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• 临床研究 •

抗菌光动力疗法对2型糖尿病牙周炎患者牙周治疗效果和血糖控制影响的系统评价与Meta分析

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【摘要】 目的 采用系统评价和Meta分析的方法评价抗菌光动力疗法(antimicrobial photodynamic therapy, aPDT)对2型糖尿病(type-2 diabetes mellitus, T2DM)合并牙周炎患者的牙周治疗效果,为T2DM合并牙周炎的患者提供更好的治疗方法。方法 通过检索PubMed、Cochrane、Embase、Web of Science、CNKI、CBM、万方数据库及手工检索杂志中相关临床随机对照试验(randomized controlled trial, RCT),采用RevMan 5.3软件进行Meta分析并进行系统评价。结果 共纳入8篇RCT,Meta分析结果显示,治疗后3个月,与单纯龈下刮治+根面平整术(subgingival scaling and root planing, SRP)相比,aPDT辅助SRP治疗在改善探诊深度(probing depth, PD)上效果更好,差异有统计学意义[WMD = -0.32, 95%CI(-0.45, -0.2), $P < 0.05$],但在治疗后6个月时两组差异无统计学意义[WMD = -0.15, 95%CI(-0.40, 0.10), $P = 0.23$]。在6个月的随访期间内,两组的临床附着水平(clinical attachment level, CAL)、探诊出血(bleeding on probing, BOP)和血清糖化血红蛋白(glycosylated hemoglobin, HbA1c)水平差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。结论 aPDT辅助T2DM患者牙周非手术治疗在短期内能改善PD,但在改善CAL、BOP和HbA1c疗效上效果不显著。

【关键词】 抗菌光动力疗法; 2型糖尿病; 牙周炎; 龈下刮治; 根面平整术; 牙周治疗; Meta分析; 随机对照试验; 血糖控制

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Effect of the antimicrobial photodynamic therapy in the treatment of periodontitis in type 2 diabetes mellitus: a systematic review and meta-analysis XU Tengfei¹, CHEN Bin¹, AO Huizhi¹, SUN Weibin¹, WU WenLei².

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【Abstract】 Objective This systematic review and meta-analysis was undertaken to evaluate the efficacy of antibacterial photodynamic therapy (aPDT) in the treatment of periodontitis in type-2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) patients and to provide better treatment for patients with T2DM complicated with periodontitis. **Methods** The PubMed, Cochrane, Embase, Web of Science, CNKI, CBM, and Wanfang databases were searched for relevant randomized controlled trials (RCTs). RevMan 5.3 was applied for the meta-analysis, and a systematic evaluation was conducted. **Results** A total of 8 RCTs were included. The results showed that compared to simple subgingival scaling and root planing (SRP), aPDT assisted SRP had a better effect on improving the probing depth (PD) at 3 months after treatment, The difference was statistically significant [WMD = -0.32, 95%CI(-0.45, -0.2), $P < 0.05$], but 6 months after treatment, there was no signif-

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ificant difference in the two groups [$WMD = -0.15, 95\%CI(-0.40, 0.10), P = 0.23$]. During the 6-month follow-up period, there were no significant differences in the clinical attachment level (CAL), bleeding on probing (BOP) or hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) between the two groups ($P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** aPDT-assisted periodontal nonsurgical treatment in T2DM patients can improve PD in the short term but has no significant effect on the improvement of CAL, BOP and HbA1c.

【Key words】 antibacterial photodynamic therapy; 2 diabetes mellitus; periodontitis; subgingival scaling; root planning; periodontal therapy; meta-analysis; randomized controlled trial; blood sugar control

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牙周炎是由菌斑引起的牙周支持组织破坏的慢性感染性疾病^[1]。牙周炎是牙齿丧失的首要原因,与全身健康密切相关,尤其与2型糖尿病(type-2 diabetes mellitus, T2DM)的关系更是备受关注^[2]。牙周炎与2型糖尿病之间存在着双向关系,互为危险因素^[3]。龈下刮治和根面平整术(subgingival scaling and root planing, SRP)是最常用的牙周治疗方法,但单纯SRP的疗效存在一定局限性,比如器械难以到达较深牙周袋底和根分叉处等,以至于不能完全消除牙周感染,尤其是对合并T2DM的牙周炎患者,治疗效果更是难以预测^[4]。而辅助使用抗生素可能存在胃肠道问题、过敏和耐药性等副作用。考虑到这些局限性,近年来有研究^[5]提出了抗菌光动力疗法(antimicrobial photodynamic therapy, aPDT)。

