

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2024.12.016

## 浓缩自体生长因子对牙周组织再生术用于重度牙周炎患者疗效, 牙龈厚度和免疫因子水平影响分析\*

玛衣努尔·艾赛提 马依热·阿布都赛麦提 热孜亚·艾尼 张 森 苏 旭

(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:探讨浓缩自体生长因子联合牙周组织再生术对重度牙周炎患者疗效,牙龈厚度和免疫因子水平影响。方法:选取我院2019年6月至2020年6月收治的58例重度牙周炎患者,分为对照组和观察组,各29例。对照组接受牙周组织再生术;观察组接受牙周组织再生术联合浓缩自体生长因子治疗。分别在治疗前、治疗9个月后复诊,对比两组患者临床疗效,治疗前后牙龈厚度、视觉模拟量表(VAS)评分,治疗前后龈沟液及血清白细胞介素-17(IL-17)、白细胞介素-23(interleukin-17, IL-23)、白细胞介素-17(IL-23)表达水平。结果:与对照组相比,观察组总有效率高( $P<0.05$ );治疗前,两组患者牙龈厚度、VAS评分对比无差异( $P>0.05$ ),治疗后两组患者牙龈厚度增加,观察组高于对照组,VAS评分降低,观察组低于对照组( $P<0.05$ );治疗前,两组患者龈沟液IL-17、IL-23、IL-10对比无差异( $P>0.05$ ),治疗后,两组患者龈沟液因子表达有差异,观察组较对照组有差异( $P<0.05$ );治疗前,两组患者血清IL-17、IL-23、IL-10对比无差异( $P>0.05$ ),治疗后,两组患者血清因子表达有差异,观察组较对照组有差异( $P<0.05$ )。结论:浓缩自体生长因子联合牙周组织再生术可对重度牙周炎治疗效果显著,可增加患者牙龈厚度,减轻疼痛程度,改善龈沟液及血清中免疫因子水平,减轻炎症反应,值得临床应用推广。

**关键词:** 浓缩自体生长因子;牙周组织再生术;重度牙周炎;临床疗效

中图分类号:R781.4 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2024)12-2288-05

## Analysis of the Effects of Concentrated Autologous Growth Factor on the Efficacy, Gingival Thickness, and Immune Factor Levels of Periodontal Tissue Regeneration Surgery in Patients with Severe Periodontitis\*

Mayinur·Essetti, Mayire·Abdusemaiti, Rezia·Aini, ZHANG Miao, SU Xu

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

**ABSTRACT Objective:** To explore the therapeutic effect of concentrated autologous growth factor combined with periodontal tissue regeneration on patients with severe periodontitis, as well as the effects of gingival thickness and immune factor levels. **Methods:** A prospective study was conducted on 58 patients with severe periodontitis admitted to our hospital from June 2019 to June 2020. They were divided into a matched group and an observation group using a random number table method, with 29 patients in each group. The matched group received periodontal tissue regeneration surgery; The observation group received periodontal tissue regeneration surgery combined with concentrated autologous growth factor treatment. Prior to treatment and 9 months Post-treatment, follow-up visits were conducted to compare the clinical efficacy of the two groups of patients, including gingival thickness, visual analog scale (VAS) scores, and the expression levels of interleukin-17(IL-17), interleukin-23(IL-23), and interleukin-17(IL-23) in gingival crevicular fluid and serum before and Post-treatment. **Results:** The total effective rate of 93.10% in the observation group was higher than 72.41% in the matched group ( $P<0.05$ ); Pretherapy, there was no difference in gingival thickness and VAS score between the two groups of patients ( $P>0.05$ ). Post-treatment, the gingival thickness of the two groups of patients increased, and the observation group was higher than the matched group, while the VAS score decreased. The observation group was lower than the matched group ( $P<0.05$ ); Pretherapy, there was no difference in the comparison of gingival crevicular fluid IL-17, IL-23, and IL-10 between the two groups ( $P>0.05$ ). Post-treatment, the expression of gingival crevicular fluid factor was different between the two groups of patients, and the observation group was different compared with the matched group ( $P<0.05$ ); Pretherapy, there was no difference in serum IL-17, IL-23, and IL-10 comparison ( $P>0.05$ ). Post-treatment, the serum factor expression between the two groups was different, and the observation group was different compared with the matched group ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** The combination of concentrated autologous growth factor and periodontal tissue regeneration has a significant therapeutic effect on severe periodontitis. It can increase the thickness of the patient's gingiva, reduce pain, improve the levels of immune factors in gingival crevicular fluid and serum, and reduce inflammatory reactions. It is worthy of clinical application and promotion.

