体外研究基牙位置和树脂粘接面积对金属丝 – 复合树脂 夹板刚度的影响

朱雨晴 汪 俊 陈 晖

(上海交通大学医学院附属第九人民医院儿童口腔科;上海市口腔医学研究所; 上海市口腔医学重点实验室,上海 200011)

【摘要】目的 通过体外模型探讨改变基牙位置和树脂粘接面积对牙外伤金属丝-复合树脂夹板刚度的影响。方法 建立体外外伤牙模型,将11、21 牙槽窝扩大模拟外伤牙,分别以12/22和13/23为基牙,用0.8mm不锈钢丝对11、21进行金属丝-树脂夹板固定。根据基牙位置和树脂粘接面积不同,实验共分4组:组1以13、23为基牙,树脂粘接面积为2mm×2mm;组2~组4以12、22为基牙,树脂粘接面积分别为2mm×2mm,3mm×3mm、4mm×4mm。使用万能材料试验机测量夹板固定前后水平和垂直向牙动度,比较各组别固定前后的牙动度差异,及各组别间牙动度差异。结果 ①各组固定后水平和垂直向牙动度均明显大于正常牙动度(P<0.05),夹板固定后水平向牙动度11为0.36~0.72mm,21为0.35~0.56mm,11和21垂直向牙动度为0.11~0.30mm。②基牙位置对夹板固定后牙动度无明显影响(P>0.05)。③随着数值粘接面积的增大,组3和组4的夹板固定后水平向牙动度较组2明显减小(P<0.05)。结论 在体外模型上,外伤牙双侧相隔一个牙位固定并不显著影响夹板的刚度;树脂粘接面积的增大可明显影响外伤牙固定后的水平向牙动度,但对垂直向牙动度的影响则较小。

【关键词】 基牙位置 粘接面积 金属丝-复合树脂夹板 刚度 体外牙外伤

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Influence of abutment teeth position and adhesive point dimension on the rigidity of wire-composite splint *in vitro*

Zhu Yuqing, Wang Jun, Chen Hui

(Department of Pediatric dentistry, Ninth People's Hospital, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine; Shanghai Research Institute of Stomatology; Shanghai Key Laboratory of Stomatology, Shanghai 200011)

[Abstract] Objective The aim of this study was to evaluate the influence of abutment teeth position and adhesive point dimension on the rigidity of wire-composite splints *in vitro*, and to provide some theoretical basis for the choice of dental trauma splint in clinic. Methods A commercial resin artificial model was used, where teeth 11 and 21 served as injured teeth (degrees of loosening II and III), where teeth 12, 22, 13 and 23 served as abutment teeth (physiological mobility). Teeth were splinted with stainless steel wire-composite splint (0.8 mm). Grouped according to the abutment teeth position and adhesive point dimension: Group 1, 13 and 23 served as abutment teeth and adhesive point dimension was 2×2mm; Group 2 to 4, 12 and 22 served as abutment teeth and adhesive point

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通信作者: 汪俊, E-mail: wangjun202@126.com