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◇临床医学◇

数字化隐形矫治技术治疗成人轻中度骨性Ⅲ类错殆畸形12例

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摘要: **目的** 探讨数字化隐形矫治技术治疗成人轻中度骨性Ⅲ类错殆畸形的临床效果。**方法** 选取2019年8月至2021年8月合肥市口腔医院成人轻到中度骨性Ⅲ类错殆病人24例,采用随机数字表法将观察对象分为观察组和对照组,每组各12例,观察组采用数字化隐形矫治技术,对照组采用固定矫治技术即MBT矫治技术。测量治疗前后头颅侧位片16项软硬组织指标,比较两组治疗后软硬组织的变化。**结果** 骨性组织测量项目中,蝶鞍中心点、鼻根点和上牙槽座点的交角(SNA)、下颌平面与前颅底平面的交角(SN-MP)在矫治后较矫治前均增加($P<0.05$),上牙槽座点、鼻根点和下牙槽座点的交角(ANB)变小($P<0.05$);矫治后观察组较对照组 ANB $[-0.22\pm 1.47]$ 比 $[-1.41\pm 0.99]$;SN-MP $[31.91\pm 5.81]$ 比 $[37.07\pm 2.56]$;下颌平面与眶耳平面的交角(FH-MP) $[22.80\pm 4.14]$ 比 $[26.74\pm 3.56]$;殆平面与前颅底平面的交角(OP-SN) $[10.42\pm 4.31]$ 比 $[15.93\pm 2.10]$ 均减小($P<0.05$)。牙性测量项目中,上中切牙长轴到前颅底平面的交角(U1-SN)、下中切牙切点至下颌平面的距离(L1-MP)治疗前后均差异有统计学意义;软组织测量指标上唇凸点至E线距离(UL-EP)、下唇凸点至E线距离(LL-EP)、眶耳平面和软组织鼻根点与软组织颏前点连线的后下角(FH-N'Pog')、软组织鼻根点、鼻下点和软组织颏前点连线的夹角(N'-Sn-Pog')在治疗前后均差异有统计学意义。**结论** 数字化隐形矫治技术掩饰性治疗骨性Ⅲ类错殆在垂直向控制,减轻牙齿代偿方面较固定矫治技术更有优势。

关键词: 错殆,安氏Ⅲ类; 正畸矫治器,功能性; 成像,三维; 垂直向控制; 掩饰性治疗

Digital invisible orthodontic technique for the treatment of 12 cases of mild to moderate bony class III malocclusion in adults

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Abstract: **Objective** To investigate the clinical effect of digital invisible orthodontic technology in the treatment of adult mild to moderate bony class III malocclusion.**Methods** A total of 24 adult patients with mild to moderate bony class III malocclusion from August 2019 to August 2021 in Hefei Stomatological Hospital were selected, and the observation subjects were divided into observation and control groups, with 12 cases each. The observation group adopted digital invisible orthodontic technology, and the control group adopted fixed orthodontic technology,ie,MBT orthodontic technology. The 16 soft and hard tissue indicators of the head lateral radiographs before and after treatment were measured to compare the differences in soft and hard tissues after treatment between the two groups.**Results** For bone tissue measurements, the intersection angles of the butterfly saddle point, nasal root point and upper alveolar seat point (SNA) and the intersection angle between the mandibular plane and the anterior cranial base plane (SN-MP) increased after correction compared to before correction ($P<0.05$). After orthodontic correction, the ANB in the observation group was $[-0.22\pm 1.47]$ compared with the control group $[-1.41\pm 0.99]$; the SN-MP $[31.91\pm 5.81]$ vs $[37.07\pm 2.56]$; the angle of intersection between the mandibular plane and the orbito-orbital plane (FH-MP) $[22.80\pm 4.14]$ compared with $[26.74\pm 3.56]$; and the angle of intersection between the dental plane and the anterior cranial base plane (OP-SN) $[10.42\pm 4.31]$ than $[15.93\pm 2.10]$ were reduced ($P<0.05$). Among the dental measurements, the intersection angle from the long axis of the upper central incisor to the anterior cranial base plane (U1-SN) and the distance from the incisal point of the lower central incisor to the mandibular plane (L1-MP) differed statistically before and after treatment; the soft tissue measurements of the distance from the upper lip bump to the E line (UL-EP), the distance from the lower lip bump to the

