

[DOI] 10.12016/j.issn.2096-1456.2023.05.010

· 综述 ·

乳磨牙固连的研究进展

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【摘要】 乳磨牙固连是牙齿萌出异常的一种, 固连部位牙周膜消失, 表现为根骨黏连; 发病率为1.3%~8.9%, 乳牙列中最易受累牙位为下颌第一乳磨牙, 混合牙列中为第二乳磨牙。乳磨牙固连病因可能与遗传因素、局部牙槽骨或牙骨质矿化代谢的相关信号通路、Malassez上皮剩余细胞分泌的细胞因子、牙根生理性吸收过程中的炎症反应等有关。乳磨牙固连可通过临床表现及影像学检查诊断, 根据低位咬合程度分为轻、中、重度。因其可引起咬合紊乱、脱落延迟及牙槽骨发育不足等并发症, 故需儿童口腔科、正畸科、牙周科、修复科等多学科联合治疗, 综合考虑患者年龄、低位咬合严重程度及是否存在继承恒牙等因素制定长期治疗方案。本文就乳磨牙固连的病因、发病机制、诊断、并发症、治疗等方面进行综述, 以期对乳磨牙固连的临床诊治提供参考。

【关键词】 牙齿固连; 乳磨牙; 低位咬合; 人牙周膜细胞; 牙齿发育异常; Wnt信号通路; Malassez上皮剩余细胞; 核因子 κ B受体活化因子配体

【中图分类号】 R78 **【文献标志码】** A **【文章编号】** 2096-1456(2023)05-0370-05

【引用著录格式】 董宁, 姜秋. 乳磨牙固连的研究进展[J]. 口腔疾病防治, 2023, 31(5): 370-374. doi:10.12016/j.issn.2096-1456.2023.05.010.



微信公众号

Research progress on ankylosis of primary molars DONG Ning, JIANG Qiu. Department of Pediatric Dentistry, Hospital of Stomatology, Jilin University, Changchun 130021, China.

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【Abstract】 Ankylosis of primary molars is a kind of eruption abnormality of the teeth, where the periodontal membrane disappears, owing to a bony union between bone and root. Studies have shown that the common proportion of ankylosed primary molars is 1.3%~8.9% with an equal occurrence. In the primary dentition, the mandibular first primary molar is the most commonly affected tooth, while in the middle mixed dentition stage of development, the second primary molar is more affected. Its etiology may be related to genetics, signaling pathways of mineralization metabolism of local alveolar bone or cementum, cytokines secreted by epithelial rest cells of Malassez, and enhanced inflammatory reactions during physiological absorption of roots. Ankylosis of primary molars can be diagnosed by clinical symptoms and imaging and is classified as mild, moderate and severe according to the degree of infraocclusion. As it may cause a series of complications, such as occlusal disturbances, delayed exfoliation and incomplete alveolar process development, multidisciplinary treatment, including in the departments of pediatric dentistry, orthodontics, periodontics and prosthodontics, should be adopted, and long-term treatment is determined based on the patient's age, severity of infraocclusion, and presence of permanent teeth. This review summarizes the etiology, diagnosis, complications and treatment of ankylosed primary molars to provide a reference for the clinical diagnosis and treatment of deciduous molar fixation.

【Key words】 tooth ankylosis; primary molar; infraocclusion; human periodontal ligament cells; dental developmental anomalies; Wnt signaling pathway; epithelial cell rests of Malassez; receptor activator for nuclear factor- κ B ligand

J Prev Treat Stomatol Dis, 2023, 31(5): 370-374.

【Competing interests】 The authors declare no competing interests.

This study was supported by the grants from Natural Science Foundation Project of Jilin Province (No. 2019C051-4).

