

新疆维吾尔族青少年骨性Ⅱ类错殆患者 切牙区牙槽骨结构特点的初探

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【摘要】目的 分析新疆维吾尔族青少年骨性Ⅱ类错殆患者切牙区牙槽骨的结构特点, 为正畸临床提供一定的参考。**方法** 选取年龄在11~16岁维吾尔族骨性Ⅱ类错殆患者60例。根据垂直骨面型分为高角组、均角组和低角组, 每组各20名, 拍摄头颅定位侧位片, 通过Adobe Photoshop cs7图像处理软件测量相应实验指标: 切牙区牙槽骨厚度: 上下颌切牙根中点、根尖点唇腭(舌)侧牙槽骨厚度(UBM、ULM、LBM、LLM、UBP、ULP、LBP、LLP), 及根尖点牙槽骨总厚度(UBP+ULP、LBP+LLP); 切牙区牙槽骨高度: 上下颌切牙唇腭(舌)侧牙槽嵴顶到釉牙骨质界的距离(UBH、ULH、LBH、LLH); 应用SPSS17.0统计软件对测量结果进行比较分析。**结果** ①牙槽骨厚度: UB+ULP、LBP+LLP、UBP、UBM、LBP、LBM、ULP、ULM在3组间差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$); ②牙槽骨高度: LBH低角组与高角组、低角组与均角组间差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。**结论** 新疆维吾尔族青少年骨性Ⅱ类错殆患者切牙区在低角组牙槽骨最厚, 高角组牙槽骨最薄; 下颌唇侧低角组牙槽骨高度最低, 高角组最高, 提示在对维吾尔族青少年骨性Ⅱ类错殆高角型患者治疗过程中, 前牙内收时要防止骨开窗、骨开裂的发生, 而对于低角型患者唇侧牙槽骨较厚, 前牙内收范围相对较大。

【关键词】 骨性Ⅱ类 垂直骨面型 牙槽骨 切牙区

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Characteristics of alveolar bone structure in Uyghur teenagers with skeletal Class II malocclusion in Xinjiang

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【Abstract】Objective To study the characteristics of alveolar bone structure in Uyghur patients with skeletal Class II malocclusion in Xinjiang. **Method** 60 teenagers of Uyghur nationality aged 11-16 years (31 males, 29 female, mean age: 13.5) with class II malocclusion were assigned to 3 groups based on their vertical facial type: high-angle, average-angle, and low-angle. Cephalometric films were taken, and the following parameters were measured in Adobe Photoshop CS7: thickness of anterior alveolar bone defined as thickness of upper(lower) anterior alveolar bone in apex and in middle(UBM、ULM、LBM、LLM、UBP、ULP、LBP、LLP), all thickness of upper (lower) anterior alveolar bone in apex(UBP+ULP、LBP+LLP); and height of anterior alveolar bone defined

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