aPDT是一种新型的治疗方法,这种疗法的潜在机制取决于其用特定波长的激光激活光敏剂释放出具有细胞毒性的氧和自由基,能选择性破坏靶组织细胞,更有效地清除龈下菌斑微生物。此外, aPDT具有使用方便、不需要麻醉、快速杀灭细菌、不引起细菌耐药性等优点^[6]。但也有研究表明,辅助aPDT对全身健康状况不佳(如糖尿病患者)的益处尚不确定^[7]。因此,关于aPDT在T2DM患者牙周治疗中的作用尚存在争议,需进一步研究。本研究通过检索、筛选、比较分析国内外有关aPDT辅助T2DM患者牙周治疗的临床研究,采用循证医学方法评价其临床疗效,以期对T2DM合并牙周炎的患者提供更好的治疗方法。

1 资料与方法

1.1 纳入与排除标准

1.1.1 纳入标准 ①研究类型:随访时间 ≥ 3 个月的临床随机对照试验(randomized controlled trial,

RCT);②研究对象:诊断为T2DM合并牙周炎的患者;③干预措施:aPDT辅助牙周非手术治疗(SRP)与单独非手术治疗(SRP)比较;④结局指标:包含以下任何主要指标的研究,主要指标为探诊深度(probing depth, PD)、临床附着水平(clinical attachment level, CAL)、糖化血红蛋白(glycosylated hemoglobin, HbA1c);次要指标为探诊出血(bleeding on probing, BOP)。

1.1.2 排除标准 ①患有T2DM以外的全身疾病或伴发T2DM的全身并发症的患者;②女性妊娠或哺乳期;③3个月内进行本研究纳入标准中包含的干预措施以外的牙周治疗;④综述、回顾性研究、病例报告、会议摘要、体外实验、动物实验等非RCT;⑤重复发表及原始数据不完整的研究。

1.2 检索策略

文献检索策略采用主题词与自由词相结合的原则,检索The Cochrane Library、PubMed、Embase、Web of Science、中国知网(CNKI)、万方、中国生物医学文献数据库(CBM)等中英文数据库。英文数据库检索词包括:photodynamic therapy, PDT, antimicrobial photodynamic therapy, aPDT, T2DM, diabetes, diabetics, 2 diabetes mellitus, type 2 diabetics, type 2 diabetes mellitus, periodontal disease, periodontitis, non-surgical therapy, scaling and root planing, SRP。中文数据库检索词包括:光动力疗法、PDT、aPDT、糖尿病、Ⅱ型糖尿病、2型糖尿病、T2DM、牙周炎、牙周病、SRP、非手术治疗。检索并收集建库至2021年2月公开发表的相关文献,并进行了手工检索。

1.3 文献筛选与资料提取

参照Cochrane质量评价手册,由两位研究者独立进行文献筛选、数据提取并交叉核对,如遇分歧讨论解决,必要时由第三方讨论达成一致。通过

文献题目、摘要及通读全文,决定纳入的研究。原文如未叙述清楚,尽量与作者联系予以补充,再决定是否纳入。提取的资料包括:研究的样本量、干预措施、随访时间、观察指标等。

1.4 偏倚风险评估

根据 Cochrane 系统评价手册 5.1.0 版,对纳入研究的偏倚风险评估包括以下几个方面:①分配方法是否随机;②分配方案是否隐藏;③是否对研究对象和研究实施者采用盲法;④是否对评价者采用盲法;⑤结果数据是否完整;⑥是否选择性报告研究结果;⑦是否存在其他偏倚。评估结果分为高偏倚风险、低偏倚风险和偏倚风险不确定。

1.5 统计学方法

根据 Cochrane 协作网提供的 RevMan 5.3 软件

进行 Meta 分析。采用 χ^2 检验对纳入研究进行异质性分析,如各研究间存在明显异质性 ($I^2 > 50\%$, $P \leq 0.10$),则采用随机效应模型进行 Meta 分析;反之则采用固定效应模型分析。计数资料采用比值比 (odd ratio, OR) 作为统计量,而计量资料则采用均数差 (mean difference, MD) 作为统计量,均采取 95% 可信区间 (confidence interval, CI) 表示,对于无法进行定量分析的研究则采取描述性分析, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 文献检索过程及结果

