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• 防治实践 •

上颌前磨牙牙根及根管形态的锥形束CT研究

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【摘要】 目的 研究上颌前磨牙牙根形态、三根管的发生率和根管解剖形态, 为临床诊疗提供参考。**方法** 选取珠海市口腔医院412名患者, 共779颗上颌第一前磨牙, 728颗上颌第二前磨牙的锥形束CT(cone-beam computed tomography, CBCT)扫描数据, 分析上颌前磨牙的牙根及根管形态, 三根管的发生率、双侧对称性、根管分叉位置等。**结果** 上颌第一前磨牙三根管发生率为1.8%, 上颌第二前磨牙三根管发生率为0.3%, 上颌第一前磨牙三根管发生率显著高于上颌第二前磨牙($\chi^2 = 8.304, P = 0.004$)。上颌第一前磨牙三根管对称率为27.3%, 上颌第二前磨牙无对称三根管结构出现。上颌前磨牙解剖形态可为单根、双牙根或三牙根, 其内部根管形态复杂, 存在七种 Vertucci 根管类型, 上颌第一前磨牙以 Vertucci IV型为主, 上颌第二前磨牙则以 Vertucci I型常见。三根管上颌前磨牙的根管分叉位置多见于根中或根上1/3, 16颗三根管上颌前磨牙都具有三个独立的根尖孔。**结论** 上颌前磨牙根管形态复杂多变, CBCT对发现变异和额外根管具有重要辅助作用。

【关键词】 锥形束CT; 上颌; 前磨牙; 上颌第一前磨牙; 上颌第二前磨牙; 牙根形态; 根管解剖; 三根管; 根管分叉位置; 根尖孔; Vertucci 分类

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A cone-beam computed tomography study of the root and canal morphology of maxillary premolars
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【Abstract】 Objective To study root morphology, the incidence of three root canals and the root canal anatomy of maxillary premolars. **Methods** The cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT) data of 779 maxillary first premolars and 728 maxillary second premolars were collected from 412 patients in Zhuhai Stomatological Hospital. The root and canal morphology, incidence of three canals, bilateral symmetry and location of root canal bifurcation were analyzed. **Results** The incidence of three canals in the maxillary first premolars was 1.8% and that in the maxillary second premolars was 0.3%. The incidence of three canals in the maxillary first premolars was significantly higher than that in the maxillary second premolars ($\chi^2 = 8.304, P = 0.004$). The symmetrical ratio of the three-canal maxillary first premolar was 27.3%. There was no symmetrical three-canal maxillary second premolar. The anatomical morphology of the maxillary premolar can be single root, double root or trident root. Its internal root canal system is complex and diverse. There are seven kinds of Vertucci morphology: the first maxillary premolar is mainly Vertucci IV type, and the second maxil-

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lary premolar is mainly Vertucci I type. Most of the root canal bifurcations of the three-canal maxillary premolars were observed in the midthird or the cervical third of the root. All three-canal maxillary premolars had three independent apical foramens. **Conclusion** The root canal morphology of maxillary premolars is complex and changeable. CBCT plays an important role in the discovery of variation and extra root canals.

【Key words】 cone beam CT; maxillary; premolar; maxillary first premolar; maxillary second premolar; root morphology; root canal anatomy; three canals; root canal bifurcated position; apical foramen; vertucci classification

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变异前磨牙的根管治疗一直是牙髓专科的临床难点,其中根管遗漏是导致治疗失败的常见原因之一。治疗术前充分认识根管解剖形态,以进行完善的化学机械预备和三维封闭,是确保治疗成功的关键。上颌前磨牙根管系统复杂,常见为颊舌双根管或单根管^[1]。近年陆续报道上颌前磨牙颊根可进一步分叉出近远中根管,出现类似磨牙化的变异,由此形成近中颊根、远中颊根、腭根三根管,其发生率平均为1.7%^[2]。多数上颌前磨牙第三根管口隐蔽,此外上颌前磨牙还存在错综复杂的管间交通和低位分叉,给临床诊疗带来挑战^[3]。本研究拟通过回顾分析锥形束CT(cone-beam computed tomography, CBCT)扫描数据,对上颌前磨牙三根管的发生率和形态结构进行分析,为临床治疗提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象

