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· 防治实践 ·

低年级大学生颞下颌关节紊乱病咬合异常因素的logistic回归分析

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【摘要】目的 探讨低年级大学生咬合异常因素对颞下颌关节紊乱病(temporomandibular disorders, TMD)发病的影响, 以期为TMD的防治提供病因学基础。**方法** 对遵义医科大学珠海校区低年级学生754名(男性354名, 女性400名)进行颞下颌关节检查、牙列与咬合关系检查、问卷调查, 采用多因素非条件logistic回归分析与哑变量单因素非条件logistic回归分析咬合功能异常、错殆畸形以及口腔副功能运动等咬合异常因素与颞下颌关节紊乱病的关系。**结果** 颞下颌关节紊乱病的患病率为31.7%, 多因素非条件logistic回归分析结果显示夜磨牙($OR = 2.070$)、日间紧咬牙($OR = 2.553$)、无意识空嚼($OR = 2.642$)和前牙覆殆关系($OR = 1.228$), 与TMD的发病均有影响($P < 0.05$)。对不同程度前牙深覆殆设置哑变量采用单因素非条件logistic回归分析显示深覆殆程度越重, TMD的发病风险越高[轻度($OR = 1.558$)、中度($OR = 2.189$)、重度($OR = 3.236$), $P < 0.05$]。**结论** 前牙覆殆关系、夜磨牙、日间紧咬牙、无意识空嚼均是低年级大学生TMD发病的危险因素, 前牙深覆殆程度越重, TMD发病风险越高。

【关键词】 低年级大学生; 颞下颌关节紊乱病; 咀嚼肌功能亢进; 咬合异常; 口腔副功能运动; 错殆畸形; 深覆殆; 磨牙症; Logistic回归分析

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Logistic regression analysis of the relationship between abnormal dental occlusion and temporomandibular disorders in lower grade college students HUANG Zelun¹, XUE Zhiqian¹, GU Yu² 1. Department of Stomatology, Zhuhai Campus of Zunyi Medical University, Zhuhai 519041, China; 2. Teaching and Research Section, Department of Stomatology, Zhuhai Campus of Zunyi Medical University, Zhuhai 519041, China

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the influence of abnormal occlusion factors on the incidence of temporomandibular disorders (TMDs) in junior college students and to provide an etiological basis for the prevention and treatment of TMDs. **Methods** We examined the temporomandibular joint (TMJ) and dental occlusion in 754 lower grade college students (male 354, female 400) at Zunyi Medical University (Zhuhai campus). A questionnaire was also administered. We analyzed the correlation between TMD and the other three factors (static abnormal occlusion, dynamical abnormal occlusion and oral parafunctional activity) from the perspective of multivariate unconditioned logistic regression and univariate unconditioned logistic regression with dummy variables. **Results** The prevalence of TMD was 31.7%. The incidence of TMD was significantly ($P < 0.05$) associated with sleep bruxism ($OR = 2.070$), clenching ($OR = 2.553$), diurnal ($OR = 2.642$) and anterior teeth overbite ($OR = 1.228$). Univariate unconditioned logistics regression analysis by dummy variables was used to analyze the incidence of TMD at different deep overbites (mild, $OR = 1.558$; moderate, $OR = 2.189$; severe, $OR = 3.236$; $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** The risk factors for TMD in lower grade college students included

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anterior teeth occlusion, sleep bruxism, clenching, and diurnal treatment. Worse deep overbite might increase the risk of TMD.