电子检索结合手工检索共获得 487 篇文献,经筛选,最终共纳入 8 篇研究进行 Meta 分析及系统评价,文献筛选流程及结果如图 1 所示。

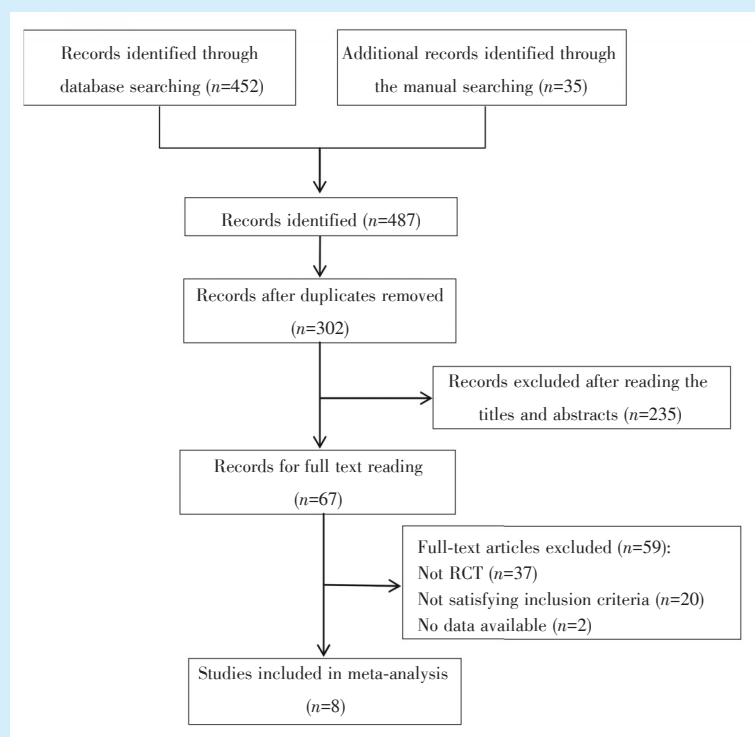


图1 文献筛选流程

Figure 1 Flow chart of literature screening

2.2 纳入研究的基本特征

共纳入 8 篇文献,纳入文献的基本特征,如标题、研究类型、样本量、干预措施、随访时间及各项结局指标见表 1。

2.3 纳入研究的偏倚风险评价

采用 Cochrane 风险偏倚评价工具对纳入文献质量进行评价,纳入的 8 项研究^[8-15]的偏倚风险评

价结果如图 2。4 项研究为低偏倚风险,1 项为高偏倚风险,3 项为中等偏倚风险。纳入研究总体风险主要存于实施风险上。

2.4 异质性检验

对于纳入的 8 篇文献^[8-15],本研究统计了 aPDT 辅助 SRP 组以及单纯 SRP 组在治疗后 3 个月、6 个月时 PD、CAL、BOP、HbA1c 的变化,采用 Revman5.3

表1 纳入研究的基本特征

Table 1 Characteristics of the included studies

Study	Year	Design	Sample size (T/C)	Age (years)	Intervention (T/C)	Photosensitizer	Types and parameters of laser	Follow-up (months)	Clinical parameters
Elsadek, et al ^[8]	2020	RCT	20/20	48.6 ± 6.5	T: SRP+aPDT C: SRP	Methylene blue with a concentration of 0.005%	670 nm diode laser, 150 mW power, 60 s/site	3	PD, BOP, CAL, GR
Mirza, et al ^[9]	2019	RCT	15/15	T: 51.45 C: 52.93	T: SRP+aPDT C: SRP	Methylene blue with a concentration of 0.005%	670 nm diode laser, 150 mW power, 60 s	6	PD, CAL, BOP, PI, HbA1c, AGEs, GCF
Ivanaga, et al ^[10]	2019	RCT	25/25	55 ± 10.2	T:SRP+aPDT C:SRP	Curcumin with a concentration of 100 mg/L	465-485 nm LED, 60 s	6	PD, CAL, BOP, GR, PI
Barbosa, et al ^[11]	2018	RCT	6/6	35-65	T: SRP+aPDT C: SRP	Methylene blue with a concentration of 10 mg/mL	Diode laser, 40 mW power, 120 s/tooth	6	PD, CAL, BOP, PI, HbA1c
Castro Dos Santo, et al ^[12]	2016	RCT	20/20	51.60 ± 10.05	T: SRP+aPDT C: SRP	Methylene blue with a concentration of 0.005%	660 nm diode laser, 60 s/tooth	6	PD, CAL, GR, PI
Ramos, et al ^[15]	2016	RCT	15/15	T: 48.9 ± 9.5 C: 49.3 ± 7.4	T: SRP+aPDT C: SRP	Phenothiazine chloride with a concentration of 10 mg/mL	Red laser, 70 mW power, 60 s/tooth	3	PD, CAL, BOP, GR, HbA1c, IL1-β
Hou, et al ^[14]	2016	RCT	24/24	55.62 ± 11.9	T: SRP+aPDT C: SRP	Methylene blue with a concentration of 0.1 g/L	660 nm laser, type unknown, 60 s	3	PD, CAL, BI, PLI, HbA1c
Al-Zahrani, et al ^[13]	2009	RCT	15/15	52.21 ± 8.35	T: SRP+aPDT C: SRP	Methylene blue with a concentration of 0.001%	670 nm diode laser, 60 s/tooth	3	PD, CAL, BI, HbA1c

