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· 临床研究 ·

骨性Ⅱ类高角成年女性上气道形态、颅颈姿势和前牙位置的相关性分析

邢珂，周嘉玮，张冠凝，梅宏翔，李娟

口腔疾病国家重点实验室 国家口腔疾病临床医学研究中心 四川大学华西口腔医院正畸科，四川 成都(610041)

【摘要】目的 探讨骨性Ⅱ类高角成年女性上气道形态、颅颈姿势和前牙位置之间的关联,为正畸临床诊治提供参考。**方法** 选取104例未经正畸治疗的骨性Ⅱ类($ANB \geq 4.7^\circ$)成年女性的头颅侧位片,根据下颌平面角分为高角组($MP-SN > 37^\circ$)($n = 52$)和均角组($29^\circ \leq MP-SN \leq 37^\circ$)($n = 52$),对各组上气道矢状径、颅颈角、前牙位置进行测量。**结果** 与均角组相比,高角组的鼻咽部、腭咽部、舌咽部气道更狭窄($P < 0.05$),颅颈角更大($P < 0.05$);高角组鼻咽部气道矢状径与颅颈角呈负相关($P < 0.05$),高角组及均角组喉咽部气道矢状径均与颅颈角呈正相关($P < 0.05$);高角组及均角组颅颈角均与上前牙唇倾度呈负相关($P < 0.05$),高角组与均角组颅颈角均与咬合平面倾斜度呈正相关($P < 0.05$)。**结论** 骨性Ⅱ类高角成年女性上气道较狭窄、颅颈姿势较伸展,颅颈姿势同时与气道形态和前牙位置具有相关性,提示呼吸功能、头颈部姿势、牙殆面形态存在一定程度关联。

【关键词】 上气道形态； 颅颈姿势； 前牙位置； 骨性Ⅱ类； 高角； 成年女性； 头颅侧位片； 软组织拉伸； 正畸治疗



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Relationships among pharyngeal airway morphology, craniocervical posture and anterior teeth position in hyperdivergent skeletal Class II female adults XING Ke, ZHOU Jiawei, ZHANG Guanning, MEI Hongxiang, LI Juan. State Key Laboratory of Oral Diseases, National Clinical Research Center for Oral Diseases, Department of Orthodontics, West China Hospital of Stomatology, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610041, China

Corresponding author: LI Juan, Email: lijuan@scu.edu.cn, Tel: 86-28-85502207

[Abstract] **Objective** To explore the relationships among pharyngeal airway morphology, craniocervical posture, and anterior teeth position in hyperdivergent skeletal Class II female adults and provide a reference for orthodontic clinical diagnosis and treatment. **Methods** Lateral cephalometric radiographs of 104 untreated skeletal Class II ($ANB \geq 4.7^\circ$) female adults were included and divided into a hyperdivergent group ($MP-SN > 37^\circ$) ($n = 52$) and a normodivergent group ($29^\circ \leq MP-SN \leq 37^\circ$) ($n = 52$) by mandibular plane angle. The pharyngeal airway sagittal size, craniocervical angulation and anterior teeth position of the two groups were measured. **Results** Compared to the normodivergent group, hyperdivergent subjects exhibited narrower nasopharyngeal, velopharyngeal, and glossopharyngeal airways ($P < 0.05$) and larger craniocervical angulations ($P < 0.05$). In the hyperdivergent group, the nasopharyngeal airway sagittal size was negatively correlated with craniocervical angulations ($P < 0.05$), while the hypopharyngeal airway sagittal size was positively correlated with craniocervical angulations in the hyperdivergent group and normodivergent group ($P < 0.05$). In both groups, craniocervical angulations were negatively related to the labiolingual inclination of the upper incisors ($P < 0.05$) but positively related to the inclination of the occlusal plane ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Hyperdivergent skeletal Class II

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【作者简介】 邢珂,硕士研究生,Email: 13547811928@163.com

【通信作者】 李娟,教授,博士,Email: lijuan@scu.edu.cn, Tel: 86-28-85502207



female adults had narrower upper airways and more extended craniocervical posture, which was correlated with pharyngeal airway morphology and anterior teeth position simultaneously. These results suggested that there were correlations among respiratory efficiency, craniocervical posture and dentofacial morphology.

