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· 临床研究 ·

异种胶原基质在种植体周角化黏膜增宽中的美学效果评价

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【摘要】目的 评价异种胶原基质在种植体周角化黏膜增宽中的稳定性及美学效果,为异种胶原基质材料的临床应用提供参考依据。**方法** 获得医院伦理委员会审批及患者知情同意,收集2020年7月至2022年9月于滨州医学院附属烟台口腔医院因种植位点颊侧角化黏膜宽度(keratinized mucosa width, KMW) < 2 mm行角化黏膜增宽的20例患者,共纳入36颗种植体,年龄(52.0±10.4)岁,其中女性18例,男性2例。根据移植材料的不同分为游离龈移植(free gingival graft, FGG)对照组和异种胶原基质试验组。测量术后1、3个月种植体颊侧KMW的增量效果及黏膜收缩率,评价术后黏膜瘢痕指数(mucosal scarring index, MSI)。**结果** 术后3个月对照组的KMW为(3.67 ± 1.06)mm,试验组的KMW为(2.96 ± 0.98)mm,差异有统计学意义($t = 2.076, P < 0.05$)。术后1个月试验组KMW收缩率为(33.34 ± 16.30)%,对照组为(22.05 ± 15.47)%,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)；术后3个月试验组KMW收缩率为(51.95 ± 12.60)%,对照组为(37.44 ± 16.30)%,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。术后3个月试验组在瘢痕5项指标中(瘢痕宽度、瘢痕凸度、瘢痕颜色、缝合痕迹、整体外观)均优于对照组,差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。**结论** 异种胶原基质在种植体周角化黏膜增宽中可以增加KMW,同时获得更加自然协调的软组织美学效果,但具有较大的收缩率。

【关键词】 牙种植；角化黏膜；角化黏膜宽度；种植体周角化黏膜增宽；游离龈移植术；异种胶原基质；角化黏膜收缩率；黏膜瘢痕指数；美学效果

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Aesthetic effect evaluation of the xenogeneic collagen matrix in keratinized mucosa augmentation around dental implants YANG Yan, ZHANG Jia, MA Xuechun, CAI Andong, ZHOU Wenjuan, LIU Zhonghao. Department of Implant Dentistry, Binzhou Medical University Affiliated Yantai Stomatological Hospital & Yantai Engineering Research Center for Digital Technology of Stomatology, Yantai 264000, China

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[Abstract] **Objective** To evaluate the stability and aesthetic effect of a xenogeneic collagen matrix (mucograft) on achieving an adequate keratinized mucosa width (KMW) around implants and to provide a reference basis for the clinical application of xenogeneic collagen matrix materials. **Methods** The hospital ethics committee approved the study protocol, and the patients provided informed consent. Twenty patients with a KMW < 2 mm at the buccal implant site who were treated in Binzhou Medical University Affiliated Yantai Stomatological Hospital from July 2020 to September 2022 were included, and a total of 36 implants were included. The mean age of the patients was (52.0±10.4) years, of which 18 were females and 2 were males. They were divided into a free gingival graft group (FGG, control group) and a xenogeneic collagen matrix group (test group) according to different graft materials. The incremental effect of the KMW

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on the buccal side of the implant and the mucosal shrinkage rate was measured at 1 month and 3 months after the operation. The mucosal scar index (MSI) was evaluated after the operation. **Results** At 3 months postoperatively, the KMW was (3.67 ± 1.06) mm in the control group and (2.96 ± 0.98) mm in the test group, and the difference was statistically significant ($t = 2.076$, $P < 0.05$). The KMW shrinkage rate was $(33.34 \pm 16.30)\%$ in the test group and $(22.05 \pm 15.47)\%$ in the control group at 1 month postoperatively and $(51.95 \pm 12.60)\%$ in the test group and $(37.44 \pm 16.30)\%$ in the control group at 3 months postoperatively, with statistically significant differences between the two groups at the same time points ($P < 0.05$). Three months after surgery, the test group showed significantly better outcomes than the control group in terms of the five scar indicators (scar width, scar convexity, scar color, scar trace, and overall appearance), and the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Xenogeneic collagen matrix can increase the peri-implant KMW and achieve a more natural and coordinated soft tissue aesthetic effect but with a higher shrinkage rate.

