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· 临床研究 ·

曲面体层片与锥形束CT比较分析上颌后牙牙根与上颌窦的关系

舒靖靖¹, 曾飞跃¹, 张亚楠¹, 徐启妹¹, 唐佳露², 徐斌¹, 宋亮¹

1. 复旦大学附属上海市第五人民医院口腔科, 上海(200240); 2. 蚌埠医学院口腔医学院, 安徽 蚌埠(233030)

【摘要】 目的 研究曲面体层片与锥形束CT(cone beam computer tomography, CBCT)判断上颌后牙牙根与上颌窦关系的准确性,为临床医师根据曲面体层片信息治疗上颌后牙区相关疾病提供参考。方法 纳入80例符合标准的患者(牙根数671个),以锥形束CT为标准,在曲面体层片及锥形束CT片上测量上颌后牙根尖到上颌窦的距离。结果 当曲面体层片显示上颌窦的皮质骨连续,牙根距上颌窦存在明显距离、与上颌窦相切时,曲面体层片判断上颌后牙牙根与上颌窦关系的准确率分别为82.0%、70.0%;当曲面体层片显示上颌窦皮质骨中断,牙根突入上颌窦内时,曲面体层片判断上颌后牙牙根与上颌窦关系的准确率为48.5%。曲面体层片、锥形束CT均显示牙根突入上颌窦时,曲面体层片测量上颌后牙牙根突入上颌窦距离为(2.19 ± 1.82)mm,而锥形束CT测量距离为(1.47 ± 1.01)mm,两者差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。结论 曲面体层片判断上颌后牙牙根未进入上颌窦的准确率较高,但判断上颌后牙牙根突入上颌窦的准确率较低。

【关键词】 曲面体层片; 锥形束CT; 上颌后牙; 上颌第一磨牙; 上颌第二磨牙; 牙根; 上颌窦; 距离

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Comparison of diagnosing the relationship between the root of maxillary posterior tooth and maxillary sinus between panoramic radiography and cone beam computer tomography SHU Jingjing¹, ZENG Feiyue¹, ZHANG Yanan¹, XU Qimei¹, TANG Jialu², XU Bin¹, SONG Liang¹. 1. Stomatology Department, Shanghai Fifth People's Hospital, Fudan University, Shanghai 200240, China; 2. Department of Stomatology, Bengbu Medical College, Bengbu 233030, China

Corresponding author: SONG Liang, Email: sky_songliang@hotmail.com, Tel: 86-21-24289300

【Abstract】 Objective To study the diagnostic accuracy and the distance between the root of maxillary posterior tooth and the maxillary sinus using panoramic radiography and cone beam computer tomography; to provide basic information for clinicians to treat diseases in the maxillary posterior region. **Methods** Eighty patients were included in this study. A total of 671 specimens were measured for the distance between the root tip and the maxillary sinus floor in both imaging modalities. **Results** The roots that did not contact the sinus floor or contacted but did not project into the sinus cavity showed an agreement of 82% and 70% when using panoramic radiography. Forty-eight percent of the roots that projected into the sinus cavity in panoramic radiography showed protrusion into the sinus with cone beam computer tomography (CBCT). For panoramic radiography and CBCT showing root projections into the sinus cavity, the average distances were 2.19 ± 1.82 mm and 1.47 ± 1.01 mm, respectively. There was a significant difference between the two values ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Panoramic radiography is more accurate when roots of maxillary posterior teeth do not contact the sinus floor or contact it. However, it has a lower accuracy rate when the tooth roots protrude into the sinus.

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【作者简介】 舒靖靖, 医师, 学士, Email: shujingjing111@163.com

【通信作者】 宋亮, 副主任医师, 硕士, Email: sky_songliang@hotmail.com, Tel: 86-21-24289300



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【Key words】 panoramic radiography; cone beam computed tomography; maxillary posterior teeth; maxillary first molar; maxillary second molar; root; maxillary sinus; distance