【Key words】 pharyngeal airway morphology; craniocervical posture; anterior teeth position; skeletal class II; hyperdivergent; female adults; lateral cephalometric radiographs; soft-tissue stretching; orthodontic treatment

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由于狭窄的气道和阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征 (obstructive sleep apnea hypopnea syndrome, OSAHS) 密切相关^[1], 正畸医生对于气道的关注也日益增加。既往研究显示, 气道形态、颅颈姿势和颅面形态之间存在显著关联, 骨性Ⅱ类、高角、女性个体往往显示出更加狭窄的上气道和更伸展的颅颈姿势^[1-5]。学者们提出了多种学说解释气道形态、颅颈姿势和颅面形态之间的关联。一方面, Solow 等^[2]提出的“软组织拉伸”学说认为, 在个体发育过程中, 狹窄的气道会导致颅颈姿势的伸展, 并通过影响颅面部软组织的拉伸限制颌骨发育, 进而影响颅面部形态。另一方面, 颌骨的矢状向和垂直向不调也可能会反过来影响气道的形态和颅颈姿势的伸展^[6]。这些研究结论表明气道形态、颅颈姿势与颅面形态具有密切而复杂的关联, 需引起临床医生重视。

在正畸诊疗中, 前牙位置对于侧貌美学的影响和正畸方案的制定具有重要意义。骨性Ⅱ类高角成年女性作为正畸临床中一类较为常见的患者类型, 不仅存在颌骨矢状向和垂直向的不调, 其前牙位置和牙槽形态也具有相应的代偿性特征^[7-9]。目前尚未发现关于骨性Ⅱ类高角成年女性前牙位置和气道形态、颅颈姿势关联的系列研究。本研究通过头颅侧位片对骨性Ⅱ类高角成年女性上气道形态、颅颈姿势和前牙位置进行分析, 并从软组织拉伸学说的角度解释其前牙位置代偿机制, 为正畸医生临床诊治提供参考。

1 资料和方法

1.1 对象与分组

采用 nQuery Advisor 软件计算样本量, 根据以往研究^[10], 高角组和均角组颅颈角(SN/OPT)之间的差异为 $5.0^\circ \pm 7.3^\circ$, α 为 0.05(双尾检验), 检验效

能为 90%, 最终计算出每一组至少需要 46 个样本。

选取 2016 年 9 月至 2020 年 12 月于四川大学华西口腔医院正畸科就诊, 具有完整初诊信息并拍摄头颅侧位片的成年女性 104 例。

纳入标准: ①女性, 年龄 18~34 岁; ②在自然头位、最大牙尖交错位、唇部自然放松位、非吞咽条件下拍摄的侧位片, 且侧位片拍摄清晰, 包含第二至第六颈椎; ③骨性Ⅱ类($ANB \geq 4.7^\circ$)高角($MP-SN > 37^\circ$)或均角($29^\circ \leq MP-SN \leq 37^\circ$); ④未接受过正畸/正畸正颌治疗; ⑤健康状况良好, 非过度肥胖。