【Key words】 dental implantation; keratinized mucosa; keratinized mucosa width; keratinized mucosa augmentation around dental implants; free gingival graft; xenogeneic collagen matrix; shrinkage rate of keratinized mucosa; mucosal scarring index; aesthetic effect

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种植体周充足的角化黏膜宽度(keratinized mucosa width, KMW)可减少菌斑堆积,降低种植体周黏膜炎的发病率^[1],从而更好地维持种植体周软硬组织的稳定性^[2-3]。种植体周软组织与修复体或基台之间存在由上皮附着和结缔组织构成的生物学封闭,当种植体周角化黏膜较少或丧失时该重要屏障遭到破坏,可能引起生物学并发症,甚至导致种植失败。因此,越来越多学者关注到种植体周软组织健康、美学的重要性。目前,游离龈移植是增加种植体周角化黏膜宽度较为有效的技术^[4],但其具有明显的局限性,包括开辟第二术区获取自体移植植物,移植物的长度和厚度均受解剖因素限制,并且移植的组织在颜色和质地上常与邻近组织存在差异,因此限制了其在美学区的应用^[5]。异种胶原基质作为自体移植植物的替代材料,避免了第二术区的开辟,减少了患者的痛苦^[6]。其中Mucograft是一种由Ⅰ型和Ⅲ型胶原组成的三维猪胶原基质产品,它包含了致密层、多孔层两种结构,上层为致密结构,因其结构完整性、稳定性和保护作用,能够保护缺损区不受感染,因此可在开放式创口愈合中应用;下层为能够提供支架作用的多孔层,使软组织细胞快速占据,以便允许软组织长入,已有文献报道其临床效果与游离龈移植相似^[7-8]。

目前对于异种胶原基质的研究主要集中在种植体周KMW的增量效果^[9-10],对于增宽术后的美

学效果缺少客观系统的评价。以往临床医生大多采用“红白美学评分”以评估单个种植修复体和周围组织的美学效果,但增宽术中手术切口及缝合往往会导致瘢痕的形成,如果瘢痕边界位于边缘软组织之外,上述指数并不适用,因此需要更全面的指标评估术后软组织的美学效果。黏膜瘢痕指数(mucosal scarring index, MSI)^[11]涵盖瘢痕宽度、瘢痕凸度、瘢痕颜色、缝合痕迹和整体外观5项评估内容,能够更客观地评价种植体周软组织美学效果。

美学区由于种植体植入位置、方向、角度异常以及种植体周围炎导致的美学并发症越来越多,例如附着龈丧失、软组织缺陷等。本研究选择非美学的后牙区行不同方式的附着龈增宽,对比其瘢痕情况,以期指导前牙美学区的软组织手术。同时,通过对分析术后种植体周角化黏膜宽度的收缩率以及黏膜瘢痕指数,评价异种胶原基质Mucograft在种植体周角化黏膜增宽中的稳定性及美学效果,以期为异种胶原基质材料的临床应用提供参考依据。

1 资料和方法

本研究经滨州医学院附属烟台口腔医院伦理委员会批准(202013),所有参与者均签署临床研究知情同意书及手术知情同意书。

1.1 分组设计

以角化黏膜宽度的增量为首要结局指标,利



用PASS 15软件,双侧检验 α 为0.05,检验效能为0.90,考虑20%的脱落率,每组至少需18颗种植体,总计36颗。根据产品手册,本研究使用的异种胶原基质(Mucograft)要求在受区的冠方及根方均需要一定量的角化黏膜,因此本研究根据种植体颊侧剩余的角化黏膜宽度进行分组,KMW<0.5 mm时采用游离龈移植,0.5 mm≤KMW<2 mm时可采用Mucograft或游离龈移植。

