

妊娠期口腔急症的临床考量

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[摘要] 妊娠期是口腔疾病患病和治疗的特殊时期, 妊娠期发生的口腔急症需得到恰当的处置。一方面, 孕妇生理环境、个人习惯的改变增加了部分口腔疾病的易感性; 另一方面, 为了保证孕妇和胎儿安全, 临床治疗策略局限。孕妇应掌握口腔健康知识、增强口腔保健意识。口腔医生应在“孕前预防, 孕期治标, 孕后治本”的原则下, 根据不同的妊娠时期制定合适的治疗方案, 以最安全、简单、有效的手段控制急症、防止疾病进展, 避免对孕妇和胎儿的不良影响。防治结合, 让孕妇和口腔医生共同维护妊娠期口腔健康。本文围绕妊娠期治疗原则, 对妊娠期口腔急症治疗的时机选择、临床管理和不同疾病的治疗策略等进行了总结。

[关键词] 妊娠期; 口腔疾病; 急症; 治疗时机; 临床管理; 治疗策略

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Clinical considerations of emergent oral manifestations during pregnancy

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[Abstract] Pregnancy is a special period for developing and treating oral diseases. Oral emergencies during pregnancy need to be handled appropriately. Changes in the physiological environments and personal habits of pregnant women increase susceptibility to some oral diseases. However, clinical treatment strategies are limited due to the need to ensure the safety of pregnant women and fetuses. Pregnant women should obtain oral health knowledge and enhance their awareness. Dentists should adhere to the principle of “prevention before pregnancy, controlling symptoms during pregnancy, and treating diseases after pregnancy” for different pregnancy periods. They should also formulate appropriate treatment plans to control emergencies, prevent disease progression, and avoid harmful effects on pregnant women by using the safest, simplest, and most effective strategies that avoid adverse effects on fetuses. Pregnant women and dentists should combine prevention and treatment while collaborating in maintaining oral health during pregnancy. This article focuses on the principles of treatment during pregnancy, and the treatment timing, clinical management, and treatment strategies of different diseases causing oral emergencies during pregnancy are reviewed.

[Key words] pregnancy; oral diseases; emergency; treatment timing; clinical management; treatment strategy

妊娠期间, 孕妇全身和口腔局部环境、饮食

和口腔卫生习惯等发生了改变, 龈炎、牙龈增生、龋齿、牙髓炎和智齿冠周炎等口腔疾病在妊娠期高发^[1]。妊娠期龈炎的患病率为30%~100%^[2], 牙周炎患病率约为40%^[3], 患龋率可达40%~60%^[4-6], 而育龄期妇女平均拥有多于1颗第三磨牙^[7]。这些疾病常表现为疼痛、出血和肿痛等急症, 严重影响

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响孕妇的口腔健康和生活质量,甚至可能对全身健康造成损害^[8-10]。同时孕妇口腔问题可能导致包括早产、低体重儿等不良妊娠结局^[11-15],并影响胎儿出生后的生长发育^[16-17]。但由于对口腔疾病危害认识的不足、担心妊娠期口腔治疗的安全性和牙科恐惧等原因,孕妇口腔疾病的就诊率很低^[18]。同时,部分口腔医生囿于观念、知识和技术等原因,影响了对孕妇口腔疾病的诊治。George等^[19]的研究发现,43%的口腔医生不清楚牙周病与不良妊娠结局的关系,同时,对孕妇开展口腔治疗是相对安全的^[20-21]。口腔医生对孕妇诊治的不及时、不科学可能导致孕妇出现严重的并发症,甚至影响自身和胎儿健康。本文综述了妊娠期常见口腔急症在不同时期的临床决策和管理策略,以期更新口腔医生的观念和知识,为更安全地诊治孕妇口腔急症提供参考。