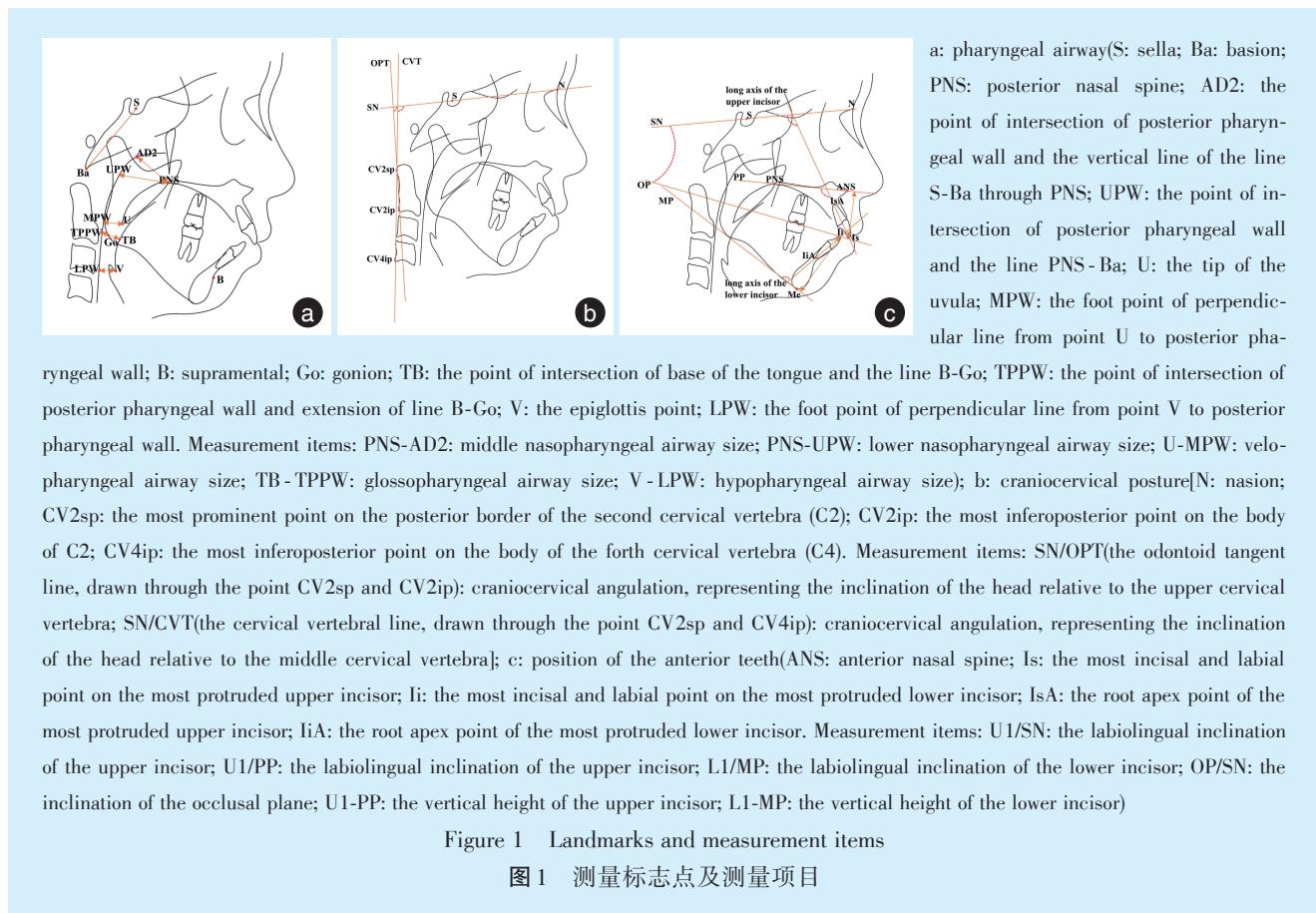
排除标准: ①患有颅面发育障碍疾病; ②有严重影响咬合位置的错位牙齿, 如前牙个别牙反殆; ③颌面颈部外伤史、手术史; ④前牙区充填治疗、牙髓治疗或修复治疗史; ⑤颞下颌关节疾病治疗史。

将所有患者按照下颌平面角(MP-SN)分组: ①高角组($MP-SN > 37^\circ$), 年龄 18~34 岁, 平均 22.38 岁; ②均角组($29^\circ \leq MP-SN \leq 37^\circ$), 年龄 18~33 岁, 平均 22.13 岁。本研究经四川大学华西口腔医院伦理委员会审查批准(批件号: WCHSIRB-D-2021-136), 所有患者均签署知情同意书。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 影像的获取 采用口腔 X 线射线机(Veraviewepocs X550, Morita, 日本), 在自然头位、最大牙尖交错位、唇部自然放松位、非吞咽条件下拍摄头颅侧位片。

