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· 临床研究 ·

358例年轻恒切牙冠折的临床特点及预后分析

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【摘要】 目的 分析年轻恒切牙外伤冠折的临床特点及其预后,探究不同因素对其预后的影响,为年轻恒切牙外伤冠折的临床诊治提供参考。方法 本研究通过四川大学华西口腔医院医学伦理委员会审查批准,研究对象为2011年12月至2021年12月就诊于儿童口腔科的患者,对外伤致前牙冠折且至少随访1年的年轻恒切牙进行回顾性分析,其诊断为釉质折断、釉质-牙本质折断及冠折露髓的年轻恒切牙,首诊治疗方案为观察、恢复牙体外形、牙髓切断术等;采集患儿的年龄、性别、外伤后就诊时间、外伤牙位及松动度、牙根发育分期、诊断及治疗方式。患牙发生牙髓感染、牙髓坏死等事件定义为临床失败,记录其是否发生临床失败及其发生时间,分析不同类型年轻恒切牙冠折预后的相关因素并对外伤牙进行生存分析。结果 358例年轻恒切牙中,诊断为釉质折断50例,釉质-牙本质折断176例,冠折露髓132例。其中冠折临床治疗后总体成功率为73.7% (264/358),釉质折断、釉质-牙本质折断和冠折露髓后发生牙髓感染、牙髓坏死的发生率分别为4% (2/50)、33.3% (58/176)和25.8% (34/132)。釉质-牙本质折断患牙行间接盖髓术+覆盖断面的临床失败率显著高于釉质-牙本质折断患牙行覆盖断面和釉质-牙本质折断患牙行牙髓切断术($\chi^2 = 10.077, P = 0.004$);冠折露髓患牙行直接盖髓术临床失败率显著高于冠折露髓患牙行牙髓切断术($\chi^2 = 5.501, P = 0.038$);釉质折断患牙在观察、调磨锐缘、恢复外形下的临床失败率差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 0.588, P = 0.999$)。患者年龄 > 9 岁($HR = 2.11, 95\%CI: 1.1 \sim 3.9, P = 0.017$)、外伤后就诊时间 > 3 d ($HR = 2.3, 95\%CI: 1 \sim 4.8, P = 0.028$)、外伤冠折患牙伴有松动($HR = 1.95, 95\%CI: 1.2 \sim 3, P = 0.004$)、行覆盖断面的釉质-牙本质折断($HR = 6.89, 95\%CI: 1.6 \sim 29.6, P = 0.010$)、行间接盖髓+覆盖断面的釉质-牙本质折断($HR = 13.8, 95\%CI: 3.2 \sim 58.3, P < 0.001$)、进行直接盖髓术的冠折露髓($HR = 46.07, 95\%CI: 8 \sim 263.8, P < 0.001$)是本研究人群中临床失败的危险因素。结论 年轻恒切牙釉质折断采用观察、调磨锐缘或恢复外形治疗、冠折露髓患牙采用牙髓切断术后预后较好。对于存在影响其预后危险因素的冠折年轻恒切牙应密切随访。

【关键词】 牙外伤; 釉质折断; 釉质-牙本质折断; 冠折露髓; 年轻恒切牙; 回顾性研究; 预后; 回归分析; 生存分析

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Clinical features and prognosis analysis of 358 cases of permanent immature teeth crown fracture ZHANG Lingyu, ZHANG Qiong, ZOU Jing. Department of Pediatric Dentistry, West China Hospital of Stomatology, Sichuan University & State Key Laboratory of Oral Diseases & National Clinical Research Center for Oral Diseases, Chengdu 610041, China

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the clinical characteristics and prognosis of crown fractures in immature permanent incisors due to trauma, and identify factors affecting their prognosis to provide a reference for clinical treatment. **Methods** This study was approved by the Medical Ethics Committee of West China Stomatology Hospital, Sichuan