1 妊娠期口腔疾病的急症治疗原则

针对妊娠期口腔疾病,笔者提倡“孕前预防,孕期治标,孕后治本”的原则,并将在孕前、孕期和孕后的常见口腔治疗总结如下(图1)。



图1 妊娠期口腔疾病治疗原则

Fig 1 Treatment principles for oral diseases during pregnancy

孕前口腔健康检查、口腔疾病治疗有助于妊娠期口腔保健,并避免妊娠期口腔急症的发生。如对牙周疾病而言,文献^[14,22-25]报告妊娠期牙周基础治疗对改善牙周炎导致的不良妊娠结果的意义不明显,且考虑到妊娠期尤其是妊娠前期医患双方对治疗上的顾虑,笔者建议尽量将牙周基础治疗前移至孕前,以在最大程度上改善孕妇的口腔健康状况和减少对胎儿的不良影响。基于治疗风险的考量,孕期口腔疾病的治疗应以缓解急症而非治愈疾病为目的。制定孕妇的治疗方案时,与普通患者相区分,应避免非必要的口腔处置,以最有效微创的手段缓解疼痛等不适,防止疾病进

展。在整个治疗过程中,应控制时长、密切关注孕妇状态,全程做好疼痛控制和临床关怀。对于产后进入哺乳期的患者,口腔医生不再担心口腔操作本身对胎儿的损害,在排除禁忌证后即可正常操作。口腔治疗相关局部和全身用药如局麻药、抗菌药物等,仍应考量对婴儿影响。产后患者除了控制病情进展外,可酌情行完善的口腔治疗,恢复功能和美观。与其他特殊人群不同,孕妇的全身情况具有非常鲜明的阶段性,口腔医生应该根据孕妇自身及妊娠情况,制定适当的治疗方案。

2 妊娠期口腔治疗的时机

2012年美国专家共识声明指出,适当的口腔健康维护在妊娠各时期都是安全且必要的^[26-27],建议医生从治疗安全性和患者舒适度出发,根据不同妊娠时期制定不同治疗方案^[28]。流产、早产、临产等先兆和子痫前期、高血糖危象等,属于妊娠期口腔治疗禁忌证。先兆流产症状指妊娠28周前出现少量阴道流血伴随阵发性下腹痛或腰背痛,先兆临产症状表现为不规律宫缩、胎儿下降感、见红,早产则表现为宫缩,与足月临产相似。子痫是妊娠期高血压综合征的严重并发症,是造成母儿死亡的最主要原因,对于收缩压 ≥ 18.67 kPa (140 mmHg)和(或)舒张压 ≥ 12.00 kPa (90 mmHg)的孕妇,应询问患者是否出现蛋白尿、头痛、视力模糊、上腹痛、少尿、抽搐等症状,排除子痫前期的可能,避免子痫的发生。高血糖危象包括糖尿病酮症酸中毒和高血糖高渗性综合征等^[29],妊娠合并糖尿病患者随机血糖 > 13.9 mmol/L,有不明原因的恶心、呕吐、乏力、头痛甚至昏迷者,要高度警惕糖尿病酮症酸中毒^[30-31]。总之,在进行任何口腔治疗前,应仔细询问相关症状和既往史,若有相应病史和体征,不应实施任何口腔治疗,应尽快转至产科或专科就诊。

妊娠期分为孕早期、孕中期和孕晚期。孕早期为最后1次月经期的第1天至妊娠期间第13周零6天,约为妊娠期前3个月;孕早期使用药物对胎儿致畸或致死风险较高^[32];同时,孕早期由于胚胎畸形或发育异常、孕妇过度紧张、恐惧等精神刺激后易自然流产;孕吐等早孕反应也会加重患者口腔诊疗过程的不适,因此孕早期应尽量避免非紧急的牙科治疗。孕中期指妊娠第14周至27周,约为妊娠的第4至6个月,此时胎儿的分化发育基本完成,组织和器官转向成熟,致畸风险

较小, 孕妇心态较平稳, 是公认口腔治疗最安全的时期^[33-34]。孕晚期是指从孕28周到生产, 约为妊娠期后3个月, 在孕晚期特别是孕晚期后半段, 孕妇精神压力过大容易产生应激反应诱发宫缩, 导致早产^[35]。此外, 孕晚期胎儿较大, 孕妇在口腔治疗体位时下腔静脉更易受压而产生体位不适。因此, 孕晚期应尽量缩短椅旁操作时间, 并将复杂耗时的非必要牙科治疗延迟到妊娠终止后。孕中晚期可监测胎心音, 其相对安全范围是110~160次/min^[36]。