【Key words】 lower grade college students; temporomandibular disorders; masticatory muscle spasm; abnormal occlusion; oral parafunction; malocclusion; deep overbite; bruxism; logistic regression analysis

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颞下颌关节紊乱病(temporomandibular disorders, TMD)是发生在颞下颌关节和(或)咀嚼肌系统的若干临床症状的总称,主要表现为颌面部及头部疼痛、单侧或双侧关节弹响、下颌运动异常^[1]。研究表明,咬合因素是TMD的主要危险因素,咬合因素又可以分为咬合功能异常、错殆畸形以及口腔副功能运动^[2-4]。本研究通过对遵义医科大学珠海校区低年级学生颞下颌关节和咬合相关情况进行检查,旨在分析该人群TMD患病情况与咬合功能异常、错殆畸形、口腔副功能运动的相关性,以期TMD的防治提供依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 调查对象

采用整群抽样方法,抽取遵义医科大学珠海校区低年级学生754名,其中男性354名,女性400名,年龄17~21岁,平均(18.60±0.83)岁。本研究获得遵义医科大学伦理委员会批准(遵医伦审[2019]H-007号)调查对象均知情同意。

1.2 研究方法

1.2.1 临床检查 3名具有执业医师资格证的口腔医师经过统一培训,标准一致性检验Kappa值大于0.8。检查内容包括:①颞下颌关节相关检查:开口型、开口度、最大开口时疼痛、关节弹响等;②咀嚼肌检查;③咬合关系:前牙覆殆关系、前牙覆盖关系、后牙咬合关系、第一磨牙关系;④牙齿磨耗:广泛性磨耗、异常磨耗。检查现场条件一致,使用口腔照明灯、测量尺、口腔检查器械和一次性手套等进行检查。

1.2.2 诊断标准 根据2014年常见TMD分类及诊断标准(diagnostic criteria for the most common TMD, DC/TMD)^[5],将TMD分为两大类。第Ⅰ类为疼痛性疾病:病史或症状问卷为面侧区疼痛,临床检查显示咀嚼肌部位或关节区触诊有疼痛,最大开口

时咀嚼肌或关节区出现疼痛;第Ⅱ类为颞下颌关节疾病:临床检查时,患者开闭口运动或下颌运动出现弹响、绞索、张口受限、下颌运动时摩擦音、闭口障碍。符合上述症状均诊断为TMD。

1.2.3 问卷调查 根据调查目的和口腔习惯调查表(Oral Behaviors Checklist)^[5]设计调查问卷。问卷调查项目包括:性别、年龄、夜磨牙习惯、日间磨牙习惯、日间紧咬牙习惯、日间空嚼习惯。调查问卷由现场一对一填写,填写完成后立即收回,收回有效问卷754份,有效率100%。

1.3 统计学分析

通过Epidate 3.1软件对调查问卷进行双录入。使用SPSS 21.0软件进行统计分析。计数资料采用 $n(\%)$ 表示,通过卡方检验筛选TMD的相关因素,采用多因素非条件logistic回归分析,纳入TMD的相关因素分析TMD的危险因素。对多分类变量深覆殆程度,设置哑变量,对变量进行单因素非条件logistic回归分析,探讨深覆殆程度对TMD的影响。检验水准 $\alpha = 0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 TMD患病情况

回收有效问卷与调查表754份,检查出TMD患者239例,男120例,女119例,总患病率为31.7%,男、女患病率分别为33.9%、29.8%,男女性别差异无统计学意义。

2.2 TMD危险因素分析

采用卡方检验比较TMD组与非TMD组各种危险因素发生率,结果表明TMD组前牙覆殆覆盖关系、夜磨牙、日间紧咬牙、日间磨牙、无意识空嚼的发生率均高于非TMD组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。见表1。