\* 基金项目:新疆维吾尔自治区2021年度面上基金项目(2021D01C161)

作者简介:玛衣努尔·艾赛提(1983-),女,硕士研究生,主治医师,研究方向:口腔方面,E-mail:mayinueraisati@163.com

(收稿日期:2023-11-05 接受日期:2023-11-28)

**Key words:** Concentrated autologous growth factor; Periodontal tissue regeneration surgery; Severe periodontitis; Clinical efficacy

**Chinese Library Classification(CLC):** R781.4 **Document code:** A

**Article ID:**1673-6273(2024)12-2288-05

## 前言

牙周炎是菌斑生物膜为始动因子发生在牙周支持组织的慢性炎症。早期牙周炎仅表现为牙龈红肿,随着病情进展,会出现牙龈出血、牙周组织疼痛、牙齿松动等情况,尤其是重度牙周炎患者预后较差,牙齿丧失率较高,严重威胁患者的身心健康<sup>[1,2]</sup>。随着口腔医学发展,引导组织再生术(GTR)成为临床上牙髓根尖周疾病患牙保存治疗手段的有益补充及最后一道防线,GTR可隔离结缔组织、根面,使牙周膜细胞优先占领根面,进而使得暴露于牙周袋内的根面上产生新的牙骨质形成新附着,对重度牙周炎治疗领域中的效果已得到证实<sup>[3]</sup>。但临床实践发现,但受到移植材料吸收或排斥的作用,牙周骨再生的过程会受到一定程度影响<sup>[4]</sup>。浓缩生长因子(CGF)作为组织修复和

再生领域具有潜力的自体生物活性因子,据报道<sup>[5]</sup>,CGF有利于组织修复,缩短骨整合时间,提高治疗质量。随后CGF被广泛用于上颌窦提升、位点保存、种植骨缺损修复等方面。一项对垂直骨缺损研究中显示<sup>[6]</sup>,CGF联合GTR具有正面促进效应。因此,本研究探讨浓缩自体生长因子联合牙周组织再生术对重度牙周炎患者疗效,牙龈厚度和免疫因子水平影响。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

选取2019年6月至2020年6月收治的58例重度牙周炎患者,分为对照组和观察组,各29例。经医院伦理委员会审查,知情同意。两组患者一般资料对比无差异( $P>0.05$ ),见表1。

表1 一般资料

Table 1 General Information

Baseline information	Observation group (n=29)	matched group (n=29)	$\chi^2/t$	P
Gender (male/female)	11/18	13/16	0.284	0.594
Age ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , year)	46.53 $\pm$ 6.57	48.11 $\pm$ 7.62	0.846	0.401
Course of disease ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , year)	3.01 $\pm$ 0.78	3.09 $\pm$ 0.85	0.373	0.710
BMI( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	23.44 $\pm$ 1.96	23.31 $\pm$ 1.89	0.257	0.798
Smoking history(n, %)	6(20.69)	7(24.14)	0.099	0.758

### 1.2 纳排标准

纳入标准:①符合重度牙周炎的诊断标准<sup>[7]</sup>,影像学检查显示牙槽骨不同程度吸收;②存在松动度小于II度的邻牙,且距离患牙小于2mm;③患牙存在探诊深度达到或超过根尖的位点且松动III度。

排除标准:①侵袭性牙周炎;②合并糖尿病、类风湿关节炎等全身系统疾病者;③牙周手术禁忌证;④入组前3个月接受过非甾体抗炎药、激素等治疗。

### 1.3 方法

所有患者均在术前先进行牙周基础治疗,控制感染,待急性炎症控制后,进行龈上洁治、龈下刮治、平整根面的治疗,并进行口腔卫生健康宣教。菌斑指数小于40%、全口探诊出血阳性百分比小于25%后进行手术。