3 妊娠期口腔疾病影像学检查建议

口腔影像学检查包括放射性检查(X线片、锥形束CT、螺旋CT)和非放射性检查[超声、磁共振成像(magnetic resonance imaging, MRI)]。

放射性检查的电离辐射可能造成流产、致畸或致癌, 但这些风险与剂量密切相关^[37-38]。美国牙科协会(American Dental Association, ADA)和美国食品药品监督管理局(Food and Drug Administration, FDA)指出, 口腔影像学检查对孕妇是安全的^[39]。口腔的放射检查区域在头颈部, 远离胚胎/胎儿, 孕体仅暴露于极低剂量的散射辐射^[40], 胸部以下器官仅占有效辐射剂量的1.45%^[41]。且报道^[42-43]指出, 在孕妇的孕中期和孕晚期通过放疗来控制头颈肿瘤对胎儿是安全的。西弗(Sv)是辐射的当量剂量单位, 也代表了有效剂量。国际放射防护委员会建议, 整个妊娠期胚胎或胎儿的暴露剂量不超过1 mSv^[44]。口腔放射检查的平均有效剂量如下: 一张口内X线片(0.005 mSv)^[45]、全景片(0.026 mSv)^[46]、大视野锥形束CT(0.2 mSv)^[47-48], 这些检查的总辐射剂量均远低于安全阈值, 而对于胚胎/胎儿的散射辐射更是可以忽略不计。头颈部螺旋CT具有高对比分辨率, 是口腔颌面部骨折、间隙感染等的关键影像证据。头部螺旋CT有效剂量为0.995~1.160 mSv, 但在子宫处的暴露剂量小于0.009 mSv^[49], 远低于1 mSv的阈值。因此业界认为, 孕妇在穿戴防护装置(铅衣和护颈等)的前提下, 包括螺旋CT在内的头颈部放射性检查在作为诊断的必要手段时, 都可施行。

对非放射性检查, 超声检查能辅助唾液腺疾病、间隙感染和血管瘤等的诊断。头颈部的超声检查不存在声能转化成热能后对孕妇和胎儿造成影响的可能, 因此超声检查是非常安全的^[50]。MRI主要用于颞下颌关节紊乱病和头颈部肿瘤的检查。

其理论上的危害包括致畸作用、射频场的组织加热效应以及噪音对胎儿的声学损伤等, 但现有研究^[51]表明, 任何妊娠时期无增强剂的MRI检查未被证明对胎儿有害。由于多数研究的MRI强度不超过1.5 T, 此强度下的图像精度已可以满足绝大多数诊断的需求, 因此建议孕妇采取不超过1.5 T的MRI检查^[52-54]。暴露于钆增强MRI会增加新生儿风湿病、炎症或浸润性皮肤病和死产、新生儿死亡的风险, 因此钆增强MRI在妊娠期时应尽可能避免使用^[52]。总的来说, 超声和无增强MRI不存在电离辐射风险, 是对孕妇和胎儿安全的非放射性检查^[55]。

妊娠期影像学检查应遵循ALARA(as low as reasonably achievable)原则, 即“检查有效时使用最低剂量”的原则^[56]。口腔疾病影像学检查对胚胎或胎儿的辐射剂量远低于其建议暴露剂量, 因此在诊断需要时, 可对孕妇进行必要的影像学检查^[55]。在能辅助诊断的情况下, 选择放射剂量最小的方式, 并严格执行辐射防护^[57]。

4 妊娠期口腔疾病用药建议

孕妇口腔疾病用药主要考虑药物安全和药物剂量, 即评估药物对胎儿致畸、致死等风险, 并根据随妊娠期相关变化和药代动力学调整用药剂量。FDA曾经根据妊娠期间的潜在风险因素, 将药物分为A、B、C、D、X共5个等级: A类药物指已有人类妊娠研究表明对胎儿没有风险; B类药物指动物研究表明对胎儿没有风险, 但人体研究不足以确定风险; C类药物指动物繁殖性研究证明该药品对胎儿有毒副作用, 但人体研究不足, 用药益处可能大于危害; D类药物指人体研究表明该药品对胎儿具有毒性, 仅在特殊情况下使用; X类药物明确对胎儿有致畸作用, 用药危害远大于益处, 妊娠期禁用。但由于该分类较为简单, FDA在2015年发布了新的《妊娠与哺乳标示规则》, 要求妊娠期用药必须包含妊娠暴露登记、风险总结、临床注意事项以及数据^[58], 以便临床医生综合考虑用药收益和风险。为了使口腔疾病药物评价直观, 笔者对常见口腔用药的总结仍沿用了5个等级分类法, 并对与新分类法有出入的药物做出了详细说明(表1)。另外, 由于孕妇药代动力学会发生变化, 大部分药物的清除率增加、单次给药剂量的药物暴露水平降低, 因此需要与非妊娠期用药方式进行区别, 根据药剂师的建议调整药剂剂