采用多因素非条件logistic回归分析,纳入前牙覆殆覆盖关系、夜磨牙、日间紧咬牙、日间磨牙、

表1 TMD组与非患病组中各种危险因素的构成比

Table 1 Comparison of patients with TMD and risk factors

Factor	Non-TMD (n=515)	TMD (n=239)	Total (n=754)	χ^2	P
Sleep Bruxism	56 (10.9%)	56 (23.4%)	112 (14.9%)	20.352	<0.001
Awake Clenching	36 (8.6%)	52 (21.8%)	88 (11.7%)	34.531	<0.001
Awake Bruxism	16 (3.1%)	18 (7.5%)	34 (4.5%)	7.422	0.006
Press, touch or hold tooth together other than eating	39 (7.6%)	50 (20.9%)	89 (11.8%)	27.937	<0.001
Universality attrition	77 (15.0%)	40 (16.7%)	117 (15.5%)	0.397	0.529
Anormal attrition	48 (9.3%)	20 (8.4%)	68 (9.0%)	0.180	0.671
Anterior teeth overbite	213 (41.3%)	139 (58.1%)	352 (46.7%)	18.510	<0.001
Anterior teeth overjet	163 (31.7%)	102 (42.7%)	265 (35.1%)	8.709	0.003
Posterior teeth occlusion	29 (5.6%)	12 (5.0%)	41 (5.4%)	0.118	0.317
Angle's malocclusion	185 (35.9%)	92 (38.4%)	277 (36.7%)	0.464	0.496

TMD: temporomandibular disorders

无意识空嚼等与TMD相关的因素。结果显示夜磨牙($OR = 2.070$)、日间紧咬牙($OR = 2.553$)、无意识空嚼($OR = 2.642$)和前牙覆殆关系($OR = 1.228$)与

TMD发病密切相关,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。见表2。

表2 TMD危险因素的多因素非条件logistic回归分析

Table 2 The multivariate unconditioned logistic regression analysis of risk factors with TMD

Item	B	Sb	Wald	P	OR	95%CI
Sleep bruxism	0.728	0.221	10.818	0.001	2.070	(1.342, 3.194)
Awake clenching	0.942	0.249	14.309	<0.001	2.533	(1.575, 4.182)
Press, touch or hold tooth together other than eating	0.972	0.243	15.951	<0.001	2.642	(1.649, 4.258)
Anterior teeth overbite	0.205	0.054	14.527	<0.001	1.228	(1.105, 1.365)

TMD: temporomandibular disorders

2.3 深覆殆程度单因素非条件logistic回归分析

将不同深覆殆程度设为3个哑变量与覆殆正常进行单因素logistic回归分析。单因素非条件logistic回归分析结果显示,轻度($OR = 1.558$)、中度

($OR = 2.189$)、重度($OR = 3.236$)深覆殆均与TMD的发病有关,且深覆殆情况越严重,其致病风险越高,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。见表3。

表3 深覆殆程度的单因素非条件logistic回归分析

Table 3 The univariate unconditioned logistic regression with dummy variable of deep overbite with TMD

Grade	B	Sb	Wald	P	OR	95%CI
Normal	-	-	22.366	<0.001	-	-
Mild	0.443	0.210	4.439	0.035	1.558	(1.031, 2.352)
Moderate	0.784	0.784	8.437	0.040	2.189	(1.29, 3.715)
Severe	1.174	0.870	16.742	<0.001	3.236	(1.844, 5.679)

TMD: temporomandibular disorders

3 讨论

在既往流行病学研究中,TMD的患病率高,是在龋病、牙周病、错殆畸形之后第四高发的口腔疾病。本研究发现低年级大学生TMD患病率31.7%,较其他研究者对25~42岁人群调查结果略低^[6]。Adern Bengt对73 000例TMD患者的研究发现,TMD最常见于30~45岁年龄组,20~30岁年龄组

患病率较前者略低^[7]。有研究发现咀嚼肌疼痛与颞下颌关节弹响等症状在青少年中男女发生率无明显差异,与本研究结果相一致^[8]。

本研究采用多因素非条件logistic回归分析,纳入错殆畸形、咬合功能异常与口腔副功能运动等多个因素,结果显示夜磨牙、日间紧咬牙、无意识空嚼、前牙覆殆都与TMD有关联。咬合是上下

