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Nd:YAG 激光联合 Icon 渗透树脂治疗氟斑牙患者效果及对美学效果的影响*

买布拜木·买买提依明 帕尔哈提·阿布肚热合曼 玛衣努尔·艾赛提 刘洁 陈晓涛
(新疆维吾尔自治区人民医院口腔科 新疆 乌鲁木齐 830001)

摘要 目的:探讨 Nd:YAG 激光联合 Icon 渗透树脂治疗氟斑牙患者效果及对美学效果的影响。**方法:**选择 2018 年 6 月至 2023 年 6 月来我院诊治的氟斑牙患者 80 例,共有 486 颗患牙,根据随机数字表法将 80 例患者分为两组,对照组行 Nd:YAG 激光治疗,观察组行 Nd:YAG 激光联合 Icon 渗透树脂治疗。对比两组不同时间点的色阶变化情况、漂白疗效、病损面积比、患牙牙釉质硬度,对比治疗过程中两组患者的牙齿敏感度及患者满意度。**结果:**治疗后即刻、治疗后 12 周,两组的色阶降低,且同时间点观察组与对照组相比较低($P<0.05$)。治疗后即刻,观察组有效率 84.17% 明显较对照组 76.42% 高($P<0.05$),治疗后 12 周,观察组有效 94.17% 明显较对照组 82.93% 高($P<0.05$)。治疗后即刻、12 周两组的病损面积比降低,且同时间点观察组与对照组相比较低($P<0.05$)。与治疗前及观察组相比,对照组治疗后即刻、12 周时的患牙牙釉质硬度较低($P<0.05$)。观察组的牙齿敏感度、满意度明显优于对照组($P<0.05$)。**结论:**Nd:YAG 激光联合 Icon 渗透树脂可提高氟斑牙患牙的疗效,缩小病损面积比、患牙敏感度,提高美学效果,且不影响患牙牙釉质硬度,其是氟斑牙具有潜能的治疗方法。

关键词:Nd:YAG 激光;Icon 渗透树脂;氟斑牙;美学效果;病损面积比;牙釉质硬度

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The Effect of Nd:YAG Laser Combined with Icon Penetrating Resin on Dental Fluorosis and the Influence on Aesthetics*

Maibubaimu·Maimaitiyiming, Parhati·Abdureheman, Mayinur·Esseti, LIU Jie, CHEN Xiao-tao

(Department of Stomatology, People's Hospital of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Urumqi, Xinjiang, 830001, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effect of Nd:YAG laser combined with Icon penetrating resin on dental fluorosis and the influence on aesthetics. **Methods:** 486 teeth were selected from 80 patients with dental fluorosis treated in our hospital from June 2018 to June 2023. The 80 patients were divided into two groups according to random number table method. The control group received Nd:YAG laser treatment, and the observation group received Nd:YAG laser treatment combined with Icon penetrant resin treatment. The color scale change, bleaching effect, lesion area ratio, enamel hardness of affected tooth were compared between the two groups at different time points, and tooth sensitivity and patient satisfaction were compared between the two groups during treatment. **Results:** Immediately after treatment and 12 weeks after treatment, and the observation group was lower compared with the control group ($P<0.05$). Immediately after treatment, the response rate 84.17% was significantly higher than the 76.42% in the control group ($P<0.05$), and 12 weeks after treatment, the efficacy rate 94.17% was higher than the 82.93% in the control group ($P<0.05$). The lesion area ratio decreased in the immediate and 12 weeks after treatment, and the observation group was lower compared with the control group ($P<0.05$). Lower enamel stiffness in the control group immediately at 12 weeks compared to the pretreatment and observation groups ($P<0.05$). The tooth sensitivity and satisfaction of the observation group were better than those of the control group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Nd:YAG laser combined with Icon penetrating resin can improve the curative effect of dental fluorosis, reduce the ratio of damaged area, sensitivity of dental fluorosis, improve aesthetic effect, and do not affect the hardness of dental enamel. It is a potential treatment method for dental fluorosis.