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上颌后牙与上颌窦关系密切。无论是在齿槽外科、牙体牙髓病科、正畸科,还是在种植过程中,若上颌后牙牙根突入上颌窦,口腔医务人员处理上颌后牙时,可能会增加上颌窦黏膜穿孔、上颌窦炎等各种并发症的发生率^[1]。因此准确判断上颌后牙牙根与上颌窦的位置关系尤为重要。目前,评价上颌后牙和上颌窦的位置关系最简单的方法是对该区域的合适成像。临床上最常用的方法是拍摄曲面体层片。曲面体层片可以用于评估牙槽骨的质量、剩余牙齿的健康状况、颌面部解剖结构的位置关系、诊断骨性疾病等^[2]。曲面体层片价格低廉,拍摄时间短,所需储存内存小,放射剂量少^[3]。但是,曲面体层片会造成影像重叠、不必要的水平和垂直方向的放大、横断面信息的缺乏^[4],曲面体层片在距离测量方面也存在较大的应用局限。有研究甚至认为,应避免使用曲面体层片进行距离的测量^[5-6]。CBCT具有对骨组织空间分辨率高、图像质量好、辐射剂量小、影像几乎无放大失真和重叠^[7]。CBCT高分辨率及三维观察颌面部解剖结构的便利性,使其可作为观察上颌牙列与上颌窦毗邻关系的金标准^[8]。但因CBCT设备价格高、拍摄费用贵、CBCT的放射剂量高于曲面体层片等原因,CBCT的使用范围远小于曲面体层片。本研究以CBCT为参考标准,计算上颌后牙牙根与上颌窦底在不同位置关系时,曲面体层片判断上颌后牙牙根与上颌窦关系的准确率以及相应的误差距离,从而为医务人员提供治疗前预判,减少治疗并发症。

1 材料和方法

1.1 研究对象

收集自2017年1月~2019年1月在复旦大学附属上海市第五人民医院口腔科就诊并拍摄全牙列CBCT及曲面体层片的全部患者,从中筛选出80例患者纳入本研究。其中,男36例,女44例;年龄18~65岁,平均(38.14±11.45)岁。研究牙位为上

颌的第一、第二磨牙,共纳入上颌磨牙牙根数为671个,其中第一磨牙近颊根164个、远颊根150个、腭根51个,第二磨牙近颊根168个、远颊根105个、腭根33个。

纳入标准:双侧上颌第二磨牙已经完全萌出建殆;性别不限;同时具有口腔曲面体层片及全牙列CBCT;曲面体层片、CBCT显示上颌第一、二磨牙牙根与上颌窦存在突入、接近或存在明显距离的关系;无上颌骨及牙槽骨手术及外伤史;上颌窦未见明显病变。

排除标准:曲面体层片和CBCT拍摄期间发生上颌骨骨内病变(如囊肿或肿瘤)、牙根异常(如外吸收)或与上颌后牙相关的慢性根尖周病变的个体;曾行牙齿正畸个体。

1.2 仪器和设备

CBCT和曲面体层片采用CBCT机(普兰梅卡,芬兰)Pro Max3D成像系统扫描完成。数据处理软件:Romexis。

1.3 影像资料的获取与分析

1.3.1 CBCT 扫描参数:可视范围20 cm×19 cm,管电压90 kV,管电流16 mA,曝光时间26.9 s,体素80 μm。扫描体位:受检者取立位,两眼平视前方,下颌托固定下颌,头颅矢状面与地面垂直,身体放松,上下颌牙列咬合关系为牙尖交错殆,听毗线与地面平行。

1.3.2 曲面体层片 扫描参数:管电压84 kV,管电流16 mA,曝光时间17.5 s。扫描体位:受检者取立位,颈椎呈垂直状态或稍向前倾斜,下颌颏部置于颏托正中,用前牙切缘咬在板槽内,头矢状面与地面垂直,听眶线与听鼻线的分角线与地面平行。

为保证所得资料的准确性,所有拍摄均由复旦大学附属上海市第五人民医院口腔放射科同一名专业技师完成。对扫描的CBCT影像用Romexis软件进行三维重建和矢状层面、冠状层面分析。