对照组:接受牙周组织再生术治疗,具体方法为:沿龈缘水平将黏骨膜切开,采用Widman翻瓣术式暴露患牙的牙周骨缺损部位,以邻近牙槽嵴边缘为手术界限,去除牙周袋内壁的上皮及肉芽组织,并平整根面、修整牙槽骨,根据缺损类型和牙槽骨缺损的部位采用修改胶原膜植入进行覆盖,确保与牙颈部根面贴合,完全覆盖缺损区域,严密缝合粘骨膜瓣,将受损牙龈组织程度清除。

观察组:接受牙周组织再生术联合浓缩自体生长因子治疗,具体方法为:术前抽取肘静脉血10~40mL置于无抗凝剂试管中,采用TG12M离心机离心,取出CGF纤维蛋白凝块,并静

置10min,去除血浆层和红细胞层后制成CGF膜片或剪成碎颗粒备用。采用Widman翻瓣术式暴露患牙的牙周骨缺损部位,刮净肉芽,平整根面,待彻底清创后修整牙槽骨和牙龈形态,对术区采用生理盐水反复冲洗。在骨缺损区使用部分颗粒状CGF进行填充,使得其与骨袋口齐平。在缺损区根面和牙槽骨表面覆盖CGF膜片,覆盖面需 $\geq$ 骨缺损区2~3mm,冠方边缘位于龈缘下1~2mm。待骨质完全贴合后进行复位龈瓣。

术后指导所有患者进行菌斑控制,随访9个月,在这个时间段内行相关龈上牙面清洁治疗。

### 1.4 观察指标与疗效判定标准

(1)疗效判定标准:显效:牙周袋基本消失,基本无牙松动,X线检未见牙槽骨破坏增加,咬合正常;有效:牙周袋仍存在,尚有牙松动,咬合功能有恢复;牙周袋未见缓解,牙松动加重,咬合功能未恢复,牙槽骨破坏增加为无效。总有效率为显效、有效例数之和占总例数百分比<sup>[8]</sup>。

(2)治疗前、治疗9个月后选择垂直于牙齿长轴的锥形束CT切片矢状面,确定牙齿长轴以下水平,选择垂直于长轴的点距牙龈边缘4mm,从牙槽骨组织到牙龈组织的轮廓测量牙龈厚度。并对患者采取VAS评分,评价疼痛水平,总分为0~10分,分数与疼痛成正比<sup>[9]</sup>。

(3)分别在治疗前及治疗9个月后复诊选取16、11、26、36、31、46近中颊位点(龈沟液样本,去除牙菌斑、结石。在牙近中颊侧位点插入吸潮纸尖,停留30s,取出后离心取上清液。以

ELISA 检测 IL-17、IL-23、IL-10 水平。

(4) 分别在治疗前及治疗 9 个月后复诊抽取 5 mL 外周静脉血,离心取上清液。全自动生化仪(型号:zs400)以酶联免疫吸附法检测血清白细胞介素 IL-17、IL-23、IL-10 水平。

### 1.5 统计学方法

采取 SPSS 23.0,计数资料以(n%)表示, $\chi^2$  检验;计量资料

用( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,t 检验;以  $P < 0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 临床疗效对比

与对照组相比,观察组总有效率高( $P < 0.05$ ),见表 2。

表 2 两组疗效对比(n,%)

Table 2 Comparison of therapeutic effects between two groups (n, %)

Groups	n	Apparent effect	Effective	Invalid	Total effective rate
Observation group	29	17(58.62)	10(34.48)	2(6.90)	27(93.10)
Matched group	29	10(34.48)	11(37.93)	8(27.59)	21(72.41)
$\chi^2$	-	-	-	-	4.350
$P$	-	-	-	-	0.037

