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锥形束 CT 测量上颌第一磨牙根分叉形态的临床研究 *

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摘要 目的:评价锥形束 CT(cone beam computed tomography, CBCT)对于上颌第一磨牙根分叉形态的评估价值。**方法:**选取 14 例被诊断为广泛性重度慢性牙周炎的患者,给予规范化牙周基础治疗,在再评估阶段,选取由于牙周袋探针深度 >6 mm 或者有根分叉病变需要进一步手术治疗的患牙,利用 CBCT 行术前影像学检测并评估根分叉形态和病变程度。共计 20 颗上颌第一磨牙被纳入研究,比较术中所见根分叉形态与 CBCT 影像学测量结果。**结果:**总的 CBCT 检查与术中结果所得根分叉病变分度完全一致率为 80%,两种方法检测的根分叉结果一致性在颊侧最高,之后依次为远中腭部、近中腭部。CBCT 测得的根分叉区垂直骨缺损 $[(4.29\pm 1.67)\text{mm}]$ 与术中直接测量值 $[(4.67\pm 1.77)\text{mm}]$ 差异无统计学意义($p>0.05$);此外,CBCT 测得的骨嵴顶水平根分叉开口宽度为 $[(4.69\pm 2.48)\text{mm}]$,术中探查为 $[(5.02\pm 2.34)\text{mm}]$,两者比较差异无统计学意义($p>0.05$);两者测得的根分叉角度差异亦无统计学意义($p>0.05$),CBCT 为 35.9 ± 10.4 ,术中为 37.4 ± 9.5 。而根分叉水平骨吸收 $[(2.31\pm 1.12)\text{mm}]$ 与术中测量值 $[(2.67\pm 1.14)\text{mm}]$,但差异的平均值为 0.36 mm。**结论:**CBCT 影像在临床诊断评估根分叉病变的分型和牙周组织的丧失有很高的准确性。

关键词:锥形束 CT;上颌第一磨牙;根分叉形态

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Clinical Research of Cone-beam computed Tomography in Assessing the Furcation Involvement of Maxillary Molar*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the accuracy of cone beam computed tomography (CBCT) in detecting the furcation involvement (FI) of the first maxillary molars. **Methods:** Fourteen patients with generalized advanced chronic periodontitis were consecutively recruited after non-surgically therapy. In the first maxillary molars considered for furcation surgery due to advanced FI and/or increased probing pocket depths of ≥ 6 mm during re-evaluation, CBCT was performed and the degree of FI was evaluated from the CBCT images. Furcation surgery was performed in 20 first maxillary molars. Lastly, intra-surgical FI assessments were compared with CBCT images-based data. **Results:** Overall, 80% of the CBCT data were confirmed by the intra-surgical findings. The agreement between both assessments was the highest in buccal furcation entrances, followed by distopalatal and mesiopalatal. Of the four parameters tested of detailed root furcation morphology, the vertical bone loss, the mesial-distal bone loss and root furcation angle revealed by CBCT were consistent with their associated intra-surgical values ($p>0.05$): for vertical bone loss, CBCT was $(4.29\pm 1.67)\text{mm}$, but in surgery was $(4.67\pm 1.77)\text{mm}$; for the mesial-distal bone loss, CBCT was $(4.69\pm 2.48)\text{mm}$, but in surgery was $(5.02\pm 2.34)\text{mm}$; for the root furcation angle, CBCT was $35.9\pm 10.4^\circ$, but in surgery was 37.4 ± 9.5 . However, for the horizontal bone loss, CBCT was $(2.31\pm 1.12)\text{mm}$, which is significantly smaller than that in surgery $(2.67\pm 1.14)\text{mm}$. The mean difference was only 0.36 mm. **Conclusions:** CBCT images demonstrated a high accuracy in assessing the classifying the degree of FI and root morphologies in maxillary molars.

