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半导体激光联合 CPP-ACP 对乳牙早期釉质龋再矿化的作用研究 *

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摘要 目的:探讨应用半导体激光联合酪蛋白磷酸肽钙磷复合体(CPP-ACP)对乳牙早期釉质龋再矿化的作用。**方法:**选择下颌离体乳前牙制备人工龋模型 40 例,将其随机分为 5 组:脱矿组(A)、单纯激光组(B)、CPP-ACP 组(C)、先激光后 CPP-ACP 组(D)、先 CPP-ACP 后激光组(E)。运用 X 射线能谱分析技术分析五组样本的钙和磷摩尔百分比变化,运用扫描电子显微镜观察牙釉质表面形态的变化。**结果:**C 组、D 组、E 组的 Ca、P 摩尔百分比含量明显高于 A 组 ($P < 0.05$), 而 D 组、E 组再矿化程度高于 C 组 ($P < 0.05$), B 组 Ca、P 摩尔百分比与 A 组比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。扫描电镜观察显示再矿化处理后除对照组试件外,其余 3 组试件均可见矿物质沉积。**结论:**激光协同 CPP-ACP 能有效促进脱矿乳牙的再矿化,其再矿化能力远大于单纯使用 CPP-ACP,单纯使用激光在本次实验中未能体现出再矿化能力。

关键词:激光;CPP-ACP;再矿化;乳牙

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Remineralization Effect of CPP-ACP and Diode Laser Stabilized by Case on the Initial Enamel caries of Primary Teeth*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the remineralization of diode Laser and CPP-ACP on the initial enamel caries on primary teeth. **Methods:** A total of 40 samples of retained mandibular primary central incisors were collected, building artificial enamel caries lesions and randomly divided into five groups: control group (A), DiodeLaser group (B), CPP-ACP group (C), Diode Laser first and E CPP-ACP later group(D), CPP-ACP first and DiodeLaser later group(E). The Mole percentage of each sample was evaluated using energy dispersive X-ray analysis, performed from the five groups. We use scanning electron microscope to observe the enamel surface structural changes. **Results:** After remineralization, the Mole percentage of C, D, E group were higher than A group ($P < 0.05$), the D, E group was higher than C group ($P < 0.05$). A and B group have no statistical significance ($P > 0.05$). The mineral deposit was observed by the scanning electron microscope in samples of three groups after remineralization, except samples of the control group. **Conclusion:** Diode Laser cooperate with CPP-ACP promote the remineralization of initial enamel caries on primary teeth, but the remineralization ability is better to CPP-ACP group. Besides, DiodeLaser group demonstrate no abilit of remineralization in this research.

Key words: Laser; CPP-ACP; Remineralization; Primary teeth**Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R788 Document code: A**

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前言

儿童口腔科常见低龄的患龋儿童,如患儿乳前牙萌出后不久即呈现白色点状的脱矿状态,未形成实质性缺损,在临幊上常采用口腔宣教和定期观察的手段,效果不为明显。因此,寻找一种微创、快速有效的治疗方案对于乳牙龋病的防治具有重要

意义。

研究表明脱矿尚未形成实质性缺损的乳牙在一定条件下具有再矿化的可能,在龋病的发展过程中,脱矿与再矿化是一个持续的动力化学反应,当牙釉质表面钙、磷等离子含量升高时,平衡就会向再矿化方向移动。RiosD¹⁰指出激光处理后的牙

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釉质表面有机质的消融可以给钙、磷等离子提供一个很好的捆绑这些离子的表面结构,促进离子的吸收,从而使脱矿区域实现再矿化。同时,激光本身具有无痛微创的特点,也可以为患者提供更舒适的治疗体验。实验中联合使用的 CPP-ACP(酪蛋白磷酸肽钙磷复合体)也为实验样本提供了一个较好的钙、磷离子储库^[23]。本实验主要探讨了目前在口腔领域应用较为广泛的半导体激光治疗仪与 GC 护牙素联用对脱矿乳牙再矿化效果,以明确其防龋性能。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