收集2017~2019年在珠海市口腔医院因诊疗需要行CBCT检查的患者影像资料,共收集患者412名(男性201例,女性211例,年龄18~58岁,平均年龄38岁),779颗上颌第一前磨牙,728颗上颌第二前磨牙。纳入标准:所有病例上颌前磨牙牙根发育完整,无充填物、牙髓治疗和桩冠修复体,无牙根吸收,可清晰读取其解剖结构。本研究拍摄CBCT均因诊疗所需,且纳入病例均获得患者知情同意。排除标准:妊娠患者,拒绝拍摄CBCT患者。

1.2 研究方法

使用I-CAT锥形束CT(I-CAT CBCT, Imaging Sciences International LLC, USA)进行全牙列扫描,电压120 kV,电流5 mA,重建层厚0.2~0.25 mm,记录以下信息:①上颌前磨牙牙根数、根管数和根管类型(根据Vertucci分类法);②上颌前磨牙出现三根管的牙位、对称性;③三根管上颌前磨牙的不同

截面形态,出现根管分叉的位置;④上颌前磨牙各类型根管的不同截面形态。

1.3 统计学分析

使用SPSS 22.0软件,卡方检验比较上颌前磨牙三根管发生率的差异;当理论频数<1时,用Fisher精确概率法进行统计。检验水平为 $\alpha = 0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 上颌前磨牙三根管发生率

纳入研究的1 507颗上颌前磨牙中,16颗具有三根管结构,三个根管分别为近中颊根、远中颊根和腭根。其中779颗上颌第一前磨牙中,14颗存在三根管,包括6颗男性牙齿,8颗女性牙齿,上颌第一前磨牙三根管发生率为1.8%,不同性别之间发生率无统计学差异($\chi^2 = 0.236, P = 0.627$);728颗上颌第二前磨牙中,2颗具有三根管结构,均来自女性,上颌第二前磨牙三根管发生率为0.3%,不同性别之间发生率无统计学差异(Fisher精确概率, $P = 0.499$)(表1)。上颌第一前磨牙三根管发生率显著高于上颌第二前磨牙($\chi^2 = 8.304, P = 0.004$)。

2.2 上颌前磨牙三根管的左右对称性

纳入研究的患者中,8例患者于单侧上颌第一前磨牙出现三根管结构,3例患者双侧上颌第一前磨牙均发现三根管结构,双侧对称率为27.3%。2例患者于单侧上颌第二前磨牙出现三根管结构,上颌第二前磨牙无双侧对称三根管结构出现。

2.3 三根管上颌前磨牙的解剖形态

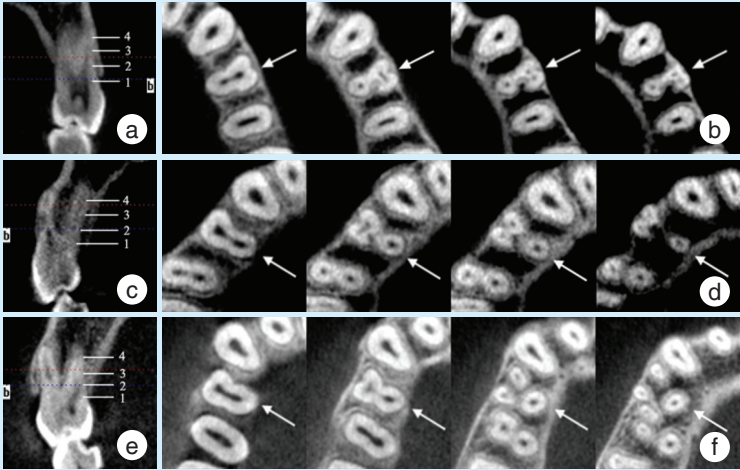
三根管上颌前磨牙的牙根外形可为单根、双牙根、或三牙根。14颗三根管上颌第一前磨牙中,包括单根三管型1颗,双根三管型6颗,三根三管型7颗;2颗三根管上颌第二前磨牙中,包括双根三管型和三根三管型各1颗,未见单根三管型结构(表2,图1)。