E line (LL-EP), the posterior inferior angle of the line connecting the orbito-ear plane and the soft tissue nasal root point to the soft tissue anterior chin point (FH-N'Pog'), and the angle between the line connecting the soft tissue nasal root point, the inferior nasal point and the soft tissue anterior chin point (N'-Sn-Pog') all differed statistically before and after treatment. **Conclusion** The digital invisible orthodontic technique for masked treatment of bony Class III malocclusion has advantages over fixed orthodontic techniques in terms of vertical control and reduction of tooth substitution.

Key words: Malocclusion, Angle class III; Orthodontic appliances, functional; Imaging, three-dimensional; Vertical control; Camouflage treatment

骨性Ⅲ类错颌畸形是由遗传因素为主导的一类颌骨相对位置异常的错颌畸形,通常这类病人表现为前牙反覆颌反覆盖,面下1/3过长,侧貌凹呈新月形等症状。严重者直接影响病人日常生活和社交活动。按照骨性Ⅲ类错颌畸形程度分为重度和轻中度。传统治疗方法对严重骨性畸形者采用正畸-正颌联合矫治技术;轻到中度的病人多采取掩饰性治疗,尤其非拔牙掩饰性治疗。以往学者利用传动矫治技术^[1],种植钉辅助加强支抗^[2],甚至拔牙矫治来纠正颌骨位置关系,其治疗难点在于上前牙过度唇倾导致微笑时牙突,下前牙过度舌倾带来的矫治疗效不稳定,同时伴有骨开裂,骨开窗高发。近几年新兴的无托槽隐形矫治技术,通过数字化流程,制成全口透明矫治器,因其美观,舒适,精确^[3-5]的优势深受成年矫治人群的青睐。研究表明安氏Ⅲ类错颌前牙失代偿时期使用透明矫治器在控制牙齿移动方面是可靠的^[6]。本研究通过测量成人轻中度骨性Ⅲ类病人治疗前后的头颅侧位片指标,对比传统固定矫治技术,分析两种矫治技术疗效差异,以期评价隐形矫治非拔牙掩饰性治疗效果提供理论指导。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 选取2019年8月至2021年8月在合肥市口腔医院正畸一科完成正畸治疗的轻到中度骨性Ⅲ类错颌畸形病人24例,采用随机数字表法将观察对象分为观察组和对照组,每组12例。其中观察组男3例,女9例,年龄范围为18~54岁,年龄(30.83±10.91)岁。对照组男2例,女10例,年龄范围为19~48岁,年龄(21.00±4.24)岁。两组病人性别、年龄差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性。纳入标准:(1)年龄≥18岁,面部基本对称无明显异常,颅颌系统功能基本正常,无颞下颌关节紊乱综合征及病史;(2)骨性Ⅲ类错颌畸形,上牙槽座点、鼻根点和下牙槽座点的交角(ANB) $-4^{\circ}\sim 0^{\circ}$;(3)双侧第一恒磨牙和尖牙为近中错颌关系;正中咬合时前牙咬合呈反颌或对刃,且下颌不能后退;(4)下颌平面与前颅底平面的交角(SN-MP) $<40^{\circ}$,下颌平面与眶耳平面的交角(FH-MP) $<32^{\circ}$;(5)牙列拥挤度 $<II^{\circ}$;(6)口腔卫生良好,依从性良好。排除标准:

(1)具有明显正颌手术指征的骨性安氏Ⅲ类错颌畸形病人;(2)上下颌骨宽度明显不调者;(3)牙周疾病严重未治疗者以及其他相关系统疾病病人。研究对象本人或其近亲属均签署知情同意书。本研究符合《世界医学协会赫尔辛基宣言》相关要求。

1.2 矫治程序 本研究24例病人均采用不拔牙矫治(第三磨牙除外)。观察组所有病人都使用无托槽隐形矫治器(Invisalign, Align Technology, USA)进行全口隐形矫治。对病人进行全口扫描,采用Clin-Check软件模拟矫治前后三维数字化模型即为治疗前后病人口内情况。在Clincheck方案中设计矫治目标位,全口附件黏结后医嘱每副牙套佩戴10~12d,每日佩戴时间不少于22h并配合咬胶。所有牙套戴完一期矫治结束后即进入二期精细调整阶段。口腔卫生全程宣教。对照组所有病人黏结金属自锁托槽(3M,美国),依次更换0.012英寸、0.014英寸、0.016英寸、0.016×0.022英寸、0.019×0.025英寸镍钛丝及0.019×0.025英寸钢丝。6~8周复诊一次,矫治结束后,使用透明保持器保持一年半。所有病人都解除前牙区反覆颌反覆盖关系,磨牙关系纠正到中性。

1.3 测量指标

1.3.1 测量方法 正畸治疗前(T1)与治疗后(T2),所有病人都由同一名有经验的放射科医师拍摄头颅侧位片,要求病人自然站立,口唇放松,目视前方。采用头影测量软件Uceph对相关指标进行分析。由同一名有经验的医师测量2次,每次间隔1周。

1.3.2 测量项目 参照口腔X线头影测量理论,测量指标分为如下三类:

骨性组织测量指标:蝶鞍中心点、鼻根点和上牙槽座点的交角(SNA),蝶鞍中心点、鼻根点和下牙槽座点的交角(SNB),ANB,SN-MP, FH-MP, 殆平面与前颅底平面的交角(OP-SN)。

牙性组织测量指标:上中切牙长轴到前颅底平面的交角(U1-SN),下中切牙牙轴与下颌平面的交角(L1-MP),下中切牙切点至下颌平面的距离(L1-MP),下颌第一磨牙近中颊尖点至下颌平面的距离(L6-MP)。

软组织测量指标:上唇凸点至E线距离(UL-EP),下唇凸点至E线距离(LL-EP),软组织颏前点与唇突点连线与眶耳平面后下交角(Z角),眶耳平面和软组织鼻根点与软组织颏前点连线的后下交角(FH-N'Pog'),软组织鼻根点、鼻下点和软组织颏前点连线的夹角(N'-Sn-Pog')。

1.4 统计学方法 采用SPSS 26.0软件进行统计分析,计量资料采用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,治疗前后比较采用配对t检验,两组比较采用独立样本t检验;计数资料比较采用 χ^2 检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组骨性组织测量指标比较 两组治疗前后SNA、SNB、ANB、SN-MP、FH-MP、OP-SN比较,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);治疗后两组SNA、SNB、SN-MP、FH-MP、OP-SN比较,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。见表1。

2.2 两组牙性组织测量指标比较 两组治疗前后U1-SN、L1-MP、L1-MP比较,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。见表2。

2.3 两组软组织测量指标比较 两组治疗前后UL-EP、LL-EP、FH-N'Pog'、N'-Sn-Pog'比较,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。见表3。

3 讨论

3.1 软硬组织改变 骨性安氏Ⅲ类错殆掩饰性治疗的核心就是通过牙齿的代偿性移动改变颌骨关系不调。牙齿的移动尤其是前牙的移动限制于牙槽骨的形态。张双等研究表明,骨性Ⅲ类错殆下前牙唇侧牙槽骨骨质厚度小于舌侧,表明其牙槽骨的代偿方向相应向舌侧改变^[7-8]。在固定矫治中,代偿多来自前牙的位置改变,上前牙的唇倾以及下前牙内收,改变前牙的覆殆覆盖关系,配合颌间牵引,下颌牙列整体远移,改善尖牙磨牙关系。然而临床中