离体牙(6-8岁患儿,下颌因滞留拔除的乳前牙40颗);CPP-ACP(GC,日本);人工致龋液(部分饱和酸缓冲脱矿系统):(氟化钠0.1 mmol/L,磷酸二氢钾2.2 mmol/L,硝酸钙2.2 mmol/L,醋酸50 mmol/L,用5 mmol/L KOH调至pH为4.5)^[4];抗酸指甲油;人工唾液配置(ISO/TR10271标准):(Na₂S·2H₂O 0.005 g,氯化钾0.4 g,脲素1.0 g,CaCl₂·2H₂O 0.795 g,氯化钠0.4 g,NaH₂PO₄·2H₂O 0.78 g,调整pH值为6.8,蒸馏水稀释至1000 mL)^[5];抛光膏;碳化硅砂纸(Struers,丹麦);生理盐水;半导体激光治疗仪(大恒,中国);恒温水浴箱;扫描电子显微镜(S-4700,日本日立公司);X-射线能谱分析仪(S-4700,日本日立公司);金相试样抛光机(PG-2B,上海金相机械设备有限公司)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 实验牙的选取和制备 体视显微镜下选取无龋坏,无隐裂的健康离体下颌乳前牙50颗,去除粘附的软组织,截去牙根,拔髓,保存在生理盐水试剂瓶中,每天定时更换生理盐水,保存温度为4℃,收集时间不宜过长,控制在三个月内。将样本用砂纸在流水下进行轻打磨(600、1200、2000、2400目),超声震荡器清洗,干燥后用自凝义齿基托树脂对样本牙进行包埋形成10 mm×10 mm正方体,正方体的底部一定要平稳,以便EDX测量的准确性。唇面釉质处要留下3 mm×3 mm范围的开窗区,其余部分用抗酸指甲油涂布两层。

1.2.2 乳牙的早期龋脱矿模型建立 将处理完后的样本用人工致龋液进行浸泡(200 mL),每天早晚6点定时更换一次人工致龋液,保存在恒温水浴箱中(37℃),持续3 d,直到乳牙的早期龋脱矿模型建立完成。

1.2.3 实验分组 将样本随机分为5组,每组10个样本。对照组A脱矿组。实验组:B单纯激光组,C CPP-ACP组,D先激光后CPP-ACP组,E先CPP-ACP后激光组。

1.2.4 再矿化处理 人工龋制备完成后,实验周期为7天,时间为每天的8:00和16:30,B组单纯激光照射30 s,C组单纯涂布护牙素5 min,D组先激光照射30 s后涂布护牙素涂布5 min,E组先涂布护牙素后用去离子水加压冲洗60 s后激光照射30 s。样本处理完均用去离子水加压冲洗60 s,间隔期浸泡于人工唾液中,每24 h更换一次人工唾液。

1.2.5 扫描电镜和EDX能谱分析 样本依次用30%,50%,75%,85%,95%和100%乙醇梯度脱水,每次5 min。气枪干燥,样品用铜导电胶带固定于基台上,喷金,扫描电镜观察成像^[6]。X-射线能谱分析仪分析样本Ca和P的摩尔百分比含量^[7]。

1.3 统计学分析

应用统计学软件SPSS18.0进行统计学分析,计量数据以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,多组间数据的比较采用单因素方差分析,两两样本的差异比较采用t检验,以P<0.05为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 各组显微Ca和P的摩尔百分比含量总和的变化比较

如表1所示,C、D、E组Ca和P的摩尔百分比含量总和与A组比较有统计学差异(P<0.05),D、E组Ca和P的摩尔百分比含量总和与C组比较统计学有统计学差异(P<0.05),E组统计学差异显著(P<0.01)。A、B两组比较无统计学差异(P>0.05)。由此可见,激光协同CPP-ACP能有效促进脱矿乳牙的再矿化,其再矿化能力远大于单纯使用CPP-ACP,单纯使用激光在本次实验中未能体现出再矿化能力。

表1 各组Ca+P的摩尔百分比含量的比较($\bar{x} \pm s, n=10$)

Table 1 Comparison of the Mole percentage of Ca+P among different groups($\bar{x} \pm s, n=10$)

| Groups | Ca+P | p-value |
|--------|-------------|-------------|
| A | 45.68± 1.35 | |
| B | 45.55± 1.47 | 0.327620028 |
| C | 49.71± 1.72 | 3.39854E-06 |
| D | 56.09± 1.71 | 1.89701E-10 |
| E | 57.10± 1.59 | 6.90216E-11 |

2.2 各组扫描电镜观察结果

脱矿处理后的乳牙釉质表面可见空隙状结构,表面凹凸不平,形态不规则(如图1);激光组试件表面见脱矿区呈均匀的弹坑窝状结构(如图2);CPP-ACP组试件釉质表面大小不等的矿化物沉积,无明显脱矿孔隙(如图3);先护牙素后激光组试件组试件表面见小球状钙化物覆盖,空隙边缘模糊不明显,釉质表