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University. The study subjects were patients admitted to the pediatric stomatology department from December 2011 to December 2021, and a retrospective analysis was conducted on young permanent teeth with anterior crown fracture caused by injury and followed up for at least 1 year, which were diagnosed as enamel fractures, enamel-dentin fractures, and complicated crown fracture and treated by observation, pulpotomy etc. in the first appointment. The age, sex and time elapsed from trauma to baseline visit of the patients and the location, mobility, stage of root development, diagnosis and treatments were collected. The occurrence of pulp infection, pulp necrosis, and other events in the affected tooth is defined as clinical failure. Record whether clinical failure occurred and the timing of their occurrence of the traumatized tooth. Analyze factors related to the prognosis of various types of crown fractures in young permanent incisors and perform survival analysis on the affected teeth. **Results** Among 358 cases of young permanent incisors, 50 cases were diagnosed with enamel fracture, 176 cases with enamel-dentin fracture, and 132 cases with complicated crown fracture. The clinical success rate of crown fractures was 73.7% (264/358) in young permanent incisors. The incidence rates of clinical failure cases, including pulp infection and necrosis, were 4% (2/50) for enamel fractures, 33.3% (58/176) for enamel-dentin fractures, and 25.8% (34/132) for complicated crown fractures respectively. The clinical failure rate of enamel-dentin fracture treated with indirect pulp capping and restoration was higher than restoration only and pulpotomy. The clinical failure rate of complicated crown fractures treated with direct pulp capping was higher than pulpotomy. The clinical failure rates between observation, smoothing edges and restoration of enamel fractures exhibit no significant differences ($\chi^2 = 0.588, P = 0.999$). Risk factors for clinical failure in this study population included patient age over 9 years old ($HR = 2.11, 95\%CI: 1.1-3.9, P = 0.017$), time elapsed from trauma to baseline visit greater than 3 days ($HR = 2.3, 95\%CI: 1-4.8, P = 0.028$), traumatized teeth with mobility ($HR = 1.95, 95\%CI: 1.2-3, P = 0.004$), enamel-dentin fractures treated with restoration ($HR = 6.89, 95\%CI: 1.6-29.6, P = 0.010$), enamel-dentin fractures treated with indirect pulp capping and restoration ($HR = 13.8, 95\%CI: 3.2-58.3, P < 0.001$) and complicated crown fractures treated with direct pulp capping ($HR = 46.07, 95\%CI: 8-263.8, P < 0.001$). **Conclusion** Enamel fractures treated by observation, smoothing edges and restoration, and complicated crown fractures treated with pulpotomy generally had a good prognosis in young permanent incisors. Close follow-up was recommended for crown fractures in young permanent incisors with identified risk factors for poor prognosis.

【Key words】 tooth injuries; enamel fracture; enamel-dentin fracture; complicated crown fracture; immature permanent teeth; retrospective studies; prognosis; regression analysis; survival analysis

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牙外伤 (traumatic dental injuries, TDIs) 是指在机械外力作用下, 牙体硬组织、牙髓或牙周组织发生的急性损伤。年轻恒牙外伤多发生于 7~9 岁儿童, 占恒牙外伤的 50%~70%, 男孩发生率高于女孩。牙外伤多发生于上颌中切牙, 其次为上颌侧切牙^[1-2]。

年轻恒牙 (permanent immature teeth) 是形态和结构上尚未形成和成熟的恒牙, 生活牙髓是年轻恒牙牙根继续发育的关键。冠折是恒牙最常见的牙外伤类型, 约占恒牙外伤的 44%~52%^[3-5], 包括牙釉质折断、釉质-牙本质折断和冠折露髓。冠折不仅造成受伤者的不适及疼痛、影响其咀嚼功能及颌面部美观, 不良预后的冠折患牙还可引起牙髓感染、坏死、根尖周炎症, 导致牙根发育停止^[6]。

如果冠折的年轻恒牙外形未得以及时修复, 相邻牙可向患牙侧倾斜, 引起原有修复空间的丧失及错牙合畸形的发生^[7], 因此需要更为复杂的治疗方案, 增加更多的医疗成本和患者的经济负担^[8]。

目前研究大多数集中在复杂冠折的预后分析上。两项研究认为使用生物陶瓷材料作为盖髓剂获得了更好的预后^[9-10]。Wang 等^[11]。发现直接盖髓术后牙髓生存率明显低于牙髓切断术, 即便在外伤后较短时间内进行直接盖髓术, 仍有较高的失败率, 同时不同的牙根发育程度对牙髓切断术后的牙髓生存率有影响系统评价显示牙髓切断术治疗复杂冠折的成功率范围为 90%~96%^[12]。本研究通过回顾性队列研究分析年轻恒切牙冠折的临床特点及其预后, 并探究冠折的不同类型、不同

治疗方式与其预后的相关因素。

1 资料和方法

1.1 研究对象

本研究为回顾性队列研究,研究对象为2011年12月至2021年12月因牙外伤就诊于四川大学华西口腔医院儿童口腔科的患者。本研究通过四川大学华西口腔医院医学伦理委员会审查批准(批准号:WCHSIRB-D-2024-146)。

