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· 临床研究 ·

29例Ⅱ期和Ⅲ期双膦酸盐相关颌骨坏死的手术疗效

闫星泉¹, 南欣荣¹, 张泽君², 张琪²

1. 山西医科大学第一医院口腔科, 山西 太原(030001); 2. 山西医科大学口腔医学院·口腔医院, 山西 太原(030001)

【摘要】目的 探讨Ⅱ~Ⅲ期双膦酸盐相关颌骨坏死的手术治疗经验。**方法** Ⅱ~Ⅲ期双膦酸盐相关颌骨坏死患者29例,随访6个月以上,观察手术效果。**结果** 21例患者接受局部病灶刮除术后,有19例痊愈,2例缓解;6例患者接受了上颌骨次全切除术,术后症状完全消失;2例患者接受了下颌骨部分切除术,术后痊愈。**结论** 外科清创是治疗Ⅱ~Ⅲ期双膦酸盐相关颌骨坏死的有效措施,多数通过口内入路行局部病灶刮除术可彻底清除死骨和炎性肉芽组织,当死骨累及上颌窦底水平或下颌骨连续性时,则行上颌骨次全切除术或下颌骨部分切除术,通过及时外科干预去除病变骨质,以保持局部有活力骨微环境的无菌状态。

【关键词】 双膦酸盐; 颌骨坏死; 手术治疗; 局部病灶刮除术; 上颌骨次全切除术; 下颌骨部分切除术

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Outcomes of surgical treatment of 29 patients with stages II - III bisphosphonate-related osteonecrosis of the jaw YAN Xingquan¹, NAN Xinrong¹, ZHANG Zejun², ZHANG Qi². 1. Department of Stomatology, The First Hospital, Shanxi Medical University, Taiyuan 030001, China; 2. School of Stomatology, Shanxi Medical University, Taiyuan 030001, China

Corresponding author: NAN Xinrong, Email: xr-nan@sina.com, Tel: 86-351-4639886

【Abstract】 Objective To examine the outcome of surgical treatment in patients with stages II - III bisphosphonate-related osteonecrosis of the jaw. **Methods** Twenty-nine patients with bisphosphonate-related osteonecrosis of the jaw were examined. The patients were followed up for more than 6 months, and the treatment outcome was reviewed. **Results** After curettage of local lesions, 19 out of the 21 patients were cured, and 2 were relieved of symptoms. Six patients underwent subtotal resection of the maxilla, and the symptoms disappeared completely after the surgery. Two patients underwent partial resection of the mandible and recovered. **Conclusion** Surgical debridement is an effective measure for the treatment of patients with bisphosphonate-related osteonecrosis of the jaw in stages II - III. In most cases, curettage of local lesions via the intraoral approach can completely remove sequestrum and inflammatory granulomatous tissue. Subtotal maxillary resection or partial mandible resection is performed when the bone death reaches the level of the maxillary sinus floor or continues to the mandible. By timely surgical intervention, the bone lesion is removed to maintain the sterile, active bone microenvironment locally.

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【Key words】 bisphosphonates; osteonecrosis of the jaw; surgical treatment; curettage of local lesions; subtotal resection of maxilla; partial resection of mandible

【Competing interests】 The authors declare no competing interests.

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【作者简介】 闫星泉,主治医师,硕士,Email:523237242@qq.com

【通信作者】 南欣荣,主任医师,硕士,Email: xr-nan@sina.com, Tel: 86-351-4639886

双膦酸盐类药物(bisphosphonates, BPs)是一类人工合成的焦磷酸盐类药物,由于其具有显著的破骨细胞抑制作用,临床主要应用于恶性肿瘤骨转移、骨质疏松等疾病的治疗^[1]。但其严重的并发症——双膦酸盐性颌骨坏死(bisphosphonate related osteonecrosis of the jaw, BRONJ)自2003年由Marx^[2]首次报道以来,相关临床报道越来越多,如何对BRONJ进行有效治疗,仍在不断探索中^[3]。目前外科清创已经成为有效的治疗措施^[4],但其具体实施标准仍无明确规范,笔者对Ⅱ~Ⅲ期BRONJ的手术治疗经验进行总结,供同行参考。

