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· 临床研究 ·

## 引导树脂粘接技术治疗垂直型食物嵌塞的临床效果

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**【摘要】目的** 探究引导树脂粘接技术对垂直型食物嵌塞的治疗效果,为垂直型食物嵌塞的治疗提供新的方法。**方法** 对76例垂直型食物嵌塞患者用流体树脂进行引导树脂粘接治疗,使用特殊的触点成型线辅助触点成型,粘接在橡皮障环境下使用流动树脂用全酸蚀技术进行;治疗后按“完全不塞”=3、“改善明显”=2、“轻微改善”=1、“完全没变化”=0的评分标准对患者主观感受进行评分,并在12个月内对患者感受进行随访。记录1~3分为有效,统计不同时间点有效率。**结果** 在治疗当天、治疗后1、3、6、12个月患者主观感受评分分别为2.47、2.21、1.79、1.30、0.97。各时间点的评分差异存在统计学意义( $P < 0.01$ )。治疗当天有效率达到91.78%,在半年内维持50%以上。树脂脱落或断裂的患者经过处理后症状均得到重新改善。**结论** 引导树脂粘接技术可即刻缓解垂直型食物嵌塞症状,在短期内持续有效。对树脂脱落或断裂的进一步处理有助于巩固其疗效。

**【关键词】** 食物嵌塞; 邻间隙; 触点; 粘接; 边缘; 复合树脂;  
剪切强度; 悬突



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**Clinical effect of a guided resin cementation technique in the treatment of vertical food impaction** HUO Jingyi<sup>1</sup>, ZHAN Weisheng<sup>2</sup>, HAO Liang<sup>2</sup>, REN Jie<sup>2</sup>, WANG Min<sup>2</sup>, LUO Yun<sup>2</sup>. 1. Department of Stomatology, Peking Union Medical College Hospital, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, Beijing 100730, China; 2. Department of Prosthodontics, State Key Laboratory of Oral Diseases, National Clinical Research Center for Oral Diseases, West China Hospital of Stomatology, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610041, China

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To explore the clinical effect of a guided resin cementation technique on vertical food impaction symptoms and to provide a new method for the treatment of vertical food impaction. **Methods** Treatment of 76 patients with vertical food impaction with guided resin cementation was performed. A specially fabricated contact shaping wire was used to aid the shaping of the contact. Cementation was applied under a rubber dam with the total-etch technique with flowable composite resin. Patient subjective perception was recorded after treatment (i.e., “totally relieved” = 3, “significantly improved” = 2, “slightly improved” = 1 and “no change” = 0). Follow-up visits lasted for one year. Scores of 1 to 3 were recorded as effective. The efficiency rates at different times were calculated. **Results** Patient subjective perceptions scored 2.47, 2.21, 1.79, 1.30 and 0.97 on the day immediately after and 1, 3, 6, and 12 months after treatment, respectively. There were significant differences among scores at each time point ( $P < 0.01$ ). The Efficacy rate reached 91.78% immediately after treatment and was sustained above 50% within half a year. Management of resin debonding or fracture successfully relieved the symptoms again. **Conclusion** The guided resin cementation technique relieves vertical food impaction symptoms immediately, and the effect of the guided resin cementation technique is main-

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tained for a short period of time. Management of resin debonding or fracture helps consolidate treatment outcomes.

**[Key words]** food impaction; interproximate space; interproximal contact; cementation; margin; composite resin; shear bond strength; overhang

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**[Competing interests]** The authors declare no competing interests.

当牙齿由于磨耗、排列异常、正畸并发症等原因丧失邻面接触时,就会出现垂直型食物嵌塞。牙线或牙间隙刷等邻面清洁产品有时难以清除所有嵌塞的食物残渣<sup>[1]</sup>,对于食物嵌塞症状严重的患者,仍不能彻底缓解食物嵌塞导致的不便。对于邻面牙体缺损引起的垂直型食物嵌塞,可用树脂直接充填或嵌体间接修复的方法恢复邻接关系<sup>[2]</sup>。龈边缘密合性及悬突问题一直是Ⅱ类窝洞充填的关键点<sup>[3]</sup>。对于牙体缺损明显的患者,用全冠或联冠进行食物嵌塞治疗也有报道。当然,冠修复或种植修复后的食物嵌塞现象本身也值得引起重视<sup>[4,5]</sup>。调殆治疗可通过调磨尖窝沟嵴形态、重建溢出沟、改变患牙受力方式等缓解垂直型食物嵌塞症状<sup>[6]</sup>,但调殆治疗的对象是静止状态下有牙间触点的患牙或邻接紧密型患牙,以运动型食物嵌塞为主。对于无明显牙体缺损,同时牙间触点缺失的垂直型食物嵌塞,目前还没有明确的解决方案。笔者所在课题组尝试了一种新的流体树脂粘接技术<sup>[7]</sup>,使用一种特殊的触点成型线<sup>[8]</sup>辅助流体树脂成型,对牙间隙大的位点进行粘接,因树脂的卵圆形形态是在成型线的引导下形成,故命名为引导树脂粘接技术(guided resin cementation, GRC),本试验探究GRC治疗垂直型食物嵌塞的临床效果。

