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· 综述 ·

根面龋微生态管理策略的研究进展

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【摘要】 根面龋是一种常见的慢性口腔疾病, 全球平均患病率为41.5%, 具有发病率高、治疗率低、再治疗率高的特点。根面龋主要由核心微生物群诱导的生态失调引起, 有多种危险因素, 包括牙龈萎缩、根面暴露和唾液功能障碍。传统的预防措施和治疗方法(如氟化物、矿化剂和修复材料)未能恢复或维持口腔菌群平衡。近期研究表明, 益生菌、益生元、合生元、抗菌肽等微生态制剂可调节口腔微生物组成使其从失衡的致龋状态向健康状态转化, 降低产酸菌的产酸量, 同时促进产碱菌生成过氧化氢、氨等碱化胞外环境, 并抑制菌斑生物膜的形成、下调胞外多糖浓度、减弱细菌间的黏附和聚集等致龋因素, 有望在根面龋的防治领域发挥重要作用。因此, 本文通过对口腔益生菌(寡发酵链球菌、口腔链球菌无龋亚种、唾液链球菌)、益生元(精氨酸、硝酸盐、合成化合物)、合生元和抗菌肽(没食子酸-多菌素I和LH12)进行综述, 为微生态调节管理根面龋提供证据和指导。

【关键词】 根面龋; 牙菌斑微生态; 核心微生物群; 变异链球菌; 乳杆菌; 益生菌; 益生元; 合生元; 抗菌肽; 精氨酸; 龋病管理

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【Abstract】 Root caries is a prevalent chronic oral disease with an average global prevalence of 41.5%, characterized by high incidence, low rate of treatment, and high rate of retreatment. Root caries is primarily caused by core microbiome-induced dysbiosis and has multiple risk factors, including gingival recession, root surface exposure, and salivary dysfunction. The traditional preventive measures and treatments such as fluoride, mineralizing agents, and restorative materials, are unable to restore or maintain oral microecological homeostasis. Recent studies have demonstrated that probiotics, prebiotics, synbiotics, and antimicrobial peptides may prevent and treat root caries by reversing dysbiosis. In addition, these biotherapeutics can reduce acid production by acidiferous bacteria, promote alkali production (hydrogen peroxide and ammonia) by alkali-producing bacteria, inhibit biofilm formation, decrease extracellular polysaccharide production, and suppress microbial adhesion and aggregation. It is expected to play an important role in the prevention and control of root caries. This article aims to review oral probiotics (*Streptococcus oligofermentans*, *Streptococcus oralis* subsp. *dentisani*, and *Streptococcus salivarius*), prebiotics (arginine, nitrates, and synthetic compounds), synbiotics, and

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antimicrobial peptides (gallic acid-polyphemusin I and LH12) to provide evidence and guidance for root caries management through microecological modulation.

[Key words] root caries; plaque microecology; core microbiome; *Streptococcus mutans*; *Lactobacillus*; probiotics; prebiotics; synbiotics; antimicrobial peptides; arginine; caries management

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龋病管理是以龋病风险评估为基础,调控影响龋病发生、发展的多种因素,恢复口腔微生态平衡,进而控制龋病进展和恢复牙齿结构及功能的过程。全球口腔健康政策强调全生命周期的口腔健康促进、预防及治疗,不同年龄阶段的管理策略均可能影响到患龋风险^[1]。根面龋常发生于中老年人因牙龈退缩而暴露的牙颈部,是指发生于釉牙骨质界下方的根部龋损,可累及牙骨质和牙本质^[2]。本文将聚焦根面龋的流行病学特征、病因及根面龋微生态防治的研究进展,旨在为根面龋的微生态管理策略提供新思路。

