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MTA、iRoot BP Plus 及氢氧化钙在年轻恒牙活髓切断术中 临床疗效的比较分析 *

杨雪垠 金武龙 格根塔娜 李丽洁[△] 安灵利

(内蒙古医科大学附属医院口腔科 内蒙古 呼和浩特 010010)

摘要 目的:研究三氧化矿物凝聚体(MTA)、iRoot BP Plus(iRoot)以及氢氧化钙($\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$)三种材料在年轻恒牙活髓切断术中的临床疗效。**方法:**将 60 例需要接受年轻恒牙活髓切断术的患者(60 颗患牙)按照使用材料不同随机分为三组:MTA 组、iRooT 组和 $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ 组,每组 20 例(20 颗患牙),比较三组患者术后 3 个月和 6 个月手术成功率、牙本质桥形成和牙齿变色发生率、牙根管壁厚度、牙齿功能和美观度、以及血清基质金属蛋白酶-3(MMP-3)和白细胞介素-8(IL-8)水平。**结果:**(1)三组患者仅术后 6 个月临床治疗成功率存在显著差异($P<0.05$);(2) $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ 组术后牙本质桥形成率显著低于其他两组($P<0.05$),而牙齿变色发生率显著低于 MTA 组($P<0.05$)和显著高于 iRooT 组($P<0.05$)。(3)三组患者治疗后牙根管壁厚度均较治疗前显著增加,且治疗后 $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ 组患牙根管壁厚度增加显著低于 MTA 组和 iRooT 组($P<0.05$)。(4) $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ 组患者术后 6 个月牙齿舒适功能、固定功能和咀嚼功能评分均显著低于 MTA 组和 iRooT 组($P<0.05$),而牙齿美观度评分显著低于 iRooT 组($P<0.05$)和显著高于 MTA 组($P<0.05$)。(5)三组患者术后 6 个月血清 MMP-3 和 IL-8 均显著低于术前($P<0.05$),并且 MTA 组患者血清 MMP-3 和 IL-8 水平显著高于 iRooT 组($P<0.05$)和显著低于 $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ 组($P<0.05$)。结论:iRoot BP Plus 和 MTA 材料应用于年轻恒牙活髓切断术均具有较高的远期成功率,但 MTA 材料远期牙齿变色率较高因而影响牙齿美观度。

关键词:三氧化物聚合体;iRoot BP Plus;氢氧化钙;恒牙;活髓切断术

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Comparative Analysis of Clinical Efficacy of MTA, iRoot BP Plus, and Calcium Hydroxide in Young Permanent Teeth Pulpotomy*

YANG Xue-yin, JIN Wu-long, GEGEN Ta-na, LI Li-jie[△], AN Ling-li

(Department of Stomatology, The Affiliated Hospital of Inner Mongolia Medical University, Hohhot, Inner Mongolia, 010010, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the clinical efficacy of three materials, mineral trioxide agglomerate (MTA), iRoot BP Plus (iRooT), and calcium hydroxide ($\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$), in the live pulpotomy of young permanent teeth. **Methods:** Sixty patients (60 affected teeth) requiring viviectomy of young permanent teeth were randomly divided into three groups according to the materials used: the MTA group, the iRooT group and the $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ group, with 20 patients (20 affected teeth) in each group. The success rate of the procedure, the incidence of dentin bridge formation and tooth discoloration, root canal wall thickness, tooth function and aesthetics, and serum matrix metalloproteinase-3 (MMP-3) and interleukin-8 (IL-8) levels were compared between the three groups at 3 and 6 months after surgery. **Results:** (1) The clinical treatment success rate was different among the three groups at 6 months postoperatively only ($P<0.05$); (2) The postoperative dentin bridge formation rate was lower in the $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ group than in the other two groups ($P<0.05$), while the incidence of tooth discoloration was lower in the MTA group ($P<0.05$) and higher than in the iRooT group ($P<0.05$). (3) The root canal wall thickness increased in all three groups after treatment compared with that before treatment, and the increase in root canal wall thickness in the $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ group was lower than that in the MTA and iRooT groups after treatment ($P<0.05$). (4) The dental comfort function, fixed function and masticatory function scores were significantly lower in the $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ group than in the MTA and iRooT groups at 6 months postoperatively ($P<0.05$), while the dental esthetics scores were lower in the iRooT group ($P<0.05$) and higher than in the MTA group ($P<0.05$). (5) Serum MMP-3 and IL-8 were lower in all three groups 6 months after surgery than before surgery ($P<0.05$), and the serum MMP-3 and IL-8 levels were higher in the MTA group than in the iRooT group ($P<0.05$) and lower in the $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Both iRoot BP Plus and MTA materials have high long-term success rates for vivisection of young permanent teeth, but the MTA material has a high rate of long-term tooth discoloration and thus affects the aesthetics of the teeth.

