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纤维桩树脂核用于老年残根残冠修复的效果及对生活质量的影响

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摘要 目的:探讨老年残根残冠应用纤维桩树脂核修复的临床效果及对病人生活质量的影响。**方法:**抽选我院行纤维桩树脂核修复的 79 例(86 颗)老年残根残冠患者,对其进行 3 年随访,观察总体及不同牙位修复成功率和修复前、后生活质量的变化。**结果:**修复后进行 3 年随访,86 颗残根残冠修复总成功率为 95.3%,不同牙位修复成功率无显著差异($P > 0.05$),均在 94%以上,86 颗牙失败 4 颗(其中 2 颗并发牙周炎、2 颗牙纤维桩脱落,均未出现牙桩折断);修复后患者生活质量总分及各维度评分均明显优于修复前($P < 0.05$)。**结论:**纤维桩树脂核是一种极为理想的残冠残根修复材料,能显著提高老年患者术后的生活质量,值得临床推广。

关键词:老年患者;残根残冠;生活质量;牙位;纤维桩树脂核

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The Influence on the Quality of Life and the Effect of Fiber Post and Resin Core in the Treatment of Repairing the Old Residual Root and Crown

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the influence on the quality of life and the effect of fiber post and resin core in the treatment of repairing the old residual root and crown. **Method:** 79 cases (86) elderly patients with residual root and crown restored with fiber posts and resin cores were chosen. During 3 years of follow-up in the change, the overall quality of life and different teeth repair observed the success rate and repair of anterior, posterior. **Results:** 3 year follow-up were repaired, 86 residual roots or crowns the total success rate was 95.3%, different teeth repair success rate had no significant difference($P > 0.05$), all above 94%, 86 teeth failed in 4 (including 2 teeth, 2 teeth with periodontitis fallen fiber post, there were no dental pile broken); Repair the life quality of patients after total score and each dimension scores were significantly better than the repair of anterior ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** Fiber post and resin core is a kind of restoration of residual crown and root of ideal material, can significantly improve the postoperative quality of life, worthy of clinical application.

Key words: Elderly patients; Residual root and crown; Quality of life; Teeth; Fiber post and resin core

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前言

随着根管技术在牙科应用中的不断发展,人们越来越重视残根残冠的保留^[1-3]。金属桩核等传统的修复方法,因其制作工艺复杂,并且弹性模量大,潜在发生根折危险,再加之影响美观等问题,在临床上的应用范围和效果均受到影响^[4,5]。玻璃纤维桩是近年应用于临床的新型桩核材料,由于其性能优良加之美观便捷,因此在残根残冠修复的临床应用中逐步被接受^[6,7]。本文通过 3 年的随访观察,分析纤维桩树脂核应用效果的同时,探讨其对老年残根残冠患者生活质量的影响,现报道如下。

1 资料和方法

1.1 临床资料

抽选我院 2007 年 3 月 -2010 年 6 月行纤维桩树脂核修复

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的 79 例(86 颗)老年残根残冠患者,患牙入选标准:患牙剩余牙体组织范围至少超过龈上 2 mm;无明显松动;根管无明显弯曲;无牙周疾病;根尖 X 光检测阴影在 0.5 cm 内。本组患者中男 42 例(46 颗),女 37 例(40 颗),年龄 65-82 岁,平均(69.35±7.67)岁,切牙 20 颗、尖牙 22 颗、前牙 26 颗、后牙 18 颗。所有患牙均无深覆牙合,牙槽骨轻度或者是无吸收,均能支持桩冠修复;均做过成功根管治疗,牙根根管的直径、长度均达到了桩冠修复要求。

1.2 方法

于术前采用 X 线检测确定患牙,予以逐步后退法做根管预备及充填;然后清除洞口处的封闭剂以及根管口的牙胶,桩道预备,再压紧根尖处的充填材料,应用纤维桩树脂核予以纤维桩核修复以及全冠修复。严格规范每一操作步骤,所有患牙修复术后根颈部的牙本质肩领应该保留至少 1.5 mm。

1.3 疗效判定

①对所有患者进行 3 年随访,观察总体及不同牙位修复成功率和修复前、后生活质量的变化,通过参考邻牙和同名牙,观

察桩冠松动脱落、牙桩折断现象以及行 X 线片检查来确定修复成功率^[8],成功:临床症状消失,固位边缘密合,咬合功能恢复;X 线检测未见根尖病变,修复体边缘未见牙龈退缩及红肿。基本成功:仍有轻微的临床表现,固位良好,基本恢复了咬合功能,X 线检测根尖未见病变发生,可见轻微的修复体边缘牙龈炎症反应。失败:冠和桩均出现松脱,冠与根折裂,患牙见根尖、牙周病变,X 光检测可见根尖区阴影。^②采用 SF-36 生活质量量表^[9]对修复前、修复 3 年老年患者的生活质量进行调查。包括生理功能及职能、总体健康、精力、精神状况、情感职能、身体疼痛以及社会功能等 8 个维度。

1.4 统计学方法

采用 SPSS17.0 软件进行统计分析,计量资料以($\bar{x} \pm s$)表

示,以 t 值检验,计数资料以 N % 表示,组间采用 χ^2 检验, $P < 0.05$,差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 总成功率及不同牙位成功率