Key words: CBCT; First maxillary molars; Furcation involvement

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前言

根分叉病变(furcation involvement, FI)是牙周炎发展到一定程度累及到磨牙的根分叉区造成的病损。磨牙根分叉区复杂的解剖结构导致菌斑难以彻底清除,一旦该病变发展未得到及时干预会导致牙齿的进一步丧失^[1]。目前,通过牙周再生手术已

被证实可以有效的治疗下颌磨牙和上颌磨牙颊侧的 II 根分叉病变。根分叉病变的诊断不仅包括病变区缺损的水平和垂直骨吸收,还包括该区域解剖结构的评估如根柱的长度、根面凹陷以及根分叉角度等。因此,术前评估根分叉病变区牙周组织状况和根分叉形态有利于我们更好的制定手术治疗计划^[2]。

相比于术中直接观察(金标准),传统的临床检查受限于临

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床检查者水平差异和偏倚;而常规影像学检查比如 X 线根尖片和曲面断层片为二维图像,由于影像重叠及角度等因素难以对根分叉区病变进行评估和分型。Eickholz 发现根尖片牙齿间牙槽嵴骨丧失程度较术中观察浅约 1.4 mm^[3]。Topoll 发现根尖片诊断根分叉病变准确率达到 44%,全景片诊断成功率达到 40%,单纯临床检查成功率达到 54%,这些数据提示我们需要采用其他测量手段进一步提高准确率^[4]。在三维重建影像检测方法中,由于 CBCT 较传统 CT 放射剂量小,空间分辨率高,使用方便等因素,其已经广泛应用于牙周疾病的诊断和诊疗,特别是磨牙区的根分叉病变^[5-7]。Fernanda 通过动物实验发现 CBCT 无论在根分叉检测无论是否有金属干扰物的存在,其准确性、敏感性均明显好于根尖片^[8]。然而,目前国内关于 CBCT 对于上颌磨牙根分叉区术前诊断的准确性报道尚少。因此,本实验拟利用 CBCT 术前观察根分叉病变并与术中检测进行比较,初步评估其准确性,以利于后续临床上更好的制定术前分析诊疗方案。

1 资料与方法

1.1 CBCT 资料的获取

选择在上海市第一人民医院口腔科因慢性牙周炎就诊的患者,经过基础治疗后 3-6 个月复诊,复诊期间经口腔检查牙周袋探针深度 ≥ 6 mm 或合并 II 或 III 根分叉病变需要手术治疗患者^[4]。总计 16 名患者约 20 颗上颌第一磨牙的 60 个根分叉病变纳入研究。术前行 CBCT 检测,并进一步比较 CBCT 影像学数据与术中情况一致性。

1.2 CBCT 的测量

根分叉病变的分度:根分叉病变程度根据水平向骨缺损深度分类,一次分为:0:牙周支持组织无水平状丧失;1:牙周支持组织水平丧失小于 3 mm;2:牙周支持组织水平丧失大于 3 mm,但并未穿通;3:牙周支持组织穿通型丧失。图 1 为患者术前根分叉病变口内照。

1.3 标志点的确认



图 1 No.3 患者左上第一磨牙术前照

Fig. 1 Pre-surgical photograph of patient No.3 shows the left maxillary first molar

调整 CBCT 各断面轴影像,使矢状面和冠状面平行于牙长轴,在 CBCT 矢状面上观察近远中向洁刷根分叉区形态,在 CBCT 冠状面观察颊舌向根分叉区形态。图 2 显示 No.3 患者左上第一磨牙的 CBCT 影像。

1.4 术中根分叉病变检查

患者局麻下行翻瓣术,术中测量一下指标:(1)根分叉垂直型骨吸收(the vertical bone loss of furcation, VBLF):根分叉开口(furcation entrance, FE)-骨嵴顶(alveolar crest, AC)距离;(2)根分叉水平型骨吸收(the horizontal bone loss of furcation, HBLF):根分叉开口平面(furcation entrance)-水平骨缺损最深处(the deepest site of horizontal bone defect, DH)距离;(3)根分叉角度(furcation angel, FA):根分叉开口顶点(the top site of furcation entrance)-两根根上 1/3 内侧缘连线的夹角(the inner marginal of the upper one third part of two adjacent root);(4)骨嵴顶水平处根分叉开口宽度(width of furcation entrance, WF):根分叉区骨缺损的近远中向距离(the distance from mesial to distal on the level of furcation bone defect)。图 3 显示 No.3 患者左上第一磨牙的术中口内照。术后手术切口使用 5-0 缝线进行缝合,术后使用 0.12%氯己定含漱两周,两周后拆线。