Key words: Trioxide polymer; iRoot BP Plus; Calcium hydroxide; Permanent teeth; Pulpotomy

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作者简介:杨雪垠(1990-),女,硕士研究生,主治医师,研究方向:口腔科相关,E-mail:yxy4811751642@163.com

△ 通讯作者:李丽洁(1982-),女,硕士研究生,副主任医师,研究方向:口腔内科,E-mail:yxy4811751642@163.com

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前言

儿童处于生长发育的活跃阶段,一些常见的口腔疾病,如龋病及其并发症、牙齿发育异常、儿童口腔不良习惯等,都会对儿童颌骨与咬合的发育产生影响。流行病学统计数据显示^[1,2],龋病是目前临床发病率最高的儿童牙病;此外,牙外伤也是儿童牙体缺损常见病因。若龋病或牙外伤露髓未得到及时处理将会引起牙髓感染和坏死,严重者会导致根尖周病。由于儿童年轻恒牙牙根尚未发育完成,一旦牙髓活力丧失,牙根不能继续发育,易引起牙根折裂^[3,4]。因此,在龋病或牙髓病早期阶段采取保髓治疗意义重大。活髓切断术是去除已有病变的冠髓,保留健康根髓的治疗方法,适用于乳牙、年轻恒牙的深龋或外伤露髓等^[5,6]。研究表明^[7,8],盖髓剂的选择是影响活髓切断术成功与否的关键,临床常用盖髓剂主要包括氧化矿物凝聚体(Mineral trioxide aggregate, MTA)、iRoot BP Plus(iRooT)以及氢氧化钙Ca(OH)₂等。MTA和氢氧化钙是目前临幊上应用最广泛的两种盖髓剂,其中氢氧化钙被普遍认为是活髓切断术“黄金标准”覆盖剂^[9];iRooT是近年新发明的一种生物陶瓷材料,其主要成分是硅酸钙、氧化锆、氧化钽及填料等^[10,11]。本研究通过比较MTA、iRooT和Ca(OH)₂三种盖髓剂对年轻恒牙活髓切断术治疗疗效的影响,以期为临幊提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择2019年1月到2022年12月于内蒙古医科大学附属医院接受年轻恒牙活髓切断术的患者60例(60颗患牙),将其按照使用盖髓剂的不同分为MTA组、iRooT组和Ca(OH)₂组,每组20例(20颗患牙)。

纳入标准:(1)年龄8-13岁;(2)因深龋或外伤露髓,穿髓孔>1mm;(3)X线片显示无根折、牙根尖孔未形成;(4)临幊检查牙齿无松动、疼痛以及牙周疾病;(5)患者及其监护人签订知情同意书。

排除标准:(1)合并自身免疫系统疾病、传染性疾病以及恶性肿瘤等;(2)牙髓经检查无活力;(3)对本研究所涉及材料过敏;(4)合并牙周或牙根尖疾病;(5)牙髓感染已侵犯根髓并形成弥漫性炎症;(6)术后未按规定时间随访。

1.2 干预方法

三组患儿均拍摄术前根尖片以判定患牙病情;所有患儿均通过注射必兰(阿替卡因肾上腺素注射液)(注册证号

H20110264)以实施局部麻醉。在橡皮障下完成去腐和开髓后,去除冠髓以进一步确认病变情况。确认符合活髓切断术治疗指征后,清洁牙髓和止血,使用iRoot BP Plus、与无菌水调合后的MTA和Ca(OH)₂三种材料,将其分别覆盖于三组患牙牙髓断面上,厚度均为2mm,轻压以使其贴合紧密,垫底后复合树脂填充恢复牙外形。