1.4 测量指标

1.4.1 CBCT 移动观测轴,在冠状面、矢状面、水

平面观测上颌牙列与上颌窦的毗邻位置,判断牙根与上颌窦的关系。以上颌窦皮质骨下缘作为窦底,按照上颌后牙牙根根尖与上颌窦的关系将其分为三型^[9](图1),示意图所选牙位为上颌第一磨牙,主要关注点在牙齿的腭根。0型:牙根与上颌窦底之间存在明显的骨质。测量根尖到皮质骨最下缘的距离,记录数据为正值;1型:上颌窦皮质骨未中断,牙根接触窦底。测量根尖到皮质骨最下缘的距离,记录数据为0或正值;2型:窦底皮质骨中断,牙根突出于窦底。测量根尖到皮质骨最下缘的距离,记录数据为正值。

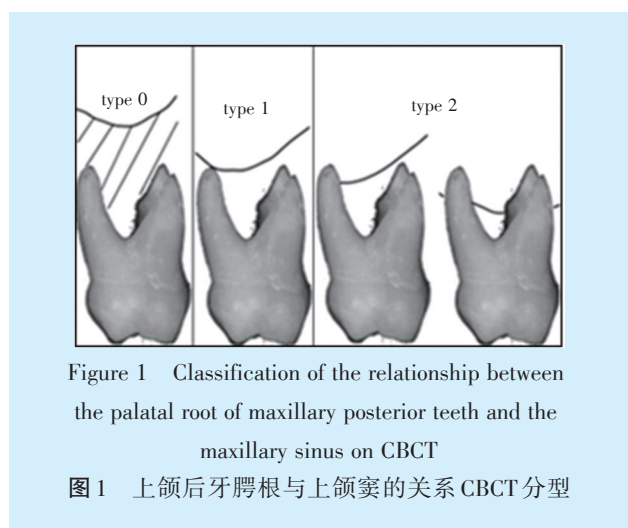


Figure 1 Classification of the relationship between the palatal root of maxillary posterior teeth and the maxillary sinus on CBCT

图1 上颌后牙腭根与上颌窦的关系CBCT分型

1.4.2 曲面体层片 按照上颌后牙与上颌窦关系分为三型^[3]。0型为牙根与上颌窦底尚有一定距离。测量根尖到皮质骨最下缘的距离,记录数据为正值;1型牙根与上颌窦底临近或相切。测量根尖到皮质骨最下缘的距离,记录数据为0或正值;2型为牙根位于上颌窦内。测量根尖到皮质骨最下缘的距离,记录数据为正值。

1.5 统计学分析

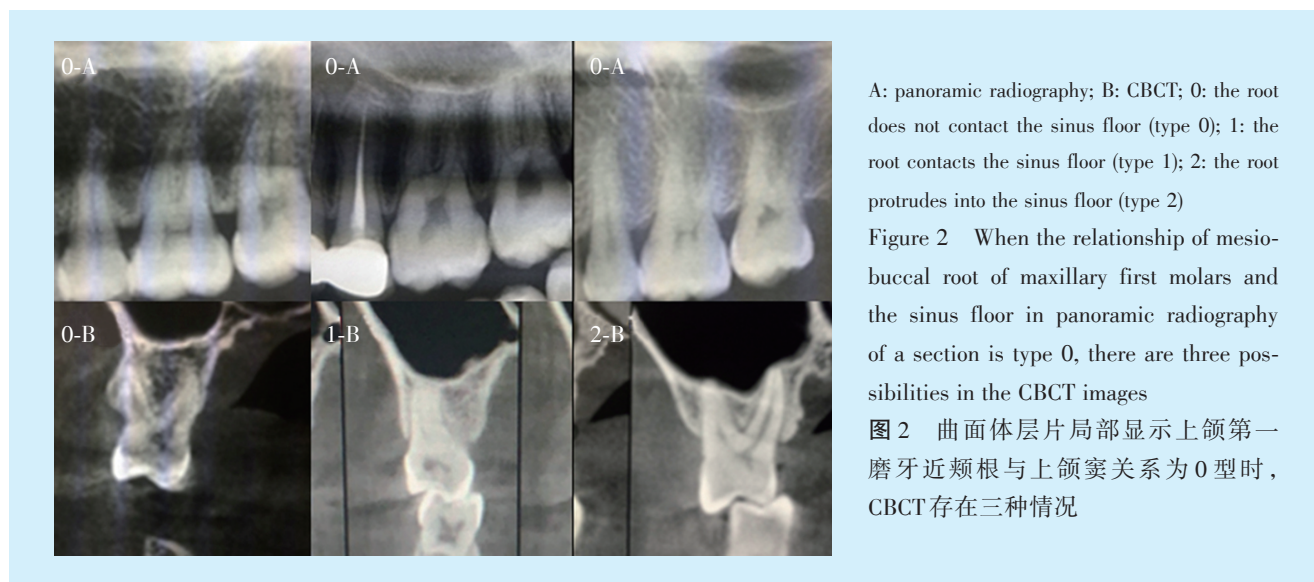
使用SPSS 17.0软件对数据进行分析。采用配对样本t检验比较曲面体层摄影和CBCT测量牙根根尖与上颌窦关系的差异。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 曲面体层片判断上颌后牙牙根根尖与上颌窦关系的准确率

