



概述乳牙间接牙髓治疗

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摘 要

龋病是危害我国儿童口腔健康的首要疾病之一。乳牙深龋如得不到及时有效治疗,可发展为牙髓病、根尖周病,甚至导致乳牙早失,进而影响儿童牙列正常发育。乳牙间接牙髓治疗利用了乳牙组织修复再生能力强这一特点,在有效治疗深龋的同时保持牙髓活性,有利于乳牙的正常替换,对于儿童口腔颌面部的正常生长发育具有重要的意义。本文从乳牙间接牙髓治疗相关研究出发,通过对文献收集整理,探讨了乳牙间接牙髓治疗的生理基础、适应证选择、操作流程、治疗成功判定标准、影响因素等问题,为临床上形成完善乳牙间接牙髓治疗诊疗规范提供参考依据。

关键词

乳牙间接牙髓治疗; 乳牙; 深龋; 去腐; 盖髓

乳牙间接牙髓治疗是治疗乳牙近髓深龋的一种方法,适用于无牙髓炎或仅有可复性牙髓炎、去腐净可能会露髓的乳牙。治疗中去腐达即将露髓时保留一部分近髓软化牙本质,并将软化牙本质与口腔环境彻底隔离,促进修复性牙本质形成,保留牙髓活性^[1-3]。间接牙髓治疗最早于1860年被提出,在后续的几个世纪中不断得到完善^[4]。随着相关学科的发展,龋病诊断治疗技术不断进步;但在乳牙间接牙髓治疗的适应证选择、去腐标准、垫底充填材料选择等方面仍存有争议,需要进一步的研究^[3, 5, 6]。

1 生理基础

1955年Massler提出了受感染牙本质(infected dentin)和受影响牙本质(affected dentin)的概念,奠定了乳牙间接牙髓治疗的理论基础。Massler认为:受感染层(infected layer)含有大量致病微生物,为阻止龋病进展,应予清除;受影响层(affected layer)更为深在,仅包含少量微生物,可予保留,不会导致龋病进展^[7]。研究表明,充填治疗数月后,窝洞内细菌显著减少甚至完全消失;软化牙本质的颜色加深,硬度增加,影像学检查示牙本质密度和连续性显著增加,这些变化均提示软化牙本质再矿

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化的发生^[8-12]；同时，在垫底材料的作用下，牙髓内成牙本质细胞形成修复性牙本质桥，阻断外界细菌与牙髓接触^[13, 14]，有利于牙髓活性保存。

2 适应证选择

适应证的准确选择是乳牙间接牙髓治疗成功的关键因素之一^[5, 15]。归纳来说，活髓是对于目标患牙的基本要求。

患牙应当无不可复性牙髓炎表现：无疼痛病史，或仅有较短暂的疼痛（<20分钟/次^[16, 17]），或仅在咀嚼等刺激因素诱发下出现疼痛，刺激物去除后疼痛即可缓解；无异常松动，无叩痛^[18-21]。不可复性牙髓炎相关症状应被视为乳牙间接牙髓治疗的绝对禁忌，如：患牙自发痛、异常松动，牙龈红肿、溢脓、出现瘘管等^[22]。

此外，通过观察X线片中牙髓病变导致的某些硬组织变化，可以有效排除乳牙间接牙髓治疗的禁忌证：当患牙出现异常根内外吸收，根尖周或根分叉处出现异常的低密度影，则提示不可复性牙髓炎甚至根尖周炎的发生^[16, 19, 21]。

3 诊断方法

由于乳牙特殊的解剖结构和生理功能特点，以及儿童较低的配合程度，乳牙牙髓状态的判断较为困难，且结果准确性相对较低^[3, 23]。

临床工作中，医生可以借助病史问诊和一定辅助性检查进行诊断。其中，叩诊依赖儿童的配合，可信度较低；由于乳牙牙髓神经分布较少，其对于外界刺激的敏感程度低于恒牙，其次受限于儿童的自我表达能力，牙髓电活力测试和温度测通常不会被用于诊断^[3, 24]。

其他可借助的检查手段还包括X线检查，除用于进行诊断之外，X线还可被用于治疗后成功与否的判定。

近年来，新技术及新仪器不断产生，如激光多普勒仪（Laser Doppler）^[3]、激光荧光龋检测仪（DIAGNOdent）^[6]等，这些仪器的使用可以一定程度上提升对于龋坏范围、牙髓状态判断的准确性，但是这些技术尚不完善，价格高昂，短时间内普及难度较大。