1 根面龋的流行病学特征

根面龋发病率随年龄增长而增加^[3]。龋病发生的3个高峰期分别为6岁、25岁和70岁,而70岁的龋病发生与根面龋密切相关,60岁以上人群根面龋的年增长百分率为18.25%,且12.5%~46.2%的根面龋损未经治疗^[4]。此外,根面龋修复治疗失败率较高,传统机械去龋备洞、充填修复的失败率在24~60个月内为14%~55%,而非创伤修复治疗(traumatic restorative treatment, ART)12~60个月的成功率仅为65%~87%,根面龋治疗过程水份控制和抛光不足及残留受病原菌侵袭的牙本质等是其失败的重要原因^[5-7]。我国第四次全国口腔流行病学调查报告显示,25.4%的35~44岁中年人患有根面龋;65~74岁人群的龋病患病率高达98.0%,其中根面龋患病率为61.9%,明显高于患病率为36.1%的冠部龋^[8]。对不同国家根面龋患病率的系统回顾和meta分析发现,全球根面龋平均患病率达41.5%(36.9%~46.1%)^[9]。目前研究多聚焦于冠部龋,根面龋鲜受关注。由于根面的组织学特点及其所处微环境与牙冠部存在差异,根面龋的管理策略不能简单参照冠部龋,亟需进行更全面、深入的探索,制定更精准、有效的防治策略。

2 根面龋的病因

根面龋是一种多因素相互作用引发的慢性感染性疾病,包括致龋微生物、食物和宿主等主要因素及其他风险因素如牙龈退缩、根面暴露、唾液功能异常等,其中根面牙菌斑微生态的失衡是其发生发展的始动因素^[10-11]。

2.1 根面牙菌斑微生态失调

人体口腔是由1 000种以上微生物组成的复杂微生态系统,菌种间的相互作用共同维持口腔微生态系统的稳态。研究发现,与健康根面相比,根面龋中菌群组成发生改变,比例失调,变异链球菌(*Streptococcus mutans*, Sm)、乳杆菌(*Lactobacillus*)等产酸和耐酸菌成为优势菌,产生大量有机酸导致牙根面脱矿和胶原暴露;同时普雷沃菌(*Prevotella*)和丙酸菌(*Acidipropioni bacterium*)等比例上升,激活基质金属蛋白酶和组织蛋白酶,进一步降解根面暴露的胶原,加剧脱矿、形成龋损^[12]。

根面微生态稳定的破坏可能与核心微生物群的存在密切相关。核心微生物群是指在特定微生态中起关键作用的物种组合,Chen等^[13]通过454焦磷酸测序发现根面龋的核心微生物群为链球菌、放线菌、乳杆菌和丙酸杆菌,其中Sm仍是最主要的致龋菌。Santos等^[14]亦发现在根面龋中Sm与淀粉、糖类、异型发酵代谢、细胞壁生物合成以及耐酸胁迫相关的功能丰度更高,使Sm具备了生态优势。放线菌在根面龋发展中也起着重要作用,内氏放线菌(*Actinomyces naeslundii*, An)可增强Sm对洗必泰的耐药性,黏放线菌(*Actinomyces viscosus*, Av)则表现为代谢碳水化合物产酸、表达增强黏附力的菌毛组分、积累胞内多糖等致龋特性^[15-16]。此外,白色念珠菌(*Candida albicans*, Ca)的定植可增强根面牙菌斑生物膜的致龋毒力,其代谢活性、糖转运、胁迫耐受、侵袭、pH调节相关基因等在根面龋生物膜中的表达较健康牙根面明显上调^[17]。

Xiong 等^[16]比较 39 例根面龋患者和 37 例无龋者的根面牙菌斑,发现根面龋患者牙菌斑中 *Ca*、*Av* 比例显著增加,且 *Ca* 和 *Av* 双菌种生物膜较单菌种明显促进大鼠根面龋的形成。以上研究表明,根面龋的致病微生物种类并不局限于产酸菌和耐酸菌,真菌与细菌的结合及相互作用显著提高了牙根面菌斑生物膜的致龋毒力,在根面牙菌斑微生态失衡中起着关键作用。