1.2.2 测量项目 本研究所采用的测量标志点及测量项目如图 1 所示。采用人工智能软件智贝云影(<https://tools.aortho360.com>)进行标志点的自动定位和测量, 并由同一研究员进行人工校准。所有测量工作由同一研究员在一段连续时间内完成, 3 周后重复测量。两次测量项目的组内相关系数



ryngeal wall; B: supramental; Go: gonion; TB: the point of intersection of base of the tongue and the line B-Go; TPPW: the point of intersection of posterior pharyngeal wall and extension of line B-Go; V: the epiglottis point; LPW: the foot point of perpendicular line from point V to posterior pharyngeal wall. Measurement items: PNS-AD2: middle nasopharyngeal airway size; PNS-UPW: lower nasopharyngeal airway size; U-MPW: velopharyngeal airway size; TB-TPPW: glossopharyngeal airway size; V-LPW: hypopharyngeal airway size); b: craniocervical posture[N: nasion; CV2sp: the most prominent point on the posterior border of the second cervical vertebra (C2); CV2ip: the most inferoposterior point on the body of C2; CV4ip: the most inferoposterior point on the body of the forth cervical vertebra (C4). Measurement items: SN/OPT(the odontoid tangent line, drawn through the point CV2sp and CV4ip): craniocervical angulation, representing the inclination of the head relative to the upper cervical vertebra; SN/CVT(the cervical vertebral line, drawn through the point CV2sp and CV4ip): craniocervical angulation, representing the inclination of the head relative to the middle cervical vertebra]; c: position of the anterior teeth(ANS: anterior nasal spine; Is: the most incisal and labial point on the most protruded upper incisor; Ii: the most incisal and labial point on the most protruded lower incisor; IsA: the root apex point of the most protruded upper incisor; IiA: the root apex point of the most protruded lower incisor. Measurement items: U1/SN: the labiolingual inclination of the upper incisor; U1/PP: the labiolingual inclination of the upper incisor; L1/MP: the labiolingual inclination of the lower incisor; OP/SN: the inclination of the occlusal plane; U1-PP: the vertical height of the upper incisor; L1-MP: the vertical height of the lower incisor)

Figure 1 Landmarks and measurement items

图1 测量标志点及测量项目

均大于0.90(0.93~0.95),说明两次测量的可重复性和一致性较高。取两次测量的平均值作为最终测量结果。

1.3 统计学分析

采用SPSS 22.0软件进行统计学分析。两组侧位片测量数据均服从正态分布且方差齐,数据以均数±标准差表示,采用独立样本t检验比较高角组和低角组的上气道形态、颅颈角以及前牙位置;采用Pearson相关性检验分别分析两组内上气道形态和颅颈姿势及颅颈姿势和前牙位置之间的相关性。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 高角组和均角组上气道形态、颅颈角及前牙位置的比较

两组患者的平均年龄差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。高角组鼻咽部下段气道(PNS-UPW)、腭咽部气道(U-MPW)及舌咽部气道(TB-TBBW)均窄于均角组,差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。此外,高角组具有更伸展的颅颈姿势,即更大的颅颈角(SN/OPT及SN/CVT)($P < 0.001$)。在前牙位置的

比较中,高角组的上下前牙垂直高度(U1-PP, L1-MP)及咬合平面倾斜度(OP/SN)均大于均角组($P < 0.001$),而下前牙唇倾度(L1/MP)小于均角组($P < 0.05$),上前牙唇倾度(U1/SN, U1/PP)小于均角组,但差异不具有统计学意义($P > 0.05$,表1)。

2.2 上气道形态和颅颈角的相关性分析

高角组的鼻咽部下段气道矢状径(PNS-UPW)与颅颈角(SN/OPT、SN/CVT)呈负相关,差异有统计学意义($r = -0.396, P = 0.004; r = -0.354, P = 0.010$);在高角组和均角组,喉咽部气道矢状径(V-LPW)和颅颈角(SN/CVT)呈正相关,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$,表2)。

2.3 颅颈角和前牙位置的相关性分析

除均角组的颅颈角(SN/CVT)和上前牙唇倾度(U1/PP)之间的相关性不具有统计学意义($P > 0.05$),高角组和均角组的颅颈角(SN/OPT、SN/CVT)和上前牙唇倾度(U1/SN, U1/PP)均呈负相关,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);高角组和均角组的颅颈角(SN/OPT、SN/CVT)均和咬合平面倾斜度(OP/SN)呈正相关,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$,表3)。



