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碱性成纤维细胞生长因子对下颌阻生牙手术患者血清 IL-6 水平及牙槽骨密度的影响 *

冯 颖¹ 郭 莉¹ 谢一敦¹ 王苏萍¹ 安应飞²

(1 西安市第九医院 口腔科 陕西 西安 710054;2 西安医学院第一附属医院 口腔科 陕西 西安 710077)

摘要目的:探讨碱性成纤维细胞生长因子对下颌阻生牙手术患者血清 IL-6 水平及牙槽骨密度的影响。**方法:**收集我院就诊的 104 例行下颌阻生牙手术患者,随机分为实验组和对照组,每组 52 例。所有患者均行下颌阻生牙手术。对照组患者术后注射生理盐水,实验组患者术后注射碱性成纤维细胞生长因子。观察并比较两组患者血清白介素 6(IL-6)、牙槽骨密度水平、临床治疗有效率以及不良反应发生情况。**结果:**与治疗前相比,两组患者治疗后的骨密度水平均升高,IL-6 水平均下降,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。与对照组相比,实验组患者的牙槽骨密度水平及临床治疗有效率均较高,IL-6 水平较低,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。实验组患者未出现不良明显反应。**结论:**碱性成纤维细胞生长因子可显著提高下颌阻生牙术后患者的创口恢复,且有效预防感染的发生。

关键词:碱性成纤维细胞生长因子;下颌阻生牙;牙槽骨密度;白细胞介素 -6;感染

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The Preventive Effect of Basic Fibroblast Growth Factor on the Serum IL-6 Level and Density of Alveolar Bone of Patients Underwent Mandibular Impacted Teeth Extraction*

FENG Ying¹, GUO Li¹, XIE Yi-dun¹, WANG Su-ping¹, AN Ying-fei²

(1 Department of Stomatology, the Ninth Hospital of Xi'an, Xi'an, Shaanxi, 710054, China;

(2 Department of Stomatology, the First Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an Medical University, Xi'an, Shaanxi, 710077, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the preventive effect of basic fibroblast growth factor on the serum il-6 level and density of alveolar bone of patients underwent mandibular impacted teeth extraction. **Methods:** 104 cases of patients with mandibular impacted tooth extraction were randomly divided into the experimental group and the control group with 52 cases in each group. All patients underwent mandibular impacted tooth operation. Patients in the control group were treated with normal saline injection after operation, while patients in the experimental group were treated with basic fibroblast growth factor injection after operation. Then the serum levels of interleukin 6 (IL-6) and alveolar bone density, the clinical effective rate and the adverse reactions in the two groups were observed and compared. **Results:** Compared with before treatment, the serum levels of bone mineral density in the two groups increased, while the serum levels of IL-6 decreased after the treatment ($P<0.05$); Compared with the control group, the levels of bone mineral density in the experimental group were higher, and the serum levels of IL-6 were lower after the treatment ($P<0.05$); Compared with the control group, the clinical effective rate in the experimental group was higher ($P<0.05$); There was no obvious adverse reactions after the treatment in the two groups ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** Basic fibroblast growth factor could significantly promote the recovery of patients after mandibular impacted tooth extraction and effectively prevent the infections.

Key words: Fibroblast growth factor; Tooth extraction; Infection

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前言

碱性成纤维细胞生长因子 (basic fibroblast growth factor, bFGF) 是一种多肽因子,能够加速肉芽组织形成以及成纤维细胞增殖,对创面修复具有促进作用^[1]。大量临床实验证明碱性成纤维细胞生长因子在烧伤、压疮等多种创面修复过程中具有保

护作用。此外,碱性成纤维细胞生长因子对血管内皮细胞具有趋化作用,能够诱导毛细血管的管腔形成^[2,3]。牙齿的骨质致密,血供相对较差,手术会产生较大的骨腔,血凝块附着困难,食物等易进入继发感染^[4]。有研究证实碱性成纤维细胞生长因子能够诱导手术创毛细血管的生长,增加肉芽组织内的血供,增强抗感染能力,进而加快手术创面的愈合^[5]。同时,碱性成纤维细