T: test group; C: control group; RCT: randomized controlled trial; SRP: subgingival scaling and root planing; aPDT: antimicrobial photodynamic therapy; LED: light emitting diode; PD: probing depth; CAL: clinical attachment level; HbA1c: glycosylated hemoglobin; BOP: bleeding on probing; GR: gingival recession; PI: periodontal index; PLI: plaque index; BI: bleeding index; GCF: gingival crevicular fluid; AGEs: advanced glycation end products; IL1-β: interleukin1-β

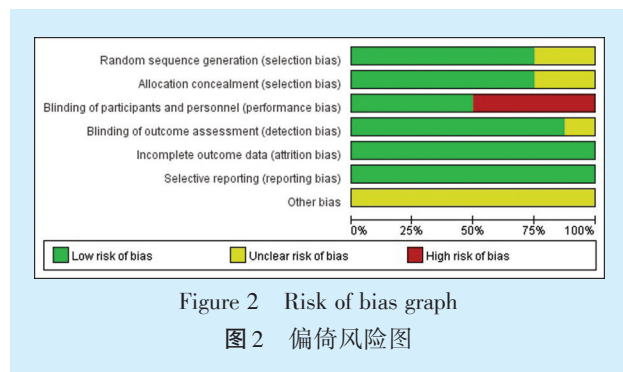


Figure 2 Risk of bias graph

图2 偏倚风险图

软件进行异质性检验。在治疗后3个月、6个月的测量指标PD、CAL和治疗后3个月BOP的异质性检验 I^2 均为0%(图3~图7),表明组内无显著异质性,故选择固定效应模型进行分析。治疗后6个月的BOP异质性检验 I^2 为44%(图8),虽 $I^2 < 50%$,但存在轻度异质性,使用随机效应模型,使结果更加

准确。HbA1c的异质性检验 I^2 为57%(图9),组内存在中度异质性,故采用随机效应模型进行分析。

2.5 Meta分析结果

2.5.1 探诊深度 有8篇文献^[8-15]对PD值的变化进行了统计。Meta分析结果显示,治疗后3个月 $WMD = -0.32, 95\%CI (-0.45, -0.2), P < 0.05$,差异有统计学意义;治疗后6个月 $WMD = -0.15, 95\%CI (-0.40, 0.10), P = 0.23$,差异无统计学意义,即在短期内(3个月),与单纯SRP组相比,aPDT联合SRP对T2DM患者牙周治疗后的PD改善更显著,但6个月后两组差异无统计学意义(图3、图4)。

2.5.2 临床附着水平 8篇文献^[8-15]对CAL值的变化进行了统计。Meta分析结果显示,治疗后3个月 $WMD = 0.03, 95\%CI (-0.19, 0.25), P = 0.80$;治疗后6个月 $WMD = -0.00, 95\%CI (-0.44, 0.43), P = 0.99$,差异均无统计学意义。即在随访期间内,与单纯