纳入标准:①外伤后首诊,根据《国际牙外伤协会牙外伤治疗指南》^[3],诊断为釉质折断、釉质-牙本质折断及冠折露髓的年轻恒牙;②首诊治疗方案为观察、恢复牙体外形、牙髓切断术等保存活髓的治疗;③定期随访1年以上,具有完整的病史记录和影像学检查记录。

排除标准:①外伤后首诊时,伴有根折或牙周组织嵌入性脱位、侧方脱位、脱出性脱位、全脱位等严重脱位性损伤;②患有全身系统性疾病或有精神智力障碍的患儿;③随访过程中外伤牙再次发生牙外伤。

1.2 临床资料

从四川大学华西口腔医院儿童口腔科电子病历系统中采集纳入牙外伤患儿的年龄、性别、外伤后就诊时间、外伤牙位及松动度、牙根发育分期、诊断及治疗方式、是否发生不良预后及其发生时间。

1.3 样本量计算

每一个预后相关因素至少需要10颗患牙以保证统计分析的精度^[13],本研究纳入8个分析因素,至少应纳入80颗患牙。

1.4 评价方法

①年轻恒牙牙根发育分期:根据Nolla分期法^[14]对患牙的发育程度进行分期。②预后判断:患牙无自觉症状及临床检查无阳性体征,影像学检查患牙牙髓及牙根无病理性改变、牙根长度变长或根尖孔有闭合趋势判断为临床成功。患牙出现牙髓坏死或感染、急性或慢性根尖周炎、牙根出现病理性吸收、患牙牙根停止发育判断为临床失败^[1,3]。患者最后一次随访时间为观察终止时间,截止观察终止时间未发生临床失败判定为临床成功。

1.5 年轻恒牙冠折的治疗

回顾病历,纳入方案:①样本中的釉质折断治疗方案为定期追踪观察、调磨锐缘或树脂粘接修复恢复牙体外形;②样本中的釉质-牙本质折断治

疗方案树脂粘接修复恢复牙体外形、间接盖髓后树脂粘接修复恢复牙体外形或牙髓切断术;③样本中的冠折露髓治疗方案为直接盖髓术或牙髓切断术,然后行树脂粘接修复恢复牙体外形^[3]。

1.6 统计学分析

使用SPSS 26.0进行统计分析。使用卡方检验比较不同治疗方式下临床成功率的差异。使用将患者的年龄、性别、外伤后就诊时间、外伤牙位置及松动度、牙根发育分期、冠折类型及治疗方式作为潜在危险因素。以潜在危险因素作为自变量,是否发生临床失败作为因变量,使用二分类Logistic模型进行回归分析。以临床失败作为终点事件,以发生外伤到观察终止时间或发生终点事件时间为生存时间,使用Kaplan-Meier方法绘制生存曲线,采用Log-Rank检验比较不同组别间的生存曲线是否存在差异。使用单变量Cox比例风险回归模型分析影响患牙生存时间的潜在危险因素。检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 年轻恒切牙冠折病例的基本特征分析

根据纳入和排除标准,本研究共纳入外伤冠折患牙358颗。样本基本特征详见表1。患者年龄最大为13岁,最小为6岁,平均年龄为8.4岁,男性病例占60.3%($n=216$),39.7%为女性($n=142$)。样本平均随访时间为23个月,最短随访时间12个月,最长随访时间88个月,随访期内被判定为临床成功的患牙占总样本的73.7%,临床失败的患牙中发生根尖周炎的冠折年轻恒切牙占总样本的25.7%,发生牙根病理性吸收的患牙2例,占总样本量的0.6%。

年轻恒切牙不同类型的冠折及其治疗预后详见表2。由表2可见,单纯釉质折断的外伤牙中仍有4%出现了临床失败;釉质-牙本质折和冠折露髓的外伤牙中分别有33%和25.8%在随访期间出现临床失败。釉质折断患牙在观察、调磨锐缘、恢复外形下的临床失败率无统计学差异($\chi^2=0.588$, $P=0.999$),釉质-牙本质折断患牙行间接盖髓术+覆盖断面的临床失败率高于釉质-牙本质折断患牙行覆盖断面和釉质-牙本质折断患牙行牙髓切断术($\chi^2=10.077$, $P=0.004$),冠折露髓患牙行直接盖髓术临床失败率高于冠折露髓患牙行牙髓切断术($\chi^2=5.501$, $P=0.038$)。

