

· 临床研究 ·

## 应用显微超声技术治疗老年钙化根管的临床效果

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**【摘要】** 目的 评价显微镜超声技术治疗老年钙化闭锁根管的作用及效果。方法 选取2016年10月至2018年4月在承德市口腔医院口腔内科就诊的老年患者159例(264个钙化根管)作为研究对象,按患者治疗意愿分为实验组95例(152个钙化根管)和对照组64例(112个钙化根管)。实验组在显微镜下结合超声技术疏通根管,对照组仅凭手动C锉结合机用扩孔钻完成钙化根管的探查及疏通,2组患者均镍钛根管预备,热牙胶根充,完成根管治疗。比较2组患者治疗后的钙化根管疏通情况。采用SPSS 23.0软件对数据进行分析,根据数据类型,组间比较采用t检验或 $\chi^2$ 检验。**结果** 实验组钙化闭锁根管成功疏通率86.18%(131/152),对照组钙化根管成功疏通率54.46%(61/112)。与对照组比较,实验组不同牙位及不同钙化根管的疏通率均明显升高,疏通时间显著下降,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。对照组未疏通的51例患牙经显微镜超声技术治疗后,疏通39例,疏通率达76.5%。**结论** 显微超声技术对老年钙化根管的探查及疏通具有更明显的效果,也大大提高了治疗的成功率。

**【关键词】** 老年人;显微镜;超声技术;钙化根管;根管疏通

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## Clinical efficacy of micro-ultrasonic technique for calcified root canals in the elderly

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**【Abstract】** **Objective** To evaluate the role and efficacy of scanning acoustic microscopy (microscopic ultrasound) in the treatment of calcified atresia root canal in elderly patients. **Methods** A total of 264 calcified root canals from 159 elderly patients admitted in the Department of Oral Medicine of our hospital from October 2016 to April 2018 were subjected into this study. They were divided into experimental ( $n=95$ , 152 calcified root canals) and control groups ( $n=64$ , 112 calcified root canals) according to their own wills. In the experimental group, the calcified root canals were treated with microscopy combined with ultrasound technology, while for the control group, manual C file and hole drilling were used for probing and dredging of calcified root canals. The patients of both groups were prepared with nickel-titanium root canal, filled with hot gum root, and treated with root canal therapy. The dredging situation after treatment was compared between the 2 groups. SPSS statistics 23.0 was used for statistical analysis. Student's  $t$  test or Chi-square test was employed for comparison of different data types. **Results** The success rate of root canal dredging was 86.18%(131/152) in the experimental group and 54.46%(61/112) in the control group. Compared with the control group, the dredging rates of different tooth positions and different calcified root canals were significantly higher, while the dredging time was shorter obviously in the experimental group, both with significant differences ( $P<0.05$ ). In the control group, 51 cases of undredged teeth were further treated by micro-ultrasonic technique, and finally 39 cases were dredged, with a dredging rate of 76.5%. **Conclusion** Micro-ultrasonic technique is quite effective in probing and dredging the calcified root canals in the elderly, and it also improves the success rate of the treatment.

**【Key words】** aged; microscope; ultrasonic technique; calcified root canal; root canal dredging

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根管治疗中,钙化根管的疏通是一个常见的难题<sup>[1]</sup>。研究显示,牙髓钙化的发生率为8%~90%<sup>[2]</sup>。一般10岁左右就可能发生,20岁以后更加显著,60岁以上有90%的人群会发生,且老年人钙化程度较年轻人更为严重。老年人的根管较细小,因此根管的钙化率<sup>[3]</sup>相对更高。结合锥形束CT(cone beam CT,CBCT)扫描可以确定根管形态、根管钙化段的位置及钙化长度等,对临床上的诊疗工作可提供有力的依据。老年患者由于年龄及身体因素,耐受力比较差,加上临幊上钙化根管的疏通操作需要较长时间,可能会引起颞颌关节的症状。本研究旨在探讨显微超声技术<sup>[4]</sup>对治疗老年钙化闭锁根管的作用以及效果。

