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· 专家论坛 ·

Nd: YAG激光和Er: YAG激光在牙体牙髓病治疗中的应用

韦曦, 刘红艳, 韩雨晴

中山大学光华口腔医学院·附属口腔医院牙体牙髓病科, 广东省口腔医学重点实验室, 广东 广州(510055)



【作者简介】 韦曦, 医学博士, 主任医师, 教授, 博士生导师, 中山大学附属口腔医院院长助理, 牙体牙髓病科主任, 教育部新世纪人才, 中华口腔医学会牙体牙髓病学专委会常委, 广东省口腔医学会牙体牙髓病学专委会副主任委员。先后在香港大学、宾夕法尼亚大学研修显微牙髓治疗学, 擅长采用显微根管治疗和显微根尖外科处理牙髓和根尖周疑难病例。在国内外专业期刊发表学术论文150余篇, 其中SCI收录论著60余篇, 2014—2017年连续入选 Elsevier 中国高被引学者榜单。先后负责国家级和省部级基金17项, 获省部级科技进步奖6项。副主编专著《显微牙髓治疗学》、《牙体牙髓病学临床前培训教程》, 参编《根尖周病治疗学》、《现代根管治疗学》、《保存齿科学》等著作。

【摘要】 随着激光技术逐渐趋于成熟, 其作为疾病治疗的新方法得到了广泛关注。Nd: YAG激光和Er: YAG激光作为两种代表性的固体激光器, 使用方便, 具有良好的舒适性与安全性, 是目前牙科治疗中的研究热点。Nd: YAG激光和Er: YAG激光已被应用于牙本质敏感症的治疗及龋病治疗、根管治疗、活髓保存和根尖手术等, 是牙体牙髓疾病治疗的有效辅助方法, 为临床治疗提供了新思路。本文就Nd: YAG激光和Er: YAG激光在牙体牙髓病治疗中的应用进行阐述, 以期为临床治疗方案选择提供参考。

【关键词】 Nd: YAG激光; Er: YAG激光; 牙本质敏感症; 龋病; 根管治疗; 活髓保存; 根尖手术

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The applications of Nd: YAG laser and Er: YAG laser in endodontics WEI Xi, LIU Hongyan, HAN Yuqing.
Department of Operative Dentistry and Endodontics, Hospital of Stomatology, Guanghua School of Stomatology, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangdong Provincial Key Laboratory of Stomatology, Guangzhou 510055, China
Corresponding author: WEI Xi, Email: weixi@mail.sysu.edu.cn, Tel: 0086-20-83880049

【Abstract】 With the gradual maturity of laser technology, it has become widely considered a new method for disease treatment. Nd: YAG laser and Er: YAG laser are two representative solid-state lasers. These lasers are easy to use, comfortable and safe, and thus, they have recently become a research hotspot in dental treatment. Nd: YAG laser and Er: YAG laser have been used for the treatment of dentin hypersensitivity and dental caries, root canal therapy, pulp preservation and apical surgery. They are effective adjuvant methods for the treatment of dental pulp diseases and provide new avenues for clinical treatment. In this paper, the application of Nd: YAG laser and Er: YAG laser in the treatment of dental pulp disease is described to provide a reference for clinical treatment options.

【Key words】 Nd: YAG laser; Er: YAG laser; Dentin hypersensitivity; Dental decay; Root canal treatment; Vital pulp therapy; Apical surgery

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【通信作者】韦曦, 教授, 博士, Email: weixi@mail.sysu.edu.cn, Tel: 0086-20-83880049

激光治疗作为一种新型治疗手段,广泛应用于医学的各个领域。上世纪70年代,Weichman首次尝试在体外利用高能量红外激光封闭根尖孔。这一研究开创了牙体牙髓病学激光治疗的新方向^[1]。此后,国内外学者对激光治疗牙体牙髓疾病进行了大量研究^[2-4],激光治疗技术不断趋于成熟。Nd: YAG激光和Er: YAG激光作为两种代表性的固体激光器,是目前激光治疗及研究的热点。

1 工作原理

激光是受激辐射光放大(light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation, Laser),具有单色性、相干性和方向性方面的优势。激光器按照工作介质分类,可分为固体激光、液体激光和气体激光。固体激光是以掺杂少量激活离子的晶体或玻璃作为工作介质的激光器,Nd: YAG激光和Er: YAG激光均属于这一类。

