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· 综述 ·

低龄儿童龋研究进展

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【摘要】 龋病是一种以细菌为主的多因素动态感染性疾病,可同时影响乳牙及恒牙的生长。据第四次全国口腔健康流行病学调查,5岁低龄儿童龋(early childhood caries, ECC)患病率达到70.9%,呈现上升趋势。了解ECC的病因及流行病学特点对预防ECC的发生和发展具有重大意义。本文就ECC的流行状况、病因及相关因素进行简要综述。文献综述结果表明,我国ECC患病率高、地区差异性较大,主要相关因素包括生物学因素、行为习惯因素、社会经济因素等。

【关键词】 低龄儿童; 龋; 流行现状; 生物学因素; 行为习惯因素; 社会经济因素

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【Abstract】 Caries is a multifactor dynamic infectious disease with bacteria as the main factor and can affect the development of both deciduous teeth and permanent teeth. According to the fourth national oral health epidemiological survey, the prevalence rate of early childhood caries (ECC) in 5-year-old children reached 70.9%, showing an upward trend. Understanding the etiology and epidemiological characteristics of ECC is of great significance in preventing the occurrence and development of ECC. This article reviews the epidemic status, etiology and related factors of ECC. The results of a literature review show that the prevalence of ECC in China is high and regional differences are large. The main related factors include biological factors, behavioral habits factors, social and economic factors, etc.

【Key words】 Early childhood; Caries; Epidemiology; Biological factors; Behavior habits factors; Socio-economic factors

低龄儿童龋(early childhood caries, ECC)是指≤71个月的儿童口腔中发生的任意乳牙龋病,包括一处或多处出现龋损(未成洞龋及成洞龋),因龋失牙,或牙面有充填物^[1]。ECC给儿童的生活带来负面影响、并增加恒牙的患龋风险,治疗时间长、费用较高,是影响儿童身心健康最常见的疾病之一^[2]。ECC患病率高、发病时间早、龋齿发展速度

快、自觉症状不明显且年龄小、治疗配合度差。因此,了解ECC的流行病学特征和危险因素,对ECC的防治意义重大。

1 流行现状

1.1 国内ECC的流行现状

近5年来我国各地对于ECC的关注度逐渐增高,并开始完善相关调查数据。李剑波等^[3]2015年12月—2016年3月对广东省2 592名3~5岁儿童进行龋患状况调查,结果显示5岁儿童ECC患病率为78.47%。2017年Li等^[4]对1 727名3~5岁新疆儿童口腔调查结果显示,ECC患病率为78.2%。对内陆地区ECC调查文献显示,ECC治疗率逐年上升,且随着年龄依次升高,患病率农村高于城市,沿海地区高于内陆地区,少数民族高于汉族^[5]。

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2015年进行的第四次全国口腔健康流行病学调查结果显示,5岁儿童ECC患病率为70.9%,比2005年第三次全国口腔健康流行病学调查结果(66%)上升了5.8%,儿童患龋情况已呈现上升态势。5岁儿童龋齿中经过充填治疗的牙齿比例为4.1%,较第三次全国口腔健康流行病学调查(2.8%)上升了,且有明显的地区差异^[6]。

1.2 国外ECC的流行现状

在美国、新西兰、意大利等发达国家,ECC的患病率分别为23%、15.8%、14.4%^[7-9];在越南、萨尔瓦多、温尼伯等发展中国家,ECC的患病率分别为74.4%、58%、45.5%^[10-12]。

2 影响ECC流行的因素

ECC的发生和发展受多种因素的影响,包括生物学因素、行为习惯因素、社会经济学因素以及其他因素。

2.1 生物学因素

生物学因素主要分为两种学说。一种是主要致龋微生物的作用,另一种是整个口腔微生物群落对ECC的影响。

口腔中特异性致龋微生物主要包括链球菌属、乳杆菌属、放线菌属以及新发现的念珠菌属。变异链球菌(*Streptococcus mutans*)是与龋病发生密切相关的主要链球菌属,其可代谢以蔗糖为主的碳水化合物产酸,使牙面釉质脱矿,导致龋病发生^[13]。母亲是儿童口腔中变异链球菌的主要传播来源^[14]。Li等^[15]研究发现母亲口腔微生物抗菌处理组儿童口腔变异链球菌的数量较未处理组降低。乳杆菌属中干酪乳杆菌(*Lactobacillus casei*)和嗜酸乳杆菌(*Lactobacillus acidophilus*)与牙本质龋的发生密切相关^[16]。唾液中变异链球菌属和乳杆菌属的水平是预测龋易感性的重要指标^[13]。研究报告放线菌属(*Actinomyces*)在根面龋的发生中发挥了重要作用,但其在ECC中的作用尚不明确^[17]。白色念珠菌(*Candida albicans*)可粘附于牙齿表面,协同其他致龋菌产生有机酸,使牙面脱矿,当唾液中白色念珠菌的数量高于1000 CFU/mL时,机体对龋的易感性增强^[18-19]。Al-Ahmad等^[20]2016年对26名ECC患病儿童和26名无龋儿童进行口腔微生物分析,结果发现ECC组约有1/4的儿童口腔中可检测到一种新的口腔致龋念珠菌—都柏林念珠菌(*Candida dubliniensis*),而在无龋组儿童口腔中均未检测到该念珠菌。