【收稿日期】 2022-06-15; **【修回日期】** 2022-07-14

【基金项目】 吉林省自然科学基金项目(2019C051-4)

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牙齿固连是牙骨质与牙槽骨直接结合,固连部分牙周膜丧失,患牙处于萌出停滞状态的现象。随着邻牙的继续萌出和周围牙槽骨的发育,患牙殆面低于正常殆平面,又称下沉牙或低位牙^[1]。牙齿固连发病率较高,为1.3%~8.9%^[2]。乳牙列中最易受累牙位为下颌第一乳磨牙,而在混合牙列中第二乳磨牙更易受累^[3]。本文就乳磨牙固连的病因、发病机制、诊断、并发症、治疗等方面进行综述。

1 病因及发病机制

乳磨牙固连的病因及发病机制尚未完全明确,目前认为可能与遗传、局部代谢紊乱、Malassez上皮剩余外形及位点发生改变、炎症反应等有关。

1.1 遗传

研究发现乳磨牙下沉患者的兄弟姐妹的患病率远高于对照人群,其发生具有家族聚集性,是受多因素影响的遗传病^[4-5]。此外,多篇文献报道的种族倾向也提示乳磨牙固连可能存在遗传特征^[2]。乳磨牙固连与其他遗传性牙齿发育异常存在密切关联,如第一恒磨牙牛牙症、上颌尖牙异位萌出、锥形侧切牙、釉质发育不全、恒牙缺失等^[5-6]。Peck^[7]将两种或两种以上不同牙齿发育异常的组合称为牙齿异常模式(dental anomaly patterns, DAP)。研究发现在320例8~11岁的低位乳磨牙患者中,33.2%表现为牙齿异常模式,且患者的总体牙龄明显低于非低位乳磨牙组,表明低位乳磨牙患者的其余牙齿发育迟缓^[5]。鉴于口腔疾病之间的基因多效性,乳磨牙固连可能与其他牙齿异常之间存在共同的致病基因或表观遗传调控机制。

1.2 局部代谢紊乱

牙周组织代谢紊乱可导致牙周膜消失或被矿化组织替代,牙骨质与牙槽骨直接接触,导致黏连的发生。Biederman^[8]认为,正常情况下乳牙根吸收的发生先于牙周膜消失,但当局部代谢紊乱时,牙周膜可先发生吸收而消失,这可能是乳磨牙固连好发于牙根吸收期的原因。组织学研究进一步明确牙齿固连部位牙骨质结构异常,破骨和成骨活动活跃,存在不规则的牙槽骨吸收和修复^[9]。并且有研究表明与矿化代谢紊乱相关的疾病能够导致牙齿固连,如骨硬化症^[10]、婴儿期泛发性动脉钙化^[11]和牙型低碱性磷酸酶血症^[12]等。

目前对牙齿固连过程中的相关信号通路及基

因表达情况的研究较少。在破骨细胞分化和成熟过程中发挥重要作用的核因子 κ B受体活化因子配体(receptor activator for nuclear factor- κ B ligand, RANKL)-核因子 κ B受体活化因子(receptor activator of NF- κ B, RANK)-骨保护素(osteoprotegerin, OPG)信号通路在牙齿固连部位的血管周围细胞及骨样细胞中表达异常^[13]。RANK通过与RANKL结合抑制破骨细胞凋亡,刺激破骨细胞分化,调节骨吸收,OPG与RANKL竞争性结合RANK,抑制骨吸收^[14];在此过程中,OPG和RANKL的表达受多种细胞因子和激素调控,但在牙齿固连中的上游调控机制尚不完全清楚。双膦酸盐(bisphosphonates, BPs)的动物模型^[13]及人双膦酸盐相关性颌骨坏死区域^[15]均观察到牙齿固连,可能与BPs通过抑制甲基戊酸途径诱导破骨细胞凋亡,以及通过减少RANKL的表达量,抑制破骨细胞骨吸收,导致骨重建能力下降有关^[16]。

Wnt(Wingless/Integrated)信号通路在维持牙周膜稳态方面发挥重要作用。Wu等^[17]运用Da β cat⁰转基因小鼠使其牙槽骨和牙骨质中 β -连环蛋白表达稳定,上调Wnt/ β -连环蛋白信号转导通路后,发现细胞牙骨质和骨组织形成增加,牙齿固连,以及骨硬化蛋白作为一种骨形成负性调控因子在牙周膜中表达增强。Lim等^[18]构建的动物模型发现上调Wnt信号通路使牙周组织中骨桥蛋白、锌指结构转录因子(osterix, OSX)、Runt相关转录因子2(runt-related transcription factor 2, Runx2)和碱性磷酸酶表达增加,RANKL表达下降,破骨细胞活性降低,胶原含量减少,牙周膜间隙明显变窄;相反,下调Wnt信号通路使成骨标志物表达减少,破骨细胞活性增强,导致牙周膜间隙增宽;该研究还发现纤维调节素仅在牙周韧带部位表达,且其表达受Wnt通路的影响,可能与抑制牙周膜矿化有关。以上动物模型虽难以代表人类乳磨牙的固连过程,但可提示Wnt通路上调可直接或间接引起某些基因异常表达,导致牙齿固连。