表1 高角组和均角组上气道形态、颅颈姿势和前牙位置的比较

Table 1 Comparison of pharyngeal airway morphology, craniocervical posture and anterior teeth position between the hyperdivergent group and normodivergent group

Parameter	Hyperdivergent group (n = 52)	Normodivergent group (n = 52)	t/Z	$\bar{x} \pm s$
Age/year	22.38 ± 4.46	22.13 ± 3.76	0.309	0.758
Pharyngeal airway size/mm				
PNS-AD2	21.52 ± 2.84	22.28 ± 2.58	1.417	0.159
PNS-UPW	23.20 ± 2.29	25.41 ± 2.40	4.789	< 0.001
U-MPW	8.62 ± 2.07	9.99 ± 2.48	3.065	0.003
TB-TPPW	9.56 ± 1.98	10.95 ± 2.35	3.265	0.001
V-LPW	13.13 ± 3.98	13.33 ± 3.01	0.289	0.773
Craniocervical angulation/°				
SN/OPT	104.90 ± 6.50	100.60 ± 5.64	3.676	< 0.001
SN/CVT	109.70 ± 6.27	105.10 ± 5.82	3.910	< 0.001
Anterior teeth position/°				
U1/SN	104.40 ± 6.43	106.60 ± 9.66	1.340	0.183
U1/PP	116.20 ± 5.95	116.60 ± 9.71	0.207	0.836
L1/MP	101.20 ± 5.72	104.80 ± 6.64	2.939	0.004
OP/SN	21.21 ± 4.05	16.38 ± 3.23	6.727	< 0.001
U1-PP/mm	29.98 ± 2.42	28.06 ± 2.43	4.048	< 0.001
L1-MP/mm	42.21 ± 2.31	39.20 ± 2.63	6.220	< 0.001

PNS-AD2: middle nasopharyngeal airway size; PNS-UPW: lower nasopharyngeal airway size; U-MPW: velopharyngeal airway size; TB-TPPW: glossopharyngeal airway size; V-LPW: hypopharyngeal airway size; SN/OPT: craniocervical angulation, representing the inclination of the head relative to the upper cervical vertebra; SN/CVT: craniocervical angulation, representing the inclination of the head relative to the middle cervical vertebra; U1/SN, U1/PP: the labiolingual inclination of the upper incisor; L1/MP: the labiolingual inclination of the lower incisor; OP/SN: the inclination of the occlusal plane; U1-PP: the vertical height of the upper incisor; L1-MP: the vertical height of the lower incisor

表2 高角组和均角组上气道形态和颅颈角的Pearson相关性分析

Table 2 Pearson correlation analysis between pharyngeal airway morphology and craniocervical angulation

in the hyperdivergent group and normodivergent group n = 52

Group	PNS-AD2		PNS-UPW		U-MPW		TB-TPPW		V-LPW		
	r	P	r	P	r	P	r	P	r	P	
Normodivergent	SN/OPT	0.159	0.261	0.059	0.680	0.071	0.619	0.063	0.658	0.271	0.052
	SN/CVT	0.108	0.446	0.014	0.921	-0.089	0.533	-0.096	0.498	0.299	0.031
Hyperdivergent	SN/OPT	-0.017	0.907	-0.396	0.004	-0.197	0.162	-0.041	0.773	0.206	0.143
	SN/CVT	-0.099	0.483	-0.354	0.010	-0.210	0.135	-0.004	0.978	0.296	0.033

PNS-AD2: middle nasopharyngeal airway size; PNS-UPW: lower nasopharyngeal airway size; U-MPW: velopharyngeal airway size; TB-TPPW: glossopharyngeal airway size; V-LPW: hypopharyngeal airway size; SN/OPT: craniocervical angulation, representing the inclination of the head relative to the upper cervical vertebra; SN/CVT: craniocervical angulation, representing the inclination of the head relative to the middle cervical vertebra