## 1 对象与方法

### 1.1 研究对象

选取2016年10月至2018年4月在承德市口腔医院口腔内科就诊的老年患者159例(前牙21颗,前磨牙54颗,磨牙84颗),共264个钙化根管。根据患者意愿分为实验组95例和对照组64例。其中实验组152个钙化根管,男性38例,女性57例,年龄65~83(76.6±6.2)岁;对照组112个钙化根管,男性29例,女性35例,年龄67~86(76.3±6.8)岁。纳入标准:(1)患牙通过临床检查及辅助检查被诊断为急性或慢性牙髓炎或根尖周炎,未曾行牙髓治疗;(2)开口度比较良好;(3)X线片显示髓腔内存在弥漫性不规则阻射影像,或原根管在X线片上影像消失;(4)患牙开髓后使用根管探针探查根管时,因为钙化组织而不能够顺利探及到根管口或8#、10#疏通锉不能到达工作长度;(5)对告知内容知情理解并同意。

### 1.2 方法

2组患牙治疗前均行常规口内检查,结合CBCT了解患牙牙根的数目、根管走向以及弯曲度。对可能的根管钙化位置、方向和程度详细了解。将钙化分为根管上部的钙化、根管中部钙化以及根尖钙化。常规根管治疗前一定要用橡皮障进行隔湿,制备敞开的髓腔入口,尽量达到根管治疗上的直线通路。

参照CBCT确定钙化物的位置及厚度。确定后,对照组患牙只是常规手动K锉,探查寻找根管,治疗中结合G钻和C锉疏通根管。实验组患牙使用DG16探针探寻根管口,显微镜直视下配合超声工作仪的ET20或者ET40工作尖去除可疑点处1~2 mm深的钙化组织,钙化组织去除后,再用8号手动K锉或者C型先锋锉的锉尖尖端结合少量

EDTA凝胶将根管逐步疏通,通畅达到工作长度。治疗过程中部分病例需多次拍X线片检查根管的方向,防止根管的偏移或穿孔。疏通完成后,2组患牙均用镍钛Protaper根管锉完成预备根管和热牙胶垂直加压技术完成根管充填。

### 1.3 效果评定

患牙运用根尖定位仪、X线片评价根管治疗中的疏通效果。器械尖到操作的终点距离<3 mm,并且无侧穿及器械折断等并发症发生则视为根管疏通成功。

### 1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS 23.0软件对数据进行分析。计量资料以均数±标准差( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )表示,组间比较用t检验。计数资料以例数(百分率)表示,组间比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结 果

### 2.1 2组患者基线资料比较

2组患者基线资料比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ;表1),具有可比性。

表1 2组患者基线资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline data between two groups

Item	Experimental group(n=95)	Control group (n=64)	P value
Age(years, $\bar{x}\pm s$ )	76.6±6.2	76.3±6.8	0.882
Gender(male/female, n)	38/57	29/35	0.506
Tooth position[n(%)]			
Front teeth	13(8.55)	8(7.14)	0.676
Premolares teeth	52(34.21)	39(34.82)	0.918
Molan	87(57.24)	65(58.04)	0.897
Calcification position[n(%)]			
Upper root canals	77(50.66)	58(51.79)	0.856
Middle root canals	53(34.87)	39(34.82)	0.994
Root apical	22(14.47)	15(13.39)	0.803

### 2.2 2组患牙不同牙位疏通率比较

纳入研究的264个钙化根管中,实验组疏通成功率为86.18%(131/152),对照组疏通成功率54.46%(61/112)。与对照组比较,实验组不同牙位及不同钙化根管的疏通率均明显升高,疏通时间显著下降,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ;表2)。