颌牙列的动态与静态的接触关系和接触过程,而咀嚼肌在下颌运动中起重要作用。咀嚼肌主要参与咀嚼功能和姿势维持,异常的咀嚼肌活动会引起口腔副功能运动,出现夜间或日间磨牙、紧咬牙等现象^[9]。国内外很多研究都证实了夜磨牙和TMD的相关性^[10],但本研究发现日间紧咬牙与无意识空嚼的致病风险较夜磨牙略高。这可能与日间磨牙受精神压力等因素影响较夜磨牙多有关^[11]。也有学者通过GSP发现出现孤立性下颌强直如紧咬牙的患者更易出现咬肌肥大等咀嚼肌代偿体征^[12]。紧咬牙时殆位处于牙尖交错位或最大接触位,颞肌、咬肌等升颌肌群发生等长收缩,产生肌力更大,升颌肌群更易疲劳。升颌肌群的僵硬、疲劳可能是TMD体征的前驱症状之一^[13]。夜磨牙、日间磨牙等口腔副功能运动是重复的咀嚼肌活动,会引起咀嚼肌超载,导致局部血流和微循环障碍,刺激咀嚼肌产生疼痛。长期的口腔副功能运动使咀嚼肌紧张程度升高肌肉代偿性增生,有夜磨牙等口腔副功能运动异常的患者咬肌与颞肌的厚度明显高于正常人群^[14]。副功能运动异常的TMD患者最大咬合力显著高于普通TMD患者^[15]。

磨耗对TMD发病的影响在国内外文献报道中有很大争议。有研究者认为牙齿磨损与TMD的体征并没有相关性,但可能会增加咀嚼肌的使用^[16]。本研究将咬合功能异常造成的磨耗分为广泛性磨耗和异常磨耗。广泛性磨耗主要是由紧咬牙等孤立性下颌强直运动造成,在青年人群中其造成的磨耗速度较慢^[12],本研究调查人群在17~21岁青年,该人群牙齿生理学磨损处于0度和I度,难以检查出广泛性磨耗。异常磨耗常发生于个别牙早接触或者是下颌做前伸或侧方运动的非正中磨牙,由于尖牙位于牙弓转弯处,对下颌前伸和侧方运动有制导作用,异常磨耗好发生于此。前伸和侧方磨牙时翼外肌处于高功能状态而咬肌与颞肌前束等升颌肌群肌电活动低,并不易出现升颌肌群的功能紊乱。

本研究发现前牙覆殆关系对TMD有一定影响,其中深覆殆与TMD发病存在相关性这一结论,与Norar的流行病学调查结果一致^[17]。但对深覆殆在TMD发病机制中的作用仍有很大争议。在生长发育过程中,颞下颌关节和咀嚼肌的关系先建立,咀嚼肌与牙尖交错殆在生长发育中互相调节和代偿^[18]。后牙萌出高度受咀嚼肌力与萌出力的平衡相关,当咀嚼肌力过大和工作时间过长时,后

牙萌出高度不足,咬合垂直高度降低,前牙覆殆加深。因此深覆殆程度的增加,是对咀嚼肌功能亢进做出适应性改变,同时颞肌的活动与深覆殆程度呈明显正相关。也有研究表明面下1/3距离较短会影响TMD的发生^[19]。本研究对深覆殆患者进行分组,采用哑变量单因素非条件logistics回归分析,比较不同深覆殆程度对患病情况的影响,结果显示深覆殆程度与TMD与患病风险存在梯度效应。深覆殆程度可以体现咀嚼肌力的差异,所以说深覆殆是TMD的风险指标。

综上,夜磨牙等口腔副功能运动与前牙覆殆情况可能与TMD发病有关,且前牙深覆殆程度增加与TMD发病存在梯度效应。但由于本研究属于横断面研究,存在一定不足,无法对咬合异常与咀嚼肌功能异常、TMD发生的时间因果关系得出结论。因此,前牙深覆殆与口腔副功能运动可能是TMD的发病的风险指标,或者两者存在共同致病因素提示TMD的发生。

【Author contributions】 Huang ZL designed the study, processed the research and wrote the article. Xue ZQ processed the research, analyzed the data. Gu Y designed the study, revised the article. All authors read and approved the final manuscript as submitted.

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