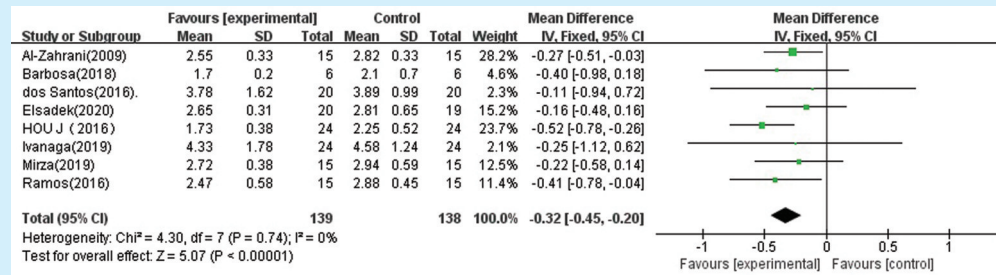


Figure 3 Meta-analysis changes in probing depth values of patients with diabetes after 3 months of treatment assisted by antibacterial photodynamic therapy

图3 抗菌光动力疗法辅助糖尿病患者治疗后3个月探诊深度变化的Meta分析

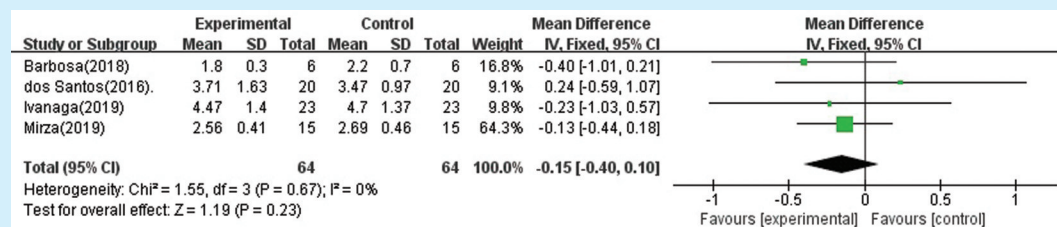


Figure 4 Meta-analysis changes in probing depth values of patients with diabetes after 6 months of treatment assisted by antibacterial photodynamic therapy

图4 抗菌光动力疗法辅助糖尿病患者治疗后6个月探诊深度变化的Meta分析

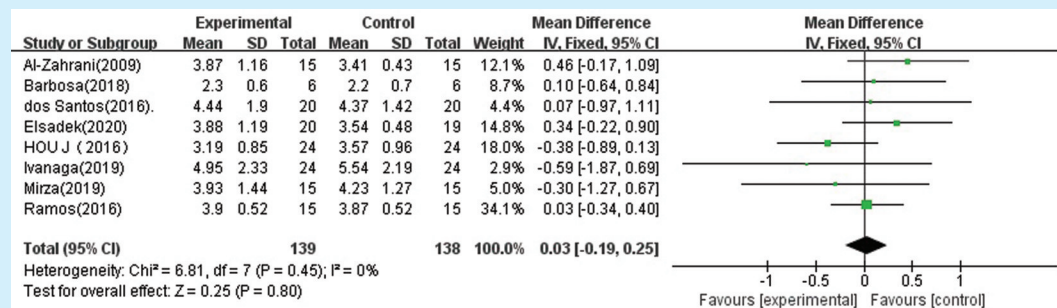


Figure 5 Meta-analysis changes in the clinical attachment level values of patients with diabetes after 3 months of treatment assisted by antibacterial photodynamic therapy

图5 抗菌光动力疗法辅助糖尿病患者治疗后3个月临床附着水平变化的Meta分析

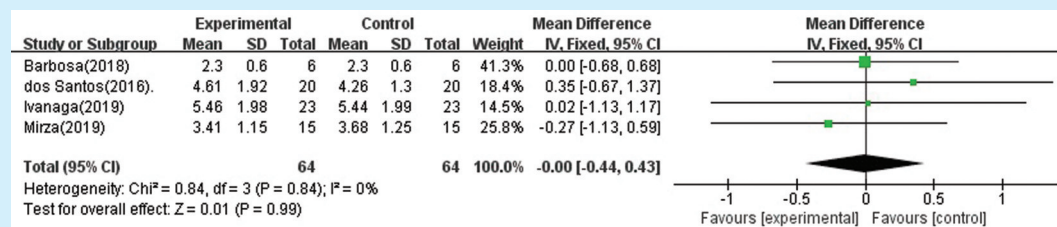


Figure 6 Meta-analysis changes in the clinical attachment level values of patients with diabetes after 6 months of treatment assisted by antibacterial photodynamic therapy

