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· 综述 ·

# Er,Cr:YSGG激光在根管治疗中的应用进展

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**【摘要】** 铒、铬:钇钪镓石榴石(erbium, chromium: yttrium scandium gallium garnet laser, Er, Cr: YSGG)激光在牙科领域主要应用于根管治疗术、牙周疾病、龋病、牙本质过敏症、牙髓切断术等。本文从根管封闭性、灭菌、空穴效应对根尖周组织影响四个方面对Er, Cr: YSGG激光在根管治疗中的研究进展作一综述。文献复习结果表明, Er, Cr: YSGG功率为2~4 W, 20 Hz时, 可以较好清除牙本质小管玷污层, 从而提高材料与牙本质之间的密封性; Er, Cr: YSGG能量产生的热效应具有灭菌作用, 而牙体的光导性使冲洗液能够进入更深的组织, 进一步提高灭菌效果; Er, Cr: YSGG还具有空穴效应, 破坏深处溶液的表面张力, 从而可以清除深层的玷污层与细菌; 但是在相同功率下Er, Cr: YSGG如果使用不当, Er, Cr: YSGG产生的热效应对根尖周组织造成一定伤害, 因此, 合理的Er, Cr: YSGG使用时间长短和在水冷却条件下是重要的。

**【关键词】** Er, Cr: YSGG激光; 根管治疗; 封闭性; 灭菌; 空穴效应; 根尖周组织

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**Application research progress of Er, Cr: YSGG laser in root canal therapy** WEI Zhou<sup>1</sup>, SU Xiaoqin<sup>2</sup>. 1. VIP Department, Stomatological hospital of Jilin University, Changchun 130000, China; 2. Department of Stomatology, PLA 359 Hospital, Zhenjiang 212000, China

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**【Abstract】** Erbium, chromium: yttrium scandium gallium garnet (Er, Cr: YSGG) laser is mainly used for root canal treatment, periodontal disease, tooth decay, dentin hypersensitivity, pulp amputation, etc in the field of dentistry. This paper mainly describes the research progress of Er, Cr: YSGG laser in root canal therapy from following four aspects: root canal sealing, sterilization, cavitation effect and the effect on periapical tissue. The experimental results showed that when the operation parameters of Er, Cr: YSGG were 2~4 W and 20 Hz, it could effectively remove the stained layer of dentin tubules and improve the tightness between materials and dentin. The thermal effect produced by Er, Cr: YSGG energy has a sterilizing effect, while the optical conductivity of the tooth enables the rinse solution to enter deeper tissues, further improving the sterilizing effect. Er, Cr: YSGG also has a cavitation effect, which destroys the surface tension of the deep solution, removing the stain layer and bacteria in the deep layer. However, with the same operation parameters, if Er, Cr: YSGG is not used properly, the thermal effect of Er, Cr: YSGG will cause some damage to the periapical tissues. Therefore, reasonable use time of Er, Cr: YSGG and water cooling conditions are important.

**【Key words】** Er, Cr: YSGG laser; root canal therapy; sealing ability; sterilization; cavitation effect; periapical tissue

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自从2002年美国FDA批准激光在口腔领域中应用,不同形式的激光开始用于口腔疾病的治疗。随着时代进步,激光应用于口腔治疗范围越来越广,研究越发深入。其中以铒、铬:钇钪镓石榴石激光(erbium, chromium: yttrium scandium gallium garnet laser, Er, Cr: YSGG laser)应用范围最为广泛。Er, Cr: YSGG激光现在主要用于根管治疗术、牙周疾病、龋病、牙本质过敏症、牙髓切断术等。本文主要从根管封闭性、灭菌、空穴效应和对根尖周组织影响四个方面对Er, Cr: YSGG激光在根管治疗中的研究进展作一综述。

### 1 Er, Cr: YSGG激光原理

Er, Cr: YSGG激光原理是运用流体动力学理论,将水、气体与激光同轴输出,Er, Cr: YSGG激光的波长为 $2.79\ \mu\text{m}$ ,与水的吸收峰值( $2.95\ \mu\text{m}$ )接近,而冲洗液的吸收光谱主要遵循纯水的吸收光谱,并与羟基磷灰石的吸收带一致,因此在激光能量传递给同轴的空气—水混合物时,可激活水雾和组织中的羟基产生“微爆”现象<sup>[1-2]</sup>。