表2 轻到中度骨性Ⅲ类错殆24例牙性组织指标治疗前后及组间比较 $(\bar{x} \pm s)$

组别	例数	U1-SN ^o	L1-MP ^o	L1-MP/mm	L6-MP/mm
对照组	12				
治疗前		107.10±5.64	84.88±6.61	37.28±2.48	26.48±2.40
治疗后		114.57±5.42	86.37±4.12	38.46±2.42	28.28±2.71
t,P值		4.42,0.001	0.97,0.354	4.08,0.002	5.68,0.002
观察组	12				
治疗前		110.91±6.84	85.79±6.21	39.90±3.58	29.70±2.16
治疗后		112.96±7.42	88.98±7.64	38.83±3.27	30.22±2.08
t,P值		3.83,0.003	2.40,0.036	3.44,0.006	1.16,0.27
两组比较,t,P值					
治疗前		1.49,0.151	1.41,0.173	1.31,0.203	4.08,0.002
治疗后		0.61,0.55	0.27,0.791	1.15,0.262	1.42,0.170

注:U1-SN为上中切牙长轴到前颅底平面的交角,L1-MP为下中切牙牙轴与下颌平面的交角,L1-MP为下中切牙切点至下颌平面的距离,L6-MP为下颌第一磨牙近中颊尖点至下颌平面的距离。

想要达到牙列的整体远移是较为困难的。任玉仲秀等^[9]研究证明隐形矫治对于磨牙远移具有明显优势。本研究利用隐形矫治的优势,治疗后发现观察组矫治后SNA变大,SNB,ANB均变小。成年病人生长期早已结束,颌骨发育稳定,骨性改变几乎是不可能发生的。颌骨的改变大多出自正畸-正颌病人的手术效果^[10-11]。因此SNA变大可能是前牙位置改变带来的上齿槽座点发生适应性改建。同样SNB变小、SN-MP变大这一点证实下齿槽适应性改建的同时下颌骨发生旋转。针对本研究中选择均低角类型病人,传统MBT矫治器通常在去代偿后内收下前牙并配合Ⅲ类牵引,而牵引带来的磨牙伸长问题在高角病人中尤其重要,因此面高的控制成为矫治的难点。本研究中对对照组ANB改变小于观察组,SN-MP改变大于对照组,表明隐形矫治带来的颌骨顺旋程度要小于固定矫治。磨牙远移过程中支点

表1 轻到中度骨性Ⅲ类错殆24例骨性组织指标治疗前后及组间比较 $(^{\circ}, \bar{x} \pm s)$

组别	例数	SNA	SNB	ANB	SN-MP	FH-MP	OP-SN	FH-NP
对照组	12							
治疗前		78.10±2.84	79.84±3.22	-1.75±1.09	35.71±2.81	26.27±3.35	16.54±3.55	89.72±2.47
治疗后		79.09±3.31	80.31±3.40	-1.41±0.99	37.07±2.56	26.74±3.56	15.93±2.10	90.61±2.90
t,P值		3.26,0.008	1.25,0.237	0.92,0.375	2.33,0.04	0.98,0.347	-1.04,0.32	1.82,0.095
观察组	12							
治疗前		81.40±2.90	82.86±3.80	-1.46±1.43	30.84±6.49	21.69±5.28	12.48±4.52	92.74±2.66
治疗后		82.01±3.18	82.14±3.86	-0.22±1.47	31.91±5.81	22.80±4.14	10.42±4.31	92.21±2.34
t,P值		3.67,0.004	-2.61,0.024	3.49,0.005	3.83,0.003	2.40,0.036	-3.44,0.006	-1.16,0.270
两组比较,t,P值								
治疗前		2.82,0.01	2.10,0.048	0.55,0.59	-2.39,0.026	-2.54,0.019	-2.45,0.023	2.89,0.009
治疗后		2.20,0.039	1.23,0.231	2.33,0.03	-2.82,0.01	-2.50,0.02	-3.98,0.001	1.49,0.152