掺钕钇铝石榴石(neodymium-doped yttrium aluminium garnet, Nd: YAG)激光是以掺钕钇铝石榴石作为工作介质,输出功率可达100 W以上,波长为1 064 nm的近红外激光。它能够被黑色素和血红蛋白选择性吸收,具有较好的软组织穿透深度和光热作用,广泛应用于根管消毒和口腔软组织疾病的治疗。

掺铒钇铝石榴石(erbium-doped yttrium aluminium garnet laser, Er: YAG)激光是以掺铒钇铝石榴石作为工作介质,波长为2 940 nm的激光。其波长恰好处于水吸收峰值,且被羟基磷灰石特异性吸收,因而对牙体硬组织具有较好的切割作用,常用于口腔硬组织疾病的治疗。

2 临床应用

2.1 牙本质敏感症治疗

牙本质敏感症的发生与牙本质小管暴露于口腔环境,外界刺激引起牙本质小管内液体流动密切相关。减小或封闭牙本质小管,从而减少牙本质小管流体动力学因素,是治疗牙本质敏感症的有效途径。Nd: YAG激光对牙本质敏感症具有良好的疗效,其原理是Nd: YAG激光通过热效应造成牙体硬组织熔融再结晶,封闭牙本质小管口^[5]。Tosun等^[6]采用1.5 W、10 Hz的Nd: YAG激光辅助Clinpro氟保护漆处理人磨牙牙本质,扫描电镜观察证实Nd: YAG激光可增强氟化钠涂料封闭牙本质小管的能力,降低牙本质小管的渗透性。Ozlem

等^[7]采用激光或脱敏剂治疗17位成年患者的100颗患牙,分别于治疗后30 min、7 d、90 d和180 d使用电子压力敏感探针检测脱敏效果,其结果显示1 W/cm²、10 Hz的Nd: YAG激光脱敏效果与Gluma脱敏剂相近,无牙髓激惹及过敏等不良反应。以上研究显示Nd: YAG激光可作为牙本质敏感症安全有效的治疗方法。

2.2 龋病治疗

Er: YAG激光能被水和羟基磷灰石特异性吸收,通过微爆破作用去除牙体硬组织,从而无痛去除龋坏组织,并避免快机磨除引起的牙体微裂痕。250 mJ、4 Hz的Er: YAG激光去除龋坏组织能够改变牙本质表面的物理结构,增加剩余牙本质的表面微硬度^[8]。对比普通牙科手机,Er: YAG激光去龋对后续牙体修复无不良影响,还可增强复合树脂充填的牙本质粘接力^[9-12]。Baraba等^[13]应用SSP、SP、MSP和FFC 4种模式的Er: YAG激光去龋,测定照射时牙体组织温度,发现Er: YAG激光能够有效去除龋坏组织和致龋菌,同时不会产生过高的温度,避免牙髓损伤,其中FFC模式下牙体温度升高幅度最小,为(4.5 ± 2.4)℃,提示激光去龋具有良好的安全性和舒适性。

尽管Er: YAG激光去龋具有特定优势,但其临床应用尚存争议。有学者指出使用Er: YAG激光去龋时,操作者得到的触觉反馈较使用快机减少,将导致操作时间延长。此外,Er: YAG激光沿直线传播,因此较难去除龋洞内侧壁的病变组织^[14]。综上,Er: YAG激光作为一种龋病治疗的微创手段有着良好的发展前景,但目前仍不能完全替代传统牙科手机。

2.3 活髓保存治疗

2.3.1 直接盖髓术 盖髓术是目前常用的活髓保存方法,目的是避免细菌微渗漏、刺激牙本质屏障形成以保存牙髓活力。有研究认为Er: YAG激光用于直接盖髓术,具有促进盖髓剂的渗透和盖髓术后组织愈合的优势。Hasheminia等^[15]使用200 mJ、3 Hz的Er: YAG激光联合MTA在无菌条件下对猫机械露髓牙进行直接盖髓,组织学检查见形成的牙本质桥厚度大于单纯MTA盖髓组,且无一例发生牙髓坏死。Stefanova等^[16]在体外应用Er: YAG激光去除人咬合面龋坏组织至牙髓暴露,在露髓孔小于1 mm情况下,继而使用氢氧化钙、硅酸三钙水门汀及MTA进行直接盖髓,扫描电镜观察可见Er: YAG激光处理后的牙本质表面与盖髓剂界