1 资料和方法

1.1 临床资料

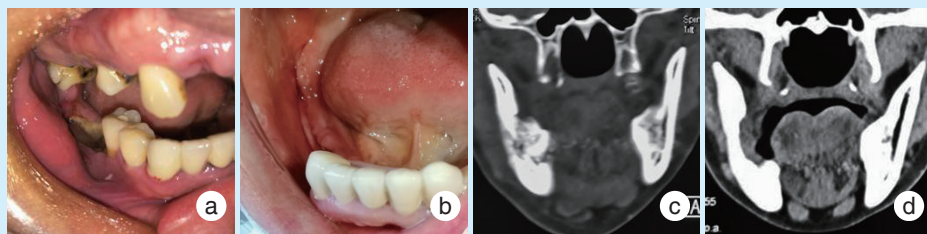
2016年1月至2019年12月山西医科大学第一医院口腔科经手术治疗的Ⅱ~Ⅲ期双膦酸盐相关颌骨坏死患者29例。

BRONJ诊断与临床分期依靠美国口腔颌面外科医师协会(American Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons, AAOMS)制定的标准^[5]:①颌面部

出现持续8周以上的死骨暴露;②既往有BPs类药物治疗史;③颌面部无放疗史;通过以上标准即可明确诊断。BRONJ共分为5期,其中Ⅱ期临床表现为有死骨或可探及骨面的瘘管并伴有感染症状,表现为病变区疼痛、溢脓等;Ⅲ期时症状进一步加重,除死骨暴露、疼痛、溢脓外,至少包括以下1种表现(病理性骨折、口外瘘管、口腔或口鼻腔上颌窦通连等)。本研究已获得山西医科大学第一医院伦理委员会批准。

1.2 手术方式

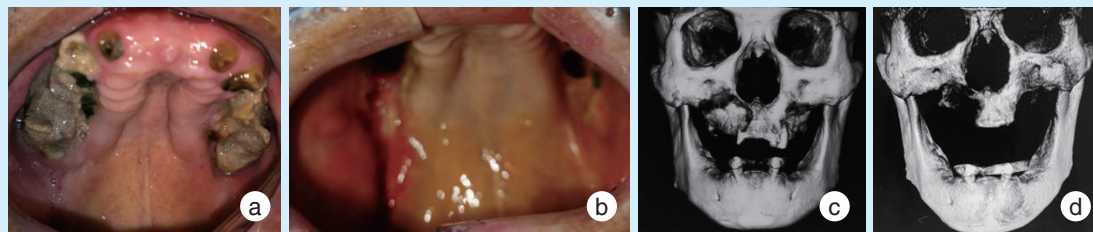
对29例患者均实施了手术治疗,手术方式分为三种:①局部病灶刮除术,根据体格检查和CT影像,从口内入路磨除明确失活骨质,至周围有良好血供骨质出现为止,根据软组织量同期封闭或不封闭创面(图1);②上颌骨次全切除术,根据查体及影像资料于上颌窦底水平以上切除病变上颌骨,同期封闭或不封闭上颌窦腔(图2);③下颌骨部分切除术(节段性截骨),经口外入路节段性切除病变下颌骨,同期严密封闭口内创面(图3)。



a: preoperative local lesions; b: local manifestations 6 months after operation; c: preoperative imaging; d: follow-up imaging 6 months after operation

Figure 1 Curettage of local lesions

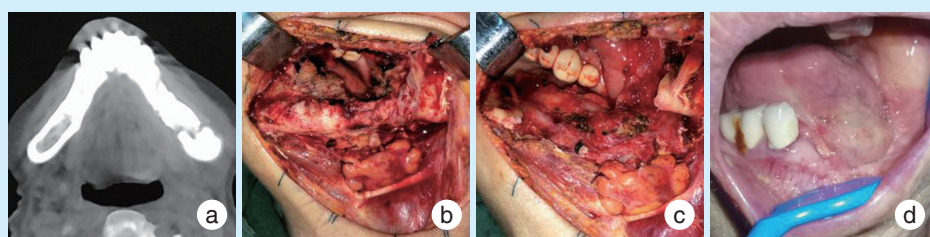
图1 局部病灶刮除术



a: preoperative local lesions; b: local manifestations 1 year after operation; c: preoperative imaging; d: follow-up imaging 1 year after operation

Figure 2 Subtotal resection of maxilla

图2 上颌骨次全切除术



a: preoperative imaging; b: intra-operative view of the necrotic mandible; c: the necrotic mandible was removed during the operation; d: follow-up images 2 years after the operation

Figure 3 Partial resection of mandible (segmental osteotomy)

图3 下颌骨部分切除术(节段性截骨)

1.3 评价标准

手术效果评价标准:所有患者术后随访6个月以上,口内软组织愈合,无死骨暴露、疼痛和流脓症状消失,视为痊愈;如果仅疼痛和流脓症状较前明显减轻,没有完全消失,口内软组织愈合差,定义为缓解。