注:SNA为蝶鞍中心点、鼻根点和上牙槽座点的交角,SNB为蝶鞍中心点、鼻根点和下牙槽座点的交角,ANB为上牙槽座点、鼻根点和下牙槽座点的交角,SN-MP下颌平面与前颅底平面的交角,FH-MP为下颌平面与眶耳平面的交角,OP-SN为殆平面与前颅底平面的交角。

表3 轻到中度骨性Ⅲ类错殆24例软组织指标治疗前后及组间比较/ $\bar{x} \pm s$

组别	例数	UL-EP/mm	LL-EP/mm	Z角/°	FH-N'Pog'/°	N'-Sn-Pog'/°
对照组	12					
治疗前		-2.13±2.07	0.86±3.08	77.39±6.74	93.60±2.65	170.54±4.19
治疗后		-1.60±1.83	0.12±2.30	79.67±5.02	93.53±3.86	170.12±5.79
t,P值		2.95,0.013	-2.54,0.028	2.65,0.023	-0.13,0.897	-0.57,0.583
观察组	12					
治疗前		-2.65±2.01	0.28±2.52	81.21±6.94	96.54±3.06	172.30±5.25
治疗后		-2.05±1.86	-1.24±2.63	81.78±5.79	95.20±3.06	170.43±4.91
t,P值		7.51,0.008	-6.65,0.006	0.47,0.645	-2.27,0.044	-3.00,0.012
两组比较,t,P值						
治疗前		-0.63,0.538	-0.50,0.621	1.37,0.185	2.51,0.02	0.91,0.374
治疗后		-0.59,0.559	-1.34,0.193	0.95,0.352	1.18,0.253	0.14,0.889

注:UL-EP为上唇凸点至E线距离,LL-EP为下唇凸点至E线距离,Z角软组织颞前点与唇突点连线与眶耳平面后下交角,FH-N'Pog'为眶耳平面和软组织鼻根点与软组织颞前点连线的后下交角,N'-Sn-Pog'为软组织鼻根点、鼻下点和软组织颞前点连线的夹角。

线靠后,通常磨牙段抬高。但Caruso等^[12]证明无托槽隐形矫治器可以对后牙进行有效的垂直向控制,即在非拔牙矫治中,矫治前、矫治后上颌磨牙高度并无明显变化。封颖丽等^[13]研究也发现,隐形矫治器对牙齿会产生压入力,即便在Clincheck模型中未设计伸长实际也会出现压低现象。与固定矫治有所不同^[14],由于病人前牙区通常表现为反覆殆反覆盖,为了达到疗效的稳定,前牙会适当伸长从而建立正常覆殆覆盖。本研究中观察组OP-SN、LI-MP变小,这与一些研究中得出的下颌切牙相对于上颌磨牙的大量舌侧移动和压低似乎有助于咬合平面逆旋结论一致^[15-16]。下前牙的舌倾移动非常考验医生对转矩的把控,金属自锁托槽的单面黏结就决定了转矩的控制是固定矫治技术的难点。数字化隐形矫治技术在Clincheck设计中加大下前牙转矩控制,相较于固定矫治,治疗后其更接近于直立在牙槽骨中。尖牙、前磨牙设计优化附件、垂直矩形附件增加固位和支抗,基于其全包裹特性,牙齿阻抗中心和受力方向接近一致,使得下前牙接近整体内收移动,一定程度上减轻前牙代偿。进一步验证本研究中观察组U1-SN的改变明显小于对照组这一结论。在软组织的测量指标中,两组矫治前后均发生改变,均差异有统计学意义。观察组下唇凸点到审美平面距离LL-EPmm大于对照组,表明隐形矫治会带来更明显的侧貌改变。