### 2.2 牙龈厚度与疼痛水平对比

治疗前,两组患者牙龈厚度、VAS 评分对比无差异( $P > 0.05$ ),

治疗后两组患者牙龈厚度增加,观察组高于对照组,VAS 评分降低,观察组低于对照组( $P < 0.05$ ),见表 3。

表 3 牙龈厚度与疼痛水平对比( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Table 3 Comparison of Gingival Thickness and Pain Levels ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Groups	n	Gingival thickness(mm)		VAS (Score)	
		Pretherapy	Post-treatment	Pretherapy	Post-treatment
Observation group	29	1.07 $\pm$ 0.25	1.57 $\pm$ 0.23*	3.44 $\pm$ 0.31	1.32 $\pm$ 0.25*
Matched group	29	1.05 $\pm$ 0.17	1.32 $\pm$ 0.12*	3.31 $\pm$ 0.37	1.72 $\pm$ 0.22*
t	-	0.555	14.952	0.128	9.957
$P$	-	0.575	0.001	0.879	0.001

Note: compared with the matched group, \* $P < 0.05$ , the same below.

### 2.3 龈沟液免疫因子水平对比

治疗前,两组患者龈沟液 IL-17、IL-23、IL-10 对比无明显差

异( $P > 0.05$ ),治疗后,两组患者龈沟液因子表达有差异,观察组较对照组有差异( $P < 0.05$ ),见表 4。

表 4 龈沟液免疫因子水平对比( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Table 4 Comparison of immune factor levels in gingival crevicular fluid ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Groups	n	IL-17 (ng/ L)		IL-23( $\mu$ g/ L)		IL-10( $\mu$ g/ L)	
		Pretherapy	Post-treatment	Pretherapy	Post-treatment	Pretherapy	Post-treatment
Observation group	29	613.58 $\pm$ 80.15	143.36 $\pm$ 42.12*	14.42 $\pm$ 3.48	3.34 $\pm$ 1.31*	3.44 $\pm$ 1.29	2.49 $\pm$ 0.24*
Matched group	29	611.58 $\pm$ 88.10	165.49 $\pm$ 30.19*	14.31 $\pm$ 2.29	4.57 $\pm$ 2.23*	3.42 $\pm$ 1.27	3.27 $\pm$ 0.38*
t	-	0.040	2.984	0.089	2.787	0.068	10.698
$P$	-	0.968	0.004	0.929	0.007	0.946	0.001

### 2.4 血清免疫因子水平对比

治疗前,两组患者血清 IL-17、IL-23、IL-10 对比无差异( $P > 0.05$ ),治疗后,两组患者血清因子表达有差异,观察组较对照组有差异( $P < 0.05$ ),见表 5。

## 3 讨论

GTR 是近年来兴起的牙周再生治疗手段,通过纳米羟基磷灰石的植入来促进牙周膜细胞的增殖、牙周骨的再生<sup>[10]</sup>。在牙周炎患者中的治疗效果受到越来越多的认可,尽管如此,对

于重度牙周炎患者而言,牙槽骨的吸收、伴有不同程度的骨内缺损的发生等状态导致单纯予以牙周组织再生术效果并不显著<sup>[11]</sup>,这归咎于再生组织成分缺乏主动的诱导分化和加速生长作用,若能更好的解决载体问题无疑推动 GTR 技术获得新的实践。随着生物材料的发展,生长因子疗法有利于组织修复和再生而受到广泛关注。CGF 已被用作修复组织再生过程中骨内缺损、脂肪移植和鼻窦增大的促进剂,以往的研究发现<sup>[12]</sup>,CGF 可以通过增加角化牙龈来改善牙龈退缩。另有研究显示<sup>[13]</sup>,CGF 通过 AKT/Wnt/ $\beta$ -catenin 和 YAP 信号通路促进牙龈再

表 5 血清免疫因子水平对比( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )  
Table 5 Comparison of serum immune factor levels ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Groups	n	IL-17 (ng/ L)		IL-23( $\mu$ g/ L)		IL-10( $\mu$ g/ L)	
		Pretherapy	Post-treatment	Pretherapy	Post-treatment	Pretherapy	Post-treatment
Observation group	29	45.23 $\pm$ 8.35	15.62 $\pm$ 3.24*	4.83 $\pm$ 1.37	0.66 $\pm$ 0.12*	531.23 $\pm$ 37.36	784.62 $\pm$ 113.66*
Matched group	29	46.11 $\pm$ 9.52	18.25 $\pm$ 2.32*	4.31 $\pm$ 1.36	1.31 $\pm$ 0.27*	530.26 $\pm$ 48.22	675.26 $\pm$ 89.35*
t	-	0.381	7.478	0.256	8.194	0.015	3.486
P	-	0.705	0.001	0.799	0.015	0.988	0.001