2 结果

29例患者的基本特征见表1。29例患者依据病变的程度不同分别接受了相应的手术治疗,在随访期内有27例术后痊愈,2例得到缓解。其中有1例下颌骨骨坏死患者痊愈后因出现上颌骨骨坏死而再次入院治疗,29例患者的治疗结果见表2。

表1 患者的基本特征

Table 1 Basic characteristics of patients

Characteristic		Number	%
Age (year)	> 50	23	79.3
	≤ 50	6	20.7
Gender	Male	9	31.1
	Female	20	68.9
Past diseases	Bone metastasis of malignant tumor	24	82.8
	Osteoporosis	2	6.9
	Multiple myeloma	3	10.3
Bisphosphonates	Zoledronic acid	20	68.9
	Pamidronate	9	31.1
Possible causes	History of tooth extraction	25	86.2
	Denture stimulation	1	3.4
	Unknown reason	3	10.4
Necrotic site of jaw	Maxilla	12	41.4
	Mandible	16	55.2
	Maxilla and Mandible	1	3.4
Sequestrum separate	No	18	62.1
	Yes	11	37.9
Clinical stages	Stage II	21	72.4
	Stage III	8	27.6

表2 手术方式与治疗效果

Table 2 Surgical approaches and outcome n = 29

Surgical approach	Treatment effect	
	Full recovery (%)	Symptom reduction (%)
Subtotal resection of maxilla	6 (20.7)	0 (0)
Partial resection of mandible	2 (6.9)	0 (0)
Curettage of focal lesions	19 (65.5)	2 (6.9)
Total cases	27 (93.1)	2 (6.9)

3 讨论

虽然在2014年AAOMS已将BRONJ归为药物性颌骨坏死(medication-related osteonecrosis of the jaw, MRONJ)范畴^[6],但本文中颌骨坏死病例主要与双膦酸盐药物相关,为检索方便,仍定义为BRONJ。

3.1 BRONJ的临床特征分析

BRONJ多发生在50岁以上患者,下颌骨较为常见,发病率无性别差异^[7]。既往有因恶性肿瘤骨转移或骨代谢性疾病等原因使用(静脉/口服)双膦酸盐药物史。拔牙为最常见的诱因,其次为口腔黏膜损伤史,临床表现为拔牙创不愈合、局部有伴有恶臭的脓性分泌物,随着病程发展出现死骨暴露、皮肤或黏膜瘘管形成、病理性骨折等症状,急性感染时往往出现剧烈的颌骨疼痛^[8],上述表现基本涵盖了本组病例的临床特征。

AAOMS^[5]根据临床表现将BRONJ分为5期,①危险期:使用双膦酸盐类药物的患者无死骨暴露和临床症状;②0期:无死骨暴露,但有非特异性症状或影像学改变;③I期:有死骨暴露,但无明显临床症状;④II期:病变局限在牙槽骨内,死骨暴露并有红肿疼痛等临床症状,伴或不伴有口内瘘管形成;⑤III期:病变超出牙槽骨范围,死骨出现伴疼痛、感染,并至少有1种下述表现,如病理性

骨折、口外瘻道,骨质溶解破坏延伸至下颌骨下缘或上颌窦。危险期、0期和I期BRONJ患者,由于临床症状轻微,很少来就诊,因此临床上患者以II~III期为主。此外,本研究中29例II~III期BRONJ患者均有不同程度的死骨暴露,但有62.1%(18/29)的患者死骨无分离表现,其余11例患者的死骨可以分离。此外,临床上并没有发现不分离的死骨随着病程发展有逐渐分离的趋势,在本研究中暂且将BRONJ分为死骨分离型和死骨融合型两类,以便进行手术风险评估和方案制定时参考。

3.2 BRONJ的治疗策略及外科手术要点

关于BRONJ的治疗,目前认为外科手术、口腔护理措施、抗生素使用是有效的措施^[9]。甚至有学者提出通过高压氧治疗增加破骨细胞活性、减轻组织水肿和炎症、动员干细胞促进血管生成和组织修复可达到治疗BRONJ的效果^[10]。最近有研究认为皮下注射甲状旁腺激素对BRONJ有一定的治疗意义^[11]。虽然外科干预被认为是有效措施,但如何合理的实施外科操作仍靠医师的临床经验。有学者认为外科操作应相当谨慎,大范围的外科干预应尽量避免,否则不仅不能起到封闭创口、促进愈合的作用,反而会导致病情恶化^[12]。美国骨与矿物质研究学会(American Society for Bone and Mineral Research, ASBMR)2007年专家组意见指出对于手术治疗应尽可能保守或延迟;去除锐利的骨边缘,防止软组织创伤;去除可移动的死骨片;对于较大范围的死骨或出现病理性骨折时,可考虑行节段性截骨术^[13]。以下就对BRONJ的手术治疗经验进行简要总结。