Key words: Nd:YAG laser; Icon penetrant resin; Dental fluorosis; Aesthetic effect; Disease-loss area ratio; Enamel hardness

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前言

氟斑牙是在患者牙齿发育矿化时,因摄入过量氟元素而导致牙釉质缺损及牙齿颜色改变,影响美观。常用治疗方法包括

药物漂白等非侵入性治疗,侵入治疗会磨除一定牙体组织,损伤牙齿,且费用较高^[1-3]。而传统漂白药物对牙齿的棕染区治疗效果不佳,不能改善牙齿的白垩色外观,且远期疗效不佳,易出现过敏症状,因此对氟斑牙选择一种合适的治疗方法非常重

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作者简介:买布拜木·买买提依明(1989-),女,硕士研究生,主治医师,研究方向:口腔科,E-mail:MM15199191216@163.com

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要^[45]。Nd:YAG 激光广泛应用于口腔医学领域,其可消融牙体硬组织,去除氟斑牙沉积色的牙体组织的效果,其有助于漂白剂渗透^[6-8]。渗透树脂可阻断外源性的色素侵入牙釉质,降低患者的牙齿反色效应,改善牙齿美观度^[9-11]。Icon 渗透树脂的流动性较好,渗透系数较高,其可借助毛细作用渗入至牙齿的脱矿釉质微孔,在补充填脱矿区时,也可提高釉质表面的显微硬度^[12,13],我院将 Nd:YAG 激光联合 Icon 渗透树脂用于氟斑牙治疗中,疗效显著,报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 资料及分组

选择 2018 年 6 月至 2023 年 6 月来我院诊治的氟斑牙患者 80 例,共有 486 颗患牙,80 例患者中男性 50 例,女性 30 例,最小年龄 24 岁,最大年龄 49 岁,平均 35.67 ± 4.12 岁。纳入标准:符合《预防口腔医学》中关于对着色型中度氟斑牙的标准, >18 岁,患牙为活髓牙,患牙位于前牙区、前磨牙区。排除标准:轻、中度氟斑牙者,治疗区的牙齿存在隐裂、龋坏、填充物等情况,对过氧化氢过敏者,戴有可摘局部义齿者,行正畸治疗者,行漂白治疗者,有严重牙周病者,有严重全身系统性疾病者,处于哺乳期或孕期者,治疗中不能按时在规定过时间内接受检查、治疗者。

根据随机数字表法将 80 例患者分为两组,每组 40 例。

1.2 治疗方法

对照组行 Nd:YAG 激光治疗,美白前给患者的嘴唇上涂抹唇膏,之后用棉球隔湿唾液,之后给患者戴护目镜,在牙龈初涂抹牙龈保护剂,之后光照 3~10 s,再进行固化;在患者的氟斑牙表面进行涂抹美白剂,之后用 Nd:YAG 激光进行照射,设置频率为 10 Hz,能量为 250 mJ,每颗牙照射 1~5 min,每颗牙的照射时间不超过半小时;待牙面美白剂擦掉后,使用去氟剂取出牙面的氟,之后根据其氟斑牙的牙面情况,反复美白 3 次,再去氟两次。

观察组行 Nd:YAG 激光联合 Icon 渗透树脂治疗,此过程分为两次治疗,第一次治疗同对照组,2 周后用 Icon 渗透树脂治疗:橡皮障隔离术区,15%盐酸腐蚀牙面 2 min,冲洗充分后干燥牙面,无水乙醇再干燥,若效果不佳,重复酸蚀、干燥,涂布 Icon 渗透树脂,静置 3 min,牙线清理邻面多余树脂,行光固化,