图6 抗菌光动力疗法辅助糖尿病患者治疗后6个月临床附着水平变化的Meta分析

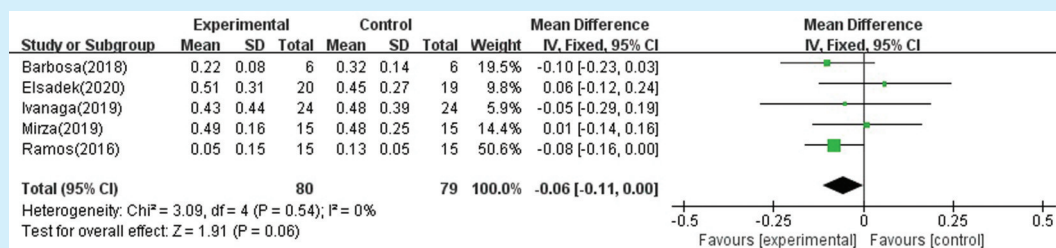


Figure 7 Meta-analysis changes in the bleeding on probing values of patients with diabetes after 3 months of treatment assisted by antibacterial photodynamic therapy

图7 抗菌光动力疗法辅助糖尿病患者治疗后3个月探诊出血变化的Meta分析

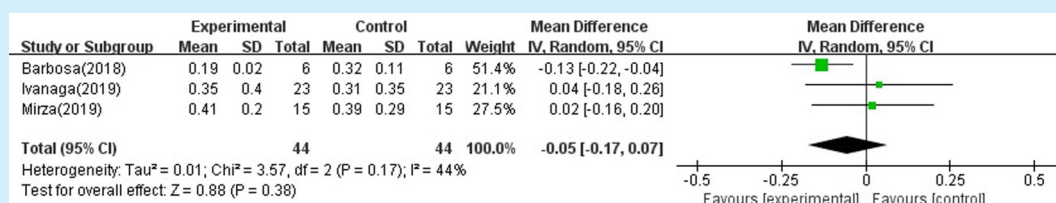


Figure 8 Meta-analysis changes in the bleeding on probing values of patients with diabetes after 6 months of treatment assisted by antibacterial photodynamic therapy

图8 抗菌光动力疗法辅助糖尿病患者治疗后6个月探诊出血变化的Meta分析

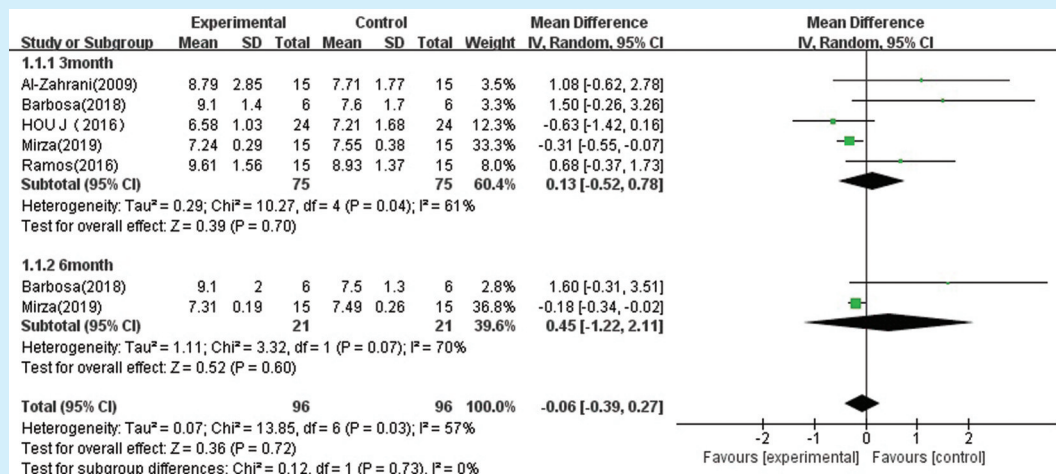


Figure 9 Meta-analysis changes in the glycosylated hemoglobin values of patients with diabetes after treatment assisted by antibacterial photodynamic therapy

图9 抗菌光动力疗法辅助糖尿病患者治疗后糖化血红蛋白变化的Meta分析

SRP相比,aPDT联合SRP对T2DM患者牙周治疗后的CAL改善差异无统计学意义(图5、图6)。

2.5.3 探诊出血 5篇文献^[8-11,15]对BOP值的变化进行了统计。Meta分析结果显示,治疗后3个月 $WMD = -0.06$, $95\%CI(-0.11, 0.00)$, $P > 0.05$; 治疗后6个月 $WMD = -0.05$, $95\%CI(-0.17, 0.07)$, $P =$