以上颌第一磨牙牙根为例,曲面体层片显示为上颌后牙与上颌窦有明显距离时,实际上存在有明显距离、相切、突入可能三种可能。同样,曲面体层片显示相切或突入时,实际上也均存在有一定距离、相切、突入三种不同情况。表明曲面体层片和CBCT分型结果并不完全一致(图2~图4)。

曲面体层片上颌后牙牙根与上颌窦的关系准确率见表1。统计结果显示:①当曲面体层片显示



A: panoramic radiography; B: CBCT; 0: the root does not contact the sinus floor (type 0); 1: the root contacts the sinus floor (type 1); 2: the root protrudes into the sinus floor (type 2)

Figure 2 When the relationship of mesio-buccal root of maxillary first molars and the sinus floor in panoramic radiography of a section is type 0, there are three possibilities in the CBCT images

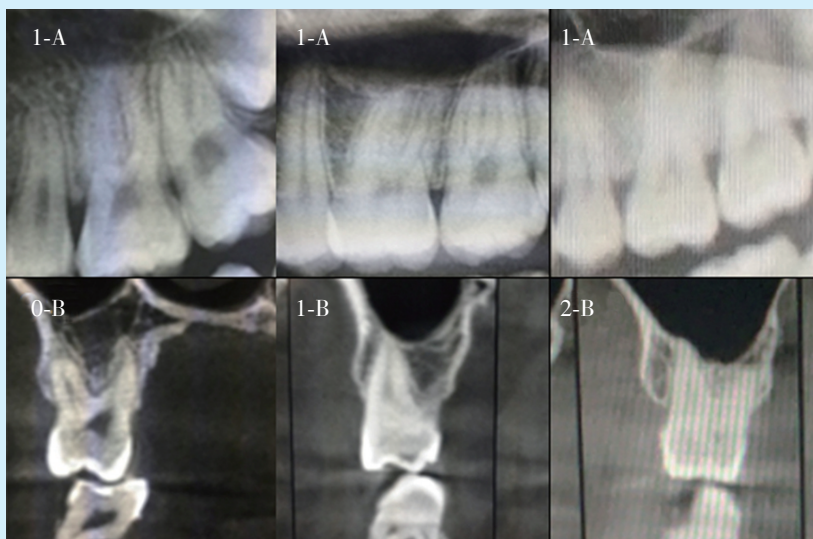
图2 曲面体层片局部显示上颌第一磨牙近颊根与上颌窦关系为0型时, CBCT存在三种情况

牙根与上颌窦有明显距离、相切时,与CBCT显示一致的准确率分别为82%、70%。②当曲面体层片显示牙根突入上颌窦时,与CBCT显示一致的准确率为48.5%。③对于测量的全部牙根,曲面体层片与CBCT显示牙根与上颌窦分型一致的准确率为