生, 这让 CGF 进行组织再生产生了有希望的临床和实验结果, 也为 CGF 联合 GTR 治疗重度牙周炎提供了一定的参考依据。

本研究发现, 与对照组相比, 观察组总有效率较高( $P < 0.05$ ), 与彭治凯等<sup>[14]</sup>研究结果相符。彭治凯等研究发现, 对牙周炎患者采取 GTR 联合正畸治疗可改善其临床症状, 临床疗效显著。其原因为, GTR 能够为口腔正畸治疗提供良好的环境基础, 促进受损的牙周组织与压根周围组织吸收与再生。另外, CGF 可促进组织再生、修复<sup>[15-17]</sup>。随后 CGF 体外培养原代人牙周膜细胞实验中显示<sup>[18]</sup>, 人牙龈成纤维细胞能在 CGF 胶原膜上黏附、增殖。动物实验中<sup>[19]</sup>, GTR 中应用 CGF 术后 3 个月发现, 术区的狗新生牙槽骨不仅具有高度优势, 还具有组织学上的高骨成熟度。由此可见, CGF 利于细胞黏附, 增殖, 可辅助改善重度牙周炎的临床疗效。

牙龈厚度是影响牙周疾病的进展以及影响牙周和恢复性和矫正治疗的结果, 也是牙周健康的保障因素<sup>[20]</sup>。本研究发现治疗后两组患者牙龈厚度增加, 观察组较对照组高, VAS 评分降低, 观察组低于对照组( $P < 0.05$ )。提示采取浓缩自体生长因子联合牙周组织再生术可增加重度牙周炎患者的牙龈厚度, 减轻其牙周疼痛水平, 与 Bozkurt DŞ 等研究相符。Bozkurt DŞ 等<sup>[21]</sup>研究显示, CGF 可将角化牙龈增加 0.58 mm。在 CGF 对牙周加速成骨正畸研究显示<sup>[22]</sup>, CGF 治疗增加了牙周加速成骨正畸患者牙龈厚度水平。本研究将这一发现拓展至重度牙周炎患者中, 证实了 CGF 联合 GTR 可有效增加 GT 水平。这归因于 CGF 含有更大、更密集和更丰富的生长因子和纤维蛋白基质, 可产生促进组织修复再生作用, 通过与 GTR 联合产生协同效应, 为牙龈缺损区域再生提供稳定良好的修复环境, 改善牙龈厚度的同时, 改善牙周炎治疗效果, 减轻患者疼痛程度<sup>[23,24]</sup>。

牙周组织的炎症是宿主免疫防御反应与微生物相互作用的结果, 牙周炎的发病机制被认为与免疫密切相关<sup>[25]</sup>。先天免疫起早期防御作用, 随着慢性炎症的进展, 适应性免疫反应被激活, 介导受损牙周组织的修复和再生<sup>[26]</sup>。目前认为, Treg 细胞具有抑制免疫反应的作用, 可维持机体的免疫耐受, Th17 则具有明显促进炎症的作用, 引起组织炎性病理损伤, 两者对立统一, 参与机体骨髓炎症反应<sup>[27,28]</sup>。本研究结果表明, 治疗后两组患者牙龈厚度增加, 观察组高于对照组, VAS 评分降低, 观察组低于对照组( $P < 0.05$ ); 治疗后, 两组患者血清 IL-17、IL-23 水平降低, 观察组低于对照组, IL-10 水平升高, 观察组高于对照组( $P < 0.05$ )。提示采取 CGF 联合 GTR 治疗可改善重度牙周炎患者的免疫因子水平, 降低患者机体炎症反应, 与李菲等<sup>[29]</sup>研究相符。李菲等研究显示, CGF 联合 GTR 可促进内侧牙周缺