面具有更好的边缘接触。Er: YAG激光去龋后的牙本质小管呈开放状态,有利于盖髓剂的渗透。迄今关于激光用于盖髓术的研究较少,且多为体外实验和动物实验,亟需大量临床研究进行验证。

2.3.2 活髓切断术 鉴于激光具有较好的凝血和杀菌能力,能在不直接接触的前提下去除软组织,其在活髓切断术中具有良好的应用前景。Er: YAG激光和Nd: YAG激光均有用于乳牙活髓切断的临床研究报道,Huth等^[17]采用不同方法对107名健康儿童的200例乳磨牙进行活髓切断术,术后36个月随访发现无水冷却下使用180 mJ、2 Hz的Er: YAG激光组和甲醛甲酚组的效果无统计学差异。Odabas等^[18]使用2 W、100 mJ、20 Hz的Nd: YAG激光行乳磨牙活髓切断,12个月回访数据提示,激光治疗的临床成功率达85.71%,甲醛甲酚组为90.47%,两组间无统计学差异。不同研究在Er: YAG激光与Nd: YAG激光参数的选择上存在一定差异,因此临床上将两种激光应用于活髓切断术时,如何选择最适参数还需更多的临床证据。

2.4 根管治疗

由于根管解剖结构的复杂性,机械预备结合化学药物冲洗并不能有效去除根尖分叉、侧支根管等不规则区域的牙髓、微生物和毒素。研究表明常规机械预备后,约35%的根管内壁未与器械接触^[19]。根管预备过程产生大量牙本质碎屑,导致玷污层的产生。玷污层是覆盖在牙本质内壁上的一层不规则、无定型的颗粒状物质^[20],可进入牙本质小管深达40 μm,堵塞牙本质小管口,降低根管内壁牙本质渗透性,为牙本质小管内的细菌形成保护层,不利于消毒药物和根管封闭剂进入牙本质小管,降低根管消毒效率,并影响根管充填的封闭性^[21]。Nd: YAG激光和Er: YAG激光通过改变牙本质结构、去除玷污层、杀灭细菌等有效提升根管清理效果^[22-26],目前两种激光主要用于根管荡洗和根管消毒。

2.4.1 根管荡洗 激光荡洗(laser-activated irrigation, LAI)是一种新型的根管荡洗方法。Nd: YAG激光和Er: YAG激光均可用于LAI^[27-28],通过活化根管内冲洗液,有效清洁根管。由于Er: YAG激光的波长能够被水特异性吸收,目前更常用于根管荡洗。

激光引发光声流(photon-induced photoacoustic streaming, PIPS)是根管荡洗的新方法,工作原理是

在髓腔和根管内充满液体的情况下,使用Er: YAG激光或Er, Cr: YSGG激光进行照射,激光能量传播到溶液中产生空穴效应,对复杂根管系统进行有效荡洗。

体外研究显示,PIPS是去除根管壁玷污层的有效手段^[29-32],且根管中上段的效果优于根尖段^[31],而清除碎屑的能力则与超声冲洗相似^[32]。PIPS还能有效清除根管内微生物^[33-34],0.3 W、20 mJ、15 Hz的Er: YAG激光活化5.25%的次氯酸钠溶液可以有效清除牙本质小管内的粪肠球菌^[35]。Kasić等^[36]建立粪肠球菌及白色念珠菌体外感染模型,发现PIPS对两种微生物均有明显的杀灭效果,且较1.5 W、15 Hz的Nd: YAG激光效果更佳。PIPS的杀菌作用受次氯酸钠冲洗液的浓度影响,Golob等^[37]应用PIPS活化3种不同浓度的次氯酸钠(1%、3%和5%)进行冲洗,发现PIPS活化5%次氯酸钠溶液,清除玷污层和粪肠球菌生物膜的效果最佳。

氢氧化钙是一种广泛应用的根管消毒药物,如何在根管充填前将其彻底清除尚存争议。PIPS能够有效清除根管内的氢氧化钙^[38]。Lloyd等^[39]比较PIPS或被动超声冲洗清除下颌磨牙Weine II类根管内的氢氧化钙的能力,证实PIPS的清除效果优于被动超声冲洗。

