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• 防治实践 •

龋风险评估在上海市闵行区儿童龋病分级管理中的效果评价

施宏燕^{1,2}, 何翔^{1,2}, 黄蕊^{1,2}, 张颖³

1. 上海市闵行区牙病防治所, 上海(201103); 2. 复旦大学公共卫生学院闵行分院, 上海(201103); 3. 上海市口腔病防治院, 上海(200031)

【摘要】 目的 探讨实施以风险评估为基础的儿童龋病分级管理的防龋效果, 为制定儿童口腔疾病防治分级管理策略提供依据。**方法** 2018年3月至2019年3月期间, 采用整群抽样法在上海市闵行区抽取512名3岁幼儿园儿童和502名6岁小学生, 进行口腔检查和问卷调查, 按照龋病风险评估标准分为高危、中危、低危人群。以学校为单位随机分为试验组和对照组, 试验组根据龋病风险等级进行分级管理, 低危试验组进行口腔健康教育干预; 中危试验组半年涂1次氟, 进行口腔健康教育; 高危试验组3个月涂1次氟, 进行口腔健康教育。对照组按照上海市政府为儿童提供的基本口腔公共卫生服务常规管理。12个月后开展口腔检查, 评估防龋效果。**结果** 患龋高危儿童中, 3岁对照组龋病发病率为51.22%, 试验组为34.17%; 6岁对照组为51.27%, 试验组为33.15%, 差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。中危儿童中, 3岁对照组龋病发病率为38.71%, 试验组为7.32%, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。但3岁儿童低风险组、6岁儿童低风险组和中风险组的两组龋病发病率差异无统计学意义。3岁、6岁儿童试验组干预1年后患龋风险等级升高比例低于对照组儿童。**结论** 以风险评估为基础的儿童龋病分级管理在患龋高危儿童中防龋效果显著, 值得推广应用。

【关键词】 儿童; 龋病发生率; 龋病患病率; 风险评估; 分级管理; 前瞻性研究; 口腔健康教育

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Effect assessment of caries management by risk assessment in children in the Minhang district of Shanghai

SHI Hongyan^{1,2}, HE Xiang^{1,2}, HUANG Rui^{1,2}, ZHANG Ying³ 1. Dental Clinics of Minhang District, Shanghai 201103, China; 2. Minhang Branch, School of Public Health, Fudan University, Shanghai 201103, China; 3. Shanghai Stomatological Hospital, Fudan University, Shanghai 200031, China

Corresponding author: ZHANG Ying, Email: zhangyingcmu@vip.163.com, Tel: 86-21-63298475-818

【Abstract】 Objective To assess the effect of caries management based on risk assessment in children and to provide the basis for the government to develop strategies to prevent and treat oral diseases. **Methods** From March 2018 to March 2019, 512 3-year-old children and 502 6-year-old children were selected by cluster sampling from kindergartens and primary schools, respectively, in the Minhang district of Shanghai, and oral examinations and questionnaires were carried out to assess baseline status. Then, the children were divided into 3 groups, including low-, middle- and high-risk groups, according to caries risk assessment. In each caries risk group, the children were randomly divided into an experimental group and a control group. The experimental groups were managed by risk assessment, and the control

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【作者简介】 施宏燕, 主治医师, 硕士, Email: 86259225@qq.com

【通信作者】 张颖, 主任医师, 博士, Email: zhangyingcmu@vip.163.com, Tel: 86-21-63298475-818

groups were provided basic oral public health services by the Shanghai government. The effect of caries prevention was evaluated 12 months later. **Results** Among the children with a high risk of caries, the incidence of caries was 51.22% in the 3-year-old control group, 34.17% in the experimental group, 51.27% in the 6-year-old control group and 33.15% in the experimental group, with statistical significance ($P < 0.05$). Among the children with a middle risk of caries, the incidence of caries was 38.71% in the 3-year-old control group and 7.32% in the experimental group, with statistical significance ($P < 0.05$). However, there was no significant difference in caries incidence between the control group and the experimental group for the children with low risk in the 3-year-old or 6-year-old groups and middle risk caries risk in the 6-year-old group. Both 3-year-old and 6-year-old children in the experimental group had a lower risk of caries than those in the observation group in 2019. **Conclusion** The caries prevention effect is remarkable in high-risk children, and caries management by risk assessment is probably recommended for children with high caries risk.