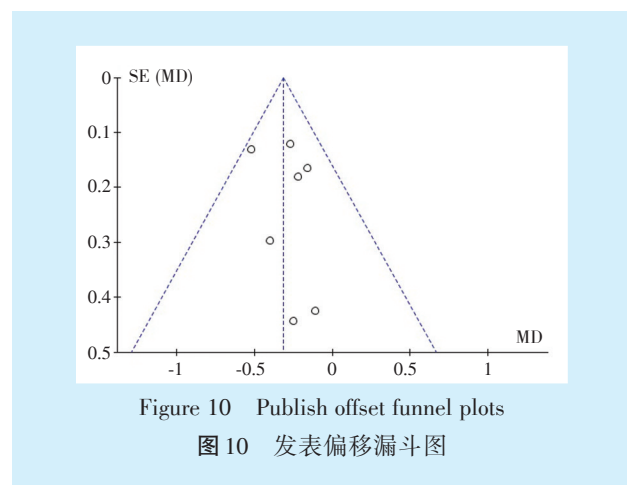
0.38, 差异无统计学意义。即在随访期间内,与单纯SRP相比,aPDT联合SRP对T2DM患者牙周治疗后的BOP改变差异无统计学意义(图7、图8)。

2.5.4 糖化血红蛋白 5篇文献^[9,11,13-15]对HbA1c的变化进行了统计。Meta分析结果显示,治疗后3个月 $WMD = 0.13$, $95\%CI(-0.52, 0.78)$, $P = 0.70$; 治

疗后6个月 $WMD = 0.45$, $95\%CI(-1.22, 2.11)$, $P = 0.60$, 差异无统计学意义。在3~6个月的随访期间内, aPDT联合SRP与单纯SRP治疗对T2DM合并牙周炎患者的HbA1c改善差异无统计学意义(图9)。

2.6 发表偏倚

发表偏倚以治疗后3个月的PD作为分析指标, 以MD为横坐标, MD的标准误(standard error, SE)为纵坐标, 对纳入文献做漏斗图分析。结果显示漏斗图呈不对称分布(图10), 这表明可能存在发表偏倚, 原因可能为纳入文献数量有限所致。



3 讨论

3.1 研究结果的分析

本系统评价所纳入的研究均为临床随机对照试验, 在3~6个月的随访期间内, 除了1项研究^[11]中SRP组的HbA1c在治疗前后变化无统计学差异, 其余的研究在组内比较时, 两种方法治疗后的PD、CAL、BOP、HbA1c均随着时间的推移都有着显著的改善。说明无论哪种方法, 都能改善牙周临床指标及控制血糖。

组间比较时, 对观察指标PD、CAL、BOP、HbA1c进行定量分析。Meta分析结果表明, 在短期内(3个月), aPDT联合SRP较单纯SRP治疗对T2DM患者的PD改善更加显著, 远期(6个月)两组差异无统计学意义。在3~6个月随访期间, 两组的CAL、BOP以及HbA1c差异均无统计学差异。对于纳入研究的其余指标, 1项研究表明, 与单纯SRP组相比, aPDT组在治疗后3个月的出血指数(bleeding index, BI)、牙周指数(periodontal index, PI)、基质金属蛋白酶-8(matrix metalloproteinase-8, MMP-8)和白细胞介素1- β (interleukin1- β , IL1- β)改善差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)^[13]。Ramos等^[15]

研究也发现, aPDT组可显著改善IL1- β 水平。Elsadek等^[8]研究发现aPDT组对细菌的减少量更显著($P < 0.05$); Mirza等^[9]研究在3个月时观察到aPDT组龈沟液中晚期糖基化终末产物(advanced glycation end products, AGEs)的水平有轻微降低。其余纳入的多数研究未能在两组的其他结局指标上发现显著差异。

值得注意的是, 本研究纳入的文献在牙周炎的严重程度上是存在差异的。1项研究选择的III期C级牙周炎^[8], 5项选择中重度牙周炎^[11-15], Mirza等^[9]选择轻中度的牙周炎, 1项未明确牙周炎程度^[10], 且多未进行分层记录或分析不同级别牙周炎治疗后各临床指标的变化。只有2项研究记录了不同深度牙周袋位点比例的变化^[8, 13], 结果均显示较深PD在治疗后的比例变化更显著。有研究认为, aPDT对改善深牙周袋效果更显著, 对于浅牙周袋影响不大^[16]。因为光敏剂具有在牙周软组织内的穿透力和集聚力, 能够到达牙周袋底, 有效地清除较深牙周袋底的微生物^[17]。而单纯的SRP对于越深的牙周袋, 治疗效果越差^[18]。因此, 本结果也提示, 未来关于评价糖尿病患者牙周治疗效果的临床研究, 其设计应充分考虑不同牙周袋深度的影响, 纳入时应针对不同的PD深度进行分组。