表1 上颌前磨牙三根管发生率

Table 1 Incidence of three-canal maxillary premolars in the study sample				<i>n</i> (%)
	Three canals	Single/double canals	Total	
Maxillary first premolar				
Male	6(1.6)	378(98.4)	384	$\chi^2 = 0.236, P = 0.627$
Female	8(2.0)	387(98.0)	395	
Total	14(1.8)	765(98.2)	779	
Maxillary second premolar				
Male	0	357(100)	357	Fisher exact test, $P = 0.499$
Female	2(0.5)	369(99.5)	371	
Total	2(0.3)	726(99.7)	728	

表2 不同牙根数的上颌前磨牙根管类型分布

Table 2 Frequency distribution of canal types in the maxillary first and second premolars according to the number of roots									<i>n</i> (%)
	Number	Vertucci types							Total
	of roots	I (1-1)	II (2-1)	III (1-2-1)	IV (2-2)	V (1-2)	VII (1-2-1-2)	VIII (3-3)	
Maxillary first premolar	1	69(15.5)	156(35.1)	49(11.0)	160(36.0)	8(1.8)	1(0.2)	1(0.2)	444
	2	0	0	0	322(98.2)	0	0	6(1.8)	328
	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	7(100)	7
	Total	69(8.9)	156(20.0)	49(6.3)	482(61.9)	8(1.0)	1(0.1)	14(1.8)	779
Maxillary second premolar	1	341(48.9)	142(20.3)	162(23.2)	11(1.6)	42(6.0)	0	0	698
	2	0	0	0	28(96.6)	0	0	1(3.4)	29
	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1(100)	1
	Total	341(46.8)	142(19.5)	162(22.3)	39(5.4)	42(5.8)	0	2(0.3)	728



a: sagittal view of the maxillary premolars with a single root and three canals; b: from left to right, cross-section from the coronal third to the apical third corresponding to the position of lines 1-4 in figure a; c: sagittal view of the maxillary premolars with double roots and three canals; d: from left to right, cross-section from the coronal third to the apical third corresponding to the position of lines 1-4 in figure c; e: sagittal view of the maxillary premolars with three roots and three canals; f: from left to right, cross-section from the coronal third to the apical third corresponding to the position of lines 1-4 in the figure e

Figure 1 Sagittal and cross-sectional CBCT images of the maxillary premolars of single, double and triple root canals (as shown by arrows)

图1 单根、双牙根和三牙根三根管上颌前磨牙的矢状面和横断面CBCT图像(如箭头所示)

根据 Vertucci 分类法^[4], 本研究中三根管上颌前磨牙的根管类型均为 Vertucci VIII 型。16 颗三根管上颌前磨牙中, 除 3 颗 (18.8%) 上颌第一前磨牙近远中颊根管分叉位于根上 1/3, 其余 13 颗 (81.3%) 前磨牙的颊根分叉均位于根中 1/3, 近远中颊根管

分叉与釉牙骨质界的距离为 3.3 ~ 5.4 mm, 平均 4.4 mm; 16 颗三根管上颌前磨牙的颊-腭根管分叉均位于根上 1/3 (表 3), 颊-腭根管分叉与釉牙骨质界的距离为 2.0 ~ 3.0 mm, 平均 2.4 mm。16 颗三根管上颌前磨牙都具有三个独立的根尖孔 (图 1)。

表 3 三根管上颌前磨牙的根管分叉位置

Table 3 Root canal bifurcation position of the maxillary premolars with three canals

