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· 综述 ·

# 通用型粘接剂对牙体组织粘接效果影响因素的研究进展

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**【摘要】**近年来,通用型粘接剂因其操作简单、适用范围广等优点而被广泛运用于口腔治疗中。在实际临床操作中,酸蚀模式、涂布方法、粘接前预处理等因素可能影响其对牙体组织的粘接性能。本文归纳和分析可能影响通用型粘接剂粘接性能的因素,并以此为基础阐述如何进一步改善通用型粘接剂的粘接效果,以期为临床工作提供参考。现阶段研究表明,对于牙釉质粘接,通用型粘接剂的全酸蚀模式可取得更好的粘接效果;而对于牙本质粘接,全酸蚀和自酸蚀的粘接效果相近。延长粘接剂的涂布时间、双层涂布粘接剂、粘接前用水或乙醇润湿可提升粘接强度。0.2%氯己定和金属纳米粒子可有效抑制基质金属蛋白酶(matrix metalloproteinases, MMPs)的激活,提高长期粘接效果。通用型粘接剂具有良好的稳定性和抗唾液污染能力,但抗血污能力不佳。酸蚀模式、涂布方法、粘接前预处理等因素均可影响粘接效果,临床操作中医师应注意以上因素。目前,通用型粘接剂仍存在对牙釉质自酸蚀粘接强度不佳、对龋病周围脱矿的牙体组织粘接能力下降等问题,仍有待进一步研究改进。

**【关键词】**通用型粘接剂；牙釉质；牙本质；全酸蚀；自酸蚀；粘接强度；基质金属蛋白酶；10-甲基丙烯酰葵基二氢磷酸酯



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**Research progress on the factors influencing the bonding effect of universal adhesives on tooth tissues XU Yili, YU Hao.**

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**【Abstract】** Universal adhesives have been widely used in dentistry due to their easy application process and wide range of applications. In the literature, the etching modes of universal adhesives, coating methods of universal adhesives, pretreatment of adhesive, and other factors were reported to have an impact on the bonding performance of universal adhesives. This review focused on the factors affecting the bonding performance of universal adhesives and aimed to provide evidence-based recommendations for clinical practice. Current research suggests that the etch-and-rinse mode can achieve a better adhesive strength of enamel and that the etch-and-rinse mode and the self-etch mode exhibit a similar adhesive performance in bonding dentin. The bond strength would be improved by prolonging the application time, applying a double layer of adhesives, and wetting enamel and dentin with water or ethanol before adhesive procedures. Chlorohexidine (0.2%) and metal nanoparticles can inhibit matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs) and improve the long-term bond strength of dentin. Finally, universal adhesives have excellent stability and saliva pollution resistance, although they lack blood pollution resistance. In the clinic, dentists should pay attention to the etching modes of universal adhe-

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sives, coating methods of universal adhesives, pretreatment of adhesive, and other factors that may affect the effect strength. universal adhesives will be improved in bonding strength of enamel in self-etch mode and bonding performance in demineralized dentals around caries.

**【Key words】** universal adhesive; enamel; dentin; etch-and-rinse; self-etch; bond strength; matrix metalloproteinases; 10-methacryloxydecyl dihydrogen phosphate

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目前临幊上应用于口腔的树脂粘接剂,根据其临幊操作方式,主要分为全酸蚀和自酸蚀两类。Perdigão等<sup>[1]</sup>于2012年报道了一种新型粘接剂,被称为通用型粘接剂(universal adhesive)或多模式粘接剂(multi-mode adhesive),即同一种粘接剂可选用全酸蚀或自酸蚀模式;其适用范围广,目前口腔医学界多将其称为通用型粘接剂。通用型粘接剂主要以10-甲基丙烯酰葵基二氢磷酸酯(10-methacryloxydecyl dihydrogen phosphate, 10-MDP)作为粘接功能单体,可粘接金属、树脂、氧化锆陶瓷等多种材料<sup>[2]</sup>。此外,乙醇作为第二溶剂被加入通用型粘接剂中,弥补了水作为溶剂无法溶解疏水性单体、挥发速度较慢影响粘接剂聚合等缺点<sup>[3]</sup>。本文就可能影响通用型粘接剂对牙体组织粘接效果的因素,包括酸蚀模式、粘接剂的涂布方法、粘接前牙体组织的处理、粘接剂的改性等进行综述。