## 1 资料和方法

### 1.1 临床资料

选择2015年1月至2018年1月在四川大学华西口腔医院修复科就诊的患者。纳入标准:①以食物嵌塞为主诉就诊且有治疗诉求;②依从性好,自愿完成治疗及随访;③嵌塞位点为天然牙,且无明显牙体组织缺损;④牙间隙大小0.1~0.5 mm。排除标准:①食物嵌塞症状不明显或患者不愿接受治疗;②松动患牙;③牙线通过牙间隙有阻力,或牙间隙大于0.5 mm者;④嵌塞位点邻面有牙体缺损;⑤殆面重度磨耗至邻面外形高点以下者;⑥

牙龈退缩导致的水平型食物嵌塞。本研究通过四川大学华西口腔医学院伦理委员会的审查和批准[WCHSIRB-D-2014-112],所有纳入病例已签署患者知情同意书。

### 1.2 主要材料

触点成型线(登特商贸有限公司,中国),35%格鲁玛酸蚀剂(贺利氏古莎齿科有限公司,德国),树脂粘接剂(Adaper Single Bond2, 3M/ESPE, 美国),流体树脂(Multilink N, 义获嘉伟瓦登特,列支敦士登),塞尺(恒惠公司,中国)。

### 1.3 治疗方法

取上下颌藻酸盐模型,用塞尺测量邻间隙大小,并进行咬合分析。牙龈炎和牙周炎患者进行牙周治疗后取模。选择合适的触点成型线(登特商贸有限公司,中国)。成型线包含引导段和成型段(图1)。成型段有恒定的直径,而引导段在制作过程中被加热拉长。表1中列出的数值指成型段的直径。用牙线和邻面抛光条清洁邻间隙。35%格鲁玛酸蚀剂酸蚀邻面。

涂布树脂粘接剂,吹薄后光固化。用触点成型线成型邻间触点。将引导段从殆面放入邻间隙,使用方法类似牙线。拉触点成型线至成型段。将两端用血管钳夹紧拉直。将流体树脂注入触点成型线限制的区域,光固化。触点成型线操作过程见图2a~2d。拉出触点成型线,调整树脂形态并抛光。因为触点成型线很好地限制了流体树脂的边界,树脂可形成一个光滑的龈面,与牙齿形态相延续(图2e)。所有伴有咬合异常的病例都配合调殆治疗。完成后,进行口腔卫生保健指导:使用水牙线或牙缝刷。

### 1.4 疗效评价和统计学分析

在治疗当天,治疗后1、3、6、12个月分别随访,记录患者评分:“完全不塞”=3;“改善明显”=2;“轻微改善”=1;“完全没变化”=0。记1~3分为有效,0分为无效。用SPSS 25.0软件进行重复测量资料的单因素方差分析。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异具有统



Contact shaping wire includes a guiding segment and a shaping segment. The guiding segment is thinner, similar to dental floss, and continues with the thicker shaping segment. The diameter of the shaping segment is constant.