68.6%。

2.2 曲面体层片与CBCT测量上颌后牙牙根与上颌窦的距离关系

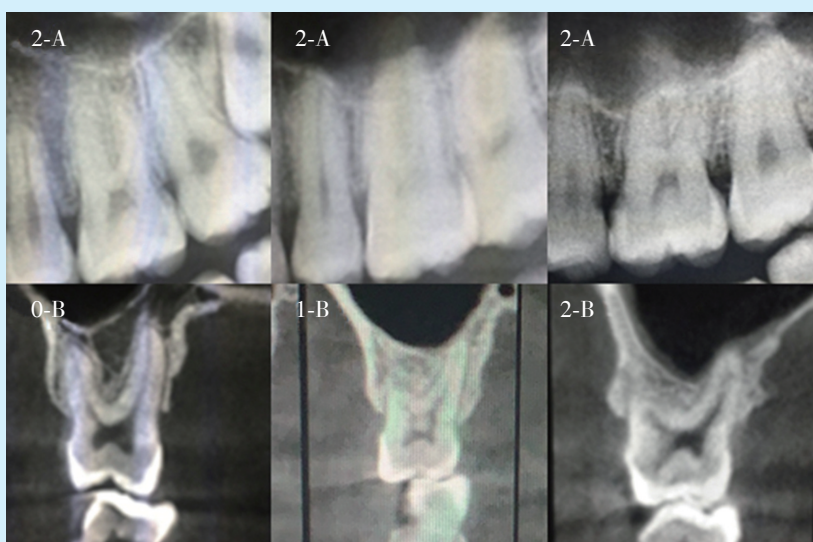
牙根距离上颌窦有明显距离、相切时,曲面体层片上测量距离与CBCT相近,且每个第一、二磨



A: panoramic radiography; B: CBCT; 0: the root does not contact the sinus floor (type 0); 1: the root contacts the sinus floor (type 1); 2: the root protrudes into the sinus floor (type 2)

Figure 3 When the relationship of mesiobuccal root of maxillary first molars and the sinus floor in panoramic radiography of a section is type 1, there are three possibilities in the CBCT images

图3 曲面体层片局部显示上颌第一磨牙近颊根与上颌窦关系为1型时, CBCT存在三种情况



A: panoramic radiography; B: CBCT; 0: the root does not contact the sinus floor (type 0); 1: the root contacts the sinus floor (type 1); 2: the root protrudes into the sinus floor (type 2)

Figure 4 When the relationship of palatal root of maxillary first molars and the sinus floor in panoramic radiography of a section is type 2, there are three possibilities in the CBCT images

图4 曲面体层片局部显示上颌第一磨牙腭根与上颌窦关系为2型时, CBCT存在三种情况

表1 后牙牙根与上颌窦关系的曲面体层片、CBCT分型情况

Table 1 Panoramic radiography and CBCT image classification of the relationship between the posterior tooth roots and the maxillary sinus

PR	CBCT			Accuracy (%)
	Type 0	Type 1	Type 2	
Type 0	178	32	7	82.0(178/217)
Type 1	56	201	30	70.0(201/287)
Type 2	10	76	81	48.5(81/167)
Average				68.6(460/671)

PR: panoramic radiography; CBCT: cone beam computed tomography

牙牙根与上颌窦的测量距离在曲面体层片与CBCT间的差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。牙根突入上颌窦时,上颌第一、二磨牙牙根曲面体层片突入距离大于CBCT,且每个第一、二磨牙牙根的上颌窦的测量距离在曲面体层片与CBCT间的差异,均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)(表2)。

2.3 牙根突入上颌窦时曲面体层片、CBCT突入距离比较

共有81个后牙牙根牙根突入上颌窦,曲面体层片上颌后牙牙根突入上颌窦距离为(2.19 ± 1.82)mm, CBCT突入距离为(1.47 ± 1.01)mm,两者差异具有统计学意义($t=3.18, P < 0.05$)。曲面体

表2 曲面体层片和CBCT测量上颌后牙牙根根尖到窦底的距离差异

Table 2 The average distance between the roots and the maxillary sinus floor in panoramic radiography and CBCT images