## 1 酸蚀模式的影响

根据粘接剂的酸性强弱,可将通用型粘接剂分为:①中酸型(intermediately strong, pH = 1 ~ 2),如G-Premio Bond(GC,日本,pH = 1.5);②弱酸型(mild, pH = 2 ~ 2.5),如Clearfil Universal(KURRAY,日本,pH = 2.3)、Futurabond Universal(VO-CO,德国,pH = 2.3);③超弱酸型(ultra-mild, pH > 2.5),如Scotchbond Universal(3M ESPE,美国,pH = 2.7)、All-Bond Universal(BISCO,美国,pH = 2.7)<sup>[3]</sup>。目前大多数的通用型粘接剂为弱酸型或超弱酸型,可有效酸蚀牙本质,但对于牙釉质仍需要在粘接前使用35% ~ 37%磷酸预酸蚀15 s;临幊上需针对不同的牙体组织,选择使用全酸蚀或自酸蚀模式<sup>[2]</sup>。

### 1.1 牙釉质

对于健康牙釉质,使用全酸蚀模式可以取得更好的粘接效果。研究表明,与自酸蚀模式相比,

通用型粘接剂在磷酸预酸蚀后对健康牙釉质的剪切粘接强度(shear bond strength, SBS)由24.1 ~ 29.9 MPa上升至37.9 ~ 46.4 MPa<sup>[4-5]</sup>,剪切疲劳强度(shear fatigue strength, SFS)由10.0 ~ 12.8 MPa上升至21.0 ~ 22.4 MPa<sup>[4]</sup>。全酸蚀模式下,通用型粘接剂对牙釉质的粘接强度均达到临幊上可接受的粘接强度(17 ~ 20 MPa)<sup>[6]</sup>。通过观察粘接面破坏方式,发现全酸蚀模式下的断裂模式以内聚断裂和混合断裂为主,而自酸蚀模式下的断裂模式以粘接面断裂为主(粘接面断裂常在粘接强度低于20 MPa时出现)<sup>[4-5]</sup>。其原因是全酸蚀模式下使用的35% ~ 37%磷酸的酸性(pH = 0.7)远高于通用型粘接剂,预酸蚀后可在釉质表面形成更深的粗糙表面,有利于粘接剂的渗入,提高微机械嵌合强度<sup>[7]</sup>。同时,全酸蚀模式的表面自由能较自酸蚀模式提升了约32.3%,有助于改善粘接剂对釉质表面的润湿,从而提升粘接强度<sup>[5]</sup>。此外,与自酸蚀模式相比,使用全酸蚀模式粘接的患牙3年后出现边缘染色的概率减少了8.0% ~ 18.9%,5年后边缘染色减少了14.0%,表明全酸蚀模式可有效减少釉质粘接时的边缘微渗漏<sup>[8]</sup>。

对于龋病患牙,无论选用何种酸蚀模式,龋坏的牙釉质均导致通用型粘接剂的粘接强度的下降,因此粘接前需去净龋坏的牙釉质。对于侵蚀后的牙釉质(eroded enamel),自酸蚀模式粘接牙釉质的粘接强度与全酸蚀模式相近,其原因可能是相较于健康牙釉质,侵蚀后的牙釉质的表面粗糙度提升了6.0%,增加了通用型粘接剂对牙釉质的微机械嵌合强度,进而改善了通用型粘接剂对侵蚀后的牙釉质的粘接效果<sup>[9]</sup>。