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作者简介:冯颖(1978-),女,本科,主治医师,研究方向:口腔科,电话:13992814600

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胞生长因子还能够刺激骨祖细胞增殖,进而诱导成骨细胞的分裂、增殖,增加牙槽骨中成骨细胞,促进骨愈合^[6]。本研究主要探讨了碱性成纤维细胞生长因子对下颌阻生牙手术后牙槽骨密度和感染的影响。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

收集2014年12月~2016年5月于我院就诊的104例行下颌阻生牙手术患者,随机分为实验组和对照组,每组52例。实验组患者平均年龄(28.03±0.78)岁,组内男性27例,女性25例;对照组内患者平均年龄(29.21±0.85)岁,男性26例,女性26例。所有患者均符合手术的手术指征;年龄20~35岁,性别不限;均为下颌水平口腔曲面断层阻生智齿,且无脓性分泌物;无糖尿病;2周内未发生牙冠周围的急性炎症;均无高血压;实验前未使用过实验相关药物;均知情进行实验。排除不符合纳入标准的患者:^① 手术禁忌症患者;^② 妊娠、哺乳期以及月经期女性;^③ 糖尿病、高血压患者;^④ 有血液系统疾病的患者;^⑤ 有肾脏疾病的患者;^⑥ 骨质疏松患者;^⑦ 对本实验药物过敏的患者;^⑧ 不愿接受实验措施的患者。两组患者一般资料相比差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 治疗方法 对所有患者拍摄口腔曲面断层片,以了解患者下颌阻生牙的生长情况以及下颌神经管之间的关系。对口腔周围以及面部皮肤进行消毒,应用2%利多卡因+1%盐酸肾上腺素对下牙槽神经、舌神经、颊神经进行阻滞麻醉,做颊侧及远中切口,显露骨面。取出牙冠及牙根,取出牙窝内残留的骨块。

对照组患者手术后向手术窝内注射生理盐水1mL,咬压棉条30 min,实验组患者手术后向手术窝内注射药液0.1 mL,内含碱性成纤维细胞生长因子200 ng,咬压棉条30 min,术后24 h内嘱患者勿漱口、刷牙,不使用抗生素,密切观察患者情况,及时复诊。

1.2.2 血清白介素-6(IL-6)水平检测 两组患者于治疗前后取外周静脉血3 mL,采用酶联免疫吸附法(ELISA)对患者血清白介素-6(IL-6)水平进行检测。

1.2.3 牙槽骨密度检测 患者于手术前后,采用下颌骨体位投照法及双能X线骨密度仪测量患者牙槽骨骨密度水平。

1.2.4 临床疗效评价 治疗后对患者的临床疗效进行评价:患者治疗后创面完全愈合,无感染溃疡发生为痊愈;患者治疗后创面明显变小,有肉芽组织长出,无感染溃疡发生为好转;患者创面无明显缩小甚至恶化,并伴有感染溃疡为无效。

1.2.5 不良反应 对两组患者治疗期间各种不良反应情况进行观察和记录。

1.3 统计学分析

采用SPSS 19.0统计软件进行统计学分析,计量数据以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用t检验;计数资料以%表示,采用卡方检验,以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者临床疗效比较

如表1所示,实验组的治疗总有效率为96.15%,较对照组显著升高($P<0.05$)。

表1 两组临床疗效比较[例(%)]

Table 1 Comparison of the clinical curative effect between two groups[n(%)]

	Cure	Improve	Invalid	Total effective rate
Experimental group	38(73.08)	12(23.08)	2(3.85)	50(96.15)*
Control group	19(36.54)	19(36.54)	14(26.92)	38(73.08)

注:与对照组相比,* $P<0.05$ 。

Note: Compared with the control group, * $P<0.05$.