【Key words】 children; caries incidence; caries prevalence; risk assessment; grading management; prospective study; oral health education

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龋病是学龄儿童口腔常见病,它是受细菌、口腔环境、饮食等因素影响造成的牙体硬组织慢性进行性破坏的疾病^[1]。2015年第四次全国口腔健康流行病学调查^[2]显示,过去十年间,我国各年龄组儿童的龋患病水平都呈明显的上升趋势,其中5岁年龄组乳牙患龋率从66.0%上升到71.9%,12岁年龄组恒牙患龋率从28.9%上升到38.5%,龋病已成为我国面临的主要公共卫生问题^[3-5]。

近年来,学者们提出了以龋病风险评估(carries risk assessment, CRA)为基础的龋病分级管理。CRA综合分析儿童个体生物学因素、龋病危险因素和临床检查结果等,确定特定时间阶段龋病发病可能性,或已经存在的病损在龋活跃性及大小上的改变^[6-7],将其分为患龋低风险、中风险和高风险儿童。依据龋病的风险评估等级给予相应的口腔预防干预和预防建议,是一种防治结合的治疗理念,是目前龋病管理的最佳方法^[8]。目前在临床上较常用的儿童龋病风险评估方法有由美国儿童牙科学会(American Association of Pediatric Dentistry, AAPD)提出的CAT(Caries-risk Assessment Tool)^[9]、龋病风险评估管理理论(The Caries Management by Risk Assessment, CAMBRA)^[10]及Cariogram系统^[11]。本研究使用儿童龋病风险评估方法CAT,探讨一种适合上海市儿童龋病分级管理的模式,以提高龋病一级预防的作用。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象

根据我国学龄前儿童龋病检出率53.00%,依照样本量公式计算得出本研究每组所需样本量为30人。样本量公式如下:
$$N = \frac{[Z_{\alpha} \sqrt{2P(1-P)} + Z_{\beta} \sqrt{P_0(1-P_0) + P_1(1-P_1)}]^2}{(P_1 - P_0)^2}$$
2018年3月至2019年3月期间采用整群抽样法在闵行区虹桥社区抽取4所公办幼儿园3岁年龄组512名学生,其中2所为试验组,2所为对照组;4所小学6岁年龄组502名学生,其中2所为试验组,2所为对照组。分亚组后,满足最低样本量要求。本研究已取得上海市闵行区卫生健康部门、教育部门的支持及伦理审核,目标儿童家长均已签署知情同意书。

1.2 材料

氟化钠护齿剂为多乐氟(高露洁,美国),成分为5%氟化钠;窝沟封闭剂(3M公司,美国);充填用GC而至富士II玻璃离子;一次性使用口腔器械盒(生大,上海);棉球、毛刷、手套等。

1.3 诊断标准及内容

按照第四次全国口腔健康流行病学调查方法,所有研究对象在进行口腔基线调查和问卷调查后进行常规口腔公共卫生服务干预,包括6岁年龄组口腔检查、中龋以下活动龋的充填、第一磨牙窝沟封闭,3岁年龄组口腔检查。

参与项目的2名检查员均为口腔执业医师,在检查前经过上海市口腔病防治院统一培训,并通

过龋病临床检查的标准一致性检验, Kappa 值均大于 0.8, 可靠度为优。使用平光口镜、社区牙周指数 (community periodontal index, CPI) 探针进行口腔检查。无龋牙诊断标准为: 无充填体, 也无须充填治疗的完整牙。在缺乏其他阳性症状时, 有下列缺陷不计算为龋齿: 白色或白垩色斑点, 着色或粗糙的斑点, 釉质上有能卡住探针的点隙或窝沟并有色素沉着, 但底部无软化, 釉质无损害或洞壁无软化现象。龋齿: 牙齿的窝沟或光滑面的病损有底部发软, 釉质有潜在的损害或沟壁软化者即诊断为龋。对于釉质上的白斑、着色的不平坦区、探针可插入的着色窝沟但底部不发软及中到重度斑釉