	Buccal root canal bifurcation		Buccal-palatal root canal bifurcation	
	Cervical third 1/3	Midthird 1/3	Cervical third 1/3	Midthird 1/3
Maxillary first premolar	3	11	14	0
Maxillary second premolar	0	2	2	0
Total	3 (18.8%)	13 (81.3%)	16 (100%)	0

2.4 上颌前磨牙的根管类型分布

在 779 颗上颌第一前磨牙中一共发现七种根管构型, IV 型根管最常见 (61.9%), 其次为 II 型 (20.0%) 和 I 型 (8.9%), VIII 型根管发生率为 1.8%。单根的上颌第一前磨牙根管类型多样, 常见为 IV 型 (36.0%) 和 II 型 (35.1%), 其次为 I 型 (15.5%), 其余类型 (III、V、VII、VIII 型) 发生率较低; 双根的上颌第一前磨牙以 IV 型构型为主 (98.2%)。在单根、双根、三牙根的上颌第一前磨牙均发现 VIII 型根管构型。总体而言, 779 颗上颌第一前磨牙中, 8.9% 为单根管 (I 型), 89.3% 为各种类型的双根管, 1.8% 为三根管 (VIII 型)。

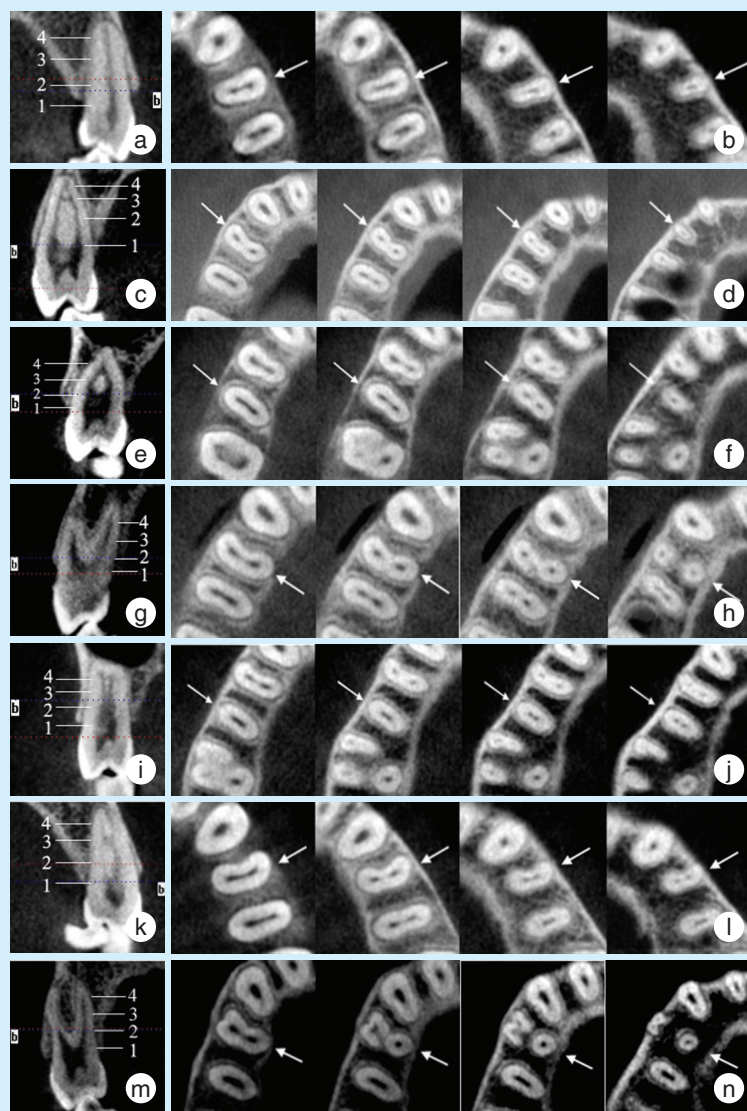
在 728 颗上颌第二前磨牙中一共发现六种根管构型, I 型根管最常见 (46.8%), 其次为 III 型 (22.3%) 和 II 型 (19.5%), VIII 型根管发生率为 0.3%。单根的上颌第二前磨牙根管以 I 型为主 (48.9%), 双根的上颌第二前磨牙以 IV 型构型为主 (96.6%), 在双根、三牙根上颌第二前磨牙中各发现一例 VIII 型根管。一共 728 颗上颌第二前磨牙中, 46.8% 为单根管 (I 型), 52.9% 为各种类型的双根管, 仅 0.3% 为三根管 (VIII 型) (表 2, 图 2)。