4 治疗操作流程

4.1 去腐

对患牙进行有效的去腐是后续治疗的基础。龋

洞侧壁尤其是釉牙本质界的腐质需要彻底去腐达硬化牙本质；对于洞底的腐质，可使用手用器械或者大球钻^[5, 25, 26]去除表层坏死牙本质，在洞底保留一层软化牙本质，避免髓腔暴露^[2, 10, 27, 28]。

对于龋洞髓壁去腐程度，目前缺乏量化标准，文献中相关的描述大多为“去腐达即将露髓”^[2, 9]，此操作有一定的风险，有意外露髓的可能^[29]。从理论上来说，髓壁去腐应至少达到皮革样牙本质层（Leathery dentine）^[30]。临床上有时在露髓前已不存在皮革样牙本质，此时去腐应至少达软化牙本质（Soft dentine）^[5, 31]。在去腐的过程中，除根据牙本质的性质判断去腐程度之外，使用龋蚀检知液（caries detector dye, CDDs）也可辅助判断是否去净受感染牙本质^[10, 27, 32]。

4.2 盖髓充填

去腐后需对患牙进行间接盖髓、充填修复^[2]。理想的盖髓材要有较好生物相容性、封闭能力、有一定抗菌能力，有助于脱矿牙本质再矿化以及修复性牙本质的形成^[14, 33]；修复材料应具备良好的边缘封闭性，有一定的抗压能力和硬度^[31]。

4.3 二次去腐

过去乳牙间接牙髓治疗要求在充填约3个月后进行二次去腐，去净之前保留的腐质，进行永久充填^[34]。目前这一流程存在很大争议：大多学者认为，不必二次去腐。脱矿牙本质被密封后，龋病进展会从活跃状态变为静止状态，再次打开龋洞可能损伤牙髓，增加露髓风险，增加患者的就诊次数和费用^[10, 12, 34-37]。也有学者顾虑：不进行二次去腐不利于永久充填材料和牙本质的粘接，可能导致充填体的强度和抗压能力下降，这一问题在咬合面尤为显著^[30]；还有部分学者认为，若使用氢氧化钙垫底，其溶解后可能在永久充填体的下方形成空腔，导致治疗失败，二次去腐有助于避免这一情况的出现^[38]。

5 治疗成功率及其影响因素

5.1 治疗成功判定标准

乳牙间接牙髓治疗成功的标志为：患牙不适症状消失、牙髓存活、近髓处有修复性牙本质形成^[39]。可从两个方面进行判断，临床表现方面包括：没有自发痛、叩痛、异常松动等牙髓炎症状出现^[24]，患牙6个月内不发生异常脱落^[40]；影像学方面包括：

没有牙周膜增宽、牙根病理性吸收、骨硬板连续性丧失^[22], 没有根尖周和根分叉区的异常低密度影^[24]。

5.2 治疗成功率

在进行乳牙间接牙髓治疗时, 临床医师选择的操作方法和材料可能不尽相同, 如果不考虑这些差异, 总体来说, 乳牙间接牙髓治疗的成功率在78%—100%^[4, 5, 15, 16, 19, 20, 22, 28, 32, 41], 表一列举了Pubmed中2000年至2018年10月关于乳牙间接牙髓治疗的回顾性研究和随机对照试验的结果。

乳牙间接牙髓治疗的成功率显著高于同为活髓治疗方法之一的甲醛甲酚牙髓切断术; 随着时间的推移, 间接牙髓治疗成功率的下降速率低于甲醛甲酚牙髓切断术^[17, 19, 42]。总体来说, 乳牙间接牙髓治疗的成功率还是令人满意的, 可以满足临床治疗要求。

5.3 影响疗效的主要因素

5.3.1 患牙牙位与洞形

多项研究表明, 第一乳磨牙治疗的成功率低于第二乳磨牙^[5, 18, 43]。此外, 患牙龋坏的牙面数越多, 充填体的体积会相应增加, 患牙提供的固位力下降, 同时边缘封闭性降低, 这些情况的发生均不利于治疗效果的长期保持, 增加治疗失败的风险^[15, 35, 43, 44]。

5.3.2 微渗漏

在间接牙髓治疗失败案例的原因分析中可以发现, 微渗漏占有很大的比例^[25, 32]。微渗漏可能发生在间接盖髓材料或充填修复层面。

最早使用也最经典的盖髓材料是氢氧化钙^[22, 45], 氢氧化钙具有良好的抗菌能力, 可促进牙髓细胞产生形成修复性牙本质桥^[5, 46]。其不足在于: 可溶;

