

Er:YAG 激光预备及酸蚀处理对复合树脂充填体微渗漏的影响

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【摘要】目的 研究 Er:YAG 激光备洞及酸蚀处理对复合树脂充填体微渗漏的影响。**方法** 将 40 颗离体前磨牙随机平均分为 5 组制备洞型: A 组, 高速牙钻预备加酸蚀; B 组, Er:YAG 激光预备; C 组, Er:YAG 激光预备加酸蚀; D 组, 高速牙钻预备加 Er:YAG 激光蚀刻; E 组, 高速牙钻预备加 Er:YAG 激光蚀刻后酸蚀。所有样本经复合树脂充填后交替放置于 5℃ 与 55℃ 水中各 1 min, 间隔 45 s, 共 2000 个周期进行冷热循环, 然后用 0.2% 亚甲基蓝染色后颊舌向劈开, 体视显微镜下观察剖面, 记录其微渗漏情况, 并进行统计学分析。另选 6 颗离体前磨牙, 随机分为 3 组, 按上述 A、B、C 三组方法制备, 扫描电镜下观察其牙本质界面的结构。**结果** 在殆壁与龈壁, B 组染料渗入严重, 到达洞底, 微渗漏最大, 与其他各组相比有统计学差异 ($P < 0.05$), A、C、D、E 组染料渗入表浅, 微渗漏程度之间没有统计学差异 ($P > 0.05$)。扫描电镜下, A 组牙本质表面较平整, 无玷污层存在, 牙本质小管口开放。B 组牙本质表面不平整如鳞片状, 无玷污层, 牙本质小管口开放, 直径小于酸蚀组。C 组牙本质小管口开放, 无玷污层存在, 管周牙本质脱矿明显。**结论** 单纯 Er:YAG 激光预备比传统牙钻制备结合酸蚀处理洞型更易发生微渗漏, 若 Er:YAG 激光预备结合酸蚀剂处理可以使微渗漏程度减小, Er:YAG 激光蚀刻可以达到和酸蚀剂类似的效果。

【关键词】 Er:YAG 激光 复合树脂 微渗漏 蚀刻

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Effect of cavity preparation and etching with Er: YAG laser on the microleakage of the composite resin

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【Abstract】Objective The aim of this study was to investigate the influence of cavity preparation or etching with Er:YAG laser on the microleakage of the composite resin. **Methods** Forty extracted premolars were randomly and equally divided into five groups, where class V cavities were prepared by using a high speed handpiece or Er:YAG laser treatment at the cement-enamel junction of the tooth. Group A: high speed handpiece preparation + acid etching. Group B: Er:YAG laser preparation. Group C: Er:YAG laser preparation + acid etching. Group D: high speed handpiece preparation + Er:YAG laser etching. Group E: high speed handpiece preparation + Er: YAG laser and acid etching. All specimens were restored with composite resin, and submitted to a thermocycling regimen of 2000 cycles between 5 °C and 55 °C in waterbaths. Dwell time was 1min, with a 45s transfer time between baths. Then specimens were immersed in 0.2% methylene blue for 24 h, and sectioned longitudinally in buccolingual direction. The microleakage was observed and scored with a stereo microscope. Data were analyzed by nonparametric statistics. In addition, six extracted premolars were divided into three groups

and cavities were prepared as those in previously described group A, B, C. Then all six teeth were observed by scanning electron microscope. **Results** At the occlusal margins and gingival margins, group B showed a serious dye penetration where the dye reached the bottom of the cavity and it had the severest microleakage with statistical differences from other groups. Dye permeated shallowly in group A, C, D, E and the microleakage showed no difference among these groups. As revealed by scanning electron microscope, dentine in all groups had no smear layer, with dentine tubule open. Dentine was smooth in group A and was scaly in group B, while peritubular dentin was demineralized in group C. **Conclusion** The microleakage was more easily occurred in the cavity prepared by Er:YAG laser alone than that in the cavity prepared with traditional high speed handpiece and acid etching. The use of the Er:YAG laser combined with acid etching can reduce the microleakage. Etching by Er:YAG laser can achieve a similar effect with acid etching.