1.3 观察指标

1.3.1 临床疗效 术后3个月及术后6个月进行手术成功率评定,以无自发和叩击疼痛、无瘘管、无牙周异常、牙齿无松动、牙龈无红肿以及牙髓活力正常判定为恒牙活髓切断术手术成功。

1.3.2 牙本质钙化桥形成和牙齿变色发生率 术后3个月和6个月,对所有患者进行临幊检查,记录三组患者牙本质钙化桥形成和牙齿变色发生情况。

1.3.3 牙根管壁厚度 所有患者在手术前、手术后3个月和6个月分别进行X射线根尖检测以确认牙根管壁厚度。

1.3.4 牙齿功能和美观度 手术后6个月,通过自制量表对所有患者牙齿功能和美观度进行评价。牙齿功能评价量表包括舒适功能、固定功能和咀嚼功能三项,每项评分1-10分,分数越高表示该项功能越好;牙齿美观度自评量表评分也分为1-10分,得分越高表示牙齿美观度越高。

1.3.5 血清炎症因子 手术前和手术6个月后,所有患者均于清晨采集空腹外周血,离心以分离血清,使用酶联免疫吸附法检测血清基质金属蛋白酶-3(matrix metalloproteinase-3,MMP-3)和白细胞介素-8(interleukin-8, IL-8)含量。

1.4 统计学方法

应用SPSS 22.0对本研究数据进行分析,以($\bar{x} \pm s$)示计量资料,单因素方差分析比较多组间差异,事后Turkey检测比较多组间两两组间差异;以百分比计数资料,卡方检验比较组间计数资料差异。 $P<0.05$ 表示差异显著具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 三组临床疗效比较

三组患者分别在治疗后3个月和6个月进行临床疗效评定,结果显示:三组患者在术后3个月临床治疗成功率比较无显著差异($P>0.05$);三组患者术后6个月临床治疗成功率比较存在显著差异($P<0.05$),其中Ca(OH)₂组患者术后6个月临床治疗成功率最低,为77.78%,显著低于iRooT组(94.74%)和MTA组(100.00%)($P<0.05$)。具体见表1。

表1 三种材料恒牙活髓切断术后临床疗效比较[例(%)]

Table 1 Comparison of clinical efficacy of three types of materials after permanent tooth pulpotomy [n(%)]

Groups	3 months post-treat			6 months post-treat		
	n	Success	Fail	n	Success	Fail
MTA group	20	20 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	20	20 (100.00)	0 (0.00)
iRooT group	20	19 (95.00)	1 (5.00)	19	18 (94.74)	1 (5.26)
Ca(OH) ₂ group	20	18 (90.00)	2 (10.00)	18	14 (77.78) ^{**}	4 (22.22)
χ^2		2.105			6.050	
P		0.349			0.039	

Note: Compared with MTA group, * $P<0.05$; Compared with iRooT group, ^{**} $P<0.05$.

2.2 三组牙本质桥形成和牙齿变色发生率比较

术后3个月,三组患者牙本质桥形成发生率比较无显著差异,但牙齿变色发生率存在显著差异($P<0.05$);MTA组患者术后3个月牙齿变色发生率(30.00%)显著高于iRoot组(10.00%)和Ca(OH)₂组(10.00%)($P<0.05$)。术后6个月,三组

患者牙本质桥形成发生率和牙齿变色发生率均存在显著差异($P<0.05$);Ca(OH)₂组术后6个月牙本质桥形成率(75.00%)显著低于MTA组(100.00%)和iRoot组(95.00%);Ca(OH)₂组术后6个月牙齿变色发生率(22.22%)显著低于MTA组(50.00%),而显著高于iRoot组(5.00%)($P<0.05$)。具体见表2。

表2 三组牙本质桥形成和牙齿变色发生率比较[例(%)]

Table 2 Comparison of the incidence of dentin bridge formation and tooth discoloration among three groups [n(%)]

Groups	3 months post-treat			6 months post-treat		
	n	Dentin bridge formation	Tooth discoloration	n	Dentin bridge formation	Tooth discoloration
MTA group	20	14 (70.00)	6 (30.00)	20	20 (100.00)	10 (50.00)
iRoot group	20	16 (80.00)	1 (5.00)*	20	19 (95.00)	1 (5.00)*
Ca(OH) ₂ group	20	10 (50.00)*#	2 (10.00)*	20	15 (75.00)*#	4 (22.22)*#
χ^2	4.200	5.490		7.778	11.200	
P	0.122	0.044		0.020	0.004	

Note: Compared with MTA group, * $P<0.05$; Compared with iRoot group, # $P<0.05$.