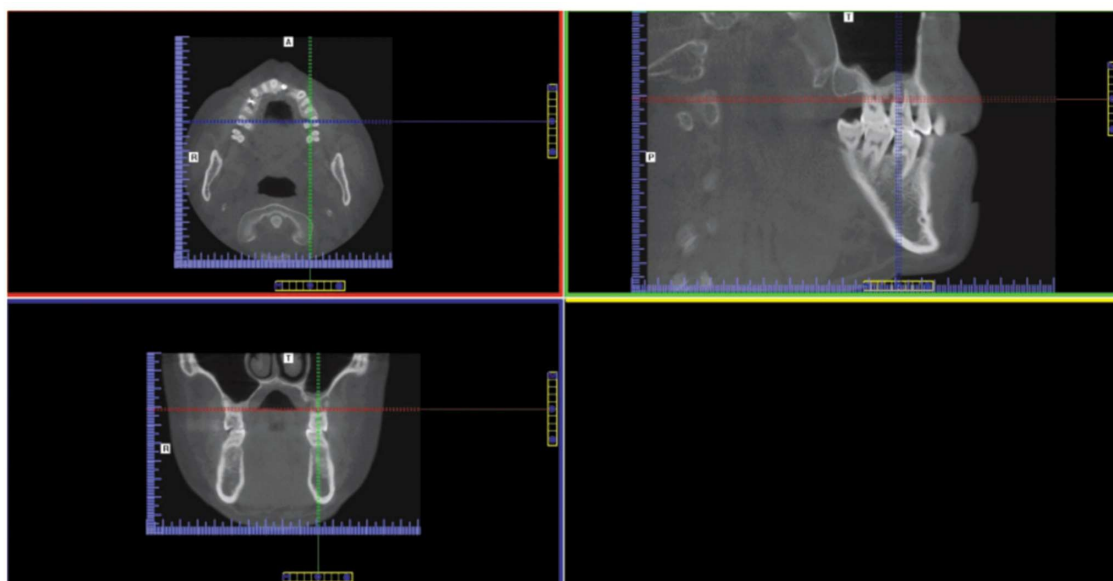


图 2 No.3 患者的左上第一磨牙术前 CBCT 影像

Fig.2 Pre-surgical CBCT of patient No.3 shows the right maxillary first molar



图3 No.3 患者左上第一磨牙术中照

Fig.3 Surgical photograph of patient No.3 shows the left maxillary first molar

1.5 CBCT 指标的可重复性

根据双盲原则,由不同观测者(非术者,非助手)在间隔一周后,对选取的其中 20 例 FI 病变的 CBCT 图像分别进行观察,并重复三次记录上述 FI 分度和相关指标,通过统计学利用组内相关系数计算不同观察者的记录值的相关性。

1.6 统计学分析

使用 SPSS17.0 统计软件,采用配对 t 检验,分析不同检查者术前 CBCT 观察数据的差别,比较 CBCT 和手术探针测量参数之间的差别,以 $p < 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 检查者之间的一致性分析