时间为 40 s,再次涂布 Icon 渗透树脂,静置 1 min,去除橡皮章后抛光牙面,治疗后告知患者注意事项。

1.3 观察指标

1.3.1 对比两组不同时间点的色阶变化情况 由牙科摄影培训医师拍摄片。使用 VITA 比色板在治疗前后拍摄照片以确定牙齿色阶,变色程度:1~16 级。在治疗前、治疗后即刻、治疗后 12 周进行拍摄。

1.3.2 对比两组不同时间点的漂白疗效 显效为治疗后患者的漂白颜色变化不低于 5 个色阶,有效为治疗后患者的漂白颜色变化在 2~4 个色阶,无效为治疗后患者的漂白颜色变化低于 2 个色阶。若存在比色板不能涵盖的特殊颜色,使用与该颜色接近的色阶为比色结果^[14]。

1.3.3 对比两组不同时间点的病损面积比 治疗前后拍摄患者的患牙,使用 Adobe Photoshop CS 图像软件分析氟斑的病损面积,病损面积比 = 病损面积 / 患牙唇总面积 $\times 100\%$ ^[15]。

1.3.4 对比两组不同时间点的患牙牙釉质硬度 使用显微硬度仪在治疗前、治疗后即刻、12 周时检测两组患牙的牙釉质硬度。

1.3.5 对比治疗过程中两组患者的牙齿敏感度 根据患者牙齿敏感情况分为极敏感、重度、中度、轻度、无敏感,其中极敏感为患者未能完成治疗,重度为患者严重不适,单可以完成治疗;中度为患者出现明显不适,但可以耐受治疗;轻度为患者偶尔有不适;无敏感为患者治疗后无不适^[16]。

1.3.6 对比两组患者的满意度 根据美学效果满意度的调查问卷,包括周围人为治疗效果的评估、预期程度等共 10 个问题,每个问题 5 分制,总分为 5 分,非常满意:其中 ≥ 40 分,比较满意:20~39 分,不满意: ≤ 19 分^[17]。

1.4 统计学分析方法

SPSS23.0 软件,计数资料频数表示,卡方检验或秩和检验 (Mann-Whitney U 检验)分析, $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示计量资料,方差检验、t 检验分析, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组不同时间点的色阶变化情况

治疗后即刻、治疗后 12 周,两组的色阶降低,且同时间点观察组与对照组相比较低 ($P < 0.05$)。

表 1 对比两组不同时间点的色阶变化情况($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 1 The color level changes of the two groups at different time points were compared($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	Before treatment	Immediately after treatment	After treatment for 12 weeks	F	P
Observation group	240	9.89 \pm 1.67	5.14 \pm 0.98	3.12 \pm 0.65	24.789	0.000
Control group	246	9.95 \pm 1.78	6.34 \pm 1.02	4.78 \pm 0.95	17.322	0.000
t		0.894	-13.220	-22.428		
P		0.372	0.000	0.000		

2.2 对比两组不同时间点的漂白疗效

治疗后即刻,观察组的有效率 84.17% 明显较对照组 76.42% 高 ($P < 0.05$),治疗后 12 周,观察组有效 94.17% 明显较对照组 82.93% 高 ($P < 0.05$)。

2.3 对比两组不同时间点的病损面积比

治疗后即刻、12 周两组的病损面积比降低,且同时间点观察组与对照组相比较低 ($P < 0.05$)。

表 2 对比两组不同时间点的漂白疗效(n/%)

Table 2 The bleaching effect of two groups at different time points was compared (n/%)

Groups	n	Immediately after treatment				After treatment for 12 weeks			
		Remarkable	Effective	In vain	Effective rate	Remarkable	Effective	In vain	Effective rate
Observation group	240	145	57	38	84.17 (202/240)	195	31	14	94.17 (226/240)
Control group	246	134	48	58	76.42 (188/246)	160	44	42	82.93 (204/246)
χ^2					4.596				15.054
P					0.032				0.001

表 3 对比两组不同时间点的病损面积比($\bar{x} \pm s, \%$)