所造成的釉质上硬的凹陷, 均不诊断为龋。为确保临床检查质量的一致性, 在口腔临床检查过程中, 随机抽查 5% 当天受检学生进行复查, 一致率要求达到 90%。

按照 AAPD 提出的 CAT 针对实际情况修改后进行分级评估。分级标准中 3 岁组剔除饮水加氟和变异链球菌检测风险因素, 6 岁组剔除饮水加氟和唾液流速检测风险因素。随后根据修改后的 CAT (表 1), 评估研究对象的患龋风险, 圈出研究对象在生物学因素、保护性因素、临床检查中的风险等级, 圈出风险等级数量最多者即为该研究对象的龋病风险分级, 最终分成高危、中危、低危组。

表 1 龋病风险评估表
Table 1 Caries risk assessment form

Group	Biological							
3 years old	Factors	Mother/primary caregiver has active cavities	Parent/caregiver has low socioeconomic status	Child has >3 between meal snacks or beverages pre day	Child is put to bed with a bottle containing natural or added sugar	Child has special health care needs	Child is a recent immigrant	
	Risk category	High	High	High	High	Moderate	Moderate	
6 years old	Factors	Child is of low socioeconomic status	Child has >3 between meal snacks or beverages per day	Child has special health care needs	Child is a recent immigrant	Child brushes teeth daily with fluoridated toothpaste	Child receives topical fluoride from health professional	
	Risk category	High	High	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low	
Group	Protective				Clinical Findings			
3 years old	Factors	Child has teeth brushed daily with fluoridated toothpaste	Child receives topical fluoride from health professional	Child has dental home/regular dental care	Child has >1 decayed/missing/filled surfaces	Child has white spot lesions or enamel defects	Child has plaque on teeth	
	Risk category	Low	Low	Low	High	High	Moderate	
6 years old	Factors	Additional home measures (e.g., gargle, floss, etc.)	Child has dental home/regular dental care	Child has >1 interproximal lesions	Child has active white spot lesions or enamel defects	Child has defective restorations	Child wearing an intraoral appliance	
	Risk category	Low	Low	High	High	Moderate	Moderate	

Circling those conditions that apply to a specific patient helps the practitioner and patient/parent understand the factors that contribute to or protect from caries. The overall caries risk classification is based on the highest number of high-risk, moderate-risk, and low-risk. However, clinical judgment may justify the use of one factor (dmfs ≥ 1) in determining overall risk.

1.4 研究方法

在进行龋病风险分级后, 3 岁和 6 岁试验组按照 AAPD 提供的方案结合上海市口腔公共卫生服务项目实际情况进行分级管理。基于在辖区开展口腔公共卫生工作的可行性, 6 岁儿童组龋齿充填、窝沟封闭开展频率在高、中、低危人群中均为 1 年 1 次。AAPD 提供的方案要求高危儿童使用

0.5% 的含氟牙膏, 中、低危儿童使用含氟牙膏, 但实际生活中由于家长选择及市场上氟含量标注方式不一, 较难控制牙膏的氟含量。因此, 本试验组儿童每天均使用含氟牙膏刷牙 2 次。此外, 高危组儿童 3 个月涂 1 次氟, 对儿童及其家长进行饮食指导口腔健康教育; 中危组半年涂 1 次氟, 对儿童及其家长进行饮食指导口腔健康教育; 低危组对儿

童及其家长1年进行1次饮食指导口腔健康教育。3岁对照组1年进行1次常规口腔公共卫生服务干预,即口腔健康检查。6岁对照组进行常规口腔公共卫生服务干预,包括1年1次口腔健康检查、1年1次龋齿充填、1年1次窝沟封闭。1年后,所有对象进行口腔状况复查。区分乳恒牙,同一牙位,基线乳牙患龋,随访恒牙患龋,记为新发龋;若同一牙位,基线恒牙患龋,随访恒牙仍患龋,则不记为新发龋。

1.5 统计学分析

用SPSS 20.0软件对数据进行统计分析,各组间发病率比较采用卡方检验,采用logistic回归分析龋病分级、年龄及干预措施与新发龋关系。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 一般情况

本研究干预1年后,3岁年龄组失访84例,6岁年龄组失访28例,最终3岁年龄组428例,6岁年龄组474例纳入本研究。3岁儿童中,低危儿童110例(25.70%),中危儿童72例(16.82%),高危儿童