牙周膜拥有防止过度矿化的自我调节机制,故牙齿固连的发生可能与抑制牙周膜矿化的基因有关。肌节同源盒基因同系物2(muscle segment homeobox gene, Msx2)可抑制Runx2的转录活性^[19],钙离子结合蛋白A4(S100A4)基因抑制成骨相关基因表达,调节牙周膜细胞的分化及矿化^[20]。牙周膜相关蛋白1(periodontal ligament associated protein-1, PLAP-1)由Asporin基因编码,在牙周膜组织中

稳定且高表达,作为一种负性调控因子,PLAP-1/Asporin可同时抑制自然或骨形成蛋白2(bone morphogenetic proteins-2, BMP-2)诱导的矿化,且可以通过抑制BMP-2的活性影响牙周膜细胞的分化活性^[21]。研究表明牙齿固连与牙周组织矿化代谢的异常有关,可能是Wnt等多个信号通路及矿化基因联系在一起的协调表达^[13]。

1.3 Malassez上皮剩余(epithelial rests of malassez,ERM)外形及位点发生改变

ERM是存在于牙周膜中唯一的牙源性上皮细胞,是维持牙周膜稳态的屏障^[22]。Fujiyama等^[23]发现大鼠行下牙槽神经撕脱术后,ERM的体积和细胞数量减少,6周后牙周膜间隙变窄,出现牙齿固连,10周后随着ERM再生,牙周膜间隙明显增宽。以上研究表明ERM在维持牙周膜间隙、预防根骨黏连等方面发挥重要作用。

Tong等^[13]研究显示固连乳磨牙中ERM细胞的外形及位点均发生变化,使受这些细胞保护的根部牙本质暴露,从而引发机体特定的免疫反应,这种免疫反应可能与固连有关。有学者认为ERM可能通过分泌某些细胞因子抑制牙周膜细胞的成骨作用,如表皮生长因子和前列腺素E2,二者均有调节成骨细胞与破骨细胞活性的作用,ERM被破坏后,促进破骨细胞增生的介质无法达到所需浓度,故导致牙槽骨与牙骨质黏连^[23-24];Islam等^[22]通过体外及体内实验发现ERM细胞产生的釉原蛋白可抑制牙周膜间隙的骨组织形成。但同时Fujiyama等^[23]研究发现破骨细胞和破牙细胞的数量随着ERM的消失而增加,即ERM对破骨细胞和破牙细胞的功能也具有潜在的抑制作用。另一种可能的机制是,ERM通过分泌基质金属蛋白酶降解胶原纤维,加速胶原纤维更新有关,从而维持牙周膜间隙和预防固连^[25]。

1.4 炎症反应

固连乳磨牙的牙根吸收及可能伴随的炎症较正常乳磨牙严重^[13]。乳磨牙固连与由促炎介质如白细胞介素-1(interleukin-1, IL-1)、肿瘤坏死因子- α (tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α)等驱动的牙根吸收有关,表现为牙根吸收和周围骨沉积的交替过程,通过这种方式,固连发生部位不断重塑和移位。固连乳磨牙龈沟液中的TNF- α 水平是正常乳磨牙的1.6倍^[26],TNF- α 既可独立于RANK-RANKL-OPG信号通路也可通过促进与RANKL相连接的破骨前体细胞成熟而促进破骨细胞形成^[27-28]。转

录组测序分析发现固连乳磨牙中存在432个差异表达基因,主要参与炎症反应和上皮发育,且ERM的变化可能与炎症反应增强有关^[12],这些发现为研究乳磨牙固连的发病机制开辟了新的途径。

1.5 其他

除上述理论外,还有学者提出了局部机械外伤、局部骨生长不足、局部感染、化学或热刺激、超负荷的咀嚼力、异常舌肌力和正常骨吸收与硬组织修复相互作用失控等可能的易发因素^[29-30]。乳磨牙固连还与全身系统性疾病有关,如先天性梅毒、锁骨颅骨发育不良、骨硬化症、外胚层发育不良、神经纤维瘤病和唐氏综合征等^[31-32]。有病例报道低位乳磨牙及固连恒牙出现了罕见的自发性再萌,可能是牙周组织的矿化代谢恢复正常后固连部位的矿化结节被吸收所致^[29,33]。从细胞水平阐明自发性再萌的机制或可实现患牙的再萌。

