

2 种外伤牙夹板固定方法对牙周组织影响的比较

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【摘要】目的 比较2种夹板固定方法对外伤牙及其邻牙牙周组织的影响。**方法** 采用随机分组对照试验方法, 对外伤的44颗恒前牙, 均分2组进行夹板固定保持4周, 其中A组为实验组(玻璃纤维树脂夹板组), B组为对照组(钢丝加树脂夹板组)。于固定后1周、4周(拆夹板时)和拆夹板后2个月复查, 检测患牙的近中邻牙牙周指数(菌斑指数, 牙龈出血指数和牙周探诊深度)的改变, 进行统计学分析。**结果** 固定后1周和4周玻璃纤维树脂夹板组的各项牙周指数明显低于对照组, 经统计学分析, 其差异具有显著性意义($P<0.05$), 而拆夹板后2个月2组的差异无统计学意义($P=0.05$)。**结论** 玻璃纤维树脂夹板应用于外伤牙的固定对牙周的不良影响最小。

【关键词】 外伤牙 玻璃纤维树脂夹板 菌斑指数 牙龈出血指数 牙周探诊深度

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Comparison of effects of two different fixed techniques on the periodontium of traumatic teeth

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【Abstract】Objective To compare effects of two different fixed techniques on the periodontium of traumatic teeth. **Methods** 44 traumatic permanent anterior teeth were randomly divided into 2 groups evenly (22 teeth per group). Group A were fixed by glass-fiber resin splint (everStick net), group B were fixed by steel wire resin splint. Each splint was kept for 4 weeks. All the cases were followed up at the interval of 1 week after fixation, 1 and 3 months after the fixation. The periodontal index (include PLI, BI, PD) was observed. Evaluation was carried out by analysis of statistics. **Results** Each index of Group A was obviously lower than that of Group B. Clinical effects between 2 groups was significantly different ($P<0.05$) at first and second time. **Conclusion** The negative effect of everStick on periodontium of traumatic tooth is of the lowest.

【Key words】 Traumatic teeth Glass-fiber wire resin splint PLI BI PD

牙外伤在口腔科急诊中经常遇到。由于交通事故、打架斗殴、体育活动等原因, 牙周组织受到外力创伤, 牙齿出现松动移位甚至脱落。选择牙齿的良好固定就成为不可或缺的治疗手段, 给患者

带来福音。牙外伤的固定是必需的, 因为: ①预防外伤牙被意外吞咽、误吸或者撞掉; ②有利于牙周组织的愈合; ③患者有舒适感^[1]。

现代的牙外伤固定技术包括钢丝+树脂黏接固定夹板、正畸固定装置、专用黏接钛板、玻璃纤维夹板等, 其效果都获得了肯定, 正在逐渐取代

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