Relation type	Type of radiograph	Distance from the root of the first molar to the lowermost edge of the maxillary sinus cortex (mm)			Distance from the root of the second molar to the lowermost edge of the maxillary sinus cortex(mm)			P
		The mesiobuccal root	The distobuccal root	The palatal root	The mesiobuccal root	The distobuccal root	The palatal root	
		0	PR	3.47 ± 2.18	3.64 ± 2.19	4.25 ± 2.61	2.24 ± 1.38	
	CBCT	3.49 ± 2.06	3.95 ± 1.70	4.17 ± 2.59	1.95 ± 1.82	3.17 ± 1.37	4.05 ± 2.30	
1	PR	0.05 ± 0.13	0.05 ± 0.14	0.07 ± 0.18	0.05 ± 0.14	0.06 ± 0.14	0.10 ± 0.19	> 0.05
	CBCT	0.05 ± 0.15	0.07 ± 0.18	0.08 ± 0.20	0.03 ± 0.11	0.02 ± 0.11	0.13 ± 0.22	
2	PR	1.71 ± 1.33	1.29 ± 1.24	2.08 ± 1.50	2.16 ± 1.89	2.24 ± 1.89	2.24 ± 1.98	< 0.05
	CBCT	1.67 ± 1.38	1.18 ± 0.53	1.10 ± 0.70	1.70 ± 1.20	1.52 ± 0.97	1.30 ± 0.55	

0: the root does not contact the sinus floor (type 0); 1: the root contacts the sinus floor (type 1); 2: the root protrudes into the sinus floor (type 2); PR: panoramic radiography; CBCT: cone beam computer tomography

层片测量牙根突入上颌窦的距离是CBCT测得距离的1.5倍。

3 讨论

上颌牙列与上颌窦的关系密切。临床上,上颌窦的存在会影响其所涉及的上颌后牙的治疗效果。正畸治疗中,上颌窦底壁结构类似于皮质骨,牙根突入上颌窦对牙齿移动的方向影响较大,并可能造成牙根吸收及后牙倾斜移动^[10]。微种植钉植入、磨牙支抗类型的选择及种植体的初期稳定性等都与上颌窦息息相关^[11]。根管治疗中根管预备锉可将残屑插入上颌窦^[12],上颌后牙不完善的治疗可能导致上颌窦的感染^[13]。学者用CBCT研究发现上颌磨牙牙根远离上颌窦的比例高于牙根进入上颌窦的比例^[14]。但临床上曲面体层片却经常显示牙根突入上颌窦。分析原因可能是上颌窦内结构复杂,Deepjyoti等^[15]报道上颌窦间隔出现的概率为66.7%,这些结构以及病变的存在使曲面体层片重叠的二维图像变得更加复杂,增大了准确判断牙根与上颌窦底关系的难度。CBCT的三维重建可从矢状位、冠状位、水平位进行观测,图像更加清晰、准确。

米晓晖等^[16]研究显示,曲面体层片判断第一、二磨牙与上颌窦位置关系的准确率分别为78%、79%。在本研究中,牙根距上颌窦有一定距离时,曲面体层片的准确率为82%,牙根与上颌窦相切时,准确率为70%,与米晓晖等^[16]的研究结果基本一致。但当曲面体层片显示牙根突入上颌窦时,CBCT同样显示牙根突入上颌窦的比例只有48.5%,远小于米晓晖等^[16]的研究结果。分析原因主要是:米晓晖等^[16]以整个牙齿为研究对象,而本研究以牙齿的牙根为研究对象,分组更加精细,更

接近于实际情况。因为,当一个牙齿只有单一牙根突入上颌窦时,以牙齿为整体参考,就算这个牙齿突入上颌窦;但是如果以单独牙根为测量单位,实际上这颗牙齿仅有1/3数量的牙根突入上颌窦。

本研究结果显示曲面体层片测得的牙根突入上颌窦的距离比CBCT测得的距离大了近50%。这主要与曲面体层片的放大率有关。根据相关文献,曲面体层片放大率与拍摄机械内部型号、患者的面型、解剖结构所处的位置、拍摄者有一定关系。近年来学者研究发现曲面体层片的畸变率为20%^[17]。本研究曲面体层片测量牙根突入上颌窦的距离较CBCT增大了50%,大于曲面体层片的放大率。原因是曲面体层片除了会放大图像外,它还是二维投照,无法立体显示牙根与上颌窦底的关系。例如,因为图像重叠的关系,图4中的最右侧2-A测得的长度会大于2-B测得的长度。

综上,曲面体层片上显示牙根与上颌窦有一定距离、相切的准确率分别为82%、70%,准确率较高。曲面体层片显示牙根突入上颌窦时,实际上只有约一半的准确率(CBCT显示48.5%的牙根突入上颌窦),对于这种情况,临床医师可以拍摄CBCT,进一步确定上颌后牙与上颌窦的关系。

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