面趋于光滑(如图4);先激光后护牙素组试件可见颗粒状钙化物均匀覆盖于弹坑窝状釉质表面(大小不等),沉积物分布均匀,孔隙痕迹不明显(如图5)。

3 讨论

乳牙较恒牙易患龋,这与乳牙矿化程度低、抗酸性弱、釉质

薄、钙磷离子易丢失等因素有关^[9]。低龄儿童由于不良的口腔卫生保健习惯以及乳牙特殊的解剖结构,使其在萌出不久后即呈现白色点状的脱矿状态,此时期患儿乳牙处于脱矿尚未形成实质性缺损的状态。相关文献指出脱矿尚未形成实质性缺损的乳牙在一定条件下具有再矿化的可能,在龋病的发展过程中,脱矿与再矿化是一个持续的动力化学反应,当牙釉质表面钙、磷等离子含量升高时,平衡就会向再矿化方向移动^[9,10]。所以,促进乳牙釉质对钙、磷等离子的吸收,使其向再矿化方向发展对

于早期乳牙龋病的防治具有重要意义。本实验在电镜扫描观察中可见激光协同 CPP-ACP 的两个实验组别的釉质表面均可见类似鱼鳞状的弹坑样结构,脱矿空隙边缘模糊,呈熔融状态,部分大颗粒状的钙化物均匀覆盖于它的表面。通过 X-射线能谱分析仪(EDX)分析颗粒状钙化物中心的钙磷离子摩尔百分比,可见其中心钙磷离子摩尔百分比含量远远高于其他组织,证实了乳牙釉质再矿化的可能性。

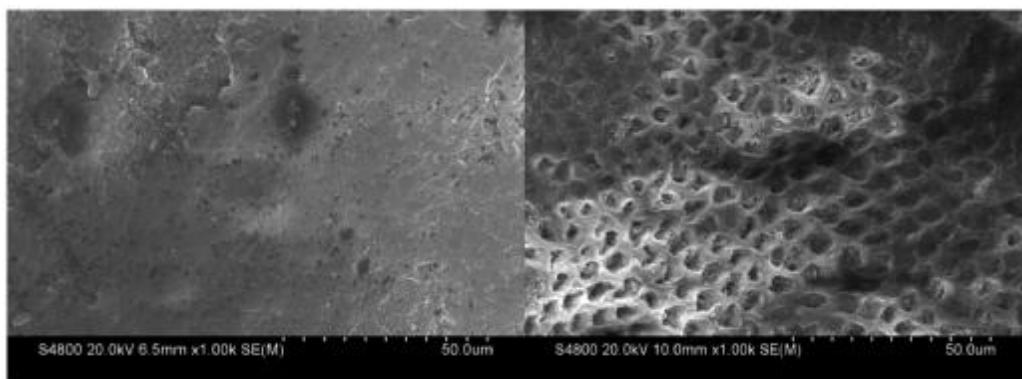


Fig.1

Fig.2

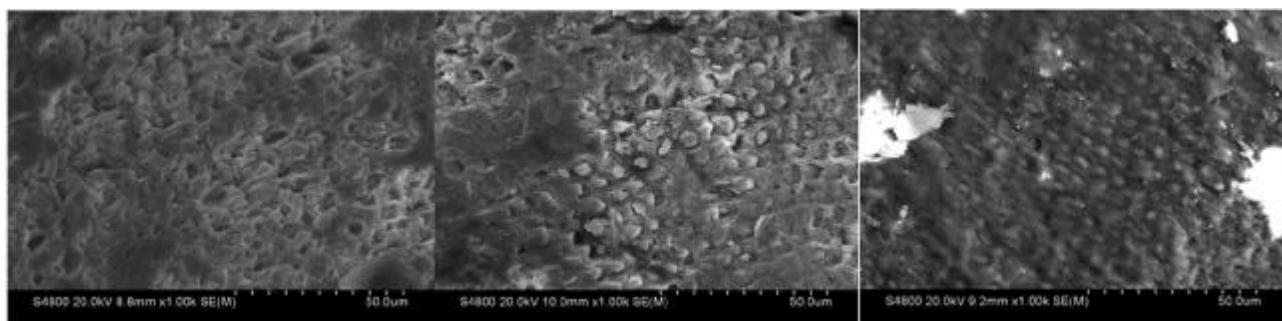


Fig.3

Fig.4

Fig.5

Fig.1-Fig.5 不同组釉质表面扫描电镜图

Fig.1-Fig.5 SEM figure on the enamel surface of different groups

Note: Fig.1: control group; Fig.2: DiodeLaser group; Fig.3: CPP-ACP group; Fig.4: Diode Laser first and CPP-ACP later group;

Fig.5: CPP-ACP first and DiodeLaser later group.

