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阻生智齿拔除术患者前后龈沟液中炎症因子和应激因子水平变化及临床意义*

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摘要目的: 探讨阻生智齿拔除术患者前后龈沟液中炎症因子和应激因子水平变化及临床意义。**方法:** 选择我院 2017 年 1 月至 2019 年 1 月 192 例行阻生智齿拔除术的患者为研究对象(观察组),并选择 100 例口腔健康志愿者作为对照组,检测观察组阻生智齿拔除术前、术后 2d、术后 5d 及对照组龈沟液中白细胞介素-8(IL-8)、肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)、丙二醛(MDA)、活性氧(ROS)水平,并在术后 2d 记录观察组患者牙龈指数(GI),探讨各指标与患者预后的关系。**结果:** 观察组术前龈沟液 IL-8、TNF- α 、MDA 及 ROS 水平与对照组无显著差异($P>0.05$),术后 2d、术后 5d 龈沟液 IL-8、TNF- α 、MDA 及 ROS 水平均高于对照组($P<0.05$);观察组术后 2d 龈沟液 IL-8、TNF- α 、MDA 及 ROS 水平高于术前和术后 5d($P<0.05$),术后 5d 龈沟液 IL-8、TNF- α 、MDA 及 ROS 水平高于术前($P<0.05$);GI 分级 3 级患者龈沟液 IL-8、TNF- α 、MDA 及 ROS 水平高于 GI 分级 2 级患者,GI 分级 2 级患者龈沟液 IL-8、TNF- α 、MDA 及 ROS 水平高于 GI 分级 1 级患者($P<0.05$);龈沟液 IL-8、TNF- α 、MDA 及 ROS 水平与术后 GI 分级均呈正相关($P<0.05$)。**结论:** 阻生智齿拔除术患者手术前后龈沟液 IL-8、TNF- α 、MDA 及 ROS 水平会出现波动,且术后各指标水平可反映患者预后情况。

关键词: 阻生智齿拔除术; 龈沟液; 炎症因子; 应激因子; 牙龈指数

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Changes and Clinical Significance of Inflammatory Factors and Stress Factors in Gingival Crevicular Fluid of Patients Before and after Impacted Wisdom Tooth Extraction*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the changes and clinical significance of inflammatory factors and stress factors in gingival crevicular fluid before and after extraction of impacted wisdom teeth extraction. **Methods:** A total of 192 patients with impacted wisdom tooth extraction from January 2017 to January 2019 in our hospital were selected as subjects (observation group), and 100 cases of oral health volunteers were selected as control group. The levels of interleukin-8 (IL-8), tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α), malondialdehyde (MDA) and reactive oxygen species (ROS) in gingival crevicular fluid were detected in observation group before impacted wisdom tooth extraction and at 2d, 5d after surgery and control group. The gingival index (GI) was recorded in observation group at 2d after surgery, and the relationship between each index and prognosis was explored. **Results:** The levels of IL-8, TNF- α , MDA and ROS in gingival crevicular fluid in observation group before surgery were not significantly different from those in control group ($P>0.05$), and the levels of IL-8, TNF- α , MDA and ROS in gingival crevicular fluid at 2d after surgery and at 5d after surgery were higher than those in control group ($P<0.05$). The levels of IL-8, TNF- α , MDA and ROS in gingival crevicular fluid in observation group at 2d after surgery were higher than those before surgery and at 5d after surgery ($P<0.05$), and the levels of IL-8, TNF- α , MDA and ROS in gingival crevicular fluid at 5d after surgery were higher than those before surgery ($P<0.05$). The levels of IL-8, TNF- α , MDA and ROS in gingival crevicular fluid of patients with GI grade 3 were higher than those of patients with GI grade 2, and the levels of IL-8, TNF- α , MDA and ROS in gingival crevicular fluid of patients with GI grade 2 were higher than those of patients with GI grade 1 ($P<0.05$). The levels of IL-8, TNF- α , MDA and ROS in gingival crevicular fluid were positively correlated with postoperative GI grade ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** The levels of IL-8, TNF- α , MDA and ROS in gingival crevicular fluid will fluctuate in patients before and after impacted wisdom tooth extraction, and the postoperative indexes can reflect the prognosis of patients.

Key words: Impacted wisdom tooth extraction; Gingival crevicular fluid; Inflammatory factors; Stress factors; Gingival index

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前言

智齿生长于牙槽骨末端,随着人类饮食习惯的改变,牙槽骨也发生不同程度的退化,导致智齿萌出空间受限而易发生阻生^[1-3]。阻生智齿与覆盖在其上面的牙龈之间容易藏污纳垢,导致多种细菌滋生,继而引起口臭、龋坏等,尤其当患者机体抵抗力降低时,极易产生炎症,出现疼痛、脸肿、张口困难等症状,严重影响患者身心健康^[4,5]。阻生智齿拔除术是目前治疗阻生智齿的主要方法,效果确切,但是拔牙过程中对局部组织的敲击会引起较大振动,造成局部组织损伤,容易使牙龈组织产生明显炎症和应激反应^[6-8]。因此,了解阻生智齿拔除术患者前后龈沟液中炎症因子和应激因子水平变化,对评估患者病情变化和治疗效果具有重要价值^[9,10]。本次研究以我院192例阻生智齿拔除术患者为研究对象,检测其手术前后龈沟液中炎症因子和应激因子水平,探讨阻生智齿拔除术患者前后龈沟液中炎症因子和应激因子水平变化及临床意义,现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