不同观察者之间的测量数据无统计学意义($p > 0.05$)。考虑到不同观察者测量结果一致性较好,故取测量平均值作统计学分析。

2.2 CBCT 检查与术中探查结果一致性分析

本研究纳入上颌第一磨牙根分叉病变 20 颗,总共 60 个位点。CBCT 数据结果显示:0 度根分叉病变 7 个,I 度根分叉病变 16,II 度根分叉病变 28,III 度根分叉病变 9,术中探查显示 0 度根分叉病变 3,I 度根分叉病变 13,II 度根分叉病变 35,III 度根分叉病变 9。CBCT 检查与术中检查的完全一致率为 80%,有 20% 的根分叉病变分度的 CBCT 数据较术中检查结果小,即 CBCT 低估了这些病变的严重程度。进一步比较两种方法测定的各个位点的根分叉病变分度发现颊侧一致性最好 (90%),其次为远腭(70%),最后为近腭(80%)。关于根分叉形态,我们发现其中 CBCT 上测的垂直骨吸收、根分叉宽度、根分叉角度与手术探查值之间差异无统计学意义($p > 0.05$)。而根分叉水平骨吸

表 1 CBCT 和术中根分叉病变数据

Table 1 Data of furcation involvement (FI) distribution

Subject no.	Tooth region	FI CBCT(B, MP, DP)	Intra-surgical FI (B, MP, DP)
1	16	III/III/III	III/III/III
	26	III/III/III	III/III/III
2	16	III/III/III	III/III/III
3	26	II/II/II	II/II/II
4	16	0/I/II	0/II/II
	26	0/I/II	I/II/II
5	16	0/0/0	0/I/I
6	26	II/II/II	II/II/II
7	16	II/II/II	II/II/II
	26	II/I/I	II/II/I
8	16	II/II/II	II/II/II
9	16	II/I/II	II/I/II
	26	I/II/I	II/II/I
10	26	II/II/II	II/II/II
11	16	I/I/I	I/II/I
	26	II/II/II	II/II/II
12	16	II/I/I	II/I/I
13	26	II/II/I	II/II/II
14	16	0/0/I	0/I/II
	26	I/I/II	I/I/II

收小于实际测量值,差异具有统计学意义($p < 0.05$),但差距较小 (0.36 mm),均值在 0.5 mm 以内。

3 讨论

本研究采用 CBCT 与术中直接探查对根分叉病变程度和形态进行相关比较,结果显示在选定的 4 个参数中,其中 3 个参数 VBLF、WF、FA 均无统计学差异,而另外 1 个参数即 HBLF 有统计学意义。在 VBLF、WF 数据中,CBCT 测量值与术中测量数据一致。同样的,关于 FA 数据中,CBCT 测量值与术中测量值差异无统计学意义。另外,HBLF 数据测量值中 CBCT 测量值均小于直接测量值,虽然两者之间有统计学意义,但差异的平均值仅为 0.26-0.43 mm,牙周探针最小刻度为 0.5 mm,

表 2 CBCT 和术中根分叉病变分布情况

Table 2 Distribution of CBCT and intra-surgical furcation involvement(FI)

Degree of FI	CBCT distribution	Percentage(%)	Intra-surgical distribution	Percentage(%)
0	7		3	
I	16		13	
II	28		35	
III	9		9	
Total	60	100	60	100

表 3 CBCT 与术中根分叉病变测量值差别

Table 3 The Difference of measurements between cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT) and intra-surgical

	CBCT (Mean± SD)	Intra-surgical (Mean± SD)	P
VBLF	4.29± 1.67	4.67± 1.77	0.14
HBLF	2.31± 1.12	2.67± 1.14	0.04*
WF	4.69± 2.48	5.02± 2.34	0.47
FA	35.9± 10.4	37.4± 9.5	0.17

且差值超过 0.5 mm 的根分叉比例仅为 17%。因此,可认为这两种测量结果的误差在临床可接受范围之内。Shyam P 学者分别通过 CBCT 和手术直接探查法评估 25 例下颌磨牙根分叉病变的患者发现两者 VBLF、WF、HBLF 数据均无统计学差异^[9]。其他学者同样通过对上颌和下颌磨牙根分叉进行 CBCT 测量发现其和实际术中结果误差为 0.16-0.41 mm^[10,11]。关于 CBCT 数据与实际测量数据误差,尤其是根分叉处水平骨吸收检测差异,我们分析首先在于根分叉开口的定位,CBCT 诊断时我们选择牙根表面连线的中点作为根分叉开口,而实际手术过程中,由于术者仅凭肉眼观察且上颌磨牙区视野受限角度,每次测量有变化,因此常常造成二者测量值不一致。Santana 对于 100 个拔除的下颌磨牙同样发现以牙根表面连线内侧作为根分叉开口容易高估实际的根分叉水平病变程度^[12]。