2.2 根面暴露及其生态环境变化

尽管有报道 10%~20% 的根面龋发生在龈下^[18],但根面龋的主要诱因仍是牙龈退缩引起的根面暴露^[19]。根面龋可发生在所有暴露的牙根表面,但主要出现在生物膜滞留点,如釉牙骨质界、近中和远中根面凹陷、颈部釉突边缘和修复体边缘。这些位点由于难以检查及清洁,利于细菌黏附,黏附的细菌利用葡糖基转移酶产生葡聚糖,引起细菌进一步聚集和共聚集,从而形成生物膜^[20]。早期定植菌如血链球菌(*Streptococcus sanguinis*)、口腔链球菌(*Streptococcus oralis*)和 *Av* 等,产酸降低根面 pH,引起脱矿。根面在初始脱矿后,唾液和牙本质中的基质金属蛋白酶和半胱氨酸组织蛋白酶被激活,增强牙本质中有机基质的降解,提供营养物质并创造微腔,利于致龋微生物的生存和渗透,同时降低其对碳水化合物的依赖性^[21]。因此,有学者将根面龋分为两个阶段:①早期:致龋微生物引起牙根面脱矿;②晚期:致龋微生物引起牙根有机基质降解,唾液中宿主源性蛋白酶进一步破坏根面暴露的胶原蛋白,最终形成根面龋^[22]。

2.3 唾液分泌减少及功能下降

唾液分泌减少及功能下降被认为是加速根面龋形成的一个重要因素。研究表明,唾液腺相关疾病如舍格伦综合征、腮腺炎和唾液腺导管结石,治疗全身疾病的药物如降压药、降血脂药、抗组胺药、抗病毒药物和精神类药物,以及接受头颈部放射治疗等,均会导致唾液分泌减少、流率下降,蛋白质缓冲液、碳酸氢盐和磷酸盐等缓冲成分减少,其机械冲洗和免疫活性功能也相应降低,引起菌斑堆积和口腔菌群改变,进而促进根面龋的发生、发展^[23-24]。

3 根面龋管理新方向——以恢复共生稳态为基础的微生态防治

根面牙菌斑微生态失衡是根面龋发生发展的核心驱动因素,因此维持或调节根面菌群的稳态

是预防和治疗根面龋的关键。目前根面龋的管理策略主要包括:①尽可能保护和加强根面结构,预防根面龋^[25];②根面龋早期、未形成牙体缺损时,通过氟化物、再矿化药物或材料、渗透树脂等非手术方法限制龋损发展^[5-7];③当龋损进展造成根面实质性缺损时,需采用侵入性的手术方法去除龋坏组织,修复牙体缺损^[25-26]。以上方法实现了根面微生物群落的暂时性改变,但难以维持或恢复菌群的平衡。譬如,修复治疗缺乏调节根面微生物生态失衡的功能,材料表面及边缘易积累菌斑生物膜,引起继发龋,部分材料还会诱导 *Sm* 等致龋菌产生持留性,形成持留菌,对氯己定、万古霉素和氟化钠等抗菌药物具有较强耐受性^[27],而微生态防治可能联合其他方式发挥协同抗龋功能。因此,针对根面微生态失衡的核心驱动因素,深入研究微生物群落与宿主间的交互作用,是探索根面龋防治的新途径。

3.1 益生菌

益生菌是经宿主适量摄取后,定植在宿主体内并对其健康有益的一类活的微生物。益生菌可通过拮抗病原体、产生抗菌物质及调节宿主免疫力等途径调整微生态的失调,维持稳态,为预防和治疗根面龋提供了新方向^[28]。目前添加至奶制品及口香糖、咀嚼片、含漱液等口腔保健用品中用于防治龋病的益生菌主要是肠道来源的乳杆菌、双歧杆菌、链球菌和芽孢杆菌^[29]。

