非SGA组特征比较

SGA组年龄、BMI等基本人群特征,教育程度、家庭月收入等社会经济因素,刷牙时间、刷牙频率等口腔卫生维护措施均与非SGA组相似,组间差异无统计学意义。分娩结果方面,SGA组的出生体重($2\,622.17 \pm 242.69$)g低于非SGA组($3\,321.78 \pm 378.5$)g,差异有统计学意义($t = 6.257, P = 0.001$),组间性别差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。牙周临床指标PD、BOP%组间差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。SGA组的PD ≥ 5 mm% (5.06%)和PD ≥ 4 mm% (25%)高于非SGA组(0.62%, 10.7%),差异有

统计学意义($Z = 5.563, P = 0.045; Z = 6.621, P = 0.03$)。妊娠中期接受牙周基础治疗的人群中发生SGA的比例为8.5%(9/106),未接受治疗的人群中发生SGA的比例为12.8%(14/109),SGA发生率在接受治疗组与未接受治疗组间差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 0.141, P = 0.707$)。

3 讨论

妊娠期妇女饮食习惯改变,激素分泌及代谢水平变化,易导致妊娠期龈炎、妊娠期牙周炎及妊娠期牙龈瘤等疾病发生。在日本年轻孕妇中患牙周疾病的比例占11.3%^[13],在我国尚缺乏相关研究

报导。Jiang等^[14]对我国孕前妇女进行抽样调查牙周疾病患病比例为73.9%,我国尚无妊娠期牙周疾病的全国性流行病学调查数据,上海市561名孕妇的牙周疾病患病率为49.6%^[15]。

菌斑生物膜是牙周炎症的始动因子,未掌握正确的菌斑控制方法可能是妊娠期牙周病发生率居高不下的一个重要原因。在本研究中,尽管每日刷牙不少于2次的患者比例高达97.2%,但调查人群中刷牙时间 ≥ 3 min的患者比例仅为32.1%,有研究表明刷牙频率与受教育年限有关^[16],本研究未发现刷牙频率与受教育年限的相关性,但刷牙时间、年口腔就医率、口腔医疗保险购买率、牙线及漱口水使用情况、对妊娠期牙周疾病认知均与受教育年限具有正相关性。提示在我国刷牙这一行为习惯得到了普及,但对正确的刷牙方式及时间的知识仍然匮乏,需进一步加强口腔卫生宣教。

妊娠期牙周疾病的发生与社会经济因素相关,本研究发现有定期进行口腔检查习惯的患者仅为39.1%,低于美国2012年孕妇口腔就诊率^[17],口腔治疗费用限制了低收入人群的就诊^[18]。研究显示牙周龈下菌斑,龈上牙石的量及牙龈出血情况均与月收入有关,低收入是牙周疾病的危险因素^[19]。研究者对2566名受试者进行了长达5年的追踪,将收入、教育程度与附着丧失水平和失牙数进行回归分析,发现低收入群体牙周组织危险程度是普通群体的1.63倍^[20]。本研究发现,牙周健康组和牙龈炎组家庭月收入较牙周炎组高,和上述研究一致。大部分研究认为这些社会经济因素更多是通过限制妊娠期妇女对口腔保健知识的了解,影响其生活环境和卫生习惯。菌斑控制对牙周疾病的发生发展至关重要,本研究中牙周健康组较牙龈炎组使用牙线更多,提示菌斑控制与牙龈炎症发展有关,而经济条件制约了看牙医的频率和口腔卫生维护措施的进行^[15]。妊娠期妇女对不良口腔健康负面影响妊娠的知识了解不足^[15],应加强孕妇口腔健康知识教育,以低收入人群为重点对象,开展口腔卫生宣教与讲座,并且将孕前及孕中期口腔检查纳入妇产科常规医嘱。

研究认为重度牙周炎是引起早产、低体重出生、小于胎龄儿等不良妊娠结局的主要危险因素之一^[21]。本研究虽未发现胎儿出生体重及周数在不同牙周分组间的差异,但是深牙周袋比例在SGA组高于非SGA组。Lafaurie等^[21]研究显示,

PD ≥ 4 mm的深牙周袋是低出生体重、早产、SGA的危险因素。临床回顾发现,当牙周病PD逐渐增大时,早产发生率显著增加^[22]。然而仍有少量研究与上述研究并不一致,如Fogacci等^[23]的病例对照研究和Kruger等^[24]的多中心临床病例对照研究均认为牙周临床参数与不良妊娠结局无关。可能的原因是不同研究中研究人群的异质性,纳入和排除标准不同,对牙周临床参数的评估的异质性,对牙周疾病的分类不同,对不良妊娠结局的定义不同,数据记录和处理方式也存在差异。

本研究未发现SGA的发生率在治疗组和非治疗组的差异。研究显示妊娠中期的牙周治疗不能改变不良妊娠结局;在妊娠中期进行非手术牙周治疗对早产低体重出生无显著影响^[25];Rangel-Rincon等^[26]纳入13篇文献进行Meta分析,不足以证明在妊娠中期接受牙周治疗的孕妇不良妊娠结局的发生率显著降低。Spivakovsky^[27]纳入15项研究进行分析,认为妊娠中期牙周治疗对早产无明显影响。Jiang等^[28]在我国农村地区进行研究,发现使用漱口水可改善孕期牙周健康,但未导致胎龄改变。但也有研究显示,在妊娠中期进行牙周治疗可降低围产期胎儿的死亡率和早产率^[29],增加出生体重^[30]。

本研究设置了较严格的纳入和排除条件,收集详尽的信息,包括社会经济因素、牙周情况及妊娠结局,进行精确的数据录入和分析,但仍存在一些不足。首先,受试者来自于口腔医院,牙周健康样本比例少,牙龈炎患者占较大比例,不能完全代表总体人群特征。其次,本研究未能全面收集到治疗组牙周基础治疗后的牙周各项指标。针对以上不足,需要进一步扩大样本人群,完善调查。

本研究发现社会经济因素在某些程度上可以影响妊娠期牙周疾病的发生,患者家庭经济收入、使用牙线情况影响妊娠期牙周疾病的发生。妊娠期妇女的深牙周袋比例一定程度上影响小于胎龄儿的出生。

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