随着激光在口腔领域的发展,激光治疗仪已经在口腔修复,种植,牙周,牙体牙髓,正畸等各个学科广泛应用。儿童口腔医学作为口腔科较为年轻的学科,激光针对儿童口腔的治疗和研究相对较少。此前,有许多国内外相关文献提出激光有增强恒牙釉质再矿化的和防龋功能,这些研究认为激光可以降低牙釉质中的水份、碳酸盐和有机物的含量,使蛋白凝固,同时降低牙釉质的溶解性,并且形成一个很好的捆绑钙、磷等离子的表面结构,从而促进釉质对矿化液中离子的吸收^[11-14],使釉质表面丢失的钙、磷等离子含量升高以促进再矿化。

本实验所选用的激光为国内口腔医院较为常见的半导体激光治疗仪,沈国荣,金文潮等在半导体激光防龋实验中也证明激光照射后的实验组龋坏率明显低于未用激光干预的对照组。半导体激光属于低能量激光,其特点与铒激光、NdYAG 等

激光相比,操作更加简单,对牙髓刺激性更小,更加微创^[15]。Vitale 等对成年人牙冠进行酸蚀后进行涂氟处理和半导体激光照射,证实半导体激光可以加强恒牙牙釉质对氟的摄取。钙、磷、氟等离子在牙釉质再矿化中有着重要作用,那么半导体激光对于处于脱矿尚未形成实质性缺损的乳牙能否促进釉质表面对钙、磷、氟等这些离子的吸收和利用值得我们进一步去探究。

GC 护牙素可提供高浓度钙、磷离子。许鹏程等学者认为护牙素中的酪蛋白磷酸多肽钙磷复合体(CPP-ACP)能有效定位于龋损表层及表层下并释放钙和磷酸根离子^[16-18],可以使牙釉质表面的钙、磷离子缓慢释放并提高其浓度^[19]。目前,研究已证实 CPP-ACP 具有抑制牙釉质脱矿、抗过敏和无细胞毒性的优点^[20-23]。同时,护牙素提取于生物活性肽—酪蛋白磷酸多肽钙磷复合体(CPP-ACP),作为生物蛋白类制剂相对于传统的氟化物等防龋

药物安全性能更高。Eric 等研究认为酪蛋白磷酸多肽钙磷复合体(CPP -ACP)可以在牙釉质表面始终保持一种过饱和状态,这样牙齿龋损表面和菌斑间就形成一个较大的钙、磷离子浓度梯度差,不断供给牙齿再矿化所需的钙、磷离子,有效促进了龋损处再矿化。而且 CPP-ACP 溶液还具有缓释钙库作用,始终保持有效的游离钙、磷浓度^[24-26]。

扫描电子显微镜 X—射线能谱分析仪(EDX)作为一种显微结构的分析仪器,一般安装在扫描电镜和带扫描附件的透射电镜上,可以观测无机物和有机物表面特征以及分析其表面元素的含量变化,其分析范围可以达到微米甚至亚微米^[27],可以较为准确的分析除氢和氦元素之外的其他各种元素尤其是 Ca、P 等元素的含量,干扰因素少,准确性强,目前已经作为一种定性定量的分析手段应用于口腔牙周、正畸、牙体牙髓等学科,不仅对样本表面形态进行扫描观察的定性分析,也可以通过元素含量的变化比较实验干预对实验样本的影响。通过 X-射线能谱分析仪分析五组实验中中 Ca 和 P 的摩尔百分比含量^[28],同时组间两两样本的差异比较采用配对样本的 t 检验,定量分析样本再矿化程度,结果显示激光协同 CPP-ACP 处理后牙齿表面 Ca、P 的摩尔百分比含量变化显著高于其他组,单纯使用 CPP-ACP 虽然和脱矿组相比 Ca、P 的摩尔百分比含量有统计学差异($P<0.05$),但两者协同作用下的 D、E 两组两组统计学差异更加显著($P<0.01$)。通过定量分析,半导体激光协同酪蛋白磷酸多肽钙磷复合体(CPP-ACP)对于乳牙早期龋的防治具有重要意义,不仅可以促进脱矿区域的再矿化,而且与单纯使用酪蛋白磷酸多肽钙磷复合体(CPP -ACP)相比,其可以加快乳牙釉质对 Ca、P 等离子的吸收,从而使其 Ca、P 等离子浓度含量升高以实现再矿化的可能性。扫描电镜观察激光结合 CPP-ACP 处理后的间隙呈弹坑状,表面可见大小不等的颗粒状钙化物质覆盖,使釉质表面处于较平整的状态。

综上所述,激光协同 CPP-ACP 与单纯使用 CPP-ACP 均能促进乳牙再矿化,但激光结合 CPP-ACP 明显效果更好,这与 M.C. Vitale、D. Zaffe 等人在恒牙上的研究结果相符^[29],为脱矿乳牙的防治提供了理论依据^[30]。同时,值得注意的是,单独使用激光其再矿化能力没有统计学意义,这可能与实验时间周期较短有关,储存液为人工唾液,其 Ca、P 含量较低,短期内效果可能不明显,值得我们进一步探索。

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