损及外侧牙龈组织的愈合, 减轻术后免疫炎症反应。这主要是因为, 观察组免疫因子改善显著在于 CGF 中富含多种生长因子, 其可有效地滞留血小板及生长因子同时捕获循环血中的干细胞、免疫细胞等促进组织修复, 从而改善机体及龈沟液免疫炎症水平<sup>[30]</sup>。

综上所述, 浓缩自体生长因子联合牙周组织再生术可对重度牙周炎治疗效果显著, 可增加患者牙龈厚度, 减轻疼痛程度, 改善龈沟液及血清中免疫因子水平, 减轻炎症反应, 值得临床应用推广。然而, 在解释本研究结果时, 应考虑以下限制: 仅选择术后 9 个月的测量期来评估牙龈厚度和免疫水平, 鉴于长期评估至关重要, 可能对临床决策和促进这一新策略的应用产生相关影响, 故后期将延长观察时间。

#### 参考文献(References)

- [1] Chen MX, Zhong YJ, Dong QQ, et al. Global, regional, and national burden of severe periodontitis, 1990-2019: An analysis of the Global Burden of Disease Study 2019 [J]. J Clin Periodontol, 2021, 48(9): 1165-1188.
- [2] Suvan J, Leira Y, Moreno Sancho FM, et al. Subgingival instrumentation for treatment of periodontitis. A systematic review[J]. J Clin Periodontol, 2020, 11(10): 155-175.
- [3] Baniulyte G, Ali K, Burns L. Guided tissue regeneration techniques involving blood-derived products in periradicular surgery: a systematic review and meta-analysis protocol [J]. JBI Evid Synth, 2021, 19(12): 3378-3383.
- [4] Stavropoulos A, Bertl K, Spineli LM, et al. Medium- and long-term clinical benefits of periodontal regenerative/reconstructive procedures in intrabony defects: Systematic review and network meta-analysis of randomized controlled clinical studies[J]. J Clin Periodontol, 2021, 48(3): 410-430.
- [5] Chen J, Wan Y, Lin Y, et al. Considerations for Clinical Use of Concentrated Growth Factor in Maxillofacial Regenerative Medicine [J]. J Craniofac Surg, 2021, 32(4): 1316-1321.
- [6] Isler SC, Soysal F, Ceyhanlı T, et al. Regenerative surgical treatment of peri-implantitis using either a collagen membrane or concentrated growth factor: A 12-month randomized clinical trial [J]. Clin Implant Dent Relat Res, 2018, 20(5): 703-712.
- [7] 中华口腔医学会牙周病学专业委员会. 重度牙周炎诊断标准及特殊人群牙周病治疗原则的中国专家共识 [J]. 中华口腔医学杂志, 2017, 52(2): 67-71.
- [8] 曹采方. 临床牙周病学[M]. 北京: 北京大学医学出版社, 2006: 127.
- [9] 吕晨, 邹建玲, 沈淑华, 等. 视觉模拟量表和语言评价量表用于术后疼痛评估的比较[J]. 全科医学临床与教育, 2004, 2(4): 245-249.