246例(57.48%)。6岁儿童中,低危儿童104例(21.94%),中危儿童31例(6.54%),高危儿童339例(71.52%)。基线调查中,3岁及6岁儿童低危组、中危组、高危组别的试验组、对照组间患龋率、龋均差异无统计学意义。

2.2 3岁儿童新发龋病状况分析

实施干预措施1年后,3岁年龄组不同风险组儿童干预后新增患龋牙数、发病率、新增龋均情况见表2。其中,试验组龋病发病率为26.03%,新增龋均为 (0.59 ± 1.23) ,均低于对照组,且差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.001$);高危试验组儿童龋病发病率为34.17%、新增龋均 (0.76 ± 1.31) ,均低于对照组,且差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);中危试验组儿童龋病发病率7.32%、新增龋均 (0.29 ± 1.08) ,均低于对照组,且差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);低危组中试验组和对照组其龋病发病率和新增龋均差异没有统计学意义。此外,3岁年龄组试验组3个分级的龋病发病率差异有统计学意义($P = 0.003$)。3岁年龄组对照组3个分级的龋病发病率差异有统计学意义($P = 0.002$)。

表2 3岁年龄组龋病新发病率情况

Table 2 Incidence of dental caries at 3 years old

Risk category	Group	Number of people inspected	New cases	Number of new caries	Incidence	χ^2	P	New caries average	Z	P
Low risk	Experimental group	58	13	28	22.41%	0.007	0.934	0.48 ± 1.13	0.225	0.411
	Control group	52	12	46	23.08%			0.88 ± 2.19		
Moderate risk	Experimental group	41	3	12	7.32%	10.548	0.001	0.29 ± 1.08	2.926	0.002
	Control group	31	12	20	38.71%			0.65 ± 0.98		
High risk	Experimental group	120	41	91	34.17%	7.606	0.006	0.76 ± 1.31	2.667	0.004
	Control group	126	65	155	51.22%			1.23 ± 1.74		
Total	Experimental group	219	57	131	26.03%	13.042	<0.001	0.59 ± 1.23	3.483	<0.001
	Control group	209	89	221	42.58%			1.06 ± 1.79		

2.3 6岁儿童新发龋病状况分析

实施干预措施1年后,6岁年龄组中,试验组龋病发病率为26.69%,新增龋均为 (0.45 ± 0.87) ,均低于对照组,且差异有统计学意义($P < 0.001$);试验组高危组儿童龋病发病率为33.15%、新增龋均为 (0.54 ± 0.90) ,均低于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.001$)。而中危组和低危组中试验组和对照组的龋病发病率差异及新增龋均差异没有统计学意义,见表3。6岁年龄组试验组3个分级的龋病发病率差异有统计学意义($P = 0.002$)。6岁年龄组对照组3个分级的龋病发病率差异有统计学意义($P < 0.001$)。

2.4 龋病分级、年龄及干预措施与新发龋关系的logistic回归分析

从龋病风险分级看,风险等级越高龋病发病率也越高。高风险组新发龋的风险是低风险组的3.30倍($P < 0.001$)。6岁组和3岁组的新发龋风险差异无显著差异。与对照组相比,试验组新发龋风险是对照组的0.48倍($P < 0.001$),新发龋病风险显著降低,干预措施效果显著,见表4。

2.5 龋病分级评估和龋病风险变化

干预1年后,3岁年龄组428例,6岁年龄组474例的患龋风险等级情况如表5所示。3岁试验组和对照组儿童的患龋风险等级降低比率无统计学差

表3 6岁年龄组龋病新发病率情况

Table 3 Incidence of dental caries at 6 years old

Risk category	Group	Number of people inspected	New cases	Number of new caries	Incidence	χ^2	P	New caries average	z	P
Low risk	Experimental group	68	8	16	11.76%	0.097	0.755	0.24 ± 0.74	0.262	0.400
	Control group	36	5	8	13.89%			0.22 ± 0.59		
Moderate risk	Experimental group	17	3	6	17.65%	0.303	0.607	0.35 ± 1.00	-0.784	0.217
	Control group	14	1	2	7.14%			0.14 ± 0.53		
High risk	Experimental group	181	60	98	33.15%	11.397	<0.001	0.54 ± 0.90	3.434	<0.001
	Control group	158	81	146	51.27%			0.92 ± 1.16		
Total	Experimental group	266	71	120	26.69%	12.033	<0.001	0.45 ± 0.87	3.495	<0.001
	Control group	208	87	156	41.83%			0.75 ± 1.09		