### 2.3 对照组治疗失败患牙经实验组方法再次疏通

对照组112例钙化根管,未疏通的51颗患牙经实验组的显微镜超声技术治疗后,疏通39颗。疏通率为76.5%。

**表2 2组患牙疏通率及疏通时间比较**

Table 2 Comparison of dredging rate and time between the two group

Item	Experimental group (n=152)	Control group (n=112)	P value
Dredging rate (success/all, n)			
Tooth position			
Front teeth	12/13	4/8	0.027
Premolars teeth	46/52	25/39	0.005
Molar	73/87	32/65	<0.001
Calcification position			
Upper root canals	71/77	37/58	<0.001
Middle root canals	44/53	19/39	0.038
Root apical	16/22	5/15	0.025
Dredging time (min, $\bar{x}\pm s$ )	31.80±8.96	57.9±6.85	<0.010

### 3 讨 论

根管钙化是根管及髓腔的牙髓组织因各种外伤、龋齿等原因致牙髓逐步变形、钙化的结果,也是牙髓的一种增龄性改变<sup>[5,6]</sup>。随着年龄增长,牙髓呈现一系列老化现象,一方面表现在修复性牙本质和继发性牙本质沉积以及牙髓腔空间减小<sup>[7]</sup>,另一方面表现在老年人牙髓组织血管数目减少,胶原纤维增加,导致根管内出现不同程度的钙化甚至阻塞。目前,临床口腔医师确认根管钙化常用的一些方法有显微镜观察、X线片和CBCT。在显微镜下可通过分辨牙颜色的改变来鉴别正常牙本质和钙化根管:正常牙本质多呈淡黄褐色,而钙化程度较高的组织一般颜色较正常牙本质透明;继发性牙本质的颜色较暗,呈黑色或褐色<sup>[8,9]</sup>。钙化根管在X线片上常表现为髓腔内及根管内密度增加,根管影像模糊不清或者根管影像完全消失。但是,由于呈现二维信息的X线片影像上存在着相互重叠,无法精确显示钙化的位置及程度。CBCT可三维观察根管形态和数目,以及弯曲、钙化的位置,可有效避免遗漏根管<sup>[10]</sup>。有研究在术前将X线片与CBCT获取的信息进行仔细的对比后显示,有62%病例的治疗方案在对比后做出了调整<sup>[11]</sup>。郭冬梅等<sup>[12]</sup>使用CBCT对52例钙化根管进行辅助定位显示,CBCT可以显著提高诊断及操作的精确性,降低不确定性。

手术显微镜是现代牙髓病学领域中非常重要且必要的辅助设备<sup>[13]</sup>。人裸眼的分辨能力仅为200 μm,但在显微镜的辅助下,医师能进行10~20 μm级的精细操作,这可能会大大提高钙化根管的治疗成功率<sup>[14]</sup>。Wu等<sup>[15]</sup>使用显微镜超声技术对546个传统方法不能疏通的根管进行再治疗,成

功率为74%。凌均榮等<sup>[16]</sup>对135个钙化根管进行显微超声技术治疗,疏通的成功率为88.1%。本研究老年患者159例264个钙化根管,显微超声技术疏通率为86.2%,传统方法疏通率为54.5%,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),表明超声显微技术的引入可使患者就诊时间减少、诊间痛苦降低、治疗成果明显提高。显微超声技术确保术者能在清晰视野下精准定位操作,彻底清除钙化物、牙本质碎屑及玷污层,提高钙化疏通率及治疗成功率,提高治疗效率,达到更好的治疗效果。需要注意的是,在根管钙化物疏通过程中,尽量多次多角度拍摄X片,及时确定根管疏通的走向和长度,在显微镜下适当扩大根管口,将手动K锉(6号或8号)提前预弯成与治疗患牙的根管弯曲度最一致的弯曲度,谨慎小心、耐心、细心纠正调整,逐步疏通;手法动作一定要轻柔,不要过度旋转锉,小力的上下提拉,进一步疏通根管,这也能有效地将冲洗液带到根管的深处,从而增加疏通的可能性。

综上,显微超声技术对老年钙化根管的探查及疏通上更具有明显效果,提高了治疗的成功率。但也有一些操作上的局限性,牙根过长或在根尖区进行显微镜下操作可能会导致视野不清楚,无法疏通,同时侧穿的风险也会更大,操作会变得困难,因此需要对该项手术作进一步探索。

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