2.2 两组患者治疗前后血清IL-6水平比较

治疗后,两组患者的血清IL-6水平与治疗前相比均显著下降($P<0.05$);与对照组相比,实验组患者的血清IL-6水平较低($P<0.05$),见表2。

表2 两组患者治疗前后血清IL-6水平比较(pg/mL, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of the serum IL-6 level between two groups before and after treatment(pg/mL, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

	Before treatment	After treatment
Experimental group	189.73±32.02	112.83±30.81*
Control group	183.29±29.93	153.28±34.11*

注:与治疗前相比,* $P<0.05$,与对照组相比,* $P<0.05$ 。

Note: Compared with Before treatment, * $P<0.05$;

Compared with the control group, * $P<0.05$.

2.3 两组患者治疗前后牙槽骨密度比较

治疗后,两组患者的骨密度水平与治疗前相比均升高($P<0.05$);与对照组相比,实验组患者的牙槽骨密度水平较高($P<0.05$),见表3。

表3 两组患者治疗前后牙槽骨密度水平比较(kg/m², $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of the alveolar bone density level between two groups before and after treatment(kg/m², $\bar{x} \pm s$)

	Before treatment	After treatment
Experimental group	2.27±0.42	7.33±0.98**
Control group	2.21±0.38	5.01±1.01*

注:与治疗前相比,* $P<0.05$,与对照组相比,** $P<0.05$ 。

Note: Compared with Before treatment, * $P<0.05$; Compared with the control group, ** $P<0.05$.

2.4 两组患者不良反应发生情况

实验组患者中有2例有轻微过敏反应,经对症治疗后可继续进行实验,其余患者均未出现不良反应。

3 讨论

研究表明内环境改变和内源性生长因子的缺乏是创伤难以愈合造成感染的主要原因^[8,9],感染性创面虽不会威胁患者生命,但会对患者的体质产生影响,给患者带来困扰。常规的抗感染治疗效果并不理想。近年来的研究表明^[7]生长因子可以加速基底细胞的增殖,加速创面的闭合。碱性成纤维细胞生长因子含量极微,但生物活性较强,具有重要的生理功能^[10]。碱性成纤维细胞生长因子可刺激骨细胞DNA的合成,有利于骨质的生长,应用于手术患者,能够诱导新骨的形成,加速创口的愈合速度^[11]。此外,碱性成纤维细胞生长因子具有促进细胞分裂和较为突出的血管生成作用,可以对细胞的增殖和迁移起到促进作用,称为创伤愈合生长因子,在损伤修复过程中能够促进细胞分裂,诱导胶原酶的活性,促进细胞分裂增殖、组织修复^[12]。

白介素-6(IL-6)是常见的炎性因子,对于触发骨的发生具有重要的作用。已有研究显示IL-6能够影响血管内皮生长因子水平,并通过调节成/破骨细胞分化促进人体骨质矿化。此外,IL-6具有促进骨生成以及骨吸收的双重作用,在大量炎性因子存在的情况下,IL-6的促骨吸收能力较强。本研究结果显示碱性成纤维细胞生长因子的患者治疗后IL-6水平下降较常规治疗更明显,因此能减少骨量丢失,促进患者的愈合。碱性成纤维细胞生长因子具有促血管生成、促进创伤愈合以及组织修复、促进神经再生等作用^[13,14]。碱性成纤维细胞生长因子的促损伤修复作用通过趋化中性粒细胞、巨噬细胞、成纤维细胞聚集,促进肉芽组织以及各种与损伤修复有关的细胞增殖,对多种炎症、溃疡以及组织移植术后组织的修复起到促进作用^[15,16]。此外,有研究证实碱性成纤维细胞生长因子还能缩小慢性缺血伤口面积,缩短伤口愈合时间^[17]。

本研究结果显示给予碱性成纤维细胞生长因子的患者临床治疗有效率及牙槽骨密度水平均较常规治疗的患者更高,而血清IL-6水平更低,提示碱性成纤维细胞生长因子可显著提高下颌阻生牙术后患者的创口恢复,且有效预防感染的发生,但其具体仍有待于进一步研究。

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