3 讨论

上颌前磨牙常见为双根管或单根管, 出现三根管的情况非常少见, 此变异形态类似上颌磨牙, 三个根管通常包括两个颊根和一个腭根。回顾国内外研究, 上颌第一前磨牙三根管发生率为 0.4% ~ 9.2%, 平均发生率 1.7%^[2]。例如埃及地区的三根管发生率为 1.4%^[4], 波兰地区则高达 9.2%^[2], 西班牙地区为 2.6%^[5]; 德国波鸿市为 2%^[6]; 中国上海为 0.7%^[7]。而上颌第二前磨牙三

根管发生率更低, 在中国山东为 0.3%^[8], 印度^[9]和巴西^[10]为 0.4%, 埃及^[4]和西班牙地区^[5]分别为 1.2% 和 1.6%, 沙特阿拉伯地区报道的发生率最高为 5%^[11]。本研究收集 1 507 个上颌前磨牙 CBCT 数据, 结果显示上颌第一前磨牙三根管发生率为 1.8%, 与上述研究结果基本一致, 上颌第二前磨牙仅发现两例具有三根管构型。多项研究结果差异甚大, 可能与研究人群的地域和种族差异、研究方法和技术手段不同, 样本量差异, 以及研究的纳入标准不同有关。本研究选取的所有上颌前磨牙牙根结构完整, 无充填物和修复体, 以清晰观察其解剖结构, 此纳入标准可能会遗漏部分患牙信息 (如曾经行树脂充填或瓷修复、干髓治疗或塑化治疗等对 CBCT 影像读取影响不大的上颌前磨牙), 造成研究差异。此外本研究结果显示上颌第一前磨牙三根管对称发生率为 27.3%, 与 Li 等^[7]报道相似, 而上颌第二前磨牙无对称的三根管病例出现。尽管三根管上颌前磨牙发生率不高, 临床医师应提高寻找额外根管的意识, 尤其当一侧出现三根管上颌前磨牙时, 应留意对侧可能出现同样情况, 提高变异根管的发现率。

三根管的上颌前磨牙形态多样, 在根上、中、下任意位置均可出现根管分叉, 分叉的位置高低是影响治疗难度及预后的关键因素, 出现在根管中下段的低位分叉极易被遗漏造成治疗失败。Beltes 等^[12]研究发现希腊地区的上颌第一前磨牙中, 近远中颊根分叉的位置最常见于根中 1/3, 其次为根上 1/3, 少见于根尖, 颊腭根分叉位置主要位于根中上 1/3。Saber 等^[4]对埃及地区上颌前磨牙根管结构的研究结果与之相似。而 Peiris 等^[13]则报道在斯里兰卡地区上颌前磨牙的根管分叉位



a: sagittal view of a Vertucci type I maxillary premolar; b: from left to right, cross-section from the coronal third to the apical third corresponding to the position of lines 1-4 in figure a; c: sagittal view of a Vertucci type II maxillary premolar shows intercanal communication; d: from left to right, cross-section from the coronal third to the apical third corresponding to the position of lines 1-4 in figure c; e: sagittal view of a Vertucci type III maxillary premolar; f: from left to right, cross-section from the coronal third to the apical third corresponding to the position of lines 1-4 in figure e; g: sagittal view of a Vertucci type IV maxillary premolar; h: from left to right, cross-section from the coronal third to the apical third corresponding to the position of lines 1-4 in figure g; i: sagittal view of a Vertucci type V maxillary premolar; j: from left to right, cross-section from the coronal third to the apical third corresponding to the position of lines 1-4 in figure i; k: sagittal view of a Vertucci type VII maxillary premolar; l: from left to right, cross-section from the coronal third to the apical third corresponding to the position of lines 1-4 in figure k; m: sagittal view of a Vertucci type VIII maxillary premolar; n: from left to right, cross-section from the coronal third to the apical third corresponding to the position of lines 1-4 in figure m