量和给药间隔,必要时监测血药浓度^[59-60]。笔者将口腔常用药物的FDA分级(表1)和口腔局部常

用药物(表2)^[59,61-70]总结如下,口腔治疗中不常用的药物未列入。

表1 口腔常用药物的FDA分级

Tab 1 FDA classification of general drugs in oral cavity

药物名称	分级	药物名称	分级
抗菌药物		镇痛药	
β-内酰胺类	阿莫西林(克拉维酸) B	对乙酰氨基酚	B/C*
	氨苄西林 B	局部麻醉药	
	哌拉西林(他唑巴坦) B	局部注射	利多卡因 B
	头孢菌素类(各代) B		丙胺卡因 B
大环内酯类	阿奇霉素 B		阿替卡因 C
硝基咪唑类	甲硝唑 B	表面麻醉	利多卡因 B
林可霉素类	克林霉素 B		丁卡因 C

注: *对乙酰氨基酚口服时分级为B级,注射时分级为C级。

表2 口腔常用局部药

Tab 2 Common topical medications in oral cavity

用途	药物名称	安全性	参考文献
牙体牙髓局部常用药			
牙髓失活剂	多聚甲醛/三聚甲醛	相对安全	61-63
盖髓剂	氢氧化钙	相对安全	64-65
	矿物三氧化物聚合物	不明确	
根管冲洗剂	次氯酸钠	相对安全	59
	氯己定	相对安全	66
	过氧化氢	相对安全	
根管消毒剂	氢氧化钙	相对安全	64-65
	碘仿氢氧化钙糊剂(Vitapex糊剂)	不明确	67-68
牙周局部常用药			
含漱药	氯己定	相对安全	66
	过氧化氢	相对安全	
牙周袋用药	聚维酮碘	不安全	67-69
	碘甘油	不安全	67-69
	盐酸米诺环素	不安全	70

5 妊娠期口腔疾病的临床管理

对于需要行椅旁操作的孕妇患者,应务必注意孕妇体位、基本生命体征的监测、疼痛控制、四手操作护理配合等。这些注意事项是基于孕妇在生理学上的变化而提出的,需要贯彻在椅旁操作的全过程中。

5.1 体位

孕妇尤其是孕中晚期,在仰卧位时,子宫压迫下腔静脉致其血流量减少,进一步导致心输出量减少而产生低血压症状,称为仰卧位低血压综合征或下腔静脉综合征,表现为低血压、心动过速、头晕、晕厥等^[71-74]。加上孕妇凝血能力增强,

下腔静脉受压后,会进一步增大静脉血栓栓塞风险^[75]。因此,孕20周以上孕中晚期的患者在牙椅上应采取向左侧卧5°~15°的姿势^[76],口腔医生可将患者右侧髋关节垫高10~12 cm来实现。若患者低血压症状未减轻,应将患者置于完全左侧卧位。

5.2 基本生命体征监测和血液学检查

有条件者,应对椅旁操作的孕妇进行全过程的心电监护。对需要行牙周基础治疗或必要拔牙的孕妇患者,建议术前行血液学检查。在美国产科医师协会2019年公布的《产科医生临床管理指南》^[77-78]中,列出了孕产妇早期预警标准,可作为口腔治疗禁忌证的参考,当孕妇相关生命体征达到预警标准时,应暂缓口腔治疗,尽快前往产科或相关专科就诊。孕妇心电监护指标见表3^[79-86],血常规、凝血、血糖等血液检验指标的正常范围见表4^[36,87-97]。