### 1.2 牙本质

对于健康牙本质,全酸蚀模式与自酸蚀模式在粘接强度上无显著差异,均可满足临幊需求。然而,对牙本质进行磷酸预处理易造成术后牙本



质敏感,因此在粘接活髓牙的牙本质时,建议使用自酸蚀模式<sup>[10]</sup>。不同通用型粘接剂在自酸蚀模式下对牙本质的粘接强度差异显著,如超弱酸型的Scotchbond Universal 粘接牙本质的SBS 可达41.5 MPa,而中酸型的G-Premio Bond 粘接牙本质的SBS 仅为27.5 MPa;其原因可能是Scotchbond Universal 的含水量仅为10%~15%,而G-Premio Bond 的含水量高达25%,较高的含水量会稀释粘接单体并抑制聚合反应<sup>[11]</sup>。有研究指出粘接剂的酸性与含水量呈正相关。为解决G-Premio Bond 自酸蚀模式下粘接牙本质效果不佳的问题,Wang等<sup>[12]</sup> 使用BZF210疏水树脂作为底涂剂,发现G-Premio Bond 在使用底涂剂后对牙本质的微拉伸粘接强度(micro tensile bond strength,  $\mu$ TBS)提升了约45%。

龋坏牙本质同样应去净,否则将造成通用型粘接剂对龋坏牙本质的粘接强度下降。而对于侵蚀牙本质,则应采用全酸蚀模式,或在采用自酸蚀模式前进行脱蛋白处理。与健康牙本质相比,通用型粘接剂粘接侵蚀后的牙本质(eroded dentin)时,全酸蚀模式的微剪切粘接强度无显著改变,而自酸蚀模式的粘接强度则显著降低,其原因可能是自酸蚀模式无法溶解变性的牙本质胶原纤维,不利于粘接剂渗透<sup>[13-14]</sup>。研究表明,在涂布粘接剂前使用次氯酸钠对侵蚀后的牙本质进行脱蛋白处理,可显著提高通用型粘接剂在自酸蚀模式下对侵蚀后的牙本质粘接强度, $\mu$ TBS 可从19.5 MPa 提高至30.3 MPa<sup>[13]</sup>。

## 2 涂布方式的影响

研究表明,弱酸型或超弱酸型的通用型粘接剂如Scotchbond Universal 等可通过延长涂布时间改善粘接效果:涂布时间从20 s延长至40 s,对牙釉质的SBS 提高约20.7%,对牙本质的 $\mu$ TBS 提高约37.2%<sup>[15]</sup>。而中酸型的粘接剂如G-Premio Bond 无需延长涂布时间即可达到理想的粘接强度<sup>[16]</sup>。因此,临幊上使用pH值较高的通用型粘接剂时可适当延长涂布时间。另外,涂布后的吹拂时间对牙本质粘接强度也有一定的影响。大多数通用型粘接剂(如Scotchbond Universal、All-Bond Universal)涂布后并使用气枪轻吹15 s时,其对牙本质的粘接强度达到最大值,原因可能是气枪吹拂有助于粘接剂溶剂的快速挥发,防止溶剂稀释粘接单体;而提高吹拂气体的温度同样可以起到加速溶剂挥发,提高粘接强度的作用<sup>[17]</sup>。另外,双层涂布

粘接剂(单层涂布光固化后再涂第二层)可改善通用型粘接剂对牙体组织的粘接效果。在全酸蚀模式与自酸蚀模式下,与单层涂布比较,Scotchbond Universal 双层涂布后对牙釉质的SBS 分别提升了18.9%、13%,对牙本质的SBS 提升了14.4%<sup>[18]</sup>。

## 3 粘接前润湿的影响

牙本质粘接前的润湿程度是否影响通用型粘接剂的粘接效果尚存争议。研究表明,All-Bond Universal 在全酸蚀模式下,粘接干燥和湿润牙本质的 $\mu$ TBS 分别为23.4、32.0 MPa,而在自酸蚀模式下粘接干燥和湿润牙本质的 $\mu$ TBS 则分别为22.8、17.4 MPa,而G-Premio Bond 的粘接强度未受牙本质湿润程度影响<sup>[19]</sup>。其原因可能是在全酸蚀模式下,磷酸酸蚀后的冲洗、吹干易造成牙本质的胶原纤维塌陷,中酸型的粘接剂如G-Premio Bond 含水量较多,有助于胶原纤维再膨胀,改善粘接剂的渗透效果,而弱酸型的粘接剂如All-Bond Universal 含水量仅3%,因此需要牙本质上有一定的水分以再膨胀胶原纤维<sup>[11]</sup>。在自酸蚀模式则无需冲洗吹干,湿润的牙本质上过量的水反而影响粘接剂的聚合反应,降低了粘接强度<sup>[3]</sup>。因此,在使用超弱酸型的通用型粘接剂粘接牙本质前,应注意根据酸蚀模式控制牙本质的湿润程度。