表4 龋病分级、年龄及干预措施与新发龋关系的 logistic 回归分析

Table 4 The association between incident caries and caries risk level, age and intervention by Logistic regression

Variables	OR	Unadjusted OR(95% CI)		P	OR _{adj}	Adjusted OR(95% CI)		P
		Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper	
Risk category								
Low risk	1.00				1.00			
Moderate risk	1.02	0.55	1.86	0.032	0.97	0.53	1.80	0.025
High risk	3.30	2.25	4.85	< 0.001	3.28	2.22	4.85	< 0.001
Age category								
3 years old	1.00				1.00			
6 years old	0.98	0.75	1.30	0.910	0.86	0.64	1.16	0.325
Control/experimental								
Control group	1.00				1.00			
Experimental group	0.48	0.36	0.64	<0.001	0.50	0.37	0.66	< 0.001

异($P > 0.05$); 试验组儿童的患龋风险等级升高比率低于对照组儿童, 有统计学差异($P < 0.05$); 试验组儿童的患龋风险等级不变的比率与对照组无统计学差异($P > 0.05$), 见表6。6岁试验组和对照组儿童的患龋风险等级降低比率无统计学差异

($P > 0.05$); 试验组儿童的患龋风险等级升高比率低于对照组儿童, 有统计学差异($P < 0.05$); 试验组儿童的患龋风险等级不变的比率与对照组有统计学差异($P < 0.05$), 见表7。

表5 儿童龋病风险评估的情况

Table 5 Caries risk assessment

Risk category	Group	3 years old		6 years old	
		Number of people in 2018	Number of people in 2019	Number of people in 2018	Number of people in 2019
Low risk	Experimental group	58 (26.48%)	68 (31.05%)	68 (25.56%)	75 (28.20%)
	Control group	52 (24.88%)	40 (19.14%)	36 (17.31%)	28 (13.46%)
Moderate risk	Experimental group	41 (18.72%)	45 (20.55%)	17 (6.39%)	20 (7.51%)
	Control group	31 (14.83%)	25 (11.96%)	14 (6.73%)	13 (6.25%)
High risk	Experimental group	120 (54.8%)	106 (48.40%)	181 (68.05%)	171 (64.29%)
	Control group	126 (60.29%)	144 (68.90%)	158 (75.96%)	167 (80.29%)
Total	Experimental group	219	219	266	266
	Control group	209	209	208	208

3 讨论

目前常用的儿童龋病风险评估方法包括CAT、CAMBRA及Cariogram系统。CAT具有高敏感性,

低特异性的特点, 同时更适合儿童^[9]; CAMBRA的特异性较低, 灵敏度较高, 会导致过高的估计个体风险, 有可能造成过度医疗和增加预防成本^[10];

表6 3岁年龄组患龋风险等级变化情况

Table 6 Changes of caries risk grade at 3 years old

	Reduced risk of caries				Increased risk of caries				Caries risk unchanged			
	Number of people	Percentage	χ^2	P	Number of people	Percentage	χ^2	P	Number of people	Percentage	χ^2	P
Experimental group	19	8.68%	0.932	0.334	22	10.05%	4.159	0.041	178	81.27%	1.170	0.279
Control group	13	6.22%			35	16.75%			161	77.03%		
Total	32	7.48%			57	13.31%			339	79.21%		

表7 6岁年龄组患龋风险等级变化情况

Table 7 Changes of caries risk grade at 6 years old

	Reduced risk of caries				Increased risk of caries				Caries risk unchanged			
	Number of people	Percentage	χ^2	P	Number of people	Percentage	χ^2	P	Number of people	Percentage	χ^2	P
Experimental group	24	9.02%	0.107	0.744	20	7.52%	8.188	0.004	222	83.46%	4.127	0.042
Control group	17	8.10%			33	15.70%			158	76.20%		
Total	41	8.64%			53	11.18%			380	80.18%		

Cariogram 系统对学龄前儿童预测龋齿的灵敏度较低,缺乏准确度和精密度^[11],但其对老年患者进行龋病风险分组有较准确的评估。虽然高估龋病风险可能会增加预防性治疗^[9],增加经济成本,但低估龋病风险可能会造成更严重后果,使被分类为低龋病风险的人群更有可能出现新的蛀牙,因此本研究选择了高敏感性,低特异性且更适合儿童的 CRA 评估工具 CAT。