5.3 疼痛控制

疼痛控制对于孕妇和胎儿的安全都极为重要。孕妇在疼痛应激时,交感神经-肾上腺髓质系统被激活,从而导致血压升高、心率加快、呼吸加强,后者可能发展为呼吸性碱中毒、急性呼吸窘迫综合征等;儿茶酚胺的释放还会增加孕妇早产的风险^[98]。口腔疾病的疼痛控制以注射局麻药物和口服止痛药为主。在进行任何可能引起疼痛不适的操作前,应充分评估是否需要注射麻药、麻药的类型和注射方式。医生的全程操作应尽量轻柔,并提前告知患者可能出现的感觉、症状,注重安抚孕妇情绪。在孕妇不适合椅旁治疗或不能消除疼痛时,可能需要口服药物辅助。

5.4 四手操作护理配合

妊娠期恶心呕吐的发生率为50%~90%,在孕

早期最为常见^[99-101]，口腔治疗操作时四手操作护理配合能够及时吸唾，减轻治疗不适和避免呛咳发生。另外，四手操作还能提高椅旁治疗效率，帮助控制治疗时长，减少孕妇因长时间仰卧位而引

发的风险。四手操作能有效预防医院感染的发生，更好地保护母婴安全^[102]。因此，笔者建议孕妇的口腔治疗应尽可能在四手操作的配合下完成。

表 3 孕妇基本生命体征监测

Tab 3 Vital signs monitoring of pregnant women

指标	非妊娠期数值或现象	妊娠期数值或现象	早期预警标准	单位	参考文献
心率	60~100	15%~25% ↑	<50/>120	次/min	79-80
收缩压	12.00~18.67 (90~140)	-	<12.00/>21.33 (<90/>160)	kPa (mmHg)	79-81
舒张压	8.00~12.00 (60~90)	↓/-	>13.33 (>100)	kPa (mmHg)	79-80
经皮血氧饱和度	95~100	-	<95	%	82-83
呼吸频率	12~18	-	<10/>30	次/min	82,84
心电图	窦性心律	可能出现 ST 段压低、QRS 轴左移、心律失常等，一般无临床意义		无	83,85-86

注：“-” 相较非妊娠期数值或现象无明显差异；“↓” 相较非妊娠期数值降低；“↑” 相较非妊娠期数值升高。

表 4 孕妇常用正常血液指标变化

Tab 4 Changes of hematological normal ranges in pregnancy

类别	重要指标	非妊娠期数值	妊娠期数值	单位	参考文献
血常规	红细胞计数	3.8~5.1	↓	×10 ¹² /L	36,87-95
	血红蛋白浓度	115~150	100~130 ↓	g/L	
	白细胞计数	3.5~9.5	6~20 ↑	×10 ⁹ /L	
	中性粒细胞绝对值	1.8~6.3	↑	×10 ⁹ /L	
	淋巴细胞绝对值	1.1~3.2	↓	×10 ⁹ /L	
	嗜酸性粒细胞绝对值	0.02~0.52	↓/-	×10 ⁹ /L	
	嗜碱性粒细胞绝对值	0~0.06	-	×10 ⁹ /L	
	单核细胞绝对值	0.1~0.6	↑/-	×10 ⁹ /L	
	血小板计数	100~300	↓	×10 ⁹ /L	
	凝血	血浆纤维蛋白原	2~4	↑	
活化部分凝血活酶时间		28~40	↓	s	
凝血酶原时间		11.5~14.3	↓	s	
血糖	糖化血红蛋白	3.6~6	↓	%	90
	空腹血糖	3.9~6.1	3.6~5.1 ↓	mmol/L	

注：“-” 相较非妊娠期数值或现象无明显差异；“↓” 相较非妊娠期数值降低；“↑” 相较非妊娠期数值升高。

6 妊娠期常见口腔急症的临床决策

6.1 疼痛

牙痛是妊娠期口腔急症中最常见的症状，多由牙髓炎、根尖周炎和牙周病等引起。孕妇的牙髓炎发病率为3%，根尖周炎与多个不良妊娠结局相关^[103]。妊娠期龈炎是孕妇最常见的口腔疾病^[2,104-105]，也可表现为单个或多个龈乳头的瘤样肥大，即妊娠期牙龈增生；龈炎不及时治疗，可能导致牙齿支持组织破坏，发展为妊娠期牙周炎。牙周炎相关微生物可能向胎盘直接传播或炎症介质通过血循环间接影响胎儿，导致低出生体重、早产和先兆子痫等不良妊娠结局^[106-107]，甚至增加后代心血管疾病、过敏、哮喘等长期后遗症的风