- [10] Lim JW, Jang KJ, Son H, et al. Aligned Nanofiber-Guided Bone Regeneration Barrier Incorporated with Equine Bone-Derived Hydroxyapatite for Alveolar Bone Regeneration[J]. *Polymers (Basel)*, 2020, 13(1): 60.
- [11] Said AA, Xie J, Zhang Q. Recent Progress in Organic Electron Transport Materials in Inverted Perovskite Solar Cells [J]. *Small*, 2019, 15(27): e1900854.
- [12] Korkmaz B, Balli U. Clinical evaluation of the treatment of multiple gingival recessions with connective tissue graft or concentrated growth factor using tunnel technique: a randomized controlled clinical trial[J]. *Clin Oral Investig*, 2021, 25(11): 6347-6356.
- [13] Qi L, Liu L, Hu Y, et al. Concentrated growth factor promotes gingival regeneration through the AKT/Wnt/ $\beta$ -catenin and YAP signaling pathways[J]. *Artif Cells Nanomed Biotechnol*, 2020, 48(1): 920-932.
- [14] 彭治凯,徐佳.牙周组织再生术联合无托槽隐形矫治对牙周炎患者龈沟液炎症因子的影响 [J]. *中国微生态学杂志*, 2021, 33(8): 911-915.
- [15] Chen L, Cheng J, Cai Y, et al. Efficacy of concentrated growth factor (CGF) in the surgical treatment of oral diseases: a systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. *BMC Oral Health*, 2023, 23(1): 712.
- [16] Kaufner L, von Heymann C, Henkelmann A, et al. Erythropoietin plus iron versus control treatment including placebo or iron for preoperative anaemic adults undergoing non-cardiac surgery [J]. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*, 2020, 8(8): CD012451.
- [17] Zayed M, Iohara K, Watanabe H, et al. CCR3 antagonist protects against induced cellular senescence and promotes rejuvenation in periodontal ligament cells for stimulating pulp regeneration in the aged dog[J]. *Sci Rep*, 2020, 10(1): 8631.
- [18] Marchetti E, Mancini L, Bernardi S, et al. Evaluation of Different Autologous Platelet Concentrate Biomaterials: Morphological and Biological Comparisons and Considerations [J]. *Materials (Basel)*, 2020, 13(10): 2282.
- [19] Xu F, Qiao L, Zhao Y, et al. The potential application of concentrated growth factor in pulp regeneration: an in vitro and in vivo study[J]. *Stem Cell Res Ther*, 2019, 10(1): 134.
- [20] Anand PS, Bansal A, Sheno BR, et al. Width and thickness of the gingiva in periodontally healthy individuals in a central Indian population: a cross-sectional study[J]. *Clin Oral Investig*, 2022, 26(1): 751-759.
- [21] Bozkurt DŞ, Öngöz Dede F, Ballı U, et al. Concentrated growth factor in the treatment of adjacent multiple gingival recessions: a split-mouth randomized clinical trial [J]. *J Clin Periodontol*, 2015, 42(9): 868-875.
- [22] Chen X, Chen Y, Hou Y, et al. Modulation of proliferation and differentiation of gingiva-derived mesenchymal stem cells by concentrated growth factors: Potential implications in tissue engineering for dental regeneration and repair [J]. *Int J Mol Med*, 2019, 44(1): 37-46.
- [23] 陈雨,笪海芹,陈莹,等.浓缩生长因子联合微创外科技术治疗牙周炎垂直骨缺损的效果评价 [J]. *中国实用口腔科杂志*, 2022, 15(3): 325-329.
- [24] 李芷莹,冯立新,徐颖,等.不同自体血小板浓缩物在重度牙周炎拔牙后位点保存中的应用 [J]. *口腔颌面修复学杂志*, 2022, 23(3): 190-195.
- [25] Lei L, Yu Y, Han J, et al. Quantification of growth factors in advanced platelet-rich fibrin and concentrated growth factors and their clinical efficacy as adjunctive to the GTR procedure in periodontal intrabony defects[J]. *J Periodontol*, 2020, 91(4): 462-472.
- [26] Fine N, Chadwick JW, Sun C, et al. Periodontal Inflammation Primes the Systemic Innate Immune Response [J]. *J Dent Res*, 2021, 100(3): 318-325.
- [27] Hong JW, Lim JH, Chung CJ, et al. Immune Tolerance of Human Dental Pulp-Derived Mesenchymal Stem Cells Mediated by CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>FoxP3<sup>+</sup> Regulatory T-Cells and Induced by TGF- $\beta$ 1 and IL-10[J]. *Yonsei Med J*, 2017, 58(5): 1031-1039.
- [28] Li ZP, Liu YX, Huang RX, et al. Preclinical study of the effects of fluorinated porcine hydroxyapatite in repairing peri-implant bone defects in canine mandible [J]. *Zhonghua Kou Qiang Yi Xue Za Zhi*, 2020, 55(11): 908-914.
- [29] 李菲,乔静,段晋瑜,等.引导性组织再生术对浓缩生长因子联合植骨术治疗下颌磨牙II度根分叉病变临床效果的影响[J]. *北京大学学报(医学版)*, 2020, 52(2): 346-352.
- [30] Glynis A, Foschi F, Kefalou I, et al. Regenerative Endodontic Procedures for the Treatment of Necrotic Mature Teeth with Apical Periodontitis: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials[J]. *J Endod*, 2021, 47(6): 873-882.