Table 3 The lesion area ratio of two groups at different time points was compared ($\bar{x} \pm s, \%$)

Groups	n	Before treatment	Immediately after treatment	After treatment for 12 weeks	F	P
Observation group	240	34.89± 5.12	14.34± 2.14	5.10± 1.23	29.678	0.000
Control group	246	35.77± 6.78	18.79± 2.89	10.98± 2.02	16.240	0.000
t		-1.612	-19.254	-38.644		
P		0.108	0.000	0.000		

2.4 对比两组不同时间点的患牙牙釉质硬度

比无统计学意义($P>0.05$);对照组治疗后即刻、12周时的患牙

观察组治疗前、治疗后即刻、12周时的患牙牙釉质硬度对

牙釉质硬度明显较治疗前及观察组同时时间点低($P<0.05$)。

表 4 对比两组不同时间点的患牙牙釉质硬度($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 4 The enamel hardness was compared between the two groups at different time points ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	Before treatment	Immediately after treatment	After treatment for 12 weeks	F	P
Observation group	240	297.89± 31.34	293.78± 38.77	290.12± 41.44	1.546	0.054
Control group	246	295.13± 29.99	281.23± 31.22	275.88± 39.67	9.973	0.000
t		0.992	3.935	3.870		
P		0.322	0.000	0.000		

2.5 对比治疗过程中两组患者的牙齿敏感度

观察组的牙齿敏感度明显优于对照组($P<0.05$)。

2.6 对比两组患者的满意度

观察组的满意度明显优于对照组($P<0.05$)。

表 5 对比治疗过程中两组患者的牙齿敏感度(n/%)

Table 5 The dental sensitivity of the two groups was compared during the treatment (n/%)

Groups	n	Hypersensitive	Severe	Moderate	Mild	Insensitive
Observation group	240	0	1(0.42)	5(2.08)	14(5.83)	220(91.67)
Control group	246	4(1.63)	8(3.25)	13(5.28)	36(14.64)	185(75.20)
Z						-17.480
P						0.000

3 讨论

近年来,氟斑牙发病率不断增加,其主要是因氟斑牙牙釉质发育、矿化障碍造成釉质表面附着、沉积色素,所以去除牙面着色,填充釉质缺损,恢复牙面光洁度等均为治疗目的^[18,19]。根据其严重程度,可将氟斑牙分为缺损型、着色型、白垩型,其中

着色型为患牙表面出现轻度凹陷、黄褐色、黄色、褐色斑块,其基本治疗方法是牙齿漂白,临床常用的治疗方法是药物漂白,而其虽然有效,但也有一定治疗局限性,可能会出现不能改变患牙显微硬度、表面形貌,棕染区疗效不佳,易出现反色效应^[20-22]。所以单独使用漂白药物不能达到理想疗效^[23]。随着激光技术的发展,激光漂白技术已逐渐应用于临床中,Nd:YAG激光是常

用的激光治疗方法;Icon 渗透树脂是通过低黏度树脂材料通过 Nd:YAG 激光联合 Icon 渗透树脂用于氟斑牙治疗中,疗效显著。毛细管虹吸深入至脱矿釉质中,恢复牙齿美观及颜色,我院将

表 6 对比两组患者的满意度(n%)

Table 6 The satisfaction of the two groups was compared (n%)

Groups	n	Very satisfied	Relatively satisfied	Dissatisfy
Observation group	240	195(81.25)	24(10.00)	21(8.75)
Control group	246	170(69.11)	37(15.04)	39(15.85)
Z			-12.624	
P			0.000	