PIPS对于根管再治疗病例的消毒也能产生良好的效果,且不削弱牙体抗力^[40]。Suk等^[41]体外应用显微CT扫描发现PIPS能够有效去除MTA、AH Plus和EndoSequence BC等根管封闭剂,进一步支持其在根管再治疗中的应用。

PIPS所需激光能量较低,光导纤维只需置于髓腔内的液体中,不与牙体组织直接接触,避免了对牙体及周围组织的损伤。PIPS作为一种以激光为媒介的根管冲洗方法,能够活化冲洗剂、有效清除玷污层及碎屑、杀灭微生物、清除根管内药物及封闭剂,具有良好的临床应用价值。

以下颌磨牙为例,介绍PIPS冲洗的常规方法。首先设置激光参数为:Er: YAG激光,0.15/0.3 W、15 Hz、10/20 mJ(Fotona)。激光照射前使用注射器向髓腔内注入冲洗液,将激光光纤尖放入液体中,同时持续注入冲洗液,如图1。通常使用EDTA荡洗30 s,继续使用生理盐水荡洗30 s,最后使用5.25%次氯酸钠荡洗两次,每次30 s。以上每次荡洗间隔30 s。该操作过程简单、省时,且依据根管感染程度的不同选择不同的冲洗液配搭,旨在达到对根管系统进行有效清理和控制感染的目的。

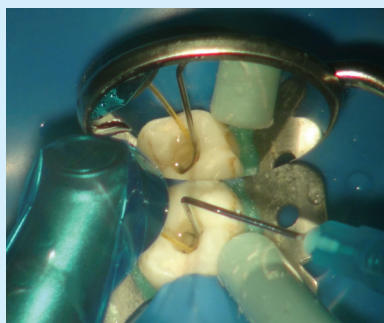


图1 PIPS荡洗

Figure 1 Photon-induced photoacoustic streaming

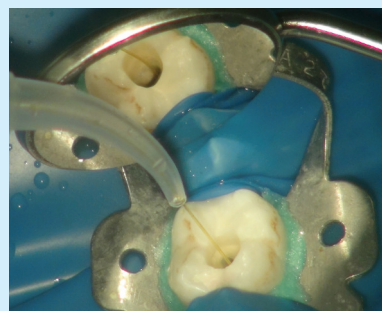


图2 Nd:YAG激光根管消毒

Figure 2 Nd:YAG laser irradiation for root canal disinfection

2.4.2 根管消毒 根管内细菌生物膜是导致牙髓根尖周病的重要致病因子,其可紧密附着于牙本质壁,常规机械预备与药物消毒难以将其彻底清除^[42]。在持续性根尖周炎的治疗根管中,粪肠球菌是导致继发性感染的优势菌,对外界的物理、化学作用有较强的抵抗力,能够渗入牙本质小管深层达1 000 μm ,附着于牙本质胶原^[43-44],而临床常用的根管冲洗液渗透深度均不超过160 μm ,难以去除隐匿于根管内壁深层的感染细菌。研究显示Nd: YAG可杀灭定居于牙本质深层超过1 000 μm 的粪肠球菌^[44]。Nd: YAG激光产生光热效应,细菌附着基质吸收激光产生热量,局部温度迅速升高,改变细菌微环境,杀灭深层细菌^[28,45]。此外,Nd: YAG激光还可能与温度升高无关的杀菌效应,例如细菌中的发色团所在区域的吸光分子特异性吸收激光,造成细胞损伤,导致细菌死亡^[43]。黑色素能够特异性吸收Nd: YAG激光,因此Nd: YAG激光对产黑色素卟啉单胞菌的杀菌效果更好^[45]。

进行Nd: YAG激光根管消毒前,首先将光纤工作长度调整至较根管工作长度短1~1.5 mm,参数设置为:Nd: YAG激光,1.5 W、15 Hz(Fotona)。用无菌纸尖吸干根管内多余水分,将光纤深入至根管内,如图2。在激光照射的同时将光纤以2 mm/s的速度沿根管侧壁旋转画圈拉出,每个根管重复3~4次。后续直接进行根管充填。

Nd: YAG激光和Er: YAG激光直接照射干燥的根管,均能有效去除根管内碎屑、玷污层,减少根管内细菌,然而,由于两种激光辅助根管消毒的原理不同,因此使用时机也存在差异。有研究应用扫描电镜观察Er: YAG激光照射后的根管牙本