表1 年轻恒切牙冠折病例的基本临床特征

Variables	Clinical features n (%)
Age/year, mean ± SD	8.4 ± 1.3
Gender	
Male	216 (60.3)
Female	142 (39.7)
Time elapsed from trauma to baseline visit (T)	
< 2 h	6 (1.7)
2 h ≤ T < 24 h	152 (42.5)
1 d ≤ T < 3 d	132 (36.9)
3 d ≤ T < 7 d	27 (7.5)
7 d ≤ T < 30 d	26 (7.3)
T ≥ 30 d	15 (4.2)
Position of traumatized teeth	
Maxillary central incisor	310 (86.6)
Maxillary lateral incisor	33 (9.2)
Mandible central incisor	12 (3.4)
Mandible lateral incisor	3 (0.8)
Nolla Staging of root development	
VII	13 (3.6)
VIII	147 (41.1)
IX	175 (48.9)
X	23 (6.4)
Mobility	
Absent	270 (75.4)
Present	88 (24.6)
Diagnosis	
Enamel fractures	50 (14.0)
Enamel-dentin fractures	176 (49.2)
Complicated crown fractures	132 (36.9)
Pulp prognosis	
Clinical success	264 (73.7)
Apical periodontitis	92 (25.7)
Root pathological resorption	2 (0.6)

2.2 Logistic 回归分析

纳入外伤儿童的年龄、性别、外伤后就诊时间、外伤牙位置、牙根发育 Nolla 分期、就诊时外伤牙是否松动、诊断及治疗方式 8 个因素构建多因素 Logistic 回归方程。结果如表 3 所示：外伤 7 d 后才就诊与患牙临床失败率具有统计学相关性 ($OR = 0.16, 95\%CI: 0-0.7, P = 0.021$)；与釉质折断仅追踪观察的患牙相比，釉质-牙本质折断采用了覆盖断面 ($OR = 6.86, 95\%CI: 1.4-32, P = 0.014$)、釉质-牙本质折断采用了间接盖髓后覆盖断面 ($OR = 17.24, 95\%CI: 3.7-79.8, P < 0.001$)、冠折露髓行直接盖髓术 ($OR = 50.43, 95\%CI: 5.1 - 489.1, P = 0.001$)、冠折露髓行牙髓切断术 ($OR = 5.47, 95\%CI: 1.1-25.3, P = 0.029$) 的患牙出现临床失败的风险更高，而釉质折断调磨锐缘、釉质折断恢复外形及釉质-牙本质折断行牙髓切断术的患牙的临床失败风险无升高 ($P = 0.999$)。

2.3 Kaplan-Meier 法生存分析及多因素 Cox 回归分析

不同诊断的患牙临床成功率具有统计学差异 ($P < 0.001$)。单纯釉质折断的患牙的临床成功率较高；冠折露髓与釉质-牙本质折断的患牙随着随访时间增加，临床失败风险逐渐增大 (图 1a)。釉质折断患牙在不同治疗方式下的临床成功率无统计学差异；釉质-牙本质折断行间接盖髓+覆盖断面的患牙临床成功率低于仅行覆盖断面的患牙，釉质-牙本质折断的患牙行牙髓切断术临床成功率较高；冠折露髓患牙行直接盖髓术临床成功率低于行牙髓切断术；冠折露髓行牙髓切断术的患牙在随访早期临床成功率较高，但随着随访时间增加，临床成功率逐渐降低，最终低于釉质-牙本质折

表2 年轻恒切牙冠折的类型、治疗及预后

Table 2 Types, treatments and prognosis of crown fractures in young permanent incisors					n (%)	
Diagnosis	Treatment	Clinical success	Clinical failure	Total	χ^2	P
Enamel fracture	Observation	37 (94.9)	2 (5.1)	39 (100)	0.588	0.999
	Smoothing edges	7 (100)	0 (0)	7 (100)		
	Restoration	4 (100)	0 (0)	4 (100)		
	Total	48 (96)	2 (4)	50 (100)		
Enamel-dentin fracture	Restoration	70 (76.9)	21 (23.1)	91 (100)	10.077	0.004
	Indirect pulp capping and restoration	46 (55.4)	37 (44.6)	83 (100)		
	Pulpotomy	2 (100)	0 (0)	2 (100)		
	Total	118 (67)	58 (33)	176 (100)		
Complicated crown fracture	Direct pulp capping	2 (33.3)	4 (66.7)	6 (100)	5.501	0.038
	Pulpotomy	96 (76.2)	30 (23.8)	126 (100)		
	Total	98 (74.2)	34 (25.8)	132 (100)		