险^[16]。笔者建议，在妊娠任何时期都可以进行急症处置，如开髓、脓肿切开、牙周冲洗、龈上洁治、龈下刮治等；但牙龈切除术等应尽量在孕中期进行，并格外注意疼痛控制、用药安全^[24,108-110]。

对于妊娠期牙髓和根尖周疾病，开髓前，应选择正确的麻醉方式充分麻醉。对于因急性牙髓炎就诊的孕妇，部分因麻醉效果不佳，容易导致拔髓时疼痛^[111-112]，这时候可以采用追加麻醉或失活法保证无痛治疗^[113]。失活剂应选择不含砷的三聚甲醛或多聚甲醛，使用前应排除孕妇对甲醛及失活剂中其他成分过敏^[114-115]，必须配合橡皮障、并用玻璃离子水门汀严密暂封，防止失活剂损伤黏膜和牙周组织或孕妇误吞。为了减少椅旁操作的时间，笔者建议在孕早期和孕晚期以开髓封药、疏通根管等简单操作为主，对于需要长时间治疗

的多根管牙预备时可以考虑分次进行, 此时控制症状、避免疾病进展即可。酌情使用氢氧化钙糊剂或氯己定凝胶进行封药并严密暂封。定期换药至孕中期或妊娠终止后完成根管治疗。但操作非常熟练的医生, 在保证相对安全的前提下, 可以在整个妊娠期进行完善的根管治疗。

妊娠期牙周组织疾病的治疗原则是去除局部刺激因素, 并进行良好的自我菌斑控制。急性感染、牙周脓肿的紧急治疗可在任何妊娠时期进行。包括龈上洁治、龈下刮治在内的牙周基础治疗对孕妇是相对安全的, 可在任何时期进行, 但对非急症处置的有创操作最好在孕中期进行^[24,108-109]。医生可根据患者菌斑、结石的情况, 在表面麻醉或注射麻醉下进行龈上洁治、龈下刮治和根面平整术。孕妇不局部使用碘甘油或盐酸米诺环素。对于妊娠期龈瘤患者, 应先行牙周基础治疗; 若瘤体继续增大或仍影响咬合, 则应考虑手术治疗。对于不影响咬合的龈瘤, 可等待产后自行消退或产后择期手术。龈瘤切除术建议在孕中期或妊娠终止后进行, 可以使用激光进行切除, 以减轻疼痛、避免缝合、减少出血^[116-117]; 对于有蒂的较大瘤体, 可在切除前使用结扎的方法阻断血运, 缩小瘤体体积^[118]。智齿冠周炎和间隙感染等虽有疼痛表现, 但其肿胀表现更具特征性, 因此统一在后文中阐述。

6.2 出血

妊娠期口腔出血主要由牙周疾病引起, 拔牙后出血的情况相对少见。牙周疾病引起的出血主要通过去除局部刺激因素后, 使用1%过氧化氢溶液缓慢冲洗、过氧化氢棉球压迫或敷贴, 若止血效果不佳, 则以明胶海绵等可吸收材料压迫控制; 若仍难以止血, 则考虑局麻下缝合或电刀/激光烧灼等方式来控制出血。拔牙后引起的出血若压迫止血无效, 则通过局麻下缝合的方式进行止血。

6.3 肿胀

妊娠期肿胀症状多由智齿冠周炎引起, 当牙槽脓肿、牙周脓肿或颌面部间隙感染等发生时也会引起肿胀, 这些疾病也多伴有疼痛表现。由于第三磨牙萌出时间与育龄期有重叠, 孕妇口腔卫生维持不佳, 智齿冠周炎在孕妇患者中较为常见^[119]。牙槽和牙周脓肿分别由牙髓根尖周疾病和牙周疾病引发; 颌面部的各类炎症都可能发展为颌面部间隙感染, 是颌面部最严重的感染之一。急性炎症时, 妊娠任何时期都可以使用无菌溶液(生理盐水、0.1%氯己定溶液、1%过氧化氢溶液