1.2 病例资料

招募于滨州医学院附属烟台口腔医院就诊,因种植位点颊侧KMW<2 mm需行角化黏膜增宽的患者,对纳入研究中的种植体品牌及类型未做要求。

1.2.1 纳入标准 ①年龄>18岁;②种植体颊侧KMW<2 mm;③单象限且不超过三个连续种植体;④缺损两侧邻牙平均探诊出血<30%;⑤菌斑百分率<20%;⑥前期未进行软组织增量手术;⑦能充分了解手术性质并签署知情同意;⑧保持良好的口腔卫生及参加所有随访;⑨半年内未参加其他临床研究。

1.2.2 排除标准 ①重度吸烟患者(>10支/d);②口腔和/或外科治疗的一般禁忌症;③既往及同期使用影响黏膜内愈合的药物(如:类固醇、大剂量抗炎药物);④影响结缔组织代谢的疾病;⑤胶原蛋白过敏;⑥瘢痕体质。

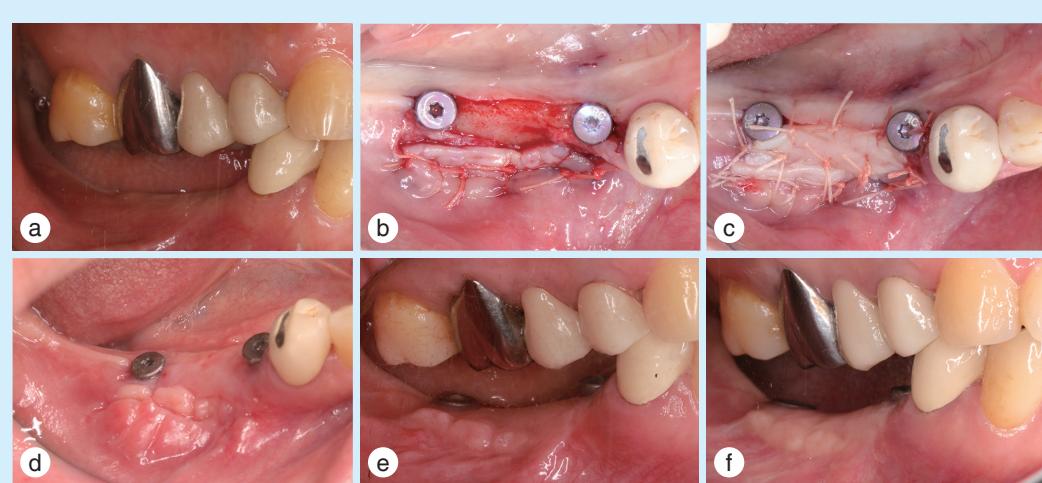
1.3 临床程序

1.3.1 术前准备 完成常规术前化验(血常规、肝功能、心电图)以及系统的牙周治疗,记录术前KMW,术前30 min含漱复方氯己定含漱液3次,每次30 s。

1.3.2 手术流程 于角化黏膜不足区域行阿替卡因肾上腺素注射液局部麻醉,使用15#刀片在膜龈联合处做水平切口,冠根向附加2个梯形切口,延伸4~5 mm至牙槽黏膜,确保解剖安全的情况下预备出6~8 mm的受植床。行半厚瓣分离牙槽黏膜软组织,保留骨膜,去除多余结缔组织、肌肉纤维等。软组织瓣根向复位固定,5-0可吸收线间断缝合固定于骨膜。对照组于上颌前磨牙至第一磨牙距离腭侧龈缘2~3 mm处做切口,控制切口深度以获得厚度为1.0~1.5 mm的移植组织,去除组织面多余的脂肪和腺体组织,将移植植物固定于受植床,严密缝合,供区放置胶质银止血明胶海绵(图1)。试验组将异种胶原基质(Mucograft)依据受体需求裁剪至合适尺寸,多孔层紧贴受植床,固定方式同对照组(图2)。