表1 2000年至2018年10月回顾性研究及随机对照试验乳牙间接牙髓治疗成功率

作者	题目	年份	追踪时间	样本量	成功率
Luciano Casagrande	Indirect pulp treatment in primary teeth: 4-year results	2010	60个月	32	78%
Luciano Casagrande	Effect of Adhesive Restorations Over Incomplete Dentin Caries Removal: 5-year Follow-up Study in Primary Teeth	2009	4—5年	25	88%
Ananya Chauhan	In vivo Outcomes of Indirect Pulp Treatment in Primary Posterior Teeth: 6 Months' Follow-up	2018	6个月	45	100%
Naila S. Farooq	Success rates of formocresol pulpotomy and indirect pulp therapy in the treatment of deep dentinal caries in primary teeth	2000	2—7年	55	93%
Arturo Garrocho-Rangel	Bioactive Tricalcium Silicate-based Dentin Substitute as an Indirect Pulp Capping Material for Primary Teeth: A 12-month Follow-up	2017	12个月	120	98.3%
Vimi George	Clinical and radiographic evaluation of indirect pulp treatment with MTA and calcium hydroxide in primary teeth (in-vivo study)	2015	6个月	35	97%
N. Kotsanos	Evaluation of a resin modified glass ionomer serving both as indirect pulp therapy and as restorative material for primary molars	2011	31.9个月 (平均)	86	96.5%
Linda Rosenberg	Prospective Study of Indirect Pulp Treatment in Primary Molars Using Resin-modified Glass Ionomer and 2% Chlorhexidine Gluconate: A 12-month Follow-up	2011	12个月	33	93.9%
Chutima Trairatvorakul	Indirect pulp treatment vs antibiotic sterilization of deep caries in mandibular primary molars	2014	29个月	35	94%
Patrice Barsamian Wunsch	Retrospective Study of the Survival Rates of Indirect Pulp Therapy Versus Different Pulpotomy Medicaments	2016	3年	1555	96.2%

本身没有粘接能力^[45],机械稳定性差^[2, 5];可产生通道效应(tunnel defects),导致外界细菌进入垫底材料下方^[47]。尽管如此,氢氧化钙仍旧被较为广泛地用作间接盖髓剂,在研究新盖髓材料性能时,通常会选用氢氧化钙作为对照^[45]。

MTA是十余年来被广泛使用的盖髓材料,其可营造并维持碱性环境,在促进牙本质形成方面强于氢氧化钙^[13, 14, 41],释放更高浓度的钙离子^[41],溶解度更低,边缘贴合度、封闭性更好^[14],有利于在更长的时间内保持牙髓活性^[46]。临床上待MTA初步硬化后,可使用玻璃离子水门汀(GIC)、树脂改性玻璃离子水门汀充填。GIC不影响MTA的进一步固化,两者间可形成化学性连接^[48]。综上,使用MTA盖髓可以一定程度上简化治疗步骤。

可用于间接盖髓的材料还有很多:RMGIC同时具有间接盖髓和充填修复的作用,在去腐后直接使用RMGIC行盖髓+修复也具有良好的效果^[20, 32],这一方法将大大简化治疗步骤。此外还有TheraCal^[5]、Portland cement^[38]、biodentine^[22]等,国内尚不能应用,本文不做赘述。

多数学者十分重视垫底材料种类对于成功率的

影响,然而,近年来,有新观点认为:盖髓材料种类的选择对于成功率影响并不显著^[38, 49],相比之下,能否对龋洞进行高质量的封闭从而阻止细菌的进入才是获得成功的关键因素^[11, 33, 45]。在垫底后对患牙充填修复的常用方法包括直接充填和不锈钢预成冠修复。对于这两种方法的优劣,目前存在两种不同的观点,即:没有显著差异^[16, 17],或不锈钢冠修复更优^[18]。但缺乏大样本量研究,这一问题尚无定论。

6 总结

乳牙间接牙髓治疗成功率可以较好地满足临床需要,是乳牙近髓深龋的良好治疗方法。在适应证选择时,一定要排除不可复性牙髓炎患牙。治疗流程包括:对于临床诊断为深龋的患牙去腐达即将露髓,保留部分近髓处软化牙本质,随后进行垫底、充填修复。目前,大部分学者认为,乳牙不必要二次去腐。乳牙间接牙髓治疗成功与否受到一些因素的影响,主要包括患牙本身特点和微渗漏等,对龋洞进行严密封闭从而阻止细菌的进入是成功的关键因素。

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