表3 年轻恒切牙冠折预后的 Logistic 回归分析
Table 3 Logistic regression analysis of prognosis of crown fractures in young permanent incisors

Variables	OR	P
Age/year		
≤ 9	1	-
> 9	2.17 (0.9 - 4.7)	0.053
Gender		
Male	1	-
Female	1.1 (0.6 - 1.9)	0.738
Time elapsed from trauma to baseline visit (T)		
T < 1 d	1	-
1 d ≤ T < 3 d	1.08 (0.6 - 1.9)	0.776
3 d ≤ T < 7 d	2.57 (0.9 - 6.9)	0.060
T ≥ 7d	0.16 (0 - 0.7)	0.021
Position of traumatized teeth		
Central incisor	1	-
Lateral incisor	1.35 (0.5 - 3.6)	0.541
Nolla Staging of root development		
≤ VIII	1	-
> VIII	1.16 (0.6 - 2)	0.617
Mobility		
Absent	1	-
Present	1.73 (0.9 - 3)	0.061
Diagnosis and treatment		
Observation for enamel fractures	1	-
Smoothing edges for enamel fracture	0 (0 - 0)	0.999
Restorations for enamel fracture	0 (0 - 0)	0.999
Restorations for enamel - dentin fracture	6.86 (1.4 - 32)	0.014
Indirect pulp capping and restoration for enamel-dentin fracture	17.24 (3.7 - 79.8)	< 0.001
Pulpotomy for enamel-dentin fracture	0 (0 - 0)	0.999
Direct pulp capping for complicated crown fracture	50.43 (5.1 - 489.1)	0.001
Pulpotomy for complicated crown fracture	5.47 (1.1 - 25.3)	0.029

断按需行牙髓切断术或断面覆盖数的患牙的临床成功率(图1b)。年龄在9岁及以下的患者与年龄在9岁以上的患者相比,患牙的临床成功率无统计学差异(图1c)。牙根发育 Nolla 分期为 VII、VIII 的患牙与牙根发育 Nolla 分期为 VII、VIII 的患牙的临床成功率也无统计学差异(图1d)。不同外伤后就诊时间的临床成功率具有统计学差异($P=0.014$),外伤后就诊时间在3~7 d 的患牙临床成功率稍低于外伤后就诊时间 < 3 d 的患牙,而外伤后就诊时间 > 7 d 的患牙临床成功率较高(图1e)。不松动的患牙在随访初期的临床成功率高于伴有松动的患牙,然而随着随访时间的延长,其临床成功率逐渐降至与松动患牙相当(图1f)。