Walter 发现 CBCT 影像在评估根分叉病变具有非常高的准确性(84%),且准确性依次为远中腭侧根分叉、颊侧根分叉、近中腭侧根分叉^[13,14]。虽然在不同部位根分叉准确程度不一致,但我们实验同样证实 CBCT 在评估根分叉病变的高准确性(80%)。I Darby 对总计 154 个根分叉位点检测发现 22%的位点,CBCT 与临床检测诊断一致,58%的位点 CBCT 存在低估现象,而 20%的位点 CBCT 存在高估现象^[15]。这种低估现象比例较高可能在于病例位点的选择上。该研究者纳入研究的病例中约有 83%的位点临床探查为 I 度根分叉病变,由于影像学改变一般晚于或轻于临床组织变化,使得 CBCT 影像未能检测出明显的水平骨缺损。而我们病例所含有的位点仅有 26.6%是 I 度根分叉病变,这可能是我们 CBCT 低估现象比率低于文献报道的原因之一。我们纳入研究的少数病例中由于研究区域周边有金属烤瓷修复体,会造成周边伪影,使吸收的牙槽骨较模糊,CBCT 影像精度下降,导致测量误差。这也是导致我们研究 CBCT 低估根分叉分类的原因。此外,临床探针的准确性受到术者技术因素音响,比如探针角度,探针力量以及上颌后牙根分叉入口难度以及患者张口受限。比如术前探查由于探针角度偏垂直向,会导致临床检测值高于实际病损情况,如此时 CBCT 数据能较好的反应病损形态,则会导致我们认为 CBCT 低估根分叉病变。Natasha 同样报道术前探查(垂直骨缺损 6.15± 1.71 mm,水平骨缺损 3.05± 0.84 mm)及 CBCT 影像学(垂直骨缺损 7.69± 1.67 mm,水平缺损 4.62± 0.77 mm)检查低估实际术中根分叉病变检查结果(垂直骨缺损 8.025± 1.67 mm,水平骨缺损 4.82± 0.67 mm),三者无统计学差异^[16]。然而,Nikolic-Jakoba N 系统性回顾了基于 CBCT 在牙周病骨缺损和根分叉病变诊断的文献,发现并没有足够的科学证据证明

CBCT 的应用有助于骨缺损和根分叉病变的诊断和治疗,这可能在于不同文献作者水平不一致及其采用方法不一致^[17]。我们报道未见 CBCT 高估现象,这可能与选取病例位点的数量较少有关。未来预期应纳入更多的患者,进一步探讨 CBCT 在不同牙齿、不同病变程度的根分叉进行测量,进一步评估该检测手段的准确性。

总体而言,准确评估根分叉病变和牙根形态有利于根分叉病变的诊断和治疗计划的实施。低估根分叉病变会导致对于疾病的及时治疗和干预,这将会导致疾病的进一步进展。而高估根分叉病变会导致过度治疗如截根、拔牙等手术,对患者带来经济负担。术前 CBCT 的应用相比于传统影像手段通过三维重建可以给临床工作者提供更多关于根分叉相关的信息,从而更好的指导我们制定临床治疗方案。需要注意的是,尽管 CBCT 为我们带来较多好处,但其辐射剂量高于传统的根尖片和曲面断层^[18,19]。因此,当其不能给诊断治疗带来更多的帮助时,即便辐射剂量再低,也建议谨慎使用^[20]。此外,虽然金属冠修复会导致影像精确度下降,但已有报道证实 CBCT 检测准确度和可重复性仍优于传统影响检测^[8],因此在复杂疑难病例的诊断我们可能更加需要 CBCT 的辅助检查^[21]。

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