然而,肠道来源的益生菌本身具有较强的产酸能力,可能具有潜在的致龋性^[30]。体外研究发现,罗伊氏乳杆菌(*Lactobacillus reuteri*)在碳水化合物存在时可产酸,显著降低牙菌斑生物膜的 pH,并使生物膜中的 *Sm* 构建层层包裹的复杂胞外多糖基质支架,提高细菌间的内聚力及对外界的黏附力,增加致龋风险^[31]。此外,益生菌在口腔中应用较肠道更具挑战性,需经受口内极端微环境的考验及与其他菌种进行生态竞争,只有生态占位成功的益生菌才能发挥防治疾病的功能;另一方面,肠道益生菌由于缺乏与牙菌斑生物膜的黏附受体,难以在牙面长期定植^[32]。因此,从口腔常驻菌群中寻找潜在的益生菌,有望提高其对牙体表面的定植能力及在口腔微环境的存活率^[33]。

目前已报道具备防龋潜能的口腔来源益生菌主要有口腔链球菌无龋亚种(*Streptococcus oralis* subsp. *dentisani*, *Sd*)、唾液链球菌(*Streptococcus salivarius*, *Ss*)K12 和 M18、链球菌菌株(*Streptococcus sp.*

strain) A12 以及寡发酵链球菌 (*Streptococcus oligofermentans*, *So*)。*Sd* 是从无龋的西班牙受试者牙面分离所得, 可通过精氨酸脱亚胺酶系统 (arginine deiminase system, ADS) 碱化细胞外环境, 使唾液 pH 值上升、乳酸产量下降, 钙和氨浓度增加, 并产生细菌素抑制 *Sm* 活性^[34]。但 Ferrer 等^[35]发现, *Sd* 仅能在口腔内短暂定植, 2 周后定植率显著下降, 4 周后基本消失。此外, *Sd* 仅能在 pH 6~7.5 条件下生长, 难以耐受低 pH(4.7~5.5) 环境。*Ss* K12 和 M18 主要来源于唾液, 在牙体硬组织表面的定植能力较弱, 不利于其在龋病防治中发挥作用^[36]。*A12* 为口腔共生链球菌, 在体外具有较强的 pH 缓冲能力, 但在体内定植时间也较短(2周), 且经反复接种后对 *Sm* 的抑制作用仍不强^[37]。尽管以上几种口腔来源的益生菌具有一定程度的抑菌防龋作用, 但能否用于根面龋的防治尚未有研究证实, 且由于牙根面微生物的组成及其相互作用更复杂, 对益生菌的定植及生态竞争能力要求更高。

So 又称嵴链球菌 (*Streptococcus cristatus*), 是从中国无龋人群牙面分离得到的轻型链球菌, 也是牙菌斑生物膜的早期定植者, 产酸能力弱, 并可利用产酸菌的代谢产物乳酸为反应底物产生过氧化氢, 抗 *Sm*、牙龈卟啉单胞菌 (*Porphyromonas gingivalis*, *Pg*)、具核梭杆菌 (*Fusobacterium nucleatum*, *) 等多种口腔致病菌^[38]。*So* 亦可通过 ADS 代谢牙菌斑、唾液和食物中的精氨酸产氨, 使局部环境 pH 升高, 降低高度致龋条件下小鼠光滑面龋的严重程度^[39]。另有研究^[40]将根面龋的核心微生物 *Sm*、*An* 和鼠李糖乳杆菌 (*Lactobacillus rhamnosus*) 在牛牙釉质上培养生物膜, 分别使用 *So* 菌液和无菌体的 *So* 上清液处理 10 d, 发现 *So* 上清液对根面龋生物膜中活菌数量和菌群的抑制作用不明显, *So* 活菌菌液则显著降低多菌种生物膜的形成能力, 并减轻牛牙釉质块的脱矿深度, 提示 *So* 有望用于防治根面龋。然而, *So* 作为益生菌在牙面的定植能力也尚不明确, 如何提高 *So* 定植能力、使其在口内微环境中长期发挥防龋作用仍待进一步研究。*