健康人群口腔内定植有700余种不同的微生物,其中以细菌为主,其他还包括真菌、病毒、支原体和原虫等。这些生物相互作用,共同维持着口腔菌群的平衡稳定。当机体受到外界影响或者自身条件改变,这种稳定就被打破,原有的口腔菌群变成了致龋菌群,最终形成龋病^[21]。有研究结果显示,发生龋损部位的微生物种类较为简单,以变异链球菌属(*Mutans Streptococci*)、普雷沃菌属(*Prevotella*)及韦荣氏(*Veillonella*)球菌属为主^[22]。近年,已有学者将这三个菌属纳入ECC预测模型中,这将为临床ECC的防治提供一定的指导意义^[23]。

2.2 行为习惯因素

行为习惯因素主要为饮食行为和卫生行为,包括食物的精细度、进食频率、刷牙频率、喂养方式等。

随着经济水平的不断发展,儿童食物精细度越来越高,对于牙齿的粘着性越强,食物供给牙菌斑中细菌营养的同时,自身发酵产生的酸也使牙齿脱矿进而形成龋齿。2015年Ghazal等^[24]在美国东南部一个没有经过水氟化的地区,对96名3~22个月儿童随访结果显示,每天至少吃1次甜食的儿童患龋风险是每天不吃甜食的9.2倍。Hsieh等^[25]2014年对281名2~4岁儿童调查结果显示,在患有严重ECC的儿童中,95%的儿童在吃完甜食后不刷牙,61%的儿童每天刷牙次数小于1次。Wagner等^[26]研究发现儿童ECC的患病率与刷牙时间呈负相关,并且在父母帮助下进行二次刷牙的儿童组的ECC患病率低于单一自主刷牙的儿童组。Berendsen等^[27]2017年对630名5~6岁儿童口腔健康调查结果显示,儿童ECC的龋失补指数(decayed, missing, filled, dmft)随看牙医次数的增加而升高,这可能是因为当地儿童较差的口腔状况使家长认识到问题严重性,从而增加了儿童的看牙医次数。2015年Avila等^[28]对1994~2014年间关于母乳喂养和奶瓶喂养在儿童龋病发生发展中的作用的系统性分析结果显示,奶瓶喂养的儿童ECC的患病风险大于母乳喂养的儿童,可能由于母乳中含有促进牙齿发育钙磷等微量元素。Cui等^[29]2017年对1990—2015年35项关于母乳喂养和ECC风险相关性meta分析研究中发现,儿童母乳喂养>12个月时,ECC患病风险增高,母乳喂养时间的延长可能会干扰儿童口腔唾液的流动,阻碍唾液的自洁作用。

2.3 社会经济因素

国内外多项调查结果显示,ECC患病率随着家庭收入的增高而增高,随着家庭人口数的减少而增高^[30-31]。这可能与饮食观念有关,收入高的家庭购买的含糖食品较多,因此儿童摄入糖的频率和量较多,患龋风险相应增高^[32]。母亲的受教育水平较低则儿童患龋风险较高,并且母亲的患龋经历会增加儿童的龋易感性^[33-34]。这可能是因为母亲大多数是孩子的主要照顾者有关,母亲的受教育程度和口腔卫生习惯直接影响到儿童对口腔知识的接受、模仿的能力。Kumar等^[35]研究发现亲子关系密切的家庭组儿童往往口腔卫生较好,其ECC的患病率低于亲子关系相对疏远的家庭组儿童。

2.4 其他因素

早产儿、低体重、患有肥胖疾病以及需要特殊照顾的儿童相对来说更易发生龋病^[36-37],有研究认为早产儿口腔带有更多的放线杆菌,龋病易感性更高^[38]。据2013年调查我国内陆地区口腔注册医师与人口比是1:10 000,在某些偏远地区远远低于此数据,医师资源的紧缺直接导致口腔预防、治疗等措施的施行^[39]。Memarpour等^[40]关于口腔教育指导与儿童ECC发病关系的研究发现,接受口腔教育指导组儿童ECC的发病率低于未接受口腔教育组。

ECC的流行病学及病因学调查结果显示,全球的患病情况仍较为严峻,尤其在低收入的发展中国家。我国ECC患病率高、地区差异性较大,主要相关因素包括我国各地区经济水平不平衡、人们口腔健康意识存在差异、我国尚未形成完善的口腔保险体系以及儿童口腔治疗费用相对昂贵等因素。

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