### 2 Er, Cr: YSGG激光对根管封闭效果影响

水分子由激光照射后,再经过热机械过程,由激光推动从而充满能量,碰撞周围组织的分子,此过程可能引起牙本质结构的变化<sup>[3]</sup>。电镜下观察,激光照射后牙本质表面呈现不规则形态,玷污层减少<sup>[4]</sup>,牙本质小管暴露,具有更大的渗透性<sup>[5]</sup>,这些变化有利于根管糊剂与牙本质之间封闭性效果,且当功率在1 w和2 w时效果最好<sup>[6]</sup>。Souza-Gabriel等<sup>[7]</sup>对离体牛牙植入树脂纤维桩后,观察根管粘接界面,A组:Er, Cr: YSGG激光;B组:2.5% NaOCl+Er, Cr: YSGG激光。发现A组、B组纤维桩树脂进入牙本质的厚度大于对照组,但两组之间无明显差异。Franceschini等<sup>[8]</sup>将96颗离体牙分为3组,冲洗液分别为蒸馏水、1% NaOCl, 17% EDTAC (EDTAC是EDTA和一种名为塞太弗伦洗涤剂的混合液体),按照激光照射条件每组再分为4小组(空白组, 2 w/20 Hz, 3 w/20 Hz, 4 w/20 Hz),测量牙胶尖与牙本质之间拉伸强度,发现每组在不同激光条件下与空白组比较,均具有统计学差异,且与17% EDTAC联合使用时效果最好。说明激光对打开牙本质小管具有明显作用。而且温度测试结果显示,实验期间温度始终低于生物学可接受的临界阈值。Lopes等<sup>[9]</sup>采用拉曼微光谱测量方法,观

察在不同激光下对根尖牙本质有机物和无机物含量的影响,发现Er, Cr: YSGG激光使牙本质小管胶原成分明显降低,增加渗透性,从而直接影响牙本质渗透率与根管充填材料粘结强度的关系。实验还发现Er, Cr: YSGG激光并没有改变牙根无机物成分只改变胶原成分,这与胶原中水分多、容易吸收激光有关。

上述研究中的结果表明,良好封闭性与激光能够疏通牙本质小管有直接关系。牙本质小管口打开,封闭剂更深地进入小管内,从而建立良好的封闭性。

### 3 Er, Cr: YSGG激光对灭菌效果影响

Er, Cr: YSGG波长与羟基磷灰石的吸收最大值相关,激光通过光烧蚀作用,牙齿硬组织中所含的水分受到辐照时会瞬间蒸发,使周围的组织产生热副作用起到杀菌作用<sup>[10]</sup>,而且牙本质小管和釉柱可以作为光导体,保持激光的杀菌作用并提高穿透深度<sup>[11]</sup>,与此同时产生的空穴现象能够将冲洗液带到根尖,使其充分与根管内壁接触从而起到杀菌作用<sup>[12]</sup>。

#### 3.1 Er, Cr: YSGG激光对粪肠球菌的灭菌效果

厌氧菌是感染根管内常见菌群,其中以粪肠球菌检出率最高<sup>[13-14]</sup>。Licata等<sup>[15]</sup>在Er, Cr: YSGG激光杀死粪肠球菌实验中,将52颗单根离体牙分为4组进行激光照射,A: 30 s+17% EDTA+5.25% NaOCl (E = 75 mJ); B: 60 s+17% EDTA和5.25% NaOCl (E = 75 mJ); C: 60 s+17% EDTA+5.25% NaOCl (E = 25 mJ); D: 17% EDTA + 5.25% NaOCl。结果发现:四组都有显著灭菌作用,其中以B组条件下杀菌能力最强,说明激光作用效果与作用时长和功率有关,60 s和75 mJ为临床应用提供参考。实验还观察到即使在不规则根管内,激光仍可以作用到所有细菌,且消毒作用具有持久性,表示激光作用受根管形态约束小,消毒较彻底。

Shehab等<sup>[10]</sup>在Er, Cr: YSGG三种功率下对40颗离体牙处理后及再培养后的粪肠球菌数量进行检测,与空白组对照,发现0.75 w、1 w、1.5 w功率下均对粪肠球菌有显著杀菌效果。经过7 d再培养,检测球菌数量水平仍明显低于空白组。而且三组之间差异也具有统计学意义,其中在1.5 w功率时,效果最好。所以,Er, Cr: YSGG激光对粪肠球菌具有较好的即刻灭菌能力。此实验中,再培养时间为7 d,未能充分说明激光远期灭菌效果,

需要进行进一步的实验。而且再培养后的细菌数量增长,说明有残留细菌繁殖。临床需通过其他手段达到充分灭菌及防止细菌繁殖。Yavari等<sup>[16]</sup>对新拔出的60颗中切牙根管内充分消毒后接种粪肠球菌,培养后用Er,Cr:YSGG激光照射,发现,在2 w~3 w(16 s)条件下的Er,Cr:YSGG激光对感染牙齿根管的粪肠球菌有抗菌作用;然而,其效果不如1%NaOCl(20 min)溶液效果显著。但实验中NaOCl的浓度及时间与临床常规操作不完全相符,就便捷性而言,Er,Cr:YSGG激光或更适用于临床。