Figure 1 Interproximal contact shaping wire for teeth

图1 牙齿邻面触点成型线

表1 触点成型线的选择

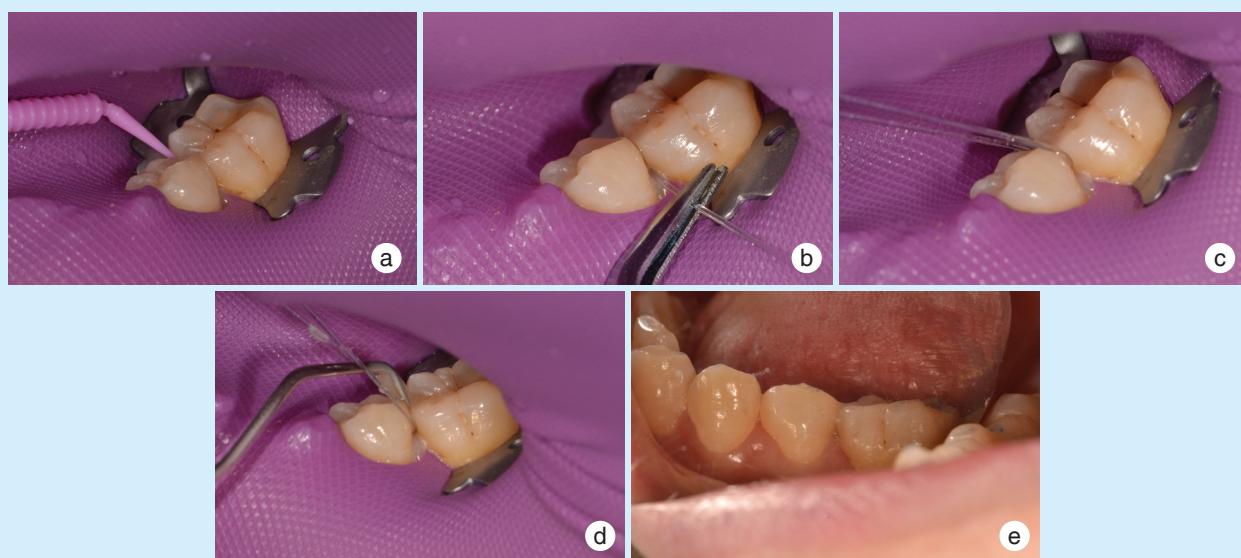
Table 1 Selection of contact shaping wire

Diameter of interproximal space (mm)	Diameter of contact shaping wire (mm)
0.10-0.20	0.20
0.20-0.30	0.30
0.30-0.40	0.40
0.40-0.50	0.50
> 0.50	not advisable

计学意义。

## 2 结 果

共治疗76例患者,有3例失访,73例患者完成随访。患者主观感受评分见表2。各时间点评分差异具有统计学意义( $F = 24.436, P < 0.01$ )。治疗当天、治疗后1个月、3个月、6个月、12个月的评分两两比较,差异均具有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。



a: application of resin adhesive with air blowing and light curing; b: engagement of the contact shaping wire into the interdental space, the guiding segment of the wire was oriented to enter the interdental space from the occlusal direction, and was then pulled until the shaping segment enters the interdental space; c: the wire was then clamped tightly with a vessel clamp; d: flowable resin was injected into the area delimited by the contact shaping wire. Excessive resin was removed with a probe; e: final outcome of guided resin cementation, teeth 35 and 36 were cemented with composite resin. The surface of the resin was smooth, continuous with the tooth configuration. No overhang was formed in the process.

Figure 2 Operation process of composite resin cementation guided by contact shaping wire for the treatment of vertical food impaction

图2 触点成型线辅助的树脂粘接治疗垂直型食物嵌塞操作过程

患者引导树脂粘接有效率如图3所示。治疗当天有效率达到91.78%,在半年内维持50%以上。

在随访过程中,对部分树脂脱落的患者进行重新粘接(不同意重新治疗的患者进行邻面抛光



表2 引导树脂粘接后患者主观感受评分

Table 2 Score of subjective perception after guided resin

cementation  $\bar{x} \pm s, n = 73$ 

Time	Immediately after treatment	1 month later	3 months later	6 months later	12 months later
Score	$2.47 \pm 0.11$	$2.21 \pm 0.14$	$1.79 \pm 0.15$	$1.30 \pm 0.16$	$0.97 \pm 0.16$
F				24.436	
P				< 0.001	

Comparisons between groups among the scores immediately after treatment, and scores 1, 3, 6, and 12 months later showed statistical significance ( $P < 0.05$ )

防止菌斑堆积);对所有树脂断裂的患者使用金属和塑料邻面抛光条进行邻面成型和抛光。之后患者继续使用,食物嵌塞症状重新得到改善。重新治疗后医嘱进行常规牙间隙清洁。

### 3 讨 论

垂直型食物嵌塞的治疗方法多样,从较微创的调合到磨除牙体组织较多的联冠修复均有报道。对于无明显牙体组织缺损的食物嵌塞,应尽可能采取微创的方法。调合通常适用于邻接关系