2 诊断

口腔医师可通过临床表现及X线检查诊断乳磨牙固连:临床表现为不同程度的牙齿下沉、正常的生理动度消失及实性叩诊音^[9],根据牙齿下沉程度可将乳磨牙固连分为轻、中、重度^[1];X线检查可见牙周膜连续性中断及近远中牙槽骨平面向患牙根方倾斜^[34]。二维影像和临床表现不典型难以诊断时,可行锥形束计算机体层摄影(cone beam computed tomography, CBCT)检查辅助诊断早期乳磨牙固连^[35]。

3 并发症

乳磨牙固连的常见并发症:①咬合紊乱:低位乳磨牙可引起侧方开骀,对颌牙过萌,邻牙倾斜,牙弓长度减小;若出现在单侧,可导致中线偏斜;患牙缺乏正常的近中移动^[3]。②受累牙延迟脱落:有继承恒牙者通常患牙较正常乳磨牙延迟脱落6个月以内,无继承恒牙者延迟的时间则更长;患牙易龋坏,可引起牙龈炎症,还可导致继承恒牙萌出路径异常、迟萌或阻生^[33]。③牙槽骨发育不足^[2]。Peretz等^[36]量化了下颌乳磨牙下沉高度、邻牙倾斜度及牙槽骨高度之间的关系,第二乳磨牙低位咬合每增加1 mm,第一乳磨牙的远中倾斜度增加1.26°;乳磨牙低位咬合增加1 mm,第一恒磨牙或第二乳磨牙的近中倾斜度增加2.52°;邻牙远中倾斜度每增加1°,患牙近中牙槽骨距离釉牙骨质界增加0.02 mm。

有学者经头影测量分析发现,下颌低位乳磨牙可导致下颌骨顺时针旋转及下颌角增大,但此结果未进行长期评估^[32, 37]。因此早期诊断乳磨牙固连十分重要,可进行及时且适当的处理,预防并减少远期并发症的出现。

4 治疗

对于乳磨牙固连的治疗需综合考虑患者年龄、低位咬合严重程度、是否存在继承恒牙等因素,采取合适的个性化治疗策略。

继承恒牙存在的固连乳磨牙的主要治疗目标是促进继承恒牙的正常萌出。若乳磨牙无重度低位咬合或无进行性下沉,则以观察随访为主。研究发现轻度低位乳磨牙引起的牙弓长度减小、牙槽骨发育不足和咬合紊乱等并发症可随继承恒牙的萌出而消失,因此无需干预;但也有学者主张应利用树脂、金属冠或嵌体等恢复咬合高度及邻接关系;如果患牙重度低位且进展快速,或已导致严重的咬合问题,则应拔除患牙并进行间隙管理^[2]。有病例报道可通过外科松解技术或辅以正畸牵引,促使患牙继续萌出并自然脱落^[38]。

继承恒牙缺失的固连乳磨牙的牙根会缓慢吸收,但患牙一般无法自行脱落。临床上需医师根据乳磨牙诊断固连的时间,患者的年龄和性别,患牙牙体、牙根及牙周的状况等决定是否拔除患牙及拔除患牙的时机。有研究显示,拔牙后3年内25%的颊舌侧牙槽骨宽度将丧失,拔除患牙后可视情况行间隙关闭或通过修复体、种植体或自体牙移植的方式修复^[2]。

乳磨牙固连可能是其他牙齿异常的早期标志^[5-6],因此临床上发现乳磨牙固连时,应检查是否存在其他牙齿异常,并制定全面的长期管理计划。

5 小结

综上所述,乳磨牙固连的发病率较高,且对咬合及齿槽发育造成的危害较大。其确切病因及发病机制尚未完全阐明,现有研究多集中在与矿化有关的基因及信号通路方面,后续研究可以牙齿发育过程中的矿化相关基因及牙齿发育异常的突变基因作为切入点进行探索。

【Author contributions】 Dong N wrote the article. Jiang Q revised the article. Both authors read and approved the final manuscript as submitted.

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(编辑 罗燕鸿)



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