此外, 本Meta分析结果还显示, aPDT组和SRP组在3~6个月的随访期间内, HbA1c水平均未发现显著的差异。而Elsadek等^[8]结果显示aPDT组HbA1c显著降低, 对此可能有两种解释: 基线时血清HbA1c水平的差异和糖尿病病程长短不同。众所周知, 与血糖控制良好的糖尿病患者相比, 血糖控制不佳的糖尿病患者(定义为HbA1c $> 7\%$), 其牙周治疗效果更差^[19]。Quintero等^[20]研究表明, 牙周治疗对HbA1c水平 $> 9\%$ 的患者的HbA1c降低产生更大的影响(0.31%~0.88%)。Al-Askar等^[21]选择具有医学诊断的糖尿病前期患者(HbA1c水平为5.7%~6.4%), 6个月随访期间内, 两组的HbA1c水平差异无统计学意义。本研究有2项^[8, 13]未明确纳入HbA1c的水平, 其余纳入的研究的HbA1c水平也不一致, 这必然影响HbA1c结果的可靠性。

另外, 由于随访时间较短, 且牙周治疗本身就是有创治疗, 治疗后存在一过性的机体炎症水平增加^[22]。因此, 需要更长随访时间来观察其治疗结果对HbA1c的影响^[23]。而本系统评价纳入的研究中, 仅有2项研究评估了治疗后6个月HbA1c的变化^[9, 11], 并不足以支持得到非常明确的结论。另

外,患者的血糖控制可能还受到多种因素的影响,例如生活方式、饮食、坚持治疗等,由于技术困难,这些因素在研究中很难得到控制^[24]。因此,由于本研究许多异质性因素,应格外谨慎地解释本研究的结果。

HbA1c是非常重要的代谢指标,随着HbA1c水平的升高,全身疾病包括牙周疾病风险会成比例增加^[25]。研究表明,HbA1c水平每降低1%,糖尿病相关的微血管并发症就减少35%,HbA1c水平降低1%可使与糖尿病相关的任何死亡风险降低21%^[26]。但是,本系统评价纳入的研究中,仍有部分研究的结局指标未包含HbA1c,提示未来的相关研究设计中应包含HbA1c这一评价指标。

3.2 异质性原因的分析

根据异质性检验,治疗后6个月的BOP异质性检验 I^2 为44%,存在轻度异质性,治疗后HbA1c的异质性检验 I^2 为57%,存在中度异质性,其异质性的原因除了在上述讨论的牙周炎的严重程度和HbA1c水平的不一致上,还可能来自于:①是否排除吸烟患者不一致,因吸烟是影响牙周治疗效果的危险因素^[27];有2项研究未将吸烟患者排除,也将对结果产生影响^[13,15];②光敏剂和激光的种类、使用参数、照射的时间、次数等对治疗结果的影响^[28],为本研究异质性来源;③消毒措施及相关药物的作用^[29],也是本研究异质性的来源。因此,必须考虑这些方面所产生的异质性,以便将来进行研究并充分解释结果。

3.3 本研究的局限性

本研究的局限性主要存在于以下几个方面:①纳入的RCT数量较少,可能造成检验效能不足;②纳入研究的随访时间存在差异且较短,无法明确aPDT辅助牙周治疗对T2DM的远期疗效;③仅检索了已发表的中、英文文献,存在以其他语种发表的文献或灰色文献未被纳入的可能;④可能存在发表偏倚及其他偏倚的可能性。

4 小 结

有限的证据表明,无论是单纯SRP,还是aPDT辅助SRP,都能改善伴T2DM的牙周炎患者的牙周状况和血糖控制情况。然而,和单纯SRP相比,辅助使用aPDT是否能获得更好的临床效果,尚需设计更加严谨的大样本、多中心临床随机对照试验加以验证。未来的临床研究设计应充分考虑到牙周炎本身严重程度(如PD的差异)、血糖控制情况

(如HbA1c基线)和其他干扰因素(如吸烟)对实验结果的影响。

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