1.3.3 术后医嘱 局部应用复方氯己定含漱液2周,口服抗生素3 d。术后2周拆除缝线后使用软毛刷进行菌斑控制,在此之前术区避免刷牙及使用牙缝刷等。

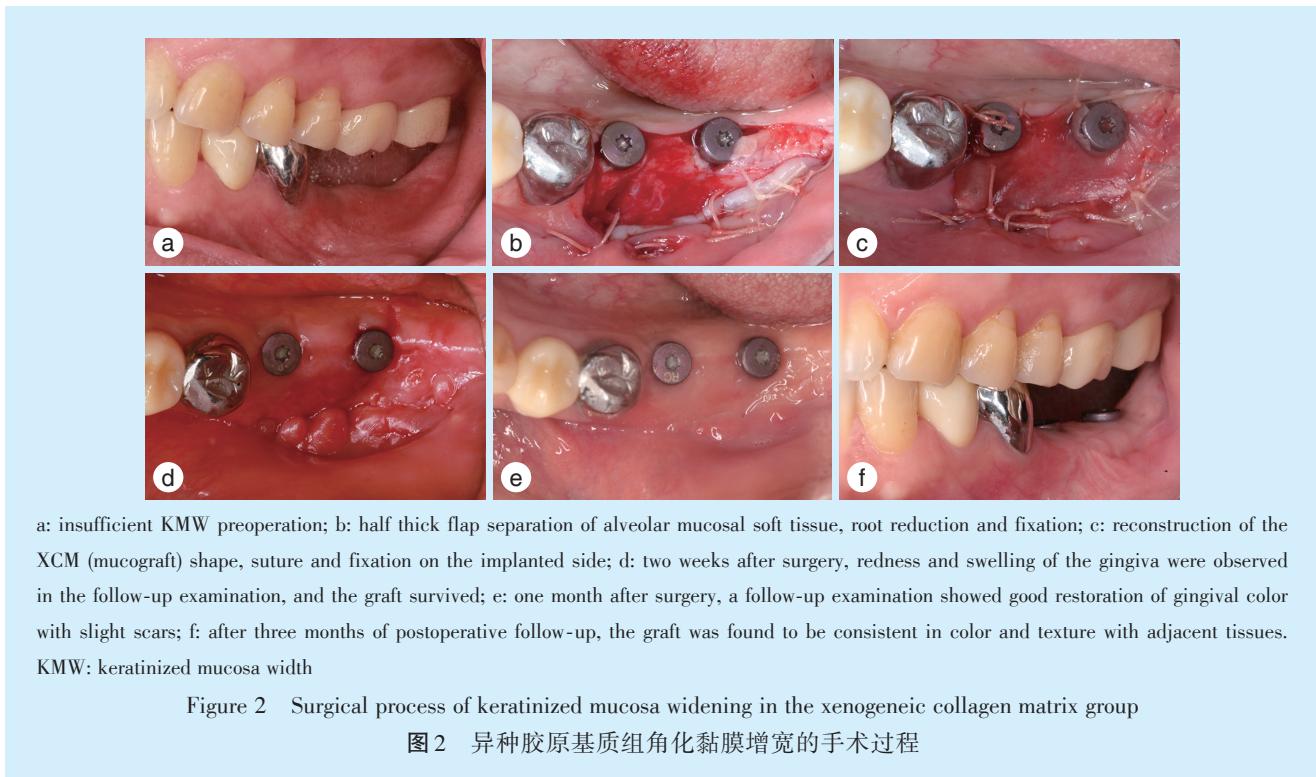
1.3.4 随访 为避免主观差异,由1名未参与试验



a: insufficient KMW preoperation; b: half-thick flap separation of alveolar mucosal soft tissue, root reduction and fixation; c: reconstruction of the mucograft shape, suture and fixation on the implanted side; d: two weeks after surgery, slight redness and swelling of the gingiva were observed in the follow-up examination, and the graft survived; e: one month after surgery, there were obvious scars on the follow-up examination; f: KMW widened to 5 mm after 3 months of postoperative follow-up examination. KMW: keratinized mucosa width