表3 高角组和均角组颅颈角和前牙位置的Pearson相关性分析

Table 3 Pearson correlation analysis between craniocervical angulation and anterior teeth position

in the hyperdivergent group and normodivergent group n = 52

Group	U1/SN		U1/PP		L1/MP		OP/SN		U1-PP		L1-MP		
	r	P	r	P	r	P	r	P	r	P	r	P	
Normodivergent	SN/OPT	-0.377	0.006	-0.331	0.017	0.014	0.920	0.459	0.001	0.129	0.363	0.005	0.973
	SN/CVT	-0.277	0.046	-0.240	0.087	0.081	0.566	0.365	0.008	0.078	0.585	0.134	0.345
Hyperdivergent	SN/OPT	-0.372	0.007	-0.339	0.014	-0.150	0.288	0.351	0.011	0.179	0.204	0.041	0.772
	SN/CVT	-0.449	0.001	-0.416	0.002	-0.193	0.171	0.356	0.010	0.143	0.312	-0.026	0.854

SN/OPT: craniocervical angulation, representing the inclination of the head relative to the upper cervical vertebra; SN/CVT: craniocervical angulation, representing the inclination of the head relative to the middle cervical vertebra; U1/SN, U1/PP: the labiolingual inclination of the upper incisor; L1/MP: the labiolingual inclination of the lower incisor; OP/SN: the inclination of the occlusal plane; U1-PP: the vertical height of the upper incisor; L1-MP: the vertical height of the lower incisor



3 讨 论

上气道作为呼吸道的起始端,其解剖位置和形态受到颅颌面毗邻结构的影响。既往研究发现,上气道形态与错殆畸形具有密切关联^[1-2]。

本研究旨在探讨气道形态、颅颈姿势、前牙位置的关联。为了减少已知因素,如种族、性别、年龄、骨面型等影响,本研究选择了同一种族背景下,具有相似骨面型的骨性Ⅱ类、高角、成年、年龄在18~34岁之间的女性患者作为研究对象,并选取与之对应的骨性Ⅱ类均角成年女性作为对照,两组患者的平均年龄差异无统计学意义。

头颅侧位片不仅可以反映颅颌牙面的结构,还可显示上气道和颅颈姿势,反映气道形态具有较高的可信度^[11-12],且相比于CBCT,具有辐射量小、价格低廉的优势,可作为初步评估气道的工具。本研究结果显示,与均角组相比,高角组的鼻咽部、腭咽部及舌咽部气道更窄,颅颈姿势更伸展;下前牙唇倾度更小,上下前牙垂直高度更大,咬合平面倾斜度也更大。以往研究证实,垂直骨面型与气道形态、颅颈姿势有关,高角个体上气道通常更窄、颅颈姿势更加伸展^[2, 3, 10]。Ansar等^[10]比较了不同垂直骨面型个体的气道面积和颅颈姿势,发现下颌平面角较大的高角组的鼻咽部和口咽部气道面积更小,颅颈姿势更加伸展,颅颈角更大。Ponnada等^[13]研究发现,安氏Ⅱ类高角个体的上部气道显著窄于安氏Ⅱ类低角和安氏Ⅰ类均角组。本研究通过进一步限制年龄、性别以及矢状骨面型后,得出了与之前研究一致的结论,即骨性Ⅱ类高角成年女性比骨性Ⅱ类均角成年女性气道更窄,颅颈角更大。学者们认为,气道形态、颅颈姿势和颅颌面形态是复杂关联的,一方面,狭窄的气道可能导致通气量不足,在个体发育过程中,为了维持充分的通气量,颅颈姿势会更加伸展,而面部软组织压力的增加会限制颌骨的发育,导致下颌骨顺时针旋转;另一方面,Ⅱ类高角患者顺旋的下颌骨可能进一步加重气道的狭窄和颅颈姿势的伸展,这可能与其舌骨位置、腭部形态和位置等都有密切关系^[14]。

前牙位置的不同是颅颌面矢状向和垂直向骨骼畸形不调的主要牙性代偿表现之一,其与前牙区牙槽骨厚度、牙周健康以及侧貌美学密切相关^[7-9]。本研究结果显示,高角组患者的上下前牙垂直高度更大,而下前牙唇倾度更小,与以往研究结论相似。Alhammadi等^[7]研究表明,下颌平面角的大小和上下前牙的唇倾度呈负相关,而与下颌前牙的位置呈正相关。Ardani等^[8]研究发现,上下