将我院2017年1月至2019年1月192例行阻生智齿拔除术的患者设为观察组,均经口腔检查确诊为阻生智齿,且符合阻生智齿拔除术指征,排除凝血功能障碍、近期出现冠周炎急性感染、拔牙禁忌证患者,并选择100例口腔健康志愿者作为对照组。其中观察组男98例,女94例,年龄为16~42岁,平均年龄(29.03±6.88)岁;对照组男57例,女43例,年龄为

15~40岁,平均年龄(28.72±6.95)岁,两组性别、年龄对比无显著差异($P>0.05$),具有可比性。

1.2 方法

采集观察组阻生智齿拔除术前、术后2d、术后5d和对照组龈沟液,检测其龈沟液中炎症因子和应激因子水平,炎症因子包括白细胞介素-8(IL-8)、肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α);应激因子包括丙二醛(MDA)、活性氧(ROS),均采用酶联免疫吸附法检测。

1.3 疗效评价

观察组患者均于术后2d进行复诊,观察其牙龈指数(GI)^[11]:0级:正常牙龈;1级:牙龈稍有水肿,颜色轻度改变,探针探诊不出血;2级:牙龈水肿,表面光亮,探针探诊出血;3级:牙龈严重水肿,有自发出血倾向或溃疡。

1.4 统计学分析

采用SPSS20.0软件分析数据,计量资料以($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,采用t、F检验,龈沟液炎症因子及应激因子水平与术后GI分级相关性采用Spearman相关性分析, $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 观察组和对照组龈沟液炎症因子水平比较

观察组术前龈沟液IL-8、TNF- α 水平与对照组无显著差异($P>0.05$),术后2d、术后5d龈沟液IL-8、TNF- α 水平均高于对照组($P<0.05$);观察组术后2d龈沟液IL-8、TNF- α 水平高于术前和术后5d($P<0.05$),术后5d龈沟液IL-8、TNF- α 水平高于术前($P<0.05$),见表1。

表1 观察组和对照组龈沟液炎症因子水平比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 1 Comparison of inflammatory factors in gingival crevicular fluid between the observation group and the control group($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	Time	IL-8(ng/mL)	TNF- α (ng/mL)
Observation group(n=192)	Before surgery	25.18±6.33	0.97±0.16
	2d after surgery	88.42±17.51 ^{ab}	6.55±1.34 ^{ab}
	5d after surgery	37.92±8.04 ^{abc}	1.81±0.25 ^{abc}
Control group(n=100)	-	23.76±5.19	0.93±0.18

Note: Compared with the control group, ^a $P<0.05$; Compared with before surgery, ^b $P<0.05$; Compared with 2d after surgery, ^c $P<0.05$.

2.2 观察组和对照组龈沟液应激因子水平比较

观察组术前龈沟液MDA、ROS水平与对照组无显著差异($P>0.05$),术后2d、术后5d龈沟液MDA、ROS水平均高于对照组($P<0.05$);观察组术后2d龈沟液MDA、ROS水平高于术前和术后5d($P<0.05$),术后5d龈沟液MDA、ROS水平高于术前($P<0.05$),见表2。

表2 观察组和对照组龈沟液应激因子水平比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of stress factors in gingival crevicular fluid between the observation group and the control group($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	Time	MDA(mmol/L)	ROS(U/mg)
Observation group(n=192)	Before surgery	0.46±0.10	0.79±0.13
	2d after surgery	1.11±0.27 ^{ab}	1.26±0.20 ^{ab}
	5d after surgery	0.53±0.12 ^{abc}	0.88±0.15 ^{abc}
Control group(n=100)	-	0.45±0.08	0.75±0.11

Note: Compared with the control group, ^a $P<0.05$; Compared with before surgery, ^b $P<0.05$; Compared with 2d after surgery, ^c $P<0.05$.

2.3 术后不同GI分级患者龈沟液炎症因子及应激因子水平比较

术后不同GI分级患者龈沟液IL-8、TNF- α 、MDA、ROS水

平均存在差异($P<0.05$),GI分级3级患者龈沟液IL-8、TNF- α 、MDA及ROS水平高于GI分级2级患者,GI分级2级患者龈

沟液 IL-8、TNF- α 、MDA 及 ROS 水平高于 GI 分级 1 级患者 ($P<0.05$), 见表 3。

表 3 术后不同 GI 分级患者龈沟液炎症因子及应激因子水平比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of inflammatory factors and stress factors in gingival crevicular fluid of patients with different GI grades after operation($\bar{x}\pm s$)

GI grade	n	IL-8(ng/mL)	TNF- α (ng/mL)	MDA(mmol/L)	ROS(U/mg)
Grade 0	0	-	-	-	-
Grade 1	97	48.45±10.23	2.69±0.71	0.59±0.14	0.92±0.14
Grade 2	71	101.06±19.17 ^a	7.74±1.28 ^a	1.18±0.33a	1.34±0.22 ^a
Grade 3	24	212.57±30.48 ^{ab}	18.63±3.72 ^{ab}	3.04±0.51ab	2.40±0.48 ^{ab}
F		900.931	1006.745	718.877	389.294
P		<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05

Note: Compared with Grade 1, ^a $P<0.05$; Compared with Grade 2, ^b $P<0.05$.