Figure 1 Surgical process of keratinized mucosa widening in the free gingival graft group

图1 游离龈移植组角化黏膜增宽的手术过程



a: insufficient KMW preoperation; b: half thick flap separation of alveolar mucosal soft tissue, root reduction and fixation; c: reconstruction of the XCM (mucograft) shape, suture and fixation on the implanted side; d: two weeks after surgery, redness and swelling of the gingiva were observed in the follow-up examination, and the graft survived; e: one month after surgery, a follow-up examination showed good restoration of gingival color with slight scars; f: after three months of postoperative follow-up, the graft was found to be consistent in color and texture with adjacent tissues.

KMW: keratinized mucosa width

Figure 2 Surgical process of keratinized mucosa widening in the xenogeneic collagen matrix group

图2 异种胶原基质组角化黏膜增宽的手术过程

过程的临床医生于术后即刻、2周、1个月、3个月随访，并对角化黏膜宽度及收缩率进行测量，由3名未参与试验过程的临床医生于术后3个月对黏膜瘢痕指数进行评价。

1.4 评价

1.4.1 一般评价 分别于术后2周、1个月、3个月评价种植体周软组织有无感染、移植物脱落、坏死、种植并发症的发生。

1.4.2 角化黏膜宽度收缩率 使用牙周探针推动牙槽黏膜以确定膜龈联合的位置，测量拟种植位点牙槽嵴顶点处、愈合基台或牙冠颊侧中点黏膜边缘至膜龈联合的垂直距离，即为种植体周KMW（图3）。角化黏膜宽度收缩率指随访的角化黏膜

损失量与术后即刻的角化黏膜宽度之比。根据上述方法测量术前、术后即刻、1个月、3个月的KMW，计算角化黏膜宽度收缩率。

1.4.3 黏膜瘢痕指数 使用Wessels等^[11]提出的黏膜瘢痕指数进行评价（表1），为减少偏倚，间隔1 d后将所有照片打乱进行第2次评估。

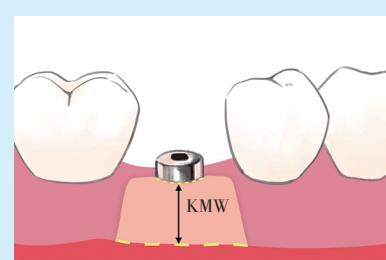
1.5 统计学分析

采用SPSS 26.0软件进行统计学分析，使用

表1 黏膜瘢痕指数

Table 1 Mucosal scarring index

Parameters	Scar category	Points
Width	0 mm	0
	≤ 1 mm	1
	> 1 mm	2
Height/contour	Flush with surrounding mucosa	0
	Slightly hypertrophic or invaginated	1
	Hypertrophic or invaginated	2
Color	Perfect	0
	Slight mismatch	1
	Obvious mismatch	2
Suture marks	Absent	0
	Slightly visible	1
	Clearly visible	2
Overall appearance	Good	0
	Acceptable	1
	Poor	2



KMW: keratinized mucosa width

Figure 3 Measurement of keratinized mucosa width around the implant

图3 种植体周角化黏膜宽度测量示意图



Shapiro-Wilk 法确定数据是否符合正态分布,对满足正态分布及方差齐性的数据,采用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表达,采用独立样本t检验比较两组数据的差异;反之则使用 $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ 表达,采用Mann-Whitney U检验比较两组间差异, $P < 0.05$ 表示差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

本研究共纳入20例患者,其中女性18例,男性2例,年龄(52.0 ± 10.4)岁,共计纳入36个种植位点(表2)。所有患者均未出现感染、移植物脱落、坏死、种植并发症等。

