

·基础与临床研究·

40 例根尖周囊肿样病损非手术治疗的回顾性分析

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【摘要】目的 评估非手术治疗对根尖周囊肿样病损的疗效。**方法** 选取 2014 年 12 月至 2019 年 10 月就诊于上海交通大学医学院附属第九人民医院牙体牙髓科的符合根尖周囊肿样病损的 40 例患者作为研究对象。所有非手术治疗都由同一位医生完成。治疗后 3~24 个月复诊, 综合临床及 X 线检查结果进行疗效评估, 并根据年龄、牙根数目、是否再治疗、根尖阴影直径大小等影响因素进行统计学分析。**结果** 40 例患者中 26 例评估为治愈, 6 例改善, 8 例无效。其中年龄 >45 岁组要低于年龄 ≤ 45 岁组的治疗有效率, 根尖阴影直径 >10 mm 组要低于 4 mm~6 mm 组和 6 mm~10 mm 组的治疗有效率, 差异具有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$)。牙根数目 (单根牙组与多根牙组)、治疗方式 (初次根管治疗组与根管再治疗组) 对治疗有效率的影响差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。**结论** 非手术治疗对根尖周囊肿样病损有较高的成功率。在年轻患者及根尖阴影直径较小的患者中, 非手术治疗应作为首选治疗方法。

【关键词】 根尖周囊肿样病变 非手术治疗 根管治疗

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Retrospective analysis of non-surgical treatment of periapical cyst-like lesions in 40 cases

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【Abstract】Objective The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of non-surgical treatment on periapical cyst-like lesions. **Methods** A total of 40 patients with periapical cystic-like lesions in the department of endodontics of the Ninth People's Hospital affiliated to Shanghai Jiaotong University School of Medicine from December 2014 to October 2019 were selected as the research subjects. All treatments were performed by the same specialist. After 3 to 24 months of postoperative follow-up, clinical and X-ray examinations were performed to evaluate the efficacy. Statistical analysis was based on age, number of roots, treatment method, and size of periapical lesion. **Results** Of the 40 patients, 26 cases were evaluated as cured, 6 cases were evaluated as improved, and 8 cases were ineffective. The treatment efficiency was lower in the age group above 45 years than that in the age group equal to or below 45 years, and the treatment efficiency was lower in the group with periapical lesion diameter > 10mm than that in the groups with periapical lesion diameter of 4 mm~6 mm and 6 mm~10 mm. The difference was statistically significant ($P<0.05$). There was no statistically significant difference

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