质表面,牙本质小管口呈开放状态,这一特征促使牙本质渗透性升高,有利于消毒药物渗入牙本质,从而提高药物的清洁作用和杀菌作用,提高治疗成功率,因此主张应用于根管药物消毒之前^[46]。Nd: YAG激光照射牙本质表面后引起牙本质表面熔融再结晶,封闭牙本质小管口,降低牙本质渗透性^[27-28,46-47],这一特性可防止细菌进入牙本质小管,降低术后再感染几率,适用于根管封闭之前。

2.5 根尖手术

根尖手术通过去除根尖周病变组织、切除患牙根尖后倒充填,促进根尖周组织愈合。根尖切除不到位、倒充填不密合是导致根尖手术失败的主要原因。近年来,Er: YAG激光凭借其优异的硬组织切割能力被用于感染根尖的切除,取得了较好疗效。Lietzau等^[48]应用Er: YAG进行根尖切除并在术后第1、7、180天回访,发现相较于传统根尖手术方法,激光切除根尖能够有效减少术后红肿和炎症反应,改善预后。Bodrumlu等^[49]使用不同脉冲宽度的Er: YAG激光进行根尖切除,发现脉冲宽度在50 μm 时造成的温度上升幅度最小,并强调无论何种脉冲宽度的Er: YAG激光均需配合水冷。Angiero等^[50]使用Er: YAG激光和Er, Cr: YAG激光对65例根尖周炎患牙行根尖切除后倒充填,成功率达86.15%。Pozza等^[51]对比不同激光用于根尖切除术,并使用染色法检验其渗透性,发现400 mJ、10 Hz的Er: YAG激光进行根尖切除联合150 mJ、10 Hz的Nd: YAG激光处理根尖表面后进行MTA封闭,其导致的微渗漏较单独使用Er: YAG或Nd: YAG激光低。以上研究提示联合应用两种激光能有效去除根尖切除部位的玷污层、减

少细菌渗透、缓解炎症反应,提高根尖手术的疗效。

3 小 结

由于激光照射过程中会产生热量,如果热量过高将损伤牙体及其周围软、硬组织,引发热损伤效应^[52],因此激光治疗的安全性问题值得关注。动物实验表明温度较正常体温上升10℃是骨组织受损的临界温度^[53]。温度较正常体温上升7℃以内可避免对人牙周膜细胞造成损伤^[54]。Strakas等^[55]体外研究发现Nd:YAG激光的参数设置为1.5 W、15 Hz时,无论180 μs还是320 μs的脉冲宽度,均会造成牙体组织温度升高,其中根尖区域温度上升幅度高于牙体冠部及中部,180 μs脉冲宽度组平均温度为45.5℃,320 μs组平均温度为46.8℃,由于温度上升的幅度未超过临界,不会对根尖区组织造成损伤。Er:YAG激光在体外22℃环境中切割新鲜猪牙槽嵴骨板时造成温度的升高高于传统外科骨锯,但在10℃以内,且不会造成表面炭化^[56]。有学者报道,水冷情况下应用100 mJ、50 Hz的Er:YAG激光处理牙根表面40 s不会造成髓腔温度上升^[57],表明选择适当参数的激光以及辅助水冷是避免热损伤的有效方式。Kimura等^[58]在水冷条件下,分别应用2 Hz、34、68和102 mJ的Er:YAG激光照射大鼠感染根管,治疗后即刻、1、2、4、8周对根面牙周组织进行组织学检查,发现68 mJ和102 mJ激光组可见部分牙根表面出现中度炎症和吸收,34 mJ激光组与对照组均无牙根表面炎症或吸收,但不同参数的激光处理组根尖区域的组织学改变与无激光处理的对照组无统计学差异,说明适当参数的Er:YAG激光辅助根管预备不会造成牙周组织的热损伤,具有一定的安全性。

综上所述,Nd:YAG激光和Er:YAG激光作为治疗牙体牙髓疾病的有效手段,其在牙体硬组织疾病治疗、活髓保存治疗、根管治疗及根尖手术等方面展现了广阔的应用前景。迄今为止,相关的研究报道尚少,仍需更多临床研究为Nd:YAG激光和Er:YAG激光在牙体牙髓病学中的应用提供科学依据。

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