2.1 两种角化黏膜增宽方式KMW的收缩率分析

术后3个月对照组的KMW为(3.67 ± 1.06)mm,试验组的KMW为(2.96 ± 0.98)mm,差异有统计学意义($t = 2.076, P < 0.05$)(表3)。术后1个月试验组KMW收缩率为(33.34 ± 16.30)%,对照组为(22.05 ± 15.47)%,差异有统计学意义($t = -2.282, P = 0.029$);术后3个月试验组KMW收缩率为(51.95 ± 12.60)%,对照组为(37.44 ± 16.30)%,差异具有统计学意义($t = -2.987, P = 0.005$);术后1个月至术后3个月KMW(术后1个月KMW-术后3个月的KMW)收缩率,试验组为(29.58 ± 12.28)%,对照组为(19.87 ± 11.39)%,差异具有统计学意义($t = -2.46, P = 0.019$)(表4)。

表2 游离龈移植组和异种胶原基质组患者基本信息

Table 2 Basic information of the patients in the free gingival graft group and the xenogeneic collagen matrix group

Groups	Number of patients	Number of surgical sides	Age/year	Sex (female/male)	Area (anterior/molar)	Preoperative KMW/mm
Control group	10	18	49.2 ± 10.6	9/1	2/16	1.01 ± 0.52
Test group	10	18	54.7 ± 9.9	9/1	2/16	0.75 ± 0.39

control group: free gingival graft group; test group: xenogeneic collagen matrix group

表3 游离龈移植组和异种胶原基质组在不同时间角化黏膜宽度的变化

Table 3 Changes in the keratinized mucosa width in the free gingival graft group and the xenogeneic collagen matrix group at different times

$n=18, \text{mm}, \bar{x} \pm s$

Groups	Before surgery	Immediately after surgery	1 month after surgery	3 months after surgery
Control group	0.75 ± 0.39	5.72 ± 0.65	4.49 ± 1.32	3.67 ± 1.06
Test group	1.01 ± 0.52	6.08 ± 1.02	4.08 ± 1.15	2.96 ± 0.98
t	-1.704	-1.27	1.082	2.076
P	0.097	0.213	0.287	0.046

control group: free gingival graft group; test group: xenogeneic collagen matrix group

表4 游离龈移植组和异种胶原基质组在不同时间角化黏膜宽度收缩率的变化

Table 4 Changes in the keratinized mucosa width shrinkage rate in the free gingival graft group and the xenogeneic collagen matrix group at different times

$n=18, \text{mm}, \bar{x} \pm s$

Groups	1 month after surgery	3 months after surgery	From 1 month to 3 months after surgery
Control group	22.05 ± 15.47	37.44 ± 16.30	19.87 ± 11.39
Test group	33.34 ± 16.30	51.95 ± 12.60	29.58 ± 12.28
t	-2.282	-2.987	-2.46
P	0.029	0.005	0.019

control group: free gingival graft group; test group: xenogeneic collagen matrix group

2.2 两种角化黏膜增宽方式的黏膜瘢痕指数分析

术后3个月试验组瘢痕宽度、瘢痕凸度、瘢痕颜色、缝合痕迹、整体外观的中位数均为1,对照组的中位数分别为2、2、2、1、2。试验组在5项测量指标中均显著优于对照组,差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)(表5)。

3 讨 论

2017年骨再生基金会第二次共识报告指出:植入部位角化组织的缺失或宽度减小(< 2 mm)时,需要适当干预来更好地控制菌斑^[12],角化黏膜增宽术能够很好地解决这一问题。游离龈移植虽然是增加种植体周KMW的金标准,但其具有诸多



表5 游离龈移植组和异种胶原基质组黏膜瘢痕指数的比较

Table 5 Comparison of the mucosal scarring index between the free gingival graft group and the xenogeneic collagen matrix group