Figure 2 CBCT images in the sagittal plane and axial sections revealed different Vertucci types of the maxillary premolars (as shown by arrows)

图2 上颌前磨牙多种根管构型的矢状面和横断面CBCT图像(如箭头所示)

置主要在根尖段。提示受种族演化和遗传因素的影响,上颌前磨牙根管形态存在显著地域差异。本研究结果显示16颗三根管上颌前磨牙中,近远中颊根管分叉多位于根管中段,颊腭根分叉位置多位于根上段,有利于通过根管显微镜直视寻找根管口的位置,防止遗漏。但此类患牙根管治疗后如需桩冠修复,其颊侧根管的桩道预备仅限于未出现近远中分叉的冠方,并需谨慎设计桩道的大小及长度,防止根管壁过度切削甚至侧穿。

解剖变异上颌前磨牙治疗难度高,术前明确根管形态、避免遗漏变异的额外根管是治疗成功的前提。Ahmad等^[2]认为观察术前根尖片出现两种表现时,应注意患牙存在多根管的可能:第一,牙根中部近远中径大于或等于牙冠部的近远中径;第二,根管影像突然消失或者偏移牙根中心。

怀疑患牙存在多根管时,应通过CBCT明确根管形态,同时利用根管显微镜的照明放大功能,结合使用超声技术,识别髓室和根管入口的解剖细节,寻找额外根管。进行髓腔通路预备时,开髓洞型应从传统的椭圆形改成颊侧向近远中延伸并指腭侧的“T”形,以形成进入三个根管的直线入口^[14]。

上颌前磨牙解剖形态可为单根、双牙根或三牙根,其内部根管系统形态复杂,变异多样,Li等^[7]报道上颌前磨牙存在所有Vertucci 8种根管形态之余,还发现了两种罕见的根管解剖变异(1-2-1-2-1型和2-1-2-1型),证实了上颌前磨牙形态多样化的根管系统。本研究共观察到7种Vertucci根管形态,其中上颌第一前磨牙以Vertucci IV型为主,而上颌第二前磨牙则以Vertucci I型最为常见,结果与文献^[8,15]报道一致。与双牙根和三牙根上颌前

磨牙相比,单牙根上颌前磨牙的内部根管形态更为复杂多样,除了 I 型根管,其它 Vertucci 类型根管可出现各种错综复杂的管间交通、低位根管分叉以及难以清理的不规则峡区等,给临床诊疗带来挑战,术前应对根管形态作全面准确了解,提高治疗的成功率。

CBCT 逐渐应用于临床,通过三维成像技术,克服了传统根尖片图像重叠、变形等限制,可无创、快速提供清晰的牙齿冠状面、矢状面、横截面的形态结构,为口腔诊疗提供可靠依据。传统的透明牙染色法是研究根管形态的金标准,Neelakantan 等^[16]报道 CBCT 可达到与透明牙染色法一样的准确率,是临床诊断复杂、变异根管的有效工具,术前 CBCT 检查对发现变异根管、定位根管口具有重要辅助作用,此外相比 micro CT 等样本量有限的体外研究方法,CBCT 更适于大样本分析牙根和根管形态。本研究通过 CBCT 研究报道上颌前磨牙复杂多变的根管形态,为临床诊疗提供解剖依据。

综上所述,上颌前磨牙根管系统复杂,上颌第一前磨牙三根管的发生率显著高于上颌第二前磨牙,前者具有一定比例的对称率。医师诊疗前应留意根管解剖变异的可能,利用 CBCT 和显微镜等设备充分了解根管形态,提高治疗成功率。

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