【Key Words】 Er:YAG laser Composite resin Microleakage Etching

微渗漏是存在于修复材料和洞壁间的微小裂隙, 口腔中的液体、分子、离子、化合物及细菌副产物能通过裂隙进入牙体组织, 引起继发龋、充填物脱落等^[1], 甚至引起牙髓病变, 是修复失败的重要原因。龋病进行窝洞修复后出现微渗漏一直是困扰口腔医师的一个棘手问题。Er:YAG激光是一种红外线激光, 波长为 2.94 μm , 容易被组织中的水和牙体结构中的羟基磷灰石吸收, 可以用于龋的去除, 窝洞的制备等^[2], 制备过程无痛, 更易被患者接受^[3], 是一种很有前景的临床去龋备洞方法, 以往研究表明其用于牙体组织面的蚀刻, 可开放牙本质小管, 去除玷污层^[4]。本实验旨在探讨 Er:YAG 激光对复合树脂充填体微渗漏的影响, 为 Er:YAG 激光的临床应用及减小微渗漏的方法提供一定的实验依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料与设备

卡瓦激光治疗仪 (KaVo Sybron, 德国), 37% 磷酸 (杭州西湖生物材料有限公司), Filtek Z250 复合树脂 (3M ESPE, 美国), Adper Single Bond 粘接剂 (3M ESPE, 美国), 冷热循环实验仪 (DM-1 型, 甘肃天水洪山试验机厂), SteREO Discovery V12 立体显微镜 (Zeiss, 德国), 扫描电子显微镜 (SEI, QUANTA200, 荷兰)

1.2 实验方法

选择来自上海第九人民医院口腔综合科、口腔颌面外科因正畸需要拔除的健康第一、二前磨

牙。患者知情同意, 要求选择牙体完整, 无龋损或缺损, 根尖完整, 牙体表面无裂纹。拔出后清洗干净, 置于 4℃ 生理盐水中保存备用。实验时将 40 颗离体牙随机分成 5 组, 每组 8 个实验牙, 每个牙制备 1 个 V 类洞型。洞型要求殆壁位于釉牙骨质界之冠方, 龈壁位于釉牙骨质界之龈方, 近远中距 3 mm, 殆龈距 2 mm, 深度 2 mm, 各组的处理方法详见表 1。

表 1 各组的处理方法

组别	处理方法
A 组	高速牙钻制备 + 37% 磷酸酸蚀 20 s
B 组	Er:YAG 激光制备 (距离牙体 1~2 mm, 制备釉质时能量 250 mj, 牙本质时能量 200 mj)
C 组	Er:YAG 激光制备 + 37% 磷酸酸蚀 20s
D 组	高速牙钻制备 + Er:YAG 激光蚀刻 (能量 300 mj, 覆盖整个需要蚀刻的牙面, 照射过程中需经常停下来用三用枪吹干表面, 观察到发白即完成蚀刻)
E 组	高速牙钻制备 + Er:YAG 激光蚀刻 + 37% 磷酸酸蚀 20 s

各组样本预备后冲洗吹干, 使用 Adper Single Bond 粘接剂于窝洞表面轻轻涂布 30s, 气枪轻吹, 光固化 20s, 以 Filtek Z250 复合树脂充填, 光照固化 30s, 调磨抛光。样本浸泡于 37℃ 蒸馏水中 24h 后取出, 交替放置于 5℃ 与 55℃ 水中各 1min, 间隔 45s, 共 2000 个周期冷热循环。取出并干燥, 用石蜡封闭根尖, 用透明指甲油将距充填体边缘 1 mm 以外的牙齿表面均匀涂布 2 层, 自然干燥, 再浸于 0.2% 亚甲基蓝 (美蓝) 溶液中 24 h, 取出后以流动清水冲洗 1 min, 干燥。各组标本在水冷却下用单面金刚砂片沿牙体长轴将充填