Groups	Width	Height/contour	Color	Suture marks	$n=18, M(P_{25}, P_{75})$
Control group	2 (1, 2)	2 (1, 2)	2 (1, 2)	1 (1, 1)	2 (1, 2)
Test group	1 (0, 1)	1 (0, 1)	1 (0, 1)	1 (0, 1)	1 (1, 1)
Z	-8.353	-6.952	-6.746	-5.400	-8.199
P	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001

control group: free gingival graft group; test group: xenogeneic collagen matrix group

限制,尤其在多牙位及美学区。目前异种胶原基质作为自体移植植物的替代材料已被证明可以增加种植体周 KMW^[7],但术后的美学效果鲜有报道。本研究通过选择种植体颊侧 KMW < 2 mm 的病例进行对照研究,除了测量 KMW,还对最终的美学结果进行综合评估,以期指导临床应用。

关于角化黏膜术后收缩率,目前的研究结果存在一定的差异。Sanz 等^[13]首次使用 Mucograft 进行角化黏膜增宽术,测量术后 6 个月 Mucograft 组和自体结缔组织移植组的角化黏膜增量分别为 (2.5 ± 0.9) mm 和 (2.6 ± 0.9) mm,两组具有相似的黏膜收缩率(65% vs. 67%)。一项临床研究显示在早期愈合阶段 2 种方式的角化黏膜增量均显著减小,术后 3 个月两组的总体收缩程度相当^[14]。然而有学者观察角化黏膜增宽术后 3 个月 Mucograft 和游离龈移植组角化黏膜收缩率分别为 (51 ± 11)% 和 (34 ± 25)%^[5]。Fu 等^[15]在 6 个月随访期内,观察到 Mucograft 组角化黏膜收缩率为 (65 ± 21)%,游离龈移植组角化黏膜收缩率为 (47 ± 23)%,表明 Mucograft 的角化黏膜收缩率显著高于游离龈移植。

本研究对比了 Mucograft 与游离龈移植在种植体周角化黏膜增宽中的临床效果,两种术式均能较大程度增加 KMW;术后 1 个月 Mucograft 组和游离龈移植组的 KMW 收缩率分别为 (33.34 ± 16.30)% 和 (22.05 ± 15.47)%;术后 3 个月两组 KMW 均大于 2 mm,收缩率分别为 (51.95 ± 12.60)% 和 (37.44 ± 16.30)%,提示在种植体周角化黏膜增宽中,两种方式均会有不同程度的收缩,相比游离龈移植,Mucograft 的收缩率更大,并且收缩主要集中在术后 1 个月。对于角化黏膜增宽的临床效果,随访时间需要 ≥ 5 年^[16]。但目前对于 Mucograft 在角化黏膜增宽中的长期效果报道较少,有文献报道,游离龈移植组和 Mucograft 组 5 年的随访结果显示,KMW 的收缩率分别为 40.65% 和 52.89%^[7]。一项

随访 6 年的随机对照研究显示,游离龈移植的 KMW 高于异种胶原基质,异种胶原基质组所有患者的 KMW 均超过 2 mm,因此认为异种胶原基质是游离龈移植合适的替代品^[17]。

为达到理想的增宽效果,减少收缩率,在保证解剖安全的前提下采用锐分离将半厚瓣尽可能牢固地固位于更根方,创造更大的受植床,在固定移植材料时要保证良好的创缘封闭,减少边缘疏松结缔组织长入,防止肌肉附着冠向移位,减少角化黏膜的吸收。同时采用 Mucograft 行角化黏膜增宽时,需进一步扩大受植床的范围,以确保材料收缩后仍有足够量的角化黏膜维持种植体周软硬组织健康。有学者提出可配合前庭夹板或牙周塞治剂保护移植植物区域,减少角化黏膜的收缩,考虑到这可能导致患者有强烈的异物感,难以维护口腔卫生,因此本研究未使用此类方法。本研究结果表明 Mucograft 能够显著增宽种植体周角化黏膜的宽度,展示了较好的增宽效果,但需要延长随访时间来进一步验证其长期稳定性。