3.2 益生元与合生元

益生元是指菌群选择性利用后能增加有益微生物的数量和/或活性, 进而有益于宿主健康的化合物或膳食补充剂, 包括精氨酸、硝酸盐及某些化合物、食物及天然产物等^[41]。目前, 益生元主要以牙膏、食品添加剂、含片等形式应用于口腔疾病防治, 例如精氨酸牙膏、硝酸盐食品添加剂及木糖醇

蜂胶含片等^[42-46]。

精氨酸可通过 ADS 转化为谷氨酸和 α-酮戊二酸, 产生氨、二氧化碳和一氧化氮, 中和生物膜产酸, 从而达到防龋作用^[47]。一项前瞻性队列研究发现, 进食富含精氨酸的意大利硬奶酪可提高龈上菌斑微生物群中产氨细菌的丰度, 从而缓冲菌斑的酸性致龋环境^[42]。Hu 等^[43]评估使用含 1.5% 精氨酸和 1,450 ppm 氟的钙基牙膏 6 个月对成人根面龋的治疗效果, 发现精氨酸组牙根硬度提高 61.7%~70.5%, 含氟组提高 56.0%~58.1%, 不含精氨酸和氟牙膏组仅提高 18.2%。因此, 有学者推荐每天使用含 1.5% 精氨酸的牙膏以预防根面龋^[44]。

口腔硝酸盐还原菌利用硝酸盐代谢调节口腔内 pH 的稳态, 提高脱硝作用, 促进抑菌性的一氧化氮、氨的产生, 减少乳酸积累, 从而降低口内微环境酸度和产酸菌的丰度, 维持口腔菌群平衡, 控制龋病的发生发展。目前已发现的口腔硝酸盐还原菌包括黏液奈瑟球菌 (*Neisseria mucosa*)、空间罗斯菌 (*Rothia aeria*)、邻接短链小球菌 (*Granulicatella adiacens*)、殊异韦荣球菌 (*Veillonella dispar*) 等^[48-49]。一项双盲交叉试验表明, 与安慰剂相比, 服用富含硝酸盐的甜菜根补充剂后使因蔗糖分解引起的唾液 pH 值下降减弱, 乳酸产生减少, 罗斯菌和奈瑟菌的相对丰度升高, 提示硝酸盐可限制糖发酵过程中的酸化, 维持菌斑微环境的 pH 平衡, 并增加了硝酸盐还原菌的水平^[45]。

合成化合物、天然产物及食物等也具有调节口腔微生态的功能。譬如, 经高通量筛选和结构优化等技术合成的分选酶 A (sortase A, SrtA) 小分子抑制剂能显著减弱 *Sm* 在牙釉质表面的黏附力, 减少致龋性牙菌斑的形成^[50]。阿尔泰金莲花 (*Trollius altaicus* C.A. Mey, TA) 是毛茛科金莲花属多年生草本植物, 常生长于中国新疆地区, 其提取物对 *Sm* 的浮游态生长和生物膜形成均有显著抑制作用^[51]。此外, 生姜、蜂蜜和苦巧克力等可降低乳酸在菌斑生物膜中的积累, 促进脱矿牙釉质表面再矿化^[46, 52], 也具有一定的防龋作用。

各种益生元可单独使用, 也能作为补充剂与益生菌结合, 增强益生菌定植、抑制或拮抗致病菌的能力^[53]。益生菌和益生元结合形成的复合微生物制剂称为合生元, 主要以漱口液、含片和凝胶等产品形式应用于日常口腔卫生保健^[54-57]。一项随机临床试验报道, 172 例 5~9 岁儿童每天使用含益生元(2% 精氨酸)和益生菌(鼠李糖乳杆菌 DSM