本文结果表明,治疗后即刻、治疗后 12 周,两组色阶降低,且观察组与对照组比较有差异。且观察组治疗后即刻有效率 84.17%明显较对照组 76.42%高,治疗后 12 周,观察组有效 94.17%明显较对照组 82.93%高。表明在 Nd:YAG 激光基础上加用 Icon 渗透树脂可提高氟斑牙的美观效果,主要是由于使用 Nd:YAG 激光处理氟斑牙表面后,将着色牙釉质去除,从而将牙釉质表面通道打开,之后再涂布漂白剂后使用 Nd:YAG 激光照射可使漂白剂的氧化还原反应速度加快^[24,25],而治疗后即刻及治疗后 12 周观察组疗效优于对照组,使用 Icon 渗透树脂,可以掩盖着色牙表面,从而恢复牙齿表面的光洁度、色泽度,因此二者联合大大提高了氟斑牙的美观效果,表明 Icon 渗透树脂渗透治疗氟斑牙疗效显著且短期不会反弹,Icon 渗透树脂会快速、充分渗透至病损患牙的显微结构中,从而提高了美观效果,本研究结果与孙红蕾结果类似^[26]。

治疗后即刻、12 周两组的病损面积比明显降低,且同时间点观察组的病损面积比明显较对照组低,表明是由于牙齿颜色由牙釉质、牙本质、牙釉质半透明决定的,漂白后牙齿表面产生理化性质变化,其表面通透性增加,变得粗糙,挖源性色素容易沉积在牙釉质表面,牙齿颜色不稳定,尤其是在漂白初期,患牙颜色会快速的变黄或变棕,从而出现患牙反色情况^[27,28]。而在氟斑牙治疗中加用 Icon 渗透树脂后,大大降低了患牙的病损面积比,该结果与本研究色阶结果类似,主要是有由于渗透树脂表面张力大,可通过虹吸作用渗入至患牙釉质的空隙中,其可阻断外源性色素侵入至患牙的牙釉质中,从而大大降低了患牙的反色效应;同时渗透树脂可应用在难以接近的牙齿邻近表面,可以完善 Nd:YAG 激光难以接触的患牙区域,从而降低了患牙的病损面积比。

对照组治疗后即刻、12 周时的患牙牙釉质硬度明显较治疗前及观察组同时间点低。表明加用病损面积比后,会提高患牙牙釉质硬度,主要是由于 Icon 渗透树脂可与剩余牙釉柱混合,形成釉质-渗透树脂的混合物,恢复牙釉质形态,且其对牙釉质硬度影响较小^[29,30]。

药物漂白氟斑牙后会出现患牙敏感,观察组的牙齿敏感度、满意度明显优于对照组。主要是由于 Nd:YAG 激光美白虽可将患牙表面色素去除,而原色素沉着部位较为粗糙,缺乏正常牙釉质光泽度,虽然治疗中会照射在外露牙本质小管上,使得小管口出现热凝固,进而被封闭,但其不能完全消除患牙的敏感症状,同时 Nd:YAG 激光需要较大能量才能达到漂白效

果,可能造成牙髓热损伤,因此也会增加患牙的敏感度;而加入 Icon 渗透树脂后,其可渗透至患牙釉质多孔结构中,阻断空隙,降低外源性刺激影响牙本质通道,降低患牙敏感度。观察组患者的满意度明显优于对照组,与该组病损面积比小、患牙敏感度低,美学效果好有关。

而 Icon 渗透树脂渗透治疗中也存在一定问题,该治疗过程包括酸蚀、干燥、渗透三个步骤,首先用 15%盐酸凝胶对牙齿表面进行酸蚀,从而有助于树脂渗透至病损深层,而因被唾液部分矿化釉质表层会对树脂向深部空隙渗透产生影响,操作中若 15%盐酸凝胶不慎接触到软组织,超过 30 s 会引起溃疡,因此操作中必须使用橡皮章进行隔离保护。

综上所述,Nd:YAG 激光联合 Icon 渗透树脂可提高氟斑牙患牙的疗效,缩小病损面积比、患牙敏感度,提高美学效果,且不影响患牙牙釉质硬度,其是氟斑牙具有潜能的治疗方法。

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