瘢痕是伤口愈合过程中形成的必然产物,但瘢痕的存在影响了美观。Huang 等^[10]比较了游离龈移植和 Mucograft 的再生黏膜的颜色、轮廓和质地,认为 6 个月时游离龈移植组的质地优于 Mucograft 组,颜色方面 Mucograft 更优。Vellis 等^[18]同样表明术后 6 个月 Mucograft 的颜色较游离龈移植与周围组织更加自然融合。McGuire 等^[17]随访 6 年的结果显示,游离龈移植仍然存在明显“轮胎补丁”样外观,而 Mucograft 保持了与周围组织相似的质地和颜色。对于瘢痕的评估,国内外学者也提出了一系列客观的美学评价指标,目前对于瘢痕的评估主要有 5 种瘢痕量表:温哥华瘢痕量表(The Vancouver Scar Scale, VSS)、曼彻斯特瘢痕量表(Manchester Scar Scale, MSS)、患者与观察者瘢痕评估量表(Patient and Observer Scar Assessment Scale, POSAS)、视觉模拟量表(Visual Analog Scale,



VAS)和斯托尼布鲁克瘢痕评估量表(Stony Brook Scar Evaluation Scale, SBSES),然而这些量表均用于评估皮肤瘢痕,而不是口腔黏膜瘢痕。本研究使用Wessels等^[11]于2019年提出的口腔黏膜瘢痕指数,该指标主要适用于口腔外科术后黏膜瘢痕的评估,其涵盖了以下5个参数:瘢痕宽度、瘢痕凸度、瘢痕颜色、缝合痕迹和整体外观,因此能够更客观地分析角化黏膜增宽后的美学效果。本研究采用该指标对术后3个月增宽区域进行分析,结果显示两组在以上5个参数中均有统计学意义,这提示在短期内相较游离龈移植,Mucograft展示了更佳的美学效果,患者更易接受。游离龈移植术后种植体增宽区域美学效果较差的原因可能是因为腭部的角化组织的临床和结构特征是由基因决定的,当其移植到一个新的环境后,移植物始终表现出各自供体部位特有的临床特征^[17]。因此,游离龈移植的受体床保留了硬腭的固有外观,其颜色与周围组织的匹配性较差且形态欠自然^[19],但异种胶原基质组再生角化黏膜的细胞来源是邻近组织的口腔角质形成细胞^[20],形成的角化黏膜也更自然。此外最终的美学效果与手术操作技巧也存在必然联系,当分离半厚瓣时,如果骨膜残留黏膜下疏松结缔组织,会影响黏膜修复质地,不利于上皮角化。创缘封闭不良则无法形成致密、稳固的角化黏膜。同时移植物需与受植床之间紧密贴合,保持紧绷状态,能够促进再血管化,减少瘢痕的产生。

种植体周角化黏膜增宽术的增量效果及美学效果除了手术技巧,还与诸多因素有关,包括缺牙部位、缺牙间隙大小、前庭沟底位置、邻牙附着龈宽度等。本研究采用Mucograft行种植体周角化黏膜增宽后的黏膜收缩率高于游离龈移植,但瘢痕宽度、瘢痕凸度、瘢痕颜色、缝合痕迹和整体外观评分更高,获得了更加自然的美学效果。当涉及美学区时,Mucograft在最终的美学效果中更有优势,但这需要更多的临床研究及循证医学支持。因此,临床医生在选择治疗方式时,可依据需求,正确评估美观及功能要求选择合理的治疗方案。

综上所述,在3个月的观察期内,异种胶原基质(Mucograft)在种植体周角化黏膜增宽中展现良好的稳定性及美学效果,但本研究随访时间较短,后期需要扩大样本量及延长随访时间,更加全面地评价异种胶原基质的临床效果。

[Author contributions] Yang Y designed the study, collected and

analyzed the data, wrote the article. Zhang J, Ma XC, Cai AD collected and analyzed the data, revised the article. Zhou WJ, Liu ZH designed the study, guided and critically reviewed the article structures. All authors read and approved the final manuscript as submitted.

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