## 三维打印技术制作上颌全口义齿基托蜡型的初步研究

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【摘 要】目的 体外研究三维打印技术在全口义齿基托蜡型制作方面的应用。初步评估其临床应用前景。方法 将无牙颌模型随机分为两组,每组5个样本,一组用三维打印技术制作基托蜡型(实验组),另一组用传统手工方法制作基托蜡型(对照组),将两组装盒制作完成的金属基托截为3个区域,即双侧尖牙的远中区,双侧第一磨牙的中央区和后缘封闭区,记录并比较金属基托与石膏模型之间的间隙值。结果 实验组间隙值在 (149.34±53.09) μm ~ (235.68±105.80) μm 范围内,对照组的间隙值在 (116.62±19.10) μm ~ (173.94±115.17) μm 范围内,尽管两组各区之间基托与石膏模型间的间隙值都存在一定的差异,但差异无统计学意义 (*P*>0.05)。结论 利用三维打印技术制作全口基托初步被证明有一定的可行性,而临床可靠性有待进一步的大样本研究。

【关键词】 三维打印技术 基托蜡型 适合性

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## The pilot study of applying three-dimensional printing (3DP) technique in manufacturing wax patterns of the base of complete denture in vitro

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[Abstract] Objective The aim of the present study was to use the three-dimensional printing (3DP) technique in manufacturing wax patterns of the base of complete denture in vitro and to evaluate the feasibility of its clinical application. Methods Ten pairs of edentulous casts were divided into 2 groups randomly and equally and the metal bases of complete dentures were fabricated on these casts, either by 3DP technique, or by conventional method. The base-cast sets were transversally sectioned into 3 sections at the distal of canines, mesial of first molars, and the posterior palatal zone. The gap between the metal base and cast was measured in the 3 sections. Results There was no statistical difference between the gap in 3DP technique group and that in conventional method group, at all 3 section regions (P > 0.05). At each region, there was no statistical difference between the gaps in the two groups (P > 0.05). Conclusions 3DP technique showed initial feasibility to manufacture the dental base of complete denture and large sample studies are needed to prove its reliability in clinical application.

[ Key Words ] 3DP technology Wax patterns of dental base Fitness

长期以来,口腔修复体的传统加工模式是以医

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师和技师的理论水平、临床经验和操作能力为基础, 实现各类病例的临床修复治疗,对技师的技能有 较高的依赖性。随着新技术的不断引入,口腔修复 体的制作已由传统的手工加工向数字化、无模化和