前牙高度和前面部及前下面高度呈正相关。上述研究结果证实了前牙位置对于代偿骨骼畸形具有重要作用,正畸医生在设计正畸治疗方案时应注意前牙位置和骨性不调之间的关系,对前牙位置进行合理定位和设计。

本研究还探讨了上气道形态、颅颈姿势和前牙位置之间的关联,不同区段的上气道矢状径和颅颈角具有不同的相关性,鼻咽部气道矢状径和颅颈角呈负相关,而喉咽部气道矢状径则和颅颈角呈正相关,且此种关联在高角组中更显著。研究者曾对气道形态和颅颈姿势的关联进行研究,结果发现鼻咽部气道矢状径和颅颈角呈负相关,而口咽部下段气道矢状径则和颅颈角呈正相关^[2, 15],与本研究结果一致。Kang等^[16]研究发现颈椎曲度和鼻咽部气道矢状径显著相关,认为头颈姿势的改变是对气道通畅性不足的生理性补偿。还有学者研究了颅颈姿势改变对气道的影响,发现随着头位伸展,口咽部气道矢状径会随之增加^[17]。上述研究结果提示伸展的颅颈姿势可能作为上气道狭窄的代偿因素,通过增加并稳定下咽部气道的矢状径发挥作用。

本研究还发现在高角组和均角组,颅颈角与上前牙唇倾度呈负相关,而与咬合平面倾斜度呈正相关。Solow等^[2]对24名儿童进行研究,发现较大的颅颈角与唇倾度较小的上前牙显著相关,与本研究结论类似。而其他关于前牙位置和颅颈姿势关联的研究较少。前牙唇倾度的不同是颅颌面矢状向和垂直向骨骼畸形不调的主要牙性代偿表现之一,本研究通过对骨性Ⅱ类高角成年女性患者进行研究,发现前牙位置也与颅颈角有关。以往研究已证实前牙唇倾度和位置与唇部软组织压力密切相关^[18],而前牙位置与颅颈姿势之间的这种关联可能也可用软组织拉伸学说进行解释,即颅颈姿势的伸展会增加面部软组织的压力,这种压力不仅可能限制颌骨的发育,对于前牙也会产生一定的限制,对于骨性Ⅱ类患者即表现为上前牙唇倾度的减小。因此,在正畸诊疗过程中,正畸医师需关注软组织和颅颌面形态之间的关联;而对于上前牙较为舌倾的Ⅱ类高角患者,应同时关注其气道和颅颈姿势,必要时进行适度干预。

本研究仍存在一定不足。首先,本研究为横断面研究,气道形态与颅颈姿势及前牙位置与颅颈姿势的因果关系尚无法阐明,且由于其相关模式可能较为复杂,本研究可能未涉及其他关联因素在其中的作用。其次,由于采用头颅侧位片上



测量所得上气道矢状径反映气道形态,未涉及气道三维向整体体积及患者的通气功能,对气道的评估具有一定局限性。最后,由于没有获得所有患者的身体质量指数(body mass index, BMI)数据,研究者们根据初诊侧位片与照片等资料对过度肥胖患者进行了筛选和排除,具有一定主观性。

综上所述,对于骨性Ⅱ类高角患者,尤其是前牙较为舌倾的患者,正畸医生应同时密切关注其颅颈姿势和气道,警惕睡眠呼吸暂停综合征的发生,必要时进行适度干预;对于尚有生长潜力的青少年患者,应及时对狭窄的气道、后缩顺旋的下颌骨、以及舌倾的上前牙进行干预,最大程度促进颌骨和机体的正常发育;此外,也要关注软组织及肌功能在错殆畸形发生发展中的作用,在正畸矫治过程中注意软组织问题,合理使用各类功能矫治器,如唇挡、Frankel功能矫治器等。本研究以骨性Ⅱ类高角成年女性作为研究对象,但其他骨面型及年龄段差异仍有待进一步深入研究。

[Author contributions] Xing K collected, measured and analyzed the data and wrote the article. Zhou JW and Zhang GN collected and measured the data. Mei HX analyzed the data. Li J designed the study and revised the article. All authors read and approved the final manuscript as submitted.

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