

# 纤维桩用于后牙桩核冠修复的临床疗效评价

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**【摘要】 目的** 探讨纤维桩用于后牙牙体严重缺损桩核冠修复的临床效果。**方法** 随机选取 2010 年 1 月至 2011 年 4 月我院牙科门诊接诊的 84 例后牙桩核冠修复患者, 采用随机数字表法, 将患者分成实验组和对照组各 42 例, 实验组采用纤维桩核冠修复, 对照组采用金属桩核冠修复, 对修复后第 6 个月和 12 个月的修复效果采用 X 线根尖片进行复查评估, 对 2 组的临床效果进行统计学分析。**结果** 2 组在修复后 6 个月和 12 个月的修复体边缘适合性、解剖外形、表面、X 线根尖评估均为“好”, 其中实验组在 2 个时间点分别有 1 例出现牙龈健康状况评估为“可接受”, 第 12 个月有 1 例评估为“不可接受”。实验组的修复成功率为 95.83%, 仅有 2 例出现桩冠松动或脱落, 对照组修复成功率为 81.81%, 实验组的修复成功率显著高于对照组( $P<0.05$ )。**结论** 纤维桩用于后牙牙体严重缺损桩核冠修复的临床效果显著优于金属桩核, 修复成功率更高, 值得临床应用推广。

**【关键词】** 纤维桩 牙桩核冠 牙体严重缺损 临床效果

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## Evaluation of the clinical effects of fiber post on the restoration of post core crown in posterior teeth

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To explore the clinical effects of fiber post on the restoration of posterior teeth with severe defects. **Methods** 84 cases of posterior teeth with severe defects randomly selected from January 2010 to 2011 April in our hospital out-patient admissions, were randomly divided into experimental group and control group with 42 cases in each group. The experimental group was restored with fiber post core crown, and the control group was restored with metal post core crown. The clinical effects of two kinds of fiber posts were compared by statistical analysis. At 6 months and 12 months after restoration, the clinical effects were assessed by X-ray periapical films. **Results** The marginal fit, anatomical shape, surface and periapical lesion by X-ray measurement of two groups were "good". In the experimental group, both at 6 months and 12 months, there was respectively 1 case evaluated by gingival health assessment as "acceptable", while there was 1 case evaluated as "not acceptable" at 12 months. The overall success rate for restoration of the experimental group was 95.83%, and there were only 2 cases with post crown loose or dislocation. The success rate of control group was 81.81%. The success rate for restoration in the experimental group were significantly higher than those in control group ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion** The clinical effects of fiber post on the restoration of posterior teeth defects were superior to that of metal post and