2.4 龈沟液炎症因子及应激因子水平与术后 GI 分级相关性分析

龈沟液 IL-8、TNF- α 、MDA、ROS 水平与术后 GI 分级均呈

表 4 龈沟液炎症因子及应激因子水平与术后 GI 分级相关性分析

Table 4 Correlation Analysis between the levels of inflammatory factors and stress factors in gingival crevicular fluid and postoperative GI grade

Indexes	r	P
IL-8	0.693	<0.05
TNF- α	0.685	<0.05
MDA	0.671	<0.05
ROS	0.640	<0.05

3 讨论

阻生智齿位置不正,会被邻牙阻挡,甚至还有可能被组织包埋,故而相较于其他牙齿,阻生智齿拔除更为困难,若被牙龈覆盖则要切开牙龈,若被骨组织包埋则要去除骨组织,整个过程费时较长,且会对牙龈组织造成不良影响,使其产生明显炎症反应,同时机体防御细胞会释放溶酶体及 ROS,以抵御入侵的物质,但极易使得 ROS 产生过多,而引起牙周组织局部氧化应激,加重炎症对机体的损伤^[12,13]。龈沟液主要成分为血清,其对牙龈组织具有防御作用,可反映牙周组织代谢情况^[14-16]。正常情况下龈沟液量很少,当牙龈组织发生炎症改变时,可出现龈下菌斑,这些物质可产生大量大分子物质并聚集于基底膜处,引起持续性渗透梯度,造成龈沟液量增多^[17-19]。通过采集龈沟液,分析其中有关炎症因子和应激因子水平,对判断阻生智齿拔除术患者预后具有重要价值。

IL-8 是巨噬细胞产生的一种细胞因子,该物质可激活中性粒细胞,进而导致机体局部炎症反应发生和加重,对于口腔炎症如慢性牙周炎患者,其龈沟液中的 IL-8 水平明显高于牙周健康人群^[20-22]。TNF- α 是来自单核巨噬细胞的一种具有重要生物活性的炎性因子,其可刺激黏附分子、趋化因子及炎性介质表达,继而启动炎症反应,并能够加速基质细胞凋亡,使得牙龈组织修复受限^[23-25]。MDA 为氧化应激重要产物之一,其水平升高可加剧细胞膜损伤,是常用的评估氧化应激严重程度指标^[26-28]。本次研究结果显示,观察组术前龈沟液 IL-8、TNF- α 、MDA 及 ROS 水平与对照组无显著差异,术后 2d、术后 5d 龈沟液 IL-8、TNF- α 、MDA 及 ROS 水平均高于对照组,表明阻生

智齿拔除术会使患者牙龈组织产生炎症及应激反应,且术后早期相对较为严重。而观察组术后 2d 龈沟液 IL-8、TNF- α 、MDA 及 ROS 水平高于术前和术后 5d,术后 5d 龈沟液 IL-8、TNF- α 、MDA 及 ROS 水平高于术前,表明术后早期牙龈组织会产生明显炎症反应,后期炎症可逐渐自主吸收,炎症及应激反应程度逐渐减轻。GI 是评估牙龈炎症程度的重要指标,对阻生智齿拔除术患者预后具有重要意义^[29,30]。对于部分牙周损伤较为严重的患者,其炎症较难自主吸收,炎症因子和应激因子水平改善程度也有限。本次研究结果中,GI 分级 3 级患者龈沟液 IL-8、TNF- α 、MDA 及 ROS 水平高于 GI 分级 2 级患者,GI 分级 2 级患者龈沟液 IL-8、TNF- α 、MDA 及 ROS 水平高于 GI 分级 1 级患者($P<0.05$),提示龈沟液 IL-8、TNF- α 、MDA 及 ROS 水平有随着 GI 的加重而升高的趋势。进一步分析龈沟液 IL-8、TNF- α 、MDA、ROS 水平与术后 GI 分级的关系,发现龈沟液 IL-8、TNF- α 、MDA 及 ROS 水平与术后 GI 分级均呈正相关,表明当龈沟液 IL-8、TNF- α 、MDA 及 ROS 水平较高时,牙龈受损程度也较深。

综上所述,阻生智齿拔除术患者手术前后龈沟液 IL-8、TNF- α 、MDA 及 ROS 水平会出现波动,术后早期各指标水平升高,后期逐渐下降,其水平可反映患者预后情况。

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