2.3 三组治疗前后牙根管壁厚度比较

治疗前,三组患者牙根管壁厚度比较无显著差异($P>0.05$);三组患者治疗后牙根管壁厚度均较治疗前显著增加,治疗后

Ca(OH)₂组患者牙根管壁厚度增加显著低于MTA组和iRoot组($P<0.05$)。具体见表3。

表3 三组治疗前后牙根管壁厚度比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of root canal wall thickness before and after treatment in three groups ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	n	Pre-treat		Post-treat	
MTA group	20	1.95± 0.32		2.50± 0.31*	
iRoot group	20	1.96± 0.21		2.48± 0.34*	
Ca(OH) ₂ group	20	1.98± 0.35		2.15± 0.29**#	
F		0.628		7.934	
P		0.912		0.015	

Note: Compared with MTA group, * $P<0.05$; Compared with iRoot group, **# $P<0.05$; Compared with pre-treat, *# $P<0.05$.

2.4 三组患牙齿功能和美观度比较

三组患者术后6个月通过自制量表评估牙齿功能和美观度,结果显示:术后6个月Ca(OH)₂组患者牙齿舒适功能、固定功能和咀嚼功能评分均显著低于MTA组和iRoot组($P<0.$

05),但MTA组和iRoot组无显著差异($P>0.05$)。术后6个月,三组患者牙齿美观度比较有显著差异($P<0.05$);Ca(OH)₂组患者牙齿美观度评分显著低于iRoot组($P<0.05$),而显著高于MTA组($P<0.05$)。具体见表4。

表4 三组患者治疗后牙齿功能和美观度($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 4 Tooth function and aesthetics of three groups of patients after treatment ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	n	Comfort	Regular	Chew	Beautiful
MTA group	20	8.79± 1.19	8.06± 1.22	8.52± 1.09	6.61± 1.08
iRoot group	20	8.97± 1.32	8.12± 1.06	8.69± 1.25	8.92± 1.14*
Ca(OH) ₂ group	20	7.27± 1.05**#	7.34± 0.98**#	6.82± 0.86**#	7.42± 1.03**#
F		8.923	9.721	9.258	13.461
P		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

Note: Compared with MTA group, * $P<0.05$; Compared with iRoot group, **# $P<0.05$.

2.5 三组血清炎症因子比较

治疗前,三组患者血清MMP和IL-8水平比较无显著差异($P>0.05$),而治疗后水平均较治疗前显著降低($P<0.05$);并且

MTA组患者治疗后血清MMP-3和IL-8水平显著高于iRoot组($P<0.05$),而显著低于Ca(OH)₂组($P<0.05$)。具体见表5。

表 5 三组治疗前后血清炎症因子水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 5 Comparison of serum inflammatory factor levels before and after treatment among three groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	MMP-3 (ng/mL)		IL-8 (ng/mL)	
		Pre-treat	Post-treat	Pre-treat	Post-treat
MTA group	20	6.15± 0.45	3.42± 0.12 ^a	25.32± 3.42	7.26± 2.15 ^a
iRooT group	20	6.28± 0.42	3.05± 0.18 ^{*#&}	24.05± 4.11	5.32± 1.94 ^{*#&}
Ca(OH) ₂ group	20	6.19± 0.51	3.69± 0.35 ^{*#&}	25.21± 3.23	11.45± 2.03 ^{*#&}
F		0.635	9.627	0.824	13.325
P		0.912	<0.001	0.834	<0.001