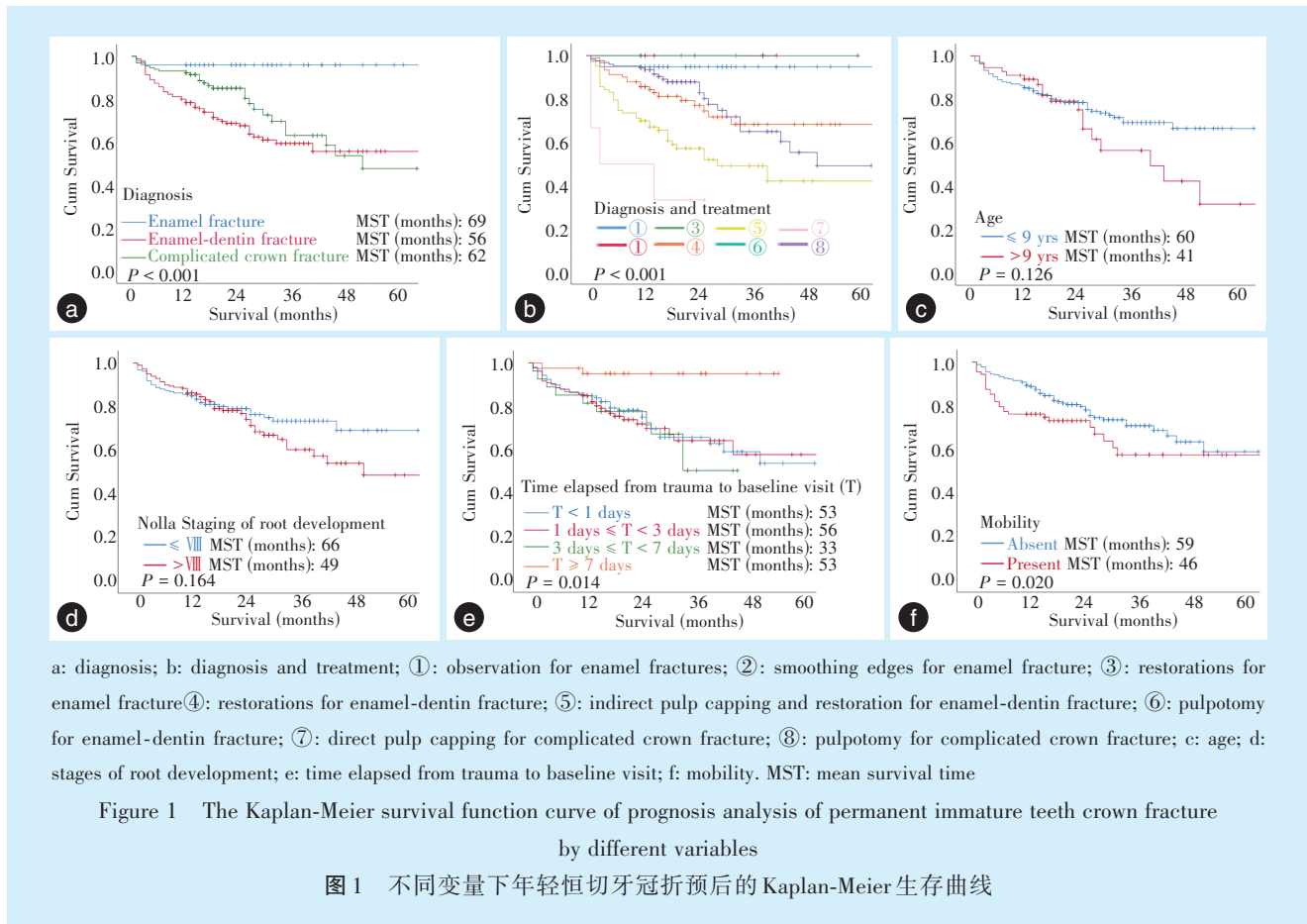
Cox 回归分析显示,患者年龄 > 9 岁($HR = 2.11, 95\%CI: 1.1 \sim 3.9, P = 0.017$)、外伤后就诊时间 > 3 d($HR = 2.3, 95\%CI: 1 \sim 4.8, P = 0.028$)、外伤冠折患牙伴有松动($HR = 1.95, 95\%CI: 1.2 \sim 3, P = 0.004$)、行覆盖断面的釉质-牙本质折断($HR = 6.89, 95\%CI: 1.6 \sim 29.6, P = 0.010$)、行间接盖髓+覆盖断面的釉质-牙本质折断($HR = 13.8, 95\%CI: 3.2 \sim 58.3, P < 0.001$)、进行直接盖髓术的冠折露髓($HR = 46.07, 95\%CI: 8 \sim 263.8, P < 0.001$)是本研究人群中临床失败的危险因素。不同性别、外伤牙位置、外伤牙牙根发育分期的生存时间差异无统计学意义(见表4)。

3 讨论

年轻恒牙由于结构及形态均未发育成熟,外伤冠折后的预后关系到患牙牙根能否继续发育、其牙髓能否保持生活状态、患牙能否保留、能否维持恒牙列的完整等,但由于儿童处于生长发育期,其治疗预后常不确定。为减轻患儿及其家长的焦虑,提高外伤年轻恒牙冠折的治疗成功率,评估年轻恒牙冠折后的预后并进行有效的风险管理十分必要。

先前的研究表明,年轻恒牙冠折后的预后通常较好,其中复杂冠折的成功率高于釉质-牙本质折断^[11, 15-16],推测原因可能与露髓的复杂冠折首诊医生对牙髓的关注度比简单冠折对牙髓-牙本质复合体的关注度较高有关。但伴有脱位损伤的牙齿面临较高的并发症风险。因此,本研究引入了多维度指标,以统计分析不同风险因素对年轻恒牙冠折治疗预后的影响,旨在为临床诊治提供参考。7~9岁是儿童最常发生牙外伤的年龄段,男性发病率较高,受伤部位多见于上颌中切牙。本研究纳入的样本临床特征也显示了与既往研究牙外伤好发牙位的相似性^[17],本研究还显示大多数病例仅涉及单颗牙齿的损伤,较多儿童在牙外伤后的3 d内就诊于医院,这反映出近年来家长对牙外伤的救治意识有所提升。