等)反复冲洗局部区域, 使用过氧化氢溶液冲洗时建议缓慢轻柔, 不要上碘甘油或盐酸米诺环素软膏等局用药物。智齿冠周炎和牙周脓肿多可先通过盲袋和牙周袋冲洗治疗, 而牙槽脓肿若有切开指征时则考虑口内切开引流。若已发展为间隙感染, 在有指征时应切开引流^[120]。全身抗感染治疗对于感染引起的急症控制很多时候是必要的。急性炎症控制后, 对于存在妊娠期反复发炎、严重影响孕妇口腔及全身健康等特殊情况下, 可考虑在孕中期治疗病灶牙, 彻底控制病变发展。妊娠期手术过程必须充分无痛、全程心电监护。其余情况则应推迟至妊娠终止处理。

6.4 外伤

在充分评估麻醉安全性、贯彻妊娠期临床管理原则的前提下, 妊娠期颌面部外伤的处置方式与常规无异。笔者将妊娠期常见口腔急症的临床决策树整理为图2。

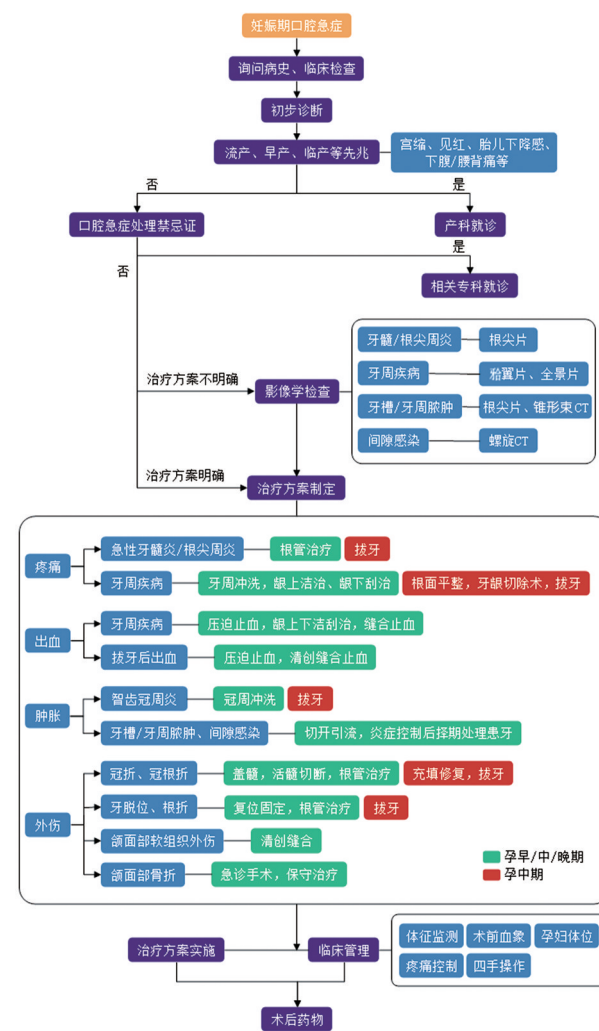


图 2 妊娠期常见口腔急症的临床决策树

Fig 2 Clinical decision tree for emergent oral manifestations during pregnancy

7 总结

对妊娠期口腔急症进行适当口腔治疗基本上安全的也是必要的,适当的治疗不仅有利于孕妇口腔健康与全身健康,也可尽量减少口腔急症对胎儿的不利影响。孕妇日常应主动维护口腔卫生、树立积极的就诊意识。口腔医生应把握好孕妇口腔治疗原则,选择合适的治疗时机,制定科学的治疗决策。在口腔治疗中,医护人员应注意孕妇体位、疼痛控制和术中护理,密切观察患者术中生理、心理变化。孕妇用药和护理也应与普通患者区分。孕妇的口腔治疗应以控制症状、避免疾病发展为目的,在妊娠终止后再完善口腔治疗。

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· 专家介绍 ·



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