3.2.1 BRONJ手术治疗的原则 减轻患者疼痛、控制局部感染症状;尽可能去除病变失活骨质;最大限度保留正常颌骨组织。

3.2.2 BRONJ手术治疗的适应证 当疼痛症状明显、局部流脓或瘻管形成、死骨暴露或病理性骨折、保守治疗无效时建议进行手术治疗,这与以往观点不同,考虑到一旦局部死骨形成便会进入不可自行逆转的、进行性加重的骨坏死程序,应及时外科干预去除病变骨质,保持局部有活力骨微环境的无菌状态。

3.2.3 BRONJ手术治疗的围手术期检查与评估 一般的外科围手术期检查,如实验室化验、心肺肝肾功能及形态学评估;检查和纠正可能的贫血、低蛋白血症;颌面部螺旋CT及三维重建、全景片应作为常规,颌面部MRI和骨扫描可增加一些疾病信

息,但不是必须措施;详细的口腔检查,包括必要的牙体、牙周治疗是非常重要的。此外,在术中也发现BRONJ患者的正常颌骨会发生“大理石样”改变,这是由于BPs药物易于在骨组织中沉积并可持续较长时间^[14],这种骨结构改变并不会因短期停药而逆转。研究显示长期应用BPs药物停药后不能降低BRONJ的发生风险^[15],因此可认为术前停药对BRONJ的治疗结局没有影响。

3.2.4 BRONJ手术治疗方式的选择 对于死骨分离型BRONJ,除已发生病理性骨折外,大多数通过口内入路行局部病灶刮除术即可彻底清除死骨和炎性肉芽组织,如游离死骨累及上颌窦底水平以上则行上颌骨次全切除术。对于死骨融合型BRONJ,因为目前辅助检查并不能精确反应颌骨病变失活范围,需先行口内入路根据颌骨病变范围逐渐去除死骨,如死骨累及下颌骨下缘,下颌骨连续性不能保留时,应行下颌骨部分切除术,同期严密关闭口内软组织,如死骨累及上颌窦底水平以上则行上颌骨次全切除术。对于上颌骨缺损导致的口鼻相通,采用腭复体修复可以较好提高患者的生活质量。对于下颌骨节段性骨缺损,在患者身体状况允许的情况下,可行腓骨瓣+钛板修复或者软组织瓣+重建钛板修复;如果患者身体状况不允许,难以耐受组织瓣移植手术,则单纯封闭口腔软组织创面即可。但应注意,由于颌骨残端血供差、抗感染能力弱,BPs类药物致全身骨骼结构改变,如血管化的腓骨瓣本身即存在骨结构异常的状况,应重视可能出现的供区和受区风险。

3.2.5 BRONJ手术治疗创面的处理及护理 对于经口内入路行颌骨病灶刮除术后的创面,无论周缘软组织量多少,骨腔内均应使用碘仿纱条填塞。术后换药应根据骨创面的恢复情况去除或酌情更换碘仿纱条直至有血供的软组织或新鲜肉芽组织覆盖骨面为止,禁忌将裸露骨面暴露在充满细菌的口腔中。上颌骨次全切除术后如软组织量充足可行局部瓣一期关闭口腔上颌窦交通,本文中1例患者行颊侧滑行瓣一期关闭口腔上颌窦交通后,恢复良好,其余5例患者因软组织量不足留有长期的口腔上颌窦交通,需要强调的是上颌窦黏膜如无明显坏死应予以酌情保留。下颌骨部分切除后,口内创口应严密缝合,颈部置负压引流,如口内软组织缺损较大,可考虑行(游离或带蒂)软组织瓣修复。同时,BRONJ患者的术后护理应更加强调预防的概念,密切关注患者的牙体、牙周

状况,积极处理相关患牙及口腔疾病。

3.2.6 关于抗生素的使用 研究认为BRONJ发病机制除与破骨细胞功能抑制、微循环功能障碍、直接细胞毒性及免疫功能紊乱有关外,细菌感染在其发生过程中扮演了重要角色^[16-17]。因此笔者建议在术前根据药敏试验选择敏感抗生素,并将抗生素的使用贯穿于手术治疗前后过程。

综上,BRONJ患者治疗相对困难,外科手术治疗效果明确,但需根据患者具体情况制定手术方案。

【Author contributions】 Yan XQ processed the research, analyzed the data, and wrote the article. Zhang ZJ, Zhang Q revised the article. Nan XR designed the study. All authors read and approved the final manuscript as submitted.

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