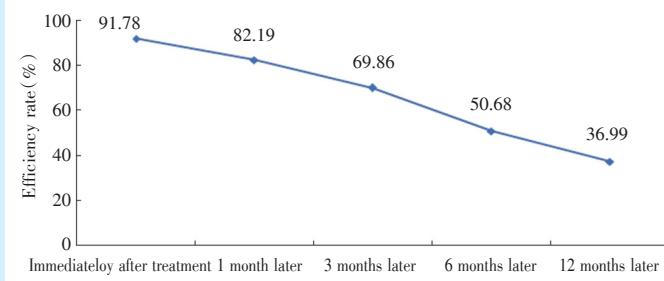


Figure 3 Efficiency rate of the guided resin cementation technique

图3 引导树脂粘接有效率

紧密的食物嵌塞位点。选磨点的精确定位和选磨量的把握会对调合的效果产生影响<sup>[9]</sup>。国内外学者一直在对精准调合的实现进行实验室和临床研究<sup>[10]</sup>。对于丧失邻接关系的食物嵌塞位点,调合的效果仍待进一步研究和观察。

树脂粘接用于食物嵌塞的治疗并非本研究创新。直接树脂充填技术中,龈面或龈边缘是一个重要的注意事项,因为无法在直视下操作。树脂粘接恢复触点时也存在同样的问题。在Ⅱ类窝洞充填中,会使用成型片和楔子等工具辅助形成密合的龈方边缘。有研究表明,在恰当工具的辅助下,即使对相对较深的龈边缘,邻面树脂充填也可维持理想的牙龈状态<sup>[11]</sup>。

本研究的GRC技术,使用特制的触点成型线,起到与邻面成型片相似的作用,保证树脂龈边缘与牙体组织的连续性。拉出触点成型线后,殆面和轴面按需调整抛光,而龈面不需要调磨,保留树脂自身形成的光滑的形态。触点成型线前方设计成牙线的形态,使得其可以从殆面垂直进入牙间隙,而非从触点龈方插入,避免引起牙龈出血影响粘接效果。一篇文章介绍了使用不锈钢丝辅助的树脂粘接技术在食物嵌塞中的应用<sup>[12]</sup>。对于没有明显龈退缩的患者,不锈钢丝难以穿过邻间隙。如果这一

过程引起牙龈出血,将会严重影响粘接效果。

GRC技术最大限度地保留了牙体组织,其缺点是存在技术敏感性。另外,邻牙间的树脂通过粘接保证固位,此治疗方法依赖粘接界面的抗剪切强度和疲劳强度<sup>[13]</sup>,邻牙粘接后受力方式类似于松牙固定技术中粘接树脂和粘接界面的受力情况。橡皮障是保证粘接效果的前提。目前体外研究证实第七代粘接剂在牙齿表面有可靠的抗剪切强度<sup>[14]</sup>。掌握严谨的操作流程后,通用型粘接剂在口内可取得理想的釉质粘接效果<sup>[15]</sup>。

引导树脂粘接治疗后当天患者即有明显症状改善,评分达到2.47,有效率超过90%,并在1个月内维持了较为理想的治疗效果。说明GRC技术对于改善垂直型食物嵌塞症状有较好的作用。患者主观感受评分在几次随访中逐渐变化,呈下降趋势,与并发症的出现有关。树脂折裂及粘接脱落都是可能的并发症。并发症具体有以下几种表现形式:近远中粘接界面脱粘接,树脂脱落;近中或远中某一个粘接界面脱粘接,树脂仍与其中1颗患牙粘接;树脂断裂。GRC技术并发症的处理对巩固疗效至关重要。本研究对部分树脂脱落的患者重新治疗(不同意重新治疗的患者进行邻面抛光防止菌斑堆积);对树脂断裂的患者进行修形、抛



光处理,赋予脱粘接或断裂的树脂光滑的邻面形态,继续行使功能改善食物嵌塞症状。但研究未对重新治疗的患者进行长期随访和统计。未来仍需进一步研究树脂脱落或断裂发生的时机、类型和重新治疗后的长期效果。

食物嵌塞的治疗目前尚无疗效绝对确切的治疗方法。近年来,国内外学者对水平型食物嵌塞也进行了广泛研究,包括应用软组织增量手术<sup>[16]</sup>、透明质酸微创注射技术<sup>[17]</sup>等改善食物嵌塞症状。对于牙体组织完整、但无牙间触点的垂直型食物嵌塞,目前尚无明确的治疗方法。本研究病例6个月时评分均值仍在1以上,并保持了50%的有效率,但随访12个月时有效率下降,说明当前研究采用的树脂粘接技术长期疗效有限。但GRC技术为垂直型食物嵌塞的治疗提供了思路,未来进一步体外实验研究和对并发症的处理可能有助于改善其治疗效果。

**[Author contributions]** Huo JY processed the research, analyzed the data, and wrote the article. Zhan WS, Hao L, Ren J, Wang M assisted in the performing of the research and the data collection. Luo Y revised the article and designed the study. All authors read and approved the final manuscript as submitted.

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