牙本质-牙髓复合体在功能上密切联系,牙本质暴露后都可能引起牙髓反应。一些研究认为简单冠折的牙髓坏死率低于复杂冠折^[18],本研究结果显示年轻恒切牙冠折的牙髓坏死率和牙髓平均生存时间在釉质-牙本质折与冠折露髓二者无统计学差异,釉质折断患牙的牙髓坏死率低于釉质-牙本质折断和冠折露髓的患牙。在釉质-牙本质折断



的患牙中,采用间接盖髓术后树脂粘接修复外形的患牙显示出较高的牙髓坏死风险。推测原因有三:①采用间接盖髓术的外伤患牙缺损牙体组织较多且接近牙髓;②年轻恒牙牙本质小管粗大,树脂粘接修复时游离单体可能刺激牙髓^[19];③在本研究纳入的样本中所选用的间接盖髓材料为氢氧化钙制剂,氢氧化钙盖髓的短期效果较为优越,但随着观察时间的延长,其临床成功率呈下降趋势^[20-21]。近年来生物陶瓷类材料在深龋间接盖髓中的优越性已得到证实,有研究表明MTA具有优秀的抗渗透能力,可以有效降低细菌侵入的风险,促进牙髓更快愈合、形成更厚的牙本质桥、减少牙髓炎症及充血^[22]。两项研究认为使用生物陶瓷类材料作为直接盖髓材料可获得更好的预后^[23-24],其在外伤牙冠折中间接盖髓的临床效果尚待进一步研究证实。

本研究结果显示牙髓切断术在冠折露髓的外伤年轻恒切牙有着较好的预后。Shahmohammadi等^[15]的研究中,年轻恒牙冠折后中位随访22个月内牙髓切断术及部分牙髓切断术成功率分别为90.4%、85.2%。本研究中进行了牙髓切断术的患

牙在外伤后2年内牙髓坏死率较低,年轻恒牙牙根得以继续发育,但在2年后牙髓坏死逐渐增多,这与Robertson等^[18]的研究结果相符。推测原因可能由于牙冠修复体随着时间的推移逐渐出现微渗漏,细菌及其毒素进入修复体与牙体组织之间的微小缝隙,增加了牙髓感染的风险^[23-24]。同时,年轻恒牙根尖孔粗大,根尖区血液供应充足,牙根发育完成后牙髓抗感染能力也相应降低^[25-26]。这提示牙髓切断术后患牙在牙根发育完成后仍需密切随访,若出现牙髓感染或牙髓坏死症状应及时处理,避免更为严重的并发症产生。相比之下,进行直接盖髓术的冠折露髓患牙则有极高的牙髓坏死率,几乎是进行牙髓切断术患牙的3倍。推测可能的原因有以下几点:①未能准确判断牙髓的炎性状态;②细菌微渗漏;③牙本质桥形成不足;④盖髓材料的生物相容性欠佳;⑤氢氧化钙本身可能引起牙髓表面坏死^[23, 27-29]。外伤导致的牙冠折断常伴发牙周组织损伤,外伤的力量可能会损伤根尖部血管,影响牙髓血供及牙髓状态。多项研究表明,伴有牙周损伤的外伤牙牙髓坏死率更高^[11, 15]。虽然本研究已排除了严重的脱位性损伤,

表4 年轻恒牙冠折预后的多因素COX回归分析
Table 4 Multivariate Cox regression analysis of prognosis of crown fractures in young permanent incisors

Variables	HR	P
Age/years		
≤ 9	1	-
> 9	2.11 (1.1 - 3.9)	0.017
Gender		
Male	1	-
Female	1.03 (0.6 - 1.6)	0.881
Time elapsed from trauma to baseline visit (T)		
T < 1 d	1	-
1 d ≤ T < 3 d	1.21 (0.7 - 1.9)	0.395
3 d ≤ T < 7 d	2.3 (1 - 4.8)	0.028
T ≥ 7d	0.19 (0 - 0.7)	0.023
Position of traumatized teeth		
Central incisor	1	-
Lateral incisor	1.31 (0.6 - 2.8)	0.484
Nolla Staging of root development		
≤ VIII	1	-
> VIII	1.09 (0.6 - 1.7)	0.709
Mobility		
Absent	1	-
Present	1.95 (1.2 - 3)	0.004
Diagnosis and treatment		
Observation for enamel fractures	1	-
Smoothing edges for enamel fractures	0 (0 - 0)	0.977
Restorations for enamel fractures	0 (0 - 0)	0.979
Restorations for enamel - dentin fractures	6.89 (1.6 - 29.6)	0.010
Indirect pulp capping and restoration for enamel-dentin fractures	13.8 (3.2 - 58.3)	0.000
Pulpotomy for enamel - dentin fractures	0 (0 - 0)	0.988
Direct pulp capping for complicated crown fractures	46.07 (8 - 263.8)	0.000
Pulpotomy for complicated crown fractures	4.87 (1.1 - 20.9)	0.033