### 3.2 Er,Cr:YSGG激光对真菌的灭菌效果

对于抗真菌效果研究,Ozkan等<sup>[4]</sup>用68颗离体牙实验,结果表明,在Er,Cr:YSGG激光组中,处理前后对比,真菌数量1.5 w组、2.5 w组分别减少67.7%和75.4%,两组之间无明显差异,且没有5% NaOCl溶液(真菌减少100%)效果好。

以上实验说明Er,Cr:YSGG激光对粪肠球菌和真菌都具有良好的灭菌效果,但效果弱于NaOCl溶液,可在复杂根管及加强灭菌中承担重要作用。而且实验中NaOCl溶液的浓度及作用时间与临床应用不完全相符,需要进一步的实验探究。

## 4 Er,Cr:YSGG激光的空穴作用

研究发现在冲洗根管时,如果注射器短于工作长度则会在根尖1/3有一段余留空气,形成空气—液体界面,冲洗液无法到达根尖<sup>[17]</sup>。冲洗液在激光作用下可以形成椭圆型气泡,这些气泡体积可以膨胀到原来的1 600倍,破除界面张力,使冲洗液更容易到达根尖1/3处,有助于清理各种形态的根管<sup>[18]</sup>。

Peeters等<sup>[19]</sup>将40颗牙齿分为两组先后进行实验,Er,Cr:YSGG激光组和超声震荡组(PUI)冲洗液到达根尖与未到达根尖的牙齿数量分别为:Er,Cr:YSGG激光组(38,2);PUI组(3,37),说明在破除空气—液体界面张力作用、震动幅度、能量传递方面,激光比常规超声震荡具有明显优势。Peeters等<sup>[20]</sup>对Er,Cr:YSGG激光根管内照射后,是否会将冲洗液挤压出根尖进行了影像学体内研究。结果表明当激光功率为1 w,作用时间为1~2 min时,可以将冲洗液充分作用到根尖同时不损伤到根尖组织。Lukac等<sup>[21]</sup>在根管形态模型上对Er:YAG(2.94  $\mu\text{m}$ ),Er,Cr:YSGG(2.73  $\mu\text{m}$ ),Nd:YAP(1.34  $\mu\text{m}$ )三种激光的波长对根管内空穴现象的影响进

行研究,结果Er,Cr:YSGG激光(2.73  $\mu\text{m}$ )对空穴形成最明显,结果与上述提及水的吸收峰值(2.95  $\mu\text{m}$ )相符。实验还发现,影响侧支根管内液体流动的主要是空穴半径而不是空穴体积,因为体积可能向冠根向扩展,而半径越大,对侧壁压力越大,从而影响根管侧支内液体流动。

## 5 Er,Cr:YSGG激光对根尖周组织影响

对Er,Cr:YSGG激光功率不恰当的使用会在液体中可产生“微爆炸”,从而使根管内壁温度升高,可能会损伤根尖周组织<sup>[22]</sup>。不同功率的照射可能会造成不同程度的烧蚀率和热损伤,因此需要控制激光的使用条件从而可以精确切割和减少熔融对邻近组织的热损伤<sup>[23]</sup>。

研究发现在没有喷水或空气的条件下,激光照射根管内壁30 s,牙根表面温度有所上升,1 w时平均增加3.84  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,2 w时增加5.01  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,牙本质甚至会产生熔融甚至炭化现象<sup>[24-25]</sup>。而骨组织暴露在温度50  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ~55  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 可引起骨细胞坏死,所以应同时配合适当比例空气—水来降温<sup>[26]</sup>。Strakas等<sup>[27]</sup>利用Er,Cr:YSGG激光进行根管内漂白,期间温度增幅小于临界阈值5.5  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ (1.06  $\pm$  0.25) $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,处于安全范围。研究发现,Er,Cr:YSGG激光用于治疗种植体周围炎也不会损伤周围骨组织<sup>[28]</sup>。而且研究<sup>[29]</sup>指出激光的热效应促使根尖周组织内的毛细血管扩张,改善局部的血流动力学参数,并且对组织细胞的代谢具有积极的作用,有助于患者根尖周组织与细胞的修复、愈合,并可产生良好的术后镇痛效果。

综上所述,Er,Cr:YSGG激光由于波长与水吸收峰值接近而产生的“微爆”作用,在根管治疗中较传统技术具有较大优势,但Er,Cr:YSGG激光的效果与其能量密度、工作时间等条件密切相关,针对不同应用目的其工作条件需要规范化,尚需探索。

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