33156、副干酪乳杆菌 DSM 33451)的合生元含片,10~12个月后新增龋均(deayed-missing-filled tooth, DMFT)较安慰剂组显著降低^[54]。此外,益生元对因根面暴露或唾液功能改变引起根面微生态失衡也有一定的调控作用。一项交叉对照临床研究报道,10例原发性干燥综合征患者的牙龈、上腭黏膜涂布含有益生元α-葡聚糖寡糖的粘性生物膜2月后,其唾液分泌不足、味觉改变和口腔黏膜灼热感等症状明显改善,唾液pH由 4.7 ± 1.42 升高至 7.3 ± 0.95 ,提示该益生元有利于改善唾液功能、口腔pH环境及干燥综合征等^[55]。另一项双盲随机临床试验中,31例18岁以上的牙周炎患者将含有硝酸盐、空间罗斯菌的合生元凝胶涂抹于牙周袋7 h后,龈下菌斑中Pg、Fn和齿垢密螺旋体(*Treponema denticola*)等牙周致病菌丰度下降,空间罗斯菌、黏液罗斯菌(*Rothia mucilaginosa*)等硝酸盐还原菌丰度增加,探诊出血、牙周袋探诊深度和临床附着水平等牙周炎相关指标明显改善,牙槽骨丧失和根面暴露也得到有效控制,提示合生元可通过调控牙周微生态改善牙周状况及根面暴露等^[56-57]。尽管合生元具有良好的应用前景,但在根面龋微生态防治领域的研究尚处于起步阶段,仍需大量实验来探索其有效性。

3.3 其他微生态防治策略

近年研究发现,抗菌肽(antimicrobial peptides, AMPs)也能通过调节微生态的稳态发挥防龋作用^[58]。AMPs是指一类有抗菌活性的短肽,主要通过诱导细菌的细胞质膜形成孔隙或分裂细菌的细胞膜发挥作用,常以口香糖、牙膏及肽基修复材料等形式用于龋病防治的相关研究^[59-60]。Zhang等^[61]将没食子酸(gallic acid)和鲨抗菌肽(polyphemusin)I接枝共聚合成的新型防龋多肽GAPI,在体外可有效破坏Sm、Ca、干酪乳杆菌(*Lactobacillus casei*)生物膜的三维结构及抑制生物膜生长,降低牙釉质块的脱矿深度和矿物质损失量。Jiang等^[62]设计的pH响应抗菌肽LH12(Gly-Leu-Leu-His-Leu-Leu-His-His-Leu-Leu-His-NH₂)能在Sm与戈登链球菌(*Streptococcus gordonii*, Sg)的双菌种生物膜中响应酸化的微环境,靶向Sm抑制其致龋毒力因子表达,并提高Sg内源性H₂O₂产量,增强其生态竞争力,提示LH12具有抑制致龋菌和调节生物膜至非致龋状态的双重功能。然而,由于大部分AMPs具有细胞毒性和溶血性、易被蛋白酶水解及制造成本高等局限性,相关研究还处于体外实验阶段,