3.2 总结 数字化隐形矫治技术掩饰性治疗成人骨性Ⅲ类错殆时,可以有效地控制牙齿垂直向运动,有利于控制骨性Ⅲ类病人下颌平面的进一步代偿,维持面高。通过有效控制下前牙转矩整体移动下前牙,有效内收下唇,极大改善侧貌。隐形矫治器相对于固定矫治器,在骨性安氏Ⅲ类错殆畸形病人治疗中,发挥出更优势的垂直向控制能力。在改

善前牙唇倾度、下唇突方面更有优势,具有明显临床疗效。然而因样本量过少,本研究存在局限性,故仍需长期大量样本的回顾性研究来提供更有利的理论依据。

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◇临床医学◇

青年职业女性无症状高尿酸血症伴代谢失调的现状分析

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摘要: **目的** 分析青年职业女性无症状高尿酸血症与糖类、脂类、肾功能等代谢失调之间的关系, 探讨及早控制青年职业女性血尿酸(SUA)水平的重要性。**方法** 选取2020年5月至2021年4月在江苏省人民医院参加体检的20~45岁青年职业女性共29 987人, 按研究对象年龄段分五组, 比较不同年龄段青年职业女性的无症状高尿酸血症患病率; 根据血尿酸水平分三组, 比较不同等级尿酸水平者空腹血糖(FBG)、总胆固醇(TC)、三酰甘油(TG)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)、血肌酐、血尿素异常率。**结果** 无症状高尿酸血症总体患病率为7.69%, 5个年龄段(>20~25岁、>25~30岁、>30~35岁、>35~40岁、>40~45岁)无症状高尿酸血症患病率分别为9.35%、9.03%、7.93%、7.40%、5.78%; 3个SUA组(≤275 μmol/L、>275~360 μmol/L、>360 μmol/L)FBG受损率分别为0.68%、1.49%、3.25%; 高TC率分别为5.54%、7.39%和11.37%; 高TG率分别为1.43%、3.61%和10.67%; 低HDL-C率分别为1.97%、3.74%、7.20%; 高LDL-C率分别为2.39%、3.79%、6.20%; 高血肌酐率分别为1.86%、4.52%和7.94%; 高血尿素率分别为0.68%、0.86%和1.52%。**结论** 青年职业女性中>20~25岁年龄段无症状高尿酸血症患病率最高, SUA水平较高者更倾向于合并代谢异常。血尿酸水平中等程度升高者代谢失调与低血尿酸水平人群有明显差异, 也应引起足够重视。

关键词: 高尿酸血症; 无症状疾病; 青年职业女性; 代谢失调

Analysis of the current status of asymptomatic hyperuricemia with metabolic disturbance in young professional females

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Abstract: **Objective** To analyze the relationship between asymptomatic hyperuricemia (AHUA) and metabolic disturbance of sugar, lipids, and renal function and to discuss the importance of early control of serum uric acid (SUA) levels in young professional females. **Methods** A total of 29, 987 young professional females aged 20-45 years who attended physical examinations in Jiangsu Province Hospital from May 2020 to April 2021 were selected. The prevalence of AHUA in young professional females in different age groups was compared in five groups according to the age of the study subjects. Three groups were divided into 3 groups according to serum uric acid (SUA) levels. Fasting blood glucose (FBG), total cholesterol (TC), triglyceride (TG), high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C), low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C), serum creatinine and blood urea abnormality rates were compared among those with different grades of uric acid levels. **Results** The overall incidence of AHUA was 7.69%, and the prevalence of AHUA in the 5 age groups (>20-25 years, >25-30 years, >30-35 years, >35-40 years and >40-45 years) was 9.35%, 9.03%, 7.93%, 7.40% and 5.78%, re-