本研究根据龋病风险评估结果进行龋病分级管理。3岁和6岁低危对照组儿童仅开展了常规口腔公共卫生服务干预,而对3岁和6岁低危试验组儿童及其家长开展饮食指导口腔健康教育,并且让儿童使用含氟牙膏刷牙。有研究表明口腔宣教作为龋病一级预防的重要组成部分,在改善儿童口腔健康知识、行为等方面有重要促进作用,并且儿童口腔健康教育形式和内容对于其产生的效果至关重要^[12-14]。目前,国内外对儿童的健康教育主要是以学校为基础,通过课堂讲授、开展讲座和示教等形式开展,然而由于形式缺乏多样性,其效果存在争议^[15]。

此外,研究表明父母指导对于儿童龋病预防也有重要作用,全面的健康教育可以帮助家长从平时生活习惯中指导儿童保持口腔健康。然而,本研究中,在3岁、6岁低危儿童中对照组与试验组的龋病发病率、龋均差异均无统计学意义。因此,需要改良口腔健康教育方式或探寻其他预防龋病发生的方式与口腔健康教育并行,改善低危管理措施,以有效管理低危龋病风险儿童。由于高风险儿童其患龋风险高,所以本研究在3岁和6

岁高危试验组儿童中开展为期1年的龋病分级管理,结果显示试验组的龋病发病率及龋均较对照组低,说明儿童、家长口腔健康教育结合氟化物防龋的短期效果显著。有研究表明^[16],氟化物可以预防儿童早期龋,光滑面龋,根面龋,逆转白斑及早期脱矿现象,结合涂氟和口腔健康教育可以降低患龋危险度,给予高风险儿童的有针对性的龋病预防措施能使龋病预防效果更显著。

此外,本研究 logistic 回归结果显示,与对照组相比,试验组新发龋风险显著降低,说明了龋病分级管理系统的有效性。然而龋病分级管理的干预措施效果仍存在争议,有研究将3591名在校学生分成高、中、低危组,进行不同分级管理,龋病高风险儿童得到重点防治,1年后复查显示3组之间的龋发病率和龋均没有统计学差异。而 Featherstone 等^[17]利用 CAMBRA 评估系统,将数千名患者按龋齿风险状况分成低、中、高、极高危四组,在传统的恢复性治疗计划中增加化学疗法(抗菌剂加氟化物),表明可将高龋风险成人患者的龋齿增量降低20%~38%。因此,龋病分级管理及其干预措施还有待进一步研究和改善,在避免过度预防的同时,有针对性地进行预防治疗,有效控制易感人群,节约社会资源^[18]。龋病分级管理是一种新颖的理念,管理的内容可以不同,但最终的目的和效果都是要利用有限的资源达到合理分配、有效预防的结果^[19]。它根据儿童不同患龋风险进行不同频次和不同措施的干预,能在节约公共卫生资源的同时更好地达到防龋的效果。通过 CRA 来识别这些

不同患龋风险人群,可以更好地进行针对性管理。

本研究仍存在不足之处。首先,由于本研究在幼儿园和学校开展,入校当天无法保证研究中受检儿童出勤情况,失访率较高,会造成失访偏倚。其次,本研究根据基于实际情况修改后的CAT进行龋病风险评估,由于上海市供水系统不额外添加氟化物,且变异链球菌检测和唾液流速检测受条件限制,难以在学校进行大规模检测,分级标准中剔除了3岁组饮水加氟(低风险等级)、变异链球菌检测(高风险等级),6岁组剔除饮水加氟(低风险等级)、唾液流速检测(高风险等级),这可能导致风险评估结果与未修改的CAT存在差别。再者,本研究样本量比较小,且各组样本分布不均匀。另外,本研究没有客观评估对试验组干预措施的依从性,对结果产生一定影响。

综上,龋病风险评估与分级管理在学校口腔公共卫生项目中的应用,可以合理分配口腔医疗资源缓解目前公共卫生人员紧缺的现状,同时使患龋高风险儿童能够得到重点干预,控制儿童龋病的发生与发展,值得在口腔公共卫生中推广。

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