其安全性和有效性尚待进一步探索^[63]。

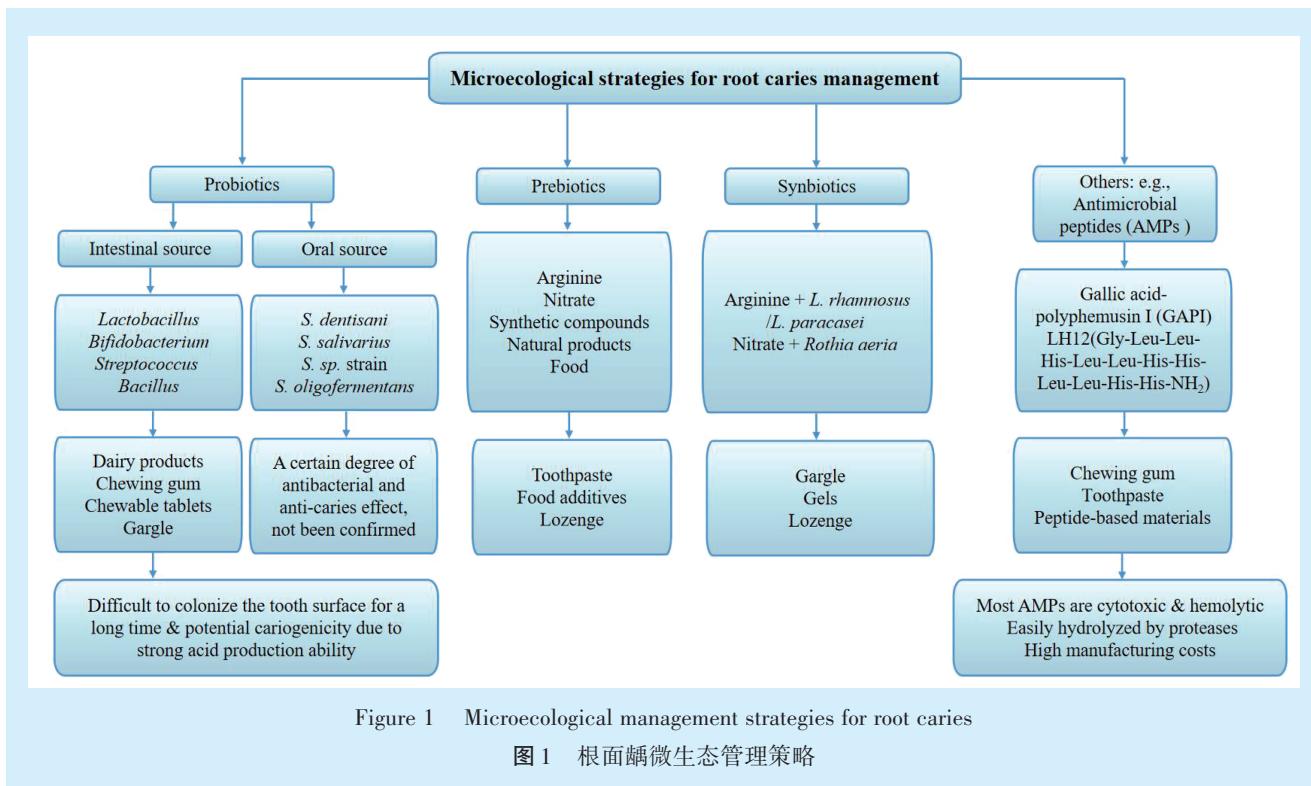
4 总结与展望

根面龋具有发病率高、治疗率低和治疗失败率高等特点,严重危害中老年人口腔健康,增加了全球龋病负担。核心微生物群诱发的根面牙菌斑微生态的失衡是根面龋发生发展的始动因素,因此维持或调节根面菌群的稳态是预防和治疗根面龋的关键。目前口腔链球菌如Sd和So,硝酸盐还原菌如奈瑟菌和罗斯菌,以及精氨酸、硝酸盐等膳食补充剂、合成化合物、天然产物、部分抗菌肽等,一定程度上通过调节菌群变化及口内微环境发挥抑菌防龋作用,有望作为根面龋的微生态管理策略(图1)。然而,面对口内严苛的微环境,以及根面龋防治的复杂性和挑战性,上述微生态制剂的研究及应用仍存在亟需解决的问题:①口腔来源益生菌虽较肠道来源益生菌更能有效定植于口内微环境,但其长期定植能力以及能否安全、有效地发挥防龋作用仍需更多的体内外循证研究;此外,益生菌使用的菌株类别、剂量和频率亦有待探讨;②目前对益生菌分子水平的调控机制以及益生菌-宿主机体微环境之间的互作机制研究较少,需进一步深入探究以更好发挥益生菌调节微生态稳态的作用,为根面龋的生态防治提供更精准的策略。③精氨酸、硝酸盐、合成化合物等作为外源性的补充剂,在摄入口腔后主要通过口内细菌尤其是益生菌进行选择性利用以发挥预防和治疗疾病的作用,因此益生菌与其他微生态制剂间的联合使用能否达到协同效果也将成为根面龋防治策略的新方向;④目前天然产物及具有调节微生态功能的抗菌肽的研究多为体外实验,其在口内微环境应用的安全性和长期有效性仍需更多的科学的研究证实。

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