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

3 讨论

与人体其他组织器官一样,牙齿需经历生长发育后才能成熟。刚萌出的恒牙与在口腔内存在多年的同名牙形态基本相同,但在结构和功能上尚未完全发育成熟,因此被称为未成熟的恒牙或年轻恒牙^[12,13]。年轻恒牙从萌出到牙根发育完全需要2-5年,其中恒前牙需要2-3年,而恒后牙则需要3-5年。牙根发育期间,由龋病、外伤和其他原因引起的牙髓炎、牙髓坏死或根尖周炎会导致牙根发育停止,根管壁薄弱而易发生根折,因而保存健康根髓,诱导牙根继续发育的活髓切断术是首选的治疗方案^[14,15]。

本研究发现,使用不同盖髓剂患儿术后3个月手术成功率比较无显著差异,但中远期(术后6个月)成功率存在显著差异,其中Ca(OH)₂作为盖髓剂的术后成功率最低,仅为77.78%,而以MTA和iRooT为盖髓剂的手术成功率分别高达100.00%和94.74%。这与梁秋娟等人的^[16]研究结果一致。梁秋娟等研究发现,使用iRooT和MTA两种盖髓剂进行年轻恒牙活髓切断术,术后6个月的手术成功率分别为98.8%和100%。进一步分析可知:iRoot BP Plus是一种复合材料,其粘合强度明显高于Ca(OH)₂和MTA,并且随时间延长而增加^[17];MTA是外源性材料,容易增加牙龈周围感染的风险,这也是导致其作为盖髓剂手术失败的主要原因之一^[18]。Ca(OH)₂是临幊上使用最久,目前应用最广泛的盖髓剂,但由于其具有强碱性,所以易造成组织损伤和增加牙髓退变的风险^[19]。

此外,本研究还发现,Ca(OH)₂组术后牙本质桥形成率最低,而MTA组术后牙齿变色发生率最高,并且MTA组和iRooT组术后牙齿功能均优于Ca(OH)₂组,MTA组术后牙齿美观度最低,这与雷金霞^[20]的研究结果一致。雷金霞等研究发现分别以Ca(OH)₂、MTA和iRooT为盖髓材料进行的年前恒牙活髓切断术术后6个月牙本质桥形成率分别为75.0%、97.5%和95.0%,而牙齿变色发生率分别为12.5%、45%和7.5%。进一步分析可知:氢氧化钙具有抗菌特性,可以最大限度地减少或消除细菌渗透和随后对牙髓组织的刺激,但由于其生物相容性较差导致其在活髓切断术后牙本质桥形成率较低^[21];MTA由硅酸三钙,硅酸二钙,铝酸三钙和氧化镁形式的氧化钙组成,尽管其生物相容性较好,但其易使牙齿变色、难以去除和潜在毒性等缺点限制了其临床应用^[22]。

盖髓剂对活髓切断术临床疗效的影响主要是由于其物理

和生物特性不同,物理特性主要是影响术后牙齿粘合度和美观度,而生物特性则直接影响病情的进一步发展^[23,24]。本文研究发现,使用不同材料盖髓剂的三组患者术后血清炎症因子MMP-3和IL-8水平有显著差异,表明三种材料对人体组织的细胞毒性不同,这与刘鹏等人的研究结果一致。刘鹏等人^[25]研究发现,以iRooT为盖髓剂的活髓切断术后血清炎症因子最低,其次是MTA,最高的是Ca(OH)₂。进一步分析可知^[26]:Ca(OH)₂作为强碱性材料,与之接触组织发生变性和坏死,具有较强的组织和细胞毒性;MTA中含有砷和锰等毒性较强的元素,虽然含量较低,但其作为盖髓剂后长期刺激正常细胞,远期毒性较高;iRooT是一种生物陶瓷制剂,不仅性质稳定,而且对正常组织细胞毒性较低。

综上所述,Ca(OH)₂、MTA和iRooT三种盖髓剂应用于年轻恒牙活髓切断术后,以Ca(OH)₂远期手术成功率最低,并且对牙髓刺激最大;而iRooT作为盖髓剂的术后远期成功率最高,而且术后远期牙齿功能恢复和美观度均优于其他材料,对牙髓刺激也最小,因而有着更为广泛的临幊应用前景。但本研究仍有不足,样本量不大且仅有术后6个月的随访结果,后续需继续增加样本量及进行更长期的随访以进一步评估不同盖髓剂对年轻恒牙活髓切断术远期疗效的影响。

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