但本研究结果显示伴有 I 度松动的外伤牙仍具有更高的牙髓坏死率。咬合创伤也是导致牙髓坏死的重要原因。过度的咬合负荷会破坏牙周膜,导致内皮细胞、炎症细胞和牙周细胞上的核因子 κ -B 配体受体致活剂 (receptor activator of nuclear factor κ -B ligand, RANKL) 表达增加, RANKL 表达的增加与咬合创伤引起的破骨细胞活性上调有关。此外,由细菌感染和脂多糖引发的炎症会进一步增强细胞 RANKL 的表达,促进破骨细胞的形成与活跃^[30]。

许多学者报道了成熟恒牙冠折的牙髓预后较年轻恒牙差^[11, 31-32],但尚未探究不同牙根发育阶段的年轻恒牙冠折与其预后的相关性。本研究通过

Cox 回归分析,发现患者的年龄增加是不良牙髓预后的危险因素,但不同牙根发育阶段的年轻恒牙的牙髓预后并没有统计学差异,根尖片作为二维平片,在确定牙根发育分期时可能存在一定误差。因此本研究采用不同年龄作为分界线进行分析,结果发现 9 岁以下和 9 岁以上的牙髓坏死率具有统计学差异,可作为临床判断牙髓坏死风险的参考。随着患者年龄的增加,根尖孔逐渐闭合,牙髓的再生能力下降,因此预后变差。对于 9 岁以下的患者,可以采用更加保守的牙髓处理方式,通过间接盖髓术或部分牙髓切断术等活髓保存治疗保留完整牙髓或根部牙髓,促进牙根的发育和生长。对于 9 岁以上的患者,其牙根发育更加成熟,进行活髓保存治疗后应定期进行牙髓状态的随访和监测,以确保其健康和稳定。

Wang 等^[11]发现外伤后就诊时间对冠折露髓牙髓坏死率无影响。然而在本研究中,外伤 1 d 内就诊与外伤后 1 ~ 3 d 就诊的牙髓预后无统计学差异,外伤后 3 ~ 7 d 就诊的牙髓坏死率更高。年轻恒牙髓角较高、牙本质小管粗大,发生折断性损伤后,细菌可能通过暴露的牙本质小管侵犯牙髓^[28]。釉质-牙本质折在外伤后较短时间内就诊,可以及时覆盖牙本质断面,可有效避免细菌侵入牙本质小管。

本研究仍存在不少局限性:本研究采用的是回顾性研究设计,因此可能存在一些混杂因素,例如外伤后就诊时间 > 7 d 的患者往往损伤程度较轻,这可能导致了外伤后就诊时间 > 7 d 的患者在统计中反而具有更高的临床成功率。本研究排除了严重的脱位性损伤,无法确定严重脱位性损伤下不同治疗方式的临床成功率是否具有差异,且部分诊断所包含的病例较少,对平均生存时间的统计造成了一定的影响。本研究所使用的根尖片多数不是平行投照根尖片,这可能会影响牙根发育分期的判断。间接盖髓术中使用的盖髓材料为氢氧化钙制剂,未能进行生物陶瓷类盖髓材料的预后观察,这限制影响了研究结果的推广。为了克服这些局限性,未来的研究可以采用前瞻性研究设计,以减少混杂因素的影响。同时,可以采用平行投照根尖片进行牙根发育分期的判断,以提高研究结果的准确性和可靠性。此外,还可以进行不同类型的盖髓材料的比较和评估,以确定最佳的治疗方案。

综上所述,多数年轻恒切牙冠折牙髓预后良

好,对于患者年龄 > 9岁、外伤后就诊时间 > 3 d、伴有松动、进行间接盖髓术或直接盖髓术的患牙应密切随访监测其牙髓状态。

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