修复后进行 3 年随访,86 颗残根残冠修复总成功率为 95.3%,不同牙位修复成功率无显著差异($P > 0.05$),均在 94% 以上,86 颗牙失败 4 颗(其中 2 颗并发牙周炎、2 颗牙纤维桩脱落,均未出现牙桩折断),详见表 1。

2.2 生活质量修复前后比较

修复后,本组老年患者的生活质量总分及各维度评分均明显优于修复前,差异具有显著性($P < 0.05$),详见表 2。

表 1 总成功率及不同牙位成功率[n]

Table 1 The total success rate and success rate of different tooth position[n]

	牙位 Tooth position	牙数 Number of teeth	成功 Success	基本成功 Basic success	失败 Failed	成功率(%) Success rate(%)
不同牙位 Different position of tooth	总体	86	46	36	4	95.3
	切牙 Incisor teeth	20	10	9	1	95.0
	尖牙 Fangtooth	22	12	9	1	95.5
	前牙 Front teeth	26	15	10	1	96.2
	后牙 Backteeth	18	10	7	1	94.4

表 2 生活质量修复前后变化[$\bar{x} \pm s$]

Table 2 Changes in the quality of life before and after repair[$\bar{x} \pm s$]

项目 Items	修复前(n=79) Before repair(n=79)	修复后(n=79) After repair(n=79)	T	P
身体疼痛 Physical pain	52.39± 10.15	72.57± 10.17	12.483	0.000
生理机能 Physiological functions	67.31± 8.32	85.73± 8.36	13.881	0.000
生理功能 Physiologic function	72.40± 10.17	82.49± 9.98	6.294	0.000
精神健康 Emotional health	62.30± 11.35	67.40± 11.13	2.852	0.005
情感机能 Emotional function	61.36± 9.75	81.74± 9.82	13.084	0.000
社会功能 Social function	57.33± 9.16	83.31± 9.35	17.642	0.000
精力 Energy	56.32± 10.22	73.73± 9.97	10.838	0.000
总体健康 Overall health	61.32± 12.25	84.43± 11.67	12.141	0.000
总分 Total points	123.64± 16.37	156.89± 17.11	12.480	0.000

3 讨论

老年人牙体缺损容易导致牙齿丧失,影响其口腔功能,因此,采取保留牙根的修复治疗对老年牙损患者口颌系统功能恢复的临床意义重大^[10,11]。而且老年人牙列缺损现象时有发生,保留残根残冠,予以桩核冠修复后再以其为基牙,完成固定修复,并且即便在活动修复中,残根残冠的保留亦具有使固位力增加,分散牙合力的意义^[12,13]。因此,残根残冠的保留能够显著提升修复体修复效果。

桩核修复成功与否的一个重要因素为桩核材料的选择,纤维桩树脂核修复中的纤维桩是将纤维加入到聚合物树脂基质中,由于纤维的加入,有效阻止了树脂裂纹地扩展,使得桩核机械强度大大提升,它提供了足够的支持力以及固位力,支撑着

内核与全冠之间良好结合状态的保持^[14,15]。采用纤维桩有效避免了桩道预备时制备桩核共同就位道,使得牙体组织丧失明显减少,由于老年人残根残冠极易劈裂,因此这一点对老年残根残冠修复尤为重要。此外,纤维桩核利用不规则根管内表面以及根管内天然结构,使得根管内桩核粘接力显著增强,其与树脂类粘接剂粘接强度显著高于传统修复术中的铸造镍铬合金桩,修复体固位力及抗脱位力大大增强^[16,17]。本研究结果显示,老年残根残冠应用纤维桩树脂核修复,为期 3 年随访,86 颗残根残冠修复总成功率为 95.3%,不同牙位修复成功率无显著差异($P > 0.05$),亦均在 94% 以上,由此推测纤维桩树脂核其材质性能好,对老年残根残冠的修复效果较好,可广泛用于临床口腔科牙体严重缺损地修复。

牙体损伤引起的残根残冠对患者的生活质量造成严重影响

响,如不及时治疗还可引发严重口腔疾病。本研究对老年患者的生活质量进行随访观察,发现修复后生活质量总评分及8个维度得分均显著优于修复前($P<0.05$),表明老年残根残冠患者采用纤维桩树脂核修复可明显提高修复后生活质量,这可能和残根残冠可影响患者进食及咀嚼功能,而予以修复后可恢复患者咀嚼功能,有利于生活质量地改善。

纤维桩失败据临床统计多见于粘接失败,因此,提升纤维桩的粘接强度对修复成功率非常重要。而粘固剂中又以其封闭性最为重要,它直接对修复体使用寿命及其美观性产生影响。目前临床上的粘接剂种类繁多,但有研究指出,纤维桩的粘接剂最佳拍档为树脂类粘接剂,其含有两种引发体系,有足够的操作时间,固化完全,因此在修复体的粘接中广泛应用^[18-20]。

综上所述,纤维桩树脂核是一种极为理想的残冠残根修复材料,能显著提高老年患者术后的生活质量,值得临床推广。

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