与水比较,乙醇可能是更可靠的润湿剂,其不仅可提高粘接剂的润湿性,减少胶原纤维坍塌,而且能在润湿后迅速挥发,防止干扰粘接剂的聚合反应<sup>[20]</sup>。Souza等<sup>[20]</sup>研究表明无水乙醇润湿牙本质表面可提高Scotchbond Universal 的粘接强度和耐久性:在牙本质上涂布无水乙醇60 s,经冷热循环老化处理,其在全酸蚀模式和自酸蚀模式下的 $\mu$ TBS 与无预润湿组相比分别提升了约11.1 MPa、8.3 MPa。粘接剂的种类、涂布方式是否会影响粘接效果仍有待进一步研究。

## 4 基质金属蛋白酶抑制剂的影响

牙本质的胶原纤维易被基质金属蛋白酶(matrix metalloproteinases, MMPs)降解,导致粘接的耐久性降低,因此MMPs抑制剂如氯己定、四环素被广泛用于牙本质粘接的研究。Shadman等<sup>[21]</sup>在涂布通用型粘接剂前,使用2%的氯己定对牙本质进行预处理,经冷热循环后,其微剪切粘接强度(micro shear bond strength,  $\mu$ SBS)相较于无处理组提升了53.1%。而Dos Santos等<sup>[22]</sup>发现,使用低浓度



(0.2%)的氯己定对牙本质预处理,μTBS 比高浓度(2%)的氯己定处理组提高了23.8%,其原因可能是低浓度氯己定更有利于粘接剂单体的转化。近年来,各种金属纳米粒子被发现具有抑制MMPs的作用。铜纳米粒子(CuNp)具有抑制MMP-2的作用;氧化锌纳米颗粒(ZnONp)可以保护胶原蛋白不受MMPs的影响<sup>[22]</sup>。同时,这些粒子具有抗菌作用,可防止MMPs可在致龋菌产生的酸性环境下被激活<sup>[23]</sup>。研究发现,当通用型粘接剂含ZnO/CuNp的浓度比例在5/0.2wt%时,对变异链球菌的抑制效果达最佳,且28 d后μTBS较对照组提升28.7%<sup>[24]</sup>。因此,在通用型粘接剂中添加金属纳米粒子是通用型粘接剂未来的改良方向之一。

## 5 其它影响因素

传统粘接剂受唾液污染后,粘接强度下降了6.2%~35.5%,需冲洗吹干后重新涂布粘接剂;通用型粘接剂受唾液污染后,粘接强度仅下降了9.5%~16.2%,需冲洗2 s后吹干恢复粘接强度<sup>[25]</sup>。血液污染对通用型粘接剂的影响与污染发生的时机有关。污染发生在光固化前,冲洗后重新涂布粘接剂,可恢复原本的粘接强度,而污染发生在光固化后,则需使用次氯酸钠等溶剂清除黏附在粘接层的血红蛋白以恢复粘接强度<sup>[26]</sup>。

在临幊上,粘接剂自身的稳定性也是影响粘接效果的重要因素。研究表明,控制温度、湿度,模拟储存时间为1/2保质期时,通用型粘接剂对牙本质的粘接强度无显著改变;模拟保质期结束时,粘接强度则出现不同程度的下降,其中功能单体为10-MDP的粘接剂因10-MDP的水解而下降明显,而功能单体为PENTA-P的粘接剂的粘接强度相对稳定<sup>[27]</sup>。Pongprueksa等<sup>[28]</sup>研究表明,溶剂的蒸发程度对粘接强度影响较小,即使将粘接剂开盖置于室温下约5 d,溶剂蒸发量达50%,粘接强度仍未出现明显变化。

## 6 小结

综上所述,在使用通用型粘接剂粘接牙体组织时,应注意选用适当的酸蚀方式,同时可选用延长涂布时间、双层涂布粘接剂等方式改善粘接效果。目前,通用型粘接剂仍存在对牙釉质自酸蚀粘接强度不佳,对龋病周围脱矿的牙体组织粘接能力下降等问题,仍有待进一步研究改进。

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