

## 腭中缝微种植钉间接支抗压低上颌磨牙的临床研究

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**【摘要】目的** 评价应用腭中缝微种植钉间接支抗压低上颌磨牙的临床效果。**方法** 选择上颌磨牙伸长的患者 30 例, 平均年龄 37 岁。腭中缝两侧 2~3mm 区各植入微种植支抗钉 1 枚, 利用铸造支架在伸长牙颊舌侧各设计 2 个加力点, 流体树脂将微种植支抗钉、铸造支架、伸长磨牙附件 2 个天然牙稳定连接形成新的绝对支抗源, 橡皮链十字交叉加力压低, 力值 1.47~1.96N。分别测量治疗前后伸长磨牙近颊尖到腭平面、近中牙槽嵴顶到殆平面以及近腭尖到根尖的距离, 并记录牙周探针的深度, 最后进行统计学分析。**结果** 30 例患者磨牙均实现有效压低, 压低值平均为 3.4mm, 治疗时间 4~8 个月, 平均为 6.5 个月。治疗前后伸长牙牙周探诊深度、伸长磨牙近中牙槽嵴顶到磨殆面距离、近中颊尖到根尖长度的差异没有统计学意义 ( $P>0.05$ )。治疗前后近颊尖到腭平面之间的距离差异具有统计学意义 ( $P<0.01$ )。治疗中未发现患牙牙髓坏死以及种植钉松动脱落。**结论** 腭中缝微种植钉间接支抗可以有效压低伸长的上颌磨牙。

**【关键词】** 腭中缝微种植钉 间接支抗 磨牙压低

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## A clinical study of the effect of the indirect anchorage of the midpalatal miniscrew on the upper molar intrusion

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**【Abstract】Objective** To evaluate the effect of midpalatal miniscrew on indirect anchorage for maxillary molar intrusion. **Methods** 30 cases with maxillary molar extrusion were selected and the average age was 37 years old. In the area 2-3mm beside the midpalatal suture, the miniscrews were inserted on each side separately. Two intruding force point on the buccal and lingual side of the extruded molars was made by customized casting four-point intruding frame. The flowable resin rigidly connected the miniscrews, cast frame and 2 teeth near the extruded molars and formed the new absolute anchorage. The elastic chain was used to provide intruding force and the force of 1.47-1.96N was applied across the occlusal surface. The distances between the mesial buccal cusp and the palatal plane, the alveolar crest and the occlusal surface, the mesial lingual cusp and the apical apex of the extruded molars before and after treatment were measured and the periodontal probing depth was also recorded. All data obtained were statistically analyzed. **Results** All the extruded molars were intruded effectively and the average intrusion distance was 3.4mm. Treatment time was 4-8 months and the average time was 6.5 months. There were no significant difference in periodontal probing depth, the distance between the alveolar crest and the occlusal surface of the extruded molars and the distance between the mesial lingual cusp and the apical apex before and

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